

THE  
EDUCATOR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

WADDELL & SMITH Editors and Publishers.

Our friends will see that our terms are CASH. We hope they will govern themselves accordingly.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE EDUCATOR.

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday in Fayetteville N. C.

THE EDUCATOR, a journal of moral and intellectual advancement, will be especially devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; and will be the untiring advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ.

While not strictly a party paper, THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the Republican principles and policy, believing them to be necessary to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Religion, Literature, Agriculture and News will be made special features of THE EDUCATOR.

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WADDELL & SMITH, Editors and Publishers.  
Fayetteville N. C.

Our Boys.

A boy with good manners will be a polite and courteous man. A boy that is rude, and has no respect for himself, or any one else will undoubtedly become a reckless and bad man. "Raise up your children in the way they should go, and when they get old they will not depart from it." Who can dispute the truth of this? Then how grieved we must be when we look at the conduct of the boys of this day! Should they become such men as they are boys, it would be better they never live to see manhood.

But is there no remedy? We think there is, yes there is more than one remedy, and some one should be looked to. We think parents should control their own children, and look to their future welfare. To do this they must cause them to have proper love and respect for their parents, their brothers and sisters, and obey all in authority over them. We think when small boys have no parents or guardians, they should be looked after, sent to the asylum, bound out to trades or treated according to law.

Boys coming up without parental protection are in danger of all kinds of vice. They are getting no education, no trades nor anything that is good. We can say but little less for boys whose parents pay so little attention to them as to allow them to smoke cigars, swear, go to church at night by themselves, and have their own way in almost everything. Such parents should remember that the Bible tells us "Spare not the rod, and spoil the child."

The greatest cigar smokers, profane swearers of this day are boys from ten to twenty-one years of age, and they are very numerous. These are fast fitting themselves for the State prison or the common jail. Now we think parents should not allow their boys (nor girls) to use tobacco, drink liquor, swear, nor should they allow them to idle their time upon the streets or at home, neither should their small boys be allowed such privileges as making their own associates, and going to any place of amusement at their own suggestion and under their own protection.

Election News.

We gather the following as the result of the elections held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., as far as could be obtained up to the time of going to press. While large Democratic gains are reported in many cases, the returns are of too meagre a character to form an opinion upon the state of the parties in the next House of Representatives, although it is conceded that the Republican majority will be considerably reduced.

ALABAMA.—Democrats elected five members of Congress, being a gain of 2.

DELAWARE.—Full Democratic delegation elected.

GEORGIA.—Election very quiet.—State conceded Democratic. A. H. Stephens elected almost without opposition.

FLORIDA.—Returns scattering. Finly Democrat, reported elected in 1st district.

ILLINOIS.—Small Conservative gains reported; nothing definite, however, heard. Supposed that usual Republican delegation elected.

NEW YORK.—The Democrats carry the city of New York by about 42,000 majority which is a considerable falling off. The Tribune claims that the Democrats have elected two thirds of the Congressional delegation. It will require returns from the rural districts to decide the Governor's election.

LOUISIANA.—Voted on the 2nd inst., The Democrats claim the election of five Congressmen. Returns not fully in.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Returns indicate that the State is close. The city of Philadelphia has gone Republican. Republicans claim 15,000 majority in the State.

RHODE ISLAND.—Both Congressional Districts gone Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Result for Governor reported in doubt. Large Conservative gains claimed.

TENNESSEE.—Vote much reduced since election in August. Estimated Democratic majority in State 25,000. Both branches of Legislature Democratic.

VERMONT.—Usual Republican majority reported.

VIRGINIA.—Walker elected to Congress in the Richmond District. Vote in the Norfolk District close between Goode and Platt. State conceded Democratic by heavy vote.

WISCONSIN.—Republicans elected five members of Congress. Result in others doubtful.

MISSOURI.—No returns of a reliable character.

MICHIGAN.—Democratic gains reported, but nothing of a definite character.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Butler defeated for Congress and Gaston elected Governor by a plurality vote.

NEW JERSEY.—Slight Democratic gains.—Era.

