THIS PAPER
is published every afternoon, Sundays excepted by
JOSH. T. JAMES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. 2. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877. NO. 154

NEWS SUMMARY.

United States Minister Pierrepont has received a gold watch for Capt. Gifford, of the American whaler Young Phœnix, presented by nine survivors of the British emigrant ship Strathmore and their friends, which was wrecked in the South Pacific. Capt Gifford rescued the survivors of the wreck, supplied them with clothing, and treated them with great kindness. —— The American ship Sterling, Capt. Baker, from New York, May 13, for San Francisco, was wrecked on the 19th ult. off Jame at Salt Pond. —— The lightning of Tuesday's thunder storm struck the stables of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association in Bergen county, N. Y., and killed four horses. One of them was Huntington's trotters, for which $10,000 was recently offered. The other three were blooded colts, reared on Jacob Hopper's farm, near Palisly. —— The B. & O. Railroad strike has now become general, extending from Martinsburg to Parkersburg, Bentwood, Columbus, Newark and Chicago, and strengthens as it extends. Strikers induced the engineer and fireman of the only train which tried to leave Martinsburg to-day to desert it. The strikers summoned the militia, and they retired for re-inforcements. The Government troops are held as yet as a reserve. Gov. Matthews has telegraphed for more troops. —— At Newark and Columbus, Ohio, freight trains are stopped by strikers, but passenger trains are unmolested. —— The railroad officials have called on the Governor of Ohio for troops. —The telegraph wires were cut west of Martinsburg by the strikers this afternoon. —— The west bound train passed Sir Sohn's Run all right, and no further trouble is anticipated from it. It went out under charge of John Manford, Esq. —— There are now lying here seventy-three locomotives, nearly all of which have their fires banked so that they may be ready to start after a few minutes notice. —— The streets are nearly deserted and most of the military have gone to their quarters. No trouble is expected immediately and it is probable that by noon to-morrow there can be found plenty of the men to move all the trains. —— The arrest of the ringleaders and the starting of the two trains has precluded the probability of further trouble from the strikers. ——

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday, says: "Abdul Kerim telegraphs that he will cut off the retreat of the Russians who crossed the Balkans, and only awaits the arrival of Sulieman Pasha to commence an attack." —— Twenty thousand regulars and twenty thousand volunteers have left Constantinople for Adrianople, —— Mussulman inhabitants of Adrianople are arriving there en masse, and are provided by the government with lodgings in the schools. —— Six Turkish battalions are marching from Scutari to Nich. —— A steamer, stated to be English, had arrived at the mouth of the Bajana with ammunition for the Turks. The consuls at Scutari are endeavoring to ascertain her name and the port she came from, in order to inform their respective governments. —— An Austrian Lloyd's steamer has embarked 800 Turkish wounded. —— A telegram received here from Orsomva states that the Russian advance in Bulgaria has slackened, in consequence of dispatches received by Prince Gortshakoff from certain powers. The Russians will only resume the march after securing their rear which is now only protected by the fourth corps, which is camped near Bucharest. —— Dispatchss this morning's papers show that the Russians are endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to obtain possession of Kasanlik and Slivno, which would give them control of the southern debouchment of the two most important passes of the central Balkans. —— It appears from dispatches from the seat of the Indian war that Chief Joseph trapped General Howard into a talk in the meantine his forces, which were critically situated, moved away and then Chief Joseph followed them, all getting away in safety. ——

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virture of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bott'e for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

The Mails.

The Mails close and arrive at the City Postoffice as follows:

CLOSE.

Northern through mails - - -	4:45 P M
Northern through and way mails.	6:15 A M
Mails for the N. C. and A. & N. C. Railroads, and routes supplied therefrom - - - - - - - -	4:45 P M
Southern mails for all points South, daily - - - - - - - -	5:00 P M
Western mails (C. C. R. W.) daily (except Sunday) - - -	5:00 P M
Fayetteville, and offices on Cape Fear River, Tuesdays and Fridays - - - - - - -	1:00 P M
Mails for points along line of Cheraw & Darlington R R - - -	11;30 A M
Fayetteville by C. C. R. W. daily, (except Sundays) - - -	6:00 A M
Mails for points between Florence and Charleston - - - - - -	11:30 A M
Onslow C. H. and intermediate offices every Friday - - -	6:00 A M
Smithville mails, by steamboat, daily, (except Sundays) - -	8:00 A M
Mails for Easy Hill, Town Creek, every Friday at - - -	8:00 A M

ARRIVE.

