DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES..............Publisher.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[For the Baltimore Clipper.]

CHARACTER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Baltimore, April 20, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—A gentleman of high standing in this city, meeting me in the street, a few days ago, stopped me with the remark, that he understood I was acquainted with Mr. Johnson, and, if so, he wished to interrogate me on his habits, having heard a sermon on the death of Mr. Lincoln last Sabbath evening, in which the minister deplored his drunkenness, and said, in substance, it was due to the people of the United States that he should take a solemn oath to abstain from all intoxicating drink to the close of his administration. And I heard of another minister who, the same day prayed that he might abstain from his cups, &c. I feel pretty sure that these ministers are wholly unacquainted with the distinguished statesman, called, in the Providence of God, to fill the highest office in the world.

I have known a good deal of Mr. Johnson, and, being his earnest admirer, long before the rebellion, I have watched his course more closely than that of any other public man, for fifteen years. When I was stationed, as the minister in charge of Wesley Chapel, in Washington, during the years of 1848-49, he was a constant attendant at church. Afterwards, when I was chaplain to the House of Representatives, he was always at the Capitol on the Sabbath. Not a professor of religion or a member of any church, he had yet a profound reverence for the Gospel, and was governed by its great principles of morality more rigidly than most public men. I never saw him under the influence of liquor; and through the whole period of my residence in Washington, from time to time, when it so happened he was always there in the public service, I never heard a suspicion uttered that he was intemperate.

When he was in the Senate, and stood alone from the South, in his great fight against treason, I had frequent interviews with him, for I never met him on the street but I claimed the honor of shaking his patriotic hand. A suspicion was never awakened in my mind of a fault I am very quick to detect, and which I abhor; and I firmly believe that greater injustice has been done him in this matter, than any public man has ever suffered. On the score of intemperance, the people have nothing to apprehend. In the fact that he is a wise statesman they have much to hope; in the fact that he is an honest, just and faithful man, treason has much to fear.

L. F. Morgan.

[For the Clipper.]

THE FUTURE.

Time changes all things. A few years back when our nation was founded, we were a primitive people to what we now are. Our saturnalias of politics and office scrambling have greatly changed us. How many instead of striving for their country's true welfare would sacrifice all for some selfish end? What scope has our very free institutions afforded to their evil designs? Working on human weaknesses, follies and prejudices, how much evil and misery have they brought about? How necessary is it now that institutions should be adopted that will prevent the people from destroying themselves? Such as were adopted for a pure and innocent people, are but poorly adapted for them when they become demoralized and corrupt. If we would have a civilized nation we must be able to take care of it and preserve its power. If our present institutions fail in this purpose, owing to the altered character of the people, it would be better for the good of all that we change them. When demoralization has gone so far as to lead the evil disposed to strike down the head of the nation, then there is something radically wrong in our boasted system of liberty.

C.

[Communicated.]

LIGHT STREET M. E. CHURCH.

An army officer, who is a comparative stranger in the city, furnishes the following account of the imposing services at Rev. Dr. Morgan's Church, and declares that he has witnessed no such evidences of piety and patriotism in the pulpit during the war.

"It is a sombre old church edifice, and its interior was rendered doubly so by the habiliments of mourning with which it was draped. The pulpit was entirely enveloped in black cloth, and all the surroundings were indicative of the deepest sorrow. A venerable man, whose head seemed frosted o'er by the winters of seventy years—the Rev. Joe. S. Collins—opened the exercises by offering a solemn and most impressive prayer. The choir, led by Mr. Joseph Tudor, rendered a Scriptural chant, which seemed the more appropriate and solemn for being unaccompanied by the organ.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan then rose, with his heart heaving with emotion and his eyes suffused with tears, without scriptural text or other theme, save the great occasion which had brought sorrow to a whole nation, and bowed all loyal hearts before the throne of God, and proceeded to deliver an oration of most surprising solemnity and excellence. He dwelt upon the acknowledged virtues and wisdom of the murdered President; pictured him as taken down by the hand of a brutal assassin, at the moment he was meditating plans of peace, and his heart full of kindness towards traitors who had tried to destroy the nation's life, surrounded by his family, in the presence of an audience of the American people—the great hearted Mr. Lincoln;—the act perpetrated by a traitor of the deepest dye, a representative man, who did the foul deed in accordance with traitorous teachings, in harmony with rebel sentiments and in unison with the fell spirit of the rebellion from first to last!

He declared treason, in whatever shape or form, to be sin, not to be winked at by the ambassadors of Christ, nor evaded under the pretence that politics should not be discussed in the pulpit, and that the assassination of our good President was the legitimate sequence of treason.

He also predicted that the inauguration of President Johnson commenced an era of strict justice not bargained for or contemplated in the murderous programme. Such was the force of his remarks and the power of his oratory that the audience, now bowed down in sorrow soon burst forth by expressions of applause, until the speaker himself had to remind his hearers they should remember the place and the solemnities of the occasion.

He was followed by the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, who, if less eloquent, was equally patriotic and practical. The keenest part of his discourse related to rebel sympathizers in Baltimore. He declared this great crime was not wholly the work of the assassin, who was the immediate actor—it was a crime resulting from false teaching and false sympathy, of which there was an abundance in Baltimore and elsewhere. It was manifest not only among men, but women, who had done more by their counsel and acts towards supporting the rebellion than by rebels in arms against the Government. And he exhorted his hearers to search their own hearts and criticise their own conduct in this regard, to see if they are wholly guiltless in this matter, and if not, then to pray God to forgive them the damning sin.

The audience was dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Weatherly.

Not to Come to Washington.—We hear that all rebel deserters and paroled prisoners will for the present be landed at Fortress Monroe instead of being forwarded to Washington.—*Washington Star.*

☞ The first weekly overland mail arrived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, March 11th, in fifteen days from San Francisco.

☞ Work is to be cut down at the Springfield armory to 500 guns a day, one half the late production.

☞ Ten prominent rebels have on deposit in Montreal over $2,300,000.

WHAT TO DO WITH TRAITORS.

We publish elsewhere two earnest protests, one of them written by a woman, against the precipitate demands made in certain quarters for an instant amnesty of the insurgent leaders. One journal, the Tribune, which has been remarkable ever since the fatal miscarriage at Bull Run for its proclivity to collapses, goes so far as to urge an entire and unconditional forgiveness to all the Southern miscreants that have been engaged in the war, from the arch-fiend Davis down to the smallest imp of the public offices. It seems to think, now that the battle is nearly over, that the whole thing has been a gigantic comedy, or melo-drama, with some unpleasant passages here and there, and that the performers in it, having done all the evil that it was in their power to do, ought to be sent away, not with thanks, precisely, but with a gentle pat on the shoulder.

We shall not now discuss this subject, which is an exceedingly important one, leaving it to our correspondents for the day; but we must, with them, enter a protest against that laxity of principle, that disregard of all the great ends for which governments are instituted, which is too often disguised under an assumption of good nature, or the appearance of charity.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A SHORT REVOLUTION.

