

THIS PAPER is published every afternoon, Sundays excepted by JOSH. T. JAMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTIONS, POSTAGE PAID, one year, \$5 00; Six months, \$3 50; Three months, \$1 75; One month, 50 cents. The paper will be delivered by carriers free of charge, in any part of the city, at the above rates, or 13 cents per week. Advertising rates low and liberal. Subscribers will please report any and all failures to receive their papers regularly.

New Advertisements.

JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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Debility. NEWBORN, Sept. 6, 1881. I HAVE USED MRS. JOE PERSON'S TONIC for general debility, consequent upon living in a low country, and found great benefit from it as an appetizer which gave tone to the system. **MARY BAYARD CLARKE,** For sale in Wilmington by Dr. W. H. GREEN. Feb 1

OPERA HOUSE. ONE NIGHT ONLY—FRIDAY, FEB. 10th First appearance in this city of the famous American Actress **Kate Claxton** Supported by **Charles A. Stevenson.** Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Henrietta Vaders, and the celebrated Claxton Co., in Chas. Reade's greatest melo drama **THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE.** Elegant Wardrobe, etc Seats for sale at Dyer's on Tue-day. Feb 8-11

TOWELS, TOWELS, A LARGE LOT OF VARIOUS Styles. The prices are all right.

CORSETS, CORSETS. All sizes, from medium to good. **R. M. McIntire.**

THE DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. VI WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882. NO 33

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Sec ad "A Card."
Statement Condition of Bank of New Hanover, including Branches, Feb. 1, 1882.
HEINSDERGER—Beautiful Valentines
C W YATES—Prag's Valentines
OPERA HOUSE—Kate Claxton
DR THOS F WOOD—Martin's Vaccine Virus
Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.
Defeat is a school in which truth always grows strong.
Take care of the poor Indian, and he'll take hair of the white man.
Babies are described as coupons attached to the bonds of matrimony.
A Crusty bachelor admits that marriage is a means of grace, because it leads to repentance.
A generous mind must be uneasy when it is laid under obligations which are beyond its power to return.
The greatest satisfaction a woman can feel is to know that a man whom many other women love loves her alone.
It is said here that the Carolina Central Railroad will not pass fully into the hands of Col. Robinson until next May.
The first American inscription upon the obelisk, now standing in Central Park, New York, will be: "Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents."

The steamship *Gulf Stream*, Capt. Ingram, from New York, arrived at her wharf in this city at about 1 o'clock this afternoon.
The low lot on the southwestern intersection of Front and Mulberry streets is being walled up on the street sides and the broken pavements repaired.
The latest craze among the young masculine idiots is for the collection of hairpins from young ladies. These are stitched into albums and marked with the names of the former owners.

Brain & Nerve.
Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1. at druggists. Depot Jas C. Munds.

From Trade to Profession.
Messrs. E. H. King and John O. Davis, two young mechanics of this city, have passed their examinations before the Supreme Court of the State, now in session at Raleigh, and have been regularly admitted to practice in the courts of this State. Both of these gentlemen worked at their trades up to the time of their leaving for the examination at Raleigh, and we wish them the success that their energy and determination deserve.

"Golden Days."
The February number of this interesting periodical for young people has been received, and is fully up to any of its predecessors in make up, press-work, illustrations and reading matter. It also contains much interesting matter suitable for "young folks," and by which they may be both entertained and instructed. Aside from its diversified literature there is a department of religious intelligence in illustration of the International Series of Scripture Lessons. The subscription price of *Golden Days* is \$3 per annum and the publisher is James Elverson, N. W. corner Ninth and Spruce streets Philadelphia, Pa., to whom all communications should be addressed.

A Cheerful St. Valentine's Day.
A novel, but certainly interesting, form of Valentine has originated in sending a dollar or two dollars to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., before the 14th day of February next, when the 14th Grand drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery takes place under the management of Generals G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va.

The Banker's Daughter.
The last performance of this interesting society drama was given at the Opera House last night with all the excellence of its first presentation, notwithstanding there were very few present. Seldom has there been a company in this city which could present a play so well in all its parts as performed here in the Banker's Daughter.
They are especially deserving, and we hope and expect that at Goldsboro, where they play to-night, they will be greeted with a crowded house.

To Builders and others—Go to JACOB BROS for Sash, Blinds and Doors, Glass, &c. You can get all sizes and at the lowest prices.

