

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Ben Hill, in the interview we referred to in Sunday's issue, told the reporter of the Philadelphia Press, a cantankerous organ of Stalwartism, that the Southern white people favor the appointing of negroes to office when they are competent.

"The Administration would strengthen itself and increase the respect of the people for the Government by such appointments. It has been a mystery to me that they have not seen that before. The trouble has been that the Federal Government is constantly seen through a smoked glass in the South.

He thinks the Whigs of the South would have united with the Republican party immediately after the war but for the efforts of the Government to humiliate and oppress their section. He says all of the threatening disintegration in the South originates with the same element.

"I have no doubt but it could, although that would depend very much upon the attitude of the Northern people toward them and the class of appointments made to Federal offices in that section. Before any great change can be made in the political situation of the South there must be a broader spirit evinced toward its people by the Federal Administration and the power behind it.

Senator Hill may not intend to reflect upon the members of the old Whig party, but when he intimates that they could be induced to join the old corrupt Republican party, whose memory in an offence and a stench in the nostrils of all of the self-respecting whites in the South, either because they are appointed to office, or some of their set are appointed or some of the respectable colored people are appointed to office, then he brings a hard and, we believe, a slanderous accusation.

Mr. Hill is mistaken. The old Whig party is just as much opposed to Radicalism as the old line Democrats are, and there must be a vast change in the whole structure and management of the Radical party before the South will tolerate it. It must purge itself of the dogma of a centralized despotism before it can be or ought to be trusted.

ABOUT SCHOOLS AND TEACHING—MR. WHITE AGAIN.

We gave some extracts from Richard Grant White's startling paper on the public school system of the North. Since then he has supplemented his paper by a statement in the New York Times concerning the decay of apprenticeship. He notes as the result a marked diminution of good mechanics in the North and a failure of thoroughness in workmanship.

The old Southern Whigs is an alliance with such a set! Shades of Badger, Graham, Moore and Gilliam! The white men of North Carolina lying down in the lecherous embrace of the old Radical harlot who has brought ruin and disgrace upon the fair name of our mother! Never! never! What say Vance and George Davis; Steele and Jo Davis; Merrimon and Amis; and thousands of other intelligent, able, honorable members of the Whig party of old? If the Republican party never builds up in the South until it draws into its fatal meshes the best men of the old Whig party it will remain forever what it now is—unfaithful to its pledges and principles, corrupt and

vicious, and an enemy to the true interests of the whole country.

We have taken time to write what we have that the STAR might not seem to give consent by its silence to Ben Hill's notions, termed "liberal" by the Press, concerning tens of thousands of as faithful, as true, as honorable, as patriotic, as pure and as liberty loving citizens as there are in the land we love. The Republican party must change its whole life—must cleanse itself of all of its vicious and dangerous principles, and get rid of those men who are always associated in the Southern mind with its deepest, most implacable enemies, before it can command the respect, much less the affection, of either the old line Whigs or the old line Democrats.

No man can go over to the Republican party in North Carolina and take office under Garfield without becoming as powerless among the men he deserts as are all that set who have been in fellowship with Radicalism since 1865, and who have done so much by that alliance to degrade and impoverish North Carolina.

It is singular but true that not one solitary man of intelligence and influence in this State has ever joined the Radical party that did not get office. If a half or a fourth of that class had declined all remuneration—all bribes—all pecuniary inducements, and had gone through the years without any gain or hope of gain, they might have said with some show of credibility and decency that they had acted from conviction—from principle. But every mother's son of them got pap at once. Some of the small fry have not fared so well, but they have stood hat in hand willing and anxious.

Immediately after the war there were some hundreds of good paying offices to be filled in North Carolina, and there were found enough of the pliable kind to yield to the temptation. We never heard of but one man of character who joined the Republicans and showed by his life that he acted purely from principle. That man is dead. He was a brave, conscientious, devoted Methodist. He held an office worth \$700 or more. He made up his mind that it was his duty to unite with the Republican party. This was in 1865 or 1866. He did unite with them, but he resigned his office and never received a cent in that way afterwards. That man acted from principle—from a high sense of duty. He never lost the respect of any man in his county, for all knew the honor and worth of the man. A man's motives are always to be suspected when he bolts and gets pay for it in some way.

