

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

Subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50; 6 months, .90; 3 months, .50.

Many friends of T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., would like to see him Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Raleigh Farmer & Merchant.

Thanks to the friends. But he never held office, does not desire office, could not get office if he desired it, and has but very few if any qualifications for the very high and important position indicated.

The man to be chosen ought to be one who can "manage his office," he ought to be a capital writer, an excellent popular speaker, a ripe scholar, a practiced teacher, a man of intense ardor and enthusiasm, and gifted with broad ideas and superior executive ability.

The best Superintendents of the North are of this kind. They are among the ablest and most scholarly men in their respective States.

They believe that the man who should be chosen to supervise the common schools of North Carolina should be a capital scholar, with singular gifts for instructing teachers as to the best and most approved methods; and that he should be such an able and impressive speaker that he could canvass the State and create a genuine educational revival by his public addresses from Currituck to Cherokee. He ought to be such a writer that his circulars should be models of taste and style, and full of suggestive ideas.

In a word, according to our view—a view which years ago was discussed in these columns with considerable elaboration—the most important office in the State is the Superintendency of Public Instruction. It is an office that requires the highest and rarest combination of gifts and acquirements, and the man who possesses them is of the first rank among living Americans. Who is he?

The office in North Carolina has been considered of inferior grade and importance; it is a great mistake. From the intellectual status of the men who have been Superintendents since 1860 we may well suppose that this most important office has been regarded as of no special influence in the machinery of civilization.

North Carolina might well go to Massachusetts, to Pennsylvania, to Missouri, and to other States and learn how important a factor the office of Superintendent is and what manner of men are selected to fill it.

President Long, of Antioch College, Ohio, a North Carolinian, told us some years ago that he visited the public schools of both Connecticut and Massachusetts many times, for he remained some time at Yale College. He said on one occasion he was in one of those large and admirably constructed public school buildings in Massachusetts when the Superintendent of Public Instruction visited it. He said that the teachers and pupils were first addressed by him in a most instructive and entertaining manner, and he then went to the blackboard and gave the teachers many lessons in the great art in which they were engaged. He gave them new hints and ideas that were of the political arena.

The idea of selecting a man for such a scholarly and peculiar office, as far removed from the contentions and rivalries of partisan politics as the office of the Christian ministry almost, because he is a politician or an influence votes or can make a political speech at some pow-wow, is very absurd and contemptible.

Let the man selected be a scholar and a gentleman and not a politician and a bushwhacker. Do not ask him to go up and down the State to make speeches for party or to solicit the suffrages of ignoramuses. His place is to elevate, to teach, and to arouse a great public interest in behalf of the children of the State. Do not force him to take to the hustings.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

Subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50; 6 months, .90; 3 months, .50.

Many friends of T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., would like to see him Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Raleigh Farmer & Merchant.

Thanks to the friends. But he never held office, does not desire office, could not get office if he desired it, and has but very few if any qualifications for the very high and important position indicated.

The man to be chosen ought to be one who can "manage his office," he ought to be a capital writer, an excellent popular speaker, a ripe scholar, a practiced teacher, a man of intense ardor and enthusiasm, and gifted with broad ideas and superior executive ability.

The best Superintendents of the North are of this kind. They are among the ablest and most scholarly men in their respective States.

They believe that the man who should be chosen to supervise the common schools of North Carolina should be a capital scholar, with singular gifts for instructing teachers as to the best and most approved methods; and that he should be such an able and impressive speaker that he could canvass the State and create a genuine educational revival by his public addresses from Currituck to Cherokee. He ought to be such a writer that his circulars should be models of taste and style, and full of suggestive ideas.

In a word, according to our view—a view which years ago was discussed in these columns with considerable elaboration—the most important office in the State is the Superintendency of Public Instruction. It is an office that requires the highest and rarest combination of gifts and acquirements, and the man who possesses them is of the first rank among living Americans. Who is he?

The office in North Carolina has been considered of inferior grade and importance; it is a great mistake. From the intellectual status of the men who have been Superintendents since 1860 we may well suppose that this most important office has been regarded as of no special influence in the machinery of civilization.

North Carolina might well go to Massachusetts, to Pennsylvania, to Missouri, and to other States and learn how important a factor the office of Superintendent is and what manner of men are selected to fill it.

