THE WILMINGTON POST. WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 14, 1871.

Educate the People. In contradiction to the Journal fallacy that "little learning is a dangerous thing," we uphold that ALL learning is good, and he is no better than a fool who attempts to to teach in this age and country that education should be restricted to a privileged class. Yet the organ of the sham democracy does this, and in its issue of May 2d publishes the following insult to every working before our eyes, but never painted by such man: *

To instruct a people in the rudiments of education is to give them an appetite which they did not have before. But before dcthis appetite is to be satiated. To take an untutored savage and to awake in him a desire for clean and cooked food, instead of raw flesh, snakes and lizards, may have a civilizing influence upon him. But to kindle in him a craving for ardent spirits unknown to him before, is to reduce him below his already degraded level.

Thus, working men of Wilmington, the "rudiments of education," which is all you can give your children, is to be like ardent spirits upon the "untutored savage." You are not to educate your children because, as the Journal says in the same article:

The fact that a little learning is a dan gerous thing is strikingly illustrated by the state of affairs in France and in Paris. The cultivated in some respects, than the rural laborer. While the latter is often ignorant of the simplest rudiments of primary education, the former is very generally able to read.

Now if the populace thus deluded and degraded, were as ignorant as the peasan's of the Provinces, these pestilential sheets ernment had been erected into a divinity, sion. could not reach and corrupt them. The lit le learning that they possess is a curse to lost. This is true, and yet a certain kind them and to society, because after having of resistance to government was carried on acquired it they turn it to a bad use.

Pray who shall judge whether the "workmen in the cities" shall read good or bad or his Post to a Journal. Who made the Diecletian's successor succumbed to it.

Review.

We have received from Roberts Brothers of Boston, an elegant copy of "Roman Imperialism," and other lectures and cesays, by the author of "Ecce Homo."

Prefessor Seeley has lost none of his power as a writer of startling and argumentative essays, and the magnificent effort, entitled "Roman Imperialism" is destined to prolong his fame as a popular writer, while adding to his reputation among men of taste and erudition. The magnificent panorama of the Roman empire has passed often artistic hands as the leader of the liberal

school in England. The interest of the reader never flags, and the mind becomes ciding whether the result will be good or enthralled while viewing the vivid scenes evil, it is necessary to know upon what food of old world magnificence and old world folly repeated again, and again as man passes his weary rounds of ceaseless ambition and ceaseless violating of the plan laws of government and of God.

None who aspire to rule men should fail to read carefully, and inwardly digest the deductions of the great philosophic writer of the ninetcenth century. Our time for study is as limited as that of most business men, and this class of readers enjoy most the crisp sentences and sparkling ideas of the brilliant Cambridge dialectician. His fame is too great to need any feeble praise of ours, so we can but point to one or two passages and ask our readers to purchase and exam workman of the cities is generally more ine for themselves. The effect of Christianity on the centralized people of Rome in thus described:

At the same time there was spread through society a new principle, which, if it cannet properly be called liberty, was a most powful substitute for it. I have said that govand that the very tradition of liberty was upon a vast scale, with unalterable resolution with success. The edict of Diocletian commanding the Christians to sacrifice was resisted throughout the Empire; the resisliterature; whether he shall prefer the Bible | tance was maintained for seven years, until

priest insulted its gods and its religion. The later Romans, however much eppression they might suffer, seldom resorted to tyrannicide ; but they firmly resisted the virtuous Julian when he tried to change their insti-