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Mr. White tells the North, and he is "native and to the manner born," that its public school system is such that "crime has increased year after year almost pari passu with the development of the system," and that "instead of lifting the masses" it "has given us in their place a nondescript and hybrid class," he accuses their position and dislike. He goes even farther: he says that the school system has diminished "filial respect and parental love," and, "as for the modesty of our young men, and even of our young women, they do not even blush that they have lost it."

Some of the Northern papers are trying to show errors in his statistics. Others insist that the criminal statistics of the North are the strongest proof of the excellence of the school system, and in this way: that it is the illiterate who find their way to prison, and not the taught. In other words, that 75 per cent. of the criminals in the North are illiterate. We doubt this. How could this be in New England? We apprehend that four-fifths of New England born criminals have been to the public schools.

The fault lies in the system and the want of Christian teaching in the homes. It is well known that the increase of native population in New England is very small, and this because of very unnatural and sinful causes. It is known that infidelity is very common in New England, and that the Saviour of the world is ignored by the scholarship and culture of that portion of the world. The minds are cared for, but the home teaching does not reach the heart or the moral life as it should. The schools are relied upon, and they do not care for the spiritual nature and deal only with the intellect. Hence, surely and inevitably there is failure. Men and women grow up without any fixed moral convictions, and although they can read and write, they are an easy prey to temptation and vice. Hence come crime and prostitution and the long catalogue of iniquities that mark those who are in the houses of ill-fame and penitentiaries.

The higher school system of the South has been always far in advance of that of the North. We have no doubt whatever that the best classical and mathematical schools of North Carolina and Virginia are today much superior to those of Massachusetts and New York. It was so thirty years ago. A class of boys from the school of the late William J. Bingham would have eclipsed easily any class from any school in New England. The proof of this statement could have been found in a proper test. It is certain that when a Bingham boy of thirty years ago happened to be thrown in a class with boys prepared in the North he was able to assert his supremacy. He had been better taught. Mr. Bingham did not neglect the morals of his boys or banish the Bible and the Lord Jesus Christ from the school room.

Second, if there are any good grounds for believing that the construction of the Duplin Canal would so drain the 44,000 acres as to utilize them for cultivation with the aid of plantation ditches. The engineer says such will be the result.

Third, to consider the value, and importance of the sluicing process now being used by Maj. Young. If the first fifteen miles are constructed, this process, so well known to engineers in other countries, will be tested fairly and thoroughly. There is hardly any doubt as to its success. It has answered capitally elsewhere, and there is no reason whatever for supposing that it will not prove an entire success in this enterprise. If the sluicing in the Duplin canal turns out as its friends hope and believe then this success must be of untold advantage to the State in other sections. It will have a tremendous effect upon other schemes and hundreds of thousands of rich alluvial lands can be reclaimed elsewhere.

We hope the Legislature will give a proper and patient consideration to this matter that is of much importance to New Hanover, Pender, Duplin, Wayne and other counties. New York is to have an extensive Zoological Garden similar to those of Paris and London. Certain capitalists have formed a company for the purpose.

Alex. Stephens is preparing an elaborate reply to something said by Col. Alexander McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, in one of his letters from the South.

A reliable savings bank. One box of Dr. Tut's Pills will save you many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Disordered Liver or Bowels, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Chronic Constipation, and expel every impurity from the system.

Prof. Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, has been lecturing on impure drinking water. Many of the cities are afflicted in this way. We quote a passage from a brief abstract of his second lecture before a large audience in Baltimore. We copy from the Gazette:

"He said pure water is a necessary condition of good health, while impure water has been the cause of an infinite number of sicknesses and of an untold number of deaths. Typhoid fever especially has been communicated by waters which were agreeable to the taste. Not only is there danger of communicating active fevers in this way, but it is probable that less serious difficulties may arise from the use of impure waters. Now, waters when contaminated with certain definite impurities, recognized by chemists, are dangerous. The impurities pronounced dangerous by sanitarians are such as arise from refuse animal matter, which contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. We speak of it as organic matter. Water for drinking purposes should contain more than 50 parts total solids, organic matter 5 parts, chlorine 0.3 parts, and nitric acid 0.4 parts. This statement is the result of the combined wisdom of hundreds of able men."

