SHALL WE PAY THE TAXES?

4 PEACEFUL MODE OF RELIEF FROM NEGRO MISGOVERNMENT. The Only Infailible Remedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

The measure to wilch I referred at the close of an article two mornings since, and which I now definitely propose, is to refuse to pay

This, if carried, will stop the negro government; it exists but upon the funds it can extort; and that measure we can carry if we will it. In a contest between property and power, except the government be purely despotic, the party possessing the funds of a country can dictate the terms upon which they shall be taken. Nor is despotic power itself necessarily triumphant. The Stuarts, in theory at least, had arbitrary power, and were scarce lyunder constitutional limitations in the means to its enforcement. But at every great crisis in the contest between that house and those who held the purse in England, the Crown was compelled to acknowledge the sources of its support, and the constitution was formed under its concessions. The power of this negro government is not so arbitrary or extensive; they have not the same agencies to enforce it. The property of this country is under more intelligent direction; we are able to make a more efficient use of it against this power than the Commons of England could, and it is scarcely questionable, therefore, upon principle and experience, that, if we draw the purse-strings upon this people, we can diotate the terms upon which our property shall be made tributary to the uses of the State.

Nor is it necessary to refer to principle for this conclusion. It is plain that if we refuse to pay the taxes and be free from interference by the general government, they cannot col lect them. They can but offer the property for sale, but can get no money if there he no bidders for it. The white people will not bid. The measure implies that they are not to speculate upon the necessities of each other. Capital from abroad will not bid. That will not some new to investment in titles that are unquestioned. These tax titles would be questioned. The movement implies that the purchaser shall take that enjoyment of them only which there may be the legal agencies to extort. The negroes of property in this State will not bid. I doubt it there are white men in this State more protoundly impressed with the · evils of the present condition than are the colored people who have anything at stake upon the issue. They will be with us, and the negroes therefore, who are without property, who have taken up the trade of politics, and who run the government as a means of living upon the property of others, are the only ones to bld, and there is not enough among them, taking the cost value of every article of property or plander they possess, to pay one-tenth of the taxes for a single year. It would remain, therefore, for the negro government to take to itself the titles to the property it could not sell, and tax titles would be as unproductive or money, the thing which they want, and without which their government would be an expensive farce, which they even would take no interest in enacting, as would the tax sale.

Permitted to run the machine of taxation to its results, upon the one condition that; the white people of the State will not voluntarily respond to its exactions, it comes to nothing. and in perfect peace, therefore, we can ignore them, let their ship of State run aground, and without force or the violation of any law come to the point at which we can stipulate the terms upon which we will put it affoat again, and start upon a better voyage.

But to this it may be said that the general government will not so let this negro government be circumvented. There is misapprehensien, Lthink, both as to the attitude and power of the general government. It has not said that the negroes of this State shall govern the white people. It has said that they shall have the elective franchise, with the rights and powers that may confer upon them, but they have not in terms been declared to be the instruments of the general government in administering subjugation upon the white people of this State Nor can it make that declaration. The general government is the representative of a Democracy, and it cannot declare that any ede people shall govern another, the representative of a white Democracy, and cannot declare that negroes shall govern white people. A Democracy may be arbitrary and despoticmore arbitrary and despotic in the enforcement of a precept of its constitution than a single despot will dare to be. And it cannot announce a principle at variance with its constitution; and while, therefore, the general government may practice on this State the in enforcement of the principles of Democracy that all are equal, the Republices party would perish, upon the proposttion that the negroes and the whites in this State are not equal, and that the negroes shall have a power that their franchise cannet

But if the government should intervene. and enforce the negro government, it could not, It could not make bidders at tax sales; it could not make the people pay the negro tax. Its only ground for intervention would be the preservation of the public peace, and that unbroken, its office would be ended. But - 4f it shall go further if it shall undertake to administer a government—that government would be its own. If it should compel the firibute to sustain the State, it would of neces aity, through its own officers, expend it, and, as this adversary negro government is the one absolute and intolerable evil, that at least would be abated by the simple refusal to respond to its exactions, and that refusal, in my judgment should be made at once.

