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Fine Spanish Lace.

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All those desirous of bargains should call!

N. H. SPRUNT,

July 2

Exchange Corner.

The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

FOR CONGRESS:

ALFRED M. WADDELL
OF NEW HANOVER.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

Memphis, according to a letter from the Tennessee commissioner, has been awarded the prize for the best bale of cotton at the Paris exposition, New Orleans coming in for the second honors.

A curious legacy of the St. Louis heat is the overpowering drowsiness which has afflicted thousands of the citizens, causing them to go about yawning and nodding, as if sleep was the only thing worth living for.

Thomas Carlyle has not been bewildered, evidently, by the Beaconsfield whirlwind, for in speaking of the Premier lately he said: "Either he has bewitched the Queen or the Queen has bewitched him, or they have bewitched each other."

The subject of iron-clad artillery is now engaging the attention of the English military authorities. It is safe to prophesy that before long every battery will go into action with iron shields which will effectively protect the gunners from every missile smaller than cannon balls.

The territory which Turkey loses by the treaty of Berlin is roughly estimated by the London Daily News at seventy-one thousand five hundred square miles, or about thirteen thousand square miles more than the whole area of England and Wales. The loss in population amounts to more than three and a half millions, or somewhat more than the entire population of London.

"He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day." This is the principle upon which the new steel frigates for the British navy have been constructed. One of them, the Iris, has just completed her trial trip, in which she made twenty-one miles an hour. She is a four thousand ton frigate, with heavy guns, which can run up to or away from anything that floats.

Wild horses roam over southwestern Kansas. The difficult feat of capturing them was formally accomplished with the lasso. Entire herds are now secured by a new plan. The hunter's outfit ordinarily consists of a fast-walking pair of horses attached to a wagon, four saddle horses, provisions for several weeks, and six men. A herd being found, the pursuers go towards them at a leisurely pace, doing nothing to frighten them. The wild horses run away, but are again and again overtaken. No effort is made to drive them in any particular direction nor to hurry them. This is kept up day after day, until they become familiar with the sight of the men, who, at the end of two weeks, are able to go among them. They are somewhat docile through hunger, too, having been kept too steadily moving to permit of sufficient grazing. They are at length driven to ranch and secured.

Mr. Charles La Salle of the *Courier des Etats Unis* has received from Mr. Bartholdi, the sculptor and designer of the statue of Liberty, which is to be placed on Bedloe's Island, as the gift of the French nation, a letter saying that he has decided to make many alterations and improvements upon his original plan. It was intended, he says, to have the face of the figure of Liberty looking toward the Narrows, representing welcome to the incoming vessels from foreign shores, but after carefully studying the effect Brooklyn Bridge will have when completed, he has decided that the statue should face the Bridge as nearly as possible. A greater light will be thrown upon the ocean than if the statue faced the ocean. The figure will be of hollow copper filled with sand. The statue, with the pedestal, will be three hundred feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Bartholdi estimates that the cost of the figure will be close upon \$300,000.

In the matter of puns, here is one made by no less a person than Charles Dickens, who was not addicted to them. This one has the merit of being, in every sense of the words, a creation of his own. One day, while he was being taken by a photographer, the result being the well-known picture in which he is shown writing, the artist told him that he did not hold the pen right, and suggested that he should take it more naturally in his fingers, "just as though you were writing one of your novels, Mr. Dickens," said he. "I see," said Dickens "all of 'er twist."

A sharp little girl in Chicago got out of patience with her bashful lover's backwardness, and so brought matters to a favorable climax by saying to him "I really believe you are afraid to ask me to marry you, for you know I would say yes."

MR. TILDEN AND THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

There can be no doubt now, if Mr. Manton Marble, one of the leaders of the Democratic party at the North, is to be believed, that Governor Tilden, who was fairly and squarely elected President of the United States in accordance with the Constitution of the country by a majority of over 250,000 votes, was unquestionably opposed to any compromise whatever. He opposed the bill known as the Electoral Commission bill at its very inception, and so expressed himself to Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Marble, who will be remembered as the able editor of the *New York World* a few years ago, and the reputed author of the *St. Louis Platform*, upon which Mr. Tilden was nominated seems to have gathered together a few facts and published them to the world through the columns of the *Washington Post* of Monday's date.

Mr. Tilden's first information in regard to the preparation of the Electoral Commission bill was made by Mr. Hewitt, says Mr. Marble, in his presence on January the 4th, "the day and date when Mr. Tilden received from Mr. Hewitt's lips that other measures had been abandoned."

We here extract from Mr. Marble's statement in the *Post*.

Before he read the new bill, Mr. Tilden was told by Mr. Hewitt that the Democratic members of the Senate committee were already absolutely committed to it, and would concur with their Republican associates in reporting it to the Senate, whether the House committee should concur or not and whether Mr. Tilden approved it or not.

