

The Daily Review

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

NEWS AND REVIEWS.

Prentiss Ingraham denies the statement of the Galveston News, that he filched a portion of his Gettysburg poem from Father Ryan.

The San Francisco Stock Board has suspended operations. The wind-bag has burst. Not twenty members out of the one hundred are solvent, and seats on the board which two years ago sold for \$40,000 find no buyers to-day.

It is told that the owner of the house in which Voltaire died, the Marquis de Villette, left in his will a clause imposing upon his heirs a condition of not opening for 400 years the windows of the room in which the philosopher breathed his last. They remained shut for 25 years only.

A grand niece of Lord Nelson is suing for the possession of certain valuable jewels given her by the Emperor and Empress of Russia during her thirty years' residence in that country, and entrusted by her to the son of Vice Admiral Sir William King Hall, R. N., and pawned by him.

The Washington Daily Nation changed hands recently. The retiring editor in his valedictory says: "We were regarded as rash in attacking a man like Secretary Sherman and urging his removal. That we honestly believe his policy is ruining the country, and not since have we failed to speak plainly when we believed the public interest demanded it. In regard to Mr. Sherman, the seed we have sown is bearing good fruit, and within four months from this date he will have ceased to be a member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet."

Mr. Key is engaged in an interesting correspondence with a Special Agent of the Department, an ex-Judge in Mississippi. The ex-Judge was recently ordered to investigate some petty theft out of the State, and his judicial dignity rebelled, and he wrote Key that it was understood he was to have his headquarters at Mobile, supervise the postal affairs in his State, and build up an Administration party. Key has informed him that Special Agents are expected to go anywhere, at any time, and that the Department is not engaged in building up a party, but expects agents to do their duty. The Judge's reply is not yet received; but it is not expected that dignity has suffered sufficient to throw up his \$1,200 position.

Roger C. Tichborne, son of Sir James Tichborne, embarked on the ship Della which sailed from Rio Janeiro on April 20, 1854, and was never seen again. Thomas Castro, the Australian butcher, who is now in prison for attempting to get possession of the Tichborne estate, stated that after the Della went down, he (the claimant) and eight of the crew were picked up by a vessel called the Osprey (Capt. Lewis Owens or Owens Lewis) and landed at Melbourne in July, 1854. Inquiries were made at ports in North and South America and Australia, and the records were searched for traces of the Osprey, but the only vessel of that name that had arrived at Melbourne in 1854 was a small sloop, whose log had no record of the rescue. The claimant insisted that the Osprey was a large, three-masted vessel of a peculiar rig. A witness was found who remembered that an American vessel of that name had left Staten Island in February, 1854, but the proof was not conclusive enough to be of any service. The missing link in the testimony has never been found nor successfully forged, and the claimant's friends are searching for it still. The secretary of the Tichborne Release Association sent a letter to Giles H. Gray surveyor of customs for the port of San Francisco, asking for information of the three-masted vessel called the Osprey, bound for Melbourne, laden with mining implements and provisions, which sailed from some port in the United States early in 1854. Mr. Gray answered that the records of his office for several years, including 1854, had been destroyed, but that two or three persons in his city remembered the vessel. Two San Francisco lawyers have been advertising for the captain and crew of the Osprey, and it is now stated that the captain, whose name is Mitchell (not Lewis) Owens, has been found, and that the log-book of the vessel has been purchased. From the log it appears (so says rumor) that the Osprey arrived at that port in 1853, and sailed early in 1854 for Melbourne; that on the 29th of April, 1854, when off the Brazilian coast, she picked up five men, who said that they were part of the crew of the ship Della, which had foundered in mid-ocean, and the log also shows that these men were landed at Melbourne. A wonderful story this, if it be true! The log-book has not been seen by any witness of good standing, but Capt Owens has answered the lawyers' advertisement,

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

In 1875 scientific expeditions were sent out by the United States, Great Britain and several other nations to observe the transit of Venus. The cost of these expeditions is now announced as having reached the large sum of one million dollars, of which Great Britain paid two hundred thousand. The sum will seem to unscientific persons a very large amount to pay for an endeavor to ascertain the sun's distance from the earth, more particularly as astronomical science has not thereby ascertained that distance except approximately. But the sum is insignificant in comparison with the great advantage to be derived from even an approximate calculation of this problem, as on it depends the solution of much that is of vast importance to practical as well as speculative science. And there is no comparison between it and the abortive results so far of the numerous Arctic expeditions that have been made at greater cost of money and much loss of life. Some astronomers believe that the sun's distance from the earth can be obtained with accuracy by observations on the planet Mars when in a suitable position, which will occur this year, and a private expedition is prepared in England to take such observations at the island of St. Helena the Royal Astronomical Society making contribution towards the expense thereof.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

The Augusta Chronicle says there will be less of mediocrity in the Constitutional Convention which will assemble next month than in any body that has met in Georgia since 1865; the delegates, thereto being largely men who have given much of their time to public affairs and whose probity and ability have won them State and national reputations.

