

The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop. WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY MARCH 20, 1878. VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

EDUCATION—NO. 6.

In our last number we discussed a proposition before Congress for raising from the public lands and other resources, an educational fund for distribution in the States and territories to promote the cause of popular education. In this relation we referred to the great Southern movement now on hand for aiding the passage of the best bill that can be passed for this purpose and to the proceedings to this end of the Southern Educational Convention recently held at Atlanta. The great drawback to public schools in the South is the want of means. If Congress passes this measure of educational relief the South will at once take a new start and rise, Phoenix like, from the ashes of educational prosperity. All these many years of the past two or three decades where these public lands have been given away and distributed for the benefit of railroads and other internal improvement schemes in the States and territories of the Western and North-western sections of the Union, the South, now impoverished and bleeding at every pore for the want of money and mental nutrition, has received none of the benefits of this vast public domain, that is as much the property of the South as of the West and North. If there is ever to be a returning sense of justice in Congress and other departments of the government at Washington to this needy Southern land, there is no better time to show it than now by the passage of this great national measure of educating the children in all the States. The grave importance of the subject is our apology for pressing it upon public attention and for calling upon our members of Congress to sustain the measure with all their might and main. It was a trivium a century ago, and now known to every school boy in the land, that education is essential to our form of government. More and more has it become the life blood and support of our free institutions. It guides and directs men by the eternal laws of principle and justice, and not by unfounded prejudices, cant, sensationalism, or humbuggery. It has no sympathy or fellowship, with trickery, or fraud, or demagoguism, and does not sanction beastly violence or any motives or actions that are grovelling or mean. It is only where ignorance reigns that these low motives, and low-down ways succeed. It is where ignorance and vice have prevailed over intelligence and virtue, that republics have reeled, tottered and fallen. Republican governments fail when upheld by vice and ignorance; their only means of success is by that general diffusion of knowledge and virtue which is contemplated by the provisions and aims of measures now before Congress for universal education. Under other forms of government education is optional, but with us it is indispensable. Ignorant and bad men may be governed but they cannot govern, should not be trusted with power. It is the intellectual and moral strength and progress of man that constitutes the great force to be used in holding in check bad men and to curb evil passions and illegitimate powers. This force is as much needed as a check upon popular government as in one that is arbitrary or despotic. In this country the majority rules and it may be upon such a high plane of intelligence and integrity as that upon which Washington and the early fathers of the Republic stood and governed, or it may be upon that low down plane of a Boss Tweed and the hundreds of thousands of wretches, thieves, and scoundrel-like him, and reeking with corruption and every species of villainy and robbery, have plundered and are now plundering the government. Contemning the millions of ignorant people, white and black, in the Southern land, can any man who wishes to see free institutions upheld, resist easy under the overwhelming and appalling amount of ignorance everywhere to be seen, and can any patriot or friend of education refuse to support the measures of relief we are now advocating? The standard of public taste, of public morals, of education, in any community is always known by the measure of its intelligence. Ignorant communities are satisfied with poor teachers, whether in the school house or in the pulpit, and in selecting the one or the other always select the cheapest, and they are always the dearest and most objectionable and incompetent. It is the same with agriculture; its condition and advancement depend entirely upon the grade of intelligence of any community. Where there are no schools nor school houses there you will see society at a stand-still or going back, and there you will see the low plane of public spirit, agriculture and the mechanic arts neglected, religion in a cold state, and men and women engaged in back-biting, in gossiping,

neglecting duty to themselves and neighbors, selfish, and yielding to temptations, to vice and degradation.

Both political parties pretend to advocate civil service reform in the government, but it will never be obtained under any administration until there is universal and thorough education, such an awakening of the public mind to its importance and such reform in intelligence as will produce such a degree of pride in every section as will refuse to sacrifice honor to interest, and that will drive demagogues, now everywhere in the ascendancy, to their hiding-places. Education teaches men to refuse to seek reputation on any other basis than doing right.

Another reason why the general government should contribute liberally to the support of popular education throughout the States and territories, is the certainty that the population of the United States will become at no distant day much more dense than now. It is a moderate estimate to say that in less than thirty years the population of this country, now upwards of forty millions, will be one hundred millions. History shows that the more dense a population the more debased it becomes. We cannot hope to increase in the virtues of human life as we increase in numbers. It becomes us to be wise and vigilant in preparing for the safety of the present and still more careful in our preparations for the future conduct of posterity. Our legislature, State and National, have a higher duty upon them in those important relations. No man is worthy of the name of a Statesman who does not address himself to the task of preparing the ship of State for the quicksands and breakers ahead. Many of the tens of millions who come from other countries to reside here under the "flag of the free and the home of the brave" are not prepared by habit or training to discharge the duties of American citizenship. It has not been shown by theory or experience that our millions of emancipated negroes in the South are competent to discharge these duties. The government throws its doors open, wide and free, to those across oceans and seas, to come and partake of our liberties and of the benefits of our free institutions. This imposes upon the same government the high duty of protecting itself, of rearing a suitable and effectual bulwark against ignorance, whether at home or coming from abroad. This can only be done by the general infusion of intelligence and the support everywhere of public schools. The South is too poor to sustain an adequate system of public instruction, and hence the general uprising in these Southern States, as manifested in various ways, for an increase of Southern educational facilities. The call and action of the Southern Educational Convention is but one indication of this general and increasing demand.

Formerly education was the distinction of the few. Now it has become the right of all and the distinction of the many. We live in a new era of thought and of progress that does not recognize ignorance. Learning advances with steady steps, rooting out old prejudices, antiquated customs and errors hoary with age. The highest function of a State or nation is to raise and educate those born in its limits, and to protect them from the cradle to the grave. It should be the ambition of every State to multiply and hold its educated men. They constitute its legislative, judicial and executive support and strength. They are prominent in every good word and work. They adorn and dignify the professions and various avocations of life. In peace they are the life-blood of the State. If war must come then the power of an educated army, as in the late conflict between Prussia and France, is far more effective and invincible than an equal number of uneducated men. It was said by the great Napoleon Bonaparte that Providence was always on the side of the heaviest cannon and the best managed military forces. It is as true now as then that victory crowns the army that knows but how to make and how to use best the destructive engines of war. It is not the largest army that always succeeds, but the one that is the most sagacious and the best handled.

The Stinging Sensation.

In the gutlet called "heartburn" (why, it is impossible to conceive, since the heart has nothing to do with it,) is caused by the acetous fermentation in the stomach of the food contained in it, by an overplus of the gastric juice, which is itself a powerful acid, or by the unnaturally acid quality of that secretion. The ordinary way of treating this symptom, for it is nothing else, is to administer bi-carbonate of soda, an alkali, to neutralize the acid. But sour stomach cannot be cured by alkalis, which tend to weaken the digestive apparatus. A far better remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens the cellular membrane, the seat of the difficulty, regulates the flow of the gastric secretion, improves the quality of the food, and puts the stomach into good working order. Perfect digestion follows as a natural sequence, and there is no more trouble from heartburn or sour stomach. The liver and bowels are also thoroughly regulated by this sovereign alterative.

THOS. W. BROWN & SONS, No. 37 Market Street, J. H. ALLEN.

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Table of Wholesale Prices for various commodities including Baggins, Bacon, Beans, Butter, Coffee, Flour, Fertilizers, Hides, Lard, Lime, Mackerel, Molasses, Peas, Potatoes, Rice, Sugar, and Wool.

Miscellaneous.

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES. Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended. Includes sections for Catarrh Remedy, Golden Medical Discovery, and an Open Letter to the Editor.

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