

THE NORTH STATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

[THE "NORTH STATE" IS ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE IN GREENSBORO, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Guilford County will be held in Greensboro on Thursday, April 15th, to fix the date for holding a County Convention to appoint delegates to the State Convention. A full attendance is desired.

J. D. CANNON, Chairman. J. D. CANNON, Chairman. J. D. CANNON, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President of the United States at the next election.

KENTUCKY AND TEXAS have elected Grant delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Without exaggeration this legislature may be said to have played L. They have sold the Western N. C. R. R. and expelled Joe Turner.

The Charleston (S. C.) News expresses the opinion that Georgia cannot be prepared, as South Carolina is, to fight Independentism all along the line this Summer, or the bottom of the Democratic Party will drop out in November.

The local committee of arrangements for the Republican National Convention at Chicago has let the contract for putting the Exposition building in order, erecting an amphitheatre and seats, for \$6,800. The Academy of Design has been empowered to decorate the interior of the building.

Gen. Scales has introduced a bill to appropriate \$5000 to the centennial of the battle of Guilford Court House and \$10,000 to erect a statue to Gen. Green in this city. This is business. Now let him push the appropriation for our U. S. Court House and get it through without further delay.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Richmond (Va.) Commonwealth, states that "the canard of Grant's withdrawal was concocted in this city and put into circulation by one of Sherman's Massachusetts friends, and it is received here with general derision and contempt."

The Republican Senators had a brief conference on Tuesday for the purpose of determining the action to be taken in regard to the House rider on the immediate deficiency bill in relation to the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals at elections. It was unanimously decided to resist all attempts to force such legislation now as at the extra session.

Some of our contemporaries are greatly exercised over the fact that Mr. Buford, President of the R. & D. R. R. has been in Raleigh lobbying to secure the repeal of the general law under which the new line from Danville to Charlotte is to be built. When they come to know Mr. Buford as well as we do, they will not get "excited" over his movements. It is true that he is a dangerous lobbyist, but his remarkable career demonstrates the fact that he is dangerous only to the schemes which he advocates.

Gen. Scales, our representative in Congress, has introduced a bill in the House in regard to the sale of mineral lands, and the application of the proceeds thereof to the payment of the public debt. It provides that the mineral lands of the Government, and all such lands hereafter acquired, shall be surveyed, appraised, and sold by the Government at their true value, and that the proceeds of the same, after the payment of the necessary expenses of surveys, shall be applied toward the payment of the public debt, and to that extent relieve the industries of the country of the present onerous burlesque resting upon them.

We call special attention to the clear and forcible letter on the subject of a new edifice for the colored graded school, which we publish in another column of this issue. Our correspondent states his case well, and it is one which demands immediate action on the part of the board of Commissioners. There is no reason why the colored people should not have a school-house of their own. On the contrary there are many good reasons why they should be placed in the same condition as educational facilities, as the white people. This is a question above all party considerations, and we hope it will be treated in a liberal manner by the Commissioners. If they neglect to do so, the day may come when it will enter largely into our municipal election, and then, perhaps, our colored voters will secure the attention to which they are entitled.

The Legislature of Mississippi has adopted a series of resolutions declaratory of the State's gratitude to the world for the liberal contributions for the yellow fever sufferers.

Gen. W. S. Hancock tells the St. Louis Times, a Democratic paper, that no one in whose devotion to the Union in the day of trial the Northern people, as a mass, did not have the most explicit confidence and absolute knowledge, could gain the necessary recruits to insure victory to the Democratic Party in the Presidential election.

The Providence Journal says that the Blaine men in the Rhode Island Republican State Convention used more haste than judgment in making up their list of delegates to Chicago, and that at least one pronounced Grant man appears in the number after all. The Journal emphatically denies that there was any attempt to control or influence the convention in the interest of Gen. Grant.

