

**THE EDUCATOR.**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874.

WADDELL & SMITH Editors and Publishers.

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

**To Correspondents.**

Communications to us must be accompanied by responsible names, or the same will not be published.

**PROSPECTUS**

**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.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
 One year in advance, --- \$2 00  
 Six months in advance, --- 1 00  
 Three months in advance --- .50  
 WADDELL & SMITH, Editors and Publishers.  
 Fayetteville N. C.

**Colored Printers.**

Much has been said and done in this community about "Colored Printers," caused by the three young colored men of this town who have learned the "craft." These young men are: W. C. Smith and C. D. Waddell, (present editors of EDUCATOR,) and Jas. W. Murchison. We are fair specimen of the fitness of colored youths learning the business.

Though nothing has been said of it by the press of the State, to encourage these youths and others of color in such enterprises, the office of the Statesman, was, the latter part of 1873 thrown in the hands of one of these young men, who had been in the office less than three months, and was managed by him till its suspension. Readers of said paper need only ask themselves concerning its looks. We claim that it was respectfully printed, and that several weeks nothing was done in the office by a white man.

This was conclusive evidence for us, that we could print a paper. Though we had to contend with great difficulties, meeting discouragement on nearly every side, from every printer in town, being sneered at by them, and all refusing to work with us who had any interest here, and was to any extent influenced by the "silly nigger haters."

A little strange to say though, several of these white printers have applied to us for employment, and we of course, have at times taken them in. We feel safe in saying that we have made the most rapid progress of any printers in N. C. Having far superior education to three-fourths of the white printers of this town, all we need is a fair opportunity, to make far superior printers. For if an educated man makes a better farmer, machanic, and even wood-chopper, than an illiterate man, why will not an educated man make a better printer?

We are the first and only colored printers in the State; and having started a journal of our own, we anticipate great good being accomplished by our office. All colored men, and enterprising men of all colors cannot fail to appreciate our enterprise; for a lesson is learned in N. C.—Colored men can be printers.—And we will teach others to be printers, and enable others still to be authors. A channel of communication is now open to colored men (and ladies too, for some of them are fond of writing and write well,) which was never open in N. C. before.

But why all this talk about colored printers? Why can't white men work in a printing office with colored men? Every other trade followed in the State both races work together; why is this such a peculiar trade that both races can't work together? That is not the trouble it is very clear; thank God its over with us; if we don't work together, one race may know as much of the trade as the other.

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—We copy the following notice of our old friend and College mate, O. Hunter Jr., of Raleigh N. C. from the Gardner (Mass.) News.

O. Hunter, Jr., from Shaw University, N. C., addressed a goodly number of our citizens at the vestry of the Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, on the present aspect of the colored race in the South. We hear very much hear at the North of the general turmoil and confusion so prevalent among both whites and blacks in the extreme South, but we do not often have the pleasure of listening to so fair and impartial a presentation of facts as was given by this young man. He was born a slave and brought up in ignorance essayed to learn his letters, and in these months of study, interrupted by months of manual labor, he has proved that a man, even a black man, can make something of himself if he is in earnest about it and improve the advantages that are so free and common in these days of cheap books and papers. The audience was attentive and wish must often have come up that the youth, and especially the boys, might take fresh courage and impulse to improve the advantage so abundant on every hand for their elevation and education.

**Was it the Third Term?**

The Cæsarian press, which has been so busily alleging that General Grant not only designed to force himself upon the people or the Republican party as a candidate for the Presidency another term, but that he had the power to do so, will find some difficulty in explaining to the country what has so suddenly become of all that very dangerous power. Will it insist that he feared to use it to carry out the design which they imparted to him, and chose rather to see his party so weakened by a defeat in this "off year" as to greatly reduce his alleged power in the future? This will not do. Neither will it answer the purpose to attribute the reverses of the party to the discussion of the "third term" principle. The few leading Republicans whom it succeeded in dragging into making declarations against the principle—notably Governor Dix and Hon. Ellis H. Roberts—were quite as badly beaten as those who remained silent, while upon the other hand the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, who was boldly and unsparingly denounced by this same press for declaring that he could see nothing objectionable in a "third term *per se*," was re-elected almost without opposition. The facts of which these are illustrations fully demonstrate that the "third-term discussion" had very little to do with the recent political overturning.