President Long, of Antioch College, Ohio, a North Carolinian, told us some years ago that he visited the public schools of both Connecticut and Massachusetts many times, for he remained some time at Yale College. He said on one occasion he was in one of those large and admirably constructed public school buildings in Massachusetts when the Superintendent of Public Instruction visited it. He said that the teachers and pupils were first addressed by him in a most instructive and entertaining manner, and he then went to the blackboard and gave the teachers many lessons in the great art in which they were engaged. He gave them new hints and ideas that were of the political arena.

The idea of selecting a man for such a scholarly and peculiar office, as far removed from the contentions and rivalries of partisan politics as the office of the Christian ministry almost, because he is a politician or an influence votes or can make a political speech at some pow-wow, is very absurd and contemptible.

Let the man selected be a scholar and a gentleman and not a politician and a bushwhacker. Do not ask him to go up and down the State to make speeches for party or to solicit the suffrages of ignoramuses. His place is to elevate, to teach, and to arouse a great public interest in behalf of the children of the State. Do not force him to take to the hustings.

There is one Democratic member of the House, and a Northern member, who did not hesitate to oppose the proposition to place U. S. Grant upon the retired list. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, thought it was no time to unseat an officer who has wholly unselfish in our endeavors to help redeem an office from the low position to which it has been relegated in ignorance. We would rejoice to see the ablest and best furnished man in North Carolina at the head of our public school system. The man who will give his best years to the supervision of the educational work in North Carolina and will so elevate and magnify the office of Superintendent as to make it to be felt in every section and throughout all ranks of society, until all men shall learn to regard it as the highest of all offices to which the purest and most gifted men might well aspire, will truly deserve and should receive the plaudits of the people while living and a statue of gold when dead.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of a great State is the magnificent sum of \$1,500. There are book-keepers in Wilmington who receive an \$1,800 salary. It is a confession on the part of the people of the State, through their Legislature, that the office is of no worth or moment. What man of superior parts and qualifications can afford to take such an office with such pay? Pay him as much as you pay the Governor, or more, if you wish to see the ablest men filling it.

The efficiency of the whole common school system to a very great extent depends upon the ability and qualifications of the Superintendent. With a decidedly able man at the head he would soon have such an interest awakened throughout the Commonwealth in regard to popular education that the Legislature would be forced by public sentiment to take advanced ground. You would find liberal appropriations and good pay and long school terms and qualified teachers and comfortable school houses and needed modern appliances all going hand in hand. Good speed the day.

But the people must do it for themselves. They must make it for their children. There must not be any Paternal Pedagogy in the matter. The people must not be tampered with by unconstitutional appropriations from the Public Treasury of the Federal Government. We would rather have ignorance all ways than the destruction of the Constitution and the corruption and demoralization of the people. Let us have popular education but let the Southern people do it for themselves. Let the Centralized Government keep hands off State schools.

THE WASHINGTON OPINION. The Oregon Post is not a safe guide to have at the political center for the Democratic party. It had editorially tried to prevent an attempt at Tariff Reform by the Democratic House. It has latterly been very warm for Reform and has done valiant service in exposing Randalism. It very wisely opposes the abolition of the whiskey and tobacco tax and is against free rum and free smokes. But it favors Paternalism and thinks that "the objections that have been raised" to the Pedagogic business by the Federal Government, on the part of the opponents "are neither numerous nor weighty." We would like to see the mighty brain of its editor tackle the constitutional argument against the Blair bill. The complacent Post dismisses the argument with a pooh-pooh. That is the better way. You can sneer or dodge an argument when you can not answer it. No man who understands grammar and the simple laws of interpretation can go amiss in arriving at the proper understanding of the "general welfare" clause. If that clause means what the friends of the Federal School bill say it does then the Congress can do a thousand other things equally as startling and as dangerous, even to furnishing the negroes with "forty acres and a mule." But we have discussed the question so often and so carefully that we dismiss the matter with the above reference to the central organ. It would be a very unsafe guide in questions bearing upon the proper construction of the Constitution. Perhaps the Post believes in "a Sovereign Nation."

