THE WILMINGTON POST. W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor. WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1881.

Somebody has denied that Farragut was lashed to the mast-head at Mobile. Quartermaster Konwles of Annapolis offers to make oath that he tied the Admiral with his own hands.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Rev. William S. Bynum, Rector or whatever his ecclesiastical rank is, of the "Protestant Episcopal Church of Winston," the Vestry of which Church recently sent seven white men and one negro to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Raleigh, has written a letter, which appears in the News and Observer, calculated to cause not a little discussion in ecclesiastical circles. The letter originally appeared in "The Church. Messenger" published at Winston. That the Rev. Mr. Bynum stoutly defends this proceeding is evident from the following extracts from his observations, printed In the Messenger:

The selection of seven white men and one negro was the result. The action was unanimous. It contravenes neither letter nor spirit of any law in this diocese. It is in the strictest consonance with Church teaching, and the very genius of chrtianity. This really ought to satisfy churchmen.

He says the colored man himself "sought no recognition," and that the composition of the Vestry, is:

3. Two Democratic editors, a leading lawyer, a trusted railroad officer, a competent druggist and a gentleman at one time widely known to North Carolina merchants. These constitute the offending Vestry. Are they not as competent to represent real North Carolina sentiment as yourself?

Mr. Bynum closes his reply to the

that negro ministers and negro delegates have sat in our conventions for years; it is a fact that at our general conventions Negro Clergy and a Negro at Raleigh. That act seemed to be in | for persecution. They stand at the ex- | harm. accord with public opinion. Now, to treme point of difference from the Caucriticise "the Protestant Episcopal crsian race, and their African origin Church at Winston" for doing the like, can be instantly recognized, though while minding its own business, is pe-culiarly unfortunate. On the one hand typical African race. They may reit looks like an attempt to dwarf the monstrate like Shylock-"Hath not a organized) into a sort of aristocracy of gans, dimensions, senses, affections, the vicinage; and, on the other hand, passions? fed with the same food, hurt ground. it clearly conveys the impression that | with the same weapons, subject to the a man held good enough to sit among same diseases, healed by the same the congregation at Winston for years is not fit to take his place in a bigger building and a more distinguished company of the faithful elsewhere. Under They are negroes-and that is enough, the circumstances the delegate will probably shrink from attendance; but to justify indignity and violence. In his minister and friend will certainly nearly every department of American invoke the judgment of the convention WM. S. BYNUM.

THE COLOB LINE.

Few evils are less, accessible to the injustice, of pression, hate, and strife; and the religious sentiment of the world, with its grand idea of human broberhood, its "peace on earth and good-will to men," and its golden rule. force of reason, or more tenacious of life and power, than a long-standing prejudice. It is a moral disorder, which creates the conditions necessary to its own existence, and fortifies itself by refusing all contradiction. It paints a hateful picture according to its own a snare. diseased imagination, and distorts the

features of the fancied original to suit be? If it is so, then it is utterly idle. the portrait. As those who believe in the visibility of ghosts can easily see them, so it is always easy to see repulto write against it, preach, pray, or legislate against it, or pass constitutional amendments against it. Nature sive qualities in those we despise and will have her course, and one might as hate.

Prejudice of race has at some time in their history afflicted all nations. "I am more hely than thou" is the boast of races, as well as that of the Pharisee. Long after the Norman invasion and the decline of Norman power, long after the sturdy Sazon had shaken off seasion. If I could talk with all my white the dust of his humiliation and was grandly asserting his great qualities in fellow-countrymen on this subject, I all directions, the descendants of the would say to them, in the language of Scripture: "Come and let us reason invaders continued to regard their together." Now, without being too Saxon brothers as made of coarser clay elementary and formal, it may be stated than themselves, and were not well here that there are at least seven points pleased when one of the former subject race came between the sun and their nobility. Having seen the Saxon a menial, a hostler, and a common drudge, oppressed and dejected for centuries, it was easy to invest him with all sorts of odious peculiarities, and to deny him all manly predicates. Though eight hundred years have passed away since Norman power entered England, and the Saxon has for centuries been giving his learning, his literature, his lan-guage, and his laws to the world more successfully than any other people on the globe, men in that country still boast their Norman origin and Norman