The causes of dissatisfaction as we have foreshadowed can be found elsewhere. History teaches us that financial revolutions in this Republic which resulted in "hard times" have always been followed by political revolutions. The Republican party had no right to expect that it should escape such a sequel to the panic of 1873. Perhaps if its leaders in Congress had followed the recommendations of General Grant, by appropriating money for internal improvements and the prosecution of the public works, thereby giving employment to many thousands of laborers and encouraging manufacturers by example to do the same, the discontent which gave birth to the revolution would not have arisen. We admonished Republican leaders in the House at the time, that a paralysis of the industries of the nation would inevitably produce dissatisfaction among the people. General Butler also proclaimed his disbelief that the country was so poverty stricken as to be obliged to "pinch here and starve there," close up our factories and workshops in many places, and run others on short time, thereby producing privation and want among operatives, instead of adding to the wealth of the country by providing them with labor. But our great leaders, Messrs. Dawes, Garfield and Foster, insisted upon cutting down the appropriations to the extent of twenty millions, the enormous sum of fifty cents per capita of our population per annum. This involved a stoppage of many of our public works and a large reduction of the Government force, just at the very moment when the employees were least prepared to submit to it. The economy thus indicted became infectious. Manufacturers followed suit and reduced the number of their employees. Hard times stared everybody in the face. Congress, at the clamor of a mendacious press, spent its time in the investigation of those engaged in public improvements, instead of laboring to provide means for the employment of those who were threatened with starvation. The money panic turned into a bread panic, and the bread panic has now developed into revolution. This is the way in which history repeats itself.

Public men who learn nothing from the history of the past are unworthy the name of statesmen. As the panic of 1837 produced the revolution of 1840, and that of 1857 was followed by the overthrow of Buchanan and the Southern oligarchy in 1867, so now the unheeded cry for labor, cheap transportation and cheap bread has been visited upon the heads of the Forty-third Congress. That body convened with a two-thirds Republican majority in the House. These Representatives were fresh from the people, whom they

had promised all sorts of financial relief. They had each a plan for bringing something out of nothing. They were all introduced and referred and discussed, and the members then went home to consult with their constituents and spend the holidays. They returned again fresh from the people, and said they had promised to give them plenty of money—paper money and cheap transportation. "They talked and they talked, and they talked"—and did nothing else upon either point but talk. Then they passed the appropriations, and went home to see to their re-elections.

We thought at the time that they shirked many of their responsibilities, and said so frankly. The people do not like cowards. As we read the results of these elections they are a rebuke to the representatives of the people for their shortcomings. It is the Forty-third Congress which has been passing in review before the people. It is not the President at all. The people do not condemn their representatives for the faults of the President, or the latter for the Congressional omissions of duty. But in this instance, as the President and the Representatives differed upon the vital questions at issue—those of finance and appropriations for public improvements—or in other words labor and bread, and the representatives have been condemned, it is fair to conclude that the recommendations of the President are approved by the people.—*Washington Republican.*

**The Truth in a Nutshell.**

Gen. James Longstreet, who was among the truest friends and bravest generals of the late Southern Confederacy while it was battling for existence, has lately made a speech upon the situation in Louisiana, from which we extract the following:

"Men can't all think alike, and the trouble with the Southern people always has been that they won't tolerate any difference of opinion. If God Almighty had intended all men to think just alike, He might as well have made but one man. I have decided and acted as I thought duty required, and other men are at liberty to do the same. My opinion is that the only true solution for Southern troubles is for people to accept cordially and in good faith all the results of the war, including the reconstruction measures, the acts of Congress, negro suffrage, &c., and live up to them like men. If they would do this, and encourage Northern immigration, and treat all men fairly, whites and blacks, the troubles would soon be over, and in less than five years the South would be in the enjoyment of greater prosperity than ever before."

In these few words we have the path of the whole controversy and the cause of the troubles that have arisen in the South since the war.—They are the words of a man who knows whereof he speaks, and who has the best interests of the Southern people at heart. They establish two facts beyond controversy, and out of these facts all the difficulty arises. The first is that a large portion of the white population of the South lately in rebellion do not "accept cordially and in good faith the results of the war," and the second is that they "won't tolerate any difference of opinion." Together, they afford full and ample explanation of the political disturbances that we are so often called upon to chronicle, and of the "outrages," that accompany them. It would be a work of supererogation to prove specific acts of persecution and violence against a people who will not tolerate differences of opinion, and in the case of the Southern people we know that this has been their characteristic for a generation past. For twenty years before the war no man could openly express his opinions on slavery in the Southern States, unless they were favorable to the institution, without fear of personal violence.—The simple question, then for the North to decide is whether the "result of the war," including the constitutional amendments which confer the right of suffrage on the freed man, shall be accepted by the South, or whether they shall be rejected and trampled under foot. Every victory for the Democratic party is an encouragement to these unconstructed rebels to reject the results of the war and defy the General Government.—*N. Y. Republic.*

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[For the Educator.]  
 Egypt, N. C. Nov. 19th 1874.  
 Messrs. Waddell & Smith, Editors EDUCATOR.—Gentlemen, allow me a small space in the columns of your valuable little medium to say a word to all the members and friends of Zion and christianity as to how we are getting along this year under the Pastoral care of Deacon A. B. Smyer. We are all, white and colored, Saint and sinner pleased with him, both as a Teacher and Preacher, and above all, as an amiable christian gentleman. The whites come out to our churches, and are delighted with his manner and style of preaching. Sinners have been awakened, mourners converted to God, back-sliders reclaimed, the church greatly revived, and everything now looks bright, a good new church at Sanford is nearly ready for service, a good Framed Orb at Egypt 30x50 has been built, and he (the Parson) has managed to raise the means to pay for it nearly out side of our purses!! 52 have been added to the church this year, Sunday Schools organized and set to work. We are advancing Heavenward here.  
 Respectfully,  
 ROBERT S. REVES.