They have had a revolution in Panama—a State revolution. It was a brief and comparatively bloodless affair. The usurper, or reformer, or new man, one Senor Jil Colunjo, announced his intention to assume the reigns of power, and the lawful President, Senor Calancha, ran away and took refuge on board the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's. An unfortunate Captain of the Government forces endeavored to be faithful, but his troops deserted him, and he surrendered. Four or five soldiers were killed, more by accident than design, and thus this famous revolution was accomplished. Colunjo made a demand upon the ship St. Mary's for the body of his late adversary, but the commander refused to give him up. Calancha has since left this ship on board of a small vessel for Buenaventura, and so this revolution has ended. Panama, being one of the United States of Columbia, it would be thought that the central Government would interfere, but they manage things in Central America in their own way, and revolutions are recognized as among the permissible amusements of the people.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

In considering the character of the man who has assumed the Presidency of the country, his very eminent and noble conduct in the early stage of the war should be kept constantly in mind. When Bragg made his great foray against Buell into Tennessee, and occupied Nashville, it was the energy, intelligence and bravery of Governor Johnson that saved both Tennessee and Kentucky, and kept the war from surging to the Ohio. He absolutely refused to evacuate Nashville, and infusing some of his own determination into those around him, he preserved the State and initiated those successes to which we can trace, by true descent, all subsequent victories. Such antecedents prophecy a good and wise policy for the future.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Strange Accident.—Yesterday morning Dr. J. Alfred Fleming, residing in the Glade neighborhood, having business in Walkersville, stepped in a store whilst there and bought a cigar and getting in his wagon started homeward, but accidentally set fire to the straw in his wagon and before he was aware of the accident the flames broke out. The horses becoming frightened he was unable to check the flames which soon enveloped the vehicle, and by the time he reached home the straw and a parcel of bags in the wagon together with the cover were entirely consumed, and the bed so badly burned as to require a new one. Mr. Fleming escaped injury, the ravages of the fire being confined to the destruction of his coat-tail.—*Frederick Examiner.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

April.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
			April.	d.	h.	m.
17-Monday	5 21	6 36				
18-Tuesday	5 22	6 37				
19-Wednesday	5 20	6 39	First qr	2	8	[illegible]
20-Thursday	5 20	6 40	Full	11	11	27m
21-Friday	5 19	6 41	Last qr	18	6	19m
22-Saturday	5 19	6 41	New	25	9	10m
23-Sunday	5 17	6 43				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 20, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M N Falls.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Brig Harry, (Br) Knight, from Matanzas 8th instant—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar and molasses to Kirkland, Chase & Co. Sailed in company with brig Meteor, for Philadelphia; and schr DeSoto, for Baltimore. Spoke 15th inst, lat 35 30 N, lon 75 25 W, bark Hunter, from Philadelphia for Pensacola.

Schr Flight, Gladding, from Bristol, R I—guano to W Rhoads & Son.

Schr Wm Jones, Monroe, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey and Gray.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, New York.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Her, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr W S Baker, Pierce, Boston, 18th inst.

Schr Menawa, Disoway, New York, 18th.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer John B Thompson, McKaig, New York, 18th inst.

SPOKEN.

Bark George & Henry, Walker, hence for Valparaiso, was spoken lat 50 4s, lon 63 05.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Johann Wilhelmine, (Br) hence, arrived at Bremer.

Ship James Cheston, Bryan, unc, remained at London 1st inst.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cressy, from Rangoon arrived at Akyab, Feb 23d, and remained March 2d.

Bark Gertrude, (Br) Congdon, from Liverpool for San Francisco, wtg orders, remained at Rio Janeiro Feb. 3; put in 17th leaky and dismantled repairing.

Brig Alfred, Hufnagel, for River Uruguay, remained at Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb.

Brig Lark, Bullock, for Baltimore, arrived at Nevassa 30th ult.

Schr Heinrich, (Han) Quas, hence, remained at Rio Janeiro 24th Feb.

Schr Pavillion, Snow, from Portland for Baltimore, arrived at Holmes' Hole 15th; sailed 17th.

Schr Emeline G Sawyer, Hall, from Portland for Baltimore, sailed from Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr Joseph P Ames, Turner, from Bucksport for Baltimore, sailed from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr Wm S Baker, Pierce, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr John H Traverse, Jones, for Baltimore, sailed from Richmond, Va, 17th.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 20, 1865.

CATTLE—Receipts of Beef Cattle at the State Live Stock Scales this morning footed up 500 head against 575 head last week. 100 head was taken by Washington butchers and 400 by Baltimore butchers. Common Cattle brought $8 to $11 ℔ 100 lbs. gross; fair to good $9 to $12, and prime beeves $11 50 a 14 00, a few extra cattle commanding higher rates. During the week some 150 head have changed hands at $9 to $12, according to quality.

Government contractors are offering $10 to $10 75, subject to inspection.

Hogs—Market very dull. Sales of ordinary to prime Live Hogs being made at $16 to $19 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep—Market well supplied. Wool Sheep brought 11a12 cents, as to quality, and sheared 9½ to 10½ cents per lb., gross.

COFFEE.—No sales reported. Rio held at 19½a21 cents, gold, as to quality.

FLOUR.—Transactions reported on 'Change were confined to small lots of Howard Street Super at $8 per bbl. Market dull at the close and rather heavy. We quote rates as follows:

Howard Street Super	$8 00	@ 0.00
" " Shipping Ex.	8 25	@ 0.00
" " Retailing Ex.	8 25	@ 8.37½
" " Family	10 00	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	7.75	@ 0.00
" Shipping Extra	8 00	@ 8 12½
" Retailing Extra	8 12½	@ 0.00
" Family	9 25	@ 00.00
City Mills Standard Super	8 00	@ 0.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	9.50	@ 10.00
Baltimore Family	11 50	@ 00 00
" High-grades Extra	11.00	@ 00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6.50.

Corn Meal.—Sales of kiln-dried City Mills at $5 50 a 5 75.

GRAIN.—Receipts this morning at the Corn Exchange continue very limited and the market rules firm. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $2.25 a 2.31; fair white $2 50; Corn at $1.05 a 1 20 for white; and yellow do. $1.20 a 1.30 and Oats at 84 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS.—Market is light—Bacon Shoulders at 15 a 17c; Sides at 18 a 19 cts and Sugar-cured Hams at 22 a 23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 19a19½ cts and Baltimore refined at 21cts.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 42 a 45 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 50 a 60 cents, English Island 60 a 70 cents, and Porto Rico 55 a 75 cents.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2.35 a 2.40, and Marshall's Fine at $2 35 a 2 40, a material improvement. Market firm.

SEEDS.—Clover remains firm at $18.00 a 18.50. Flaxseed at $2 80. Timothy at $5.25.

SUGARS.—Market closed firmer for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ref'g	$11.25	@ 12.00
" " good gr'y	12 00	@ 13.00
" " prime gr'y	13.50	@ 13.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13.25	@ 13.50
" prime to choice gro'y	14.00	@ 15.00

WHISKY.—Market heavy. No transactions reported to-day. City and Ohio held at $2.10 @ 2.15.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

OFFICIAL.