Northern through mails - -	12:15 P M
Northern through and way mails.	5:50 P M
Southern mails - - - - - - -	7:00 A M
Carolina Central Railway at - -	6:30 A M

Mails delivered from 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 P M., and on Sundays from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.

Stamp Office open from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 6 P. M. Money order and Register Departments open same as stamp office.

Stamps for sale at general delivery when stamp office is closed.

Key Boxes accessible at all hours, day and night.

Mails collected from street boxes every day 3:45 P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

New Advertisements.

PARKER & TAYLOR—Now is the Time to Buy.

Empty houses always have a vacant stair.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher's Toe is said to enjoy a dance.

People who won't take a hint from a mule often take a kick.

In such weather as this who would not welcome "a cool thousand."

Misery loves company; the stay-at-homes greet one another warmly.

What grocer outrage can there be then an overcharge for coffee and sugar and things.

Although heat expands most things sermons generally contract in warm weather.

A hewer of wood is like a newspaper proprietor, inasmuch as that he lives by his adze.

Some matches pop so when they are struck that they should be called shooting matches.

A young lady informs us that her feelings were all "worked up," and that she has ordered a new supply.

The Chinamen aae so sensitive about being regarded as foreigners that they are learning how to get drunk.

It is said that, although there are 1,200 shades of kid gloves this season, no woman can find a pair to suit her without visiting at least eighteen shops.

We are acquainted with a "m onster in human form," who says that the only time a woman does not exaggerate is when she is talking of her own age.

A fellow we know, believes in cremation for the benefit of the soap trade, because he says he knows lots of people whose ashes would make splendid lye.

A gentleman whose second new clothes line was stolen the other night announces his perfect readiness to furnish a dozon more if the thieves will hang themselves therewith.

"What in the world is the matter with that squalling baby?" asked an impatient Front street paterfamilias. "Oh!" softly answered, his spouse, "nothing but wind.' "Wind!" yelled the brute, "I should think it was a cyclone."

Lola Montez?

There was no City Court to-day but there are several subjects already awaiting His Honor's attention for to-morrow. Among them is another soiled dove who gave her name as Lola Montez, and who came as she says from New Yrrk City to this place on a steamer recently. The question was asked this morning at the City Hall "is it not possible that this poor unfortunate creature may be the veritable Lola Montez who once was known to fame, and alas, to shame also?" But Chief Harry quickly responded in a deep bass tone: "No, no, too young looking for her." So the point was given up, but the curiosity is not abated, because some think that it is still probable.

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can cure her melancholy,
What art can drive her grief away.

The only way her guilt to cover
And hide her shame from every eye,
And bring repentance to her lover,
Is to die."

To Make Cucumber Pickles.

Take three gallons of soft water, two gallons good cider vinegor, half pound of alum three quarts of salt. Put the cucumbers in and cover them with horseradish leaves or a cloth, and keep a weight on them. When wanted for the table take them out, rinse them in water; and scald them in vinegar. They have been kept for two years, without the loss of one, when put up in this manner.

To Make Good Apple Jelley.

Slice whole apples (cores, parings and all,) cook them with just water enough to cover them, till reduced to a soft pulp. Take the rind and juice of four lemons: strain this pulp, (not squeezing much or going over it twice,) add the lemons, measure pint for pound with white sugar; let it boil half an hour, and turn into forms. Quinces, &c., the same way.

Good Shot.

Mr. Carl M. Brown, of this city, while perambulating along the banks of Col. McIlhenny's mill-pond, just below the city yesterday afternoon, with his rifle upon his shoulder, discovered an alligator swimming in the water. The young hunter immediately drew a bead and fired, sending his rifle ball right through the amphibious critter's head, the ball entering at the eye. The 'gator measured six feet two inches.

The Supreme Court.

The Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, all the Justices present.

The following cases at the end of the docket were taken up and argued:—

Henry Brunhild et al., vs. J. H. Freemon et als., from New Hanover. A. T. & J. London for plaintiffs and D. L. Russell for defendant.

State vs. Wilkes Morris, from New Hanover. Attorney-General for the State, D. L. Russell and A. W. Tourgee for defendant.—*Raleigh Observer, 19th.*

Qualified.

From Col. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, we learn that the following named J. P's, appointed by the last Legislature have qualified and received their commissions, signed by Jos. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, to-wit: Dr. W. W. Harriss, Messrs. L. H. Bowden, David G. Worth, Jno. C. Koch, E. H. McQuigg, Solomon Bear, Jno. L. Cantwell, James W. King, Chas. D. Myers, John S. James, A. J. Grady, O. G. Parsley, Jr., and old Uncle Anthony Howe. Thirteen in all, leaving nineteen more that are to qualify; the total number appointed by the Legislature being thirty-two.

