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Ledger Publishing Co. EDITORS.



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.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Newspaper Directory of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., for 1879, is upon our table.

THE Presidential contest has already opened—both parties have gone to work in dead earnest.

THOUSANDS of office-seekers are in Washington waiting for the organization of the two houses. Better have staid at home.

WITH a Democratic Congress and a Republican President it will be impossible for reform to do much good—on account of the veto power.

THERE have only been seven extra sessions of Congress since the establishment of the government. Hayes has called two extra sessions.

THE bill to stop the payment of allowances to lunatics outside the asylum passed the House Tuesday, and having already passed the Senate, is now a law.

WE acknowledge the reception of a copy of the Border Review, a sprightly little Democratic paper published in Henderson by Messrs. Amis, Harper & Collins.

AN extra session of Congress has been called for the 18th inst. It is not probable that we will hear from Vance or Hampton in the Senate during the extra session, as it is not fashionable for "fresh" to put themselves forward so soon.

A BLOODY tragedy occurred in the office of State Treasurer, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th inst. Col. Alston, a member of the Legislature and Capt. Cox were the parties. Alston fired three shots and Cox two. Col. Alston was shot through the head and died in a few hours. Cox was wounded in the month.

TILDEN is looming up. The investigation of the Potter Committee cleared away the suspicion which had been resting so heavily upon him, and started him out on the campaign as strong as he ever was. It is thought that he is making a secret canvass. Thurman is undoubtedly the most popular man south for the Presidency. It is very probable that he will get the nomination—though there is no telling "what may turn up." Bayard, Hendricks and McClellan are also very prominent candidates. The country is already preparing for the struggle of 1880.

GES'L McCLELLAN is spoken of for President in 1880. He is a prominent northern Democrat, and would probably run as well as Tilden, north of Mason & Dixon's line—but true southerners will not vote for him and of course without a solid south he could not be elected. The south has too much independence to vote for the man who at one time commanded the northern armies sent to destroy the rebellious States. He is an enemy to the south—being a Democrat notwithstanding. Thurman is the man for President. Tilden has had his day—let him give way to others more worthy than he.

ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

As we stated in our last issue, President Hayes vetoed the bill passed by Congress restricting Chinese immigration. This has caused intense excitement throughout the Pacific States, and the course taken by the President has brought upon him the deserved indignation of the Western men. Upon receipt of the news in California, the inhabitants of several towns rose up in their indignation and burned every Chinese shanty within their reach. At a mass-meeting in Ballister, President Hayes was burned in effigy and flags were at half mast. Such scenes are not fit to be enacted in a free country like ours; indeed they would be more likely to remind us of the reign of terror in France than the actions of a free people who have a right to demand redress in a peaceable manner. Hayes gives as his reason for the course he has taken that the bill is a violation of the treaty made with China—which was obtained almost at the month of the United States guns about the middle of the present century. The country is divided in opinion upon this subject. The Eastern men claim that restricting Chinese immigration would be in opposition to our long established policy of making America an asylum for all persecuted foreigners; while the Western men declare that the Chinese do not come under this head, inasmuch as they never immigrate to the United States with the intention of making it their home. However this may be, one thing is certain: the Western portion of our Union is suffering from the effects of Chinese immigration; and if nothing is done for them, they will probably relieve themselves by carrying on a war of extermination against the Chinese and rid the country of the curse of vagabonds.

THE UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.

As we have before announced, the University Normal School has been made a permanent institution by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The sentiment in its favor was so universal that not a word was said in opposition to the bill. This is certainly a great triumph to all connected with it—the Board of Education, the President and Professors of the University, the Superintendent, Professors, and Lecturers of the Normal School, as well as those who attended as pupils, who by their good conduct and strict attention to duty, made the school a model for all other like institutions. President Battle tells us that he ascribes much of the extraordinary popular favor awarded to it to the kind and friendly attention which the citizens of Chapel Hill, especially the ladies, paid to Normalites. Without such cordial treatment their time would not have been so agreeably spent; and they would not have gone home delighted with our pleasant little village and so thankful for their splendid opportunities for learning. The session of 1879 will be opened about the third week in June, and the people of the State may be satisfied that everything will be done to continue the good work so auspiciously begun, until every school district in North Carolina will feel its beneficent influences. A programme will shortly be published, showing the scheme of the "University Normal School of 1879." The only change made in the law was placing females on the same footing as males, so that hereafter female teachers will not be as heretofore, visitors—only—but de jure, as well as de facto, members of the School.