perfections. This superstition of former greatness serves to fill out the shriveled sides of a meaningless race-pride which holds over after its power has vanished. With a very different lesson from the one this paper is designed to impress, the great Daniel Webster once told the people of Massachusetts (whose prejudices in the particular instance referred to were right) that they "had conquered the sea, and had conquered the land,' but that "it remained for them to conquer their prejudices." At one time we are told that the people in some of "Church Messenger's" article as follows: the towns of Yarkshire cherished a 6. A few words further. It is a fact prejudice so strong and violent against

strangers and foreigners that one who ventured to pass through their streets would be pelted with stones. Of all the races and varieties of men

t ease in the presence of are colored), if this claim be true In does not feel that case men are forever doome

to his creditor. He pars not want to trife; theat him on the stort or in the mar-the ket lace. Sigh in thing makes him man una infortable. Hermould rather find ket him on the start of in the mar-ket lace. Sigh in sting makes him unconfortable. Her ould rather find faul with the bill han ney the debt, and the creditor his self will soon de-colop in the syes of the debtor quali-tics not altogether to his taste. must be voted a dream, a delusion, and

tics not altogether to his taste. Some one has we said, we may easily forgive these whe injure us, but it is hard to forgive there whom we injure. The greatest injury this side of death, which one human bing can inflict on another, is to easily the him, to blot out his personality, degrade his manhood, and to sink him to the condition of a beast of burger; and just this has been done here more then two centuries. No other people up or neaven, of what-But is this color prejudice the natu-ral and inevitable thing it claims to well preach and pray to a horse against running, to a fish against swimming, or to a bird against flying. Fortunately, however, there is good ground for calling in question this high pretension of a vulgar and wicked prepos-

d'ue here nore then two centuries.---No other people un er acaven, of what-ever type or endor ments, could have been so ensaved rithout falling into contempt and so rn on the part of those ensis ing term. Their slavery would itself stamp, them with edious features, and give their oppressors ar-gument of oppressors ar-gument of oppressors ar-gument of coppressors ar-gument o which candid men will be likely to ad-mit, but which, if admitted, will prove fatal to the popular thought and prac-tice of the times. tice of the times. First. If what we call prejudice against color be natural, i. e., a part of human nature itself, it follows that it must be co-extensive with human na-ture, and will and must manifest itself whenever and wherever the two races are brought into contact. It would not vary with either latitude, longitude, or altitude; but like fire and gunpowder, whenever brought together, there would be an explosion of contempt, aversion, and hatred. Secondly. If it can be shown that there is anywhere on the globe any considerable country where the contact of the African and the Caucasian is not distinguished by this explosion of race-

distinguished by this explosion of race-wrath, there is reason to doubt that the prejudice is an ineradicable part of human nature. Thirdly. If this so-called natural, and have made us odious in the eyes of the world. Havery had the power at one time to take and unmake Presinstinctive prejudice can be satisfactorily accounted for by facts and considerations wholly apart from the color siderations wholly apart from the color features of the respective races, thus placing it among the things subject to human volition and control, we may venture to deny the claim set up for it in the name of human nature. Fourthly. If any considerable num-ber of white people have overcome this in the mannene have overcome this it here the short of the negro too

Bishop are placed without question on an equal footing with all others; it is a fact that but a few weeks ago ministers of "all sorts and conditions" here sent down a negro preacher as our repre-tor the newly emancipated foot the negro too prejudice in themselves, have cast it out as an unworthy sentiment, and have survived the operation, the fact shows that this prejudice is not at any rate a vital part of human nature, and may here sent the mellon of the negro too prejudice in themselves, have cast it out as an unworthy sentiment, and have survived the operation, the fact shows that this prejudice is not at any rate a which the aridence which make them to of "all sorts and conditions" here sent down a negro preacher as our reprebe eliminated from the race without millions to d. . In reply to this ar-arm. Fifthly. If this prejudice shall, after the nerro ha no slavery to contend *Fifthly.* If this prejudice shall, after all, prove to be, in its essence and in its natural manifestation, simply a preju-dice against condition, and not against race or color, and that it disappears when this or that condition is absent, then the argument drawn from the na-ture of the Caucasian race falls to the ground. *Sixthly.* If prejudice of race and color is only natural in the sense that ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and vice are natural, then it has no better defense than they, and should be de-spised and put away from human rela-tions as an enemy to the peace, good irresponsible sower still remains. Having not shown how slavery cre-ated and sust and this prejudice against race and covie and the powerful mo-tive for its greation, the other four points made gainst it need not be dis-cussed in det il and at length, but may only be referred to in a general way. If what is called instinctive aversion

In the abstract, there is no prejudice against celor. No man shrinks from another because he is clothed in a suit of black, nor offended with his boots because they are black. We are told by those who have resided there that a white man in Africa comes to think that ebony is about the proper color for man. Good old Thomas Whitson -a noble old Quaker-and man of rather odd appearance-used to say that even he would be handsome if he could change public opinion.