Up to last week Mr. Blaine was an unknown quantity in the problem of North Carolina politics, but the Asheville Journal has hoisted his name at its mast-head and thus solved the problem for us. If then we take x to represent the Blaine movement in this State, the solution, which the Asheville Journal has kindly furnished, will give us this formula:

The beauty of this formula is its simplicity and absolute correctness. The Journal enjoys the proud privilege of being both at the head and the tail of the Blaine boom, apparently being in two places at once, but in reality occupying only one, as the head and tail of this movement are one and the same.

"Ben. Hill," of Georgia, says: "Come what may the people of the South will never confess themselves traitors. They intend to preserve their self-respect and deserve the respect of all brave and honorable men everywhere, and for all time." Who would wish them to do otherwise? That there was a treasonable intent on the part of the great body of the people of the South in their part in the rebellion no just man who knows them would for a moment assert. But the very fact that Senator Hill and the men of his class seem to be so uneasy about the verdict of history in their case is evidence that they are troubled with a moral consciousness that history cannot acquit them of wrong to the Union and wrong to their fellow men. It is not needful to give their deed a name now, nor to quarrel with them about its moral or patriotic value, for when the time comes that the records of the rebellion are made up for posterity, and the actors in that sad deed are estimated, no disclaimer of those interested can turn the pen of the historian from making a truthful entry on the record. No words, disclaimers or regrets, however forcible and pleading, will avail, and may as well be left unsaid. And these men had better turn themselves to deserve well in the present and future of all brave and honorable men as a mere fitting and profitable work. But is Senator Hill and his associates in the secession movement doing their best to this end, and are they likely to win such respect of those who are worthy to give it? That these men are determined to keep themselves in the view of the public—that they will write and talk so that all the world bears them of them, there is no question. Whether there is not a better way by which for them to secure the respect of the good and the brave we think is, however, a question. When a man or a party in a State makes a mistake or perpetrates a wrong our notion is that it is not well for them to be ever protruding themselves on public notice. There is a quiet manner and an earnest effort to undo the wrong or correct the mistake that will far more favorably effect the judgment of the future in their behalf. In our judgment the leading men of the rebellion and their friends have made a serious mistake in this respect. It had been better and a wiser course for them to have said less and to have quietly yielded even rights than to have secured them by thrusting the memory of their wrongs on public view. While we have our own judgment of the character of the leaders in rebellion and an estimate of their deeds we have no wish to call names or to anticipate the verdict of history. We are willing Senator Hill and his confederates shall talk and write, yet we believe it were better for them to do otherwise.

The Milwaukee Erie Press has during the last year, repeatedly demonstrated that it understands and represents the feelings of the progressive Germans of Wisconsin better than any other paper in that part of the country. The Press pronounced for Hayes, but first choice of the Germans, will not only receive nearly a full German Republican vote, but will carry more German Democrat votes than he will lose German Republican.—Chicago Erie Press.

The Asheville Citizen records an outrageous attempt by two negro women to throw the cars off the track on W. N. C. R. R. by barricading the track. Their grievance was they had been put off the train the day before by the conductor for not paying fare.

When Adam ate the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden, God came to pronounce sentence on him he laid on him the curse of labor. "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread." The earth, which up to that time had voluntarily produced all fruits for the enjoyment of man, should no more yield her increase except upon compulsion. From that eventful date to the present time all the ingenuity of the human race has been devoted to the invention of labor-saving machines, which might mitigate this curse. But while we all recognize the necessity for labor as a curse, yet to be idle is regarded as not only disreputable but also unlawful, as is amply proved by the laws enacted against vagrants and those who have no visible means of support. Idleness has been condemned not only by human laws but also by the inspired writers of holy scripture. The apostle distinctly says: "If any man work not, neither shall he eat." This is a most emphatic condemnation of all loafers, without regard to race, color or previous condition. We have shown that ever since the fall of man labor has been generally recognized as a curse, but that fact has been more distinctly felt and acted upon in our own Southern States than in any other land inhabited by English-speaking people. We have not only fully recognized that labor is a curse, but we have gone a step further and said that it is not respectable. This latter feeling was the natural out-come of slavery. In a land where the labor was performed by a certain class, believed to have been created for the express purpose of being slaves and marked by God himself with a particular color, it was easy to transfer the feeling of dislike from the laborer to labor itself, and a contempt for all kinds of labor became fixed in the minds of Southern youth. This feeling was, perhaps, intensified by the enervating influence of our warm climate, till at last idleness has come to be the normal condition of Southern young men. This fact is amply demonstrated by the group of able-bodied men who gather daily on the street corners of every Southern town, and spend their valuable time in the congenial occupation of chewing tobacco, spitting and cursing the "lazy niggers."