How TO SUCCEED.—If your seat is too hard to sit upon, stand up. If a rock rises up before you, roll it away or climb over it. If you want money, earn it. If you wish for confidence, prove yourself worthy of it. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse, but the skin is worthy something. Do not be content with doing what another has done—surpass it. Deserve success, and it will come. The baby was not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket or go down like a bullet fired from a gun; slowly but surely it makes its round, and never tires. It is as easy to be a leader as a wheel horse. If the job be long, the pay will be greater; if the task be hard, the more competent you must be to do it.

An Irishman found a government blanket recently, and rolling it up put it under his arm and walked off, saying, "yis, that's moine—U for Patrick, and S for McCarty. Be me soul, but this learnin' is a foine thing, as me fayer would say: for if I had'n an eddecation I wouldn't have been afther findin' me blanket."

A young man has been arrested in New York for sleeping in a standing position. He would stand on the street for hours at a stretch, with his eyes closed, and not move a muscle. It is hereditary. His father was a policeman.

**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 Tuesday, the 26th day of November next, 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.

**RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

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 us 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.

**Wilmington & Weldon Railroad**

Leave Wilmington	8.15 A M
Leave Wilmington	4.40 P M
Leave Weldon	9.15 A M
Leave Weldon	7.10 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro	12.11 P M & 3.00 A M

**Tarboro Train**

Leaves Rocky Mount daily upon arrival of morning train, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday upon arrival of night train from Wilmington.

**Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.**

Leave Wilmington	3.25 A M
Leave Wilmington	5.45 P M
Leave Augusta	6.35 A M
Leave Augusta	5.50 P M

**Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.**  
 EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 A M
Leave Lilesville	7.40 A M

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte	8.00 A M
Leave Buffalo	1.07 P M

**Richmond & Danville Railroad.**

Leave Greensboro	2.00 A M
Leave Greensboro	11.10 A M
Leave Richmond	12.45 P M
Leave Richmond	9.30 P M

**Richmond & Danville Railroad.**  
 (NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

Leave Charlotte	7.10 P M
Leave Raleigh	8.05 A M
Leave Goldsboro	4.00 P M
Arrive at Raleigh	7.45 P M

**Salem Branch.**

Leave Greensboro	3.40 P M
Arrive at Kernersville	1.10 P M
Leave Kernersville	9.00 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	10.30 A M

**Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.**

Leave Raleigh	9.35 A M
Leave Raleigh	6.00 P M
Leave Weldon	9.15 A M
Leave Weldon	9.15 P M

**Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line.**

Leave Raleigh	3.15 P M
Leave Sandfort	6.30 A M

**Petersburg Railroad.**

Leave Weldon	7.40 A M
Leave Weldon	3.25 P M
Leave Petersburg	5.40 A M
Leave Petersburg	2.50 P M

**Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.**

Leave Weldon	7.15 P M
Leave Portsmouth	5.45 A M

These trains connect on Monday, Wednesday and Friday with steamers on Blackwater for Edenton and Plymouth.

**Western North Carolina Railroad.**

Leave Salisbury	5.00 A M
Leave Old Fort	7.15 A M

**Western Railroad.**

Leave Fayetteville	4.30 A M
Leave Fayetteville	7.00 A M
Leave Sanford	6.30 P M
Leave Egypt	11.30 A M

**SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.**

OFFICE S. & R. R. Co., PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1871.

On and after this date, the trains will leave Portsmouth (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Mail train daily at	6 a m
Through freight train daily at	1:30 p m
Way Freight Trains Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	8:00 a m

**ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.**

Mail train daily at	6:45 p m
Through Freight train daily at	4:39 p m
Way Freight Train Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	1:30 p m

Mail Trains stop at all stations for passengers. Through Freight Trains stop at Bower's Hill, Suffolk, Buckhorn, Franklin, Boykin's and Seaboard for passengers and freight.

Mail train connects at Weldon with the trains of the Wilmington and Weldon; Raleigh and Gaston railroads. And on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Franklin, with steamers for Edenton, Plymouth, and Landings on Blackwater and Chowan rivers.  
 E. G. GHIO,  
 Supt. of Transportation