

Our friends will see that our terms are CASIL. 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Communications to us must be accompanied by responsible names, or the same will not be published.

SUBSCRIBERS receiving their Paper with a BLUE CROSS MARK on it, are thus notified that the term of their SUBSCRIPTION has expired, and unless they renew, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

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.

The colored citizens of Wilmington N. C., have published a card, condemning the actions of certain men who, assuming to represent the colored people of that city, undertook to provoke a difficulty under cover of the Civil Rights bill; we publish elsewhere the card, which fully meets our approbation, and we believe will meet the approbation of every colored person in the State.

Maj. James Ayche Foote Exposed.

On Wednesday 3d inst, the Daily News contained what purported to be a speech of "Maj James H. Foote" of Wilkes, said to have been delivered in the House of Representatives on Feb. 18th. It is all interspersed at regular distances with "applause," "cheers," etc. It looks very nice, but is entirely too thin, which every body will admit when they learn that no such speeches ever delivered and every member of the General Assembly is well aware of this fact.

Col. Dula, the able and gallant Representative from Wilkes, rose to a question of personal privilege in the House on Wednesday and denounced the fraud in fitting terms. He stated what every member knew it to be true, that no such speech as the one attributed to Foote had ever been delivered in the House. He had just returned from Wilkes and all the good men of that county were denouncing Foote and his desertion of the people who had sent him to the Legislature. Even the Democrats were unwilling to take him if he came crawling in at the back door of the party. They say they cannot trust deserters.

This attempt to palm off a bogus and never-delivered speech on the people of Wilkes is in keeping with his conduct in this whole business. It but adds infamy to treachery.

Louisburg wants a bank.

Children's Manners.

Passing some ladies, a few days since, we heard one say, "Well, children now-a-days are less polite than we were at such an age." We are sorry to say that this is a fact, for we certainly wish our children to be polite and respectful. Since we must admit this fact, let us think whether there is a remedy. First let us search out the cause, and then perhaps we can effect a cure. We think that the first trouble is with the parents. As a rule, our children are permitted, to select and keep the company they like best. They are allowed more freedom than they can properly use. Parents are less strict than they used to be. Some say, "We are free now, let the children have a good time." This is all very well if you have taught them what a good time is. But if you let them run loose, as their minds dictate, the evil one will be their guide, and all know how dangerous that ruler is. Children are children, and you can't make them men and women before the time. We can teach them to be gentlemen and ladies, and it is our duty to do so. Make it plain to a child, what is required to make a gentleman or lady, show the beauty of such a character, before they grow up. Be sure to let them see that in order to have such a character when grown, they must cultivate and cherish it while growing. Set a good example, and encourage them. Never discourage a child, when it has tried and failed. All parents love to have their children admired, and let them remember that politeness is the next step to goodness. Strive to make your children see that sweet gentle manners are far more winning than any dress they could wear, though it were the finest ever known. In order to have your children obey and trust you, you must win their love by showing that you love them always. When you go to church, or to Sabbath School, take them with you, and don't send them off to the gallery to witness bad behavior, and associate with every and any one. Let them feel free and happy in your company. Parents have an influence over children that they alone can use. Now we have given our view merely as a suggestion, and we hope we have not dissatisfied for such was far from our mind. Finally, let us look after our children more. If we send them to day-school or Sunday School let us step in once in a while and see how they behave and how they are treated. And don't let the time between these "once in a while" be so long.

MARY HARRIS.

A Card to the Public.

We, the undersigned colored citizens of Wilmington, take this occasion to express through the public press our disapprobation and condemnation of the action of certain men who, assuming to represent the colored people of this city, undertook to provoke a difficulty, under cover of the Civil Rights bill, at certain public places in this city on Wednesday last, and beg leave to say that, while we rejoice in the passage of that bill by Congress, yet we most emphatically dissent to its use in any way other than as Congress intended it, namely, as a law for the protection of colored persons in the exercise of legitimate rights, and not as an engine of oppression to any class of our fellow-citizens. We earnestly counsel moderation on the part of our friends, and we hope they will discountenance any attempt on the part of unreliable persons to create unnecessary strife.

