

NEW BERNE, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

"Those who deny freedom to others. deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."-ABRA-

Let our laws and Constitutions speak not of white men, not of red men, not of black men, not of men of any complexion; but, like the laws of God, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, let them speak of the PEOPLE .-- HOR ACE MAYNARD,

GRANT AND COLFAX

BY CHRLES D. LAKEY.

Hang out the great, illustrious names, Of noble men and noble deed, Who ne'er their country's trust betrayed, Or faltered in her hour of need.

Let all the people from afar Behold the nation come at length, From base intrigue and bloody war To heights of grand and stable strength.

Now sweeps the darkness from the sky, And looking o'er long years of pain, With sense of danger ever nigh, From men of lust and greed and gain,

We see the rainbow arch of peace Stretch o'er the land from shore to shore, A promise of our glad release, A pledge that traitors rule no more.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT

Ulysses S. Grant,

OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

Schuyler Colfax,

OF INDIANA.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR CONGRESS.

1st District-C. L. Cobb, Esq., of Pas-2nd District Hon. David Hearon, of plause, appeared to be highly pleased.

Craven. 3d District-Hon. O. H. Dockery, o

4th District-Hon. John T. Deweese, of 5th District-Col. W. F. Henderson, of

Davidson. 7th District-Hon. A. H. Jones, of Buncombe.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. Gen. Byron Laffin, of Pitt. Hon. Joseph W. Holden, of Wake.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st-Hiram E. Stilley, of Beaufort. 2nd-C. H. Brogden, of Wayne. 3rd-A. H. Galloway, Esq., of New Tuesday, is the day.

4th-Jno. A. McDonald, of Chatham. 5th-H. A. Badham, Esq., of Alamance 6th Gen. Rufus Barringer, of Meck-7th-W. S. Pearson, of Burke.

Republican's Rally!!



GRANT, COLFAX and HEATON!!

The citizens of the several precincts and the public generally, are requested to assemble on the following days, to wit: James City, Saturday, Oct. 10. Adam's Creek, Saturday, Sept. 26th.

Little Swift Creek, Thursday, Oct. 1st, and Friday, Oct. 16th.

Big Swift Creek, Friday, Oct. 2d., and Saturday, Oct. 17th. Piny Neck, Saturday, Oct. 3d.

Russel's, Tuesday, Oct. 6th, and Saturday, Oct. 24th. Ives' Station Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

Wiggin's, (Tuscarora Station) Tuesday, Oct. 20th, and Saturday, 31st. Dover Station (Core Greek) Wednesday

Oct. 30th. Some of the following named gentlemen will address the people at each of the above named places: MONATOR KLIER F-RENET

Col. Heaton, Col. W. J. Clark, Capt. W. H. Sweet, A. S. Seymour, Gen. Littlefield, B. W. Morris, A. W. Stephens, Chas. Hibbard, Col. Albright, Gen. Curtis H. Brogden, C. A. Nelson, W. H. Johnson, R. Tucker, I Edwin West, &c., &c.

By order of Craven Co. Rep. Com. I. EDWIN WEST, Chairman JOHN RANDOLPH, Secretary.

The yearly contributions by the people of the United States for educational purposes man who is now twenty-one years of age last year reached \$15,000,000. This is independently of contributions levied by tax-

Sept 24-18t.

Gen. Curtis H. Brogden, Col. Wm. J. Clark, Mr. J. E. O'Hara, and others, will address the citizens of Craven County, at New Berne, on Saturday evening, Oc-

Speaking from the platform in front of the Club House.

By order of Craven County Republican Committee : . rolled guides goos aid to

L EDWIN WEST, Chairman, JOHN RANDOLPH, Jr., Secretary.

New Berne, Oct. 3d, 1868. REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Hons. J. B. Respass, Samuel T. Carrow, Daniel P. Bible, James E. Merriam, John S. Gordon, William Bilbre, Wm. Stilley, J. O. Whittemore, W. K. Moore and other Republican speakers, will address the people at the following times Bank in our midst cannot be forgetten. and places, on the topics of the day:

Washington, and and 12th October. Goose Creek, 19th 20th Oregon, 21th South Creek, Durham Creek, of I north ri22d - 8 aff Blunt's Creek, Chocowinity, 24th Leechville, 26th 27th Broad Creek. North Creek, 28th Bath, Beaverdam, Tranters Creek, Januar 10 52d Novem.