THE hope of a quarter of a century, says the Raleigh Observer, is at last realized. The announcement is made to the people of North Carolina that the Swannanoa Tunnel is open, and the Western North Carolina Railroad has now finally penetrated through the Blue Ridge.

THE actions of the Republicans in Congress by which they obstructed the passage of the Army Appropriation bill has made an extra session of Congress necessary.

SENATOR THURMAN.

Senator Allen G. Thurman who has accepted the invitation to deliver the address before the two Literary Societies in Gerrard Hall at the University on June 4th, next, is a citizen of Columbus, in the State of Ohio. He was born at Lynchburg, Va., November 13th, 1818, and is 65 years of age. He removed to Ohio in 1819; was granted license to practice law in 1835; was a Representative from Ohio in 1844-'45; elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1851; was Chief Justice of that court from 1854 to 1856; the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1867; elected to the United States Senate in the place of Ben. Wade, and was re-elected in 1874. His term will expire on March 3d, 1881.

SOLICITOR GENERAL PHILLIPS.

This distinguished gentleman who is to deliver the address before the Alumni Association during Commencement week, graduated at the University, one of the first in his class, in 1841, at the early age of seventeen. His class consisted of 46 members, many of whom rose to distinction. Among them were Col. John D. Cameron, Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips, Col. Thomas Ruffin, Judge J. G. Sheppard, and Col. Robert Strange. Gen. Phillips has attained the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the country. He possesses, moreover, fine literary attainments. He now holds the second law office in the gift of the Government, that of Solicitor General of the United States.

MOSES D. HOGE, D. D.

As announced in our last issue, Rev. Dr. Hoge has accepted an invitation tendered by the Senior Class of the University to deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon during our next Commencement. This eminent divine is a Presbyterian in doctrine, and is one of the best preachers in the South. His high reputation as an orator and writer bespeaks for him a cordial reception and a large and admiring audience. His address delivered at the unveiling of Jackson's statue in Richmond is one of the finest productions of the age, and has gained for him a reputation which can never be lost. Dr. Hoge is a great orator, pure and forcible writer, and one of the most eminent divines the South has yet produced.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

We learn, with pleasure, from the Raleigh Observer, that Mr. David C. Dudley, Jr., of that city, has been elected to the position of Principal of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This gentleman, who is a self-made man in every sense of the word, has occupied the position of teacher in the North Carolina Deaf and Dumb Institution for fifteen long years; and during that period has performed his duties so faithfully as to merit the praise and compliments of his friends, and the kind appreciation of his talents by his promoters. The Institution to which he goes will receive a most valuable acquisition in Mr. Dudley as head-officer and will be highly successful under his administration. We offer many congratulations.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL.

The House of Representatives has passed a school bill at last. The law requires that the public schools of the State "shall be maintained at least four months in the year," and that the Legislature shall provide for their maintenance by taxation or other lawful means. The bill moreover makes it optional to the County Commissioners as to whether they shall levy a special tax for the amount required or not. This is better. A large tax for public schools, and good teachers and schools in consequence ought to give satisfaction to every true lover of learning and those who care for the welfare of their posterity.

THE census bill, giving the power of appointing the agents to the Governors of the States, has passed the House.

REVIVALS.

Never has the power of the Supreme Being been more wonderfully exhibited in our village than during the week which is just closing. The outpouring of His precious spirit has not only had a beneficent effect upon God's people, but has turned many vile sinners from the path of ruin and woe, swept away that class of degraded men which have so long been a curse to our community, and completely revolutionized society in our midst.

Mrs. Moon has been conducting a series of meetings, during the week, at the Methodist church in this place, which have been wonderfully blessed. Night after night the house has been crowded by representatives of all denominations to hear this wonderful woman preach Jesus and him crucified. Through her instrumentality many have been converted, many become penitent, and even old gray-haired sinners have experienced the convictions of a sinful heart. Drunkards have stopped drinking to attend church and the cry of penitents has taken the place of the midnight carousal. The meeting continues to grow and we hope will not be closed until every sinner in the place is converted to God.

At the Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Dixon has been conducting a series of meetings for the last three weeks, which have met with great success. Many have been converted—including some of the vilest sinners that ever lived.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We cannot publish a full report of the Legislative proceedings. We publish such as is of importance to our readers. Our extracts are taken from the Raleigh Observer:

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Senate resolution to authorize a contribution from the State treasury of \$5,000 to aid in the maintenance of the orphans of the Oxford Asylum was taken up.

