THE WILMINGTON POST.

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Education.

Possibly there is no one subject so dear to the people at the present time as the all important one we have selected for an editorial. Foolish and frivolous as the masses often seem; yet in their heart of hearts is the conviction that future growth and good depends greatly and almost entirely upon the spread of intelligence, and the proper education of the young. None can know better than victims of our late war that a false system of education caused the errors from which sprung the arrogance and madness of the leading politicians of the South, culminating in rebellion and misery. We wish not to dwell upon the sad past; we have all felt the evil, and now live but to correct our error. The question of questions is how this shall be done, and in what way shall most rapidly a newer and brighter light dawn on the minds of the warped and ignorant followers of a defunct "chivalry." Some of the teachers of their lost school may continue to write such lugubrious nonsense as the late address to Professor Pool by one who glories in such treasonable trash as the following:

By the votes of unconstitutional constituencies, our State with all its interests is now controlled by unworthy and, as a whole, unprincipled, swindling men, or bodies of men, no few of whom are foreign to us in birth and sentiment and hostile to our welfare, having been, in some instances, titled officials in the armies of our most unjust, cruel, and barbarous enemies.

The greatest boast of the traitor who penned the above is that he graduated at Chapel Hill, and there at the feet of that benign mother he learned those lessons of treason to the general government he desires to instil into the minds of the young committed to his care. His greatest sorrow being that a change has been made in the instructors presiding over the State College, and to use his own language: "the University has been put under the control of a Faculty who, the presumption is, are in sympathy with the agents of our ruin."

In other words this representative man of the sham conservative party of North Carolina hates and abuses the present rulers of his State and its University because they "are in sympathy" with the government.

This man is no worse than the mass of the educated men of his party. In fact he is one of its most intelligent members. He represents its wealth and its highest culture. Unpleasant as it may appear to those muddled headed Republicans who talk of gaining strength by uniting with and giving office and position to the "educated" men regardless of party prejudice. Unpleasant as is the reality we now present; our duty to the land we love makes us warn with solemn emphasis our weak-kneed brethren against the criminal folly of trusting men in any position educated to hate the government and who defy God or man to convert them into believing the world moves.

It is a humiliating fact that the education of the "better classes" of the Southern parts of our country never has benefited but rather injured and warped the intellects subject to this baneful—not "benign" system of education now about to suffer the *coup de grace* at our hands. No better proof need be asked than the writings and speeches of "conservative" natives of the South. If further evidence were needed we might point to the actions of the oldest and purest among their religious minds who indulge in a fanatical hatred of things "Northern" or modern as one may only see in the darkest cloisters of the old world or among the pagan Chinese.

In order to save the rising generation from the fate of their fathers, and to deserve some favorable mention from those about to follow us, we now attempt to remedy existing evils by suggesting the following radical reform:

First. Adopt the new system of teaching called practical or technical by direct authority of the State.

Second. Inaugurate this "new movement" immediately by legislative enactment.

In order to assist this good work we refer our representatives to the act of February 11th, 1867, in which the General Assembly of North Carolina declared in Section 2, with regard to public lands, "That the trustees of the University be and they are hereby instructed to dispose of the same as they think best, and with the proceeds to establish, in addition to the course of instruction, prescribed in the regular curriculum of the University, two professorships, in which the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including Military Tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture, and the mechanic arts, *in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and* PRACTICAL EDUCATION *of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.*"

Now we hold that the above section gives us the necessary fulcrum and on this we propose to change the aspect of affairs—in this way—First. Carry out the intention of the government in devoting the land script to our State by making the State University a great labor school! Our people—*i. e.* the "plain people"—will all agree in endorsing any action by which a more useful class of educated men may be raised to replace the dwarfed specimens now presuming to ape superiority over the only valuable members of our body politic—the mechanic classes. Let us give the death blow to theory and theoretical ideas by insisting that Chapel Hill shall be *self supporting*, and that students sent there shall go to learn how to work as well as how to eat. Let the school of mines and of agriculture go hand in hand and the work shop stand side by side with the laboratory. Thus shall MEN be made, and none "graduate" to unlearn all they have studied in order to be useful.

