

The Education of Teachers.

We have examined the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. B. F. Whittemore, which passed its second reading on Monday, to establish and support a State normal school. Its several sections seem to us to be consistent with each other, and well adapted to secure the ends which are sought. Teaching is an art which requires special qualifications, chief among which is teaching itself. Experience only can perfect the teacher in the requirements, and in the tact and patience, which are indispensable to his skill and success. We have always been surprised that so little has been learnt in this country from the admirable treatise of Professor Pillars, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, in which the benefits of the monitorial system are thoroughly demonstrated, and illustrated by ten years of distinguished success in that school. According to it, as boys become capable, and show aptitude, they are advanced from one position to another as instructors of their younger and less advanced associates. The habit of teaching is thus gradually acquired, and becomes as much ingrained in their mental constitution as the learning itself which they acquire. With the exactness and fullness of knowledge which are inseparable from the capable teacher, the sense of responsibility and the habit of punctuality in all things, are developed by this system more satisfactorily and completely than by any other. The bill under consideration contemplates a course of special instruction and training which shall qualify teachers for their calling. It is not stated in it whether the valuable feature to which we have alluded is to be incorporated in it or not. Perhaps this is to be left to the option of the instructors who are to be employed. It is worthy of their consideration, or of the regents, who, we suppose, are to be charged with the duty of selecting them.

Just here we think the bill defective. The mode in which the regents are to be constituted, their number, officers, special functions, meetings and general duties are prescribed. The class from which they are to select the pupils of the school is defined. Lectures in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, astronomy, the mechanic arts and agriculture, are to be provided for. Visitors are to be annually appointed, and to make annual reports upon the condition, organization and management of the school, with such suggestions as they may think expedient. But nowhere do we find any section or provision which points out how the teachers are to be selected. This is a matter of extreme importance. The principle of competitive examination, by a thoroughly competent and accomplished board of examiners, should be applied to them, and favoritism in their appointment rigidly excluded by stringent regulations.

We sincerely desire the success of this new educational movement. Entertaining this feeling, we look with some apprehension to the seventeenth section of the bill, which gives authority to the regents and the State Superintendent of Education to appropriate whatever buildings and grounds of the University they shall think fit and necessary to carry out the scheme of the normal school. Unfortunately, there is room here, it is true. But we think it of doubtful expediency to encroach upon an old institution, and to divert any part of its domain to other uses. It is consecrated in the affections of our people, who look upon it with much interest even in its present decline. They appreciate the considerate action of the Board of Trustees of the new regime in its government. We believe that, if let alone, they will again rally to its support, banishing from their view and recollection certain untoward circumstances which have caused their distrust. We do not choose to enlarge upon these. The Legislature, if it be wise and really desire this institution to revive, may do much toward it, by appointing, in a proper spirit of conciliation, a fair proportion of the trustees from the conservative element, selecting men of education and character in the State, non-partisan in their views. Such an infusion would tend to harmonize the conflicting interests and feelings of our people, and produce other good results, without in any way compromising the party in power. It is a matter from which any political feeling should be excluded.

We fear that a school of the kind contemplated in this bill will not flourish in such close proximity to the University. Some conflict of authority on the part of the governors of each, some collision of feeling among the pupils, may impair the efficiency and usefulness of

both. Other difficulties which we will not mention are not unlikely to occur. Possibly, as a temporary expedient, it may do. But justice to the normal school, if designed to become a power and influence, will require that it have its own home. And the same may be said of the University, which may yet revive and flourish as of old. It is not the first time it has been under a cloud. The people who pay the taxes for its support are willing to wait and work for its renaissance, and would justly grieve if the opportunity should be denied it.

Restored to the Pension List.