We have been led into this line of reflection by a local in the last issue of the Patriot. The sensitive delinquencies of our aristocratic neighbor seem to have been offended by the bad-smelling, lazy, loafing dorkies who gather around the Mayor's office to hear the trials. Now the Patriot is the organ of the party which assumes to represent the wealth and intelligence of this country, and we venture to suggest that when that paper has persuaded the lazy white loafers of its own party, crowds of whom cumber the streets of every town in the South, to go to work and earn a living for themselves instead of sponging on friends, it will be in a better condition to reprove the "lazy niggers."

We are aware that nothing is so exasperating to the average Democrat as to see "a nigger" anywhere except in the cotton field or the tobacco patch. But the Patriot would do well to take the beam out of its own eye, before it essays to remove the mote from the eye of its neighbors.

Sherman Going to Ohio. HIS PRESENCE THOUGHT NECESSARY TO STRAIGHTEN MATTERS. CINCINNATI, March 30.—There is much speculation here as to the real object of Secretary Sherman's visit to Ohio. He will reach Mansfield tomorrow at 4 o'clock, and will make a speech there in the evening. He will attend to private business on Thursday, and on Friday go to Columbus. It is an open secret that Sherman and his nearest friends are dissatisfied with the management of his interests in Ohio. Warner M. Bateman, Col. C. W. Montton, and Gen. Robinson, in their well-meant efforts to advance the cause of their chief, have succeeded in antagonizing the friends of all the other candidates, and in bungling things generally. Urgent requests have been sent to Sherman to come home and straighten things out; and, while many of his friends advised against the trip, it is believed that he regards the situation as one that requires his personal attention.

MURDER BY A MOONSHINER.—Intelligence has been received at Atlanta of a murder in Rabun county, Ga., last Thursday. John Foster, a notorious moonshiner, has long eluded the grasp of the law and defied arrest. Recently a warrant was sued out, and his arrest was accomplished mainly by the aid of a neighbor named Cowart. Foster gave bond and was released, but threatened Cowart. His trial was set for this week, and as Cowart was the chief witness against him he tried every means to get rid of him. Foster and one of his friends named Anderson, met Cowart in the road. Foster denounced Cowart, and demanded if he meant to testify against him. Cowart said, "Yes." Both men then prepared to draw pistols. Anderson also drew his and tried to shoot Cowart, but the cartridge snapped. Foster then shot Cowart dead. He and Anderson have been arrested.

A destructive fire visited the town of Louisburg on the night of the 11th inst., burning up two or three stores, and a loss of over ten thousand dollars.

Our Washington Letter. (Correspondence of North State.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1880.

The inability of the Democrats, as a party to govern is exhibiting itself more and more every day. They seem so hungry for power that whenever an office or some other emolument is seen, they rush for it with such eager haste that they are blind to all consequences. Garcelon showed them a way in which he thought the Democrats could get power, and regardless of honesty and even decency, they all followed his lead, and defied him in his notorious schemes, and defended him against the merited censure of the leading journalists and people of the country. And again, eager to obtain some advantage in case the election of the President is thrown into the House, they would not let Washington, of Minnesota, notwithstanding his majority of over 3,000, on the false pretext of bribery, &c., in the election, forgetting that the bribery was all on the Democratic side.

Recently, in the House, a rascally attempt was made to get a tariff bill before the House, though it was understood that no revenue law should be changed at this session. Townsend, a Democrat, introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the revised statutes, relating wholly to tariff, &c., and asked its reference to a committee known to be in favor of revising the revenue laws. No intimation was given of its true character, else it would have been referred to the committee of ways and means, and three days of useless wrangling avoided. Thus it is, the Democrats are continually resorting to low and contemptible tricks, instead of adopting and advocating such measures as can be treated in a manly, straightforward manner.

