

The Daily Review

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE FINANCES.

We see a great deal in the newspapers that come to us from both the North and the South in regard to Mr. Sherman's financial scheme, the President's ideas upon the subject, the silver dollar, &c., &c. But the New York Sun recently published an editorial which, if it be true, and it certainly has that appearance to our mind, from the manner in which the editor of the Sun states his points, that is a matter of more concern to the people of these United States now in the prevalence of the hard times than are upon us than all of Mr. Sherman's ideas about the silver dollar or resumption in 1879.

The Sun not only asserts that there is a widespread belief that the Treasury Department is utterly rotten, but states further that the true amount of the public debt is not known; that there have been excessive issues of bonds and Treasury notes, and that the books have been altered and balances forged to hide glaring discrepancies. We well recollect how indefatigable Senator Davis, of West Virginia, was in his effort to get at the bottom facts in this matter during the last session of Congress, and how earnestly he was opposed in his efforts by the present Secretary of the Treasury and the former Secretary Boutwell, both of whom were Senators on the floor at the time. Mr. Davis charged, in a speech delivered at the last session on the floor of the Senate Chamber, that there was the enormous discrepancy of two hundred millions of dollars on the books of the Treasury Department during Boutwell's administration. We also recollect how Sherman and Boutwell, backed by that prince of infamy, Morton, from Indiana, attempted by ridicule, fine sophistry and false logic to defeat the honorable Senator from West Virginia in his undertaking to have a searching investigation made into the facts of the case. But the Republican majority in the Senate finally proved too much for the friends of honest government. By taking advantage of their numerical strength in the Chamber, they voted to refer the investigation of the matter to the Senate Committee on Finance, of which the present Secretary and Treasurer, the "honest Iago" of the occasion, was Chairman. This action on the part of the Senate, of course, settled the matter for the time being as, to an honest investigation. And thus the whole thing was temporarily white-washed over. But the whitewash will not stand, it's naturally too thin to cover for any length of time the black deeds underneath; they will in course of time show through the thin coating, and Mr. Sherman can't make his whitewash thick enough to hide the dark deeds of the Treasury Department.

The Sun is of the opinion that since the time above referred to many of the leaks in the Treasury have been stopped and the proofs of their existence hid away or destroyed. This, we doubt not, is the case. It therefore behooves Congress, as soon as it assembles, to proceed at once with the utmost diligence into a thorough investigation of all matters pertaining to an over issue of bonds, false balances, &c. This time the Radicals will not be so strong in the Senate as they were in the 44th Congress, and we may hope to have fair play in the investigation. It is our opinion that the press of the country cannot over estimate the importance of this matter, neither can they say too much about it. They should bring it before the people on every occasion, and especially should they urge the attention of the Senators and Representatives to this all-important subject that they, in their turn, may take cognizance of these facts and legislate upon them immediately upon the assembling of Congress.

There will be no side issues this time to engage the attention of Congress, no chance for Bancroft speeches and no occasion for any. Senators and Representatives must go to work with a will and determination at once, to ferret out and unearth, and bring to the broad light of day all of the hidden rascalities in the Treasury that have been so long concealed by the three manipulations of Grant and his dishonest advisers.

When this is done the people will begin to learn why it is that with the excessive taxation the country has been burdened with over since the war, there has been comparatively such a small reduction in the national debt. They will also learn, we opine, how it was that the Chandlers, the Mortons, the Blaines, the Robersons, and last, though not least in this grand make up of rascalities, the Shermans, have grown so suddenly to be millionaires on salaries ranging from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Verily, the field is a good one for our next Congress, and we cannot but think with the proper amount of ability, energy and determination the harvest will be rich.