- G. P. Rouse, Owen Burney, James A. Lowery, John H. Brown, G. L. Mabson, J. S. W. Eagles, Nathan G. Simpson, John H. Whiteman, John W. Moore, Alfred Howe, Sol. W. Nash, Joshua Mears, Edgar Miller, Wm. H. Howe, Samuel Reid, Elvin Artist, Allen Evans, Robert Sweet, T. J. Sterling, J. R. Russ, James H. Lane, Henry Green, L. Hollingsworth, Allen Kelly, Francis Payne, Lewis Nixon, E. F. Marth, Fred Miller, and many others.

Minnesota sends Judge J. R. McMillan, Republican, to the U. S. Senate.

A Few Thoughts for Office Holders.

The Republican party in North Carolina, as in most of the Southern States, is composed mainly of poor men. They are, as a general rule, compelled to rely upon the statements of their leaders concerning events of a political character. Whatever of information they get must usually be furnished them gratis. In order to disseminate Republican ideas, therefore it has been necessary to distribute our party papers in many instances free of charge.

But while the greater portion of the party are excusable on account of inability to subscribe for the different Republican papers of the State, there are those possessed of abundant means obtained by holding lucrative positions, who do not give a cent to sustain any of the different journals. It is high time that such men should be made to feel that office is not a right but a privilege, and they should not be allowed to entrench themselves behind positions obtained through the agency of the Press, and refuse to aid in its support.

This state of things MUST CEASE. We urge upon our different party papers in North Carolina to join us in ferreting out and holding up such men to the masses of the Republicans of the State. Let them understand that if they persist in their present course the party will see to it that they shall give way to those who have some interest in the success of Republican principles as well as their own personal aggrandizement.

We want the people to know who they are, and we stand ready to cooperate with our brethren of the Republican press in an earnest effort to relieve us of some of the drones with whom we are now infested. We talk plain and we mean what we say. One of the greatest privileges of the press is to publish the truth without respect to persons. We shall do this, let the consequences fall where they may. Again, we urge upon our party papers to join us in this matter.

The Republican party does not belong to a favored individual, but is the property of the patriotic and Union-loving men of the State and Nation. We call no names at present, but we know of men who have been in position, in this State, for the past six years who have never spent a penny for a newspaper or never speak a word of encouragement for Republican principles, and yet, they still cling to the skirts of power, "holding with the hare and running with the hound." Not a position of even the lightest complimentary kind escapes their keen visions, but once entrenched, they remain mere automatons. While this is the case the conductors of the Republican press are in many instances totally ignored and left to scramble for a further lease of power to a petted few.

We hope these words may be properly thought of and digested. The Republican Press of North Carolina should no longer be a lever with which to uphold a select number of individuals, and, speaking for the Era, we say it will not be.—Era.

A REVIEW OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS—of its work, its failures, and successes, the acts passed, and its close on the 4th of March, is given in the three leading papers in the REPUBLICAN MAGAZINE for March. It contains also fifteen or sixteen well prepared papers on the current topics of the day, including a twenty-page article on the origin and results of the great rebellion. The historical papers in the March number are the "Shays" and "Anti-Rent" rebellions of 1786 and 1839, and the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States Senate in 1849. THE REPUBLIC is the best political publication in the United States. It is a neatly printed monthly, issued at only \$2 00 a year, by the "Republic Publishing Company," Washington, D. C.

Light wines may make a heavy head.

A poor relation—a carb-uncle. Something about milk—water.

The following resolutions have been offered by Senator Morton:

Resolved by the Senate, That the State Government now existing in Louisiana, and represented by W. P. Kellogg, as Governor, is lawful; that every assistance necessary to sustain its proper and lawful authority in said State should be given by the United States when properly called upon for that purpose, to the end that the laws may be faithfully and promptly executed; life and property protected and defended, and all violators of law, State or national, be brought to speedy punishment, for their crime.

Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1878.

He asked that it be laid on the table, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

We copy the following extract from an editorial in the Boston Journal of the 9th ult., headed "A Wail from North Carolina."