There is some little comfort in thinking that the spirit of Radical injustice cannot last forever. The bow of bitterness and alienation cannot be kept always bent. Time and the sense of justice will at last relax it. Under an Act of Congress, passed in 1862, the names of soldiers of the war of 1812, and of their widows, who live in the Confederate States, were struck off the pension list. They saddled all applications for pensions from such persons with the condition that they must prove their loyalty. By a bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, this condition has been removed. Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, opposed it with the usual staple of denunciation, but he failed to make any serious impression. His speech met no echo. Messrs. Willard, Bingham and Farnsworth sustained the recommendations of the bill, and B. F. Butler—*mirabile dictu!*—asked Congress to discriminate between the New Orleans soldiers of 1812 and those of 1862. He was loudly cheered, the strangeness of his sentiments, no doubt, contributing to the favor with which they were received. The bill passed, and a small measure of justice has been done by it.

"The Chickasaws, one of the few remaining representative tribes of the once populous and prevalent red denizens of the forest," says an exchange, "have sent in a protest against the measures now pending in Congress looking to the division of their fair lands among the whites. Poor Lo! one can't help feeling very sorry for him, but his fate is inevitable. The march of civilization, which means the white man, cannot be checked or stayed, and the broad fertile prairies, so bountifully watered, cannot much longer be left to an idle and thriftless race to be used as a hunting ground and weeds pasture." If by "civilization," you mean lying, we are afraid that poor Lo, sure enough, is about to be deprived of the land, which the solemn faith of the United States is pledged that he shall enjoy in perpetuity.

REV. B. M. PALMER AGAIN BEREAVED. The New Orleans Times, of the 2d, says: "A large circle of friends will be deeply pained to learn of the death of Miss Marion L. Palmer, a daughter of the eminent divine, who expired yesterday at the early age of seventeen. Twice within a year has the grim archer visited this bereaved family, and the true hearts which have ever throbbled in sympathy for the sufferings of others, now need the all-powerful hand of a beneficent Providence to sustain them in their own great affliction. In common with the thousands who have been cheered by their teachings, and encouraged by their shining example, we tender the sorrowing parents our sincerest condolence."

A BLIND CONFEDERATE HERO.—General Adam R. Johnson is a man very well known in the West. He is a Kentuckian, and has been familiarly called "Stove-pipe Johnson," from a little incident in the late war, the particulars of which we extract from the Galveston News: "During the year 1862 he captured the town of Newberg, Indiana, garrisoned by 400 men, he having with him at the time but thirty. The manner was novel. He placed stove-pipes upon wagon wheels, and planted these slam cannon on one side of the river, and commanded a surrender. The Federals, supposing that they would be torn to pieces by these wide-mouthed monsters, surrendered, and marched out and paroled."

The Baltimore Gazette adds: "We have heard of Quaker guns at Manassas and near Washington doing efficient service, but this occurrence is new to us. General Johnson was afterward severely wounded. For a time it was reported that he was dead, and he had an opportunity afforded to but few men—that of reading his own obituary notices. When he recovered he was blind. He has since devoted himself to the aid of his fellows in misfortune. His last venture in, we believe a novel one. He proposes to publish a paper in raised letters for the blind. He testifies from experience that none but those who grope their way in utter darkness can know how much real pleasure such a paper would afford. General Johnson resides at Burnot, Texas, and is seeking aid for this enterprise."

The decision of Judge T. J. Mackay, of the Sixth Circuit, in the case of Maria Miller vs. Joseph R. Blackman, to recover possession of three minor children bound out under the Freedmen's Bureau laws in 1867, is that "they will be immediately delivered into the custody of their mother and natural guardian, Maria Miller, she being a proper person and capable of caring for their comfort and education."