A bill will shortly be offered in the Legislature to secure these great objects, and we bespeak for it the earnest support of every true Republican.

History Repeats Itself.

"Better be hurried for a season on the "wings of the tempest, than stagnate in a "deathlike calm, fatal alike to intellectual "and moral progress. The crisis of a revo-"lution, when old things are passing away "and new ones are not yet established is, "indeed, fearful. Even the immediate con-"sequences of its achievement are scarcely "less so to a people who have yet to learn "by experiment the precise form of insti-"tutions best suited to their wants, and to "accommodate their character to these in-"stitutions. Such results must come with "time, however, if the nation be but true to "itself."—*Preface to Vol. 1, W. H. Prescott's History of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic, page XII.*

These words, so fitly spoken by one of the greatest of modern historians, are full of great truths, as applicable to-day as they were a generation ago, when they were written of the revolution in Spain, just ended, and to which allusion was thus made.

A great revolution has taken place in these United States of America—a revolution as little understood by many of the people of these Southern States; as little accepted by them, in a comprehensive manner as many other of the great revolutions of the world. For nearly a century these States had "*stagnated in a deathlike calm.*" Ignoring human rights; wedded to the dark idol slavery, this calm was indeed fatal to "intellectual and moral progress." Arrogant in the deceptive belief that this delusive state was one of safety and strength, they struck the blow that awakened up the heretofore quiet element of the nation's strength, and we have been "hurried for a "season on the wings of the tempest." The stern verdict of war decided, we hope forever, that right and liberty should reign throughout this land of ours.

When the fight was ended then came the time of which our historian says, "The cri-"sis of a revolution, when old things are "passing away, and new ones are not yet "established is, indeed, fearful." It was then that we felt the fearful crisis. To pluck from victory the fruits of such herculean efforts was no small, no enviable task. If this good State of North Carolina has advanced one step in progress, we ask to whom is it indebted? We answer without a fear of contradiction, to the Republican party.

This State since its formation had been governed by one class; that class claimed everything, gave nothing. Living on in this deathlike, killing calm, we had fallen behind our sister States, retaining within our borders offensive punishments, miserable laws, unjust discriminations, and that terrible scourge, slavery. When the war had ended, *the* people who constituted then, none but the whites, had lost but little of the old prejudice, and claimed everything as their *right* which they had ever possessed. With loud complaint and appeal to the interpretation they had put upon the Constitution of our country, they spoke and demanded as *vested, sacred rights* that the old condition of things should be restored. Luckily for right, justice, liberty and progress, there existed a party within our country and our State who had fought in the good fight, and then when peace had again spread its white wings over us, came to save us.

The Republican party in Congress, and in the Northern States, came to our aid. Without that assistance we had "none to save us." Many good and true men came among us and labored in our behalf. Many of these have been called "carpet-baggers," and other titles intended to ridicule and bring into contempt patriots and citizens of high character. In spite of this, the party organized; it prospered; it *saved* the State; it saved liberty; it restored civilization. The colored people were made citizens; they were secured in the rights of manhood. From chattels they became MEN. Who is there within the confines of these United States so bold as to deny that this is the work of the Republican party? If the fearful pall that rested on "intellectual and "moral progress" has been lifted, to whom but the Republican party is the credit due?

We need not fear for our record. White men, colored men—men and women of North Carolina, see what this Republican party has done for you! It has secured free suffrage, abolished imprisonment for debt, established free schools, placed taxes equally upon property, given homesteads for all, exempted the necessary tools of the mechanic from execution and taxation; secured the property real and personal of married women to their own controll abolished all inhuman punishments; made easy the path of success to every one.

Now the people who for ninety years previously had governed this State had never thought of these benefits. The claims of the poor white man were considered of little consequence; the rights of the colored man "no white man was bound to respect."