"The Civil Rights Bill, which threatens to accomplish so many terrible things, and which has already robbed the Republican party of the services of Mr. Glenn of Yadkin, and his associate, Mr. Foote, has seemed to us quite a harmless document, with its strongest features eliminated. Precisely what it does accomplish is this: If Mr. Frederick Douglas, for instance, should visit the city of Raleigh, he would be entitled to put up at the same hotel as Mr. Glenn, and on payment of a suitable equivalent, to sleep in as comfortable a bed as he. If there chanced to be a theatre in that metropolis, he would be entitled to sit side by side with Mr. Glenn, provided he paid as much for his seat. And on his departure from the city by the cars, he could not be collared by the brakeman and hustled into the baggage-car, but by paying for a first-class ticket, could ride in a first-class seat. It is just these three rights which the Civil Rights Bill secures to Mr. Douglas; and we can conceive that he might avail himself of all three, without detriment to Mr. Glenn's 'morals' or 'manhood.' Mr. Glenn's declamation embraces the old cry against 'equality,' but he has really nothing to fear on that score. Intellect, character, nobility, are more than skin deep; and no amount of legislation could make Mr. Glenn the equal of Mr. Douglas.

The question suggests itself—what have Mr. Glenn and his associate been doing in the Republican party all this time? If there is one doctrine more than another to which that party is committed, it is the doctrine of equal rights, of which this Civil Rights Bill is the faint and feeble embodiment. Nay, more; if there is one principle more prominent than another among those "upon which our liberties were achieved," it is the principle that "all men were created free and equal," and with certain inalienable rights. Further more, the preamble to this very obnoxious bill is an extract from the Democratic platform of 1872, so that both the great political parties are, in a manner, committed to its sentiments. Neither party, therefore, can properly afford a resting place for the recalcitrant Glenn.

The North Carolina Representatives, who take the first opportunity to disavow the most fundamental Republican principles, have very plainly been Republicans only in name. They are types of a considerable class of politicians in the South, who were prompt to put on Republican colors when that party came uppermost. Now that the Democrats are regaining ascendancy in many of the States, these men may be expected to shift their party associations with the ease which is characteristic of their nature; and they will welcome any opportunity to add a few dramatic touches to the process. The Republican party has reason to be grateful when such treacherous elements are sifted out of it, and must progress with increased strength and momentum when all half-hearted or traitorous adherents are driven out of its camp."

The Rate of Interest.

A World of Financial Philosophy for Money Lenders.

The usual rate of interest in the west is ten per cent., and it is generally believed that this is the correct measure of the value of money. If the measure of the value of a commodity is what it will bring, this is true; but if the true measure of value is what the article can be made to yield, it is not true. Experienced capitalists and business men give it as their mature opinion that there is no kind of property as profitable as money loaned at ten per cent.—which is tantamount to saying that the average yield of industries, enterprises and speculations is less than ten per cent. On the amount invested, or in other words, that money is not really worth ten per cent. There are several considerations that strengthen this conclusion. Money loaned at ten per cent, will double itself in seven and a half years; ten thousand dollars will grow into twenty thousand in that time, and twenty thousand will grow into forty thousand. That the average investments in business adventures and industries will not do this is too well known to need a demonstration. While a hundred men who loan money at ten per cent. compounded, will, with prudent management, double their fortunes in seven and a half years, one hundred men who borrow money at that rate will fall, in spite of all the prudence and foresight they may exercise, to double theirs. So far from it, fifty of them, if not more, will break. There is nothing more clearly established by the experience of business than the fact that a man who conducts his enterprises on borrowed capital—whose only resources, or chief resources, are the products of bills drawn on his shipments will, in four cases out of five, come to bankruptcy, and a farmer who mortgages his farm for half value to secure money at ten per cent. in hope that its net yield will pay the interest and principal, will, in four cases out of five, be sold out. These plain and well known facts appear to prove that the average annual product of money invested in commerce, speculation, industry and agriculture is not ten per cent., and that, while it may bring that price, it is really not worth it. It all classes of borrowers in the west could be brought to appreciate this important fact, it would be worth millions to this region. There is a world of financial philosophy in it. Nothing is more absurd, and, in the long run, more disastrous than the delusion that a man can get rich by borrowing money to speculate on; it is the secret of four-fifths of the cases of bankruptcy that occur in business and of the sheriff's sales that take place in the country.—St. Louis Republican.

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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. Swayne, of O., "
Samuel F. Miller, of Ia., "
David Davis, of Ill., "
Stephen J. Field, of Cal., "
William M. Strong, of Pa., "
Joseph P. Bradley, of N. J., "
Ward Lunt, 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. Seales.
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, of Telfer, 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. Purcell, 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.

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