The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

REVIEWAL.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, having finished in Chicago, begin their evangelical work in Boston. They are to preach in that city three months. The Tabernacle for their exercises has been completed, covering an area of 40,000 feet, seating 6,-000, and costing $50,000.

In England they are getting nearer to the root of that dreadful disease, drunkenness. At a recent temperance meeting in his diocese, the Bishop of Ely said that he attributed drunkenness in poor men not to a desire for liquor, but to the comfort of the public house and the discomfort of their homes.

Despite the political excitement and the financial and the business depression, New Orleans is making extensive arrangements for the usual Mardi Gras celebration, which occurs on the 13th of next February. King Rex has already issued his proclamation, commanding that the day be devoted to pleasure.

The expenses incurred at the recent Buckinghamshire election in England, caused by the elevation of Mr. Disreali to the peerage, amounted in the case of the Hon. Thomas Freemantle, who was returned, to £6,480; while those of the defeated candidates, the Hon. Robert Carington, were $7,500.

The debt of the State of New York was reduced last year, over five millions of dollars. It now amounts to $23,315,898,58. Deduct the sinking fund, which however, cannot all be applied to the payment of the general debt without leaving a deficiency in the means of paying current expenses, and the remainder is only about nine and a quarter millions.

A number of prominent New York business men, said to represent over $100,-000,000 of capital, have addressed a letter to the New York city delgation in the House of Representatives, urging them to vote for the adoption of legislation abandoning all claim on the part of the Government to the repayment of the money appropri-

Philip P. Bliss, the Exhibition... thor of "Hold the Fort," "the Armor Bearer," "Almost Persuaded," and scores of other popular hymns, was on the train that went down at Ashtabula. He could have escaped but staid by the car and was burned to death rather than leave his wife and children to perish. His hymns are said to be sung all around the world, and have even been translated into the Chinese language.

According to the Code of Honor, a challenge can be refused only when it comes from a minor, one who has been posted, one who has heretofore been publicly disgraced without resenting it, a person whose occupation is unlawful, a dotard, a eunuch or a lunatic. This disposes of a good deal of loose talk by crowds, of not accepting challenges from men "because they are not gentlemen."

Sergeant Bates' business is ruined by the hard times. He began to carry the Stars and Stripes at the close of the war, traversing the South as well as every other part of the country, and getting a comfortable living by the business. He went to Philadelphia at the opening of the exhibition, expecting to become a profitable side show; but the public refused to be interested in him, and he had to part with his watch, his flag, and most of his clothes, for board. He is now cared for by a poormaster.

Vice-President Ferry, (pro tem,) was born on the island of Mackinac in 1827, and from the humblest walks of life has raised himself, by perseverance and industry, to the second office in the gift of the American people. His educational privileges have been only those offered poor boys in pioneer settlements. He seems to have had no legal training, his occupation having been those of merchandise and office-holding. "During the late war, circumstances were such that he could not go into the army," says his Radical biographer. Of course.

The election of a President in Peru is attended with intersting incidents. The last election was begun on October 17, and continued eight days, ending in the victory of Gen. Prado. The tables or polling booths are placed in the public squares, one in each parish, and the result depends less on the actual franchise, than on which party gets possession of these tables. In this intance, as usual the parties armed themselves previous to the election, on the first day of which all places of business were closed. In Lima firing was begun at midnight, and at daylight all the tables had been captured by Prado's adherents. [In the contests twentfive persons were killed, and sixty wounded. Prado's party was equally successful throughout the country. The killed and wounded were mainly members of political clubs, or candidates for small offices. Other citizens stayed indoors until the trouble was over.

The World says a well-known American scholar, now abroad, of Republican rather than Democratic proclivities, writes bitterly home to his friends that "the Republican proceedings in the matter of the Presidential election have rendered Republican institutions a perfect laughing-stock throughout Europe." "I know of nothing," he adds, "in the whole history of our country, not even excepting the accursed folly of secession, which has done so much to damage the cause of free government, as this unexcepted attempt to do away with the clearly expressed will of the people."