A large attendance of both sides is requested. The Democratic canvassers people. are invited to be present. Time will be shared with them if wished. Come one,

S. W. STILLEY, Chairman County Ex. Com.

MEETING AT NEWPORT.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held yesterday at Newport. Able and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. David Heaton and Col. Wnr. J. Clarke, There was some six hundred Republican voters present, who, by their frequent enthusiastic outburst of ap-

Although quite an exodus of colored men has recently taken place in Carteret a number having gone to Onslow county, Carteret promises to hold her own, and perhaps do a little better than at the last election. Good for C rteret!

ONE DAY FOR ELECTION.

In addition to our speakers calling the attention of voters to the urgent necessity of registration, let the im-FOR VOTING, be made known, far and near. The third of November, dissen; who an-

A law of Congress fixes this matter, one day, is to prevent frauds and double voting, by going from one State to another. Remember, colored men, espeand all will be well.

GLORIOUS PROSPECTS! We have no time to spend at length,

in this number, as to the prospects of Grant and Colfax. All that we can now say, is, that we

have information of the latest and most With us lies our choice. Let us now 1 to be gifted with ordinary instincts, October 8th. Speakers: Hon. David Heaton, reliable character from different sections the principles of the two platforms pressesses and others. and States of the North, and the prospects of an everwhelming Republican triumph are splendid, positively magnifi-

to succeed by a greater majority than Mr. Lincoln received in 1864. Intelligent Democrats feel and know their doom, as a party, is fixed. We are warranted in saying even more than the above, and found it upon different sourcesof incontestable information. ahead! then, Republicans! and resolve that North Carolina shall be the Southern Republican Banner State!

ONE WHO CAN AND ONE WHO CANNOT

REPRESENT US. The Journal of Commerce talks glibly about Col. Keenan's representing, among Heaton would only represent Negroes, Carpet-baggers and Scalawags; this is the substance of the article alluded to .-Well, if Col. Keenan would only repre-

Col. Keenan would have but tocrats. According to the Journal of Commerce's own showing, Col. Heaton would represent, at any rate, about eighty one-hundredths of the people of the District; in other words, all those

who are poor, comparatively, or in limi-

ted circumstances. Many very respecta-

and whites in moderate circum-

ble people are in this condition! of But why introduce the repulsive and odorous thing of classes, or rich or poor, when we talk about representation in general indignation, and tend to bring down, Congress ? Col. Heaton and the Republican party propose that all the people of the District, poor or rich, white or colored, shall be fully, fairly, and justly rep- of the States; (lately in rebellion) if such an resented in Congress. The attempt to produce the impression that Col. Heaton has made, no investments here so as to identify himself with this people, and that he is not identified with them in interest, is fallacions and groundless. His efforts and aid in building up a National With this institution he is still identified : and through this channel many, who now oppose him politically, have been favored and benefitted. But why, under the circumstances, discuss this matter as to which of the candidates ought to be sent to Washington? It is well known to every intelligent man that every vote given to Col. Keenan is absolutely thrown away, for lift he were elected (a ting party in the coming confest. thing out of the question) he could never take a seat in Congress. The Fourteenth

who could be of no service at all to the Several respectable gentlemen who could, in the event of their elections have taken a seat in Congress, were cast aside in the nominating Democratic Convention. The all important and essential thing of eligibility to a seat was trampled under foot, in order to gratify the whims and caprices of a select few. These are stubborn facts, and every one knows it. Col. Heaton, therefore, who now has a seat in Congress, and who can take it again, is the only candidate running in this District who is eligible. Why throw away votes on one who is ineligible? We may yet have much more to say on this vitally important topic of rep-

article prohibits this in his case, and

hence the absurdity of usminating a

man, respectable as he may be personally

off comments the offer Principles vs. Plantations.

