

Places and Things in China.—Pekin, the capital of the Chinese empire, is in very nearly the same latitude as Philadelphia. One who should go directly eastward from this city until he had passed somewhat more than half way round the globe, would arrive at Pekin.

To reach Canton by going directly eastward or westward, one must start from the city of Havana in Cuba, or some other place in that latitude. Canals live on a river which empties into a bay, and its situation is somewhat like that of Philadelphia. The Delaware Breakwater might represent the harbor of Macao. The bay of Canton is more divided by islands than the Delaware bay.

The island of Chusan lies six or seven hundred miles further up the coast, or northeast of Canton, and Peking six or seven hundred more. The climate of China is probably somewhat colder than the corresponding latitude in this country. An officer of the British Navy writing from Chusan under date September 28, says: "We shall be very uncomfortable here in winter. Not a house has a fire place, or the means of having one to give warmth. Not is there such a thing as a pair of gloves to admit light and keep out wind. The Chinese substitute a thin paper for glass; but nothing of the kind is to be had here, and all the old paper is broken, and instead of warming themselves by a fire, they clothe themselves with silk upon cloths till they have a sufficient number to keep them warm, and when they feel too warm they take off one cloak at a time till they feel comfortable." The island of Chusan, or Chousan, is, as has before been stated in our columns, about 30 miles long and 15 broad. It is surrounded by numerous islets and rocks, the whole forming what has been called the Chusan Archipelago. At the Southern end of the island is the town called Tcheou. The East India Company's factory in Chusan till the middle of the 18th century. The ship Ankerst visited Tcheou in 1822 and was well received.

Near the middle of the island opposite the island of Chusan, about 15 or 20 miles on the river Tcheou, is the town of Peking, which Admiral Elliot visited in 1822. It is a gulf of the Yellow Sea, and the river and into this gulf empties the Peking River, on which stands the city of Peking.

The Chinese Wall.—A naval officer writes: "When I passed it, we made a run to the Great Wall of China with the admiral. The end comes down to a point about a mile. There is a fort on the point, and a large tower. It appears about 30 feet high, and about the same in width. It has a crenelated top about every mile of it. The towers are very high in the vicinity, some of them about 2,000 feet, and the wall goes completely over the tops of the mountains and is seen as far as the eye can reach."—North American

From the Comet of May 1841, a Comic Almanac for the year 1841.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD.

England.—Victoria, born 1819. Queen, descended from the late and her ministers; who, in 1837, after her betrothal, eloped to her person and she came with the tranquility of a day, and like the day, she was as close to her throne but for the support to which they were going. She is the only wife in the world who has been subjected to her husband—de jure and in fact, and she has the honor to say that she is not only the wife of the fact, but also being the wife of a prince whom she has chosen for herself, she is not only a queen, but also a wife who cannot be prosperous—she has even granted it may! That her husband is worthy of his good fortune is proved by the fact, that all the world has been talking about him for the last twelve months without uttering a word to his disparage. He appears to be winning golden opinions by assuming himself to the English gentlemen—a character which the proudest monarch in the world might be proud to make his model.

France.—Louis Philippe, born in 1773. A man of three titles—Duke of Orleans, King of the French, and Napoleon in Exile. The first, the work of birth; the second, the work of accident; the third, the work of fate. He has been crowned, like a king, with a crown of iron, and he has used it for three purposes—first, to enjoy the reputation of being the richest man in Europe; secondly, to purchase the French by giving France money, and to purchase the French by giving France money, and to purchase the French by giving France money, and to purchase the French by giving France money.

China.—The Emperor, who is a great warrior, and a great conqueror, and a great ruler, and a great monarch, and a great sovereign, and a great emperor, and a great king, and a great prince, and a great noble, and a great gentleman, and a great scholar, and a great statesman, and a great warrior, and a great conqueror, and a great ruler, and a great monarch, and a great sovereign, and a great emperor, and a great king, and a great prince, and a great noble, and a great gentleman, and a great scholar, and a great statesman.

Spain.—Isabella, born in 1800. The youngest of Sovereigns, though by no means the most childish. Her mother manages the State for her; General Espartero manages the State for her mother; the city of Madrid manages the State for General Espartero; the mob manages the State for the city of Madrid; and the mob itself is managed by the beggar, the thief, and the soldier. The civil war has died out for want of material, and Spain is now amusing itself with shooting prisoners.