Men doubt if there would be the necessary concert. But of this there can hardly be a question. We must act. No one can be so mad as to believe it possible to live here un der a negro government. Scarce any one car "entertain the hope that of itself or of Congress there can be a change. This measure promises relief. It is without violence. It affords no pretext to the invocation of superior milltary force. . It proposes to do that which every ene with interests in this State desires to be between the people of this State which will relieve the general government itself from a most embarrassing issue. It meets the ques-"tion at the very point of contact." It must paralyze the assallant; and it is a measure, there-Flore, which we are all pledged by every consaideration of interest and of duty to adopt And there is the assurance of the adoption in and there is the assurance of the adversal than the further consideration that it addresses the interests of every one; owing property in this State. There are few who desire to pay these takes, very few who can pay them without that the contract of the taxes, very few who can pay them without the feeling that they are submitting to an outrage; and a very large portion of our people cannot pay them at all; and without this measure must be left as victims to be stripped of what little of property remaining. WRETCHED FRANCE.

The Revolutionary Government-Resignation of the Paris Deputies in the Assembly-The Extent of the Comnunist Victory in Paris-The Algerian Insurrection Spreading,

PARIS, March 27. The official journal of the Central Committee says editorially that the first task of the newly elected municipality will be the compilation of charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of large owns being swamped by the country. An article in the same paper demands that all natters essentially Parisian must be left within the domain of the commune.

La Nouvelle Republic advises the commune to dissolve the rotten Assembly and Impeach the members. La Verite says the Paris deputies to the Assembly have determined to re-

sign.

The candidates of the central Republican committee carried all but the first, second and seventh arrondissements. The Journal De Paris estimates that a quarter of a million of voters abstained from voting.

The official journal of the committee announces eighteen battaliens of National Guard out of twenty-four organized in Lyons, in support of the commune. The new government has been proclaimed there without bloodshed.

The spread of the Algerian insurection is confirmed.

· VERSAILLES, March 27. The minister of war has notified the prefect to raise a battalion of mobilized volunteers in each of the departments, in pursuance of the law just passed by the National Assembly. These will be forwarded to Versailles immediately, and will receive daily one and a half francs. Their officers will be appointed by the ninister of war. BRUSSELS, March 27.

Negotiations for the final treaty of peace beween France and Germany will soon comnence. DeClercq and Goulard, plenipotentiaries of France, arrived to-day. It is expected that the first sitting of the representatives of both governments will be held this week. The French Embassy is the place agreed upon for the meetings. BERLIN, March 27.

The Prussian Cross Gazette says Gerolt is recalled from Washington at his own request. General Voight Rhelz commands the German army of occupation in France in the absence of Frederick Charles.

A bill will be introduced in the Federal Parimment for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the Emperor. . It provides that the German constitution will be enforced as the law of the land from the 1st of January. No mention is made of the ceding a portion of the acquired territory

The Latest.

PARIS. March 27. La Verite says a new ministry will soon be ormed which will include Broglie as minister of foreign affairs, and McMahon, minister of war. The rich generally abstained from visitng the polls, and the merchants voted the Conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obscure, with the exception of Flourens, Blanquie, Pigott and Gambon. Barricading is continued, and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Plac Tendome has the aspect of a camp. It is said the French Government is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase in the number of French troops on this side of the Loire. Rumor says that General Cremer is suspected by the committee, and has gone to Versailles.

VERSAILLES, March 27. Thiers made a brief address in the National Assembly. He defended the wisdom of his policy, and took a solemn oath that he would policy, and took a solution not betray the Republic.

LONDON, March 28.

The Times special dispatch says that Paris as nearly resumed her usual appearance. O five hundred thousand electors in Paris only wenty thousand voted at the election on Sun day. Twenty of the members of the comnittee were elected. It is expected that Blaquie will be president of the new governnent, and its power centres in Flourens, Pigott, Deleschasse, Lefranc and Vermenel Four generals are occupied at Versallies with the question of the military organization of the country. The Times special also states that the Prussians daily ask the Versailles government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER!

WASHINGTON, March 28. The low harometer over Massachusetts on fonday evening has passed to the northeast peyond our coast. The area of high pressure on Monday night in Tennessee now covers Ohio and Lake Michigan; the pressure appears to have decidedly fallen with a large increase of temperature. In the extreme northwest the barometer is stationary. On the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, has prevalled to-day. East of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Gulf on the immediate Gulf coast the barometer has fallen slightly, with threatening weather. Probabilities: Fresh outheast and northeast winds, with falling barometer, are probable for Wednesday on the upper lakes, and the same with cloudy or rainy weather on the Gulf. Partially cloudy and cle. . weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast an i lower lakes.