"Is it not rather late, then," said Mr. Tilden, "to consult me?" "They do not consult you," replied Mr. Hewitt. "They are public men, and have their own duties and responsibilities. I consult you." After possessing himself of the policy and provisions of the bill, Mr. Tilden's perception of their character was prompt and decided. His disapproval of the electoral commission scheme, as might have been inferred by any political neophyte, from its contrast at all points with his own plan, was inherent and incurable.

Mr. Tilden, in his interview with Mr. Hewitt on the 14th, did not withhold the grounds of his objection to the bill, as a policy, or in its details. Expressing some surprise at the fact, of which he was repeatedly assured by Mr. Hewitt, that the Democratic Senators had already determined upon their course, whatever his advice or wishes might be, and some surprise at the secrecy which had shrouded the gestation of their project, Mr. Tilden observed that secrecy in respect to any plan, implicating the rights and interests of so many, was a mistaken and unfortunate policy. He recommended the widest publicity, the fullest discussion, the freest consultation, as a Democratic method always excellent in itself, and contributing to the prosperity and stability of all self-government, and in the present instance no way hurtful, but advantageous, rather, to the interests of the Democratic party.

To the argument of haste, Mr. Tilden replied: "There is time enough. It is a month before the count. It had best be used, all of it, in making the people and their agents fully acquainted with their rights and duties."

To the statement that the Senate committee would not delay for this to present their bill, with the unanimous approval of its three Democratic members, to the Republican Senate, Mr. Tilden replied: "It is a panic of pacificators. They will act in haste, and repent at leisure."

To Mr. Hewitt's representations of the danger of a collision of force with the Executive, Mr. Tilden replied: "Nevertheless, this act is too precipitate. The fears of collision are exaggerated. And why surrender now? You can always surrender. That is all you have to do after being beaten. Why surrender before the battle, for fear of having to surrender after the battle is over?"

Mr. Tilden's criticisms of the details of the bill, of which in no shape could he approve either the policy or the substance, exemplify the political sagacity of the veteran statesman. "If an arbitration is to be adopted, the tribunal ought to be fixed in the bill itself, and not left to chance or intrigue."

"If an arbitration is to be adopted, the duty of the arbitrators to investigate and decide the case on its merits should be made mandatory, and not left a question of construction."

"With both vital points left at loose ends, you cannot succeed. You can not afford to concede, and you can exact (1), the selection of good men to compose the tribunal, which is the controlling point; and (2), the nature of the function to be performed by the tribunal, which is next in importance."

The scheme which Mr. Hewitt had brought contained in its first draft a provision by which six judges were to be described in the act, one of them then to be eliminated by lot. To this Mr. Tilden's objection was peremptory. Said he: "I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it." He was pressed to say that if the bill could be modified so as to fix the five judges by a positive provision, he would give his approval, and it was urged that the attempt to modify would fail unless it were alleged that would make the bill acceptable to

him. He firmly declined. The measure itself was not one to which Mr. Tilden's action was or could be hesitated for a single instant. And his practical objection deserves as much weight as any argued objection then or since, namely, that so great a stake as the government of forty-five millions of people, with an immense civil expenditure, and a hundred thousand officeholders to be disposed of by a small body sitting in the Capitol, the judge of its own powers, would every time become the sport of intrigue or fraud.

It would seem from the foregoing statement of Mr. Marble that Mr. Tilden was in no manner responsible for the sell-out that was made by Mr. Hewitt and his accomplices. It certainly has been a very magnanimous and dignified silence that the president *de jure*, Samuel J. Tilden, has pursued, and no doubt now that the inside facts of this great transaction have been given publicity to, there will be a great revolution in the sentiment and feeling of a large number of Mr. Tilden's former adherents and admirers in the South as well as throughout the whole country.

BOILED DOWN.

There are three thousand flour mills in Pennsylvania.

The Marquis de Lorne will not go to Canada until November.

John W. Forney writes that that the water in Europe is very bad.

Grace Greenwood is having her daughter taught ballad-singing in London.

Many farmers in Indiana have planted from four to six acres each in artichokes for hogs.

Dom Pedro has given \$2,000 from his private purse to aid Brazilian music students in Europe.

A bogus J. B. Gough has been returning to delighted Missouri and Mississippi audiences.

Mrs. Dion Boucault has just finished a successful engagement in Liverpool in an Irish piece.

Olive Logan's husband is said to be compiling a book on Welsh legends, myths, fairytales, and folk-lore.

The Century Club will erect the pedestal for the bust of William Cullen Bryant to be placed in Central Park.

Gas from a cargo of decomposed fruit killed two sailors who descended into the lower hold of a vessel at Quebec.

Emperor William is anxious, if it be at all possible, to open the next session of the German Parliament in person.

"The greatest pleasure I know," says Charles Lamb, "is to do a good action in stealth, and have it found out by a friend."

The first foreigner naturalized in the United States was John S. Kriegerstein, who died recently at Athoa, N. Y., aged eighty-five years.

Only eight cities in the United States will have stock theatrical companies next season, the rest relying entirely on traveling companies.

