

Salutatory.

We offer to the public this our first issue for its approval or disapproval; in doing so we ask that fair allowance should be made for us in this our pioneering efforts to cater for the public taste, it being an enterprise with which, if successful we hope to accomplish much good to our patrons by awakening some latent genius and mending some wayward heart.

Our efforts will be directed to training the intellectual and moral sentiment of our youth, at the same time to infuse into them habits of economy and industry; and to impress upon them that a neglect of the cardinal virtues may be followed by the most remorseful experience.

We enter upon this with a full realization of the magnitude of our purpose, and a consciousness of our inexperience for such a fearful responsibility although we are inspired to our efforts by a happy reflection that our community from whom we expect to receive the principle part of our support, is widely renowned for great generosity, and prompt sympathy.

With the confidence that no good cause is ever sought in this community in vain; we launch upon our course for a fortune fair or fatal.

The press will please put the EDUCATOR on their exchange list.

THE EDUCATOR is not the successor or the profile of any other paper or enterprise. We go forth on our own merits. The paper is printed and edited by colored young men, and while we are indebted to a Republican Publishing Company for this privilege and a start we desire it fully understood that we are alone responsible for all that we do.

It is hoped that our friends of the Caucasian Race irrespective of party feeling will all be generous to us and help our aim to be Educators in Earnest. Republicans have started us, will others of different political faith show that they too are friendly God grant that the answer may be one of good accord!

SENATOR THURMAN has abandoned his intention to take part in the fall campaign in Ohio, on account of ill health, and has gone with his family to White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he will remain through this month.

Under the New Constitution the election in Pennsylvania takes place on Tuesday the 3rd day of November. In consequence of this change there will not be such general curiosity throughout the nation concerning politics in that State, whose decision in October always has had a bearing upon the results in other States. This year Pennsylvania will vote on the same day with N. Y., New Jersey, Delaware, and a dozen other States.

THE EDUCATOR is a live family paper Republican in Sentiment and will in all things honestly endeavor to observe faithfully the principle embodied in motto:—

Fearlessly, the Right defend— Impartially, the wrong condemn.

The EDUCATOR will be devoted to Religion, Education, News, Politics, Literature and Agriculture.

SUBSCRIBE to the EDUCATOR only \$2.00 a year.

WE WANT 500 Subscribers for the EDUCATOR next week.

AGENTS WANTED every where to work for the EDUCATOR. Every Republican in the State should work for the EDUCATOR as it is the only Republican paper in the 3rd Congressional Dist.

Address all communications to C. D. WADELLE, Fayetteville N. C.

UNANNOUNCED and possibly unsought for, the EDUCATOR makes its appearance before the public. It is our aim to do good and we intend to do good if we can.

As announced in another column the Editors, Proprietors and printers of this Journal are all colored men, and can only through courtesy be called that, for we are, some of us, under the Constitution, too young to vote, which is the great big manly thing after all.

Well, if we are youths we are going to be "good boys." Can we help our country and all the people in any way?

Will the people hold up our hands while we labor and try?

WILL ALL THE PEOPLE encourage an honest effort on our part to do the right and fight the Error?

This paper will be mainly conducted in the interests of the colored people. It is their paper in point of fact; but we know our white friends will help us because the common interests of the country demand the protection and the education of all its citizens in this land which is patriotic and loyal. Our people need the kind interests of all who would be friendly, and honestly do we invoke their friendship. The greatest good to all the people is what we will strive for let them be white or black rich or poor. Shall we be joined in this sentiment?

Gov. Brogden on Louisiana.

A representative of the Herald sought Governor Brogden to-day, to learn his views on the trouble in Louisiana. The reporter found the Governor after office hours in his elegant rooms at the National Hotel, deep in the affairs of State. To the reporter's questions as to the Governor's views of the situation, he unreservedly spoke of the Kellogg rule as a gross usurpation which had been patiently borne for nearly two years by the people of Louisiana. The late uprising was the result of that usurpation, which he deplored. The Governor said he recognized the natural right of revolution, but to be justified the oppression must be grievous and intolerable, the danger imminent, and the emergency great. Gov. Brogden then went into a lengthy statement of his views of free government and the relative powers and duties under it. "I am," he said, "for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and for maintaining them in the face of all opposition, and this is a duty incumbent upon every citizen."

After listening attentively to the Governor for some time the reporter brought him to the point and asked: "Do you think the sympathy of the country is with the McEnery party in view of the admitted usurpation of the Kellogg men?"

Governor—I do not. The people have no sympathy with revolutionists.

"What do you think of the present Congress in relation to this matter?" Governor—I think Congress failed to do its duty in not relieving the President from a heavy responsibility. The action of the State and Federal Courts compelled the President to recognize the Kellogg as the de facto government, and cannot be expected to stultify himself. The President will do his duty promptly and as fearlessly as ever heretofore.