Kollogg is brazen. He was unwilling to stand a trial before a civil tribunal upon the charge of bribery, and he took advantage of legal defects to get off without punishment. He pretends now to be anxious to have a hearing before a committee of the House. He feels certain that at least he can get a coat of white wash from a minority report.

The State Medical Society is clearly Democratic; it believes in rotation in office. It elects a new President every year.

There were fifty thousand children out in procession in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

Subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50; 6 months, .90; 3 months, .50.

Many friends of T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., would like to see him Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Raleigh Farmer & Merchant.

Thanks to the friends. But he never held office, does not desire office, could not get office if he desired it, and has but very few if any qualifications for the very high and important position indicated.

The man to be chosen ought to be one who can "manage his office," he ought to be a capital writer, an excellent popular speaker, a ripe scholar, a practiced teacher, a man of intense ardor and enthusiasm, and gifted with broad ideas and superior executive ability.

The best Superintendents of the North are of this kind. They are among the ablest and most scholarly men in their respective States.

They believe that the man who should be chosen to supervise the common schools of North Carolina should be a capital scholar, with singular gifts for instructing teachers as to the best and most approved methods; and that he should be such an able and impressive speaker that he could canvass the State and create a genuine educational revival by his public addresses from Currituck to Cherokee. He ought to be such a writer that his circulars should be models of taste and style, and full of suggestive ideas.

In a word, according to our view—a view which years ago was discussed in these columns with considerable elaboration—the most important office in the State is the Superintendency of Public Instruction. It is an office that requires the highest and rarest combination of gifts and acquirements, and the man who possesses them is of the first rank among living Americans. Who is he?

The office in North Carolina has been considered of inferior grade and importance; it is a great mistake. From the intellectual status of the men who have been Superintendents since 1860 we may well suppose that this most important office has been regarded as of no special influence in the machinery of civilization.

North Carolina might well go to Massachusetts, to Pennsylvania, to Missouri, and to other States and learn how important a factor the office of Superintendent is and what manner of men are selected to fill it.

President Long, of Antioch College, Ohio, a North Carolinian, told us some years ago that he visited the public schools of both Connecticut and Massachusetts many times, for he remained some time at Yale College. He said on one occasion he was in one of those large and admirably constructed public school buildings in Massachusetts when the Superintendent of Public Instruction visited it. He said that the teachers and pupils were first addressed by him in a most instructive and entertaining manner, and he then went to the blackboard and gave the teachers many lessons in the great art in which they were engaged. He gave them new hints and ideas that were of the political arena.

The idea of selecting a man for such a scholarly and peculiar office, as far removed from the contentions and rivalries of partisan politics as the office of the Christian ministry almost, because he is a politician or an influence votes or can make a political speech at some pow-wow, is very absurd and contemptible.

Let the man selected be a scholar and a gentleman and not a politician and a bushwhacker. Do not ask him to go up and down the State to make speeches for party or to solicit the suffrages of ignoramuses. His place is to elevate, to teach, and to arouse a great public interest in behalf of the children of the State. Do not force him to take to the hustings.

There is one Democratic member of the House, and a Northern member, who did not hesitate to oppose the proposition to place U. S. Grant upon the retired list. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, thought it was no time to unseat an officer who has wholly unselfish in our endeavors to help redeem an office from the low position to which it has been relegated in ignorance. We would rejoice to see the ablest and best furnished man in North Carolina at the head of our public school system. The man who will give his best years to the supervision of the educational work in North Carolina and will so elevate and magnify the office of Superintendent as to make it to be felt in every section and throughout all ranks of society, until all men shall learn to regard it as the highest of all offices to which the purest and most gifted men might well aspire, will truly deserve and should receive the plaudits of the people while living and a statue of gold when dead.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of a great State is the magnificent sum of \$1,500. There are book-keepers in Wilmington who receive an \$1,800 salary. It is a confession on the part of the people of the State, through their Legislature, that the office is of no worth or moment. What man of superior parts and qualifications can afford to take such an office with such pay? Pay him as much as you pay the Governor, or more, if you wish to see the ablest men filling it.