tutions. The position assumed by the Church at this time towards government has determ-ined its attitude throughout modern history. It has often controlled and defied kings, as Ambrose did; but it has for the most part remained cold towards the spirit of liberty. Not that there is any thing in a living summer. Obristianity incompatible with liberty, but a living Christianity is rarer than a Christianity that depends on traditions and documents. Christianity sprang up and shaped its institutions at a time when liberty was impossible, and when the wisest course for men in existing circumstances was to abandon the dream of it. Therefore, the carliest documents of Christianity, the biographies of its Founder, and the early Christianity are on the side of authority. and universal amity." Passive obedience was plausibly preached by the Anglican clergy out of the New and tyrannicides may be found similar to those which fill classical history. The whole modern struggle for civil and nation-Christianity. Liberty has had to make its appeal to those classical exemples and that literature which were superseded by Chris-tianity. In the French Revolution mcn turned from the New Testament to Plutarch. The former they connected with tyranny ; the latter was their text-book of liberty. Plutarch furnished them with the teaching they required for their special purpose, but the New Testament met all their new-born political ardor with a silence broken only here and there by exhertations to submis-

But this, which has been the weakness of Christianity in recent times, was its strength in the first ages of its existence. The spirit of Liberty and the spirit of Nationality were once for all dead; to sit weeping by their grave might for a time be a pious duty, but it could not continue always expedient or profitable. Yet this is the attitude of the age of Trajan. Tacitus makes Athanasius resisted Constantine and Con- it his object to nurse the ancient spirit as nondas, Dion, Timoleon, might be entertaining and elevating, but it could not be reality and his ideal; but Tacitus, in the Liberty flashes out against the government | Roman Senate, feels it, and hence the cyni that murders innocent men and dishonors | cal despair that pervades his works. I women. Liberty is force of character was, theretore, the strength of Christianity that it renounced this unprofitable ideal. sistent, indeed, with a sense of duty and a When it came forward, in the age of Conwillingness to bear just restraint; uncom- stantine, to lead the thought of the Empire. bined with these it achieves nothing last- it presented a programme in which Libert and Nationality were omitted. THE leading Republican paper of Pennsylvania thus notices Judge Orr's views, as The Judge believes that the old militar



editor of the Journal a censor over the masses of mankind, and "if so, how much?

holy writ and listening to the wisdom of the ages, that riches corrupted, and honest make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. He believes in "myself and family," and the dwell. We are for others shareing the blessings of this life, and foremost among these blessings we count education, for "knowledge is power," and we desire every American to be as powerful as any otherthe Journal that:

If the masses of the Northern people had not been so generally able to read and write, they would not have been so ready to imbibe the pernicious doctrines of abolition fanatics; while on the other side, if they had possessed more true learning, they would have been able to detect and reject these doctrines; and the government established by our fathers would still remain what is no more, a fit object for the admiration of mankind.

Northrn people" been less "able to read" they would have been ready to accept secession teachings, and to-day not a vestige of the great American Republic would have been left. Through the centuries the petty Re publics or States of North America would have tollowed the footsteps of those of South America, and blood would continue to flow at every turn of the political barometer, Abroad-Americans would have no rights that the minions of despotism would have been bound to respect. Instead of a great centralized "power"-the first in the world, America would be but a curse to civilization and a spectacle to God and man. It is a fact that the "masses of the Northern people" weresso intelligent that they could not be deluded into permitting universal anarchy instead of universal liberty and good government. It was secession, and not the South, the "masses of the Northern people" fought, and this is what troubles men of the Journal class. Could the poer boys who sleep in bloody shrouds all over these Southern States arise they would declare for education among the Southern masses sufficient to detect the fallacies of were lifted to bless a cause rightfully "lost," or unholy and traitor voices raised to sacntify accession on the graves of its victima, ghostly arms would paralyze the one, and still the other forever.