Mr. Harris, who introduced the resolution, trusted it would pass without a dissenting voice. The object, he said, commended itself as second to no other in the State. If the State owed any debt, that debt was due the orphans of North Carolina, and coming from a district which paid largely of the public burdens, he was determined as long as he had a voice in the matter, to vote to support these unfortunate children. He strongly and feelingly appealed to the Senate in their behalf. It was cheaper, he said, taking the narrowest view of the matter, to care for and protect them in the Asylum than in the poor-houses, or our penitentiaries. He pictured these children being driven homeless and friendless into the cold, heartless world, and contrasted their condition, in such case, with that of children brought up under the refining influence of religious, moral and intellectual training. Speaking of himself, he said he had been liberal in all he had done and said during the session. He did not come here to represent his district simply, but under a sense of a high responsibility to all portions of the State, and he trusted the burden of supporting the helpless orphans would now be shared by all.

Mr. Snow could bear witness to the magnanimous conduct of Mr. Harris, having sat beside him during the session, and he knew he had the cause of the orphan deeply at heart. In urging the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Snow paid a high tribute to Mr. Harris, and said that his entire course met with general approbation. Mr. Snow made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the orphan, and spoke highly of the management and needs of the asylum.

Mr. Seales followed in another eloquent appeal, and concluded by moving to amend by striking out \$5,000 and inserting \$3,000, announcing at the same time, that should the Senate be of the opinion that the larger sum was needed, he would most cheerfully vote for it. He thought, however, that \$3,000 would be enough.

Mr. White was desirous of seeing the orphans taken care of but he cautioned the Senate to be careful in opening a channel to the treasury.

Mr. Harris accepted Mr. Seales' amendment.

Messrs. Leach, Austin, Redwine, Ward, King, Williamson and Merritt advocated the passage of the resolution, and it passed the Senate with but three dissenting votes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Robesonian: W. J. McLeod, of Robeson, now in the prime of life, has killed 600 deer. He hunts in Robeson, Cumberland, Moore and Richmond.

Goldsboro Messenger: Mrs. Sallie Fushie will commence a series of religious meetings at Black Creek on Monday, the 17th inst. She is of the Quaker persuasion, and recently held meetings Nahanta and Fremont.

Charlotte Observer: Coroner Alexander tells about a baby born in Sharon township which has now living, two grand-fathers, two great-grand-fathers, two grand-mothers, two great-grand-mothers, which he says is a very unusual occurrence.

Mooreville Gazette: Sam Hall, a negro who went from Rowan county to Arkansas shortly after the war, came back about a month ago, on a visit to his people, and left again last Saturday, taking with him about forty other negroes, from this and Rowan counties.

Kinston Journal: A friend from Jones county reports the following: A short time since the widow Eubanks concluded to again embark on the boisterous sea of matrimony and to provide against all mishaps engaged herself to marry Gideon Eubanks on Wednesday night, and also to marry Jesse H. Banks on the following night. Mr. Eubanks goes to Trenton on Saturday and gets a license from the Register of Deeds. On Monday Mr. Banks hires his way thither but the Register of Deeds supposing the fair widow already married to Dr. Eubanks, refused to issue another license. Then comes the tug of war. Mr. Banks proceeded to the residence of the lady (who was not yet married) and by a forced march retreats from the county of Jones with his fiancée, crosses the line and lands safely in Lenoir, then mounts guard with his double-barrelled shot gun and sends a messenger to Kinston for a Magistrate. After about ten hours' picket duty, Justice Kennedy and the necessary papers came into camp and in five minutes the happy couple went on their way rejoicing.

Tarboro Southerner: While Mr. Edward Zoeller, the efficient Deputy Collector of the Second District, was returning from Sparta on Thursday evening last, whether he had been on business connected with his office, a most cowardly and dastardly attempt was made on his life. His business detained him in Sparta, until after nightfall. When on his way home, and while passing through a dark piece of woods, near the farm of Col. Cromwell, about six miles from this place, he was fired upon by some would-be assassin, who was secreted in the darkness near the roadside. Mr. Zoeller hailed the party, or rather the direction from whence came the report of the pistol and was answered by another shot, this time coming so near that he heard the whizz of the ball, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired four successive shots in return, but his horse became unmanageable and he was unable to make any investigation. He ascribes his escape from serious injury, and perhaps death, to the fact that his horse was, at the time of the firing, moving at a very rapid pace. He is totally at a loss to account for the attempt upon his life, and entertains not the least suspicion as to who the party can be. "Ed." is one of the most courteous and popular revenue officers in the State, and we congratulate him upon his escape.