C. HARWOOD, Secretary Senate.
W. R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

A BILL

Entitled "An Act to add a new article to the Code of Public General Laws, to be entitled 'Public Instruction,' providing a uniform system of Free Public Schools for the State of Maryland and to repeal all existing laws inconsistent therewith."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there shall be a uniform system of Free Public Schools, according to the provisions of this act, in each county of the State and in every city now corporated or which may hereafter be incorporated.—And the provisions of this law shall be added to the Code of Public General Laws under the title "Public Instruction."

TITLE I. OF SUPERVISION.

CHAPTER I.

Section 1. The supervision and control of Public Instruction shall be vested in the State Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Section 2. In a State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Section 3. In Boards of School Commissioners for the city of Baltimore and for each county.

CHAPTER II.
OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Section 1. The State Board of Education for the purpose of promoting the interests of Public Instruction shall hold regular meetings on the first Wednesday in March, June, September and December of each year, and special meetings as often as the Governor may direct.

Section 2. The Board shall supervise all Colleges and Schools that receive any State donation, or are incorporated by Act of the General Assembly and require annual reports, which shall be referred to the State Superintendent.

They shall select a uniform series of text-books for use in every Public School and High School established or aided under this act.

They shall issue a uniform code of by-laws for the government of all the county school boards, and the schools and high schools under their charge.

They shall appoint the Professors of the State Normal School, and determine their salaries.

They shall have power to remove any County School Commissioner whenever it shall have been proven to their satisfaction that he has been guilty of any wilful violation or neglect of duty under this act, or of wilfully disobeying any decision, order or regulation of the State Superintendent.

Section 3. The Board of Education may take and hold to it and its successors, in trust for the State, for any city or county, for any school district or for any particular school within the State, any grant or devise of lands, and any donations or bequests of money or other personal property made to it for educational purposes; and shall pay over to the State Treasurer for safe keeping and investment all money and other personal property so received. The Treasurer shall, on the warrant of the Comptroller, pay from time to time the income of such investment to the school authorities of the city, county, or district for whose benefit the bequest or donation was made.

Section 4. The incidental expenses of the Board and the expenses of the members thereof incurred in the discharge of their official duties, shall be paid by the Treasurer upon warrant of the Comptroller and certificate of the Governor, but shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars per annum.

Section 5. The Secretary of the State Superintendent shall act when necessary as clerk of the Board.

CHAPTER III.
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—HIS POWERS AND DUTIES.

Section 1. The office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be located in the city of Baltimore, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a secretary, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable quarterly by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller and the certificate of the Superintendent.

Section 2. The State Superintendent shall have the supervision of all the Public Schools in the State. He shall visit each county annually, for the purpose of conference with the School Commissioners, inspecting the Schools, holding Teacher's Institutes, awakening an interest in the cause of education, and diffusing by public addresses, such information as will tend to improvement in government and the instruction of the schools.

Section 3. He shall from time to time address circular letters to Commissioners and Teachers, giving advice as to the best manner of conducting schools, constructing school-houses, furnishing the same, and on all other topics which impart aid and encouragement to Universal Education.

Section 4. He shall on the fifteenth day of December of every year, report to the Governor.

1st. The condition of the Schools and Colleges of the State, and of all institutions under his supervision and subject to his visitation.

2d. Estimates and accounts of expenditures of school moneys, and a statement of apportionment of money to the counties and city of Baltimore.

3d. An abstract of all the reports received by him from the School Commissioners and the Presidents of Colleges.

4th. All such matters relating to his office, and all such plans and suggestions for the improvement of the Schools and the advancement of public instruction in the State as he shall deem expedient.

5th. A statement of his travels in making official visits during the past year.

Section 5. He may, on the recommendation of an authorized Examiner or on other evidence satisfactory to himself, grant a certificate of qualification which, until revoked, shall be conclusive evidence that the person to whom it is granted is qualified by his moral character, learning and ability, to teach in the Schools of the State.

Upon cause shown, to his satisfaction, he may annul any certificate of qualification granted by an authorized Examiner, or declare any diploma issued by the State Normal School ineffective and null within the State, and he may reconsider and reverse his action in any such matter; provided, that such annulment shall not take effect or be in force until approved by the State Board of Education.

Section 6. He shall prepare suitable forms for registers, blanks, forms and regulations, for making all reports and conducting all business under this act, and shall cause the same with necessary instructions to be transmitted to the School Commissioners, who shall distribute the same.

Section 7. The State Board of Education shall make such contract for text books for the use of the schools established by this act, as in their judgment they may deem advisable, and the state superintendent shall superintend the issuing of the books so contracted for to the several boards of city and county School Commissioners, as they may require them. But nothing in this section shall be taken to prohibit the several Boards of city and county School Commissioners or parents of pupils from purchasing text books of the uniform series, selected by the State Board of Education from other parties or in procuring them in any other manner.

Section 8. He shall decide subject to appeal to the State Board of Education and without cost to the parties all controversies or disputes that may arise under this law the facts of which controversies or disputes shall be made known to him by written statements by the parties thereto, verified by oath or affirmation if required and accompanied by certified copies of all documents necessary to a full understanding of the question in dispute.

Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any questions that may arise under this law from being subject to the jurisdiction of, and being tried in, the courts of law of this State; *and provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to give him jurisdiction in matters relating to money, property or vested rights.

The Superintendent shall file and arrange in the order of time, and keep in his office all proceedings on every appeal to or from him, including his and their decisions and orders founded thereon.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent 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 to exceed one hundred dollars a year, rare and valuable works on education, to be used as books of reference for the benefit of teachers. He may also subscribe to such school journals and journals of education as he may consider valuable, file the same for reference, and have them bound at the end of the year at an annual cost of not exceeding fifty dollars, and the said sums are hereby annually appropriated, to be paid by the Treasurer upon warrant of the Comptroller.

Section 10. The State Superintendent shall be Principal, *ex officio*, of the State Normal School.

Section 11. He shall furnish from time to time a list of books suitable for School District Libraries and shall prescribe rules and regulations for the arrangement of such libraries.

Section 12. He shall provide a seal with suitable devices for the use of the office of Public Instruction, by which copies of papers deposited or filed therein and all official acts and decisions may be authenticated.

Section 13. The State Superintendent shall be allowed the amount expended for travelling and personal expenses in making official visits as required by law, also all necessary contingent expenses for books, postage and stationery, fuel and light, printing of blanks and other matters essential to the organization of his office, and not otherwise provided for in this law, said amounts to be paid by the State Treasurer (quarterly) upon the warrant of the Comptroller, the superintendent to furnish a bill accompanied with his affidavit that the money has been expended, but not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

CHAPTER IV.
DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Section 1. On the first Monday in June, 1865, the State Board of Education shall appoint, to hold office four years, such number of School Commissioners in each county as the State Superintendent may direct. Each Commissioner shall have the special charge of such number of School Districts, not less than fifteen, as the State Superintendent may appoint, which shall constitute and be designated Commissioner District No. 1, No. 2, &c. The annual salary of each School Commissioner, and of each President of every Board of School Commissioners, shall be determined by the State Board of Education, and be paid by the County Commissioners as other county officers are paid.

