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F. D. WINSTON, Editors.
ROBT. P. PELL.



NOTICE.—We will be pleased to publish any communications from any person relative to the good of the people; but any communication relative to personal matters or tending to bring about a controversy will not be tolerated.—Ed's.

HON. JOS. J. DAVIS.

When the people comprising any constituency choose a candidate for Congress, it is not as a general rule that their choice falls upon one whose career has been ostensibly linked with the great political agitations of the country, nor upon one whose arena has been wholly situated among the humble and lowly, and has been wreathed with the meek laurels of domestic affection. They commit in confidence their standard to one whose life has been intimately though secretly marked indelibly with the great political and directly effective questions of the day, whose previous conduct is such as has thoroughly imbued the people with an unmitigable sense of their honesty and solidity, and whose patriotism and earnest sense of duty forever consign to the past any youthful self-aggrandizing ambition. Such a man is the Hon. Jos. J. Davis—emphatically so. The opposition which this gentleman received in the Convention could not possibly be attributed to any depreciation of his past conduct, his talents and his worth; but it must and can only be attributed to that sense of variety, that desire for an equal distribution of honors, and that local friendship which always characterizes the honest yeomanry and sturdy people of the Old North State. This is not a characteristic to be sneered at; it is the grand bulwark of Americanism which offers such stout resistance to monarchism.

Judging from the past we look at Hon. Jos. J. Davis through the mirror of political criticism and behold only that which strengthens his hold upon the affections of the people comprising the Metropolitan district. Brightly luminous, almost dazzling, his virtues, his talents, his untiring patriotism, his unapproachable honesty, his never-failing industry, and a myriad other qualities equally commanding, shine out upon us as we gaze at him.

This is the embodiment of the grand sum total in Hon. Jos. J. Davis. Such an escutcheon must be envied by every public man. Now we ask you people of the Metropolitan district can you openly, honestly and conscientiously dispense with the incalculable services of such a man? We will not repeat the question, we know you cannot. We give below a short sketch of his life:

Joseph J. Davis, of Louisburg, was born in Franklin county, North Carolina, April 13, 1828; was educated at the Louisburg Academy; studied law at Chapel Hill, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1850, and has since been engaged in practice; served in the Confederate army as captain; was a member of the State Legislature in 1866-'67; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,822 votes against 15,229 votes for Isaac J. Young, Republican.

The yellow fever is still raging in the Mississippi valley. Baltimore nobly responds to the call for help.

OUR UNIVERSITY—ITS POSITION WITH REGARD TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Some time ago a considerable controversy through the columns of the press was indulged in by advocates of denominational institutions, in which many unjust, not to say mistaken ideas, were expressed in regard to the standard of our State University. This breeze of opposition has finally blown over without any damaging results to the University, and with little or no profit, personal or public, to the agitators. We do not wish to resuscitate such a controversial feeling, but simply in a calm manner to fully explain the standard of our chosen institution, and to eradicate any discontent which may have been planted.

Owing to the corrupt conduct of some, whom we will not mention, the University, when it was again reopened, was deprived of the financial resources, bestowed upon it by the national government. The State Legislature did not feel able to do more than to tax the people in order to replace the interest on the amount given by the national government, which was in some manner or other surreptitiously conveyed to other purposes. Hence the University, being deprived of any considerable finances upon which to resurrect its fallen head, in being again reopened, could not at the start blaze out with all the appliances and inducements exhibited by a fully equipped institution, bearing the dignified title of a University. Yet it would not have comported with the dignity or the status of our State, and its educational interests, to have called it by any other name. The patriotism of our people was invoked at viewing this memorable resurrection of one of the most celebrated institutions in the Union, and they felt called upon to patronize it. This unavoidably caused a diminution of matriculates in the denominational colleges, which called forth some very unnecessary and unpatriotic remarks from the supporters of denominational colleges. They argued that it was a University in name and not in fact; that it was under the direct and particular supervision of the Episcopal Church, and that there was not a just proportion of its instructors with regard to denominational feeling in the Faculty.