resentation potteriors to the street and

I am fed to believe, by perusal of the late numbers of the Journal of Commerce, that our Conservative friends having mistaken this campaign for one of plantations, instead of one of principles. To read their addresses to the colored people with one breath, and then to hear them boast of their Jeffersonian-Democracy in another, is really ludicrous. Were the brave," and the confiding masses looked portant fact, also, that at the coming the old Statesman alive to read their platform, election there will only be ONE DAY he would cast them aside with the injunction, "Depart from me ye cursed, for I never knew you." Their claims to the colored people's vote they rest upon the fact, that to them must they go to lease lands, to work for their maintainance, &c. Was there ever a time in The chief object in having the election the annals of our history, when such lame inducements were held out to advance a political party? It plainly shows their party to be in a very weak condition, and the coming [Sensation,] There we may suppose he basked whirlwind of outspoken republican principles cially, that one day only is given for the will sweep away their frail fabric, and the election. Do not be deceived on this Democratic party will sleep beside its old of parate, and despicable politicians who had for subject. Give one day to your Country | ponent, the Whig party, the sleep that knows | years hung upon the subsistence department no waking. The idea of compromising the of the Democratic party of the State, came to colored vote by refusing to lease him a few acres of land, on the which to pitch him a little "crap," seems to be purely a Democratic that their covert treason, as the hypocrite one, and, as I said in the beginning, shows

the weakness of their cause. We nominate candidates for President on the Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands platforms of principles, not of plantations - 4 out as the doings of men too stolid in political With us lies our choice. Let us now 1 1 k 11 depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, right of colored men to participate in all the serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors tober 10th. Speakers: Hon. Curtis H. Brogliberties of our country on an equality with and parrieldes and ingrates through all future us, and thereby raise themselves from his hidding place, and the came forth At Jacksonville, Onslow County, Tuesday, Grant and Colfax are morally certain late condition; principles of national honor, with his wife; being drive under the bed. Brogden Hon. David Heaton, Col. Wm. J. principles of improvements and a desire to treasures, causing the forests to blossom like the rose. On the other side we find a principle which is but half a principle; it accords to the colored people their freedom. But such a freedom. Gives him liberty, but gives him no recourse to law, principles of repudiation principles, which could they sustain, would plunge our country into another war more destructive than the one from which we have so lately emerged. The former principles will bring peace and plenty, and a glorious, prosperous future; the latter, sword and other things, the wealth of the District ye whether you will have Grant and Peace, in case he should be elected, while Col. or Seymour and the repeal of the Reconstruc-

it was then, so is it now applicable: neves of T

is a citizen and a voter, makes it obliga. The ability of the country to discharge the How can a woman be guilty of the Grecian tory that all should be represented in our debts which have been incurred in its defence, bend? Because she stoops to conquer,

DONELSON. myself, will not be wanting; the path of our on every experiment to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just let us fill the public contracts which Con purpose of carrying on the war, with the same

good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements, "In what part of the country shall we find any man or body of men (sorry to say we have found them In Frank P. Blair, and the Loce-foco Convention of July 4, 1868) who would not blush to stand up, and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due?" And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injus tice could ever happen, would'tt not excite the upon the authors of such measures, the aggrapated vengeance of Heaven? If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perversness should manifest itself in any ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to blow from the union; if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debt, and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies, and produce all those evils which are now happily removed, Congress, who have in all their transactions shown a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that state alone, which puts it self in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the country, and follows such mistaken and pernicious counsels, will be responsible for all

the consequences." The principle of the above is that upon which the Republican party bases its policy, and upon this issue, if no other, we are determined to beat the Loco-foco Blair repudia-

I nest Joht bus sessi J ZURICH. Sept. 28th, 1868, at voiled at most lader

Seymour.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at Cooper Institute Bowling Green. If the force there were disin the City of New York, October 8th, 1862 -As Mr. Dickinson was a life-long Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. Seymour's record, the picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those "Conservative soldiers" who, at their late Convention in New York, committed them selves so unreservedly to the support of the Democratic nommee for the Presidency :