The following are some of the things which the Chronicle thinks the people wish and believe the Convention will secure to them:

- 1. The absolute equality of all men before the law and equal political rights for all classes and colors.
2. Such a common school system as will allow the children of every man, no matter how poor he may be, to obtain, at least, a good English education.
3. A Homestead law that will reduce the amount of the present exemption, allowed in the flush times that followed the war, that will prevent fraud in the taking of such exemption and that will make it inalienable, so that the woman and children whom it is intended to benefit may be really protected.
4. A change in the tenure of office by which, after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, the Governor will be elected for two years, instead of four.
5. Election of all judges by the Legislature.
6. Biennial session of the Legislature.
7. Prohibition of all bonded indebtedness by the State except for the redemption of bonds issued previous to the assembling of the Convention.
8. The adoption of such a system of government for counties, incorporated towns and cities as will limit indebtedness and taxation.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

Secretary Sherman has furnished for publication his views on the silver question. He advocates the purchase of silver bullion at its commercial value, and the issue of silver coins free to all who accept such coin in exchange for legal-tenders. The Secretary, after discussing the "extremes" of the question on both sides, says:

"It is an old dispute that has periodically risen for more than two thousand years, and has always been adjusted by the government issuing both metals as coin, and maintaining their equal value at a fixed rate by limiting the amount it issues. The metal more valuable in the market than its legal rate must be issued without limit; the metal less valuable in the market than its legal rate must be limited in its issue, leaving the absolute need of it to fix the amount. In our country, where we are struggling to make our paper money equal to coin, we are happily in a condition to do this easily and with profit to the government. The way is to issue silver coin whenever demanded, the old silver dollar as well as the smaller coins in exchange for paper money, either for fractional currency or United States notes, and retire them. The silver coins already have superseded the body of the fractional currency, and they are a legal tender to the same extent as fractional currency. Let the government buy the silver bullion at what it is worth, and coin silver dollars and issue them freely to everybody who will surrender a paper dollar. This is a fair and voluntary exchange that robs nobody. The silver dollar ought to be received by the government and made a legal tender, precisely as the paper dollar is. In this way, perhaps, 50,000,000 of silver dollars will supersede 50,000,000 of paper dollars. Some say more, some say less; but let that be determined by the popular demand. This process, every step of it, will bring both paper and silver nearer and nearer to the standpoint of gold, and with the measures now authorized by law will soon bring all our money to the same value. We will thus have paper money supported by the public credit, with gold and silver coin in abundance, so that every man who has either

his labor or production to sell can have either kind of money, and all of the same value. If he wants current money in convenient sums he will take paper for convenience of carriage. If he wants silver for daily supplies or change, he will take silver. If he wants to buy in foreign markets he will take gold or exchange. Practically, silver and paper will be the current money, and gold the ultimate standard."

A man named Davis died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Friday, and John Howell, an undertaker, was called to dress the corpse. He had got it shaved and partly dressed, when he asked for pay. The widow said she could not pay him just now, when Howell took out his knife, cut the drawers off the corpse and tried to cut the shirt off, cutting the arm of the dead man badly. The widow assaulted the undertaker, and in the melee the corpse was dragged on the floor.

At a sale the other day of the wardrobe of a notorious New York courtesan, lately deceased, thirty-five dresses sold from \$10 to \$100, and a \$1,000 camel's hair shawl only brought \$200. An elegant purple silk and velvet dress, made in the latest style, was bought by a dealer for \$24, and a chip hat, trimmed with lace, easily worth \$40, was secured for \$3. A fine velvet buff sold for \$3, a dozen pair of four-button gloves for \$12, a real black lace barbe for \$10 and a rich-embroidered black silk cape, trimmed with yak lace, for \$10.50. The jewelry, including diamond, pearl and amethyst rings, solitaire diamond earrings, a diamond cross and locke and diamond and onyx bracelets, brought fair auction prices. On all of these there was a lively competition, the respectable women and the demi-mondaines bidding against each other vigorously.

A Medicine of Many Uses.

A medicine which remedies dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, intermittent and remittent fevers, urinary and uterine troubles, purgates the blood, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and gout, and relieves nervousness, may be truly said to have many uses. Such an article is Hostetter's Bitters, one of the most reliable alternatives of a disorderly to a well ordered state of the system ever prepared or sold. It has been over a quarter of a century before the public, is endorsed by many eminent professors of the healing art, and its merits have received repeated recognitions in the columns of leading American and foreign journals. It is highly esteemed in every part of this country, and is extensively used in South America, Mexico, the British possessions and the West Indies. If its increase in public favor in the past is to be regarded as a reliable criterion of its gain in popularity in coming years, it has indeed a splendid future before it.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the undersigned will issue, in the city of Baltimore, the first number of THE MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL. It will be a monthly publication, devoted to the advancement of Medicine in all its branches.

Each issue of the Journal will contain original articles, from representative men in the profession. Careful selections from foreign and home journals will be made with a special view to the requirements of the practitioner. Reports of the progress of Surgery and Medicine in their special, as well as general branches, including Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases peculiar to Women, and Diseases of the Throat and Chest, will be regularly given by men eminent in these several branches. These reports will be an exhibit in abstract form of the progress in each of these special departments during the year.

The proceedings of Medical Societies will be published as often 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.

No labor or expense will be spared to render the MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL, a welcome visitor to every physician desirous of keeping pace with the progress of Medical Science as developed both abroad and at home.

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY REVIEW

Miscellaneous.

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AA UNRIVALED ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

When Scribner issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated), by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

"Foreign Travel,"

we have "A winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

Nicholas Minturn,

By Dr. Holland, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenclocks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly. The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "tied to a woman's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world,—to drift on the current of life,—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

The movement of political affairs have kept pace with the discoveries of science and their fruitful application to the industrial and agricultural arts, and the convenience and refinement of modern life, and the progress of the human mind, and the progress of the human race, and the progress of the human soul.

"Home Life and Travel."

Among practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well-known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loom Factory" (in the November number), and "Food Lanes, Kochelau," in December. Other papers are "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Halpny's Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of

"Household and Home Decoration"

will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of short stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Wellford.

Some of the pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thought of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances, and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

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Miscellaneous.

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 list of barbers with several thousand patrons is now in operation:

Shaving 10 cents; Hair Cutting 25 cents; Shampoo 25 cents.

Open on Sunday morning.

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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 agricultural arts, and the convenience and refinement of modern life, and the progress of the human mind, and the progress of the human race, and the progress of the human soul.

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Miscellaneous.

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