THE TRADE OF SAVANNAH. The Facts of the Case Leaking Out

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle. writing from Savannah, tells the following home-truths about the trade of the latter city: The up-country folks are inclined to think

y amid the general stagnation of the past year occasioned by the overcropping of the planters and the loss of the profits of the cotton crop. According to an old and eminent merohan here, this so called prosperity of Savannah is all a mistake. He argues thus: "It is true, that nearly 700,000 bales of the King have been received at Savannah. But of this numper, fully 400,000 have passed through to New York without being handled by middle men. In older times the factorage business was conducted by comparatively few persons. Now their name is legion, and when 300,000 bales are manipulated by a great number of factors, the gains of any particular firm must be fit ces-sarily small. Again, the through freights on the railroads have not only diverted much trade from this port, but the manufacturers of the East have discovered that it is really cheap-er to buy cotton at Griffin or Augusta, to be shipped direct, than it is to buy at Savannúh. They avail thiemselves of this discovery much to the chagrin of Savannah. Before the war, the files crop was an Item of some considerathe rice crop was an item of some considera-ble importance to this place; but since the political supremacy of the negro, it has ceased to be of much consideration. Nearly all the rice made is consumed at home: The ship-ment of timber was also a valuable increment of Savannah trade. But Darien has monopo ized this traffic and Savannah is left again in inzed this trains and savannan is lett agair in the lurch. Besides, the back country is very "poor and sterile, and, I am assured, that for fully sixty filles on the Central Ballway the aminal receipts lox focal business do not exceed \$6.50 per annum."

THE NEW FORCE BILL.

CONGRESS AND THE KU-KLUX.

The Latest Measure of Reconstruction WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Senate spent the whole day in the disussion of Sumner's anti-Grant resolutions. In the House, Shellabarger, from the special committee on the President's Ku-Klux message, reported a bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment. It provides that any person who, under color of law, statute, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject or cause to be subjected any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the first secsection of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. shall, any such law, statute, regulation, ordinance, custom or usage of State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in an action of law, suit in equity, or other proceedings for redress, such proceed ings to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error; and other remedles provided in like cases in such courts under provisions of the act of April 9, 1868, and other remedial laws of the United States which are, in their nature, applicable in such cases.

The second section provides that if two or more persons shall band, conspire or combine together to do any act in violation of the rights, priviliges and immunities of any person to which he is entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States, which, if com mitted in a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would, under any law of the United States there in force, constitute the crime of either murder, manslaughter, mayhem, robbery, assault and battery, perjury, subornation of perjury, criminal obstruction of legal process, or resistance of officers in discharge of official duty, arson or larceny, and if one or more of the parties to such conspiracy or combination shall do any act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in said conspiracy or combination, whether principals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, punishable by fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars. or imprisonment not to exceed ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that if any party or parties to such conspiracy shall in furtherance of such common design commit the crime of wilful murder, such party or parties so guilty shall upon conviction thereof suffer death; and provided, also, that any offence punishable under this act, begun in one judicial district of the United States and completed in another, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either district.

The third section authorizes the President to mploy the militia, land and naval forces of the United States, to suppress insurrection, domestic violence, or unlawful combinations or conspiracies, in any State, if the constituted authorities of such State shall be unable to, or shall from any cause fall or refuse protection of the people in their rights and priv-

. The fourth section authorizes the Presiden declare martial law in any State where unlawful combinations exist, and be so powerfu as to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of the State, or in any State where the constituted authorities shall connive t, or be in complicity with, such unlawful embinations; provided, that the President shall have first made prociamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and, provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the first day of June, 1872.