There is a paper in the last International Review upon Tenneyson's new volume of poems. It is by a London critic, George Barnett Smith. It amounts to this: that it is not equal to his best work and by a great deal, and yet, says Mr. Smith, it is "excellent work, and some of the poems could not have been written by any other living poet." He says: "If I seem not to speak with pronounced enthusiasm, it is because I remember the work which Mr. Tenneyson has done in the past—work which is the delight of his own generation, and must equally be so of future generations. Our great lyrical poet is a perfectly original touch in the early lyrics, and these he has never equalled in any class of effort. He is not by nature a dramatic or epic poet, but a singer. His fame burns with a pure and steady flame."

There is but little doubt that Tenneyson's best work is done. The creative period is passed. He is in his 71st year.

If the University after nearly a century of usefulness should be closed, no doubt there are spectators who would rejoice, but the true friends of North Carolina would be sorrowful. It would cause hundreds of our most promising young men to seek education abroad. It is a grand mistake to suppose that a cultivated man necessarily prefers a denominational college merely because he is a Presbyterian, or Methodist, or Baptist, or Episcopalian, or Lutheran, or Christian, or what not. We know men of various churches who are the staunch friends of the University, and who are convinced that it is important and necessary to have a college that is un denominational. But some people will be unhappy as long as Mordecai sits in the gate.

North Carolinians generally will sympathize with the people of Plymouth in the most disastrous fire that has just visited them. Nearly the whole of the business portion of the town is in ashes. This is the second fire of the kind that has occurred since the war. It will be remembered that almost every building, including residences, in the town was burnt some twelve or fourteen years ago. It has about 1,000 inhabitants, we suppose. Plymouth is a historic place. It was here that Hoke's Division won fresh laurels in capturing the town when defended by more troops than he had, and they assisted by gunboats, forts, breastworks, &c. Gen. Matt Ransom's brigade distinguished itself greatly, losing very heavily.

Ex Gov. Smith, Republican, of Alabama, has been to Mentor to see Garfield. He reports the latter resolved upon a kind and liberal policy towards the South. We quote: "Gen. Garfield said he wanted to inaugurate such a scheme of civil service reform as to make the Republican party in the South respected and respectable. He expressed a desire to gather all possible information about those he appoints, in order to select the best and to give the country a good and faithful Administration. In his conversation he stated that the composition of most of his Cabinet was as yet unsettled, intimating that he had already decided on one or two. Gov. Smith thinks there is no question but that Blaine will be his premier."

In 1860 the popular vote for President was 4,680,193. In 1880 it was 9,180,813. In twenty years the vote has nearly doubled. The negro vote swells the gain no little. According to the Philadelphia Times Almanac Garfield has a majority over Hancock of 2,330. The Tribune makes more. The Baltimore Sun makes Hancock's majority over 6,000. So when such authorities differ the final count will be necessary to ascertain which is correct.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking house in this city on Thursday, the 10th inst. A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the date of meeting.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, &c. I have prescribed Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and am very much pleased with what I have seen of its action, and purpose using more of it as occasion requires.

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Foreign Shipment.—The foreign exports yesterday consisted of the following: The Norwegian barque Tjano, for Trieste, Austria, by Messrs. J. R. Blossom & Evans, with 2,891 barrels of rosin; the German barque Kosmas, for London, by Messrs. Paterson, Downie & Co., with 4,450 barrels of rosin; the German barque Von der Heydt, for Bristol, by Messrs. J. R. Blossom & Evans, with 4,160 barrels of rosin, and the schooner James A. Brown, for Miragone, Hayti, by Messrs. James H. Osbourne & Co., with 120,880 feet of lumber.

Just Speed.—We learn from the Monthly Bulletin Department of Agriculture that the Commissioner of Agriculture at Raleigh has about 150 packages of jute seed—15 pounds to the package—which he will distribute to parties having lands suited to the growth of jute, and who will promptly report to him the results of their experiments.