A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

The good fight fought by Wade Hampton in South Carolina has met a paralled in the bloodless victory achieved by the tax-payers in New Orleans and both carry with them the prestige of an eventual success. There were five thousand white men in line in New Orleans and within a stone's throw of the spot where the Revolutionists and usurpers sat behind barricad ed doors and yet not a shot was fired and the entire city, with the exception of the State House, fell into the hands of Gen. Nicholls as the fruits of a hard-fought yet bloodless battle. It is difficult for us of good old easy-going North Carolina, where we have ourselves so lately achieved a glorious victory at the ballot-box, the fruits of which we are just now beginning to enjoy, to realize the position of the tax-payers of Louisiana and not realizing this, we must fall far short of appreciating the sublime endurance they have shown during the recent present as well as in the past by their fortitude and patience under wrong and outrage, their faith in themselves and in their own future and the moderation they have displayed in the day of victory. History will tell it all to an admiring world.

The situation at this time is that Packard and his Legislature are shut up close in the State House and in a actual state of seige. They are under the guns of the United States vessels in the river and amuse themselves chiefly in signalling those vessels and in appeals to the President for assistance. The policy of the latter has been thus far "hands off," a fact which is probably due more or less to the fact that a Democratic House is in session at Washington, but any day or any moturns. The times are ... of the reanxiety to more than one.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

The statistics of British railways, for the year 1875, are only just out, but are of interest even at this late day. They show especially that the absorption of capital by the English railway system is still enormous, the total plant having risen from £530,000,000 in 1870 to £630,-000,000 in 1875 an expansion at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year. The average return on the investment was 5.07 per cent. in 1875, against 4.72 in 1874, and only 6 per cent. of it pays no profit at all. At current quotations, English railways stocks pays the investor only 4 or 5 per cent., though some of them pay 12½ per cent. on par. The passenger receipts have risen from £1,235 per train mile in 1870, to £1,543 in 1875, almost all of which is due to the revolution effected by the Midland Railroad in the treatment of third class passengers and the consequent growth of that portion of the business. Freight still furnishes 56 per cent. of the receipts, and grows slowly but steadily. Expenses per mile open have risen from £1,357, in 1870, to £1,933, in 1875. An exchange says the indications are that the English railways are surely drifting on to a crisis like that which has overtaken American roads, when they will be compelled at the same time to improve their service and reduce its cost. Of the total gross receipts, one per cent. was disbursed in the settlement of damages to persons and property.

WORSE THAN THE LISBON EARTHQUAKE.

The foreign mails bring some additional details of the terrible cyclone which recently swept over Bengal. It appears to have been the greatest calamity of the kind known to history. The great earthquake at Lisbon, when 50,000 persons were swallowed up, has acquired a supreme notoriety among such disasters. But the loss of life in the present instance seem to have been far greater and equally sudden. Its full extent is even as yet unknown but it can hardly be estimated as falling short of a half million lives. An enormous storm-wave is described as having swept, with scarcely any warning, over the island and low-lying lands at the mouth of the Ganges and Bahamapootra. The population of three of these islands alone is estimated at 340,000, and barely a fourth of them are believed to be surviving. In addition to this the wave swept over the mainland a distance of six miles from the coast, and it is believed that wherever it passed not one-third of the population is surviving. All this frightful destruction came upon the people without warning, in the dead of night. Up to eleven o'clock on the evening of the catastrophe there were no signs of danger; but before midnight the storm wave surprised the people in their beds. It is described as sweeping over the islands to a depth, in some places, of twenty feet, completely submerging them. Almost every one perished who failed in reaching trees in the dense groves. A natural instinct was to seek refuge on the roofs of the houses, but the waters burst into the houses, tore off the roofs and carried them miles away, generally out to sea. But the vast majority were never head of again. The cattle were all drowned, the boats swept away, and the ordinary means of communication thus destroyed. The condition in which the district is left must be horrible in the extreme. The corpses of the inhabitants lay unburied, and a pestilence was apprehended from their putrefaction.

BOILED DOWN.

A beer cask burst in Toledo and killed two men.

