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PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC CRIME.

We copy the following excellent article from the New York Freeman's Journal, and commend its leading sentiments to the attention of every parent, and to readers generally.

Mr. S. S. Randall has published his annual "Report," as Superintendent of the Public Schools of New York. Mr. Randall is not a man to learn anything from facts that reflect adversely on the system of which he is a prominent official.

He deals, as in former years, in lamentations over the progress of vice and crime, and the non-attendance of children on the Public Schools. He argues away, as if the latter was the result of the former.

But who are the fathers? Are any of them untaught in the lore of the Public Schools? We have had rather a startling array, the past year, of gigantic swindles and robberies, by Bankers and Bank-employees—was it for lack of having the instruction professed to be given in the Public Schools?

At the present stage of our society, especially in our large cities, the abandoned children, like the orphan, would be much better educated and taken care of by the spontaneous charity of the benevolent, organized into Voluntary Societies for the purpose, than they are now, by political enactment, and official interference.

These propositions we maintained sixteen years ago, when we fought against the extension of the Public School plan throughout the State of New York. We maintain them now. Events have proved we were correct. We submit them to our readers and urge their serious consideration.

Calhoun on "NATIONALITY."—In the year 1849, the great South Carolina statesman attended divine service at a village Episcopal church, near where he wasjourning.

Had Lincoln lived ten years longer his funeral could have been held in any church and not overcrowded it. But he died by the hand of violence. He was made a martyr, and he, not Booth, reaped the benefit of that fatal transaction.

WHO WAS NEPTUNE?

Neptune was considerably affected by this decision, and turned aside to hide his emotion, although there was really no necessity for it, as the gods would not have stolen it, each one having quite enough of his own.

When Neptune was released, he joined with his brothers in their rebellion against their stern parent, and was the object of particular hatred on the part of Saturn. The indignant old gentleman struck at him a large number of times, but his musical faculty was poorly developed, and he never could strike a tune of any kind.

When the cruel war was over, he became saturnal, and refused any comfort or in fact bed-clothes of any kind, but he was not left out in the cold by a great deal.

Jupiter confined him to Tartarus, where he languished in hopeless imprisonment, although Jupiter, when he assumed the Presidency, did not enlarge upon the fact that treason is a crime, and must be punished; he made no arrangements for granting pardons by the quantity. Besides, he did not wish to confute, but to punish, whether the guilty party was worth 29,000 souls or not.

Neptune was rather a good looking deity. He is represented on ancient gems as ascending over the sea in a half shell, under bare poles, with a mere trade as garments upon his person.

Neptune was married to two or three wives. He was quite fearless of the perils of matrimony. Being in the ocean all the time, he knew that there was no danger of getting into hot water, on account of it.

His favorite spouse was Amphitrite. She had two children; Triton was the older. He was made his father's trumpeter. He was by no means a violent god, but he frequently came to blows, although it is not stated what he did when he got them.

Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and forth sprang a horse, while Minerva produced an olive branch. It was decided in her favor, and very rightly, for although horses may be useful for riding and sausage making purposes, what would have been the condition of the earth had there been no olive oil to put on lobster salad?

THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

When the Constitution of the United States shall have been amended, according to the plans of the party in power, it will consist of two distinct parts; a part to which all the States have voluntarily assented, and a part imposed upon some of them by a process of compulsion.

Another of Secretary Stanton's Orders. A letter from New Orleans refers in indignant terms to an order of Secretary Stanton, and the mode in which it is carried out in that city, as follows:

To give you an idea of the spirit and temper exhibited toward this people by that bloodless demagogue and white-haired creature who fills the Department of War at Washington, let me advert to a single order which is put forth daily on the streets of this city.

The means which are employed to unite the North, in which the work of trusting a code of constitutional law upon the South, are among the worst features of the affair. In a single word, these means are slander.

Besides the potentates mentioned, we have another who assumes absolute control of the labor of the State. This is General Grant, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has issued orders annulling all the contracts made by the planters for next year—contracts made in strict conformity to the military regulations of the time and duly registered.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—Taxation without representation was what our liberty-loving ancestors of the Revolution resisted in a seven years' heroic strife with the gigantic power of England.

NATIONAL DEBT.—The "Occasional" of the S. F. Bulletin, writing from New York, thus refers to the National Debt. Had he put the amount at four thousand millions he would have hit the mark.

The negroes held a large mass meeting at Selma, Alabama, in which they passed resolutions complaining that the negroes were every day robbed and beaten by men wearing the Federal uniforms, and they also say they have appealed for protection, and none has been given. They, therefore, appeal to the Major of Selma, and the commanding officer of the district, for immediate relief.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Some idea may be formed of the nature of the Freedmen's Bureau bill lately voted by President Johnson, by the following remarks, which were made upon it by Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware in the Senate when the motion was made to enlarge the powers of the Bureau:

Mr. Saulsbury took the floor. He had not intended when he came to the Senate this session to participate in debates relating to slavery, but the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull] had said the other day that there was a necessity in Delaware for the operations of this bureau.

The process now in hand is that of administering doses of political medicine to patients tied down beyond the power of resistance. The theory of the political doctors of the times is that if you only force down it will do its work.

The Freedmen's Bureau.—A correspondent in the South, writing to a Western paper of the many evils attendant upon the Freedmen's Bureau and the system of labor under it, says:

Look to your children. The ready pens of a thousand writers are busy in fawning hood into their minds, concerning late events and their causes. All the channels of our literature are filled with their pernicious, prejudicial and malignant.

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