C. T. Fry, Holyoke, Mass., writes: Almost all of the children's shoes we sell have the A. S. T. Co. Tip on them; in fact, we could not sell them without. It has become a necessity to have them.

murder near Fayetteville. A colored man by the name of Andrew Nash, well known in Fayetteville, was shot just beyond the suburbs of that place on Wednesday last and died on Monday, the 10th inst. The cause of the shooting was the fact that Nash reported one Peter Ray, colored, a very disreputable character, who has been in the Penitentiary once or twice for stealing wool from his (Nash's) employer, and when the fact came to the knowledge of Ray, he employed a colored boy about 16 years old to waylay Nash and kill him, which he did at the time and in the manner described, and for which he (the boy) received in payment the sum of ten dollars. The boy, whose name our informant could not recall, was subsequently arrested and is now in jail at Fayetteville, but Ray is still at large.

Andrew Nash, the murdered man, enjoyed a good reputation in Fayetteville, where he was better known as having been formerly the late Judge Shepherd's carriage driver.

At Rock Hill, about five miles above this city, on the North-east river, an old colored woman, by the name of Sukey Walters, discovered late Saturday evening that her little grandchild had set fire to the woods, and that considerable damage would be likely to ensue, whereupon she attempted to arrest the progress of the flames, when her dress caught fire. Her son, attracted by her screams, rushed to the scene and tried to save her by wrapping his overcoat around her, but the flames, which had completely enveloped her and were blazing above her head when he reached her, had taken such a firm hold upon the poor woman that his efforts were of but little avail. She lingered in great agony until Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, when death put an end to her sufferings. The unfortunate woman was about seventy years old.

Reduction of Local Passenger Fares.—We are glad to learn, through circulars from Col. A. Pope, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, that the management of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroads have considered it expedient to reduce the local passenger fares upon said roads to a basis, where tickets are purchased at stations of agents, of 4 cents per mile for first-class and 3 cents per mile for second class tickets.

We know that these reductions will be acceptable to the public, and we believe that they will eventuate in increased revenues to the roads in question.

The Duplin Canal.—As one indication of what is likely to be accomplished by the cutting of what is known as the Duplin Branch Canal, we would mention the fact, that, in conversation with a gentleman yesterday he informed us that land in what is known as Goshen Swamp, in Duplin county, for which the owners would have been glad a year or two ago to have got one dollar per acre, could not now be had for ten dollars per acre. During the conversation Mr. Lewis Hicks, one of the most prominent citizens of Duplin, who is engaged in business at Faison's Depot, came up and added his testimony to the truth of the assertion.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. S. A. Smith, who was in the city yesterday, informed us that Eddie Dees, a son of Mr. Edmund Dees, residing near Elkinsville, Bladen county, was cutting down a tree near the house a day or two ago, when it lodged against another tree and the butt was thrown suddenly around in such a way as to strike him on the back of the neck, which was broken by the force of the blow. Falling to get his breakfast at the usual time his sister went to look for him, when she discovered the dead body of her unfortunate brother, got it out from under the trunk of the tree with her own hands and conveyed it home. It is supposed that his death was instantaneous. Deceased was aged about 13 or 14 years.

Charlotte Observer: At 3 o'clock Sunday morning flames were discovered breaking from the roof of M. E. Crowell & Co.'s store, Mathew's Station. The village was aroused and every effort made to save the store and stock, but without further result than the securing of about \$200 worth of goods. The rest of the stock and the building, valued jointly at between \$4,500 and \$5,000, were consumed. A coroner's inquest was held at 11 o'clock Sunday afternoon last. Mr. A. Vanderford, a policeman, was shot and in all probability mortally wounded by Thomas Yarboro, white, whom he had under arrest for disorderly conduct. Yarboro fired on him, the ball entering the abdomen just to the left of the umbilicus, and then ran. Mr. Vanderford fell, but raising himself with difficulty, fired three shots at him of which the first took effect, non-fatal, however. Yarboro was arrested and lodged in jail, and at this writing, Sunday night, Mr. Vanderford is lying in a critical condition and will in all probability die.