"What should be the President's policy in this emergency?"

Governor—His true policy is to recognize the Kellogg government as heretofore and sustain it.

"Should he put the State under martial law?"

Governor—Although I am opposed to the exercise of martial law as long as it can possibly be avoided, yet, to guard against a conflict of authority and probably more bloodshed, I think it might be justifiable to institute martial law until Congress can meet and take action in this matter, as Washington did in the celebrated whiskey riots.

"Do you think the President ought to convene Congress in special session and throw the responsibility on it?"

Governor—The President will

doubtless meet any responsibility in the line of his duty. Nevertheless it might be expedient to call Congress in view of the extraordinary emergencies that may arise.

"Would it not be hazardous in the present excited condition of the public in Louisiana to send into that State the militia forces of other States?"

Governor—I do not think it advisable to send such forces to that State at this time and quarter them upon the people.

"Governor, do you think the true condition of the South, of the Southern mind and temper, has generally been fairly presented to the President?"

Governor—I do not think it has. While I have the utmost confidence in President Grant's patriotism and wisdom, and believe that he is perfectly qualified for the position, he has not been a true representative of public sentiment in the South in his Cabinet.

THE READER who would like to know the number of the copies of the paper was addressed by a young man, who, though agreeable to her, was disliked by her father. Of course, he would not consent to their union, and she determined to elope. The night was fixed, the hour named, the lover placed the ladder to the window, and in a few moments the young girl was in his arms. They mounted a double horse, and were soon some distance from the house. After a while the lady broke the silence by saying: "Well, you see what proof I have given you of my affection; I hope you will make me a good husband." He was a surly fellow, and gruffly answered: "Perhaps I may, and perhaps not." She made no reply, but after a silence of some few minutes, she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, what shall we do? I have left my money behind me in my room!" "Then," said he, "we must go back and fetch it." They were soon at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady re-mounted, while the ill-natured lover waited below. But she delayed to come, and he finally called gently: "Are you coming?" when she looked out of the window and said: "Perhaps I may, and perhaps not," and then shut down the window, leaving him to depart alone.—Ee.

We clip the following from the Washington Chronicle for what it is worth.

Navy Yard. Robbery of Refuse Material.—About a Ton of Brass, Copper, and Lead Lifted Over the Wall.—Arrest of One of the Parties.—An Excursion Down the River to Look up the Thieves.

Another curious case of filching from the Government has just been developed at the navy-yard, which does not show up the efficiency of the sentinels in the marine corps in a very enviable light. It appears that on Sunday night last there was lifted over the east wall of the yard, between the east gate and ship-house about a ton of refuse brass, copper, and lead, and which was not missed at the yard, but discovered in a very strange manner by parties outside. On Friday morning a woman, residing on Eleventh and M streets southeast, saw three men in a gully on Poplar Hill near the yard, and formerly the site of the camps of the 15th and 60th New York Volunteers engaged in burying something, communicated her suspicions to a physician, who placed the police on the track. They succeeded in arresting a young man about nineteen years of age, named Willie Gardner, and the following facts were developed: Gardner, "Sarzer" (Henry) Smith, and Henry Scott, all of whom have been employed in the yard, and who but recently were at work there, had put up a job to steal a lot of refuse material that was stored between the brass foundry and the east wall and succeeded in doing so during the night by means of ladder. They carried or carted the material off to Poplar Hill, where they buried it in one of the gullies, and so eluded were they with success that they hired a cart from a boy named Howland to meet them in the morning and carry it away to an establishment where it could be sold. After

having perfected these arrangements they filled themselves with whiskey to such an extent that they slept in the gully on their treasure until morning. They then succeeded in getting one cart load away, which they sold to a brass-cock manufacturer for \$17. By this time the policemen were on the track of the pilferers, which Scott and Smith got wind of and fled, it is suppose, to Alexandria.

Gardner, however, was arrested, and lodged in the 8th precinct station to await future developments. Yesterday morning Captains of the Watch Okey and Crouch, Watchman Casey, Nalley, and Gates, Engineer Johnson and Detective Stainrooke started down the Potomac in a steam launch by order of the commanding officer of the yard to investigate the theft. The launch returned last evening the crew not having been able to effect an arrest. This movement of the commandment of the yard is supposed to be the most thorough since the whole organization. It is believed that the launch was under the charge of a sentry under his charge, but to send a war vessel cruising in the waters of the States of Maryland and Virginia after a culprit who is amenable to civil law, only is worse.

