

The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.

REVIEWAL.

The cotton blanket, quite common in France and Germany, is made by only one mill in the United States, the Eagle and Phoenix, at Columbus, Ga.

President MacMahon sent his adjutant, the Marquis d'Absac, to Berlin on the Kaiser's birthday with his congratulations, and the incident has made a very pleasant impression.

At last accounts the ex-Empress Charlotte was in a state of raging madness, and sought to break everything around her. It was thought that her mania was reaching its climax.

The School Commissioner of Harding County, Ky., is reported to have lately said that the few school houses in his county are not as good as "the average horse stable, and that, as a whole the people thereabouts are making greater efforts to raise stock than to educate their children."

There are in Colorado over fifty peaks which raise more than 14,000 feet above sea level. Blanca Peak, in that State, the elevation of which was determined last year by Hayden's survey, is probably the highest point within the limits of the United States, being 14,464 feet above the level of the sea.

Among the political papers left by the late Cardinal Antonelli—the examination of which has just been concluded—a number of great importance have been found relating to the personal efforts he made to preserve the temporal power of the Pope. Among the letters is one from the Emperor Napoleon III.

Years ago the King of Prussia jokingly complained that his physician, Dr. Lauer kept him on short commons in the hope of making an octogenarian of him, and earning for himself the title of excellency. The Doctor is now an excellency, sure enough. On the Kaiser's birthday he was named Privy Councillor.

The number of individuals entitled to wear the cross of the French Legion of Honor is about 57,000, of whom 36,020 are soldiers. The chevaliers, wearing the lowest grade, are by far the most numerous; then follow the officers, the commanders, grand officers, and, finally, the grand crosses, which number but forty-two, and are the highest in rank.

It is mentioned, with a show of authority, that Mr. Tilden never even contemplated the institution of legal proceedings to oust President Hayes. Mr. Tilden surrendered his Presidential aspirations to the Electoral Commission for the sake of peace, and never dreamed of disturbing the country's repose by idle and vexatious litigation.

A tunnel through the Pyrenees will place France and Spain in railroad communication by the 1st of January, 1878. The work has been several years in progress, and will save twelve hours of tedious diligence riding between Perpignan and Barcelona. Next year travellers will be able to travel by rail from Paris to Malaga, almost without changing trains.

The wars of this century have been the most bloody and costly since the palmy days of Rome and Greece. For its ten great bloody periods, viz, the Napoleonic, Grecian, Crimean, Italian, Danish, Austrian (1866), Brazilian, American, Abyssinian, and Franco-German wars—leaving out minor expeditions and skirmishes—the figures foot up \$38,967,000,000 expended, and 11,708,600 men destroyed from 1800 to 1871. Two thirds of this aggregate outlay of men and money are to be charged on the ledger to Napoleon I. up to his closing battle fought at Waterloo.

Japan has a wonderful post office department—for a new country. During 1876 postal letters, communications, and other articles transported through the mails numbered 30,362,614; the total amount of transportation was 13,406,115 miles; and the total cost of the department was only \$713,244, owing to small salaries and cheap labor. Of the registered letters containing money only six were lost. No straw routes or steals. A most extraordinary country is Japan.

Two years ago the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, being of opinion that the treaties on the cavalry then in use were very defective, determined, with the sanction of the Czar, to offer three prizes of £1-000, £600, and £400 for the three best works on this subject. It was also decided that the competition should be open to officers of foreign armies upon the condition that the treaties were written in Russian. The time for sending in the treaties expired on the 13th of January last, and of the twenty-three officers who announced their intention of competing, only two sent in their manuscripts. One of these treaties is by Co. Demisson, an officer in the English army. The prizes have not yet been awarded.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!

The wonderful, the truly wonderful revolution in affairs in Columbia has been accomplished, and mild-eyed peace now reigns supreme in the ancient commonwealth of South Carolina. The shackles have fallen and the people of that glorious old State stand to-day, for the first time in twelve years, freed from the Reconstruction bonds and at liberty to work out their own weal or woe, as one of the States of the American Union. Wade Hampton is to-day the Governor of South Carolina de facto as well as de jure, and there are none within the limits of the State to dispute his title.