NIAGARA FALLS DRY FOR A DAY.—The winter of 1848 had been intensely cold, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. This was loosened around the shores by the warm days of early spring. During the day, a stiff Easterly wind moved the whole field on the lake. About sun-down, the wind chopped suddenly around and blew a gale from the West. This brought the vast tract of ice down again with such tremendous force that the neck of the lake and the outlet, so that the outflow of the water was very greatly impeded. Of course, it only needed a very short space of time for the falls to drain off the water below Black Rock. The consequence was that, when we arose in the morning at Niagara, we found that our river was nearly half gone. The American channel had dwindled to a respectable creek. The British channel looked as though it had been smitten with a quick consumption and was fast passing away. Far up from the head of Goat Island, and out into the Canadian rapids, the water was gone, as it was also from the lower end of that island, out beyond the tower. The rocks were bare, black and forbidding. The roar of Niagara had subsided almost to a moan. The scene was desolate, and but for its novelty and the certainty that it would change before many hours, would have been gloomy and saddening. Every person who has visited Niagara will remember a beautiful jet of water which shoots up out of the water about forty rods South of the outer Sister in the great rapids, called, with a singular contradiction of terms, the "Leaping Rock." The writer drove a buggy from near the head of Goat Island out to a point above and near to that jet. With a log cart and four horses, he had drawn from the outside of the outer island a stick of timber, hewed, twelve inches square and forty feet long. From the top of the middle island was drawn a still larger stick, hewed on one side, and sixty feet long. There are few places on the globe where a person would be less likely to go lumbering than in the rapids of Niagara, just above the brink of the Horse-shoe fall. All the people of the neighborhood were abroad exploring recesses and cavities that had never before been exposed to mortal eyes. The writer went some distance up the shore of the river. Large fields at the muddy bottom lay bare. This singular syncope of the waters lasted all the day, and night closed over the strange scene. But in the morning the river was restored in all its strength, beauty and majesty, and we were glad to welcome its swelling tide once more.

OLD LEADERS OF THE SOUTH.—The New York World, referring to the corruptions in Congress, advocates the removal of all political disabilities, in order that the South may "send her old leaders to Washington." It says: "Let Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Chestnut, Wigfall, and the rest of them, be not only allowed, but encouraged, to return to Congress, and then tell them it will be considered as a very special favor if they will detect and expose the rogues and jobs therein. It is charming to contemplate the alacrity with which they would enter upon that task. It is human nature to hit back, and how glorious an opportunity for poor, beaten, despised rebels and traitors to prove one after another of their conquerors and revilers an immeasurable hypocrite and thief. For years, these old leaders have been ground into the dirt, spit upon, branded, put upon record as co-conspirators of Benedict Arnold and Judas. As a matter of course, they resent all this with concentrated fury, and so much raw material should not be thrown away. Let us utilize the waste hate—pit the rebel against the robber, and let the combat wage."

The Atlanta Sun, commenting on the above extract, from the World, very truthfully says: "Just as the Northern people are beginning to discover the error of political disabilities being imposed upon the experienced statesmanship of the South, and the necessity of their return to Congress to defeat the plans and schemes of the robbers of the General Government, we regret to say there is a considerable class of politicians (?) in the South who have discovered that these 'old leaders' are old fogies, and do not represent the progressive ideas of the present generation." "If these 'old leaders' were back in Congress to-day, they would be a terror to the evil-doers in the halls of the National Legislature, who are enriching themselves by systematic robbery of the public treasury. They could not be bribed, nor would they wink at bribery to the detriment of the public good."

A GOOD SHOT.—Dr. Wm. T. Field, of this County, informs us that on Tuesday morning last, he killed three wild turkey gobblers at one shot, weighing respectively 17, 17½ and 18½ pounds, making a total weight of 53½ pounds. The beards of the turkeys measured nine inches. The Doctor had bated them and constructed a "blind" near by, in which he concealed himself, until they got in good distance, when he fired one barrel of his gun, with the above result. He and Mr. Thomas Looper caught two gray foxes the morning before. If any of our sporting friends can beat this, we would like to hear from them.—Pickens Sentinel.

In Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six to six the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five, leaves the decision to the court, and in a vote of eight against four, the prisoner is convicted.

The detectives found out that a recent murder of an old hermit at Solon, Ohio, was a left-handed one; so they arrested the first left-handed man they found, and he proved to be the right one by his own confession.

The two wives of a Memphis man have just become cognizant of each other's existence, after twenty-five years of matrimonial participation.