As to the first objection we have already answered it. We were not able to equip the University with everything necessary for such an institution. Nevertheless, simply for this reason, was it politic or consistent with ordinary common sense to allow our State University to languish and perish simply because just as in all other great enterprises we had to make a beginning, however feeble and unsustained it might be? No man of innate common sense at all can object to making a start. Did the University ever arrogate to itself a standard of scholarship or a dignity which was antagonistic to the success and prosperity of other institutions? Never. We cannot attribute that rancorous opposition evinced by some toward it to anything else but a consciousness of its superiority, and a desire to degrade it in the eyes of the people. Nevertheless, however deficient in European inventions and celebrated appliances, it is immeasurably superior to any State institution whatever in the thoroughness of its instruction, the ability of its faculty, the scope of its instruction, the extent of its curriculum, and the facilities for imparting knowledge. Let no one hereafter assail this institution on the ground that it is not a University, but exert himself to assist us in raising its standard to a position equal to other Universities, and an honor to the State and the South.

The objection that it is under the direct and particular supervision of the Episcopal Church is a slander to the Trustees and the State government. Not that the Episcopal denomination is not capable of supporting an institution, but that denominational prejudice should be attributed to our State officers. This foolish and utterly unfounded objection can only have been originated by one as devoid of christian

brotherhood as he is of common policy and prudence.

The other objection is that there is not a just proportion of denominations represented in the faculty. To this objection we have two answers. First, that no denomination, temperance society, political organization, or any other compact whatever justly or in any other manner can interfere with the workings of the University. As a State University they must every one be regarded as obstacles to general satisfaction, and must individually have no part in determining its course; collectively as a people, they may, and their assistance will be welcome.

Second, that in a University every Professor must be an expert in his own department. We can conscientiously and truthfully say this of the Professors at our University, and this is one indication that it has the elements of a University in it. Hence in choosing experts regardless of religious belief, it is an unavoidable necessity that the representation of denominations is somewhat unequal. North Carolinians, away with such objections, and rally to the support of your University. To the other State educational institutions, sectarian or not, we say God speed! and may all join in fraternal enthusiasm only to elevate the people of the Old North State by educating her masses.

THE ARTICLE in last week's LEDGER from the pen of C. P. S. is worthy of more than ordinary attention. It faithfully forces upon our consideration subjects that are of moment to every inhabitant of this village. Those subjects ought to be considered in two lights: first, as they concern us all in our relations as the citizens of the same community; and, secondly, as they concern the peculiar relations of Chapel Hill to the University. If there be special evils among us, it is our duty to endeavor to remove them. Random talking and cowardly whispering are not sufficient. The law of the State and the prerogatives of the town authorities must be invoked.

There are some evils that are not subject to legal control, but which are serious and should receive proper and faithful attention. Some of these are kindly suggested:

All parents are not as careful as they should be, in the management of their smaller children. Little boys and girls ought not to be permitted to seek their companions on the streets and around the corners. They ought never to be allowed to go to unguarded plays and places with children whose character and habits are not known to be good. Certainly little children ought never to be turned loose, like cattle, on the streets. Parents ought not to suffer their little ones to go anywhere without express permission. Parents ought not to set bad examples to their children, and ought not to let them go where they will be under the influence of those whose language and conduct are said to be bad. They ought not to yield to any ideas of policy or politeness, when the hearts and habits of their dear ones are thereby endangered. If a boy or girl is understood to be bad, parents ought to be faithful enough to forbid their own children from any such corrupting association. What if it does offend the recreant, cruel parents of the unfortunate bad children?

Boys ought to be kept away from the loungers and loafers, white or colored, that sometimes disfigure the side-walks of towns. Little boys should not be permitted to go to the post-office until the mail is opened; and then they should be required to return at once. Surely some parents do not know where their children are, sometimes; and some do not dream of their ways at the office. Boys, little or large, should not be permitted to loiter down street at any time, but especially at night. If your boy goes down the street at night, you may lay in a stock of mourning apparel the first time you have a chance for a good bargain, as you are sure to be brought to shame and sorrow.

Let all remember that there are persons and places and just ways

that every respectable girl or lady must shun, if she wishes to keep her character unstained. Everybody who act imprudently must pay the penalty. There is no woman on earth who can afford to act before the public in an imprudent manner. Let us now consider those evils that are liable to punishment and conviction under the law.

The first to be mentioned is vagrancy. Those who can work and yet do nothing to support themselves and families, ought to be looked after. Those who can work and do not, and who have no visible means of support, must subsist either by begging or stealing. Let such persons, if there be such, be arrested under the vagrant act and dealt with as the law directs.