Portugal.—Maria da Gloria, born in 1819. Sovereign of an independent country which she had alone saved from being swallowed up by Spain; ruling by an imperishable constitution, which has changed three times since her accession in 1826; and sitting on the throne of an "enlightened, free, and tranquil" nation; themselves ruled by the priest, the police, and the mob of Lisbon.

Sweden and Norway.—Charles John the Fourteenth, born 1764; formerly Bernadotte; a singular instance of fortune, seconded by conduct. A Frenchman entering the service as a common marine; then rising above the man who placed him there, by keeping the throne when Napoleon had lost it. He now lives the solitary survivor of the Napoleon monarchs; a bold, vigorous, and honest man; a brave soldier, a successful general, and a country of strangers, a secure king.

Turkey.—Abdul Mehed, the Unfortunate, the son of Mahmud the Unhappy, born in 1823. He has come to the throne as a man might come to a dinner, with a party of wild beasts around the table. It is not likely that he can enjoy his meal. All the sovereignties of Europe are open-mouthed round him, and he is spared from hour to hour only by the show of their tusks at each other. But the first bite is the signal for universal battle, and whichever gorges, Turkey must furnish the meal.

Holland.—William the First, born in 1776. The first King of the Netherlands—a kingdom cut from France by the scissors of the Congress of Vienna, and cut in two by the hatchets of the mob of Brussels; a prince hard-headed, hard-working, and hardly used.—To solve the cares of sovereignty in the loggia led in the universe, he lately fell in love. But the duke dropped the expense of a royal marriage; the Prince of Orange dressed a stepmother, and the old woman of the court a rival. What king could prevail against this union of forces? William the First, with a broken heart and a helpless sceptre, had the sole alternative of marrying or resigning. A Mark Antony of seventy, he has resigned.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

POLITICAL CHRONOLOGY.

We have prepared from official documents, the following table of all the Officers of the United States Government, since the adoption of the Constitution. The information will be found highly interesting, and will serve as a useful reference.

PRESIDENTS.

George Washington appointed, 1789
John Adams, of Massachusetts, 1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1801
James Madison, of Virginia, 1809
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1817
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 1825
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 1829
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1837
William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, 1841

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Adams, of Massachusetts, appointed 1789
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1797
Aaron Burr, of New York, 1801
George Clinton, of New York, 1805
(Died April 20, 1812.)
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 1813
(Died November 23, 1814.)
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, 1817
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, 1825
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1833
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 1837
John Tyler, of Virginia, 1841

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alex. Hamilton, of New York, appointed, 1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, 1794
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1801
Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, 1802
George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, 1814
Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, 1814
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1817
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1825
Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, 1829
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 1831
William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, 1833
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1833
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, 1834

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, appointed, 1789
Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania, 1795
James McHenry, of Maryland, 1796
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1800
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 1801
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, 1801
William Eustis, of Massachusetts, 1809
John Armstrong, of New York, 1814
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1815
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 1817
(Would not accept.)
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, 1817
James Barbour, of Virginia, 1825
Peter B. Porter, of New York, 1828
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, 1829
Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 1831
Benjamin F. Butler, of N. Y., (ad interim), 1837
Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, 1839

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

This department was established the 30th of April, 1795, previous to which time its duties had been performed in the War Department.

George Cabot, of Massachusetts, appointed 1795
Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, 1795
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, 1805
Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, 1809
William Jones, of Pennsylvania, 1812
Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., 1814
Smith Thompson, of New York, 1818
Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, 1823
John Branch, of North Carolina, 1829
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, 1831
Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, 1834
James K. Paulding, of New York, 1835

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed 1789
William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, 1794
Charles Lee, of Virginia, 1795
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 1801
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1805
John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, 1806

Cesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 1807
William Pinckney, of Maryland, 1811
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1814
William Wirt, of Virginia, 1817
John M. Berrien, of Georgia, 1829
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1831
Peter V. Daniel, of Maryland, 1833
Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, 1833
Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, 1838
Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, 1840

POST MASTERS GENERAL.