POISON BY BAD GAS.—The injurious effects of gas of an inferior quality, especially that which is rich in sulphur compounds, is not generally realized. In most cases, it is simply regarded as an inconvenience, and possibly in some instances as injurious to the eyes; but these are not by any means its most harmful effects. In the evidence taken in England before a parliamentary committee engaged in investigating the quality of the London gas, facts were given to show its deleterious effects upon silk and other goods. One witness, from the well-known establishment of Howell & James, in Regent street, testified that during the winter months, when much gas was burned, it destroyed some of the more delicate colors used in dyeing silk. With regard to metal goods, he stated that the gas deposits a thin film upon them, and unless this is removed every day, it eats into the metal, so that the article must be regilded. This necessitates the use of air-tight cases for such goods. A Regent street boot-maker gave evidence as to the effects of gas-combustion products on leather, which he had found perfectly rotten, after having been exposed for a period. The witness exhibited boots so acted on to the committee. The sulphuric acid, he said, could be tasted on applying the tongue to the leather. He gave two inches out of one pair of boots to Dr. Letheby for analysis, and his report was, that the piece of leather contained ten grains of commercial oil of vitriol. He had also seen wood which had been under the action of gas for fifteen years. It was so rotten that it could be picked to pieces with the finger-nail. He believed gas exerted a deleterious influence on pictures, the back part of the canvas being rotten. Now, while this produces such effects upon these substances, it cannot be otherwise than injurious to the tissues of the human body. A drop of sulphuric acid upon the hand will instantly disorganize the flesh. What must be the effect upon the more delicate tissues of the lungs of a constant inhalation of this acid? Good gas is not only a convenience, but an absolute necessity, and inspections of its quality, not only illuminating power, but purity, should be insisted upon and enforced by heavy penalties.—The American Manufacturer.

The following is the text of the resolution introduced by Mr. Banks in the House of Representatives. Whereas, an armed contest for independence, which has been maintained by the patriotic people of Cuba against the Government of Spain for more than four years, is now without any reasonable expectation of present or remote termination; and whereas this contest has been obstinately continued, in total disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare, with a wanton and careless sacrifice of the lives of non-combatants, whether men, women or children, and such a disregard of the rights of other nations as to threaten the intervention of peaceful relations with Spain; and whereas it is believed that the principal Governments of America and Europe, in the interests of humanity and Christian civilization, desire that some just and efficient means may be devised to assuage the horrors of this fratricidal struggle and promote a just and permanent peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested, if in his judgment it be not inconsistent with the rights of this Government, to open communication with such foreign Governments of America or Europe as he may deem proper, with a view to the adoption of such general and efficient measures as will ensure the safety of non-combatants, whether men, women or children; encourage the emancipation of slaves; enforce the strict observance of the rules of civilized warfare, and establish in the island of Cuba, with which all nations have hitherto maintained peaceful and important commercial relations, a just and permanent peace.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NEWSPAPER HEAD LINES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The leading newspapers of the country are beginning to rely upon the news they present to their readers to tell their own story, without parading it in glaring and often incorrect 'head lines.' The system of printing 'tadpole telegrams,' all head and very little also, began during the war; but, one after another, the really good newspapers are abandoning it, the matter they now print being usually presented without a third of a column of sensational head lines prefixed to create alarm and howl. In New York, the Times, Tribune and World have all abandoned the old sensational style, the World having been the latest journal to make the whole change. The great majority of newspaper readers prefer a plain, reliable narrative of the news, even without any head line, to those extravagant 'displays' which are too often but a sounding prelude to an empty tale. Two of our New York contemporaries even go further, and recommend the wholesome change to their advertisers, the World expressing and the Tribune commending the hope that advertisers may soon learn that their favors will be more attractive and more sure to be read when 'less disfigured by splotchy display.'"

