

(Continued from third page.)
of the sermon on the Mount and of the Judgment Day. How mean they look in that light! Fourth, in apprehensions that appeal to two classes of fears. One is, the apprehension that the education of the negro will spoil him as a laborer. I know what I am talking about when I say that this fear is at the bottom of much of the current opposition to the education of the negro. I go among the people and keep my eyes and ears open. If the argument that supports this apprehension be worth anything it proves too much; for it is just as good an argument against the education of the poor whites, as it will certainly spoil them for laborers. The spirit that is capable of such an objection to the education of the poor of any race is selfish, cowardly and essentially mean. It is worthy only of the Dark Ages. It is at bottom a plea for the tyranny or "bossism." Put into form it is this: "I am, by virtue of money, or shrewdness, or learning, a sort of boss among my fellow-men. I must keep them in ignorance that I may keep them down and be better able to play the boss."

MAN'S UPWARD TENDENCY.
But there is nothing in the argument; it is false all through, for man is better for anything in this world that is worthy to be done because he is ignorant. A trained dog is better than a wild dog. Ignorance is not a qualification for anything which God intended man to do. It is first, last, all the time disqualification rather. Every principle of right and justice denies it; every law of political economy condemns it; the history of the human race repudiates it. Intelligence spoils no man for anything that a man ought to do in this world. And were it otherwise, what right, before God, has one human being to keep another human being in ignorance in order to keep him his slave? These questions go to the bottom, and we must go to the bottom in settling questions of rights and wrongs between man and his fellow man.

What is history good for, except to teach us by its examples? If history teaches anything it teaches that no social, or labor, or national, or race problem was ever yet truly solved by mere repression—by merely trying to keep human beings down. It is in our times seen at its best and its worst in Europe, it is the Russian system. It falls always everywhere; there is in it dynamite and death and hell. It must fail, for in its very heart it is tyrannical, and the Eternal powers are against it.

With some, too, there is opposition to the education of the negro from a vague fear of something that is called "social equality." Just now the poor negro is in "a place where two seas meet." There are two classes of extremists: one is in mortal terror lest he should become somebody; the other is morbidly anxious that he should assert claims to what he is in no wise fitted for. If between the two he does not lose his balance he will deserve the respect of both. There never was in this world in nation or community such a thing as social equality, and there never will be. The social spheres arrange themselves to suit themselves, and no laws, promulgated by state or church, will change the social affinities and natural selections of men. Men choose the circles for which they have affinity, seek the companionship they prefer, and find the places that are suited to them. No human force or sagacity will change the social laws which bring men together or repel them.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE MOVEMENT.

But the question is no longer a question as to what we prefer; it is now a question as to what can be done. These millions are among us, and they are voters—taking part in the government of this whole nation. When a man senses can't have his own way he will seek the next best thing that he can get. It may well be said that we would not choose that the conditions of our very difficult problem should be what they are. But they are what they are. Nor is it any longer a question whether the negroes will be educated. That work was begun before Appomattox; it is now being pushed with more vigor than ever before. Of this we may be sure: the negro will sooner or later be educated. The state governments recognize him in the public school administration; northern liberality has spent more than twenty-four million dollars in the south since the surrender of the Confederate cause. Without our approval this work will go on, and it ought to go on. I thank God for those who have carried it on thus far; for the liberal men and women who have given great sums of money, and for the devoted men and women who have given their personal service. That some cranks and marplots have appeared among them in the course of twenty years is no more an argument against the great work itself than is the discovery of an occasional hypocrite and scoundrel in the pulpit an argument against Christianity.

