

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Communications to us must be accompanied by responsible names, or the same will not be published.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

**Enterprising Men.**

Nothing more rapidly advances the population, or increases the value of the property of a town than enterprising men. A man must have energy to be successful. Capital is not always necessary; the great essentials to make enterprise a success are, a knowledge of the enterprise, courage with a determination to succeed and encouragement from the public. With the above, one can carry out an enterprise successfully. Without it, there is doubt. Toward all useful enterprises let every one be sure that he does his part.—All in his power for, and nothing against. Some people are disposed to discourage enterprises, and place sometimes lose thousands by the discouragement and fall of a little one-horse wheel-wright, blacksmith or carpenter shop.

One may start with an anvil and a few hammers, and very soon bring this little shop to a large establishment employing scores of workmen and benefitting his community thousands of dollars. A young man undertaking an enterprise, there by merits the esteem and encouragement of his community; nothing should be thrown in his way, for, some are very timid. We must have enterprising men to make the South what it should be.

Do any of our readers remember the rise of Mr. Hale? A good type of an honest enterprising man. We are told that he was once a poor apprentice boy in a printing office of this town. After learning his trade, having great energy, he bargained for the office in which he worked, succeeded in paying for it, and then run an office of his own. Can any one make any estimate of the value this man has been to his country? Are there not more such poor boys in this town? Then give them all the encouragement you can. They are in printing offices, carpenterships and on the streets. Let them have all the opportunities and encouragement necessary to make them honest enterprising men.

The *Aldine* for March (No. 15 of the current series) is at hand, quite as heavily freighted with good things as usual (which is saying much), and with some peculiarities demanding special attention. Artistically, it has many features of the first excellence. The first engraving is "The New Doll,"—admirably well done, but one of those things which seem like a waste of fine labor, until one knows that it is a portrait of the daughter of the French writer, Edmond About by John S. Davis: knowing which, the pictures assume a marked interest. "Evening, Pigeon Cove, Mass.," by Kruseman van Elten, is a full-page picture, with good feeling—and execution. Two charming smaller pictures follow—"The Modern Adam and Eve," and "The Fisherman's Daughters," both telling their stories to perfection. Then we have another pair of companion-pictures, "Confession," and "The Stillness of Death both worth a world of study for their true conception and faithful execution. Then follow "Happy Hours of Childhood," scarcely equal to the high *Aldine* average; and another full-page picture by Mr. Davis, "Dews of Evening," which may be set down as one of the most graceful things in drawing, and one of the most splendid successes in wood engraving, anywhere published within a long period. Three excellent views of Hereford Cathedral (west of England) conclude the art-contents of the number: a list of true opulence in illustration, and one appealing to all tastes in its singular variety.

Literally, the number is a trifle less various, but no whit less meritorious; this number, like the two preceding, proving both determination and ability to make *The Aldine* a high-class magazine as well as a rich art-repository. It is especially rich in poetry—all the specimens fine, and one notably so. "Love and Skating," by F. A. Blaisdell, somewhat long, tells a seasonable story very prettily. "Imprisoned," by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, is in that writer's best vein, but far too sad for any pleasant reading. "Sorrowful Work," by Kenton Murray, is of the Bret Harte and John Hay order, and worthy of those masters. But the gem of the number, poetically, is "A Spur to Pegasus," by Bertha Wythe, a name new to the literary world, but scarcely destined to remain so. This being taken as a test of power. It reads like an emanation from George Herbert or some other sweet English classic, and yet is instinct with the spirit of to-day. For its noble philosophy of heroism, it should go round the world. In prose, *The Aldine* has a somewhat long, but very well-managed translation, "The Flute-Tortures of Raphael Mengs," by A. B. Neilson; "Harry's Waif," a second story from the fresh and playful pen, with a dash of sadness beneath, of that new Norse writer, Einu Sijjerne Jarlsen, which gave us the "Second Lorlei" in the January number; "David Garrick," an interesting but discursive and badly grouped sketch of the great player, by Joseph Watson; an exciting continuation of the serial, "Lost Lillian Bracy," which apparently draws near to its end; papers (in the various editorial departments) on Hereford Cathedral, the Wagner Fever! Wood-Engraving, Late Books, etc.