etantatius successfully. Ambrose not mere- much as possible. He canonizes the mar ly resisted, but rebuked and humbled Theo- | tyrs of the Senate,-Potus, Rusticus, Helvi We have always thought from reading desius. This new spirit had indeed ap- dius. He studies to feel like a senator, peared in the empire before the age of the though conscious that the dignity of that Antoniens. Aurelius had remarked what he name is only traditional. He s'udies to called the "party spirit" of a class of his feel like a Roman, but he cannot prevent labor made and kept virtuous a people. Our subjects, but in his time the phenomenon, the corruption of Roman blood, noi check Journal triend thinks differently. He would though striking, was not yet formidable. It the inundating flood of foreign manners, became formidable carly in the revolution | Plutarch buries himself in the past, and by ary period; and at the accession of Diocle- the power of imagination re-peoples with tian this party spirit had spread so widely, its ancient heroes the depopulated and ded-1 take all others who on the earth may organized itself so well, and rehearsed its moralized Greece into which he was born part so carefully, that it proved irresitable. In the age of Trajan, to read of Epami This party spirit in the Empire achieved deeds as memorable as had been achieved by liberty in the Republic. Yet it was not lib- practically useful, for it was neither possible erty. Liberty is a proud spirit; it regards nor desirable to imitate such examples. A government as a mere instrument of hu- literary man, like Plutarch, might not keen no more, no less. We do not believe with man happiness, and resists it when it be- ly feel the hopeless contrast between the comes evidently prejudicial to happiness.

roused by the sense of wrong. It is coning; but it is more often allied with turbulence and impatience of discipline. Such had been liberty in the old Republic, the rebellion of strong spirits against laws

strained too far, self assertion, sturdiness, We believe that had the "masses of the combativeness. Such was not the Christian published in the New York Tribune: spirit. In this when it was genuine there was no rebellion, there was no assertion of leaders in the State, the Generals and Colo right. These who practiced it were not less | nels. of the Confederate army, who have an obedient. but more chedient than others. | influence and control over their former sol They had no turn for liberty; they had no | diers resembling that of the Scottish chief quarrel with the despotism of the Cæsare; | with their clans could stop all violence and this they met, not in the spirit of Brutus or | outrage at once by the simple expression of Virginius, but with religious resignation, their disapprobation. The civil provisions The truth was, they were under two despo- of the recent kuklux legislation of Congress tisms while others were under only one. Judge Orr believes, will be of no value They were not satisfied with submitting to | whatever, and only in one way can the mil the Cæsar who assuredly did not "bear the | tary portion of the bill be effective, and the the swordlin vain;" they endeavored to obey | military if used will have to be used wit the law of Christ also. They bore the great wisdom and discretion. Now it ap double burden with all patience. Those pears to us that this statement of the stat were not the times for free spirits to flourish | of affairs in South Carolina bear the intrin in. In the sold er-ridden Empire there was sic evidence of truth; and what is true i ne atmcsphere of hope in which a spark of that State is true in all the others. And we independence could live, or a breath of free may also add, that when the whole thing heroism be drawn. The Christian resist- sifted down, and the state of affairs dives ance to authority was indeed more than ed of obscurity, it amounts to just this heroic, but it was not here'c. It grose from that scalawags and carpet baggers, scoun no impatience of restraint, but from a con- drels of every bue and degree, were thrown flict of laws. The law of Christ carried it to the surface by the suppression of the re over the law of Cæsar. The spiritual sov- bellion, and have bee preying upon the pee ereign prevailed over the temperal. Obedi- p'e; and that they could have been quickly ience was driven out by obedience, and ousted from power and place, if the class of leyalty to levalty. Therefore, saving the Southern men, of which Orr is a sample law of Christ, the Christians were the most had acted with the same moderation and loyal of the Emperer's subjec's, and Chris-tianity confirmed as much rait controlled is obvious, as has been after charged, that despotism. It produced a complete change the leading men in the South could stor in the attitude of the people to the Empe- the trouble there if they pleased. That ror. It made their loyalty more intense, they have not pleased to do so, has resulted secession leaders, and when unboly hands but confined it within definite limits. It in the ku klux legislation of Congress. strengthened in them the feeling of submissive reverence for government as such; it enseuraged the disposition of the time to political passiveness. It was intensely conservative, and gave to power with one hand as much as it took away with the other. Constantine, if he was influenced by policy, was influenced by a wise policy when he extended his patronage to the Church. By doing so he may be said to have purchased an indefeasible title by a charter. He gave certain liberties, and he received in return passive obedience. He gained a sanction for the Oriental theory of government; in return he accepted the law of the Church. thieves, and plunderers have for the past tew He became irresponsible with respect to his subjects on condition of becoming reerner. sponsible to Christ. The difference, then, between the later series of Emperors and the earlier is this. The earlier Emperors were nominally Republican magistrates, but practically their oaths stole the national arms, and others power was unlimited. The later Emperors like Davis, who sought the national life, but were avowedly Oriental despots, but their power had one important and definite limitation. On the other hand, the later Em- and as the Republican party in this State is perors had not so much active resistance to no longer led by railroad robbers we expect fear as the earlier. The spirit of liberty the Southerner to follow our example. which prompts to active resistance was in the earlier period not quite dead ; the spirit of religion and morality which was vigor. chooses, soon rival any part of the world, ous in the later period prempted only to menced Wednesday, and after notifying and divert much of the immigration that passive resistance. The practical result President Grant the new treaty with Enwas that the earlier Emperors could not gland was received and as soon as the venture upon so much cruelty as the later* and the later Emperers could not indulge so much caprice as the earlier. In the first be acted on. The Chronicle thus refers to century the Romans submitted for years to the contested seat in the Senate : all the frantic whims of the lunatic Caligule; "It is understood that the case of Senator at last they killed him for his cruelty. At Abbott, who claims to have been elected the beginning of the third century the Senator from North Carolina, will be dearistocracy of Rome looked on with an termined at the present session of the enormous patience while a shameless Syrian Senate."

