

The Daily Review

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1877.
VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

"Old-man-afraid-to-go-home" is the way they designate Senator Patterson in Washington.

Petrified clams 1,000 feet above sea level have been found on N. C. Irwin's ranch in the Rocky Mountains.

Some of the English fire insurance companies pay on the average very high dividends. The North British and Mercantile has lately paid one of 28 per cent.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin invented and constructed three clocks, and one of them is owned in the Old King's Arms Inn, in Lancaster, England. It has only three wheels and strikes the hour. It is to be sold at auction in May, with other curious historical objects.

A safety envelope to prevent tampering has been devised. On the flap the words "attempt to open" are printed with a double set of chemicals, the first impression containing outgalls and the second green vitriol. If the flap be steamed or moistened in any way the magic printing will appear.

A Yankee, having patented a device for making the tops of fences impassable by cats, advertises as follows: "Practical tests of the invention have shown that it is discouraging to cats in a high degree. Tom cats of exceptional intelligence, who have long treated with contempt, such trivial obstacles as spikes and broken glass, have retreated baffled before the teaser."

A Boston woman is conducting a temperance revival as a kind of adjunct to the Moody and Sankey meetings. She gives a breakfast to every man who will pledge himself to listen to the temperance appeal that follows it. Hundreds attend every morning on these terms, and of course most of them at the outset care only for the meal; but the woman is convinced that many are converted from intemperance, and she is willing to meet the expense of her movement.

The South Pass jetties are steadily deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi. The steamship Andean, drawing twenty feet six inches, recently passed through on a stage of water four inches below mean tide level. This is said to have been the deepest draught vessel that has yet passed through. The approaching spring freshets in the Mississippi, which will greatly increase the amount of water, are expected to scour out the channel to a considerably greater depth.

The disadvantages of wearing false hair were painfully illustrated at Millersville, Pa., the other day. A boat, in which two young ladies and two young men were passengers, capsized suddenly, and one of the ladies sank out of sight. As she reappeared one of the men grasped her hat, which came off. The lady sank, and on her second appearance fared no better, for this time the frightened youth caught her by her hair, which, being false, came off in his hands, and down she went again. At last, however, she was caught by her real hair and dragged aboard the boat, after having had what may properly be called a hairbreadth escape.

The French are nothing if not sensational. The grand new Avenue de l'Opera in Paris, is now in course of being laid out and opened, and the engineer instead of allowing the multitude to gaze upon his work in progress of completion, has put up high board screens, cutting off public view entirely. His object is to prepare a pleasant surprise for his brother Parisians, and to let them feast their eyes only upon the completed avenue, with the sidewalks newly laid and the macadamized roadway freshly rolled.

They have a knotty case before the Ohio Superior Court. The action is one brought by a husband against his wife, on a note given before marriage, and the question raised is, whether or not the marriage of the parties extinguished the obligation. The wife contends that it did, as by common law the husband was liable to the creditors of his wife and could not, by becoming his wife's creditor, put himself, as regards her, in the position of both creditor and debtor. The matter was held under advisement.

Sleeping-car passengers' rights are rarely adjudicated in the courts, as the sleeping-car managers are usually most careful of the comfort and safety of their patrons. A recent decision as to the responsibility of sleeping-car companies, made by the Des Moines Circuit Court in Iowa, is, therefore, of interest. The case turned upon the responsibility for the traveler's effects and the Court instructed the jury that the company should be held for the safe-keeping of the traveler's personal effects whilst he was asleep. In judging of the value of these effects, however, they were to be limited to the amount reasonable and prudent for a passenger to take with him whilst travelling.

HOW THE GREAT NEW YORK HERALD LECTURES THE POOR LITTLE SOUTH.

For cool unblushing, insolence, commend us to that brazen political weather-cock, the New York Herald. Since its recent display of common sense and justice as to South Carolina affairs, it seems to have believed it has acquired a patent right over the Southern States, to lecture, to abuse and to cajole our people by turns. Its latest conceit is to bully us into the formation of a new party, and in this attempt treats us with beautiful inconsistency—in one breath, as conquered vassals, and in the next as thinking men, with some show of political power. Read the heading of a long leader in the issue of the 23d, "Lines of New Departure. What the South needs is justice and common sense." But according to the first part of the Herald's article there would seem to be no necessity for the possession of either "justice" or "common sense" on our part, for it declares "the truth about the South is a painful one. We have a conquered territory and do not know what to do with it." As simply conquered territory, we have little need or room for the exercise of "justice and common sense"—to the mighty, superior, elevated, victorious, christian North exclusively belongs the patent right to exercise these high functions, even with respect to our internal affairs. But hear the Herald continue:

The conquered States naturally follow their old leaders, and their aim is to recover through political expedients as much as possible of what they lost in the war. There is a good deal of cant about "cheerfully accepting" and so on, and "gladly welcoming" emancipation, for instance. But it is all cant. How can the Southern people "cheerfully accept" the most terrible and crushing defeat ever imposed by one Power upon the other since Scipio conquered Carthage? How can they "cheerfully welcome" an event which, however much we in the North may sing and pray about it has ruined hundreds of thousands of the best men and women in the South? This is not in human nature, and any theory about the settlement of the Southern question based upon it is unsound, because it rests upon a falsehood. What the South accepts is the sword. What she is now striving to do is to put away the sword. She has "accepted" nothing. She fought the military rule at the end of the war, although if that rule had been continued for ten years she would have escaped the corruptions of the carpet-bagger. She fought the Freedmen's Bureau, although without it she never could have controlled the labor which has enabled her to grow as much cotton as in any of her peaceful years. She has fought every system of government, every experiment that did not bring back, as nearly as possible, the old system. Wherever she has found a Confederate leader she has honored and promoted him. She shows it in the long list of gallant and distinguished men who hold seats in the Senate and the House because of what they did for the lost cause. Wherever one of her sons has shown a disposition to make terms with her enemy, even sons as distinguished as Longstreet and Mosby, she has punished him with swift and merciless rigor. She cares nothing for the democratic, nothing for the republican party. Her aim, her natural, proper and excusable aim, is to recover as much as possible what she lost during the war.

If a criticism on the above may be permitted from conquered States, overawed by the mighty shadow of the New York Herald, we would venture to suggest, "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," that we thought the war was over and that there had been a restoration of the union of the States. The demands of conquest would have been appropriate enough to the season immediately following the termination of the struggle, but in decency cannot be revived now after all the "cant" and experiment of the North expended on reconstruction. Our view of the truth of the matter is that there has been no "cant" about "cheerfully accepting" or "gladly welcoming" emancipation, except from the saintly sealwarts of the Holden and Pool order who were welcomed at once into the bosom of the Radical party and given a liberal share of its stealings. Under a flag of hostilities for the preservation of the Union, the Southern people had their negroes shamefully stolen from them by the emancipation swindle, notwithstanding, as this Herald says, in the very same article now under consideration, that "we in the North are as much responsible for slavery as the South. We enjoyed many of its material advantages. We legalized it, and men are still living who were dragged through Northern streets with halters about their necks for questioning its divine character."

But the Herald is right in saying what we did accept was the sword. We acknowledged defeat without avowing that the principles for which we fought were false, and accepted nothing but that we were beaten and those principles rendered a practical impossibility. But we did heartily accept the situation in which the struggle placed us and endeavored to bring to our restoration under the old government the same elevated patriotism and devotion to the higher principles of its original establishment that inspired so many to lay down their lives in defence of that sense of right and justice, of which we seem now so woefully lacking. And

with singular and proud unanimity whenever such men as even Longstreet and Mosby were craven enough to deny these principles and fall ready worshippers to the golden call of government plundering, erected by the Radical party for the delight of its faithful followers, the South was bounteous and patriotic enough, in the face of the "bloody shirt" and reconstruction terrors, to shower upon them its indignation with "merciless rigor." And we are not striving to recover now what we lost during the war, but are rather animated by a restless principle to render the old government of our fathers once more pure and free from corruption.

The Herald will excuse us for saying that we cannot agree with it in the assertion that even if we "had elected Tilden it would have been a barren victory" for us, or further, in the remarkable declaration that "neither Mr. Tilden nor any Democratic President could have had the confidence of the country to the extent possessed by Hayes." If Mr. Tilden had been permitted to take his seat, which he should have done by right of his election—and mainly by Southern votes—then the victory would not have proved quite so barren as the National Returning Board succeeded in rendering it; but that a man who succeeded in reaching the Presidential chair through a title upon the face of which acknowledged fraud was so plainly written should possess confidence so superior to any possible Democratic President, is a conundrum hard to unravel.

But the gist of the whole matter is that the South declines the Herald's invitation to exercise that "justice and common sense" which, according to its theory, we so much need, to form a new party under the leadership of Hayes. And the bait is peculiarly roid of temptation when it takes the form of a new party. Returning Board cattle as Edmunds and Hear, even though coupled in the same breath with Lamar and Hampton. This even does not succeed in purifying them, and the South is yet true to principle in spite of the Herald's insolence and cajolment. And still the Herald is not happy.

Miscellaneous.
PROSPECTUS OF THE Maryland Medical Journal, BALTIMORE, MD.
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The proceedings of Medical Societies will be published in full and as fully as their importance justifies. Prominence will be given to rare and interesting cases in Hospital and Private Practice. New Instruments and Appliances, New Remedies and improved methods of managing disease will be specially treated. New medical publications as they appear, will be critically and impartially reviewed.

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On and after Sunday, March 11, the passenger trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows: DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 7:00 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:00 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 6:00 P. M.

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