

The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

The social event of the coming season will be the marriage of Mr. S. S. Howland of New York, to Miss Belmont, daughter of August Belmont.

French troops in garrison are now required to go through much of their drill with knapsacks, in order to strengthen them additionally for active service.

Professor Tyndall, who for the last twenty years has spent his summers in Switzerland, is going to build himself a mountain home in "the centre of a region of unrivaled beauty and interest." Mrs. Tyndall is said to be as enthusiastic a lover of glaciers as her husband.

The wife of General Sherman, who has been zealous in the service of the Roman Catholic Church, is to receive from the Pope in consideration of that zeal the "Golden Rose" which has hitherto been bestowed only upon very great persons. The Empress of Austria has it—so has the Queen of Naples and the Empress Eugenie.

Among the recent innovations in the British army are new helmets. The material is of felt, with a brass spike on the top and a brass plaque in front, consisting of a star surmounted by a crown, with the royal motto surrounding the regimental number. There is a brass scale chain strap and a small chain above the peak, which gives the helmet a light and handsome appearance. There is a neck piece behind, and the peak is of the Prussian shape.

The eccentric Duke of Brunswick, who left so magnificent a bequest to the city of Geneva, is to have his memory honored there by the most splendid monument in Europe. It will cost \$280,000, and the design is to include a series of six statues representing ancestors of the Duke. On a colossal pedestal of polished granite, 60 feet in height, will rest the sarcophagus, and over this will be a canopy to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of the late Duke in modern civil costume. M. Vela will execute this statue.

The Crystal Palace, London, will in all probability be turned into a college for technical education. The city guilds have taken up the project, and the mechanics, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths and clothworkers have each promised the sum of £2,000 annually. The armorers and braziers have promised £525, and the plasterers £52 10s. each per annum. The projectors confidently hope that an endowment of £50,000 per annum will be forthcoming for technical education of youth.

Queen Victoria has been put out of temper this year by the toilets at the court. No fewer than four ladies have been formally "censured" for making their appearance in "unbecoming costumes." Whether they were dressed too much or too little is not stated. One viscountess was on the point of being turned back by the chamberlain's officers, but she was permitted to pass into the presence of royalty as she happened to be an American—a circumstance which, like charity, "covers a multitude of sins." There is but one American viscountess in England.

The following remarkable announcement has appeared in several of the Italian journals: "At the earliest favorable opportunity Pius IX will leave Civita Vecchia and thence to Marseilles and Lyons in a French corvette, which will be sent to convey him. His departure will be the signal of complications between Italy and France." In connection with this rumor it will be interesting to recall a discourse which the Pope delivered to a body of pilgrims from Lyons, and in which he alluded to the probability of his having to seek refuge in that city.

The report that Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, has softened of the brain is authoritatively denied. A Baltimore letter says: "The Archbishop is a constitutional sufferer from gout, which is hereditary with him, his mother having died of it. It affects the arteries, particularly those of the head, but has not incapacitated him seriously. The ailment which took him abroad is acute dyspepsia, attended with nervous prostration, and for the remedy of which he has been recommended to the waters of Vichy. There has been, of course, no alteration or change in his rank of Archbishop of Baltimore, an office he will doubtless retain until the moment of death. The appointment of Bishop Gibbons is simply that of Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese, with the right, however, to succeed to the archbishopric should he survive the present incumbent. It was doubtless the attachment of the most mentioned privilege to Bishop Gibbons's appointment that gave rise to the report that he had succeeded Archbishop Bayley, and that the latter was hopelessly invalid abroad and would not return to America."

THE FATE OF TURKEY.

If Turkey is left to fight Russia single-handed, says the August Chronicle, her fate would seem to be already decided. And yet this may turn out fallacious reasoning. Russia has crossed the Danube in overwhelming force, but she may not so easily cross the Balkan. If Turkey can make anything like the stand she should south of the Balkan, and on the plain of Adrian, her invaders may rue the hour they ventured so far inland. About twenty miles from Constantinople the Turks have the finest defensive position in Europe. It was there that Attila was baffled back, and there too Belisarius defeated the Huns and saved the Lower Empire. If the Muscovite legions penetrate thus far into the bowels of the land without a fatal overthrow of Abdul Kerim's main army, they may be halted permanently and forced to retire to their lair beyond the Danube. It will be difficult for the great armies of Russia to be supplied from Roumania and Bulgaria, and a crossing of the Balkans may put them in the plight that Diebitsch found himself in 1829, when he reviewed at Adrianople an army which had shrunk from 150,000 to 14,000 men. We shall presently see how much better a fate is in store for the Russian commander who shall emulate Diebitsch.