The dominant party will allow until Monday

ext for the discussion of the measure. . The Dominican report is not yet made. difference of opinion exists. A majority of the confinission favor reporting in a manner which gives categorical answers to questions without any recommendation for or against

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Last Card in the Radical Hand-More Use for the Party Lash-Sumner's Speech-Radical Views About the Nomination of a Soldier in '72-Connecticut Election, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 26. If the Radical party should by any possibility neceed in passing a Ku-Klux bill-which may at least be considered doubtful-the Presiden will sign it and have operations under it commenced immediately. Such has been his in tention ever since the meeting of Congress and without the authority of a law to enable him to establish anew military governments in the South, movements will be inaugurated for securing calls from the Radical Governors of the States so organized, and in response to them, sending the military again in that sec-

This will be the last card the administration party can play, and if it falls, the leaders admit the contest will be hopeless, as far as they are

concerned. The Democrats in the House-at present numbering ninety nine—may succeed in preventing legislation of a special character; and if the Republicans who are opposed to the adoption of a bill providing for reducing one section of the country to military rule are not bound by a series of cancus resolutions, and join the former in their opposition to a measure of that character, it will certainly be defeated. The present hope of the Radicals is that the bill to be reported can be put through under the party lash, and that it will be used freely and with wide range, admits of no doubt whatever.
Politicians and others are on the tip-toe of

expectation-and some of them of apprehension—concerning the speech of Mr. Sumner, to be delivered to morrow. His friends who did not desire the breach between the Massachusetts senator and the Executive to be widened, strove hard to dissuade him from the persis-tence which leads to its delivery, and have been successful only in persuading him to modify certain portions of it. The speech is very lengthy, and will occupy nine columns of that ponderous official document, the Globe.

In Radical circles here, excepting in official quarters, the admission is almost universal that Grant will not be renominated, and the tact that the matter has received serious consideration thus early is accepted by some of the President's friends as evidence that his chances for a second term are fast fading from the political horizon. There are others who assert that it will be as necessary to renominate Grant as it was to bring him forward two and a half years ago. It is no secret that a number of the Radicals in power are making preparations to seduce Sherman into giving open adherence to their sentiments, ho his open adherence to their sentiments, hoping to have him nominated, and these believe that he can be elected. The majority, who work actively in manipulating the political situation, are averse to bringing forward another representative of the army, and think that, if a soldier should be tried, it would be safer to go on with Grant than risk their party with Sherman, who may be even more difficult to bring into the traces than Grant proved himself to be in the two years reonired to nimself to be in the two years required to get complete possession of him.

There is increasing interest over the elec-There is increasing interest over the elec-tion to occur in Connecticut one week from Tuesday next. The Badicals are straining every nerve to prevent a conservative victory. The public departments will send every man home who has a vote in that State, and a care-ful report will be made if the employee should vote other than in the interests of the admin-

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1871.

None of the general amnesty bills now be None of the general amnesty bills now be-fore Congress will be taken up during the pre-sent session. The intention is to proceed no further in the work of securing to the people of the Southern States their just dues, no mat-ter how long the session may last. Proscrip-tion is the most taking theme with the Radical element, and not justice. It is one, however, which furnishes the Democratic party with a handy weapon, and the more reckless the feel-ing becomes the more certain is it that the reject of the administration is to secure the south for the next election, feeling assured that there is no danger North. Private letters from Pennsylvania and Ohio disprove these Radical opinions. The party is splitting into factions daily, and neither progression or masterly inactivity can save it.

ELK RIDGE.

PARSON CAIN ON THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

"Who is the Coming Man !"

[From the Missionary Record, March 25.] The General Assembly, which has just closed its eventful career, passed a bill changing the time of holding the elections in this city, and axing the time for August instead of Oct fixing the time for August instead of October. This change will bring on an election for Mayor and Aldermen. Already the thinking people begin to look around for a proper man to occupy that responsible position; also there will be eighteen persons selected as Aldermen, who will have the destinies of the people in their hands. Grave and important interests now present themselves to every citizen. The vast augusts of property which need a reprevast amounts of property which need a representation in the Council of the city, the large number of poor men whose interests must be subserved, the commercial prosperity of the metropolis of the State, the vast taxations to carry on the government—all challenge the greatest wisdom and ability to cope with the demands of the times and with the demands of the times and circumstances. We must secure financial ability in the city government; we need honesty of purpose; we need proper, discriminating foresight, in order to make our city what the demands of every interest requires. Let the people lay aside all their foolish ideas about Democrat or Republican, and chose the about Democrator Republican, and chose the best men—men of integrity, of honor. We warn the colored people now, not to make this a strict party question. You need to make a selection of your best citizens of both parties. Form a "Union, honest man's ticket," and let them unite with the best citizens in electing that calculate of Maron and Aldarmen. We selection of Mayor and Aldermen. We have laid aside forever those strifes which have gendered so much evil to the people. We set our face against that eternal agitation for the our face against that eternal agitation for the sake of electing some partisan who, when in office, will prove a curse to the people and their interest. In the last election for Mayor and Aldermen, we incurred the hatred and curses of the politicians, because we gave our advice. We have had no great reason to change our views of public policy since that time. The interests of our city are as great to-day as they were then, if anything greater. If wisdom was required then, it is no less necessary now. If we needed wise counsellors then, we need them now. Whoever hall be selected for Mayor, let him be a practical business man. Let him be a citizen who tical business man. Let him be a citizen who is identified with the growth and prosperity of the city; whose interest is not merely the salary he may get, or the speculations which may be carried on through his connivance, but a man of honor and integrity, free from preju-dices which would make him objectionable to the masses on the one side, and equally acceptable to the great commercial interests on he other-a man of lustice.