The efficiency of the whole common school system to a very great extent depends upon the ability and qualifications of the Superintendent. With a decidedly able man at the head he would soon have such an interest awakened throughout the Commonwealth in regard to popular education that the Legislature would be forced by public sentiment to take advanced ground. You would find liberal appropriations and good pay and long school terms and qualified teachers and comfortable school houses and needed modern appliances all going hand in hand. Good speed the day.

But the people must do it for themselves. They must make it for their children. There must not be any Paternal Pedagogy in the matter. The people must not be tampered with by unconstitutional appropriations from the Public Treasury of the Federal Government. We would rather have ignorance all ways than the destruction of the Constitution and the corruption and demoralization of the people. Let us have popular education but let the Southern people do it for themselves. Let the Centralized Government keep hands off State schools.

THE WASHINGTON OPINION. The Oregon Post is not a safe guide to have at the political center for the Democratic party. It had editorially tried to prevent an attempt at Tariff Reform by the Democratic House. It has latterly been very warm for Reform and has done valiant service in exposing Randalism. It very wisely opposes the abolition of the whiskey and tobacco tax and is against free rum and free smokes. But it favors Paternalism and thinks that "the objections that have been raised" to the Pedagogic business by the Federal Government, on the part of the opponents "are neither numerous nor weighty." We would like to see the mighty brain of its editor tackle the constitutional argument against the Blair bill. The complacent Post dismisses the argument with a pooh-pooh. That is the better way. You can sneer or dodge an argument when you can not answer it. No man who understands grammar and the simple laws of interpretation can go amiss in arriving at the proper understanding of the "general welfare" clause. If that clause means what the friends of the Federal School bill say it does then the Congress can do a thousand other things equally as startling and as dangerous, even to furnishing the negroes with "forty acres and a mule." But we have discussed the question so often and so carefully that we dismiss the matter with the above reference to the central organ. It would be a very unsafe guide in questions bearing upon the proper construction of the Constitution. Perhaps the Post believes in "a Sovereign Nation."

Kollogg is brazen. He was unwilling to stand a trial before a civil tribunal upon the charge of bribery, and he took advantage of legal defects to get off without punishment. He pretends now to be anxious to have a hearing before a committee of the House. He feels certain that at least he can get a coat of white wash from a minority report.

The State Medical Society is clearly Democratic; it believes in rotation in office. It elects a new President every year.

There were fifty thousand children out in procession in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

Subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50; 6 months, .90; 3 months, .50.

Many friends of T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., would like to see him Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Raleigh Farmer & Merchant.

Thanks to the friends. But he never held office, does not desire office, could not get office if he desired it, and has but very few if any qualifications for the very high and important position indicated.

The man to be chosen ought to be one who can "manage his office," he ought to be a capital writer, an excellent popular speaker, a ripe scholar, a practiced teacher, a man of intense ardor and enthusiasm, and gifted with broad ideas and superior executive ability.

The best Superintendents of the North are of this kind. They are among the ablest and most scholarly men in their respective States.

They believe that the man who should be chosen to supervise the common schools of North Carolina should be a capital scholar, with singular gifts for instructing teachers as to the best and most approved methods; and that he should be such an able and impressive speaker that he could canvass the State and create a genuine educational revival by his public addresses from Currituck to Cherokee. He ought to be such a writer that his circulars should be models of taste and style, and full of suggestive ideas.

In a word, according to our view—a view which years ago was discussed in these columns with considerable elaboration—the most important office in the State is the Superintendency of Public Instruction. It is an office that requires the highest and rarest combination of gifts and acquirements, and the man who possesses them is of the first rank among living Americans. Who is he?

The office in North Carolina has been considered of inferior grade and importance; it is a great mistake. From the intellectual status of the men who have been Superintendents since 1860 we may well suppose that this most important office has been regarded as of no special influence in the machinery of civilization.

North Carolina might well go to Massachusetts, to Pennsylvania, to Missouri, and to other States and learn how important a factor the office of Superintendent is and what manner of men are selected to fill it.

President Long, of Antioch College, Ohio, a North Carolinian, told us some years ago that he visited the public schools of both Connecticut and Massachusetts many times, for he remained some time at Yale College. He said on one occasion he was in one of those large and admirably constructed public school buildings in Massachusetts when the Superintendent of Public Instruction visited it. He said that the teachers and pupils were first addressed by him in a most instructive and entertaining manner, and he then went to the blackboard and gave the teachers many lessons in the great art in which they were engaged. He gave them new hints and ideas that were of the political arena.