If there be white or colored men or women who are selling liquor—anything that intoxicates—within two miles of town, let them be prosecuted under the existing State law for the protection of the University. If one man brings in liquor by the barrel and deals it out to self-degrading tipplers, and another man sells so-called cider that makes people drunk and rowdyish on even the Sabbath, let them be reminded that there is still some law in the land and some decent respect for that law among us. Let them be brought to trial, and let every man who is known to be a tippler, white or colored, be summoned as a witness.

The time has come that the law should be enforced against the lewd women of the community. Their houses must be indicted as nuisances and every form of prosecution that the law allows ought to be at once instituted to rid us of the curse. Plenty of people who have some decency left, know very well who keep up this infamous curse around us. Let the solicitor have their names, from time to time. The community is a shamer in their infamy, just to the extent that it shelters their licentiousness.

How long—oh, how long—such a flagrant imposition, to be borne! Dark chapters will multiply upon us, just as long as these outrages continue. Let the offenders against the decency and order of the village read the first five verses of the 13th chapter of Luke. It should not be forgotten that the University is the very life of the town. All that injures the University, damages the interest of every inhabitant of Chapel Hill. Every citizen with any sense sees this. It, then, is the interest of every villager to help remove those evils that are hurtful to the University.

People of Chapel Hill! Will you do your duty?

[For the LEDGER.]
WARM SPRINGS,
Aug. 25, 1878.

It is frequently asserted, Messrs. Editors, that high water in the river here means hot water in the bath. This singular connection is most apparent in what we call "The Hot Spring." This does not furnish water enough for baths; but it is used for drinking only. Its temperature has been known to vary 10 or 12 degrees according to the height of the water in the river, Tockeste near the margin of which all these springs are found. Recent rains have filled the channel of "The Tockeste" and of "the Spring creek" quite full. So we bathers shrink from the hot ring of water which creeps up our bodies as we descend into "the pool." High water makes great pressure on the channels of the river and of the creek. Friction is proportional to weight and causes heat. Does this increased weight of water create friction and so increase heat in the baths which these warm waters follow from their warming furnaces to their outlets here? You are surrounded by Savans. Let them declare the reason for this curious phenomenon. Perhaps Prof. Grandy, who is here, will take proper notes and explain the mystery to his classes next session i. e. if he is not too busy taking notes on another subject. By the way let me tell you a good joke on the Professor. I have been showing the maidens here Wharton's cartoon of our Faculty; and asking them to guess which of them was unmarried. Their delicate and unerring taste guided them to Grandy. When asked their reasons, they replied "He looks most independent." Dr. Mitchell, whenever he met a newly married young friend, used to look for the sign of his being cowed as beginning to appear at the burr of his ears. So the instinct of maidens

Q IN THE CORNER.

On Tuesday morning last a child of G. F. Brady, Esq., of Delaware City, while standing upon a well-curb, was, by the breaking of a rotten board, precipitated to the bottom of the well, a distance of forty-five feet. A boy named Frederick Hilabum, who was standing near, immediately pulled off another plank, threw his arms around the pump stock, and slipped rapidly down to the water, grasped the child as it was sinking for the third time, and, though the water was very deep, succeeded in holding himself as well as the child above it until ropes were lowered to him, by which he was safely drawn out. The child is less than three years old, and, strange to say, escaped injury, save a few scratches. The boy's heroism and presence of mind in his successful efforts to save the child, deserve universal commendation. There are few like him.

All money packages received at the Treasury Department from yellow fever districts, are, by direction of the Treasurer, disinfected by the use of carbolic acid.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

Per annum, \$1 50.

Six months, \$1 00.

Advertisements appearing in the LEDGER will reach the farmers of Alamance, Chatham, Wake, Orange and other counties, and is therefore a good advertising medium.

Advertisements will be inserted in these columns on as liberal terms as in any first class paper.

The LEDGER'S circulation is increasing rapidly, and bids fair to have as large circulation as any country newspaper in the State.

The Fall Season will soon open and every farmer should keep up with the cotton, tobacco and produce markets. The LEDGER will furnish the markets of Raleigh, Durham, Hillsboro, Chapel Hill, &c.

Arrangements are being made for weekly communications from Raleigh and other points.

The LEDGER will use whatever influence it may command to have Railroad built to Chapel Hill, and an Experimental Farm connected with the University.

The columns of the LEDGER will be devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Latest News, Original Communications, Markets, &c., and will avoid political issues as much as possible, though claiming the right to object to obnoxious men and measures.

Then, fellow-citizens, subscribe to the LEDGER and aid us in building up a good newspaper.

Office opposite the store of J. W. Carr, and next door to L. Weaver.