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our national flag at Sumter. and in efforts to massacre a half-starved gar rison placed there in a time of profound peace according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the defense of our nation's cap tal to save it from mob rule, and rebellion, and conflagration were bleeding by traitorous hands-when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom-when all communication between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces-when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and an unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement and consternation, and alarm -when "shricked the timid and stood still about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as exemplais in such a crisis, he (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double-quick in the opposite direction, [laughter], and for nearly half is year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged amongst us. and balanced, and watched and waited, and furned and twisted [laughter] until autumn when a small knot of defunct, defeated, des | SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DIShis relief by entering the field. Laughter They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy under which to perpet-"Stole the livery of the court of Heaven To serve the devil in,

us. In one we find equal rights for all; the perienced at the hands of the people should time. This movement drew the secluded one and others. that whether she consented or not be would sources, to wrest from the curtly its hidden boards so long as he had the spirit of a man ! Robert F. Lehman, Esq., Hon. James H. Har. funds and securities which have been, and Great and repeated laughter and applaused, ris, and others.

He entered on the political canvass, and on the 28th of October, 1861, a few days before the October, 17th. Speakers: Hon. David Heaton, 1861, a few days before the October, 18th Brogden, Col. Wm. J. Clarke, Superinter was an apology for the Rebellion, and a con- and others. demnation of the Administration for having At Greenville, Pitt County, Tuesday, Octometed out the rigor of martial law to those in ber 20th, Speakers; Hon, David Heaton, abounding with flimsy disguises and sophisti- and others. cal generalities, it contained one point worthy At Tarboro, Edgecombe County, Thursday, hot only of notice, but of the severest repre- October 22d. Speakers: Hon. David Heaton, hension, and here it is: "If it is true that Hon, Curtis H. Brogden, Col. Wm. J. Clarke. Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, and others.

At Beaufort, Carteret County, Monday, October 25th. Speakers: Hon. Curtis H. Brog-Houses, and in whom the titles to said how lowed to withdraw shemselves from that Hoyfamiline, a bankrupt country and ruined people,
the scorn of foreign powers. Then to the
polls on the 3d of November next and choose
ye whether you will have Grant and Peace,
or Seymour and the repeal of the Reconstruction acts; and your liberty a thing of the past.

I was not your liberty a thing of the past.

I was not you have grant and peace,
the scorn of foreign powers. Then to the
polls on the 3d of November next and choose
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polls on the 3d of November next and choose
this glorious Union—this heritage of human
hope—this asylum for the world's weary pillgrim—this crefug for the oppressed of the
grim—this testal of being fenesth the black.

At Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, with estimated number of per
the scorn of foreign powers. Then to the
polls on the 3d of November next and choose
this glorious Union—this heritage of human
hope—this asylum for the world's weary pillgrim—this crefug for the oppressed of the
grim—this called the Sconstructhis foreign powers. Then to the
polls of the Reconstruction acts, and others.

At Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, with estimated number of
the same, and others.

At Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, with the same, and whether supported by
Thursday, October 29th, a Grand Republican
Thursday, October 29th, a Grand Republican
Union severed, let not only the Institution
perish with the same and wherever, it can be
found, but let the habitations that have known
to prove the foreign powers.

At Rocky Berne, Craven County, Wednesday,
October 28th. Speakers: Hon. Own. H. B.

At Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County,
Thursday, October 29th, a Grand Republican
Union sent the wealthy aristocrats of the District, according to our republican system of government, he never ought to be allowed to go to Congress. The fact that every every ed to go to Congress. The fact that every every ed to go to Congress. The fact that every every every education as it was, and others.