NEWSPAPERS AND CITIES.—The Louisville Courier-Journal remarks: "It is the opinion of a celebrated observer that the population of a city may be doubled within ten years by means of one distinguished, well-conducted and widely-circulated newspaper." There is a good deal of truth in this. If the paper is well conducted and widely circulated it attracts attention to the place. Strangers first visit it out of curiosity and then in the interests of business. Enterprise is stimulated, and constantly there are new accessions to the population. The outside world judge of a place or thing by its literature. If a town has a feebly-conducted and poorly circulated newspaper, you may rest assured that there is a good deal of stagnation there; and where stagnation is, busy, bustling humanity will not intrude. The place is left to itself, and it grows dilapidated with age. Sharp, vigorous, enterprising journalism has done as much as anything to make New York the great city it is.

After several years of reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the three most difficult things in life are—1st. carryin' an arm-full of live eels up a steep hill without spillin' an eel; 2d. Actin as a referee at a dog fight without getting mad; 3d. Editin' a newspaper.

Send us your address, and \$2.00 for the EDUCATOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The True Education.

BY R. HARRIS.

IV.

A thorough training in mechanical pursuits does not prevent any one from aspiring to a higher profession.

The Minister, the Lawyer, the Physician or the Merchant is none the worse for being a good farmer, mechanic or manufacturer.

He may lose his business or his capital, but his mechanical education is never lost.

It is to be hoped that better opportunities for industrial education may be afforded hereafter than are to be had at present.

This can be accomplished by an increase in the number of factories and workshops.

See to it, parents, that your children are trained to some useful employment, by which health and happiness may be secured and retained.

Let it not be forgotten that in order to become good mechanics, farmers, or business men of any class, the culture of the mind is absolutely necessary, for no trade or business can be thoroughly mastered or successfully followed without it.

The commonest laborer does his work better when directed by an intelligent mind, and he can generally secure more employment and better wages than his more ignorant associates. Even a small investment in mental culture pays a large interest in this way. The man who can read, write and cipher would not barter these acquisitions for any amount of money, so invaluable are these esteemed by all.

With the facilities for mental and moral culture which are now extended to all classes in this community it is criminal on the part of parents or guardians to neglect the education of the youth.

It is hoped and expected that even greater privileges will yet be afforded in this direction, but as "Youth is the season for improvement" children should not be allowed to grow up in ignorance while waiting for better times.

The parent who fails to provide food and clothing for his offspring is considered as worse than a heathen, but is he not equally guilty who neglects the education of the immortal mind?

The Legislature of the State of New York has recently passed a law compelling parents to school their children at least fourteen weeks in every year, between the ages of eight and fourteen years. We hope the time will come when this will be done in every State.

The habits of punctuality, regularity, order, obedience and self control which are formed in the school are of inestimable value to every individual, in the affairs of life.

If a child is put to a trade too soon, he is apt to become stunted or dwarfed in mind and body. From the ages of 6 or 7 to 12 or 14 is the time usually allotted for children to attend school, and during this period is laid the foundation for the success or failure in life which is afterward attained. If the seeds of knowledge and virtue are sown in this virgin soil we may expect a harvest of good fruits, but if the mind is neglected in this forming period, vice and immorality is the natural sequence, for,

"This Education forms the common mind,  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

In conclusion, we urge upon you, parents, the duty you owe to your God, and your country, to educate your children, mentally, morally and physically, that they may become an honor to you, to themselves and to their country, a blessing to you in your old age, your support and comfort in your declining years, and when your heads are laid low in the bosom of mother earth, your children will rise up and call you blessed.

For the EDUCATOR.

DUDLEY, N. C., Oct. 26th 1874.

Messrs. Editors.—As I have had the pleasure of visiting several counties in the east recently, and I thought that it might be of interest to your many readers to inform you how our people

pleasure living. Some of them are doing very well indeed, except in education very little is being done in that direction. I traveled through the upper part of Sampson Co. a few days ago and had the pleasure of visiting one colored school, taught by Miss Annie Pettifoot, of Fayetteville N. C. I was informed that there was another colored school in the upper part of the same county. Miss Annie Pettifoot has a very fine looking set of pupils, which are learning very fast. We need more teachers and more schools, and we must have them. I also visited some of our colored farmers in the above named county, and found them doing as well as could be expected on rented land. Their crops of corn and cotton are looking well. Our race is doing well, when we consider the past.