	To all taxes not paid within the above date	By his Excellency, the Gov-	
	five per cent. will be added, and one per cent.	ernor of North Carolina.	A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST
	per month until paid.	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } RALEIGH, May 10, 1871. }	OMADER AND DANOU DEV GAADO
	I will attend at fhe Custom House, Wilming-	WHEREAS, information has been received	STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
	ton, May 17th, 17th, and 18th, 1871, to receive	W at this Department that one John Morri- son, late of the county of Richmond, stands	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	said taxes. JAS. A. KELLY,	charged with the murder, on the 25th day of	DRESS GOODS,
	Deputy Collector.	April, 1871, of Henry McGee, colored; and whereas, the said Morrison has escaped or so	
l		concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him .	WHITE GOODS,
1	Office of County Commis-	Now, therefore, I. TOD R. CALDWELL,	EMBROIDERIES,
1	sioners,	Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do	TRIMMINGS,
	NEW HANOVER COUNTY,) WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5th, 1871.	issue this my proclamation offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and	LACE POINTS,
3	PROPOSALS.	delivery to the Sheriff of Richmond county of the said John Morrison, and I do enjoin all offi-	SHAWLS,
	PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE	cers of the law and all good citizens to aid in bringing said criminal to justice.	LADIES' & MEN'S HATS,
9	County Commissioners until Friday, 19th inst.,	DONE at our City of Raleigh this the 10th	MEN'S & BOYS WEAR,
-	at 71-2 o'clock, p. m., for subsisting the poor,	day of May, 1871, and in the year of American Independence, the pinety-fifth.	MOTIONS, &C.
7	at the Poor Heuse, of New Hanover counnty.	TOD. R. CALDWELL, Governor.	te to the surpluster almost mining
•	By order of the Board.	By the Governor: J. B. NEATHEBY,	At prices to suit everybody-almost giving Goods away, at
	may 7 WM. J. BIVINS, Clerg. 103-td	Private Secretary.	M. M. KATZ'S,
1	A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC	JOHN MORRISON is a white man, about twen-	36 MARKET ST.
l	NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.	ty-five years of age, dark complexion, sandy whiskers, down cast look, about six feet high.	april 2 95 3m
6	CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,	may 14 107-3w	
-	A SK ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR superior stock of choice	\$765,000	NEW STORE.
y -	Family Groceries	In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.	The second second second second second
1	It embraces and includes every article needed	EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE. 5 Cash Gifts, each,\$40,600	NEW GOODS.
S	by	10	
d f	Housekeepers.	20 " " 5,000 50 " " 1,000 200 " " 500	1871. SPRING TRADE., 1871.
s	Every steamer coming to this port either in- creases or adds to our stock. Our brand of	350 " " 100	tori. Di Rinu FHADE, 10/1.
, e	Flour,	75 " Melodeons " 75 to 160 350 Sewing Machines 60 to 175	THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN ON
ł	The "Favorite,"	500 Go'd Watches '' 75 to 300 Cash Prizes, Silver Ware &c valued at \$1,000,000	Bobinson's old stund, No. 20 Market, EXCLU-
C	Selected from many mill brands, is now	A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in	SIVELY FOR RETAIL TRADE, an
)-	THE FAVORITE FLOUR.	Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and	ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
1-	With all who have tried it.	sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder	
e	THE FAVORITE FLOUR	on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immedi- ately sent to any address by express or return	
s	Is sold only by.	mail. You will know what your prize is before you	a second relation and shall be all the
	7 North Front street, CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.	pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can	BEEMANER WAR AMBECMANER
1- n	may 14 107-	depend on fair dealing. REFERENCES :- The following lately drew	Domestics, Boots & Shoes,
8-	SCUPPERNONG CHAMPAGNE.	Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to pub- lish them :-Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, \$10,000;	
y		Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, \$800; Jas M Matthews, Detroit, \$5,000; John T Ander-	Hats. Notions, ac.
e.	N # 37	son, Savannah, \$5,000; James Simmons, Boston \$10,000.	guarantee to sell as
d	MY	PRESS OPINIONS:-""The firm is reliable."-	CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
ļ	BPA'AKLING NATIVE CHAMPAGNE	cess."-N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1. "Just and honor-	As we purchase direct from first hands, and are
ŧ	ACADALITICS ITTRALIVIA VERIENER LEVITE	able."-News, Dec. 9.	therefore enabled to offer