At New Berne, Craven County, Saturday every ever

Louis, on the proper line of invasion, saw clearly that the Confederates meant to stand on the defensive, and Halleck asked, "where is their line?" Sherman replie

A map lay on the table, and, with a pencil, Halleck drew a line from Bowling Green to Columbus, past Donelson and Henry; and another perpendicular to its centre, which hapfdened to coincide nearly with the Tennessee River. "There," said he, "that is the true line

This forcing of the Confederate line would oring the important states Kentucky and Tensee under national control; it would take in reverse the strong works on the Mississippi, which could not be reduced by a mere naval attack; it would open that great river, it would permit the passage of a national army into the recesses of the Cotton States, and expose Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and even Virginia, to attack on an unprotected

Indetermining the mode in which this movement should be carried into execution, it was evident that the essential point was the seizure the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers .-This implied the reduction of the two forts, Henry and Donelson, on which the Confederates were relying for the protection of those

The Confederate line of defense had been ntrusted to General Albert Sidney Johnson. He was at Bowling Green, confronting General Buel. The fortified post at Columbus, on which the left flank of the Confederates rested. was considered by them to be the Gibraltar of America. They believed that it would close the Mississippi until their independence was acknowledged. It was in charge of General Polk. The strength of the entire force holdng the line was about 60,000 mep.

To execute the proposed operation two na-tional armies were available. One lay at Cairo, under General Grant. There was with it a naval force, having some iron-clad gun-boats under Commodore Foote. The second army was at Louisville. It was under command of NU STOL

It had been intended originally that Grant's force should operate directly on the Mississippi River, forcing it open, and that Buel's army should strike at the intrenched camp at posed of, Nashville, in its rear, must necessa rily be abandoned.

In Halleck's view, the operatiom on the line of the Tennessee River would accomplish al these results. If the army and the gun-boats could force their way up that stream, Colum bus and Bowling Green, no matter how strong they might e; must both at once fall, and Nashville must share their fate. Fort Henry, on the east bank of the Tennes

see, and Fort Donelson, on the west bank of the Cumberland, were bastioned earth-works. twelve miles apart, connected by a road. Immediately after the issue of the President's war order (January 27th, 1862) commanding general movement, operations were underaken against Fort Henry. Of the fleet of gun-boats employed, four were iron-clad and hree wooden. They were under Commodore Foote. The land-force under General Grant. The garrison of the fort, commanded by Gen. Lighman, was 2,784 strong; the armament was seventeen guns.

Halleck gave the necessary orders for the xpedition on the 30th of January, and Grant left Cairo with 17,000 men. The Confederates had works on both sides of the river, fort Henry being on the east bank and Fort Heiman on the west, the latter commanding the former. The country was all under water, the river overflowing, the rain still failing in torrents. Though Tilghman was receiving reenforcements and hastening the completion of his works, he found that he must withdraw from Fort Heiman and defend Fort Henry

It was understood between Foote and Grant that the former was to reduce the fort, the latter to cut off the retreat of the garrison. The attack was to begin at twelve o'clock (February 6th). Foote thought he could reduce the thirty pupils between the ages of an an work in an hour, and Grant, whose forces were three miles below, allowed himself two hours to accomplish his march. The gunbosts commenced their fire at a thousand yards approaching gradually within six hundred.

* Extract from Vol. II, of Dr. DRAPER's History the American Civil Har, published by HARPER & Buo

TRICT.

Republican Mass Meetings will be held in the above District, at the following times and places; and will be addressed by the speakers. named, and others At Pollocksville, Jones County, Monday

October 5th. Speakers: Hon, David Heaton Col. Wm. J. Clarke, Hon. Wm. H. S Sweet. and others. At Magnolia, Duplin County, Thursday

At Kinston, Lenoir County, Baturday, Oc-

den, Col. Wm. J. Clarke, Hon, David Heaton,

At Wilson, Wilson County, Thursday, Ocbuild up our country, to develop her re thocknown through a kent hole in the clap- tober 15th. Speakers: Hon. David Heaton,

meted out the rigor of martial law to those in ber 20th, Speakers: Hon, David Heaton, arms against the Government, Though Gen, Byron Laffin, Hon, Curtis H. Brogden,

Hon, Curtis H. Brogden, Col. Wm. J. Clarke,

be the Union to And the name of the man is Judge Alden will be present, and speak at lic Instructions. Horatio Seymour and Sensational January of several of the above meetings.