A sanguine young Atchisonian had faith in his ability to make himself the receptacle of four pints of raw whiskey within fifteen minutes. He wagered \$25 to that effect with a skeptic in the neighborhood, and made a suburban barroom the scene of the performance. Upon his neat and ornamented tombstone, now in process of erection, will be inscribed the simple epitaph, "He smiled and died."

No lawyers are allowed to reside on the island of St. Helena; nor is a newspaper permitted to be printed there, an almanac every year being the only production of the press.

Local Items.

COPY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

Accounts due the PHOENIX office must be settled promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given. We must have money to carry on business.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

The PHOENIX is in receipt of a lot of printer's copying ink. It serves the purpose of ordinary copying ink, and is invaluable to railroad officials and others who have much printed matter to copy. The cost of printing done with this ink is but little more than with the ordinary ink.

On the 13th instant, a "Cotton States Convention" is to be held in Augusta, Ga. Cannot our Board of Trade appoint a committee? The Charleston Board has done so. It will, doubtless, be an important meeting.

We had an opportunity, yesterday, of examining the working of Blachley's cucumber wood pump, for which Messrs. John Agnew & Sons are the agents. It is believed to be the very best invention of the kind, as it can be introduced and used effectively in an ordinary well. In case the pump should get out of repair, it can be put in order without difficulty, as it can be repaired from the top. The pump is worthy of examination.

Yesterday was a fit representative of spring. The wind attempted to stir up things, but was soon quieted down.

Always excellent, always enjoyable, the Rural Carolinian is indispensable to the educated Southern planter or farmer, and contains much of value to the general reader. Its heavy articles contain valuable information which the agriculturist should study carefully, and from its shorter pieces and miscellaneous articles any intelligent reader can call useful ideas. The literary and home department is edited expressly for the benefit of ladies and children, and should make the magazine always welcome to the farmer's family, as well as to the farmer. The illustrations, though numerous, are good, and serve to explain the text. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, and D. Wyatt Aiken, Charleston, are the publishers, at \$2 per annum.

Messrs. Seibels and Ezell offer for sale several valuable pieces of property this morning. See their advertisement.

President Grant will make a tour of the Southern States, leaving Washington about the 20th of March next. He will visit Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans and other points, and on the return route will go via Memphis. He will be accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet.

The Governor has appointed F. L. Walker, of Aiken, N. C. McDuffie and N. B. McQueen, of Marion, and Robert Aldrich, of Barwell, Notaries Public. J. P. Mayes and J. L. Rice, of Orangeburg, have been appointed Trial Justices.

It is currently reported that the Supreme Court has decided to refuse the mandamus in the Blue Ridge scrip case. The opinion will be filed in a few days.

Capt. F. W. Dawson, of the Charleston News, is in the city.

Associate Justice Wright has furnished us with a copy of his address before the Benedict Institute, entitled "How shall we attain the end for which we were created?"

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, argument was heard upon the motion of Mr. Chamberlain to set aside the jury. Messrs. Youmans and Attorney-General Melton in opposition. Mr. Chamberlain for the motion. The Judge reserved until this morning.

The Senate has appointed the following appointees:

County Treasurers—H. A. Smith, of Fairfield; J. H. McDevitt, of Edgefield. County Auditors—Wm. McKenna, of Lancaster; P. A. Belanger, of Edgefield.

The following is the programme which Prof. Bucher furnishes for this afternoon, commencing at half-past 4 o'clock: Grand Duces Quick-step—Hamr. Cavatina Lombardi—Verdi. Waltz—Il Baccio—Arditti. Overture Samirèdi—Rossini. Tanz Jubel Polka—Strauss. Signal Galop—Wiesbrock.

What the soldier likes best—the pay gut.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday, February 4, 1878.—George W. Patterson, respondent, vs. the South Carolina Railroad Company. It is ordered, that the motion be dismissed. The opinion of Judge Wright will be hereafter filed. F. J. Moses, C. J.

PHOENIXIAN.—Though a pawnbroker's shop is crowded, it is still a loomsome place.