The Thermometer.

From the United States Signal Office at this place we obtain the following report of the thermometer, as taken this morning at 7:31 o'clock:

Augusta, 74; Cairo, 66; Charleston, 80, Cincinnati, 65; Corsicana, 69; Fort Gibson 64, Galveston, 79; Indianola, 81; Jacksonville, 85; Key West, 85; Knoxville, 68; Lynchburg, 76; Memphis, 69; Mobile, 76; Montgomery, 74; Nashville, 67; New Orleans, 80; New York, 72; Norfolk, 76; Pittsburgh, 65; Punta Rassa, 83; Savannah, 83; Shreveport, 73; St. Louis 64; St. Marks, 76; Vicksburg, 72; Washington, 73; Wilmington, 77.

A Family Row and Arrest.

John Grady and wife, colored, residents of Brooklyn, were arrested this morning by a policeman under the following circumstances: As officer G. W. Davis was walking his beat near the Brooklyn Market House, his attention was arrested by the report of a gun or pistol which appeared to proceed from a house near by in which Grady and his wife resided. Upon making enquiry of some of the neighbors the policeman was told that the two, viz. Grady and wife had been quarrelling all the morning and that it was a matter of very frequent occurrence. The policeman felt justified upon this evidence in entering the house which he did at once when he found Grady standing up in the room with the blood flowing freely from a severe wound which he had received in his wrist. The woman, his wife, was stooping down endeavoring to wash the blood stains from the floor. One double-barreled gun was found with one of the barrels discharged.

The parties were arrested and taken to the Guard House.

Dr. Wright, the city physician, was sent for, who dressed the wounded man's arm. The woman gave bail and was released on a bond of $50. Grady was locked up. The case will come up for trial before His Honor, to-morrow.

Trouble is easily borrowed.

A Robber Breaks Into Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Sons' Office Before Day this Morning.

A white man, a stranger in this city, who gives his name as Joseph Kelley, was arrested this morning by officers E. Allen and Marsh Walker, of the night police force, about a quarter past three o'clock, in the office of Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, on North Water street.

It seems that a Mr. Lofton Pridgen, who had a boat in a dock near by that he was looking after, thought he saw some one strike a match, and directly after saw a light flickering in the up-stairs of Messrs. Sprunt & Son's building. He immediately notified the policeman on Messrs. Worth & Worth's wharf, and together they proceeded in search of a policeman. The officers above mentioned were soon found and they all then went to the Sprunt building, but found that the door was locked, the robber having effected his entrance through the window. They of course started for the window also and were thus accosted by the robber: "Gentlemen, I could kill you every one if I wanted to, but I won't do it; you may come in." So the party entered, and one of them laid his hand on Mr. Robber, who cooly told him not to touch him, and that he would go along with them. His request was acceded to and he was marched off to the guard house between the two policemen. It afterwards transpired that the fellow made no idle boast when he said he could kill every one of them, for upon his person was found a seven-shooter loaded and capped and ready for action. He also had in his possession some tinkers tools, consisting of a hammer, a file, a cold chisel, 3 bars of sodder and an awl. He also had in his pockets $2.15 in currency and $5 in Confederate money. He hails from Boston.

This morning Mr. James Sprunt sued out a warrant before Dr. W. W. Harriss, magistrate, and Kelley was taken from the guard house and committed to jail for safe keeping until to-morrow, when he will have a hearing before Justice Harriss.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., July 18, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Wednesday was a great day here. The populace, great and small, turned out to meet the *Waccamaw* when she arrived with the two military companies and the usual camp followers on board.

The Smithville small boy was in his glory—"gathering the shells by the seashore" for the benefit of the "up country" boys who seemed eager to buy shells of any description to take back home as a *souvenir* of their visit to the village by the sea.

It was a study to notice with what supreme innocence the "S. S. B." offered for sale the remarkably searce oyster shell, probably never thinking that he was selling his birthright.

The steamer, after landing most of the passengers, proceeded with the rest to "Caswell," where she remained over an hour to give the party an opportunity of looking over the old fort.