The idea of selecting a man for such a scholarly and peculiar office, as far removed from the contentions and rivalries of partisan politics as the office of the Christian ministry almost, because he is a politician or an influence votes or can make a political speech at some pow-wow, is very absurd and contemptible.

Let the man selected be a scholar and a gentleman and not a politician and a bushwhacker. Do not ask him to go up and down the State to make speeches for party or to solicit the suffrages of ignoramuses. His place is to elevate, to teach, and to arouse a great public interest in behalf of the children of the State. Do not force him to take to the hustings.

There is one Democratic member of the House, and a Northern member, who did not hesitate to oppose the proposition to place U. S. Grant upon the retired list. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, thought it was no time to unseat an officer who has wholly unselfish in our endeavors to help redeem an office from the low position to which it has been relegated in ignorance. We would rejoice to see the ablest and best furnished man in North Carolina at the head of our public school system. The man who will give his best years to the supervision of the educational work in North Carolina and will so elevate and magnify the office of Superintendent as to make it to be felt in every section and throughout all ranks of society, until all men shall learn to regard it as the highest of all offices to which the purest and most gifted men might well aspire, will truly deserve and should receive the plaudits of the people while living and a statue of gold when dead.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of a great State is the magnificent sum of \$1,500. There are book-keepers in Wilmington who receive an \$1,800 salary. It is a confession on the part of the people of the State, through their Legislature, that the office is of no worth or moment. What man of superior parts and qualifications can afford to take such an office with such pay? Pay him as much as you pay the Governor, or more, if you wish to see the ablest men filling it.

The efficiency of the whole common school system to a very great extent depends upon the ability and qualifications of the Superintendent. With a decidedly able man at the head he would soon have such an interest awakened throughout the Commonwealth in regard to popular education that the Legislature would be forced by public sentiment to take advanced ground. You would find liberal appropriations and good pay and long school terms and qualified teachers and comfortable school houses and needed modern appliances all going hand in hand. Good speed the day.

But the people must do it for themselves. They must make it for their children. There must not be any Paternal Pedagogy in the matter. The people must not be tampered with by unconstitutional appropriations from the Public Treasury of the Federal Government. We would rather have ignorance all ways than the destruction of the Constitution and the corruption and demoralization of the people. Let us have popular education but let the Southern people do it for themselves. Let the Centralized Government keep hands off State schools.

THE WASHINGTON OPINION. The Oregon Post is not a safe guide to have at the political center for the Democratic party. It had editorially tried to prevent an attempt at Tariff Reform by the Democratic House. It has latterly been very warm for Reform and has done valiant service in exposing Randalism. It very wisely opposes the abolition of the whiskey and tobacco tax and is against free rum and free smokes. But it favors Paternalism and thinks that "the objections that have been raised" to the Pedagogic business by the Federal Government, on the part of the opponents "are neither numerous nor weighty." We would like to see the mighty brain of its editor tackle the constitutional argument against the Blair bill. The complacent Post dismisses the argument with a pooh-pooh. That is the better way. You can sneer or dodge an argument when you can not answer it. No man who understands grammar and the simple laws of interpretation can go amiss in arriving at the proper understanding of the "general welfare" clause. If that clause means what the friends of the Federal School bill say it does then the Congress can do a thousand other things equally as startling and as dangerous, even to furnishing the negroes with "forty acres and a mule." But we have discussed the question so often and so carefully that we dismiss the matter with the above reference to the central organ. It would be a very unsafe guide in questions bearing upon the proper construction of the Constitution. Perhaps the Post believes in "a Sovereign Nation."

Kollogg is brazen. He was unwilling to stand a trial before a civil tribunal upon the charge of bribery, and he took advantage of legal defects to get off without punishment. He pretends now to be anxious to have a hearing before a committee of the House. He feels certain that at least he can get a coat of white wash from a minority report.

The State Medical Society is clearly Democratic; it believes in rotation in office. It elects a new President every year.

There were fifty thousand children out in procession in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

Subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50; 6 months, .90; 3 months, .50.

Many friends of T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., would like to see him Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Raleigh Farmer & Merchant.