We have an imitation that with the coming number, *The Aldine* intends to step to the front in the interests of the Centennial, by commencing the publication of a revolutionary story of rare power and with many startling revelations, claiming to have been kept back for the past forty years, after coming from the lips of the actors in that wondrous drama,—as also by supplying illustrations of the great events of the conflict, in the first style of *Aldine* art. If this proves true, there is no hazard in saying that *The Aldine* will therein be opening a mine of increased popularity and prosperity, not easily measured or calculated, as materials for few new revolutionary stories can possibly exist, and who will enter the list against this publication, in illustrating the leading occurrences of that unforgotten "hundred years ago?"

The *Aldine* Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union

in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6 each, entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The *Aldine* Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

**Tendencies of Democratic Rule.**

Much of the difficulty that occurs in the south is occasioned by the unscrupulous disregard of the Democracy for the rights of the people. Wherever they have obtained control of the legislatures of the southern states, they have at once conspired together, by the foulest means, to oppress those localities where Republicans have undoubted majorities. All remember the troubles in Virginia, owing to the usurpations of the legislature in the government of the city of Petersburg, and the action of Gov. Kemper is fresh in the recollection of the political reader. Thus have they legislated in Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas. No sooner do they gain the ascendency than they use their power to crush out popular government.

It is a part of the same plan that impels the legislature of North Carolina to interfere with the government of the cities of New Bern and Wilmington. The legislature that was elected in 1870 commenced the nefarious work, by rearranging the senatorial districts, so that the Republican vote would not carry its full strength. And so they encroach, step by step, until they have divided the county of New Hanover, with the avowed purpose of making a new Democratic county.

The most outrageous legislation, however, that the democrats have yet been guilty of, is that amending the charter of Wilmington, virtually disfranchising a large Republican majority, proposing to give twenty-two hundred Republican only one-third share in the management of the city government, while three hundred and seventy-five Democratic voters are given the power to control the affairs of the principal town in North Carolina. Mr. Waddell, a Democratic Member of Congress, justifies this outrage openly, in a letter to the Washington Republican, not only not being ashamed, but seeming to glory in the consummation of the treacherous plot.

Notwithstanding these usurpations, all of which are known and fully understood by the President of the United States, southern Democrats, and their northern dough-face allies, raise a great clamor if anything is done to counteract these evil designs; and such is the willful ignorance, and the systematic misrepresentation of certain northern newspapers, that even northern Republicans are deceived, and consider that the southern people are oppressed by the general government.

Do the northern people ever consider how lenient the federal administration has been, and how ungrateful southern secessionists are for this lenity? It is enough to call attention to the fact that the next Congress will contain no less than eighty-three ex-Confederate officers and soldiers. The utmost liberality has been shown to the defeated rebels; but it is their deliberate purpose, having secured control of many of the southern legislatures, to carry out the same plan in the Congress of the United States. It is unreasonable to suppose that, of these eighty-three ex-Confederates, in the next Congress, any considerable number will be in favor of the enforcement of the amendments to the constitution, if they are indeed in favor of the preservation of the American Union.—They only seek the power in the national legislature that they have already obtained in the state legislatures; when they will usurp and destroy, by corrupt legislation, the legitimate power of the people throughout the southern country.

The only hope of the country is in the firmness of the President, who alone stands between the usur-

pers and the rights of the people. Unless northern Republicans realize the situation, and apply the remedy the country will be in the greatest danger.—*N. N. State.*

**Debate on the Glenn Resolutions.**

On Thursday the 18th inst. in the General Assembly, the Glenn-Resolutions were considered, as the special order. They are as follows:

Whereas the Republican party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overriding the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfect equality; and whereas we believe that the result of this legislation will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina; and whereas it is a duty which every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes his country, his race and his family to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican party to perpetuate its power by the utter destruction of the whole of the South: therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do appeal to every man within the borders of our State to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people. And especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race, who have heretofore adhered to the republican party, to sever their connection with the same for the reason that in this hour of extreme peril to our manhood all mere questions of party should be forever sunk in the great issue for the protection of our morals, our social rights and our race.