The troops were withdrawn yesterday, and Chamberlain withdraws to-day. By his own appointment his Private Secretary is to-day to meet an officer designated by Gov. Hampton, to whom will be turned over the records and papers belonging to the Executive office. Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn very peacefully. He declines to prolong the contest by a resort to any Courts of law, probably with a view to the "recompense of the reward" which may find its way to him in the shape of something fat in the consular line. He addresses a communication to the people of South Carolina which concludes as follows:

But the edict has gone forth. No argument or considerations which your friend could present have sufficed to avert the disaster. No effective means of resistance to the consummation of the wrong are left. The struggle can be prolonged. My strict legal rights are of course wholly unaffected by the action of the President. No court of the State has jurisdiction to pass upon the title to my office. No lawful Legislature can be convened except upon my call. If the use of those powers promised ultimate success to our cause I should not shrink from any sacrifice which might confront me. It is a cause in which by the light of reason and conscience a man might well lay down his life. But to my mind my present responsibility involves the consideration of the effect of my action upon those whose representative I am. I have hitherto been willing to risk all dangers and endure all hardships until relief should come from the Government of the United States. That relief will never come. I cannot ask you to follow me further. In my judgment I can no longer serve you, by further resistance to the impending calamity. With gratitude to God for the measure of endurance with which he has hitherto inspired me, with gratitude to you for your boundless confidence in me, with profound admiration of your matchless fidelity to the cause in which we have struggled, I now announce to you and to the people of the State that I shall no longer actively assert my right to the office of Governor of South Carolina.

The motives and purposes of the President of the United States in the policy which compels me to my present course, are unquestionably honorable and patriotic. I devoutly pray that events may indicate the wisdom of his action, and that peace, justice, freedom and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION. The Louisiana Commission promises to fulfill the general expectation formed of it, and to realize—nothing. They have already spent several days in New Orleans and will probably spend several more. They are investigating, as a matter of course, and that is all they can do besides the making of suggestions, which are palatable to neither party, which nobody is disposed to accept and which nobody will accept. This is but one objective point to this campaign and that which is apparently the easiest thing in the world is at the same time the most difficult. This objective point (and it seems to be objective to all concerned), is to get the legal Legislature together. Of this body, which should be composed of thirty-six Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, the validity of whose election seems to be conceded on all sides, but the difficulty is to get a majority of them to meet together for organization.

So the matter rests and so it will rest until some other measure than the investigations of an irresponsible committee is adopted. The burden of the whole thing seems to rest upon Mr. Hayes' shoulders and it may before long become imperative on him to adopt a still more decided policy than he has yet displayed in the Louisiana case. This policy would be to call off the troops and to allow the government which could not stand on its own merits with the people to fall to the ground, and nobody is in doubt as to what would follow.

In the course of a recent lecture in Paris regarding the uses of birds, an estimate was formed of the damage to crops by the robbery of a nest containing five eggs. During the first month each young bird eats an average of about fifty-eight flies or other insects in a day. The aggregate, multiplied by thirty, for the month makes 7,500 insects to every nest. Every insect eats daily from blossoms and leaves an amount equaling its weight until it reaches maturity. It was calculated that in thirty days each insect would damage thirty blossoms, and thereby destroy thirty fruits, and that 7,500 insects would kill 225,000 fruits. It will be well, therefore, for farmers' sons to reflect upon the damage done to their parents by the wanton robbery of a single nest.

WHOLESALE JOURNALISM.

The New York Herald is a great and still growing wonder in the field of journalism. Where its enterprise is to stop or what that paper will be like unto twenty years hence it would be idle to speculate. It is only certain that both its enterprise and its means seem illimitable and that one is equal to the other. We would rather be the "head centre" of that sheet than to assume the job which Mr. Hayes now has on hand with all of its titles, emoluments, honors and cares. But to what we were going to say at first: Sunday's New York Herald comes to us as a "quintuple" that is to say, as a newspaper of twenty pages. Each of these pages has six columns and the aggregate is therefore one hundred and twenty columns, of these there are forty-four columns of reading matter and nearly seventy-six columns of advertisements. This, mind you, is one issue of the paper. As to the bearing of this fact in connection with the indications of a revival of trade, we will let the Herald have its own say, which is as follows:

In comparing the evidences of the present popularity and prosperity of the Herald with those of the corresponding period of last year we have a most gratifying exhibit to present to our readers, particularly for the last two Sundays of March and the first two of April. On Sunday, March 18, 1876, we printed fifty-four columns of advertisements. For the corresponding Sunday in 1877 we had fifty-six. On Sunday, March 25, 1876, fifty-two columns; for the corresponding day this year, sixty-four Sunday, April 2, 1876, sixty-three columns; Sunday, April 1, this year, sixty-six. Lastly, on Sunday, April 9, 1876, we printed seventy-one columns, and to-day we have nearly seventy-six solid columns filled with information for every reader of the Herald in the form of 3,331 advertisements, five of which occupy nine columns. These columns are as interesting to the great mass of our patrons as those devoted to the current news of the day, because they touch on subjects nearer to their immediate welfare.