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW:

You ask me to give to your readers my "views in regard to the position and duties of the Democratic press and people of the South towards President Hayes and his administration;" and, as you have seen fit to do so, I am glad that you did not adopt the stale fiction of an "interview," but have written a plain note, requesting a plain answer, to a plain question. I acknowledge your right to demand this of me as a Representative in Congress but you will pardon me if I say that there seems to me to be no necessity for it. If there is any difference of opinion among Democrats on this subject I have not discovered it. The amount of gratitude felt by different persons for favors or supposed favors extended to them finds its expression in utterances more or less gushing, according to individual temperament. A great misanthrope and satirist, it is true, has defined gratitude to be "a sense of favors expected," but it is not always a safe definition, and never was a very charitable one. If any Southern Democrat, as such and intending to remain such, can find anything to be especially grateful for in Mr. Hayes' conduct, his sensibilities must be extremely delicate. We live under a Constitutional government the powers and duties of which are expressly defined, and the Executive authority of which is exercised under the obligation of an oath. This authority has been abused and this oath violated frequently of late years, but the solemn protestations of the Republican party that the reforms so long demanded by the Democrats should be carried out, came near electing Mr. Hayes last November. He was defeated, as all the world knows, but he received the large vote which was polled for him solely on this ground. The public sentiment was so unmistakable that even so unwilling a witness as Gen. Grant testified to it. An inscrutable providence permitted an unscrupulous returning board to declare Mr. Hayes duly elected, although the people and their Electors declared otherwise, and he accordingly usurped the functions of President. Under such circumstances what was to be expected? That he would continue the lawless outrages which an overwhelming public sentiment condemned, or attempt the reforms which they demanded, and to which he was pledged? Being neither an idiot nor a vicious man—and I am happy to know he is neither—he recognized an overpowering necessity and bowed to it. Is not this the whole story, so far as it is written?

Now, in answer to your question as to the duty of the "Democratic press and people of the South" towards him and his administration, let me reply that so far as the press is concerned I would not presume to advise. The press has its own way of finding out what is profitable; and, besides, as the theory is now advanced that it is in no sense a public, but solely a private "institution" conducted for the advancement of private and personal interests, its conductors are doubtless prepared to incur all the risks incident to a mistaken investment in public opinion. But, although no advice is needed among my constituents on the subject, I can speak for them, and say that whenever Mr. Hayes discharges his duty and administers the prerogatives of the office, which he occupies for the benefit of the country, they will not deny the fact, but they will see no necessity for volunteering ascriptions of praise to him therefor, or of defending him from the injustice which extreme men of his own party do him.

To do this would be to become, to that extent, partisans of Mr. Hayes, which is a moral impossibility. The general disposition, I think, is to indulge the hope that Mr. Hayes will do all in his power to mitigate the inevitable sentence of history—to wait watchfully for the end of his first and last term of office and then to install his Democratic successor—and in the meantime to obey the law, to let Mr. Hayes alone while he does the same, and to build up their material interests. This would be my advice, if it was not already the determination of the people. I think that very few people read newspaper articles which discuss at length what is strangely misnamed "Hayes' policy." Democrats care nothing about any policy he may pursue, so long as he obeys the law; and, while he does that, Republicans cannot distinguish between his conduct and that of the Democrats, which latter was always to them like the demon on Falstaff for security, viz: rat-bane.

These are briefly my views, to which you are cordially welcome. Yours truly, A. M. WADELL.

Wilmington, June 25, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1877.

President Hayes has done one sensible thing—he has filled the principal Federal offices in Maryland. While the lamp of suspense held out to burn the vilest Republican in Maryland left here only to return. Herds of delegations from Baltimore filled the streets of Washington and pestered the patient President until sorely tried, he took the bull by the horns, and yesterday announced the appointments. It is said they are such as will keep alive the feeling which has divided the party in the State. This is not very important to the Democracy of Maryland, as the Republicans united could not carry the State, but it is a cheering indication of what will come to the Republican party through the Administration of Mr. Hayes. At this time there is not, so far as I know, a State in the South; in which the Republicans are not divided.

The "Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company" which failed disastrously some time since, has so far declared one dividend only, and that for 20 per cent. The Commissioners appointed to settle up its affairs announce that they have funds now which would amount to another dividend of 5 per cent. but they hesitate to declare it, as the deposits are mostly very small and the expense of deposits would in many cases be as great as the dividend itself. This concern had loaned money on considerable real estate here for more than its present market value, and asked

the last Congress to authorize the purchase by the company of such real estate as was not redeemed. This request would have been granted probably, but for the fact that Congress was at the same time asked to purchase the only piece of real estate already owned by the company. Some members of the House thought this was an indirect but less effectual plan to turn the bank's securities over to the Government and have the Government pay the bank's debts and so that game was blocked.