Samuel Ogden, of Mass., appointed, 1789
Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania, 1791
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, 1795
Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, 1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, 1814
John McLean, of Ohio, 1813
William T. Barry, of Kentucky, 1829
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, 1835
John M. Niles, of Connecticut, 1840

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John Jay, of New York, appointed, 1789
William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1796
John Jay, of New York, 1801
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1836

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Joseph Story, of Mass., appointed, 1811
Smith Thompson, of New York, 1823
John McLean, of Ohio, 1829
Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, 1830
James M. Wayne, of Georgia, 1835
Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, 1836
John Catron, of Tennessee, 1837
John McKinley, of Alabama, 1837

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

First Congress—1st and 2nd Session held at New York—3d at Philadelphia. 1789
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, 1789
Second Congress—held at Philadelphia. 1791
Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, 1791
Third Congress—held at Philadelphia. 1793
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, 1793
Fourth Congress—held at Philadelphia. 1795
Jonathan Darton, of New Jersey, 1797
Sixth Congress—1st Session at Philadelphia—2d at Washington. 1800
Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, 1799
Seventh Congress—held at Washington. 1801
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1801
Eighth Congress. 1803
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1803
Ninth Congress. 1805
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1805
Tenth Congress. 1807
Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, 1807
Eleventh Congress. 1809
Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, 1809
Twelfth Congress. 1811
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1811
Thirteenth Congress. 1813
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1813
Until the 10th of January, 1814.
Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the remainder of the Congress. 1815
Fourteenth Congress. 1815
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1815
Fifteenth Congress. 1817
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1817
Sixteenth Congress. 1819
Henry Clay, of Ky., for the 1st session, 1819
John W. Taylor, of N. York, 2d session, 1820
Seventeenth Congress. 1821
Philip B. Barbour, of Virginia, 1821
Eighteenth Congress. 1823
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1823
Nineteenth Congress. 1825
John W. Taylor, of New York, 1825
Twentieth Congress. 1827
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1827
Twenty-first Congress. 1829
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1829
Twenty-second Congress. 1831
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1831
Twenty-third Congress. 1833
John Bell, of Tenn., 1st session, 1834
Twenty-fourth Congress. 1835
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, 1835
Twenty-fifth Congress. 1837
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, 1837
Twenty-sixth Congress. 1839
Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, 1839

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

Beauty of Harrisonism.—Kentucky, that great Harrison State, talks now of abolishing slavery in a certain period. This will seriously affect the whole interest of the South. But the Whig party, with the Clay faction at their head, are much in favor of the measure.

ABOLITION IN KENTUCKY.

We extract the following from an article in the Kentucky Observer and Reporter, one of the leading Whig organs of that State, but which seems indisposed to go as far in the scheme of Abolition as the leaders of that party.

"If the signs of the times do not deceive us, the time is come when the people of Kentucky should call a Convention and change their fundamental law. The slaveholder must prepare himself to give up his slaves. We have not read a speech made in the Kentucky Legislature against the repeal of the Act of 1833, which does not abound with maledictions upon the evils of slavery. If these gentlemen are the Representatives of their constituents feelings, Kentucky is at length ripe for the harvest. Let the Abolitionists of the North rejoice!"

There is but one hope for the slaveholder left.—It is, either, that those who are now clothed with power are ignorant of the real feelings and opinions of the people, or that knowing them, they regard them not. If the present members of the General Assembly truly represent the popular feelings upon this subject it is useless for us, in Fayette, to keep up the hopeless and unprofitable struggle. Kentucky would this day abolish slavery, if a Convention were called. Let not the slaveholder repose in the soft delusion that this Convention will not be called. There are keen minds and ardent spirits in and out of the State, who watch with sleepless vigilance, these legislative indications. We make no pretensions to political sagacity—but we shall be grossly deceived, if from the date of this session of the Legislature, leave be not asked every year, to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention. How can these gentlemen, who feel such holy horror at the very idea of negro-slavery, escape the moral obligation which rests upon them, to do all they can to get rid of it? They must go into the Convention scheme and give efficacy to their professions of hatred by an unqualified eradication of this moral and political evil.

Is it not better for the slaveholder to risk the Convention now? Is it better that he be freed from suspense?

If his property is to be taken from him, is it not better that he should know it, and make his arrangements accordingly? Is it not better that this

ferocious controversy, in and out of the Legislature, with regard to the moral and political sin of slavery, be brought to an end, either by its final abolition or by fixing it upon the immovable basis of Constitutional law? These are grave questions, and it becomes us to look well to them."

AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND BETTER REGULATION OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the net annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Land,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

II. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for "Schools," under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said court, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county being present, the said court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of Common Schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

III. Be it further enacted, That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the clerk of the County Court, and appoint one of their number chairman.