The National debt is being reduced in a gratifying manner. This month the reduction will be eight to nine millions.

The Irish relief ship sailed from New York on Saturday for Ireland. She will land her cargo at either Kingston, Queenstown or Galway, as the Herald Relief Committee may desire.

There is a well-founded hope here that Kentucky can be made a Republican State after the fall elections. The question of the Kentucky judgeship has brought out so many good fellows who are Republicans, that the Democrats are growing anxious; the Democrats will probably turn the bung-hole of the barrel in that direction.

The sub-committee of the House are at work upon the army appropriation bill. It is expected that the navy bill will be reported to the House tomorrow. At least that is what the Democrats promise now, and what they have promised from week to week since the Christmas holidays. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is a proverb that suits the feelings of the people as regard Democratic promises.

MAXWELL.

The strongest and for that matter the only real objections urged against General Grant's candidacy by the friends and advocates of Secretary Sherman and Senator Blaine are those of the "third-term" and the German defection. The latter has already exploded itself and is rapidly vanishing in thin air. The "third-term" objection, therefore, is the only one to be harnessed at this time, and that objection, to be of any effect, must hinge on the use of Federal patronage in the hands of the candidate at the time when his candidacy occurs. Caesarism or perpetuation of power in the hands of an incumbent cannot apply to one in private life, though he may have occupied the Presidency for two terms at a former period. The breaking of the thread breaks the force of the objection, if it can be regarded as such under other circumstances. The fact that General Grant is not in power and has no patronage to use knocks the bottom out of the "third-term" objection, and the rivals of General Grant for the nomination are urging against him, and out of which they hope to realize some personal advantage.

Now, let us look at this question from another point of view. Secretary Sherman is a candidate for the Presidency, as is his right and privilege. He now holds in his hand and at his bidding a large official patronage relating to his position, which extends through every Custom-house and every Internal Revenue office from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By virtue of his position this vast patronage is his, to be used, if he so wills, to advance his personal interests. To use this as a fulcrum by which to raise his Presidential interests would be quite as objectionable as for General Grant, after being out of position more than three years, to be nominated and be confronted with a president because prior to that time he had held the power to use the patronage of the Government, but holds it no longer. We do not urge this objection against Secretary Sherman, but we think he is more objectionable to us than General Grant at this moment. On the hypothesis that the "third term" may be secured and power may be perpetuated through the aid of patronage in the hands of a Presidential incumbent, and is dangerous to the public welfare, it certainly gives point to an objection if urged against the use of patronage as an agent of promotion from a Cabinet position to the Chief Magistracy. The objection has any force in the one instance it certainly has in the other. We allude to the matter now, however, merely to remind those who throw stones when their own tenements are composed largely of glass. It is not discreet, to say the least of it, though we would be the last to object under common usage in politics to Secretary Sherman or any other Federal official's using his patronage to promote his interests, if the public welfare is not made to suffer thereby.—National Republican.

The Louisville Times gives an account of a turtle catching and holding a crow by the foot until both turtle and crow were captured.

North Carolina's Choice. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1880. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sir:—Inasmuch as my communication of the 16th of February, published in your columns, has attracted the attention of numerous papers in North Carolina, and elicited denials from one or more, it may not be inappropriate to add a few remarks explanatory and in corroboration thereof.