Such a man the people must select for themselves in mass convention. We sug-spect to the leading inlines of both recording there be an understanding before the time comes for action. Let there be a consultation between the white and colored men who are determined to put down convention and are etermined to nut down corruption an archy in any form; let them have a perfect understanding and make up a ticket which will meet the approbation of every class of honest men (the thieves we know will be distation in the selection, and let them unite for one great purpose, namely, the prosperity of the city and the welfare of the whole commuthe city and the welfare of the whole commu-nity. We know that there will be those who will raise the howl of "sold out," and of gone over to the Democracy. We say here that we would rather have an honest Democrat in office than Republican theyes who suck the life-blood from the community, and augment the taxation to an enormous extent. Every poor man suffers more than the wealthy under bad rule. The burden of taxation is borne by them. hence they are more deeply interested for their families than even the rich. Place able and capable men in office, and their very positions and wealth precludes their stealing in order to make a living. Give us honesty to rule us, and we care not for its politics.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

cts and Joint Resolutions, Passed by the General Assembly of South Carelina, Session of 1870-'71.

OFFICIALI

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina." SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the State board of education shall consist of the several county school commissioners and the State superintendent of education, who shall be ex officio chairman of the board, and who shall be entitled to vote on all questions submitted to the board. The board may elect one of its members as secretary.

SEC. 2. That the State board of education shall hold its first meeting at the capital of the State on the second Wednesday after the approval of this act, and shall thereafter meet on he first Wednesday in October of every year at the capital of the State, and at such other times and places as the State superintendent of education shall direct. The members of the board shall be entitled to receive a mileage at the rate of twelve cents per mile, going to and returning from the meetings of the board aforesaid, to be paid by the State treasurer on presentation of a certificate signed by the chairman and secretary of the board.

SEC. 3. That, for the purpose of procuring in uniform system of text-books, to be used in the common and public schools throughout the State, there shall be a commission of five appointed, to consist of his Excellency the Governor, who shall be ex officio chairman, the chairman of the committee on education of the Senate and House of Representatives. and, for the purpose of selecting the other two members, the Senate shall, by a majority of votes, appoint one, and the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, select the other: Provided, That the commission herein appointed shall not have power to amend or hange the list of text-books already in use until the first of January, 1873, unless authority be granted to the commission by act of the General Assembly to amend the list aforesaid: And provided, further, That the commission shall decide upon a list of text-books to be used in the common and public schools throughout the State, and shall furnish the same to the State board of education at its first session. The meetings of the State board of education shall be held for the purpose of period. considering such matters as may be deemed

tion in this State.