Three years of devoted labor has not failed to prove that "even the immediate "consequences of the achievement" of a a revolution "are scarcely less" fearful "to "a people who have yet to learn by experi-"ment the precise form of institutions best "suited to their wants and to accommodate "their character to these institutions." The old regime have no doubt felt the truth of this paragraph. The changes come so suddenly, so complete as to give one continuous stunning succession of blows to the former governing classes. Anger and malice gave place in many instances to judgment and calm deliberative appreciation of events. Against much of the intelligence, the wealth, and experience of the government, the Republican party struggled as with a giant. Benefits showered upon every class were often met with scorn and contempt. The very opposition of all this power gave greater work to this party than any other ever struggled against.

We have briefly alluded to the work accomplished by our party that our readers may be reminded of our labors in the past and view with pride the work accomplished. We started our party in the face of labor, danger and determined resistance. We were told we could not succeed because we had but few willing to help us here. With unabated zeal; with the blessing that always follows the right; in less than three years we have regenerated and rejuvenated this poor, stagnating State. We have solved the problem that the colored man is fit for self-government; that he is loyal; that he is true to the great principles of right and liberty. We have only to persevere, to overcome all opposition. We have passed through the throes of the revolution; we are passing through the "immediate consequences of the achievement." We wait patiently for "the people to learn by experiment the form "of institution best suited to their wants "and to accommodate their character to "these institutions." We have no fear for the result of the great principles of our party, they have been tried in war and in peace, and stand eternal truths. Their full benefits may be retarded by the stumbling blocks in our path. Our party must be true to those great principles, working zealously and harmoniously together, avoiding discussions or divisions. Our mission is too grand, too important, for one moment to lose sight of the work yet to be accomplished. Results are depending upon our united action, such as will give grandeur and glory to our State. Prosperity will follow, such as the old dictators never dreamed. Let us not forget that "such results must "come with time, however, if the nation be but true to itself." History will repeat itself.

WE take the following from the *Washington Chronicle:* Many of the Southern papers are printing a paragraph, which, like the politico-financial gold articles of the Democratic press, is very dangerous to their readers, and as an act of charity, we volunteer its explanation. The paragraph in question is an assertion that in a recent case, Thorington vs. Smith and Hartly, the Supreme Court of the State decided that contracts made in Confederate currency could and would be enforced in the United States. The Supreme Court did not decide formally anything of the kind, although there is a grain of truth in the report. In the case referred to it was held that a contract made in the Confederate States during the rebellion, to be paid in Confederate notes, should be paid in lawful money of the United States according to the value of Confederate notes at the date of the contract, *when not made in aid of the rebellion.*

THE report of the "Minister of War" Juan Prim, to "His Highness," Regent Serons, reads like one of the old murderous letters of the butcher Alva, when destroying the Netherlands. He speaks of the "Federal Republican Rising" as he would of a few score of savages he had ordered shot, and not of a "rising" or declaration of Rights by free and intelligent Spaniards who wish to govern themselves and elevate Spain in the estimation of the civilized world.

There can be little doubt but the "rising" so contemptuously referred to by dictator Prim was a protest by the virtue; the intelligence; and the conscience of Spain. Free Spain would soon make free Cuba, but time will make all things straight. Let us be patient.

THE unveiling the grand monument to "Vanderbilt" presents the following facts. An unscrupulous, coarse minded brute of a man controls fifty millions of property. He acquired it by will and industry. He attempted so-called "impossibilities" and accomplished them, and to-day the old time "first families" fawn upon him who formerly sculled a ferry boat for a living and whose wife kept a sailor's drinking shop. The lesson all may learn is plain. Let none despise the honest laborer. He may own us all.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the following characteristic story of Sherman's wife—a woman worthy to be the "wife" of such a man:

Talking about "society" reminds me of something told me of one of its members the other day by a lady acquaintance of mine. Privileged by intimacy, my acquaintance said to Mrs. General Sherman: "Why, do you never wear diamonds?" "No, indeed, I cannot wear diamonds while I bear in mind that there are so many soldiers widows and orphans deficient in the first necessaries."