Aside from the curious contrast to himself, the white child feels nothing on the first sight of a colored man .-Curiosity is the only feeling. The office of color in the color line is a very plain and subordinate one. It simply advertises the object of oppression, in sult, and persecution. It is not the maddening liquor, but the black letters on the sign telling the world where it it may be had. It is not the hated Quaker, but the broad brim and the plain coat. It is not the hateful Cain, but the mark by which he is known,-The color is innocent enough, but things with which it is coupled make it hated. Slavery, ignorance, stupdity, servility, poverty, dependence, are un-desirable conditions. When these shall cease to be coupled with color, there will be no color line drawn. It may help in this direction to observe a few of the inconsistencies of the color line feeling, for it is neither uniform in its operations no consistent in its principles. Its contradictions in the latter respect would be amusing if the feeling itself were not so deserving of unqualified abhorrence. Our California brothers, of Hibernian descent, hate the Chinaman, and kill him, and when asked why they do so, their answer is that a Chinaman is so industrious he will do all the work, and can live by wages upon which other people would starve. When the same people and others are asked why they hate the colored people, the answergis that they are indolent and wasteful, and cannot take care of themselves. Statesmen of the south will tell you that the negro is too ignorant and stupid properly to exercise the elective tranchise, and yet his greatest offense is that he acts with the only party intelligent enough in the eyes of the nation to legislate for the country. In one breath they tell us that the negro is so weak in intellect, and so destitute of manhood, that he is but the echo of designing white men, and yet in another they will virtually tell you that the negro is so clear in his moral perceptions, so firm in purpose, so steadfast in his convictions that he cannot be persuaded by arguments or intimidated by threats, and that nothing but the shot gun can restrain him from voting for the men and measures he approves. They shrink back in horror from contact with the negro as a man and a gentleman, but like him very well as a barber, waiter, coathman or cook. As a slave he could ride anywhere, side by with his white master, but as a freeman he must be thrust into the smoking car. As a slave he could go into the first cabio; as a freeman he was not allowed abaft the wheel. Formerly it was said he was incapable of learning, and at the same time it was a crime against the state for any man to teach him to read. To day he is said to be originally and permanently inferior to the white race, and yet wild apprehensions are expressed lest six millions of this inferior race will somehow or other manage to rule over thirty-five millions of the superior race. If inconsistency can prove the hollowness of anything, certainly the emptiness of this pretense that color has any terrors is easily shown. The trouble is that most men, and especially mean men, want to have something under them. The rich man would have the poor man, the white would have the black. the Irish would have the negro, and the negro must have a dog, if he can get nothing higher in the scale of intelligence to dominate. This feeling higher a colored man rises in the scalp GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE such men has he been made to feel himself an' object of aversion. Alen who are really great are too great to be small. This was gloriously true of the late Abraham Lincoln, William El. Se ward, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Wilson, John P. Hale, Lewis Tappan, Edmund Quincy, Joshua R. Giddings, Gerrit Smith and Charles Sumner, and many the manager of the Observer, and the child canonical platitudes of the Rev. W. S. Bynum, it is our opinion ithat the average North Carolinian would take sides with the latter. The precedents are is favor of Mr. Bynum's precedents are is favor of Mr. Bynum's bittion Convention, where, so far as the meighborhood. If an unarmed colored man is sure to have been seen in the verse carried to the average Morth Carolinian would take sides with the latter. The and offen is superior to precidents are is favor of Mr. Bynum's principles were carried to the avest and incode man is sure to have been seen in the neighborhood. If an unarmed colored man is sure to have been seen in the date offer by circumstances outside for by circumstances outside in the press. The third point is: can be than explained, and independent of race color? If it is not to any extent in the sense and dies in his tracks, a jury, under the influence of the management and the press. others among the dead. Good taste



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

N and after MAY 25th the following Schedule will be operated on this Ball PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Dally except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington 9.45 A

Leave Charlotte at..... Arrive at Wilmington at 6.45 P M Trrins No. 1 and 2, stop at regular station

only, and points designated in the Compa-ny's Time Table. These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleve-land Springs and all points on Shelby Di-

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington a Charlotte at...