SEC. 4. That the school trustees of every school district shall make out and forward to the school commissioners of the county wherein such school district is situated, a list of all text books needed by the persons attending school, which list, when properly certified to by said trustees, the school commissioner shall approve and forward to the State superintendent of education. The State superin tendent of education shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of such list, forward the books therein required free of charge. And the General Assembly shall, by appropriation, provide for the payment of the books SEC. 5. That the State board of education

shall take and hold in trust, for the State, any grant or devise of lands, and any gift or bequest of money, or other personal property, made to it for educational purposes, and shall pay into the State treasury, for safekeeping and investment, all moneys and incomes from property so received. The State treasurer shall, from time to time, invest all such money in the name of the State, and shall pay to the State board of education, on the warrant of the Governor, the income or principal thereof, as it shall, from time to time, require : Provided, That no disposition shall be made of any grant, devise, gift or bequest inconsistent with the conditions or terms thereof. For the faithful management of all property so received by the State treasurer, he shall be responsible, upon his bond, to the State, as for other funds received by him in his official capacity: Provided, however, That the trustees of any school district of this State may take and hold in trust, for their particular school district, any grant or devise of lands, and any gift or bequest of money, and apply the same in the interest of the schools of their district, in such manner as in their judgment seems most conducive to the welfare of the schools, when not otherwise directed by the terms of the said grant, or devise, gift or bequest : And, provided further, That before said trustees shall assume control of any such grant, devise or bequest, they shall give a bond, to be approved of by the school commissioner of the county in which such grant, devise or bequest is made, said bond to be deposited with clerk of the court of said county.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

SEC. 6. That the present State superintendent of education shall continue in office until the election and qualification of his successor, at the general election in 1872, and every four years thereafter, a State superintendent of education shall be elected, in the same manner as other State officers, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of Janu-

SEC. 7. That he shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, for the use of the State of South Carolina, in the penal sum of five thousand (\$5000) dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful and impartial performances of the duties of his office: and he shall, also, at the time of giving bond, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in section 30 of article II of the constitution of the State, which oatir shall be endorsed upon the State, which cath shall be filled his office.

back of said bond, and the bond shall be filled his office.

Sec. 20. That, in case of vacancy in the office. SEC. 8. That the State superintendent of

education shall receive, as compensation for his services, the sum of two thousand five with his actual cost of transportation when yearly out of the State treasury.

SEC. 9. That he shall have general supervision over all the common and public schools of the State, and it shall be his duty to visit every county in the State for the purpose of inspecting the schools, awakening an interest savorable to the cause of education, and diffusing, as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communication with school officers, teachers and parents, a knowledge of existing defects and desirable improvements in the government and instruction of the

SEC. 10. That he shall secure uniformity in the use of text books throughout the common and public schools of the State, and shall forbid the use of sectarian or partisan books and instruction in schools.

Sec. 11. That he shall prepare and transmit o the several county school commissioners, school registers, blank certificates, reports, and such other suitable blanks, forms and printed instructions as may be necessary to ald school officers and teachers in making their reports, and carrying into full effect the various provisions of the school laws of this State: and shall cause the laws relating to common schools, with such rules, regulation, forms and instructions as shall be prescribed by the board of education, to be printed, together with a suitable index, in pamphlet form, by the person authorized to do the State printing, at the expense of the State; and he shall cause copies of the same to be transmitted to the several county school commissioners for distribution.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the State superintendent of education to collect in his office such school books, apparatus, maps and charts as can be obtained without expense to the State, and also to purchase, at an expense not exceeding fifty dollars a year, rare and valuable works on education, for the benefit of teachers, authors and others who may wish to consult them; and the said sum is hereby annually appropriated for this purpose out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13. That copies of all papers filed in the office of the State superintendent of education and his official acts may be certified by him, and, when so certified, shall be evidence equally and in like manner as the original SEC. 14. That the State superintendent of

education shall submit, in his annual report, a statement of his official visits during the past

Sec. 15. That he shall make a report, through the Governor, to the General Assembly, at each regular session thereof, show-

1st. The number of persons between the ages of six (6) and sixteen (16) years, inclusive, residing in the State on the first day of the last preceding October.

2d. The number of such persons in each county. 3d. The number of each sex.

4th. The number of white. 5th. The number of colored.

6th. The whole number of persons that atended the free common schools of the State during the year ending the thirtieth day of the last preceding September, and the number in each county that attended during the same

necessary, and of taking such action as may attended, and the number of colored of each sex that attended the said schools.

> 8th. The number of common schools in the State -9th. The number of pupils that studied each

of the branches taught.

10th. The average wages paid to teachers of each sex.

11th. The number of school-houses erecte iuring the year, and the location, materia and cost thereof.

12th. The number previously efected, the material of their construction, their condition and value, and the number with their grounds nelosed

13th. The counties in which teachers' instiutes were held, and the number that attended the institutes in each county.