The Sultan of Morocco has presented the Emperor William with ten fine Barbary horses. They will be used solely for riding purposes.

Clara Louise Kellogg received several very flattering offers from London managers, but refused them as her visit is intended solely for a pleasure jaunt.

The silver wedding of the King and Queen of the Belgians will be celebrated at Brussels this month; The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will be present.

Clear the Way

For the escape from the system of its waste and debris, which, if retained, would vitiate the bodily fluids and overthrow health. That important channel of exit, the bowels, may be kept permanently free from obstructions by using the non-gripping, gently acting and agreeable cathartic Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only liberates impurities, but invigorates the lining of the intestinal canal when weakened by constipation or the unwise use of violent purgatives. The stomach, liver and urinary organs are likewise reinforced and aroused to healthful action by this beneficent tonic and corrective, and every organ, fiber, muscle and nerve experiences a share of its invigorating influence. Unobjectionable in flavor, a most genial and wholesome medicinal stimulant, and owing its efficacy to botanic sources exclusively, it is the remedy best adapted to household use on account of its safety, wide scope and speedy action.

Lager Beer.

The Best in the City and the Cheapest!

FOR SALE BY THE KEG, BOTTLE, OR DOZEN.

Try it this hot weather. It will give you a good appetite and good sleep and make you healthy and wealthy and wise.

H. MARCUS & SON,

No. 5, Market street.

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Beer-Lager Beer.

THE BEST LAGER is sold at my Bar for Five Cents per Glass!

Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars all ways on hand. Open Day or Night.

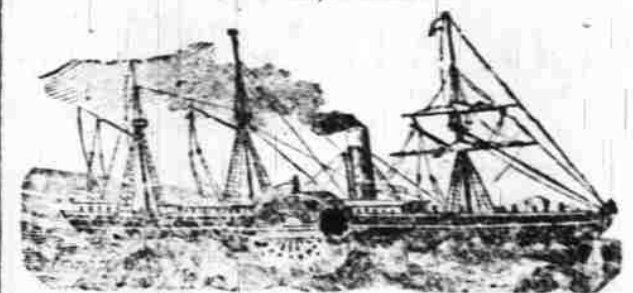
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The Steamer



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CAPT. JONES.

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The Steamer



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Through Bills of Lading given to and from Philadelphia, and Prompt Dispatch guaranteed.

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OFFICE of the Wilmington Journal corner of Water and Chestnut streets, up stairs. Published every Friday at \$2 a year.

Rail Road Lines, &c.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Office General Superintendent,

Wilmington, N. C., May 18, 1877.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th inst., the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:40 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 5:25 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 7:20 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:15 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:45 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY FREIGHT AND MODERATION TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington 5:30 A. M. and Charlotte 7:25 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Laurinburg 4:00 A. M. going West, 6:00 A. M. going East, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SHELBY DIVISION, MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte at 6:15 A. M. Arrive at Shelby at 10:50 A. M.

No. 4. Leave Shelby at 12:45 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 3:00 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run Daily except Sunday.

Passengers for Raleigh leave Wilmington 5:30 P. M. and Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. in close connection at Hamlet, arriving at Raleigh at 8:45 A. M.

Passengers for Statesville and Western N. C. R. R. by No. 1 Train arrive at Statesville next morning at 9:15; arrive at head of Western R. R. at 3:20 P. M. and 2 o'clock the same evening. V. Q. JOHNSON, General Superintendent.

Gen'l Sup'ts Office.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AU

GUSTA RAILROAD.

Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1878

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

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

Leave Wilmington at 10 25 A. M. Arrive Florence at 3 20 P. M. Leave Florence at 3 30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7 30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily). Leave Wilmington at 7 25 P. M. Leave Florence at 11 47 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 3 25 A. M. Leave Columbia at 11 30 A. M. Leave Florence at 10 00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 8 30 A. M.

This Train will stop only at Brinkley's, Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Nichols, Marion, and Florence, and all stations between Florence and Columbia.

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

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. June 3

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Gen'l Superintendent

Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, June 3d, 1878, at 3:15 A. M., Passenger trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, daily. Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 8 50 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3 10 P. M. Leave Weldon at 12 45 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 7 05 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 7 50 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3 10 A. M. Leave Weldon, daily at 3 15 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 10 05 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 2:30 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10:15 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

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

Night train makes close connections at Weldon for all points north via Chesapeake Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. June 3

TO ADVERTISERS.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's

SELECT LIST

—OF—

Local Newspapers.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of the paper is printed in full-type it is in every instance the best paper in the place. When printed in Capitals it is the only paper in the place. When printed in Roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. It is not a Co-operative List. It is not a Club List. At the foot of the Catalogue for each state the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. This is an Honest List. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 165 are issued daily and 805 Weekly. They are located in 225 different cities and towns, of which 22 are made Capitals, 225 places of over 5,000 population, and 414 County Seats. Lists sent on Application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 105 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y.