Section 2. The persons so appointed and their successors are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Board of School Commissioners of —— city or county, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable to sue and be sued, and to have and use a common seal, and the same at their pleasure to alter or break, and to exercise all the powers and privileges hereby granted to or vested in them.

All property, estate and effects, all money, all funds, all claims, all State donations, now vested by law in any County or School District, any Board of School Commissioners, any Board of County Commissioners, any Board of Inspectors of Primary Schools, or any other body of persons whatever, for the use and benefit of Public Primary, Free or High Schools in the several counties, or any of them, are hereby vested in and transferred to the Board of School Commissioners of the County.

And it shall be the imperative duty of all the parties aforesaid, to convey, transfer and pay over all such property, estate and effects all money, all funds, all claims, all State donations to the said Boards of School Commissioners, except such grant or devise of lands donations and bequests of money or other personal property, designed as or now constituting such Permanent School Fund, as the State Board of Education may take and hold in accordance with the provisions of section 3, chapter 2, of title 1, and sections 5th and 6th, chapter [illegible], title 6. If any of the parties aforesaid shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section the Board of School Commissioners shall immediately apply to the Judge of the Circuit Court for the writ of mandamus to compel obedience thereto.

Provided, nevertheless, That the titles to all School taxes and lots, and all personal effects now held by any Board of School Commissioners, any Board of Inspectors of Primary Schools, any Board of County Commissioners any county or school district, shall pass to the Board of School Commissioners without any formal conveyance.

Section 3. There shall be a President of each Board of School Commissioners, who shall be appointed from their number by the Board of Education. He shall have the general superintendence of all the schools of the county and of school-houses and district libraries, and he shall perform such other duties as the Board of Education may from time to time direct. And the Board so constituted shall assemble on the second Tuesday of July, 1865, for the purpose of organization. They shall appoint a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer of the Board, and shall receive such compensation as the Board may direct.

Section 4. The Treasurer of each board shall give bond to the State of Maryland with at least two securities, to be approved by the Board of School Commissioners, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition that he will faithfully perform the duties of Treasurer, pay over and apply all moneys that shall come to his hand or care as a Treasurer, to such persons and in such manner as the School Commissioners may direct, and that he will keep a full account of all money received and paid by him, and of all matters relating to the duties of his office, and preserve the same, and all vouchers relating to his office, whenever they are required by the School Commissioners, to such person as they shall appoint to receive the same.

Section 5. In all cases where a county has not been properly divided into School Districts, and full records of the boundaries thereof have not been made and recorded, the Board of School Commissioners shall appoint a committee, consisting of two persons of intelligence and sound judgment members of their own body or otherwise, who shall divide the county into suitable School Districts, and define and describe the boundaries of each, provided that no School District shall contain a greater area than four miles square, unless a part of it be located in a mountainous or unpopulated region.

In the formation of the School Districts the committee shall take into consideration the most suitable site for the school house, the general features of the country, such as streams or other waters, fountains, roads, railroads, villages, towns, cities, and especially the population, and shall make each School District of such size and form as will best accommodate the population within its bounds. The committee shall make a full and clear description of the boundaries of the School District, accompanied by a plat, and shall report the same to the School Commissioners, who shall thereupon give notice in all the newspapers of the county at what time they will meet to hear application for a change of boundaries, which application shall be made in writing and within two months from the date of the first publication of such notice.

When the application shall have been made and considered, the Board of School Commissioners may then change the boundaries of the School Districts and revise the description, or they may without application make such change as may be deemed important, or they may ratify and confirm the report of the committee without alteration.

The description of the boundaries of the School District shall be recorded in the Journal of the School Commissioners, or in a book kept for that purpose in their office.

In those counties where no newspaper is published the notice of application for change of boundaries shall be published in the newspaper of the adjoining county.

Whenever it may become necessary, the Board of School Commissioners shall employ a surveyor to aid the committee in dividing the county, and they shall allow each member of the committee and the surveyor such compensation for his services as may be just and proper.

They shall report the entire cost of dividing the county and the publication of the notices aforesaid to the County Commissioners, who shall levy the amount as other county expenses are levied, and shall pay the same to the Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, by whom it shall be paid to parties to whom it may be due.

If a county has already been divided into School Districts which it may be necessary to revise, the Board of School Commissioners shall have full power to make such revisions or alterations as may be necessary to accommodate the population and increase the efficiency of the schools.

A full description of such changes and alterations shall also be made and recorded as aforesaid.

The School Districts shall be numbered in such manner as the State Superintendent may direct.

The mode of dividing the city of Baltimore into School Districts, and of locating the school-houses, shall be fixed by the Mayor and City Council, and not be subject to the requirements of this section.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the School Commissioners, each for his own school district, subject to the provisions of the by-laws issued by the State Board of Education, to employ teachers from among those persons who hold the proper certificate to attend to the distribution of books and stationery, requiring each pupil to pay in advance for the use of the same unless exempted therefrom; to exercise a general supervision over the schools, visiting them at least once every term; to have the care and custody of all school houses, school furniture and apparatus and school house sites; to purchase fuel, and provide for all incidental expenses, keep school houses and sites in repair, have shade trees planted, advise concerning the discipline and management and course of instruction pursued; to [illegible] examination of the pupils in any or all branches of study, and to use their influence and exertions to increase the usefulness and elevate the standard of the schools and convince the people of the inestimable value of a sound education.

Section 7. They shall cause instruction to be given in each school district for at least six months in each year, and if the State and county appropriations fail to prolong the school session, then to allow the use of the school houses and furniture for subscription schools under their direction.

Section 8. Every District Commissioner shall have power to take affidavits and administer oaths in all matters pertaining to Public Schools, but without charge or fee, and under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to take and report to him the testimony in any case of appeal.

Section 9. They shall examine any charge affecting the moral character of any teacher within their district, first giving the teacher a reasonable notice of the charge, and an opportunity to defend himself therefrom, and if the charge be sustained shall annul the teacher's certificate, by whomsoever granted, and declare him unfit to teach, and if the teacher hold a certificate of the State Superintendent or a diploma of the State Normal School, shall notify the Superintendent forthwith of such annulment. Provided, always, that the teacher shall have the right of appeal to the Board of School Commissioners.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of each District Commissioner to collect from each teacher and report in tabular form the condition of the Schools in his District, at each Quarterly Meeting of the Board. These reports shall be filed by the Secretary and preserved for the use of the President of the Board of School Commissioners in making up his annual report to the State Superintendent.

Section 12. Whenever the number of children between the ages of six and eighteen attending school, in any School District, is greater than one hundred, then the Commissioner may, instead of dividing the district, proceed, with the consent of the Board, to establish schools of different grades and to determine into which school each pupil shall be admitted.

Section 13. The Board of Public School Commissioners shall publish annually in one of the papers of the county or otherwise, a statement of the moneys received and expended, setting forth all the financial operations of each district, and if there be no newspapers within the limits of the county, then they shall publish the same in such other form as may be ordered, and forward a copy to the office of the State Superintendent.

TITLE II. THAT WHICH IS TO BE SUPERVISED.

CHAPTER I.
SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Section 1. For the purpose of providing Schools in sufficient number, and convenient of access, the several counties shall be divided as hereinbefore provided.