MR. BARNETT, of Person, said: MR. SPEAKER: It is with embarrassment that I attempt to speak up on the resolutions offered by my friend from Yadkin, because, he says, being moved by conscience alone he offers these resolutions. Admit, sir, that conscience alone is his guide; to my mind it is a wonderfully elastic conscience. The same conscience had the Civil Rights bill to deal with during the campaign of last summer, and my friend tells us he repudiated the measure then, and denounced it from every stump in Yadkin county. That is no doubt true, not only of the representative from Yadkin but of every other native white republican in the field during the last canvass.

And further, sir, the position of the Civil Rights bill then was identical with its present position—suspended between the two houses of Congress, and much more offensive than now.—The most objectionable feature has been removed from this bill namely, the school-clause, churches and cemeteries. Then, sir, is it not strange that this great light should have fallen so suddenly upon the vision of my young friend from Yadkin? He tells us he was a republican then—That he is a republican now. Strange republicanism when we consider that not a single plank in the republican platform has been removed; that the same principles that have always actuated that party, govern it still. And now at this late day, when a mere side issue—my friend from Yadkin, and also my friend Mr. Foote, from Wilkes, appeal to every white republican in North Carolina to sever his connection with the party, and stand side by side with a party which has fought, step by step, and with deadly hatred, every inch of ground now occupied by the republican party!

Mr. Speaker, if the Civil Rights bill, in its modified form had passed congress—nay I will go further—if the Civil Rights bill in its original shape had passed congress, even this with all its objectionable features, would not be a sufficient cause for me, or any other TRUE republican, to sever his connection with the party of the Union—the great party of progress and reform. My allegiance to the Union, and fealty to my country are paramount to all other considerations.

The representatives from Yadkin and Wilkes say this is an hour of extreme peril to our manhood, that our race and social rights are in jeopardy! How so, Mr. Speaker? They have omitted to tell us.

These resolutions might have come with some degree of consistency from the democratic side of the house but being presented by one professing to be a republican, their tone is

amazing and their presentation surpasses my comprehension.

My friends, Messrs. Glenn and Foote occupying seats upon this floor, elected as republicans from their respective counties, sitting here, side by side with colored members—will they tell me how their manhood is in peril, or their morals or social relations are in any more danger now than they were prior to the 6th day of August last, when both professed to be good and true republicans? They were both aware that, if elected, they would have to sit here with colored men, and they were also aware that by sitting in this hall with colored men, neither their manhood, nor their morals, nor their social relations would be disturbed.

Does it not strike us all, Mr. Speaker, as being peculiarly cowardly in the white men of this nation, composed, as it is, of more than 30,000,000 whites, to say they are afraid of being overrun by this poor down-trodden race of colored men, who are only pleading for their rights before the law? I regard it as an insult to the intelligence and courage of the Caucasian race, to say we are afraid to give these poor people a fair and equal chance in the journey of life in what we denominate free this land. Then, sir, let us put away this delusive idea of negro supremacy.

I consider the agitation of the Civil Rights bill by congress more greatly to be deplored by the republicans of the South. But for its agitation, the scene in this hall would be quite different, to-day. The seats now occupied by democratic members would be filled by republicans; and I will say, sir, that I am now, and always have been, opposed to the Civil Rights bill.—Nevertheless, I am candidly of the opinion that it would be better for the south, if congress would pass the bill, or kill it, and thereby remove the great bone of contention. I can see no good in its passage, nor indeed much harm; but so long as it is pending, it will but serve as food for the democratic party, and help to arouse the passions and prejudices of the more ignorant of our southern people.

Mr. Speaker, my friend from Yadkin tells us he is twenty-seven years old, born in Yadkin county, beneath the sod of which lie buried his ancestors. He further says that before he was old enough to participate in public affairs, our country was precipitated into a bloody conflict, and that the south came out of it, the most humiliated people on earth. Admit it, too, Mr. Speaker, am a native of North Carolina, born and brought up in the county of Person, beneath the sod of which lie buried my ancestors; and if there is a man on this floor who has cause to love his native home and people, I am that man. They have honored me upon all occasions, without regard to party. It is well known, here, sir, and also in Person county, that I am free to express my political sentiments—that I conceal nothing; and sir, notwithstanding my county is democratic, by a majority of more than three hundred, I have had the honor of representing my people, as a known and true republican, in one branch or the other of this General Assembly, every session, but one, since 1858.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Yadkin says, that before he was old enough to participate in public affairs, our country was precipitated into a bloody war.—It is also true, in my humble opinion, (and I am sorry to say so), that the same party plunged our country into bloody conflict, at that time, now stands ready to plunge the dagger to the heart of the nation.