Some of our Western friends embarked in the three fast sailing yachts owned by Mr. Manson, of this place, and which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "summer idlers" here. They seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, if we are to judge from the comments passed on the trip, when they returned. Mr. M. *always* manages to please his passengers, however. At the Academy the Italian string band was in attendance, and the large hall was crowded with dancers who kept up the fun until the callings of nature proclaimed that something besides a handful of a girl's waist was needed, so the party broke up into groups and were soon busily engaged in executing brilliant flank movements on the differedt divisions of baskets. In this last respect we think the "Whiting Rifles" showed remarkable proficiency.

At high water a good many availed themselves of the opportunity and went in bathing. We have heard the wildest kind of an Indian yell, the fiercest kind of an Irish whoop, but for a real "kill-you-a-mile" blood curdling shriek, give us the average Wilmington boy when he first touches cold water.

But everything must end and here comes the *Waccamaw* ready for town; such a scramble! Smothered yells as some unfortunate hat was crushed in, &c. The Charlotte Grays looked cool and collected—around a huge tub of lemonade, and the W. R's looked at a table of sandwiches—but said never a word.

The usual ringing of bells, turning of wheels, &c., and the *Waccamaw* steamed off up the river with the Cornet Concert Club in full blast—and can't they blow?

Good bye, S. S. ZIP.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is the list of unmailable letters remaining in the Post Office:

Edward Robinson, North Hampton; Archie McKoy, Abbottsburg, N. C.; Messrs. Singletery & Pate, Bladenboro, N. C.; Elijah Taylor, Newbern, Craven Co, N. C.

For the Review.

A Defence of the Board of Aldermen in the Position They Have Assumed Towards Vessels Coming from the Yellow Fever Zone.

It is not to be expected that any act of prohibitory legislation, however essential to the public welfare it may be deemed by those competent to judge, shall escape coming into contact with some private interest, and *a fortiori* it is to be expected that it must encounter a certain amount of noisy opposition from those whose interests are affected, and from others having even less worthy motives.

The scope of duties devolving upon the municpal authority may strictly be expressed under three heads: the conduct of the financial relations, the control of the police department and the maintenance of sanitary measures.

Which of these is of paramount importance it is difficult to say, though it would seem, from the very much greater attention which has hitherto been bestowed upon the two first, that the public health has been held subordinate to its other concerns. We may hope, however, that all this has been changed now, for we see the present Board of Aldermen, almost immediately after their induction into office, seeking the advice of persons skilled in sanitary science, and firmly expressing their determination to order that to be done which they are advised is necessary to preserve the community under their charge from invasion by destructive epidemics. They have ordered that all vessels shall be prohibited coming into this port from the yellow fever zone of the West Indies and South America from the 15th day of June until the 15th day of October. The Board of Health have advised them that for the present this regulation is *the only absolute safeguard that we can have against yellow fever.*

The opponents of and cavillers at the regulation offer several reasons why it is unnecessary, some perhaps specious enough, but all of them untenable, and some of them absurd. Let us see what they are: First, it imposes unnecessary hardships upon ship owners and consignees; second, it damages the commerce of the port; third, it does not discriminate between healthy and unhealthy ports; fourth, no such prohibitory regulation is established in New York or any other large Northern city. If there are other reasons having a semblance of common sense which the wisdom of the Water street Solons have been able to evolve they are unknown to the writer of this paper. We may examine therefore, *seriatim*, those given above.

The first objection obviously has its gist in the adjective *unnecessary*; the regulation, doubtless, does impose a hardship upon consignees and others, but no greater than each individual should cheerfully submit to in the face of a common danger, and competent authority has declared that there is a danger, a very great danger, facing us, and if the measures provided against it bear heavily upon a few this is not to be weighed in the scale against the safety which is secured to all. Moreover, it is a hardship that can be readily avoided by looking to other unobjectionable places for the vessels which are required for the traffic of this port, and not to localities which present even the possibility of infecting us.

The second objection appeals with much plausibility to our desire to add to the commercial magnitude of the city, but when the results it threatens are compared with the annihilation which every interest would encounter were an epidemic allowed to "slip in" upon us, all must admit its obvious untenability.

The third objection is based upon the assumption that there are ports in the yellow fever zone which are not liable to send this disease abroad. Now it may not be denied that certain ports of minor importance in that region do escape an epidemic visitation of yellow fever during some seasons, but there is no evidence at all that they do not contain isolated cases of the disease, perhaps mild in character but withal capable of communicating the most virulent forms of the malady. But assuming for the argument that no case has existed in a certain such port during the year, it does not follow that the germs of the disease are not lying dormant there in a climate so favorable to their preservation, ready to be conveyed elsewhere or to impart these noxious influence to some unacclimated individual whom chance brings within their range. Isolated communities in this zone may be free from yellow fever, but only because those who reside there have acquired exemption. The fever germs may live, and perhaps multiply, without the intervention of individuals, finding a nidus in various soils, and these, if brought hither, are as capable of innoculating us as if a case of the disease itself were imported. But even admitting that certain localities are exempt; both as to the disease and its germs, are we to legislate in their favor because the ship has sailed thence, when we know how readily they pass from one port to another, seeking cargo and crew? Who shall be able to say then with certainty that any port in the fever zone is free from the possibility of being the breeder for disease and death elsewhere?