Section 2. The resident voters of each district shall assemble at the school house on the first Monday of May in each year, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to discuss questions relating to the condition of the school house, its site and furniture, and to take such action as may tend to the improvement of education and make the school as good as in the exercise of a sound discretion they may deem expedient. The meeting shall be organized by the appointment of a Moderator, who shall preside, and a Clerk, who shall keep a minute of the proceedings.

Section 3. A copy of all the proceedings of the district meeting shall be made by the Clerk and certified by the Chairman, and forwarded by the District Commissioner by him, to be reported to the Board of School Commissioners at the next quarterly meeting.

CHAPTER II.
SCHOOL HOUSES.

Section 1. The District Commissioner shall have the care and control of all houses and lands connected therewith within the limits of his district; also of the furniture, apparatus, and other property belonging to the district. He shall attend to all necessary repairs, and charge the cost among the incidental expenses of the school, to be paid as such incidental expenses are provided for.

Section 2. Every school house shall be built and furnished according to plans and drawings issued from the office of the State Superintendent, or according to plans from County Boards, submitted to and approved by him, that proper regard may be had to light and ventilation, and other matters that conduce to the comfort, health and good order of the pupils.

Section 3. Every school house site must be provided with suitable outbuildings for convenience and decency; also for the protection of fuel and other articles needed for the good order of the school, but not proper to be placed in the school room.

Section 4. If any person shall wilfully injure any school house, or the buildings and fences connected therewith, or disfigure the same with paint or otherwise, or mark thereon any obscene words, figures or devices, or post thereon any paper or other material bearing such words, figures or devices he shall, on conviction thereof in the Circuit Court of the county where the offence was committed or in the Criminal court of Baltimore, if the offence be committed in the city of Baltimore, be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The fine shall be paid one-half to the informer, and one-half to the school house fund for the School District.

Section 5. Whenever in the opinion of the voters of any School district, as expressed at the annual school meeting, the location of a school house ought to be changed it shall be the duty of the Board of School Commissioners to inquire into the facts of the case, and if they deem it expedient they may sell and convey the said school house and lands and appropriate the avails to the erection of another school house upon such site as they may select.

Section 6. No school house shall be used for any other than Public School purposes and School District meetings without the consent, first obtained, of the District Commissioner.

The location of school houses in the city of Baltimore and all matters connected with the building and furnishing thereof are to be decided by the Mayor and City Council or by the Board of Commissioners for Schools in the city of Baltimore, if the Mayor and Council so direct.

CHAPTER III.
SCHOOL HOUSE SITES.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the District Commissioner, with the consent of the Board, to select a suitable school house site in each School District.

Section 2. The Board of School Commissioners may receive donations of such sites or locations for school houses as may be designated, if any be offered, or may purchase the same, or may purchase any house already built and adapted to school purposes, which may be suitably located in any school District; but in no case shall any site be occupied or any school house be built thereon until a good and sufficient title shall have been obtained by the same in the corporate name of the Board of School Commissioners for the county.

Section 3. Where lands shall be required for the site of a school house, or for enlarging a school house lot, and the Commissioner of the District shall from any cause be unable to contract with the owner thereof, the Board of School Commissioners may apply for a writ of *ad quod damnum* to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county or the Superior Court for Baltimore City, as the case may be, who shall forthwith issue the same, and the Sheriff shall execute the said writ and return an inquisition describing the land and stating the amount of damages to be paid to the owner, and the Judge of the Circuit Court for the county or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, may, at any time after the return of the inquisition, in term or during the recess thereof a motion, to confirm such inquisition, on such notice to the parties as he may direct, and confirm or quash the same, and if he quashes the inquisition he shall order a new one forthwith to be taken. But no lot so taken or enlarged shall exceed in the whole, one acre, including the land occupied by the school buildings.

Section 4. In all cases when school house sites are thus purchased or condemned, the cost thereof shall be paid by the School Commissioners as other public school property is paid for.

CHAPTER IV.
SCHOOLS.

Section 1. In every School District in each city and county established as hereinbefore provided, there shall be kept for at least six months in each year, one or more schools, according to population, which shall be free to all white youth over six and under nineteen years of age.

Section 2. In every District School there shall be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the History of the United States and good behavior, Algebra, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Drawing, Physiology, the Laws of Health and of Domestic Economy shall also be taught whenever the District Commissioners shall deem it expedient.

Section 3. Whenever a school numbers over sixty children an assistant teacher shall be employed, and the Commissioner shall direct the division of the pupils so as to form a graded school, the principal teacher instructing the higher School.

Section 4. Public examinations shall be held in each school once in each term of which due notice shall be given, that parents and others interested in public instruction may attend.

Section 5. School shall be kept open six hours each day except Saturday, and the hours for teaching shall be regulated by the several District Commissioners.

Section 6. Any person who shall wilfully disturb interrupt or disquiet any District school in session, or any persons assembled with the permission of the District Commissioner in any District School House for the purpose of giving or receiving instruction in any branch of education or learning, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the benefit of the school District.

Section 7. If any person convicted of the said offence do not immediately pay the penalty with costs, the party so convicted shall be committed to the jail of the county, there to be imprisoned until the penalty and costs be paid, but not exceeding thirty days.

Section 8. The school year shall be divided into four terms, which shall be designated the fall winter, spring and summer terms. The fall term shall commence on the first day of September and close on the fifteenth day of November. The winter term shall commence on the sixteenth day of November and close on the thirty-first day of January. The spring term shall commence on the first day of February and close on the fifteenth day of April. The summer term shall commence on the sixteenth day of April and close on the thirtieth day of June.

The months of July and August shall be vacation, and the following days shall be holidays, viz:—Thanksgiving Day, from Christmas Eve to the first day of January inclusive, Washington's birthday, from the Friday before Easter to the Monday after Easter inclusive, and Monday after Whit Sunday.

These divisions of the year shall be strictly adhered to throughout the State, and in case it may be necessary to open a school for a fraction of a term, it shall close at the end of the term and all accounts shall be settled at the meeting of the School Commissioners held at the close of the term.

CHAPTER V.
TEACHERS.

Section 1. No person shall be employed as a teacher under this law unless holding the certificate of qualification issued by an authorized examiner or the diploma of graduate of the State Normal School.

Section 2. Teachers shall be appointed by the District Commissioner, and may be removed at any time said Commissioner may think proper.

Section 3. Teachers shall keep, prepare and enter into registers provided for that purpose an accurate account of the attendance of pupils, text books used, and branches taught, and such other statistics as may be required, and make due return thereof to the District Commissioners at the end of each term and no teacher shall be entitled to receive payment for services until the register, properly filled up and completed, be so returned.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of all teachers in schools of every grade, to impress upon the minds of youth committed to their instruction the principles of piety and justice, loyalty, and a sacred regard for truth, love of their country, humanity and benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, and those virtues which are the basis upon which a republican Constitution is founded; and it shall be the duties of such instructors to lead their pupils into a clear understanding of the tendency of these virtues, to preserve the blessings of liberty, promote temporal happiness, and advance the greatness of the American nation.