Thanks to the friends. But he never held office, does not desire office, could not get office if he desired it, and has but very few if any qualifications for the very high and important position indicated.

The man to be chosen ought to be one who can "manage his office," he ought to be a capital writer, an excellent popular speaker, a ripe scholar, a practiced teacher, a man of intense ardor and enthusiasm, and gifted with broad ideas and superior executive ability.

The best Superintendents of the North are of this kind. They are among the ablest and most scholarly men in their respective States.

They believe that the man who should be chosen to supervise the common schools of North Carolina should be a capital scholar, with singular gifts for instructing teachers as to the best and most approved methods; and that he should be such an able and impressive speaker that he could canvass the State and create a genuine educational revival by his public addresses from Currituck to Cherokee. He ought to be such a writer that his circulars should be models of taste and style, and full of suggestive ideas.

In a word, according to our view—a view which years ago was discussed in these columns with considerable elaboration—the most important office in the State is the Superintendency of Public Instruction. It is an office that requires the highest and rarest combination of gifts and acquirements, and the man who possesses them is of the first rank among living Americans. Who is he?

The office in North Carolina has been considered of inferior grade and importance; it is a great mistake. From the intellectual status of the men who have been Superintendents since 1860 we may well suppose that this most important office has been regarded as of no special influence in the machinery of civilization.

North Carolina might well go to Massachusetts, to Pennsylvania, to Missouri, and to other States and learn how important a factor the office of Superintendent is and what manner of men are selected to fill it.

President Long, of Antioch College, Ohio, a North Carolinian, told us some years ago that he visited the public schools of both Connecticut and Massachusetts many times, for he remained some time at Yale College. He said on one occasion he was in one of those large and admirably constructed public school buildings in Massachusetts when the Superintendent of Public Instruction visited it. He said that the teachers and pupils were first addressed by him in a most instructive and entertaining manner, and he then went to the blackboard and gave the teachers many lessons in the great art in which they were engaged. He gave them new hints and ideas that were of the political arena.

The idea of selecting a man for such a scholarly and peculiar office, as far removed from the contentions and rivalries of partisan politics as the office of the Christian ministry almost, because he is a politician or an influence votes or can make a political speech at some pow-wow, is very absurd and contemptible.

Let the man selected be a scholar and a gentleman and not a politician and a bushwhacker. Do not ask him to go up and down the State to make speeches for party or to solicit the suffrages of ignoramuses. His place is to elevate, to teach, and to arouse a great public interest in behalf of the children of the State. Do not force him to take to the hustings.

There is one Democratic member of the House, and a Northern member, who did not hesitate to oppose the proposition to place U. S. Grant upon the retired list. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, thought it was no time to unseat an officer who has wholly unselfish in our endeavors to help redeem an office from the low position to which it has been relegated in ignorance. We would rejoice to see the ablest and best furnished man in North Carolina at the head of our public school system. The man who will give his best years to the supervision of the educational work in North Carolina and will so elevate and magnify the office of Superintendent as to make it to be felt in every section and throughout all ranks of society, until all men shall learn to regard it as the highest of all offices to which the purest and most gifted men might well aspire, will truly deserve and should receive the plaudits of the people while living and a statue of gold when dead.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of a great State is the magnificent sum of \$1,500. There are book-keepers in Wilmington who receive an \$1,800 salary. It is a confession on the part of the people of the State, through their Legislature, that the office is of no worth or moment. What man of superior parts and qualifications can afford to take such an office with such pay? Pay him as much as you pay the Governor, or more, if you wish to see the ablest men filling it.

The efficiency of the whole common school system to a very great extent depends upon the ability and qualifications of the Superintendent. With a decidedly able man at the head he would soon have such an interest awakened throughout the Commonwealth in regard to popular education that the Legislature would be forced by public sentiment to take advanced ground. You would find liberal appropriations and good pay and long school terms and qualified teachers and comfortable school houses and needed modern appliances all going hand in hand. Good speed the day.

But the people must do it for themselves. They must make it for their children. There must not be any Paternal Pedagogy in the matter. The people must not be tampered with by unconstitutional appropriations from the Public Treasury of the Federal Government. We would rather have ignorance all ways than the destruction of the Constitution and the corruption and demoralization of the people. Let us have popular education but let the Southern people do it for themselves. Let the Centralized Government keep hands off State schools.