The friends of the Ottoman power, however, are already losing heart. The other day, in an address before the Liberal Club, in New York, Gen. Franz Seigel expressed sympathy with the Moslem as against the Russo-Greek, but was of opinion that the hour of Turkey's destiny had struck. He was very sarcastic in finding reasons why Americans should sympathize with the Russians, and hit upon finally the following: "Whatever we know of Russia, he thought, is the product of the Western civilization. Her social order, her politics and her literature, had their origin elsewhere, and there was really nothing Russian in Russia except the Russian Church, Russian leather and Russian hemp, and each of these three was an agent of progress and civilization in about equal degrees. Russia, however, was a great country—it was over twice as large as the United States, counting even Alaska, with its icebergs, seals and walrus. Russia, historically considered, was a "big thing," and Americans liked the Czar because the grip of his iron hand was felt from pole to pole. And then Russia, like ourselves, need not eliminate her own population from her shores. She keeps all she has and takes all she can get. Further, she had a huge national debt, consumed an immense quantity of whiskey, and was very fond of "reconstruction," as might be seen on every page of her history—her last effort in that direction having been made as late as 1863, when she "reconstructed" Poland for the third time by killing about thirty thousand of the population and sending 85,000 more to Siberia. The General then drew a startling picture of Russian religious intolerance, and the propagandism of the popes and Cossacks. He concluded that Turkey's chance of success without aid from abroad was hopeless and that exterior help was not now apparent anywhere. Russia, he said, had a population of 85,000,000 to draw from, while Turkey, which recruited its army from her Mahometan inhabitants only, could only draw on some fourteen millions. Russia had 400,000 men in the field and proposed to bring 1,000,000 more. The remainder of her vast army had to guard Poland, the Black Sea and the Caucasus, or was useless on account of the vastness of the country and the lack of the facilities of transportation. Turkey had about 300,000, one-third of whom were in Europe. The Russian advance, he understood, was from two points, somewhat far apart, on the Danube, and would in all probability be directed so that the two columns would meet, if left unopposed or successful in overcoming opposition, at Adrianople, where all the various roads from the north, east and west concentrate. The Turkish defence could only be made in one way now, and that was to mass their troops in Bulgaria, between the lines of the two Russian columns, and strike at either one or the other before they crossed the Balkan mountain range. Yet even if successful, it would do the Turks little good. Russia could keep her armies up to the strength they started out on, and Turkey could not do this, as she had no reserves. The grand upshot would be a general division of Turkey all round. Russia would get the lion's share, Austria would come next, and then Germany in some way would be compensated, while England would take Egypt.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that this partition shall take place, who can predict that peace will follow when the dogs of war begin to parcel out their quarry and quarrel over the bones?

It will require all the fine abilities of a silver resumptionist to explain the difference between the Iowa silver platform and an openly-avowed inflation platform. It seems to make no difference which way the dollar of our father's is started, it always rolls into the inflation hole.

THE CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in reply to inquiries on the subject, states that there is a common mistake about the contraction of the paper currency. In 1872 there were, in round numbers, \$334,000,000 outstanding in bank notes, \$356,000,000 in legal tenders, and \$40,000,000 in fractional currency—in all \$750,000,000. Last week's statement gave \$317,500,000 bank notes, \$360,500,000 in legal tenders, \$21,000,000 in fractional currency, making in all \$699,000,000 outstanding. This makes a seeming reduction of \$51,000,000, but in place of \$20,000,000 of fractional currency called in, and of nearly \$8,000,000 legal tenders held for redemption of fractional currency not yet presented, silver coin has been used, so that the actual reduction in the common currency is but \$21,000,000. If we add the increase in gold we shall find that the total of both currencies is actually greater now than it was in 1872. It is added, too, that the loans and discounts, instead of shrinking, have increased, now amounting to about \$980,000,000, against \$872,000,000 in 1872.

The underground telegraph wires between Halle and Berlin, in Prussia, have proven so successful in their working that the German postmaster-general has contracted for the laying of underground cables from Berlin to Cologne by way of Pottsdam, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Hannover, Minden, Munster, Wesel and Dusseldorf, the work to be finished by next spring. Workmen are also busy extending the Berlin-Halle line to Leipsic, and six hundred men are now digging the trenches for a line from Mayence, by way of Cassel, to Leipsic. To say nothing of the advantages gained in dispensing with the unsightly and expensive telegraph poles, the new system has the further advantage of not being affected by wind or snow storms or the electricity in the atmosphere.

Marshal MacMahon's birthday was celebrated on the 15th of June. His age is sixtynine. He was born in the chateau of Sully, near Autun, in 1808. His father, Maurice de MacMahon, was faithful to the Bourbon cause, and during the reign of Louis XVIII. was created a lieutenant-general and a commander of the order of St. Louis. His grandfather, Jean Baptiste de MacMahon, born in Limerick, Ireland, was naturalized and ennobled by the French government in 1750. His ancestor first visited France in the suite of the exiled James II. of England.

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Miscellaneous.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.
A UNRIVALED ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

When Scribner issued his famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said: "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 many 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; "Sauntering About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkey," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

Nicholas Minturn,
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 of Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

"Home Life and Travel."
Also, 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 "Scott's Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scotch Leaf Factory" in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'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

"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. 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 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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Scribner for December, now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of Scribner for August, September, and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass of Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the November number.

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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 necessity. 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 importance. 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 opened.

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 mouth, and whose lives 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 memories of the people. 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 been the aim of the editor and publishers to bring down the information to the latest possible date, and to furnish an accurate account of the most important and interesting events of every fresh production 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 historical events have made.

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Miscellaneous.

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