The statements of fact and opinion embodied in the communication have been, as I expected, warmly indorsed by nearly every Republican journal of respectability and standing in the State, and denied by none of them. The Statesville American, however, a paper presumably operated in the interest of Secretary Sherman, and whose only prominence arises from its isolated and ambiguous position in this respect, has endeavored to place upon several of my remarks a wrong interpretation. I did not state, nor did I wish to intimate, that all the Treasury officials, or even a majority of them were for Sherman, but that all the Sherman men, or at least the greater majority of them were Treasury officials, and my distinction in this regard was so explicit that the effort of the American to fasten upon my language any other construction can only be attributable either to a deplorable ignorance of Anglo-Saxon syntax, or to a reprehensible tendency toward willful perversion. This paper has very wisely not attempted to controvert the incontrovertible statement that the choice of the Republicans of North Carolina is almost unanimous for Grant. When it asserts, however, that Sherman could carry the State as well as Grant or any other nominee of the Chicago Convention, it asserts that which is absolutely untrue. Our leading Republican would support Grant, Blaine or any other man than Sherman, and I support, especially if either Grant or Blaine were the nominees, would insure a victory for our party, but I wish to reiterate as forcibly as I can (and I have authority for the statement), that a large portion of the wealthy, influential and leading Republicans would have nothing to do with a Sherman canvass, as to do so would bring them into contact with the Treasury officials. The widespread objection to these officials, as a class, is not based upon any doubts as to their personal integrity, but from a conviction that it would be the height of impolicy, trenching even upon the domain of expediency (sacred to the Democratic press), to intrust the management of the interests of our party into the hands of persons of so undisputed unpopularity. A large portion of the lower classes of the people of North Carolina, without regard to political party, consider the laws imposing a tax upon whiskey, brandy and tobacco as oppressive and unconscionable, and naturally look with disfavor upon every one instrumental in enforcing their obedience. Therefore, although many of these revenue officials are men of unquestionable character and ability, it is but too evident that a canvass manipulated by them would insure only an absolute overthrow of the party.

One somewhat significant fact is worthy of consideration as an indication of the Grant feeling, and that is the enthusiastic support throughout the Republican ranks of our State of Judge Settle as Vice-President, well knowing, as all his supporters do, that the nomination of Sherman would be an effective and absolute bar to the interests of Judge Settle, there being no sympathy whatever between the two, and owing to Judge Settle's pronounced views in favor of Grant, which are as strong now as when, in 1872, he presided over the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated that distinguished soldier.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Grant in the South. NEW ORLEANS ANTICIPATING HIS ARRIVAL. NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Special dispatches received here show that General Grant met with hearty receptions at all points in Texas. He was handsomely received and entertained at Houston yesterday, and left that place to-day for New Orleans. Preparations are being made here for the reception of the General. State and city officials, military and civic bodies will participate in the exercises. A committee will meet the party at Morgan City to-morrow, and Wednesday evening, after a review of the procession by General Grant, an address of welcome will be delivered by General Bossey at the St. Charles Hotel.

AN EXHIBITION OF REBEL FEELING. GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 30.—During General Grant's reception at Houston last night the gas was turned off from the street lamps and candles had to be used. On Sunday night the guns of the artillery company to be used to fire a salute on Grant's arrival were spiked, but the spikes were removed in time to be used. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the miscreant who spiked the guns. General Grant and party arrived from Houston this evening and departed by steamer at 2:45 for New Orleans, via Morgan City.

AN INVITATION TO VICKSBURG. VICKSBURG, MISS., March 30.—The city council has appointed a committee to go to New Orleans and invite General Grant to Vicksburg. They have also appointed a committee of arrangements to act if the invitation is accepted.

Sherman is capturing the North Carolina delegation and that too when everybody knows that not one Republican in ten favors him. Grant is the man for the negroes. Grant is machine politics and machine operators. The people have ceased to be fairly heard.—Wilmington Star.

Mr. Kinchen Hancock, of Granville county, worked four hands and two horses, with which he cured 5,200 pounds of fine yellow tobacco and made twenty one barrels of corn and fifty-nine bushels of wheat. He has failed only two years during the last eight in averaging \$35 to \$52 per hundred pounds for his tobacco crop.