THE ODIOUS TAX-COLLECTOR.

In all parts of the world the tax-collector is in a greater or less degree odious. But here is a picture taken from Mr. Eugene Schuyler's "Turkistan" which puts even the voracious Southern tax-collector of a recent date, in respectable contrast:

On the threshing floor of a small proprietor, there were three hundred and twenty bushels of corn. The serker arrived and took as his pay one quarter of it. His assistant took his usual pay—his sleeve-full, but as he had large sleeves for the purpose, this amounted to one eighth, or forty pounds. The messenger of the Inan also took forty pounds, for the religious officials were by custom allowed their share. The scribe also took an eighth. The baker who accompanied the tax-collector then laid two or three small cakes on the threshing floor and was allowed to take twenty pounds. The pipe-bearer handed to the tax-collector his pipe, and held out a nose-bag in which he was allowed place also twenty pounds. A Gypsy prostitute spread out before the serker a pair of new trousers and a cap, and received not only thirty pounds, but an invitation to tea as well. There remained, therefore, only fifty pounds. This was then carefully divided into five parts, one of which, (ten pounds) went to the government, while the proprietor had left an eighth of his harvest. In all probability the agriculturist has suffered no real loss, as he had previously succeeded in concealing the greater part of his harvest.

Holland has for centuries been known as the country par excellence of tulips. The Dutch King has offered to send 40,000 of these flowers to the Paris Exposition of 1878, and they have been gladly accepted. Those fading will be constantly replaced by others in bloom.

The proposed repetition of the performance of Wagner's trilogy at Bayreuth is to be postponed to next year on account of the deficit in the income of the last great musical festival. Instead, Wagner is going to London to conduct a series of concerts there during the coming May and June, and is to have the assistance of some of the best singers who appeared last summer at Bayreuth. The proceeds of these concerts will first go to meet the existing deficit, and what is left is to be appropriated by the famous composer.

It is a time-honored belief in Turkey that the eclipse of the moon is caused by a huge dragon which seeks to devour it, and, in doing so, inserts his body between that luminary and the earth. A Constantinople correspondent of the Paris Temps says that at the recent eclipse observed there, a general attempt was made to frighten the dragon away by firing musketry and revolvers, shouting and beating kitchen utensils and cymbals. The muzzins mounted to their minaret balconies, and with loud cries, besought Allah to render the moon triumphant. As in past times, it was found that the moon soon again showed its face, and congratulations were everywhere heard upon the victory gained. This lunar superstition is by no means confined to the poorer classes. The rich have an equal faith in the dragon theory.

The Salisbury Banner

ESTABLISHED IN 1863, thoroughly and always Democratic. Printed Weekly and Tri-Weekly at \$3 and \$5. Address, J. J. STEWART, Editor and Proprietor, Salisbury, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

ALWAYS FIRST! DELICIOUS NEW BUTTER! JUST IN Perfectly Elegant! AT GEO. MYERS' 11 & 13 Front Street.

Pig Hams AND Shoulders! SHREDDED Codfish! Over 70 Boxes of the

Boka Tea! SOLD IN ONE DAY! We guarantee this Tea the very best in market. Only 75 cents per pound.

GEO. MYERS' 11 & 13 South Front Street.

The Great Saving Shaving Institution of the City.

WHERE A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE can be had for 10 cents; Stylish Hair Cut for 25 cents; delightful Shampoo, for 25 cents and Moustache Dye for 25 cents. Razors put in excellent order and only 25 cents charged. All this is done at the Great Reform Barber Shop under the National Bank, where everything is done in silence and this in the latest style too.

A Card. BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT THE UNDERSIGNED has this day assumed control of the Insurance Business of NORTHROP & CUMMING, and has associated himself with Mr. T. C. DeROSSET, for the purpose of the transaction of a GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a Partnership under the firm name of DeROSSET & NORTHROP, As General Insurance Agents.