About half of Boston's $500,000,000 of property is said to be mortgaged.

The fashionable theatre of Boston, the Globe, is closed on account of bad business.

A Paris writer says ladies will have bonnets of seventy-two shapes to choose from next fall.

The cheapness and excellence of cider in New England, this year, combine to play havoc with the temperance societies.

A magnificent vase, four feet high, and cut from a single piece of agate, has been sent to the Mikado by the Emperor of Russia.

The humble cottage at Sinigaglia, Italy, where the present Pope was nursed, is still owned and occupied by his foster brother.

The Iowa Supreme Court decides that a woman in that State may hold any office except those of Judge and member of the Legislature.

The Rev. Wm. Vandemark, the clergyman who played "David Garrick" in a San Francisco theatre, failed to show much dramatic ability.

There have been an unusual number of poaching prosecutions in England this season. It is likely that before long the game laws will undergo a revision. There is great discontent amont the farmers, more especially in Scotland.

The Japanese Government have followed the suppression of the last insurrection by sentencing twelve leaders to capital punishment, 234 to hard labor for life, and fourteen to forfeiture of rank and estate. A large number were pardoned, and 162

MOONSHINE.

The most popular general—General Holiday.

Spilkens always insists on spelling needle, niedle. He says every needle should have an eye in it. Sew!

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straitened by circumstances."

Mr. Jones was advised to get his life insured. "Won't do it," said he; "it would be my luck to live for ever, if I should."

Is is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the theory and principles of true politeness to his shoes.

An impertinent fellow wishes to know if you ever sat down to tea, where skimmed milk was on the table, without being asked, "Do you take cream?"

"I think I will have autumn leaves on my new hat," said she. "I am glad of it," returned he, "for autumn leaves are falling."

A man out West, who offered bail for a friend, was asked by the judge if he had any incumbrance on his farm. "Oh, yes," said he, "my wife."

"Mary!" said an uptown woman to a new servant, "when you hang out the clothes, be careful to always put the nicest pieces nearest the street."

The very last curiosity spoken of in the papers is a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was a-waggin." The man who discovered it has retired from public life.

"Miss," said a fop to a young lady, "what a pity that you are not a mirror!" —"Why so?"—"Because you would be such a good-looking lass."

A sermon in Barbadoes recently was closed thus: "My obstinaceous bredren, I find it no more use to preach to you dan it is for a grasshopper to wear knee-breeches."

"My business is to talk," said a stump-speaker. "I deal in words and sentences." "Yes," said a voice in the crowd, "and as long as I have know you your place of business has never been closed."

A Dog's Only Drunk.

Here is an anecdote with a sharp moral that comes to us all the way from Australia: Sixty years ago, when I was a teacher in Kilmaleum parish, says John Fraiser, I was using whiskey bitters for my stomach's sake. One day I dipped a piece of cake in it and gave it to the dog. He grudgingly ate it, curling up his lips to avoid the taste. Ere long he became tipsy; he howled most piteously, and unnaturally looked up in my face as it for help. He began to stagger and fall like a drunken man. The appearance of his face and eyes was extraordinary. He lay on the floor and howled until the effects of the drink wore off. The dog never forgot the trick. Whenever afterward I went to the dresser for the bottle he hastened to the outside of the house. One day, the door being shut, he sprang at une, bolt through a pane of glass, to get outside. So much for the wisdom of the dog; infinitely surpassing that of foolish drinking men.

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Leave Columbia	7 40
Leave Florence	12 30
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Leave Wilmington	8 05
Leave Florence	1 00
Arrive at Columbia	5 10
Arrive at Augusta	9 00
Leave Augusta	4 30
Leave Columbia	9 30
Leave Florence	2 30
Arrive at Wilmington	7 25

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Leave Columbia	4 30
Leave Florence	4 00
Arrive at Wilmington	2 45

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Arrive at Goldsboro at	4 0
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	7 50

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Leave Wilmington at	5 40
Arrive at Goldsboro at	10 1
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	12 3
Arrive at Weldon at	2
Leave Weldon, daily, at	4
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	6 0
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1877 New York

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