Illinois Sold for Grant. A CHICAGO MAN WHO PREDICTS GEN. GRANT'S VICTORY WITHOUT A FORMAL BALLOT. WASHINGTON, March 24.—District-Attorney Root, of Chicago, who is now in Washington, has informed a reporter of the Evening Star that there is not a shadow of a doubt that Gen. Grant will receive the solid vote of the Illinois delegation at Chicago; that those who dispute this fact know nothing of what they are talking about. "Why," said Mr. Root, "there is Steve Harburt—He is a warm friend of Senator Blaine, but he will not be able to be elected as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and so far as Jim Root is concerned, although he is a member of the National Republican Committee, he has not influence enough to be elected as a delegate from Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, to even the Cook County Convention. Now, they call me a machine politician. Well, I am, and I am proud of it. I told Joe Medill, of the Chicago Tribune: 'You call me a machine politician; well, keep on calling me one; I am proud of the title.' This country could not go along without the machine. It grinds out the wheat and makes flour. The machine politician is just as necessary politically as the grindstone as a machine is necessary in social economy. I am going as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and I assure you that Illinois will be for Grant—first, last, and all the time. I say, moreover, that Grant will be nominated, and there will be no formal ballot taken in the convention."

Grant's Victory in Texas. THE SIXTEEN DELEGATES TO VOTE AS A UNIT, WITH FOURTEEN OF THEM FOR THE GENERAL. AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 26.—The grand result of the Republican State Convention here is an overwhelming victory for Gen. Grant and the rout of the Treasury Department and Custom-House Kings. The opposition to Gen. Grant was led by ex-Gov. Pease, Collector of Customs at Galveston, who was sat down upon early in the action, by being defeated for President of the Convention, first in the caucus, and next in the body, when Gov. Davis desired to decline in his favor. Of the 16 delegates to Chicago, 14 are for Grant. The adoption of a resolution to cast the vote of Texas as a unit is equivalent to instructing for Grant. The Convention was the best of the Republican Conventions ever held in Texas. It was composed of the leading respectable citizens of all parts of the State. Col. Tom Ochiltree, who led the Grant men, did his work with consummate ability and marked success, and actually squelched the bitter opposition to the great Captain. The two colored emissaries, Ruby and Cypher, who came here with Jay Gould's money to work for Blaine, go back with large-sized fleas in their ears.

SAN ANTONIO, March 26.—Business was almost entirely suspended to-day, and the buildings of the city were decorated with flowers, wreaths, and flags. The train bearing Gen. Grant arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was met by a committee. After three cheers by the populace, the General and Mayor French entered a carriage at the head of a procession of military, firemen, &c., together with bands of music. After marching through the city, the party retired to the Alinger Hotel.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1880. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find a few facts in regard to the condition of State education in some of the States.

The spread of universal intelligence has as much if not more influence over the development of the State than any one condition, for an increase of information will develop new wants to be supplied by increased exertion, and the people desiring the most of the good things of this life and at the same time able to procure them, are the most civilized.

Your State has a much larger emigration than immigration, and will continue to have unless you develop your State education to a higher degree. A good class of citizens will not settle in a State without an advanced standard of education at present or in prospect. Quite a number of Canadian families settled in your State, but nearly all of them have returned to their old homes, not on account of the climate or the productiveness of the soil, but because they could not afford either to send their children to private institutions of learning or allow them to grow up in ignorance; and as you had not public education worthy the name, they returned from whence they came, and thus North Carolina lost a chance of acquiring a large number of very valuable citizens.

Develop the common School System of your State and it is not only possible but probable that one intellect will be made active which otherwise may have lain dormant, and this one intellect will confer a greater benefit on the State than the cost of the entire system for a year.

The great men nearly all come from the lower walks of life, but their natural powers are greatly increased even by a common school education. These facts, and thoughts on them, are presented to you, as a thinking being, without any other backing than by an appeal to your reasoning faculties, by a NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Our correspondent sends us comparative statistics of several of the States, but we have room only for the comparison between our own State and the State of Wisconsin, whose population in the year 1870 were very nearly equal, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Wisconsin, N. Carolina, and two unlabeled columns. Rows include Population in 1870, Unable to write, 10 years old, School income, total, and Number of schools.

After this does any one ask why we have no immigrants to this State? R. H. Flemming, of Granville, sold a barn of tobacco for \$70 99 per hundred pounds average.

John Rotherford, a Barke county, is dead, aged 90 years.

Our Colored Graded School. (For the North State.)