THE editor of the Vicksburg Times noticing the fact that Augusta, Georgia, runs an extensive cotton factory, appeals to the enterprise and patriotism of the citizens of Vicksburg to profit by the example and start a similar undertaking. This is in the proper spirit. Just so soon as the South forgets its animosity to the "Yankees," and emulates the industry of its Northern brothers, will the real wealth of that part of our country be made manifest. There is no possible reason why the Southern people should not have their iron foundries and cetton mills in as great numbers as those further North; and if they have not learned this before now it is their own fault. With a land rich and fertile as any in the world, and undeveloped mineral resources in vast quantities, the South may, if she now finds its way West.

THE Richmond Whig says: "We must have settlers and increased capital. Without them we cannot prosper. The more taxable values we have and the more taxpayers the less formidable will our debt btcome."

"The Tarboro Southerner wails aver the 'Radical victory,' but praises Judge Moore and Solicitor Martin. Both being Republicans. We are sorry for the Southerner-Wilmington Post.

It is rather strange that we should have felt constrained to praise a radical official, so uniformly corrupt, drunken and unprincipled as they have been in the past. It is a relief that we are now able to do so-tor it is one of the rare instances where such praise would be due. The Post should

be sorry to defend a party in which rogues, years had the leadership .- Tarboro South-

We might retort on the Southerner and declare that it still defends and deifies men, who, like Floyd, after violating sacred. we desist, as "bye gones are bye gones,"

THE special session of the Senate comcommittee on foreign nations reports will

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RECEIVED A NOTHER LOT OF THAT CHEAP BACOM at low prices to suit the times. Also, FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT CAKES, MOLASSES, RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE, &C., &C. Chall in and see ns. we sell goods as low as the low, est. HOTTENDORF & HASHAGEN. 107-3m	SPRINGSTYLES JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS. THOS. H. WRIGHT.

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