There has been no movement here to assist the sufferers by the St. John N. B. fire. Our own long exemption from such calamities, caused by wide streets and numerous reservations has, perhaps, made us less sensible of the suffering caused by such conflagrations. We did, indeed, vote \$25,000 to Chicago but I believe that city never got the full amount.

The disposition here is to treat. The Administration has, however, taken prompt measures to prepare for hostilities. No final division of the debt of the old State of Virginia has ever been had between Virginia and West Virginia, and considerable excitement is said to exist in the latter State at the alleged purchase by capitalists in Baltimore and elsewhere of "certificates of indebtedness" issued by Virginia as against West Virginia. It is supposed the purchase is made with a view of getting from the West Virginia Legislature, by some means or other, action favorable to the recognition of the certificates.

This is the most beautiful city in the world. To those who have been here in the last few years there is no occasion to say how well the streets, reservations and parks are kept. Whatever was wrong a year ago is being remedied now. The determination of President Grant was the place it holds as the capital city of the country. I am informed that President Hayes will give his assistance to any reasonable measures that may be presented looking to that end. If the thousands of people who visited us last year will instruct their representatives, that they desire to have this city made a fitting Capital for a great nation, we shall have to wait only a short time for a great improvement even on what the city is now.

When twilight droops its dusky wings across the portals of the ebbing day, so to speak, the sentimental husband loves to fold his little wife to his heart and fondly imagine that she too feels all the poetry of the hour, and longs to enjoy the silent communion it invites. But disengaging herself from an uncomfortable position, she merely observes: "George, dear, I don't think the buckwheat cakes had enough yeast in them this morning."

"What gender is sugar?" asked a teacher of the grammar class. "What kind of sugar?" asked a boy. "What kind?" repeated the teacher; "what has that to do with it?" "Why if it's maple sugar it's feminine gender," said the boy. "Why, feminine?" asked the teacher, with a puzzled face. "Because you can't tell its age," promptly replied the boy.

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Gen'l Sup'ts Office.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, June 3d, the following schedule will be run on this road: DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN, (daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington..... 12 15 P M
Arrive at Florence..... 5 00 P M
Leave Florence..... 12 30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 5 20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily).

Leave Wilmington..... 6 00 P M
Leave Florence..... 10 05 P M
Arrive at Columbia..... 1 11 A M
Arrive at Augusta..... 4 32 A M
Leave Augusta..... 8 23 P M
Leave Columbia..... 11 39 P M
Leave Florence..... 12 45 A M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6 40 A M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover between Wilmington and Columbia.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN (Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington..... 2 30 P M
Leave Florence..... 2 20 A M
Arrive at Columbia..... 10 10 A M
Leave Columbia..... 4 00 P M
Leave Florence..... 4 50 A M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 12 00 A M

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT Wilmington, N. C., June 9, 1877.

On and after Sunday, June 10th, 1877, Passenger trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, daily. Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot..... 6 55 A M
Arrive at Weldon..... 12 40 P M
Leave Weldon..... 11 40 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot..... 5 40 P M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot..... 5 35 P M
Arrive at Weldon..... 2 20 A M
Leave Weldon, daily..... 3 15 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot..... 12 05 M

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Ray Line daily, (except Sunday) and daily, via Richmond and all rail routes.

Night train makes close connections at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains, and run through from Wilmington to Richmond.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY REVIEW.

Miscellaneous.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

AN UNRIVALED ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

When Scribner issued his 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 say whose words 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. McMillan; "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 Minton.

By Dr. Holland, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" 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.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mr. B. nard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory," in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "A Half-penny a 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

"Home Life and Travel."

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well-known specialists. "Tied to a woman's apron strings," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mr. B. nard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory," in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "A Half-penny a Week for the Child," etc.

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. Welford.

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 specially to the freshest thought of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

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

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Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorer of Africa. 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 mind, and whose names every one is curious to know the particulars of. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet fresh in the memory of the living, or in the transient publications 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 down the information to the lowest possible rates, and to furnish an accurate account of every fresh production in science, of every new invention in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress political and industrial events.

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Miscellaneous.

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