The above is a very important institution in our midst. It is one in which every one, irrespective of race or party, should feel a deep interest, from the fact that in the past it has been the means of properly molding the mind and heart of many a colored youth in this vicinity, and is destined in the future to be a powerful lever in removing the ignorance and superstition that brood over the minds of those yet to come under its influence.

Because of the above indisputable facts we would like to call the attention of every person interested in the progress of the school, and more especially those in control and authority over matters pertaining to the welfare of this community, to a great need of this school.

At the present the school is being taught in the Presbyterian church, the expenses of it being divided between the Commissioners here and a Presbyterian Committee in Pennsylvania. The latter run entirely a parochial school, and the former proposed to unite the public and parochial schools, and have them taught in the same building, as they (the Commissioners) had no building of their own.

The school this year is in a prosperous condition both as regards the number of pupils enrolled and otherwise. There is an average daily attendance of 115 to 120 pupils, and three teachers. All of the instruction is done in the same room, as there is but one room in the building and no partition. This last fact leads us to what we wish to speak of. It is this: The school stands absolutely in need of a new building, and it is our honest opinion that those who have the overseeing of these matters should, as justice to the tax paying portion of the colored population, have one erected in the near future. A properly graded building is a paramount necessity. It is utterly impossible to do justice to any pupils with the immense disadvantages under which the school at present labors. There is considerable power dissipated in the present building which might be otherwise utilized to much profit, provided each teacher had a room to himself and herself within which each might gather his and her pupils for instruction.

The above disadvantages, however, don't seem to engage the serious attention of those that they ought, as it is of little moment to them whether three hundred or ten are taught in the same room, so that they have provided something approximating a school-house where they can be taught.

With us, though, it makes a wide difference where our children are taught and the facilities for instruction, hence our writing this article.

Another important fact to be taken into consideration why there should be a proper school-house is, that no good teacher will wish to teach in the present building when there is such a great tax upon his vitality in trying to keep over one hundred pupils in order and at the same time instruct his classes.

The "powers that be" might say again, "we care not for that, there are too many we can employ who would be only too willing to teach in the present building." To this we offer no denial; but we ask, what kind of teachers are they?

Some of your cheap-rate, third-rate, wishy-washy pedagogues who keep instead of teach school. Under such pupils make no progress at all, and in the long run this sort of teachers are more expensive than competent, well-paid ones.

Another thing to consider is, that some parents don't, at the present, send their children to the school because, as they say, it is sectarian, and they don't care about having other than their own denominations' doctrines instilled into the minds and hearts of their children. While it is true, the instruction of the day pupils in the Presbyterian tenets, is not carried on now, yet such was the case two or three years back, and if the Presbyterian Committee should order it to be done again, we don't see how the Commissioners can prevent the Catechism from being taught to those pupils whose parents object to it, unless by withdrawing to a building of their own.

Such being the case, why can't the Commissioners have a building erected now and be on the safe side at once? In all of the parochial schools of the Presbyterian Church the Catechism is daily taught the children, and it is only through the intercession of the teachers that it is not taught in the present school.

While we know there is nothing detrimental in the Presbyterian doctrine, yet every tax-paying parent has a right to demand a free, public, unsectarian school.

Greensboro justly and proudly boasts of the high excellence of her white Graded School, why should she be behind other cities in the State respecting her colored Graded School? In the city of Raleigh the Commissioners are going to erect by another school year a large edifice for the colored school, as the one in which it is being taught is insufficient. Can't our Commissioners do likewise? We know it is claimed that the city is unable to build now, but possibly may in the future. This plea has been given in years back whenever the question of building has been proposed and we see no hopes of their being other than the same excuse to our oft-repeated requests, unless in the erection of a building at once.

The city didn't have the money when the white people needed a new school building, but arrangements were soon entered into by which one was furnished when required; we don't see why similar plans cannot be agreed upon so as to erect one for us. We are aware of the fact, as well as grateful for the same also, that the present Committee have done more for the school than previous ones. While we are thankful for small favors, we would be still more so for larger ones. "These things ye ought to have done and not have left the others undone." NAR. B. BOSWORTH.