Wayne county, I visited this grand old county, and find everything looking prosperous, farmers both white and colored are rejoicing at the prices that they have received for cotton and other produce. In this county the colored people are doing very well, yet not as well as they could do. They have in this county this year, nine or ten schools supported by the State and all the Teachers are colored. Dudley is a very nice small village on the W. and W. R. R., and mostly inhabited and owned by colored people. At this place there are three Churches, one white and two colored one A. M. E. Z. Church, and one Congregationalist. Deacon R. H. Simmons is the Pastor of the Methodist Church here, his church is increasing in membership very fast. He and his congregation are at work on their new church. Rev. Mr. Tucker is the Pastor of the Congregationalist church, a young man from Howard University, Washington, D. C. He is having great success as a young Minister here. Duplin county, I have also visited some of our people in this county, and find some of them doing well, crops are very good in this county. There are very little being done in the way of education in this county. Lenoir county, I traveled through this county and found the people in good spirit, their crops are so good this year that it makes them glad. Kinston, N. C., is a beautiful town on the Neuse River. Our people have four churches in Kinston. I had the pleasure of visiting a Camp-meeting at Kinston, conducted by Elder Abraham Allison, the Elder in charge of Zion at this place. The congregation was entertained throughout the Sabbath day by Deacon R. H. Simmons, Deacon S. B. Hunter and Bell. Many inquiries was at the Altar for prayer.

Johnson county, I traveled through this county and I am very much pleased to see the cotton and corn looking so well. I did not visit any of the schools in this county but was informed that our people have some very good schools.

Wake county, I visited the city of Raleigh during Fair week and found every body in a great rush of business; schools are numerous, and buildings are going up rapidly.

You will hear from me again.

TRAVELER.

Beefsteak.

A method of broiling equal in every respect to the gridiron, excepting that it lacks the smoky taste, is this. Set your spider on the stove and let it get smoking hot. Put in no butter or any kind of grease. Have your meat previously prepared by trimming off all pieces of bone, gland, superfluous suet, and tissue that will bind the edge and make it turn up. Lay it very carefully and smoothly in the spider. It will stick fast at first, but as soon as it is browned can be loosened with a knife. Sprinkle a little salt on the upper surface and turn it over. Let the other side brown the same as the first. Have a platter warmed, lay the meat carefully upon it, without besmearing the edges; dress with butter and pepper and send to the table hot. By this process you have a crisp and brown surface, with the juice retained as well as by broiling, and the additional advantage that the inevitable drippings are saved, and can be converted into gravy.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing season that it is time to pause in our daily avocations, and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us, the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman, the land has been free from pestilence, internal order is being maintained, and peace with other Powers has prevailed.

It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and in the cultivation of a kindly feeling toward each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship, on Thursday, the 26th day of November n x, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and praise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of October in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
Secretary of State.

THE JEWELLER OF ASCALON.—Many years ago I heard Rev. Hosea Ballou preach a sermon on the subject of Filial Love, from the text—"Honor thy father and thy mother"—in the course of which he related the following story. Very likely it has been in print. If it has, it will bear printing again:

Dama was the chief jeweller of Ascalon, and eminently distinguished for his exemplary life and many virtues. On a certain occasion a committee of the elders called upon him for the purpose of purchasing precious stones with which to ornament the ephod of the high priest.—Diamonds were the stones they sought, and having thus informed the jeweller, they offered him what they considered a fair price for the gems. Dama told them he could not at that time attend to them, and bade them call again later in the day. The elders did not wish to be thus put off; and, moreover, they suspected this was only a ruse on the part of the jeweller to increase the price of the stones. They persisted in their demand for immediate attention. Diamonds such as only Dama possessed were necessary to complete the ephod, and they offered double, and triple, the price they had at first proposed. But Dama was immovable, and they finally went away greatly disappointed, not to say wrathful.