In 1861, sir, espoused the cause of Confederacy, an original secessionist. Unlike many others, I did not wait to have stars and bars upon my collar, before entering prompted by true patriotism, as I then conceived, shouldered my musket, and with forty rounds, marched to the front, to do battle for my country. Yes, sir, I staked all up on the issue of battle, and when the battle was fought, and our cause lost, and our great captain, Gen. Lee, surrendered under the apple-tree at Appomattox Courthouse, I surrendered also; and from that time to the present, I have espoused the cause of the government; and caring not what others may do, as for myself, so long as I have a tongue to speak, or a hand to raise, so help me God, I will be found battling on the side of the Union and the government.

The telegraph will be in operation from Shelby in a few days.

Toisnot wants a newspaper, and the merchants guarantee \$400 in advertising with a growing prospect.

Andrew Johnston is the only ex-President living, and is the first ex-President who has ever been elected Senator.

**DIRECTORY.**

**United States Government.**

Ulysses S. Grant, of Ill., President.  
Henry Wilson, of Mass., V. President  
Hamilton Fish, of N. Y., Sec'y of State  
Benjamin H. Brewster, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.  
William W. Belknap, of Iowa, Secretary of War.  
George M. Robeson, of N. J., Secretary of the Navy.  
Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.  
George H. Williams, of Oregon, Attorney General.  
Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Post Master General.

**Supreme Court of the United States.**

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice.  
Nathan Clifford, of Me., Asso. Justice.  
Noah H. Swaine, of O., " "  
Samuel F. Miller, of Ill., " "  
David Davis, of Ill., " "  
Stephen J. Field, of Cal., " "  
William M. Strong, of Pa., " "  
Joseph P. Bradley, of N. J., " "  
Ward Hunt, of N. Y., " "  
Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

**N. C. Representation in Congress.**

After March 4th. SENATE.

A. S. Merrimon, of Wake.  
Mat. W. Ransom, of Northampton.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

1st District— Jesse J. Yeates.  
2d " J. A. Hyman.  
3d " A. M. Waddell.  
4th " Joseph J. Davis.  
5th " A. M. Scales.  
6th " Thomas S. Ashe.  
7th " W. M. Robbins.  
8th " Robert B. Vance.

**Government of North Carolina.**

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, Governor  
John B. Neathery, Private Secretary.  
R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.  
W. H. Howerton, of Rowan, Sec. of State.  
David A. Jenkins, of Gaston, Treasurer.  
A. D. Jenkins, Teller.  
Donald W. Bain, Chief Clerk.  
John Reilly, of Cumberland, Auditor.  
Wm. P. Wetherell, Chief Clerk.  
S. D. Pool, of Craven, Supt. of Public Instruction.  
John C. Gorman, of Wake, Adj. Gen'l.  
T. L. Hargrove, of Granville, Att. Gen.  
W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

Thomas R. Purnell, of Forsythe, Librarian.  
Henry M. Miller, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol.

**GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.**

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Supt. of Public Instruction.

**Board of Education.**

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education. The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

**Supreme Court.**

Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.  
Edwin G. Reade, of Person, Asso. Justice.  
Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort, " "  
W. P. Rynum, Mecklenburg, " "  
Thomas Settle, Guilford, " "  
T. L. Hargrove, of Granville, Reporter.  
W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk.  
D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.  
Meets in Raleigh on the first Monday in January and June.

**DISEASES**

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Painful affections of the bladder, and urinary organs, accompanied by gravely deposits, irritation of the neck of the bladder, with difficulty of holding the urine, in stricture, in seminal weakness, and in all conditions of the parts accompanied by debility, weakness or painful irregularities in male or female.

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