An exchange says that a brother editor slipped down and broke his scissors arm.

Some men who are reported "to live on their wits," must live on very limited premises.

What house pet is it that is so generally admired, sought after and valued, yet more abused, trampled upon, kicked about, looked down upon and whipped than any other? A carpet.

Woman was made from a rib-bone—she loves rib bon(s) to this day.

Mice harm the cheese, but girls charm the he's. The same is true of their respective eating of cheese and cheating of ho's.

The difference between true and false doctrine is often only the width of a hair, I see. And yet the false doctrine is the heresy.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Richland Lodge. Seibels & Ezell—Auction. J. Agnew & Son—Pumps, etc. S. A. Oliver—Musical.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 4, 1878.—Columbia Hotel—W. N. Roach, Ireland; M. C. Blanchard, Atlanta; G. A. Addison, G. G. Wells, Greenville; E. P. Jones, M. O. Dixon, N. C.; James French, S. C.; A. J. Mims, Thos. McOrady, Charleston; Miss Carpenter, city; Wm. Dudley, F. W. Dawson, Charleston; Jas. Conville, J. D. Savage, New York; J. H. O'Neill, John B. O'Neill, Newberry; Samuel Watson and daughter, Marion; C. L. B. Marsh, Wilmington; W. J. Crosswell, S. C.; G. W. Thames, Wilmington; T. C. Parker, Kentucky; A. Shaw, W. C. & A. R. R.; John J. Joye, New York; W. F. Hartzog, Augusta; Miss M. A. Buie, Aiken.

Wheeler House—A Pendleton, Va.; J. D. Savage, N. Y.; A. S. Thomson, Ala.; Miss S. L. Roberts, N. C.; H. S. Offitt, N. Y.; Z. N. Lockhart, Va.; J. R. Meares, Charleston; Mrs. W. Caldwell, Chester; J. A. Fraser, S. C.; J. L. Kearny, N. J.; J. Jackson, Fort Motte; S. B. Griffin, S. C.; E. A. Lindsay, Ga.; G. B. Anderson, S. C.; W. Johnson, N. C.; T. Steers, Pa.; T. W. Woodward, Winnsboro; J. Watson, Va.; A. S. Easterlin, J. A. Meraney, Orangeburg; F. H. Mason, S. Angol, N. C.; A. A. Nathan, Newberry; S. Place, Camden; Miss Thompson, Newberry; R. M. Brawley, Charleston; W. H. Treacott, S. C.; J. E. Carey, Md.; John W. Martin, Ga.; M. Baay, Mrs. Adams and four children, Walhalla; E. F. Farley, S. C.

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.—Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventative and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and scorching vapors affect the integuments and create unwanted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongential temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative. F2431

Make money fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, \$75 per week, by once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid sewing machine, and patent button-hole worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address, for particulars, Mr. A. Cateley, corner Greenwich and Court-and streets, New York. D10th

A most melancholy thing recently happened to a young gentleman in Paris. He had been dining out and winning pretty freely, and as he was going to the bal d'opera, he submitted himself to the operations of a street shoe-black. Leaning back in his chair he was asleep before the polishing was concluded; but when the juvenile artist found out the condition of his customer he hastened to improve it. He gently drew off the boots, added his victim's purse and watch to the booty, gathered up his brushes, and departed. The gentleman was at last aroused by his cold feet, and ignominiously made the best of his way home. There was no dancing for him that night.

PROHIBITION.—The experience of Maine and Massachusetts really does not look as if the drinking of spirituous liquors can be stopped by legislative enactments. The Boston Advertiser says that there are 2,768 places in Boston where intoxicating liquors are sold in defiance of the prohibitory laws of that State. Notwithstanding this fact, the prohibitionists are applying to the Legislature to forbid the sale of malt liquors also, and to enlarge the provision of a law which is a dead letter on the statute books.

A school boy at Virilia, Ill., who was "kopt in" during recess, has sued the school-master for false imprisonment.