The party of excursionists evidently did their duty in the premises and had a good time, as they should have had. A fine ride down the Potomac in a first-class Government steam launch is not "to be sneezed at," even if you are on a diplomatic mission for a captain in the navy and it is believed that any amount of volunteers could be secured to participate. But where is "Sarzer" Smith and Scott? The balance of the copper, &c., in the gully has been recovered, as is also that portion of it that was sold—but where is Smith and Scott? If they are in Alexandria, as is generally believed, why in the name of the past glorious deeds of the navy are they not captured? Send down a monitor and bombard the town. Take 'em fore and aft—broadside 'em.

And when a gun's crew loses a hand Let some bold marine step out, Jerk off his flannel duster, And haul the gun about.

A SUCCESSFUL CONUNDRUM.—"John has never given you a ring?" said Katie's sister to her one day John was Katie's lover.

"Never," said Katie, with a regretful shake of her head.

"And he never will, until you ask him for it," returned the sister.

"Then I fear I shall never get one, was the reply.

"Of course you never will. John is too stupid to think of such things and as you can never pluck up courage to ask for one, it follows that you will never get one."

This set Katie to thinking, and to what purpose we shall see.

That evening her lover called to see her. He was very proud and very happy, for the beautiful girl by his side had been for several weeks pledged to marry him as soon as the business could be properly done, and John was a grand good fellow, too, notwithstanding his obliviousness to certain polite matters.

"John," said Katie, at length looking up with an innocent smile, "do you know what a conundrum is?"

"Why it's a puzzle—a riddle," answered John.

"Do you think you could ask me one I could not guess?"

"I don't know. I never thought of such things. Could you ask me one?"

"I could try."

"Well, try, Katie."

"Then answer this: Why is the letter D like a ring?"

John puzzled his brain over the problem for a long time, but was finally forced to give it up.

"I don't know, Katie. Why is it?"

"Because," replied the maiden, with a very soft blush creeping up to her temples, "we cannot be wed without it."

In less than a week from that day Katie had her engagement ring.

You can't convince a Vermont woman that there won't be a death in the family if she dreams of seeing a hen walking a picket fence.

PROSPECTUS RAILROAD TIME TABLE



THE REPUBLIC.

THE REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, THE REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and the people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

THE REPUBLIC holds that as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends THE REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

TERMS.

THE REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at \$2 per year, or six copies for \$16. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letters.

Address, REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, Washington D. C.

Christian Advocate.

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. J. B. BOBBITT, - - - Editor & Publisher.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE STATE.

—DEVOTED TO—

Religion, Literature, Science, Art, News, and General Intelligence.

THE ORGAN

—OF THE—

N. C. Conference

—OF THE—

M. E. Church South

It has its support, and the continued aid of its Ministers, (all of whom are agents) towards increasing its circulation. We offer no premiums. The Advocate stands upon its intrinsic merits. While it is Methodist in doctrine, it will contain news from all churches, so as to make it a welcome visitor to the intelligent readers of all denominations. Its wide and increasing circulation makes it a

MOST EXCELLENT ADVERTISING

MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS MEN

GENERALLY.

Terms, \$2.00 per Annum, in advance.

\$1.25 For Six Months.

The cheapest paper in the State.

For our readers and the traveling public we have made out in convenient form the following time table, which, if we can induce Railroad officials to keep posted, we will keep corrected and standing; and as long as it stands our readers may rely upon it as an exact and infallible authority.

Table with columns for station names (Wilmington, Weldon, Goldsboro) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Tarboro Train with columns for station names (Rocky Mount, Monday, Wednesday, Friday) and arrival times.

Table for Richmond & Danville Railroad with columns for station names (Greensboro, Richmond) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Richmond & Danville Railroad (North Carolina Division) with columns for station names (Charlotte, Goldsboro, Raleigh) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Raleigh & Gaston Railroad with columns for station names (Raleigh, Weldon) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line with columns for station names (Raleigh, Sanford) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Petersburg Railroad with columns for station names (Weldon, Petersburg) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad with columns for station names (Weldon, Portsmouth) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Western South Carolina Railroad with columns for station names (Salisbury, Old Fort) and departure/arrival times.

Table for Western Railroad with columns for station names (Fayetteville, Sanford, Egypt) and departure/arrival times.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY. WILMINGTON, N. C. May 14, 1873.

Table for SCHEDULE PASSENGER TRAINS with columns for station names (Wilmington, Wadesboro) and departure/arrival times.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 30th, 1873.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1873, trains on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Road will run daily. (Sunday excepted.) as follows: Mail Train leaves Raleigh, 2.35 P. M. Arrives at Sanford, 6.15 A. M. Mail Train leaves Sanford, 6.30 A. M. Arrives at Raleigh, 9.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North. And at Sanford with the Western Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad. A. B. ANDREWS, Superintendent.