The fifth objection is indeed possessed of the most strength, but it may be readily seen that seasons applicable to higher latitudes and to cities which have provided effective and very expensive modes of quarantine service are not valid with us. Our parallel unfortunately affords a much greater probability of imported germs taking root than prevails in New York and other Northern cities. Moreover, they have such quarantine provisions which if we possessed would enable us not only not to resort to prohibitory legislation, but even in the worst infected case to place the ship in such a condition as to permit her to come to her moorings and take freight with perfect safety within one week after her arrival.

Our present quarantine service is useful only in standing sentinel at the door. The law gives the able officer who presides over the quarantine means far below what are essential to make the service effective. Let our merchants, municipal authorities, and the State government see that this shame and hindrance to our commerce be removed.

Provide the means for an efficient quarantine and no complaint need be heard of obstructions to a free pratique—until then our duty is to adopt such measures, even at the expense of private interest, as an informed intelligence tells us are essential to public safety.

In this connection it may be stated that rules for effective fumigation and disinfection in the various circumstances of quarantine municipal sanitation are now under preparation by a member of the Board of Health, and will soon be ready for publication.

Already the cavillers are impugning the ability of the Board of Health; but it may here be told that it includes persons who have devoted years of study to sanitary science, and their own observations have been reinforced by light shed from every part of the civilized world. Will this community follow the calm enlightened opinion of our legal health advisers, or the conceited dicta of suddenly developed sanitarians? The Board of Aldermen have chosen. SED RESTO.

July 20, 1877.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon over the railroad, on Third street, between two colored men, one of whom received a severe cut on the head, which ended the fight, the wounded man being carried into a house near by and his wound dressed.

When you see a family always characterized by the most light and delicious bread and pastry, you needn't ask if they use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER or not. Assume it to be the truth and you'll always hit the mark. Another prime advantage of this splendid article is that it cuts down the grocers' bills.

Quarterly Meetings.

Third round of appointments as made by Rev. William S. Black, Presiding Elder, for the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South.

Elizabeth, at Bladen Springs,	July 19, 20
Smithville, at Smithville....	July 28, 29
Cokesbury and Coharie Mission at Black's Chapel.....	Aug 4, 5
Clinton at Hopewell.....	Aug 11, 12
Wilmington at Front Street...	Aug 18, 19
Topsail at Rocky Point, (District Conference.....)....	Aug 23, 26

For the Review.

MR. EDITOR: It is said that the consignees of the ships which have been authorized to come up to the city have determined to "lighter" the cargoes down rather than be subjected to the alternative of fumigation, &c., which was imposed.

This, I would point out, is practically to defeat the object of the authorities, since, if the ships are suspected of being able to communicate disease to us, the lightermen, in their intricate relations with ship and crew, would become, upon their return, an equally dangerous source of infection. VIGILANT.

July 20, 1877.

DIED.

In this city, on 20th inst., after a short illness, ANNIE QUINN, beloved wife of Maj. James Reilly.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Sixth street between Dock and Orange, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Brooklyn papers please copy. Star copy.

New Advertisements.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

WATER COOLERS. ICE FREEZERS. Tin Toilet Sets and Tin Slop Jars at reduced prices for cash, at

PARKER & TAYLOR'S,
July 20 19 South Front st.

CAPE FEAR MILITARY ACADEMY.

Wilmington, N. C.

Maj. Benedict J. Burgess, B. S., Principal.
Charles F. Garrett, A. M., Associate Prin.

FALL TERM BEGINS FIRST MONDAY in October.

Young men and boys prepared for College or business.

For Circulars containing full information, apply to Maj. M. P. Taylor.
july 11

The Excursion and Pic Nic Season Continues

AND ALL GENTLEMEN WISHING first-class work done should call at No. 9, South Front street. Shaving 10 cents; Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents. Even at these prices no lard or pig's fat used as Pomatum, only fine oils, beautifiers, perfumeries and bay rum.

June 25 JNO. WERNER.