Section 5. Salaries of teachers in the city of Baltimore and each county shall be fixed by the Board of School Commissioners of the city and of the several counties.

CHAPTER VI.
PUPILS.

Section 1. All white youth between the ages of six and nineteen years are entitled to free instruction in any of the public schools of the State, the studies of which they may be able to pursue, provided that wherever there are graded schools the District Commissioner shall determine to which school each pupil shall be admitted.

Section 2. Pupils guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct, who after admonition refuse to reform, shall be suspended or expelled from the school by the teacher, and his case referred to the Commissioner.

Section 3. Children living remote from the Public School of the School District in which they reside, may attend the school in an adjoining district, under such directions as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Section 4. No child shall be admitted to any Public School who shall not produce a certificate from a regular physician that he or she has been properly vaccinated.

CHAPTER VII.
TEXT BOOKS.

Section 1. To secure harmony in the system of Public Instruction, and to enable children moving from one county to another to pursue their studies without interruption or unnecessary expense to parents or guardians, and also to prepare advanced pupils, uniformly for the higher grades of instruction in High Schools and Colleges, there shall be a uniform series of Text Books used in all the schools of the State organized under this law.

Section 2. The uniform series of Text Books shall be prescribed by the State Board of Education, and may be contracted for by them as hereinbefore provided for, and shall be distributed by the State Superintendent, to the Boards of School Commissioners, in quantities and at times as advised by them.

Section 3. On the first day of July each year the several Boards of City and County School Commissioners may send to the office of the State Superintendent, a schedule of books and stationery required for the use of schools in their cities and counties during the following school year, stating when and in what quantities they shall be forwarded.—Bills of books forwarded shall be made and sent to the Board of School Commissioners, who shall immediately pay for the same.

Section 4. The accounts for purchase and distribution of text books and stationery shall be kept separate and distinct from all other accounts connected with the office of the State Superintendent, and a full statement of contracts, receipts and disbursements shall be made annually to the Governor for General Assembly, and appended to the report of said Superintendent.

Section 5. The Boards of School Commissioners shall decide how the text books and stationery shall be distributed, and upon what terms they shall be sold, or the use of them granted to pupils, provided always, that if the District Commissioner is of opinion that the parent or guardian of any pupil is unable to pay the expense of books, he may then permit the use of books to such pupil free of charge.

Section 6. There shall be a special clerk appointed by the State Superintendent, who shall attend to receiving and distributing text books and stationery, and shall keep all accounts connected therewith, and perform such other duties as the Superintendent may direct, receiving for his services the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller and the certificate of the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VIII.
HIGH SCHOOLS.

Section 1. There shall be for each county at least one High School, in which instruction shall be given to males and females in the higher branches of English and Scientific Education, and in the Latin and Greek Languages and Mathematics, sufficient to prepare youth to enter any one of the State Colleges under control of the Council of the University of Maryland. The terms of admission to the High Schools shall be determined by the State Board of Education. The number of High Schools in the city of Baltimore shall be determined by the Board of School Commissioners.

Section 2. Whenever the Board of School Commissioners of any two counties shall think it expedient they may, with the consent of the Board of Education, unite their funds and establish at some convenient and central location a Union High School, which shall be open to youth of both counties.

Section 3. Such Union High Schools shall be governed by a joint committee consisting of two members of each County Board, and shall be subject to the visitation and examination equally of the President of the Board of School Commissioners of each county uniting to establish the School.

Section 4. The State donations now made to Academies and Schools, consisting of an annual appropriation to each county, and now divided among several Academies, or paid to the School Commissioners for the General School Fund, shall constitute—together with such other donations as from time to time may be made, and annual appropriations by the County Board—a High School Fund, and be used by the Board of School Commissioners, to aid in paying the salary of the Principal and other teachers of the High School.

Section 5. Suitable buildings for the High School, together with a residence for the Principal shall be provided by the Board of School Commissioners: *Provided, however,* That before proceeding to locate the High School, the Board of Commissioners shall advertise and receive offers from the citizens of any district or town who may be inclined to provide suitable buildings, apparatus, &c., in order to secure the location of the High School in their neighborhood.

Section 6. These buildings shall be kept in repair by and the title vested in the Board of School Commissioners. In all particulars concerning text books, course of study, mode of discipline, the High School shall be under the control of the State Board of Education.

Section 7. Each High School shall be visited and examined annually by the State Superintendent or a Professor of the State Normal School appointed by him. They shall also be visited at least once each school term by the President of the Board of School Commissioners, who shall report quarterly to the Board the result of his observations, making such suggestions as he may think will improve the efficiency of the instruction and increase the benefits which the school is designed to confer, all of which shall be included in his annual report to the State Superintendent.

Section 8. The Principal of each High School shall report annually to the Board of School Commissioners.

Section 9. In every High School of the State and if practicable, in each College, Military Tactics shall form a department of instruction; and the General Assembly, from time to time, shall afford all possible facilities to foster and render efficient Military Instruction.

CHAPTER IX.
COLLEGES.

Section 1. The annual donations to St. John's College, Annapolis; Washington College, Chestertown; the Agricultural College in Prince George's county, and the Baltimore Female College are continued until otherwise ordered by the General Assembly, subject to the condition that they shall afford tuition in all the branches taught, and use of books free of charge to one student for every hundred dollars that such College receives from the State; in accordance with which requirements the further sum of seven hundred dollars, in addition to the present donation, shall, on the warrant of the Comptroller of the State, be annually paid, on the first day of April of each year, to the President of the Board of Trustees of the Baltimore Female College, for the support of said institution. The above Colleges shall report annually to the State Superintendent in such form as may be ordered by the Board of Education, and comply with all the other requirements of Article 84 of the Code, entitled, "Schools and of their respective Charters."

Section 2. The sum of three thousand dollars shall, on warrant of the Comptroller, be paid annually by the Treasurer to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, situate in Baltimore, for the support of the College Department; said Faculty to afford tuition in all branches taught, and use of books free of charge, to one student for every hundred dollars received from the State.

Section 3. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland shall report annually to the State Superintendent according to such form as may be ordered by the State Board of Education, and comply with all other requirements of article eighty-four of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "Schools," as they apply to Colleges.

Section 4. St. John's College, Annapolis; Washington College, Chestertown; the Maryland Agricultural College, Prince George's county; and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Law School, shall constitute the University of Maryland, to be controlled and governed as may be directed.

Section 5. The Law School of the University of Maryland shall be located at Annapolis, and be connected with St. John's College, Annapolis, with the consent of the Board of Visitors of said College, and the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller on the first day of April in each year to the Board of Visitors of St. John's College, to aid in supporting the Law School whenever it shall be organized to the satisfaction of the State Board of Education. For every one hundred dollars granted to the Law School, one pupil, a graduate of one of the Colleges of the University of Maryland, appointed by the State Board of Education, shall enjoy all the privileges of lectures and other instruction, free of charge.

Section 6. Graduates of the High School of the city of Baltimore and of the several counties shall always have preference for appointment to the privileges of free tuition in College. Such appointment shall be made by the President of Board of School Commissioners on the first day of July in each year. All applicants shall be examined and their fitness determined by the faculty of the College to which they are appointed, and those who are not graduates of High Schools must present satisfactory certificates of scholastic ability, industry and good morals before they can be examined for admission to any College.