Chairman District Committee

Ague-Chills and Fer anxiety by its victims. How they yawn matters to all upon whom its dread been laid. Few afflictions so take for the time the spirits out of one no malady, so insignificant in itself, so utterly enervates and depresses its subjects, and per-haps none appears more trivial and ridiculos-to the beholder.

Miasm is said to originate ague, in wh heat of the Autumnal sun volatilicausing it to ascend to the region of the clouds, the cool of the morning and evening precipitating it again to the earth, so near it as to be within breathing distance. A greater degree of cold renders it partially or whole innocuous. At morning and twilight, the fore it is most active, and it is most read absorbed into the system by inhaling it wh

the stomach is empty. The Alexandria Gazette says:

A few rules for the acvidance of ague be deduced from the above: First, Do not go out into the open air before breakfast. See ond. Keep out of the night air as much as possible. Third sleep with the window of the bed-chamber closed, no matter how cool and inviting the night air may be. These rules well observed will keep off chills.— Those who cannot observe them can have ague and take quinine. If objection is made that individuals are known who violate all these rules and escape ague it is only necessary to say that there are some persons who will not take anything, who pass unharmed amongst cases of small pox, yellow fever, and other violently contagious diseases.

Thick foliage it seems, intercepts and absorbs miasm, as will, also, it is said, swift! running-streams. It has been observed that residences in aguish localities surrounded thickly by trees, were exempt until the trees were cut away, when the residents were attacked as their unprotected neighbors were previously. A cheerful fire burning on the hearth, morning and evening, will tend to dissipate miasm. A prominent medical gentleman, formerly a resident of New Or eans, states that he kept off yellow fever by this simple means when it was raging in that city, though hourly exposed to it.

There is now fitting out in Boston a formidable vessel of war for the Haytien Gov-Whenever a maiden's name is published it

is always mis-print,

State of North Caolina.

Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 10, 1868. [CIRCULAR.]

To County Commissioners:
Gentlemen-Your attention is respectfully called to Section 2, Article VII, of the Constitution of this State, whereby a general supervision and control of the Public Schools in the respective Counties is made the duty of the County Commissioners: and also to Article IX, Section 3, which declares the neglect of certain duties on the part of the County Commissioners, in reference to Public Schools an indictable offence; and which also prescribes that each County in the State shall be divided into a convenient number of Districts. The duty of making this division into Districts, devolves upon the County Commis sioners, and is to be performed and reported to the General Assembly "before the first day of January, 1869." See Article VII, Section I. In order to ensure a speedy and thorough organization of the Free Public School System, prescribed by the constitution, it is re-

quisite that this work of Dismoting the Comthis is d:ne provision cannot be made for the establishment and maintenance of Public Isstruction, In establishing these Districts it is desirab that the municipal Districts should b School Districts; also, that reference should be had, as far as practicable, to school houses already existing; a so, except in extreme cases, no District should contain less that

twenty one years. Your attention is also called to the order of the Board of Education, passed September 9, 1868, a certified copy of which is transmit

ted herewith. For authority to pass such orders, the Bost cite Article IX, Section 9, of the Constitutes Until repealed, these orders have the for and authority of the law.

Supt. Public Instruction. Sept 19 -61

Yours respectfully,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE CHANDER At a meeting of the Board of Education

VOTED, That by virtue of the authority vested in this Board by Article IX, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State, it is hereb Ordered, That until otherwise emeted to County Commissioners of the several County ties of the State be, and hereby are, directs to assume without delay, the duties of "Super intendents of Common Schools," and that he appoint not more than three Committeenes each District in their County, who shall be ed or appointed, in accordance with an act of titled "An Act to protect certain interests the Common Schools, and for other pur atified February 28th, A. D. 1867; also, That the County Commissioners County require from the Board of Sape tendents of Common Schools an official repo

of the action of said Board of Superintend now, in the possession of the Chairman said Board of Superintendents, and that a tified copy of said report be transmitted to ndent of Public Instruction. Ordered further, that the County Com

counties to the Superintendent of Public I struction, on or before the 15th day of December, 1858, as follows, viz: 1. The number of childre of six and twenty-one years actually resi each District distin