14th. Such other statistical information as he may deem important, together with such plans as he may have matured, and the State board of education may have recommended for the nanagement and improvement of the school fund, and for the more perfect organization and efficiency of the common schools.

15th. The number and cost of the books fur alshed to each county school commissioner.

SEC. 16. That he shall have power to exam ine all persons who may make application to him, as to their qualification for teaching chool in this State; and that to all persons o good moral character who pass a satisfactor examination, he shall issue a certificate o qualification for teaching school in the State of South Carolina, which certificate shall authorize the person to whom it is given to teach in any of the common schools of this State, is which his or her services may be desired by the trustees of the school in which he or she may make application to teach, without any further evidence of analification. Said-certificate shall be valid for the term of two (2) years, unless sooner revoked. SEC. 17. That he shall annually, on the first

day of November, or as soon as practicable thereafter, apportion the income of the State school fund, and the annual taxes collected by the State for the support of schools, among the several school districts of the State, in proportion to the respective number of pupils attending the public schools, and he shall certify such apportionment to the State treasnrer. He shall also certify to the treasurer and school commissioner of each county the amount apportioned to their county, and he shall draw his orders on the State treasurer in favor of the county treasurer of each county for the amount apportioned to said county. SEC. 18. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars annually, to the State superinten dent of education, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of clerk hire in the office of the said State superintendent of education, said sum to be drawn quarterly by him, and to be disbursed by the said State superinte for the purpose herein named : Provided, That the said sum of one thousand dollars shall be in full for the annual payment of all clerk hire of said department.

SEC. 19. That the State superintendent of education shall discharge such other duties as may be provided by law; and he shall deliver to his successor, within ten days after the expiration of his term of office, all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to

fice of State superintendent of education, the Governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to fill such vahundred dollars (\$2500) per annum, together cancy, who shall qualify within fifteen days after his appointment, and shall continue in offee until the next ensuing general election, expired term; and should the person so appointed fail to qualify within the time specided, such failure shall create a vacancy.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. SEC. 21. That the present county school commissioners shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified. There shall be elected in each county, at the general election in October, A. D. 1872, and at the general election every two years thereafter, a school commissioner, who shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond for the use of the county in which he is elected, for educational purposes, in the penal sum of twice the amount of his annual salary, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county commissioners, conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office.

SEC. 22. That on the first day of January next succeeding the day of his election, h shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed in section 80, article II, of the const tution of this State, which oath he shall file in the office of the clerk of the court of the coun ty in which he was elected, and shall immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties and upon his failure so to do, or if for any other cause there should be a vacancy in the office, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall qualify within fifteen days after his appointment, and shall continue in office until the time prescribed for filling said office by election, as herein provided; and should the person so appointed fail to qualify within the time, specified, such failure shall create a gacency.

Sac. 23. It shall be the duty of each county school commissioner to visit each of the schools in his jurisdiction, at least three times s term, and to note the course and method of instruction, and the branches taught, and to give such recommendations in the art of teach ing, and the method thereof, in each school, as shall he necessary and expedient, so that uniformity in the course of studies and methods of instruction employed shall be secured, as fur as practicable, in the schools of the several grades respectively. He shall acquaint himself, as far as practicable, with the character and condition of each school, noting any deficiencies that may exist, either in the government of the school, or the classification of its pupils, or the method of instruction employed in the several branches, and shall make such suggestions in private to the teachers as to him shall appear necessary to the good order of the school and the progress of the pupils.

He shall note the character and condition the school-houses, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the furniture, and shall make such suggestions to the several district boards as in his opinion, shall seem conducive to the comfort and progress of the pupils of the several schools. It shall be the duty of each county school commissioner to aid the teachers in all proper efforts to improve themselves in their profession.

For this purpose he shall encourage the formation of associations of teachers for mutual improvement; he shall attend the meetings of such associations, and give such adrice and instruction in regard to their con duct and management as, in his judgment, will contribute to their greater efficiency. He 7th. The number of whites of each sex that | shall also deliver a public lecture to the peo-

ple in each of the several districts of the county each year, for the purpose of sleve the standard of education, and increasing the general interest of the people in public

Sac. 24. That it shall be his duty to see that in every school under his care there shall be taught, se far as practicable, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, En-glish grammar, history of the United States, the principles of the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and good hehavior.