Section 7. These appointments shall be divided by the State Boards of Education, who shall also designate the Colleges to which students from the city of Baltimore and the several counties shall be admitted, among the counties and the city of Baltimore, according to representation in the General Assembly, and in case the city of Baltimore or any county does not by the first day of September, avail itself of the privilege of nominating students then the vacancies may be filled by the State Board of Education from applicants at large, so that the whole number of youth may enjoy the advantage designated to be secured through the State donation, and the system of free public instruction in Primary Schools, Grammar Schools, High Schools and Colleges be realized.

Section 8. The annual commencements for conferring degrees shall be held in the city of Baltimore on the fourth day of July, under such regulations as the council of the University of Maryland, may from time to time announce; this shall not take effect until the Board of Education, after consultation with the regents of the University may direct, and shall in no way interfere with such literary exercises and class orations as are held at the different Colleges at the close of each collegiate year.

TITLE III.—MODES OF SECURING COMPETENT TEACHERS.

CHAPTER I.
EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of School Commissioners to examine all candidates for the profession of teachers in the presence of any members of the Board of School Commissioners, should they desire to be present, and to give each person found qualified a certificate setting forth the branches they are competent to teach, but no certificate shall be granted without satisfactory evidence of the moral character of the applicant.

Section 2. The certificates issued shall be numbered and registered for each city and county in a book kept by the said President, and to be delivered to his successors in office, and shall be denominated first or second grade, as the case may be. Certificates of the first grade shall embrace Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Grammar, Book-keeping, Algebra and Natural Philosophy, and the second grade shall embrace Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History and English Grammar. Blank certificates to be obtained from the State Superintendent's office, in the same way that text books and stationery are.

Section 3. No applicant shall be examined as a teacher, being a male, under twenty years of age, and if a female, under eighteen years of age.

Section 4. No certificate shall continue in force longer than three years.

Section 5. The President shall hold regular examinations of Teachers at each quarterly meeting of the Board, and at other times when requested by any District Commissioner.

Section 6. Any teacher holding a certificate issued by a President, may be examined at any time by the State Superintendent, or a Professor of the Normal School, deputed by the State Superintendent, and if found deficient, the certificate shall be cancelled.

Section 7. Each Teacher examined under this law, before receiving a certificate, shall pay to the Treasury of the Board of School Commissioners the sum of two dollars, if first grade, or one dollar if of the second grade.

CHAPTER II.
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Section 1. District, County and State Teachers' Associations are recommended as an important method of elevating the standard of public instruction by mutual conference, interchange of views and suggestions as to systems of teaching and discipline.

Section 2. These Associations being voluntary, it shall be the care of the School Commissioners to aid in their organization, to encourage teachers to secure competent lecturers, and to impart such information as they may be able, as will encourage teachers in their work, and fit them for the performance of their arduous and responsible duties.

Section 3. These Associations must assemble at least once in each school term, on Saturday of some month, and may occupy any of the school houses. Stationery for the use of the meeting shall be furnished gratuitously by the Board of School Commissioners.

Section 4. For the purpose of organizing Teachers' Associations and deciding upon the places of assembling, the President of the Board shall convene the Teachers of contiguous districts, embracing at least twenty-five schools, who may select a President and Secretary, and adopt such by-laws as may be deemed expedient. The President shall arrange the time of meeting of the several Associations, that he may attend all or as many as may be practicable.

CHAPTER III.
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Section 1. A Teachers' Institute shall be held once in each year to continue at least six days in every county that contains fifty Teachers. When ever a county has less than fifty Teachers it may unite with an adjacent county; *Provided,* The joint number of Teachers does not exceed one hundred.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every Teacher under penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, to attend the Institute and remain throughout its entire session, unless excused by the President of the County School Board.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of County School Commissioners to notify each Teacher of the time and place of meeting of the Institute.

Section 4. These Institutions being designed as temporary normal schools, shall be presided over by the State Superintendent or a Professor of the State Normal School, assisted by such members of the Board of School Commissioners who may elect to attend.

Section 5. During the session of the Institute there shall be a vacation of the schools; and an appropriation shall be made by the Boards of School Commissioners of the Counties to pay the travelling expenses of the Teachers. The President of the County Boards shall select the place of assembling, and make such arrangements as will secure to the Teachers a hospitable reception, and as far as practicable, freedom from expense for board during the session.

Section 6. The said President shall report to the Board of School Commissioners a catalogue of the names of all persons who shall have attended such Institute, together with such other information as may be of interest.

CHAPTER IV.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Section 1. There shall be located in the city of Baltimore, until the Board of Education otherwise direct, a State Normal School for the instruction and practice of teachers of public schools in the science of education and the art of teaching, and the mode of governing schools.

Section 2. The sessions of the State Normal School shall be held in such suitable building as may be provided by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or they declining so to do, in such building as the State Superintendent may select, the rent being charged among the incidental expenses.

Section 3. The Faculty of the Normal School shall consist of two male and two female Professors, appointed by the State Board of Education, and to have such salaries and perform such duties as they may direct.

Section 4. There shall be in each year two sessions of the school, the first session commencing September 15, 1865, and ending December 20; the second commencing January 5, 1866, and ending April 5, and so on for each and every year until otherwise ordered.

Section 5. The number of students shall not exceed two hundred and fifty of both sexes.—Males being not younger than seventeen years and females not younger than sixteen years, to be appointed as follows:—Two for each member of House of Delegates and one for each Senator, to be selected from the respective counties and the city of Baltimore by the Board of School Commissioners, whom the said Board shall certify they have examined and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers under this law, the object of the Normal School being not to educate teachers in studies now required by law, but to receive such as are found competent in these studies, and to train them in the best methods of teaching and conducting public schools. Before any appointment shall be made the applicant shall fill a written declaration that their object in getting admission to the school is to qualify themselves for the employment of Public School Teachers, and that it is their intention to engage in that employment within the State; and in case any student should fail to fulfil their obligations, they shall forfeit and pay thirty dollars for each session they have attended the Normal School as recompense for their tuition and the use of text books. If there be not a sufficient number of appointments than the State Superintendent may fill all vacancies by selecting from among qualified applicants from any other portion of the State.

Section 6. In addition to the students admitted from the counties who shall enjoy all the privileges of the school and be furnished with the use of text books free of charge, there may be admitted fifty pupils possessed of the required qualifications who desire to prepare themselves for the duties of teachers in private schools and academies, who shall pay the sum of twenty five dollars per session, and purchase their own text books; and be subject in every respect to the rules and regulations as other students are.

Section 7. The State Superintendent shall be *ex officio* the Principal of the Normal School, shall prescribe the course of study and supervise the general curriculum in every particular not provided for in this law. He shall make provision for model primary and grammar schools under permanent and highly qualified teachers, in which the students of the Normal School shall have opportunity to practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School. The salary of the teachers of the Model and Experimental Schools to be paid in part from the tuition fees derived from the pupils of said Model schools.