Raleigh News: As reported by a passenger on the R. & A. R. R., it seems that Walter Moore, Rev. Dep. Col., and Taylor were out on a hunt for stills. During their absence, Sewell, accompanied by Mr. Womble, of Chatham, went in search of Taylor's stills, and succeeded in capturing two of them. After the capture Sewell, in charge of the wagon with the stills, started for Egypt, but night overtook them when about six miles east of Carthage. They halted at or near Mr. Harrington's, a farmer, and then called for supper. After supper there seemed to be some one in the woods near the wagon, and one of the men with the wagon came up and told Sewell that he thought Taylor was near, and Sewell in going down to the road where the wagon was, was fired on by Taylor, which did not take effect. Then Sewell called out, "shoot again," which Taylor did, the ball taking effect in his bowels, causing his death next day. After shooting Sewell, Taylor sent word to Sewell's father that he had shot his son and left him in an old house on Mr. Harrington's farm. Then Taylor recaptured his stills and ordered the drivers to take them home, which they did. On Sunday last there were one hundred men out hunting Taylor, and in their route captured his stills, running on Sunday. Taylor is still at large, and we understand that the commissioners of Moore county have offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest.

Mr. Editor:—The recent appearance, above our eastern horizon, of the Methodist church steeple at Durham, gives us several opportunities of determining its direction from our village. Mr. Alexander Phillips, using the surveyor's compass which Dr. Mitchell used for many years in different parts of North Carolina, and standing at John Evans' house on the northern edge of town, has determined that Durham lies about N. 59. E. from Chapel Hill. The direction of our main street is N. 67. E. So Durham lies about eight degrees to the left hand, as one walks from the west to the east end of Franklin street.

If two places can be found on this ridge so that the Durham steeple is visible from both, and the line between them is situated favorably, the calculation of the air-line distance between Durham and Chapel Hill will be no difficult matter. This determination may be of great use when the discussion of the location of our railroad is on hand. The selection of these stations, the measuring the angles at them and of the distance between them, and the subsequent calculations—is commended so the engineers—actual and potential—in the University, as a work both useful and creditable. It ought to be done, however, before the leaves on the trees are grown. For 'sights' will be clearer and sterner now than then. X.

NOTICE!

AN ACT to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of the Fifth Judicial District.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact—

- SEC. 1. The Superior Courts of the 5th Judicial District shall be held at the following times, to-wit:— 1. Alamance, 2nd Monday before 1st Monday of March and September. 2. Randolph, Monday before 1st Monday of March and September. 3. Guilford, first Monday of March and September. 4. Chatham, 2nd Monday after 1st Monday of March and September. 5. Orange, 4th Monday after 1st Monday of March and September. 6. Granville, 6th Monday after 1st Monday of March and September. 7. Franklin, 8th Monday after 1st Monday of March and September. 8. Person, 10th Monday after 1st Monday of March and September. 9. Caswell, 11th Monday after 1st Monday of March and September. 10. Rockingham, 12th Monday after 1st Monday of March and September.

SEC. 2. That all summons and other process, civil or criminal heretofore issued returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court, of the several counties of the 5th Judicial District, at the times when they were to be held heretofore, are hereby required to be returned by the officers now having them in hand or who may hereafter receive them so as to conform to the change made in the times of holding said courts by the provisions of this act; and such as have already been executed and returned, and such as may be issued hereafter are required to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. All recognizances, obligations of bail or other securities heretofore taken returnable to the regular terms as they were holden previous to this act, shall be made returnable to the regular terms of the court as established by this act with the effects and the saving as if they had originally, been made returnable to the terms established by this act.

SEC. 4. The Clerks of the Superior Courts of the counties of said Fifth Judicial District on receiving a copy of this act from the Secretary of State, who is hereby required to supply them with the same within ten days after its ratification, shall post or cause to be posted copies thereof in each township of their counties within ten days after receipt of the same, and also at the court house door and cause the same act to be printed in the newspapers published in their respective counties until the said courts are held in their several counties, and the expense of such publication shall be paid by the treasury of the several counties upon the order of the Board of Commissioners approving the contracts of the Clerk of the Superior Court of their respective counties for such advertisements.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its ratification.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State, Raleigh, Feb. 26, 1879. I certify the above to be a true copy of the original record on file in this office. W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary of State.

Prayer is the principal and most noble part of God's worship, and is to be preferred before preaching. By preaching we are taught how to worship God; but prayer is itself God's worship.—Bull.