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but to connection to Raleigh on Saturday. No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday. SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL

EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Leave Shelby..... . 5:30 A. M No. 4. Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh

Through Steeping Cars States and Charlotte. Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R. arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting then with W. N. C. R. R. for Ashevide and all points on W. N. C. R. R. V. Q. JOHNSON, may 29 tf General Superin tendent. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Richmond and Petersbury Railroad Co Company. OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, limington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

TOMMENCING Sunday, MAY 15, 184 trains on this road will run as LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH. O ^N and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:45 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Raliroad will run as follows: 10 P. M. Fast Mall daily m M., Fast Mall daily, makes through connections for havannah. Sups only at Petersbury.
M., THROUGH MARE daily connect-ing for Charleston, Augusta and Aiken Savannah, Italeigh, Jack-somville, Stops at Shops, Ins-somville, Stops at Shops, Ins-ter, Centralia, Drewry's Buff, où signal. Pullman Bisspers be-tween New York and Charleston on this train.
M. Special Norfolk Express, ar-ranged espelally to provice quick transit be: ween Richmosed as d Norfolk, daily (except Sanday). Passengers taking this train will make clone connection at Peters-burg, for Norfolk, Stops at all stations on signal. DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN 11.50 A Daily-Nos. 47 Northand 48 South. Leave Wilmiegton, Front Street 5:00 FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSEN. GER TRAINS, Dally-Nos. & North and 41 South. stations on signal. 6:15 A. M., Freight Daily (encept Sunday Leave Wilmington, Front Street 8.03 P M 1:12 A M 5:29 M LEAVE PETERSBURG, NORTH. 5.20 Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Fast Mail deily, sitops only at Chester, Putlman Sleeper be-tween Charleston and Wi-...10:10 P M 4:15 A. M. T rain No. 40 North will stop only at Hocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magno-lia, Mt, Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Halliss. mington, . Special Norfolk Papress, doly (except Sunday, Stops al all the tions on signal, . Through Mali desily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksher and Polomae Railroad for a points cast and west, Also and Train No. 40 South will stop only al Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and ing connection with Chempsha and Ohio Hallroad for the Vir-ginia Springs and all point north and west. This train stop at Manchester Chester and Co-tralia, Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily-Nos. 45 North and 42 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street

KNIGHTS OF HONOR. Carolina Lodge 454, meet lat and 3d days in each menth, at Odd Fellows I

I. O. O. F. Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Te

Hall.

Orion Lodge No (7, meets every Wedge

day evening. Campbell Encampment No. 1. meets lat and 3d Friday evening of each month. Rebecca Lodge meets lstand 3d Thursday evenings of each month. Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 'd and ith Thursday evencing of each month.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

John's Lodge No. I, F & A M evening of each

mington Louge month, at Mason sourd Chapter No I. R A M. day in each month, at Masonin limingtou Council No. 4. R t 21 Monday in each months at

Wilmington Commanders No. 1. 1 reets 2d Wednesday in each month

MASONIC .- (WHITE.)

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 24 and th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, s 2d and 4th Monday evening of each me The above Lodges meet at Odd Fe Hall on Third between Princess and C

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Mon day at Castle Hall, on Third street. Germanis Lodge No. 4, meets every Thurs-day evening at Castle Hall. Endowment Rank No. 22, meet 21 Friday in each month, at Castle Hall,

I. O. R. M.

Wyomiog Tribe No. 4, meets every Tues-day evening, at their, Hall on Prince s be-tween front and Second streets.

MASONIC-(COLORED.)