Section 8. The annual sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the support of the State Normal School, to be paid in quarterly instalments, commencing on the first day of October, 1865, (by the Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller,) and to be distributed by the State Superintendent as the Board of Education may direct, but only for teachers' salaries, and the purchase of educational apparatus.

The cost of text books, stationery, fuel, light and cleaning the rooms, shall be charged to the incidental expenses of the school and paid on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year by the Treasurer upon warrant of Comptroller and certificate of State Board of Education, provided such sum shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Section 9. All donations or bequests of money or other personal property and all grants or devises of lands for the benefit of the State Normal School, shall be held in trust by the State Board of Education.

Section 10. The sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to purchase furniture for the Normal School, to be paid by Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller and certificate of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Section 11. All male students of the State Normal School shall be taught military tactics, embracing the manual for infantry, the school of the company and battalion to qualify them to introduce a proper system of military instruction in the Primary Schools and High Schools of the State.

Section 12. The Adjutant General of the State shall, upon requisition from the State Board of Education, furnish to the State Normal School such arms and equipments as are needed for the use of the students.

AIDS AND ENCOURAGEMENTS TO UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

CHAPTER I.

Section 1. Cheap educational tracts, documents and periodicals shall be issued to teachers and others by the State Superintendent, as he shall deem expedient. Also, tracts explanatory of the school system of the State, containing such information as may be important to the arrangement of sound instruction and good discipline.

Section 2. For the purchase, printing and distribution of such documents the annual sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated from the surplus revenue fund.

CHAPTER II.

Section 1. For the further encouragement of universal education, district libraries ought to be established in each school district under the care of the teacher as librarian. For this purpose the sum of twenty dollars per annum is ordered to be paid to any school district as library money, as long as the people raise the same amount annually.

The books must be selected by the District Commissioner from the library list authorized by the State Board of Education. The amount required for library money is appropriated from the surplus revenue fund.

TITLE—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.
COLORED POPULATION.

Section 1. The total amount of taxes paid for school purposes by the colored people of any county and the city of Baltimore, together with any donations that may be made, shall be set aside for the purpose of founding schools for colored children, which schools shall be established under the direction of the School Commissioners, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of Education shall prescribe.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the city and county School Commissioners to visit such schools at least once in each quarter and to make special report of the progress of the pupils. They shall suggest such modes of teaching as may be specially adapted to the need of this class of children, and advise the teachers so that they will be able to impart to them knowledge by such means as are best suited to their wants.

CHAPTER II.
REPORTS FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

Section 1. For the purpose of collecting accurate statistical information relative to all the facilities for education within the State, it is requested that every teacher conducting a private school or academy in the city of Baltimore or any of the counties, and the proprietor of any boarding school, shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, report to the President of the School Board of Commissioners of the city or county in which his school is located the average number of scholars, male and female, the number of months that the school has been in session, the aggregate cost of tuition and board, the course of study and such other information as will enable the said President to present to the State Superintendent a statement of the condition of such private seminaries of learning.

Section 2. The President of each College in the State, established by private or denominational enterprise, is requested to report annually, on or before the first day of July, to the State Superintendent the condition of such College, the value of its property, amount of endowment, number of students, cost of board and tuition and all other information that will enable the Superintendent to present to the General Assembly an accurate statement of the condition of the Colleges of the State.

Section 3. To secure uniformity and completeness in these reports, the State Superintendent is directed to prepare suitable blank forms, and to distribute them, when requested, to the parties concerned.

CHAPTER III.

Section 1. No member of a Board of School Commissioners shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for building School Houses or furnishing articles purchased for the schools under his charge, whether for permanent use or immediate consumption.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

CHAPTER I.

Section 1. A State tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State, shall be levied annually for the support of Free Public Schools, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, to be distributed by the Treasurer to the Boards of School Commissioners of the city of Baltimore and of the several counties in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years.

Section 2. The Treasurer shall pay, as heretofore, to each of the counties and the city of Baltimore the proportion of the free school fund to which such city or county is entitled under the provision of the laws and resolutions existing at the time this act is adopted, after deducting the several amounts specially appropriated from the surplus revenue fund, and he shall pay the same to the Treasurer of Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore city and of the several counties.

Section 3. The several schools shall respectively receive the donations granted to them by law or resolutions existing at the time of the adoption of this act, subject to the conditions annexed thereto, or until a High School shall be established in the county or city in which such schools are located.

Section 4. Real and personal estate granted, conveyed, devised or bequeathed for use of any particular county, or any school district, shall be held in trust by the State Board of Education, for the benefit of such county or school district, and such bequests shall be free from all State, County and School Taxes.

Section 5. Funds now invested and forming a part of the Public School Fund of any county, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of the public schools in said county, and such funds shall be invested in the State's Bonds which are hereby vested in the County Board of School Commissioners; but such moneys as have been invested prior to the passage of this act, shall be excepted from such reinvestment, to be held in trust for the benefit of the public schools of the counties to which they belong, and shall be exempt from State, County and Local Taxation.

Section 6. As soon as the Comptroller shall have received from the city of Baltimore and the several counties a return of the amount of the State School Tax levied on each, he shall certify the same and the sum thereof to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall immediately thereafter apportion the amount of whole levy among the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years, and shall transmit the whole apportionment to the Comptroller, and the amounts apportioned to each county and the city of Baltimore to the Treasurers of the several Boards of School Commissioners of the counties and the city of Baltimore.

Section 7. On the fifteenth day of June, the first day of October, the first day of January and the fifteenth day of March in each year, the Comptroller shall apportion the amount of School tax received by the Treasurer among the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to the whole amount apportioned to each by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he shall notify the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Treasurer of each of the several Boards of School Commissioners of the counties and the city of Baltimore of the amount of tax due to each county and the city of Baltimore; and the Treasurer shall pay the several amounts within ten days after said notification, upon the draft of President and Secretary of the several Boards of School Commissioners; also provided, nevertheless, that no payment of said tax shall be made to any county or to the city of Baltimore until after the organization of the several Boards of School Commissioners on the second Tuesday of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Section 8. When the levy of any year shall have been collected, the Comptroller shall apportion among the several counties and the city of Baltimore the amount allowed on the levy for insolvencies and abatements, and shall transmit a statement of the same to the State Superintendent, and to each county and the city of Baltimore a statement of the amount apportioned to it.

Section 9. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, all the sections of the several articles of the Code of Public Local Laws relating to the levying of taxes upon the taxable property of the several counties and cities of the State for school purposes be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 10. *And be it enacted,* That all the sections of the several articles of the Code of Public General and Local Law, relating to schools, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and all Acts of Assembly passed since the adoption of said codes, relating to schools, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 11. This law shall take effect from the day of its passage; *provided, nevertheless,* that the schools now in operation may be continued under existing laws until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the present county school authorities shall exercise all the powers vested in them until Monday, the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Section 12. The High Schools of Baltimore city shall have the same powers of conferring diplomas that they have had before, and which they have at the time of the passage of this act.

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Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative.
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Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Causes it to grow on bald heads.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Prevents hair turning gray.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Permanently removes Dandruff.

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Gives hair lustre and beauty.

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Renders harsh hair soft and glossy.

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