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Hickory Press: The spring term of Rutherford College opens on the 15th of 100 students. Prospects are very flattering for a good attendance. Gen. Clifton is doing great work in advertising his native State, particularly the western portion of it. He is in New York in a recent interview with a reporter of the Western Sun, he gave some information concerning the productive powers of the land, and of the mines of the State, which cannot fail to attract attention; and that's what we want.

Raleigh News-Observer: There is, unfortunately, not a cotton factory in Raleigh, but there are no less than five large printing mills, two foundries, two boiler manufacturing establishments, one buggy manufacturing besides other small industries, employing altogether several hundred workmen. There are two of the best printing and job printing establishments in the South, and there are more newspapers and periodicals published here than in any place of equal size in the country. There are no less than four white and five colored colleges and large schools, and no city offers such a wide range of educational facilities as Raleigh.

Some months ago we referred to a peculiar formation which had been found in a well which was dug on the premises of A. C. Sharpe, Esq., four and a half miles from Statesville, on the Taylorville road. The rock which was encountered in that well was a very hard, bluish-grey sandstone, and upon a late examination of some of that taken from a depth of about 30 feet, Prof. W. E. Hadden, the mineralogist and collector who has been operating for the past six months in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, Georgia, discovered in it the presence of an unusually fine quality of sandstone, an essential variety of oligoclase. This sandstone Prof. Hadden has been very successful in as far as he has seen from an American locality, but it has as yet been found in too small pieces to be used as gems.—Statesville Landmark.

Oxford Free Lance: Our friend, Mr. D. W. Winters, informs us that he contemplates starting a weekly paper at Roxboro about the middle of next month, to be called the Roxboro Herald.—Willie Landis, a colored barber of this place, a short time since emigrated with his family to Boston. We are glad to hear that he is in extremely destitute circumstances, having been turned out in the streets for non-payment of rent. An instance of Northern love for the colored people is that of a man named Oxford, N. C., Jan. 28th, 1881, of Pennsylvania, Geo. F. Knott in the 48th year of his age. In the death of Mr. Knott, we have lost a devoted and good citizen.

Died near Cedar Grove, Granville county, of cancer, 24th January, 1881, Mr. Hillman Barnes, aged 68 years. Thus has passed away one of our very best citizens.

Elizabeth City Carolinian: The best hope and reliance of this country are the three S. S. Schools, and Small Farms.—Elizabeth City is the county seat of Pasquotank. It contains a population of 3,000. The town government is Republican. The following is a summary of the business of the town: 3 hotels; 12 mercantile stores; 2 banks; 2 drug stores; 15 grocery and provision stores; 1 bakery; 10 grocery stores; 3 milliners; 3 hardware stores; 3 book and stationery stores; 2 furniture stores; 1 mercantile tailor; 2 watchmakers; 1 jeweler; 2 barbers; 1 shoemaker; 4 shoe shops; 6 meat stalls—market; 3 steam saw mills; 3 grist mills; 1 planing mill; 2 wagon and carriage makers; 3 harness makers; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 brickyard; 1 shipyard; 1 gunsmith; 1 factory; 1 beer bottling establishment; 1 saw mill; 2 junk stores; 2 undertakers; 9 lawyers; 5 physicians; 1 dentist; 2 commission dealers.

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Some months ago we referred to a peculiar formation which had been found in a well which was dug on the premises of A. C. Sharpe, Esq., four and a half miles from Statesville, on the Taylorville road. The rock which was encountered in that well was a very hard, bluish-grey sandstone, and upon a late examination of some of that taken from a depth of about 30 feet, Prof. W. E. Hadden, the mineralogist and collector who has been operating for the past six months in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, Georgia, discovered in it the presence of an unusually fine quality of sandstone, an essential variety of oligoclase. This sandstone Prof. Hadden has been very successful in as far as he has seen from an American locality, but it has as yet been found in too small pieces to be used as gems.—Statesville Landmark.

Oxford Free Lance: Our friend, Mr. D. W. Winters, informs us that he contemplates starting a weekly paper at Roxboro about the middle of next month, to be called the Roxboro Herald.—Willie Landis, a colored barber of this place, a short time since emigrated with his family to Boston. We are glad to hear that he is in extremely destitute circumstances, having been turned out in the streets for non-payment of rent. An instance of Northern love for the colored people is that of a man named Oxford, N. C., Jan. 28th, 1881, of Pennsylvania, Geo. F. Knott in the 48th year of his age. In the death of Mr. Knott, we have lost a devoted and good citizen.