During most of the time that this work has been going on in our midst its promoters have had little countenance or encouragement from us. Many times they have been opposed and despised and made to feel our contempt. In all frank and common sense there is no reason for discounting in any respect a white man or woman simply for teaching negroes. It is utterly absurd: I believe it to be also sinful. Let us consider our attitude to this subject for a moment. We have the negroes to cook for us, as if they do not know how, as is often the case, our wives and daughters teach them. We employ them in all sorts of ways. When elections come on we ask not only their votes, but their "social influence." Candidates from Governor to coroner do this earnestly, invariably and without an social discredit. We sell goods to them. We practice medicine for them as if it is all well enough. In all business relations, except teaching, so far as I can remember our ways on this subject, whether as employers or employees, we think it is all fair, and so do our wise neighbors. How utterly and childishly absurd is it to make an exception if one teaches a negro child how to spell, to read and to write. Who some master in the knowledge explains just wherein it is very nice to sell goods to a negro or to buy from him, or to practice law for him, or to give him medicine, but a thing abhorrent to teach him whatever he can learn that we can teach? Of what shame we are guilty! Think of people going in raptures over David Livingstone, explorer of Africa and pioneer of Christian civilization, and then turning up their noses at a

teacher, not because he is ignorant, or bad, or ill-bred, but because, forsooth, he teaches a negro school!
A word more I add at this point: If the best results are to be achieved, both for the white and the black man, in the education of the negro, then southern white people must take part in the work of teaching negro schools.
Let us take courage; prejudices that must hold their own both against conscience and common sense must die after a time. Great changes occur in the lifetime of one generation, and the law of mortality buries the bitterest prejudices in the grave.

[For the Wilmington Post.]

Closing Exercises of the Normal School at Newbern, N. C.

This beautiful "city of elms," located at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, whose shady streets, quaint buildings, ancient style of architecture, modest, kind hearted and hospitable people, reminds one of "ye olden times." Newbern has been very fortunate in obtaining the services of four lady teachers from the high schools at Washington, D. C., who have thus employed the greater part of vacation from their usual labors to the instruction of teachers in this state, giving them the benefit of their experience as teachers of the best schools of the country, with the new methods, and improved facilities adopted by the most prominent educational instructors of the country; and in the light of a providential dispensation they are the pioneers of a great revolution which is destined eventually to emancipate the south from the bondage of intellectual darkness, ignorance and superstition.

Hon. Geo. H. White, representative from Craven county, in the legislature of 1881, being at the time a member of the educational committee, introduced a bill creating four additional normal schools for the state. The bill passed and one of the schools was located at New Bern by the state board of education. The first session of this school commenced on the eleventh of July, 1881, with Hon. George H. White as principal, and Miss Nancy J. Scott, of Columbia, S. C., and Prof. W. J. Hertridge, of Washington, N. C., as assistants. In 1882 the school continued under the same successful management, having enrolled one hundred pupils. Mr. White was elected again in 1883, but having opened a law office and built up a considerable practice, he declined the position and Rev. W. A. Hopkins of Franklinton was elected principal, with Rev. John A. Savage of Wayne, and Hon. L. T. Christmas of Warren as assistants, who conducted the normal school proper for two weeks, at which time the four teachers from Washington, D. C., arrived, to whom the school was turned over, and they immediately commenced work with Miss Ella W. Summerville and the Misses R. C. Oakley, M. P. Shadd and M. E. Nichols as associates. An institute was then opened for the instruction of teachers of the state in the best methods of teaching in the public schools. For five weeks this "Spartan band," this heroic quartette of educated pioneers labored incessantly instructing and lecturing their pupils with a zeal and devotion born only of inspiration. That this experiment has proved an entire success, surpassing the expectations of its most sanguine friends, is evinced by the great interest awakened and manifested, not only in New Bern, but over other parts of the state whence the influence and effect of this grand effort has extended.

Miss Ella W. Summerville, principal of the institute, is a graduate of the school, in Salem, Mass., and is teacher in the summer school building in Washington, D. C.; Miss R. E. Oakley is assistant superintendent of the colored schools in Washington City and Georgetown. In the institute she taught map drawing, &c. Miss M. P. Shadd is principal of the John F. Cook building in Washington, D. C. Her instructions in the North Carolina institute was in reproduction lessons in algebra. Miss Mamie E. Nichols is a music teacher in John F. Cook building, at Washington, D. C., and addressed her efforts to that department in the North Carolina institute with unbounded success that each and every effort of exhibiting the progress of her class was greeted with round after round of applause. Indeed the closing exercises of this institution with the public exhibition at the theater on Friday night was one of the grandest and most impressive efforts of the kind ever witnessed in the old North State.