They are determined to represent only SOUND, SOLVENT Companies, and offer Insurance now in the following: Fire. London Assurance Corporation, (Organized 1720.) Commercial Union Assurance Company. Lacashire Assurance Company. (All of England.) The Etna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford. (Organized 1819.) The Insurance Company of North America. (Organized 1794.) The Niagara Fire Insurance Co., of N. Y. The Underwriters' Agency of N. Y. The Atlantic Insurance Company of N. Y. The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Petersburg Insurance and Savings Co.

Marine. Orient Mutual Insurance Company of N. Y. Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. St. Paul's Fire and Marine.

REPRESENTING OVER \$60,000,000 OF ASSETS! We respectfully solicit patronage, T. C. DeROSSET, SAM'S NORTHROP.

"DON'T FORGET" J. J. SHEPARD can be found ON NORTH SIDE MARKET ST., Between Second and Third Sts., Ready and willing to do all kinds of PAINTING, GLAZING, &c.

Also Dealer in GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, DRY GOODS.

New Design. AN INVOICE OF CLOCKS of entirely new designs has just been received and are being sold at extremely low figures; also a fine assortment of LADIES' WATCHES, SEAL and PLAIN GOLD RINGS and LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S OMBAINS.

Work left with me will be neatly executed. All I ask of the Public is to give me a trial. J. H. ALLEN, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY REVIEW

Tonsorial.

NEW BARBER SHOP. MY PATRONS and the public generally are respectfully informed that I have opened a NEW BARBER SHOP, at No. 7, South Front street, where the following low prices have been adopted: Shaving 10 cents; Hair Cutting 25 cents; Shampoo 25 cents. Open on Sunday morning. dec 18 CHAS. E. CLEAPOR.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand Engravings and Maps. The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA was completed in 1873, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editor and publisher to issue a new edition, entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA. Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want. The movement of political affairs have kept pace with the discoveries of science and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars, and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced. The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is so well acquainted that the details of their lives are preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient notices of the day, and which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring the information to the lowest possible rates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give succinct and original records of the progress political and historical events. The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the ample resources for carrying it on to successful termination. None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but the work is printed on new type, forming, in fact, a new Cyclopaedia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been made by longer experience and enlarged knowledge. The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of natural and political history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopaedia, and worthy of its high character. This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in six months, and will consist of each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding. In extra Cloth, per vol, \$5 00; In Library Leather, per vol, \$6 00; In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol, \$7 00; In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol, \$8 00; In Full Russia, antique, gilt edges, per vol, \$10 00; In Full Russia, per vol, \$10 00.

Thirteen volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers, D. APPLETON & CO., 549 & 55 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Watchmakers, &c. T. W. BROWN & SONS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS. No. 37 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. (Established 1823.)

GUARANTEE THE MONEY'S WORTH for every article purchased of them. An elegant stock of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Fancy Goods, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale at a very slight advance on New York cost.

Agents for the Diamond Spectacles. Our country friends are invited to call and see. dec 13

HAPPY RELIEF TO YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. MARRIAGE RESTORED. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

Brock's Exchange HAVING RECENTLY changed hands is now open for the accommodation of the public. THE HOUSE has been thoroughly renovated throughout and the ROOMS are neatly and comfortably furnished. Polite and accommodating attendants are always on hand to see to the wants of Guests. THE BILLIARD ROOM is open and the TABLES are free to the Patrons of the HOUSE. apr 7

Notice. EXPECTING TO BE AT THE NORTH the ensuing few months, I leave my business with Mr. John L. Dudley, where my friends will find everything as usual in my line. Respectfully, mch 19 JAS. DANFORTH.

Rail Road Lines

WILMINGTON RAILROAD. Office of Gen'l Supt. Wilmington, N. C. On and after Sunday, the passenger trains of the Weldon Railroad will run on the DAY MAIL and EXPRESS trains. Leave Wilmington, N. C. at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Weldon at 11:30 a.m. Leave Weldon at 1:30 p.m. Arrive at Wilmington at 5:30 p.m. Depot at Wilmington, N. C.

NIGHT MAIL and EXPRESS. Leave Wilmington, N. C. at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Weldon at 11:30 a.m. Leave Weldon at 1:30 p.m. Arrive at Wilmington at 5:30 p.m. Depot at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILROAD. GUSTA RATHBON, General Supt. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday, the passenger schedule will be run on the DAY EXPRESS and NIGHT EXPRESS trains, except Sunday.

Leave Wilmington, N. C. at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Columbia at 11:30 a.m. Leave Columbia at 1:30 p.m. Arrive at Fredericksburg at 5:30 p.m. Depot at Wilmington, N. C.

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