THE WASHINGTON OPINION. The Oregon Post is not a safe guide to have at the political center for the Democratic party. It had editorially tried to prevent an attempt at Tariff Reform by the Democratic House. It has latterly been very warm for Reform and has done valiant service in exposing Randalism. It very wisely opposes the abolition of the whiskey and tobacco tax and is against free rum and free smokes. But it favors Paternalism and thinks that "the objections that have been raised" to the Pedagogic business by the Federal Government, on the part of the opponents "are neither numerous nor weighty." We would like to see the mighty brain of its editor tackle the constitutional argument against the Blair bill. The complacent Post dismisses the argument with a pooh-pooh. That is the better way. You can sneer or dodge an argument when you can not answer it. No man who understands grammar and the simple laws of interpretation can go amiss in arriving at the proper understanding of the "general welfare" clause. If that clause means what the friends of the Federal School bill say it does then the Congress can do a thousand other things equally as startling and as dangerous, even to furnishing the negroes with "forty acres and a mule." But we have discussed the question so often and so carefully that we dismiss the matter with the above reference to the central organ. It would be a very unsafe guide in questions bearing upon the proper construction of the Constitution. Perhaps the Post believes in "a Sovereign Nation."

Kollogg is brazen. He was unwilling to stand a trial before a civil tribunal upon the charge of bribery, and he took advantage of legal defects to get off without punishment. He pretends now to be anxious to have a hearing before a committee of the House. He feels certain that at least he can get a coat of white wash from a minority report.

The State Medical Society is clearly Democratic; it believes in rotation in office. It elects a new President every year.

There were fifty thousand children out in procession in New York.

THE SHOT-GUN.

A Colored Man Badly Wounded.—The Shooting Supposed to Have Been Accidental.

Yesterday, shortly after twelve o'clock, Messrs. John Stubbs and Gallagher Brickhouse went into the store of Mr. Woodward Howell, on Front, near Castle street, and while there a gun was fired (it is said by Stubbs), the discharge from which went through a knot hole in a water closet on the premises, about twenty-five or thirty yards distant, and penetrated the left side of Alex. Stewart, colored. It is said that Stubbs, when he took up the gun, remarked that the man who missed the knot hole by the greatest distance would be expelled to the street. When the shot was fired Stewart made no outcry, and a crowd soon gathered. A pistol, said to belong to Stewart, was picked up just outside the house. Stewart was subsequently taken in a cart to his home on Dock, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, when a surgeon was called in and it was discovered that four buckshot had penetrated his side and groin, and at last accounts they were being probed for.

Stewart has a rather bad reputation. It is reported that he was convicted of larceny in Anson county on one occasion and was sentenced to the Penitentiary, but broke out of jail and escaped before the time made out when he had been sentenced. Mr. Brickhouse was arrested and held to await further developments, but it was said that Mr. Stubbs had disappeared, some declaring that he had taken a boat and gone across the river into Brunswick county. A pretty thorough search was made for him, but without success. During the afternoon, however, he went to the City Hall, surrendered himself, and was locked up.

It was reported last evening that Stewart was dead, but upon inquiry we found that there was no foundation for the report.

The gun used on the occasion belonged to Mr. Howell, and has been kept in the store, loaded, since the robbery of the establishment some months ago.

A Shooting Scandal—Wednesday Night.

Edward Gause, a young colored man, living on the corner of Eleventh and Princess street, came out of his house on Thursday night, about half past 9 o'clock, when he discovered some person seated on a pile of lumber in front of his door. He asked what he was doing there, when the individual replied: "It is none of your business." Gause thereupon struck a match, with the view of ascertaining who the outspoken stranger was, when the latter sprang to his feet and struck Gause over the head with a stick, knocking him down, and then jumped on him, when a struggle ensued, during which a shot was fired. The parties finally got upon their feet, when the stranger fired his pistol three times indiscriminately into the crowd, the last discharge taking effect in the arm of Henry Lane, colored, about 15 years old.

The obstreperous youngster passed to be one Marcus Hamilton, who left town to avoid arrest.

Dr. For,