SEC. 25. He shall, on or before the first day

of October of each year, forward to the State superintendent of education an extended report, containing an abstract of the reports made to him by the various school effects and teachers in his county, and showing the couldtion of the schools under his charge, suggest-ing such improvements in the school system as he may deem useful, and giving such these information in regard to the practical or tra-tion of the common schools and face relating thereto, as may be deemed of public interest. He shall also include in his report such other matters as he shall be directed to report by SEC. 26. That, should be fail to make the re-

port required in the preceding section, he shall forfeit to the school famil of his county his last quarter's salary of that year, and shall sho he liable for all damages caused by such fall-Sec 97 That he shall at all times conform

to the instructions of the State superintendent of education, as to matters within the jurisdiction of said superintendent. He shall serve as the organ of communication between the said State superintendent and school authorities He shall transmit to school officers, & teachers, all blanks, circulars, and other communiations which are to them directed. SEC. 28. That each county school commis

sioner shall receive, as compensation for his services, including expenses of transportation within his county, an annual salary of one committedimer of Charleston, who shall receive an annual salars of one thousand two hundred dollars, payable quaderly by the State treas-

over all moneys by him received, which shall have been assessed by virtue of the vote of for, in the county in which such district is situated, on the order of the clerk of the hoard of trustees of said district, countersign ed by the county school commissioner, to be used for the purpose directed by the district meeting so held. Said money shall be assessed and collected at the time, and in the manner that county taxes are assessed and collected; and if the inhabitants of any school district, at their annual district meeting, shall fail to provide for the raising of such a tax, then the county school commissioner of the county in which such district is attuated shall be required to withhold from said district the part of the State appropriation derived from the revenue of the State, and to appertion and distribute the same to the piler districts of the county which have complied with the requirements of this act: Provided, That in school districts where there are less than one hundred children between the ages of six and sixteen the inhabitants may raise such a sum,

SEC. 30. That it shall be the duty of each county school commissioner, immediately after the passage of this act, to divide his county into convenient school districts, for all purposes connected with the general interest of in his judgment, the general good requires it. And every school district organised in pursuance of this act shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of school district No. -, (such a number as may be designated by the county school commissioners.) of county, (the name of the county in which the district is situated,) State of South Carolina, and in that name may sue and be sued, and be capable of contracting and being contracted with, and holding such real and personal es

tate as it may come into possession of, by will or otherwise, or as is authorized to be purchased by the provisions of this act, all of which shall be used exclusively for school pur poses. Each school district shall be confined to the management and control of the board of school trustees hereinafter provided for, who shall hold their office for two years, and until heir successors are appointed and qualified and the said trustees shall be exempt from nilitis and road duty, and payment of poll-

SEC. 31. That there shall be, in each county, board of examiners, composed of the county school commissioner, who shall ex officio, be chairman, and two other members; who shall be appointed by the county school commis sioner, and shall hold office for the term of two years from the time of their appointment; but no person shall be appointed a member of the county board of examiners who is not competent to teach a first grade school.

It shall be the duty of the county board of examiners to examine all candidates for the profession of teacher, and to give to each person found qualified a certificate, setting forth the branches of learning he or she may be capable of teaching. Such examination to be renewed every year; and no teacher shall be employed in any of the common or public schools without a certificate from the county board of examiners or the State superintendent

SEC. 62. That the board of county school examiners shall meet at least twice a year, at such places, and at such times, as the county school commissioner shall appoint; that the county school commissioner shall be chairman and clerk of the board, and shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and a register of the name, age, sex, color, residence, and date of certificate of each person to whom a certificate is issued, and, in case a certificate be cancelled, shall make a proper entry of the

board of school commissioners to appoint for each and every school district in their county three school trustees, who shall hold their office for two years, whose duty shall be as heremafter prescribed; and they shall have power to fill, from time to time, all vacancies which may occur in their respective school districts in boards of school trustees in their

SEC. 34. That the said trustees, within fifteen (15) days after their appointment shall take an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their office. which oath the members are authorized to administer to each other.

SEC. 85. That it shall be the duty of the said ustees, any two of whom shall constitute a morum, to meet as soon and often as practiable, after baying been appointed and qualified, at such place as may be most convenient

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