IV. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the County Court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of Common Schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

V. Be it further enacted, That the share of the Literary Fund, to which each county may be entitled, and the provisions of this act, shall be due and payable on or before the first day of September, in each and every year, and shall be paid to the chairman of the board of superintendents, or his lawful attorney, upon the warrant of the Comptroller; Provided, however, that before such distribution shall be had, the payments which may have been made to the counties under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be added to the net annual income aforesaid, and the amount which shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the Justices being present, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not exceed one half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; and the Sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorized to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the Sheriff, the chairman of the board of superintendents may apply to the same remedies against him and his securities as are given to the County Treasurer for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

VII. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power and they are hereby required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school Districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing such alterations to be recorded by their clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That the free white men of the several districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said School Districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that election shall be held at such convenient place in the School Districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause. The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the "School Committee." The said freeholders shall give to the said board, within three days after such election, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said Board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes the "School Committee" as herein provided; Provided, nevertheless, that whenever the districts fail to make an election, the Board of Superintendents shall appoint the School Committee, who shall continue in office until others are chosen at the next annual election.

IX. Be it further enacted, That each committee of the several School Districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of Districts number of the County of," as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transferring the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation.

X. Be it further enacted, That, whenever suit is brought against any "School District," the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

XI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the School Committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient; to hire, purchase, or build a school house of such form and size as may be deemed suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and school house, such lands as the Su-

perintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

XII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committee shall, in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the School Committee to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the monies to which said district may be entitled will permit; and to pay him, by giving an order on the chairman of the Board of Superintendents.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars, and receive instruction therein.

XV. Be it further enacted, That said School Committees shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the School Committees shall have reported to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said Board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county, and the monies received from the Literary Fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the School Districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

XVII. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

XVIII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the Board of Superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

XIX. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful;—and he shall make two copies of such report as relates to the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the clerk of the Board of Superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place of the court house of his county.

XX. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the Board of Superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said Board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful execution of the duties which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the Superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court; Provided, however, that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation for his services.

XXI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the counties in which a majority of the votes, under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "No School," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement to every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of Common Schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this Act, will deposit his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the pollkeepers to count the votes given at such precinct for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the Sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School" separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the County Court of his county next ensuing said election; and any Sheriff failing to comply with the requisition of this Act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

XXII. Be it further enacted, That the County Courts of the Counties in which a majority of the votes were for "No School," under the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint Superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of "Common Schools," until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of the preceding section.

XXIII. Be it further enacted, That in each of said Counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "Schools," such County shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the County Court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the Counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "Schools," under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any County Court in said Counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the Justices of said County being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this Act.

XXIV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what Counties vote against the provisions of this Act, shall vest so much of said fund as said Counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this Act, in the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of the United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated

to secure the best use of the same.

XXV. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

XXVI. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the School Committees shall have reported to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said Board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county, and the monies received from the Literary Fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the School Districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

XXVII. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

XXVIII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the Board of Superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

XXIX. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful;—and he shall make two copies of such report as relates to the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the clerk of the Board of Superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place of the court house of his county.

XXX. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the Board of Superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said Board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful execution of the duties which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the Superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court; Provided, however, that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation for his services.

XXXI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the counties in which a majority of the votes, under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "No School," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement to every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of Common Schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this Act, will deposit his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the pollkeepers to count the votes given at such precinct for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the Sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School" separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the County Court of his county next ensuing said election; and any Sheriff failing to comply with the requisition of this Act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

XXXII. Be it further enacted, That the County Courts of the Counties in which a majority of the votes were for "No School," under the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint Superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of "Common Schools," until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of the preceding section.

XXXIII. Be it further enacted, That in each of said Counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "Schools," such County shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the County Court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the Counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "Schools," under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any County Court in said Counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the Justices of said County being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this Act.

XXXIV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what Counties vote against the provisions of this Act, shall vest so much of said fund as said Counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this Act, in the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of the United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated

to secure the best use of the same.

XXXV. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

XXXVI. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the School Committees shall have reported to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said Board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county, and the monies received from the Literary Fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the School Districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

XXXVII. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

XXXVIII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the Board of Superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

XXXIX. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful;—and he shall make two copies of