Died near Cedar Grove, Granville county, of cancer, 24th January, 1881, Mr. Hillman Barnes, aged 68 years. Thus has passed away one of our very best citizens.

Elizabeth City Carolinian: The best hope and reliance of this country are the three S. S. Schools, and Small Farms.—Elizabeth City is the county seat of Pasquotank. It contains a population of 3,000. The town government is Republican. The following is a summary of the business of the town: 3 hotels; 12 mercantile stores; 2 banks; 2 drug stores; 15 grocery and provision stores; 1 bakery; 10 grocery stores; 3 milliners; 3 hardware stores; 3 book and stationery stores; 2 furniture stores; 1 mercantile tailor; 2 watchmakers; 1 jeweler; 2 barbers; 1 shoemaker; 4 shoe shops; 6 meat stalls—market; 3 steam saw mills; 3 grist mills; 1 planing mill; 2 wagon and carriage makers; 3 harness makers; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 brickyard; 1 shipyard; 1 gunsmith; 1 factory; 1 beer bottling establishment; 1 saw mill; 2 junk stores; 2 undertakers; 9 lawyers; 5 physicians; 1 dentist; 2 commission dealers.

Charlotte Observer: At 3 o'clock Sunday morning flames were discovered breaking from the roof of M. E. Crowell & Co.'s store, Mathew's Station. The village was aroused and every effort made to save the store and stock, but without further result than the securing of about \$200 worth of goods. The rest of the stock and the building, valued jointly at between \$4,500 and \$5,000, were consumed. A coroner's inquest was held at 11 o'clock Sunday afternoon last. Mr. A. Vanderford, a policeman, was shot and in all probability mortally wounded by Thomas Yarboro, white, whom he had under arrest for disorderly conduct. Yarboro fired on him, the ball entering the abdomen just to the left of the umbilicus, and then ran. Mr. Vanderford fell, but raising himself with difficulty, fired three shots at him of which the first took effect, non-fatal, however. Yarboro was arrested and lodged in jail, and at this writing, Sunday night, Mr. Vanderford is lying in a critical condition and will in all probability die.

Charlotte Observer: The Richmond & Danville route will sell return tickets to the inauguration at Washington, good from the 2nd of March until the 31st, for \$18. The Indian Creek trestle has been completed, but still the train to the western division of the Carolina Central Railroad runs only to Cherryville. The trestle over Muddy Fork, two miles beyond, is undergoing repairs. Squire Hilton was in town yesterday, and decreed that according to the boy's growth at his mill Friday. The boy had climbed up to put the belt on the pulley that runs a griststone. He succeeded but his arm was caught. The pulley was revolving at the rate of 140 revolutions per minute, but the boy was drawn upon the shafting but at the first revolution was thrown at full length, his arm still held by the belt. He was whirled around two or three times with such force as to break off his scapula, fracturing four inches of spine, was within reach of his body, and was nailed with forty penny nails to the timbers of the mill. The belt broke finally and the boy fell, and who will promptly report to him the results of their experiments.

C. T. Fry, Holyoke, Mass., writes: Almost all of the children's shoes we sell have the A. S. T. Co. Tip on them; in fact, we could not sell them without. It has become a necessity to have them.

Spits Turpentine.—Raleigh Visitor: The temperance sermon by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, at Metropolitan Hall, yesterday afternoon, was a very able one. He did quite a large audience to hear him. We are glad to announce that the Rev. R. H. Whittier, editor of the Friend and Templar, of this city, who has been quite ill with pneumonia for several days past, is gradually improving.

The Legislature has under consideration a bill requiring every person who listing taxes to report the following: Whether married or unmarried, widow or widower, number of births in the family during the preceding year, deaths and causes, and whether any cases in the family of small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever or cholera.—Winston Ledger. This bill ought to become a law. It is an easy way of arriving at important vital statistics.

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