Mt. Nobo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets. Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princes

G. U. U. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet isi and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water an Gol en Lyre Lodge, meet ist and 3d Mon day in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

The News and Observer. copies Mr. Bynum's letter and presents, in its comments on it, what might be considered a "knock-down argument" against the assumptions of the Reverend gentleman, as follows;

We view the matter from the standpoint of a good citizen of the commonwealth, and can foresee only harm to come from pursuing the course which Mr. Bynum commends. That Mr. Bynum disagrees with our views is to be regretted. The residents of the southern states have the gravest problem ever committed to a people to work out," and in our judgment that problem will find its best solution by preserving an impassable barrier between the races. All legal barriers are now thrown down and the only protection left against breeding a mongrel race of mulattoes is race prejudice. Obliterate that prejudice and establish a perfect equality between the races and there will remain no sentiment debarring intermarriage. Whatever tends, then, to destroy caste and race prejudice only serves to hasten the stocking of this country with mulattocs. We bitterly antagonize every movement and every step tending to such a calamitous result.

The Creator established and ordered these differences between his creatures. He who professes obedience to the will of the Creator, and yet refuses to recognize these differences is glaringly inconsistent. to say the very least of it. In effect he passes judgment on the work of the Creator and pronounces it wrong. Now it must not be understood that we oppose the adoption of any measure of church or state calculated to promote the welfare or happiness of the negroes. We oppose only such matters as tend to obliterate race distinctions.

As against the in terrorem mode of reasoning of the Hon. Samuel A. Ashe,

sentative in the prohibition convention front the evidence which marks them be eliminated from the race without

Church (which is Christ's gospel visibly Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, or- then the argument drawn from the na-

means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter, as a Christian is?" -but such eloquence is unavailing. in the eye of this unreasoning prejudice, tions as an enemy to the peace, good order, and happiness of human society. Seventhly. If, still further, this averlife they are confronted by this insidi-them at the workshop and factory, when son to the neuro arises out of the fact that he is as we see him, poor, spirit-less, ignorant, and degraded, then whatthey apply for work. It meets them at ever is humane, noble, and superior, in the church, at the hotel, at the ballotthe mind of the superior and more box, and worst of all, it meets them in | tortunate race, will desire that all arbithe jury-box. Without crime or offense | trary barriers against his manhood, inagainst law or gospel, the colored man telligence, and elevation shall be reis the Jean Valjean of American society. moved, and a fair chance in the race He has escaped from the galleys, and ot life be given him.

hence all presumptions are against him. The workshop denies him work, and the inn denies him shelter; the ballot-The first of these propositions does box a fair vote, and the jury-box a fair denies or explains away everything in our favor. We are not, as a race, even permitted to appropriate the virtues and achievements of our individual representatives. Manliness, capacity, learning, laudable ambition, heroic service, by any of our number, are easily placed to the credit of the superior race. One drop of Teutonic blood is enough to account for all good and

of the white mace for the colored, when analyzed, is then to be the same as that which, men eel or have felt toward other objects wholly apart from color; if it should to the same as that some-

not require discussion. It commends itself to the understanding at once. Natural qualities are common and uni-

the slightest aversion to him on account of color. His experience was not in this respect exceptional or singular. Messrs Remond, Ward, Garnet, Brown, Pennington, Crummell, and Bruce, all of them colored, and some of them black, bear the same testimony. If what these gentlemen say (and it can be corroborated by a thousand wit-nesses) is true there is no prejudice against color in England, save as it is respected there has Americana carried

Inia between Charleston and New York. LSO P. M., Freight, daily (except Sonday) All trains leaving Petersburg will stan from the Appomattox Depot. SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave filth-mond at 9.00 A. M., and 5.55 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.39 A. M., and 5.50 P. M. crety Sunday. T. D. KLINE. Arrive at Weldon at Leave Weldon dally, at..... 1 43 A M

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Trains on Terboro Branch Road leave Rocky Moutt for Tarboro at 630 P. M. Daily, and Tuesdav, Thursday and Satur-day at 500 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednes-day and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

T. D. KLINE, Muberin1cndeul A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent may 22 11

Train No. 67 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Italiy. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sub-day via Bay Line.

Depot, at....

Magnolia.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Sat-urday nights for all points north of Rich-

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes e connection for all points Borth via Rich-mond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilming-ton and Washington, and have Puliman Palace Sleepers attact cl.

A. POPE, Geo'l Passenger Agent, nov 29 U

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-



WILBINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily-Nos. 42

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 18 East.

Nerrouse Stational