Later in the day the elders called again, and Dama placed before them the diamonds they desired, and when they had made their selection they tendered to him the higher price which they had last offered.

"No," said the jeweller. "Your first offer was all the stones are worth, and that only will I take."

"Why, then," exclaimed the chief of the elders, in astonishment, "did you not close with that offer this morning?"

"Because," answered Dama, "my father had the key of the chest in which the diamonds were deposited, and he was at that time asleep. He is aged and infirm, and his short bout of sleep was of more worth to him than was your increased offer of price to me. My father has not so many comforts that I can knowingly deprive him of a single one of them."

The High Priest, when he had heard the story, came to the jeweller's house, and laid his hand upon Dama's head, and said: "Blessed be thou by Him who hath said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother;' and in the time to come may thy children honor thee as thou hast honored the author of thy being."—Ledger.

Carrier Pigeons.

One of the most curious incidents connected with modern journalism, says *Land and Water*, is the regular employment of carrier pigeons in collecting intelligence for the daily and weekly newspaper. In the competitive exertions to procure the latest intelligence, it has been found that for short distances newspaper reports can be sent readier, cheaper, and quicker by press carrier pigeons, flying a mile per minute, than by the postal telegraph. Those aerial postmen are entrusted the resident correspondent in various places, ready to be dispatched any moment, while important events are transpiring.

It is now no uncommon thing to see reporters at police courts, inquests, public meetings, etc., dispatch folio after folio of "copy" by press carrier pigeons tossed through the nearest window, or thrown out of a train or steamer going at full speed. The attachment of these birds to the place of their birth, and the ability to find their homes from marvelous distances, are, of course, their distinguishing characteristics. A "columbird," or home, is established at the various newspaper offices, and whenever a bird arrives with a message, the act of the pigeon entering its cot sets a bell ringing in the editor's room, the bell machinery continuing in motion until attended to.

Carrier pigeons, though as a rule only used for short distances, in competition with the electric telegraph, can be specially trained to distances of 500 miles, and frequently fly to England from Dublin, Brussels, Paris, Lisbon, and even Rome. The utilization of the instincts of birds for press purposes is being carried even further than this. An ocean humming bird of great docility, intelligence, and spirit has been found in Iceland; and it flies at a meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home, over sea and land from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds, a short time since, brought dispatches from Paris to a lonely spot, congenial to nature, in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in 1 1/4 hours.

Press carrier pigeons took the dispatches on to the city, the whole distance from Paris to London, by actual parcel mode of conveyance, being done within 1 1/4 hours.

The New York Sun was the first newspaper, we believe, to employ the aid of carrier pigeons for the rapid transmission of news. Thirty years ago, before the electric telegraph had a large pigeonry upon the roof of its building, just over its editorial rooms corner of Nassau and Fulton streets New York city, where many carrier pigeons, of the best procurable breeds were maintained. In those days the public were surprised by the appearance of important news, brought by the birds, in advance of the ordinary mails. The advent of the telegraph superseded the Sun pigeons, and the department was sold out.

At the present time the telegraph business here is in the hands of competing private companies, who take especial pains to transmit the news dispatches of the press with the greatest promptitude, and at very low rates. But when the telegraphs pass into the hands of the Government, as in Great Britain, the press will no longer have the advantages of this promptness and economy. Lazy officials will then govern the sending of telegrams on the red tape system, and our newspapers will doubtless find an advantage in using pigeons as they are now doing in England.—Scientific American.

THE EMPEROR'S HEART.—When Napoleon the Great died at St. Helena, an English physician took charge of his heart, depositing it in a silver basin filled with water. Two tapers burned near it, but the custodian felt nervously anxious while watching it through the night, and did not sleep. In the silence of midnight he heard a rustling sound, then a plunge into the water, and rebound on the floor all occurring with the quickness of thought. He sprang from his bed to see an enormous rat dragging the precious relic to his hole! A moment more and the heart which had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been more degraded than the dust of imperial Caesar.