On Thursday evening we found ourselves at the spacious residence of Mr. John Randolph, jr., one of old Craven's ablest sons. Here a sumptuous banquet and collation was given in honor of the teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph displayed unusual good taste in the arrangement of the entertainment, assisted by Miss Pogram and Miss Hattie Randolph. One of the most pleasant and enjoyable feasts was spread and will be remembered among the happy hours with our guests.

AT THE THEATER.
Long before 8 o'clock every available space was filled with an audience composed of the better class of citizens of both races (indeed the most refined and better educated portion of the white citizens have manifested much interest in this institute from its inception.) A large number of whites and colored were turned away from the theater for the want of room; but all who witnessed the exhibition are unan-

imous in the expression of gratification and satisfaction of the results of this effort.

Among the teachers from Wilmington who attended this institute, and who took part in the exhibition, acquitting themselves with much credit were the Misses Louisa Nixon, Maggie White-man and Isabella Howe. Among the most prominent pupils of Newbern, who participated in the exhibition on Friday, were the Misses Hattie Randolph, Pogram and Godley, of Scotia Seminary, and Master Abbott, of Lincoln University.

On Saturday the teachers were taken to the seashore at Beaufort, returning on Monday, they were taken by the Oriental Club of Newbern, who had chartered the beautiful steamer, Elm City, to Gray Lee Beach on Tuesday, where they spent the day in "festive" glee, and at 4 o'clock p. m., were transferred to the steamer Shenandoah who will take them to Elizabeth City through the sounds, from whence they will go by rail to Norfolk and Washington, D. C.

"THEY CAME, THEY CONQUERED, THEY CAPTURED."

Already the stubborn walls of prejudice begin to weaken from the effects of intellectual assaults and they have captured the hearts of those who are favorable to the elevation of the races, and a higher standard of qualification for teachers. A more equivalent compensation for teachers; greater facilities for the diffusion of knowledge—in short a better system of education. They have sown seed, we hope on good soil, and we trust they may live to see the growth, the progress and unfolding of the intellectual germ planted in eastern North Carolina.

Respectfully yours,
LEE H. RAT.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

August 9.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 550 casks at that price.
ROSIN.—Quoted steady at \$1 20 for Strained and \$1 30 for Good Strained. Sales reported later of 1500 bbls Strained at quotations.
TAR.—Quoted firm \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin.
COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 9½ cents for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were official quotations:
Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 9 " " "
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 630 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 163 casks
Rosin, 1945 bbls
Tar, 33 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 283 bbls

August 10.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 500 casks at 38 cents.
ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 20 for Strained and \$1 30 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.
TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 9½ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 9 " " "
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 719 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 157 casks
Rosin, 4381 bbls
Tar, 231 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 00 bbls

August 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 casks at 38 cents.
ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.
TAR.—The market was steady at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin and \$1 25 for Hard.
COTTON.—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 6 10-16 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 7 11-16 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 9 " " "
Good Middling, 10 " " "

August 13.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales of 300 casks at 37 cents.
ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm. Sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 9½ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 9 " " "
Good Middling, 10 " " "

August 14.
SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 37 cts per gallon, but later at reaction took place and 350 casks sold at 37½ cents.
ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.
COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 9½ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 9 " " "
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 447 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 76 casks
Rosin, 831 bbls
Tar, 70 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 225 bbls

August 15.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 37½ cents.
ROSIN.—The market firm at \$1 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm. Sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market quiet with sales on a basis of 9½ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 8 9-16 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 9 " " "
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 311 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 175 casks
Rosin, 937 bbls
Tar, 547 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 52 bbls

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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