THE Civil Service bill we hope will pass next session, and that all well tried and faithful subordinate officers be placed in position for life. Among these we would be pleased to see that good soldier and able agent, Capt. John Fry, to whose untiring zeal the Postoffice Department owes much of its efficiency in the Southern part of our country.

THE Washington papers reproduce from the columns of the POST, the card of Gen. Estes in his own defence.

THE following rather amusing correspondence recently appeared in the New York *Times.* We rather think the fair Fanny "got" the festive ink spilled on the thunderer:

'Fanny Fern calls our attention to an article written by her in which she complains of the "flippancy" which characterizes the editorials of the New York papers on the "Woman Question." She does not think that the writers show 'respect for, or appreciation of true womanhood.' Perhaps not—but example is more powerful than precept. Let us see how Fanny Fern herself elsewhere discusses the same 'Woman Question' in a little dissertation on shaving:

'There is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up when another man's turn came. I don't say how his wife might like it, but I am very sure *he* would, as to *his* wife, why, she could shave some other man, couldn't she?'

Is that the method of treating the subject which Fanny Fern wishes the public journals to adopt?"

Yes, sir, exactly—if they or you copy a whole article, instead of a single line or two.

Are you fond of stories? You tell enough.

There was once a dame who named her dog "Moreover," because, she said it was a Scriptural name. When pressed for an explanation, she turned triumphantly to this verse: "Moreover, the dog, came and licked his sores."

Do you see the point?

Meantime you needn't "stop my paper." I wouldn't lose it for sixpence. I get plenty of fun out of it over my coffee every morning. Truly yours, FANNY FERN.

Up and at Him.

Our old confere of the *Republican* and there is only *one* "Republican"—on the lake sure—thus gently taps the belligerent Wendell whose surname is Phil—lips:

Wendell Phillips is nothing, if not Senatorial. And he is not happy unless he is pitching into some one, and whether just or unjust, he makes the "fur fly." For example, the evening before the Massachusetts election. Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Boston, in which he made the astonishing statement that every tenth person in the city is a criminal, and every seventh a pauper! He ascribed this to the want of a total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Saxon and Teutonic races he said, have had for ten centuries, for their peculiar vice and weakness, an appetite for intoxicating liquors. The Asiatic paradise is made of beautiful women, flowers and music. The Teutonic paradise was an eternal banquet, when the visitors drank intoxicating liquors from the skulls of their enemies. In this contract Mr. Phillips epitomized the national vice, and said that we belong to a stock which thirsts for blood and liquor. He claimed, therefore, that Massachusetts was only safe when she prohibited liquor selling. Whatever may be thought of his argument, the fact he states about Boston will cause general surprise. In our innocence, we supposed, from the way Wendell has in time past bragged about the superior civilization of "the hub," that all the virtue and morality of the world was combined in the State of Massachusetts and the "Providence Plantations."

WE have read number "two" of the *Ridgeway* Press, and must confess that although "native to the manor" we like its tone. The following advice is so sensible that it might almost come from "carpet-baggers." Referring to constant bickering between crazy headed natives and their shadows, the editor says:

We are tired of it all. That crops are short is owing more to bad seasons and bad management than anything else. That labor is scarce, in portions of the South, is true; but if our agriculturist and farmers generally would direct and control what labor they have better, then they and the country would be better for it. Take only as many acres of land as your means will enable you to cultivate well and thoroughly, and employ just enough laborers to do it well, overlook them and see that they do their duty, and we are fully confident of a different state of affairs in a short time. Stop dealing with the past, but turn your attention to the present and the future, and all will yet be well.

THE Jewish Rabbinical Convention at Philadelphia, last week, resolved that "the dissolution of marriage is of full validity in the eyes of Judaism if the judicial documents furnish evidence that both parties have consented thereto."

Every day brings fresh evidence that the spirit of the age impels all who "draw living breath" to move forward.

When will our Southern sham ocrats learn to follow at the heels of fate?

The Macon *Journal* has changed hands, and any "hands" are better than its former proprietors, who possessed neither the brain to conduct, or the sense to discover, that the "times had changed" and it was eminently proper that men should change with the "times."