Seaman's Friend Society.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Seaman's Friend Society was held in the reading room of the Home yesterday afternoon.
On motion, Mr. Geo. R. French, Sr., was called to the chair, and Mr. Geo. R. French, Jr., was requested to act as secretary.
The President, Chaplain and Treasurer submitted their reports, and, on motion, they were received and ordered spread on the minutes.
Committee appointed to examine the books of the Treasurer reported that duty performed, the accounts correct and vouchers for all disbursements. And on motion of Mr R. E. Heide, the thanks of the Society were returned to the Treasurer for the efficient discharge of his duties. Messrs. H. B. Eilers and R. E. Heide were appointed a committee to audit Treasurer's books and vouchers for the ensuing year and report at next annual meeting.
On motion, the President was instructed to correspond with our Senators and Representatives at Washington, D. C., requesting their cooperation to aid in passing a law or laws relative to advance of wages of seamen. Committee appointed to confer with the authorities relative to the sale of liquor and dance houses, were granted further time.
The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for trustees for the ensuing year and unanimously elected: Geo. R. French, Sr., Geo. Harris, R. E. Heide, E. T. Hancock, Geo. R. French, Jr., H. B. Eilers, B. F. Mitchell, E. S. Martin, Edward Peschau, Roger Moore, Edward Kidder, Alex. Sprunt, F. W. Kerchner, W. I. Gore and Chas. H. Robinson.
On motion, the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the trustees, held immediately after the adjournment of the members of the Society, Mr. Edward Kidder was called to the Chair and Mr. Geo. R. French, Jr., appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:
President—Geo. R. French, Sr.
Vice President—Geo. Harris.
Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. R. French, Jr.
Messrs. H. B. Eilers, E. T. Hancock, and R. E. Heide were elected to constitute the Executive Committee, in connection with the President, Vice President and Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. J. W. Craig was elected Chaplain.
The Secretary was instructed to notify Dr. Hall, Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, of New York City, of the election of the Chaplain and to request a continuation of their donations toward his salary.
On motion the board adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.
GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with our Constitution and Laws, we meet again on this twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Seaman's Friend Society to devise means to foster and sustain the Society and to extend its influence to the seamen of all nationalities who visit our port. I have the pleasure to announce that during the past year the Bank debt against the Society has been liquidated and a portion of the interest which was due on the mortgage, and with a little aid from its friends by their annual subscriptions, the Society would be self-sustaining. We would, as heretofore, gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Parent Society, in New York, in giving us the sum of Four Hundred Dollars the past year, enabling us to pay the salary of our Chaplain. You are referred to the report of the Treasurer for statement of financial condition of the Society. The Chaplain will also render a report of his labors during the past year.
Geo. R. FRENCH,
Pres't. S. F. Society.

The Treasurer's report shows the amount paid out during the year to have been as follows:
Repairs and gas, \$25.02; advertising, \$2.25; insurance, \$88.25; note in First National Bank, \$500; note in Bank of New Hanover, \$250; interest, \$227; Chaplain, \$400; cash on hand, \$114 51; total, \$1,607.03.
His receipts were: Balance from last year, \$61.58; rent, \$864.75; lease of water front at Mt. Tirzah for five years from Nov. 8, 1881, \$200; annual dues, \$10; hospital fees, \$71.70; Dr. Hall, Secretary A. S. F. S., New York, \$400; sale of bath tub, \$9; total, \$1,607.03.
Freshwater Perch, Trout and Black fish Hooks and Lines. A full assortment and lowest prices at JACOB BROS.

Statement of Condition of Bank of New Hanover, including Branches, February 1st, 1882.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Cash and Discounts.....\$ 788,209 50	Capital Stock.....\$ 500,000 00
Cash in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore..... 54,981 78	Due Depositors..... 83,498 23
Banks..... \$181,328 75	Due other Banks..... 66,639 38
Currency & Specie 171,769 83	Surplus Fund..... 69,153 17
Checks on other Banks..... 9,445 00—547,643 08	
Due from other Banks not included above..... 56,779 94	
Sterling Exchange (value in Currency)..... 19,658 07	
Real Estate..... 78,861 54	
Office Furniture and Safes..... 6,979 97	
Bonds and Stocks..... 24,252 44	
Check Stamp..... 85 77	
Checks and Drafts in Transit..... 9,260 53	
\$1,364,219 78	\$1,364,219 78

Statement of Condition of Bank at Wilmington, February 1st, 1882.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 592,062 64	Capital Stock.....\$225,000 00
Cash in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore..... 54,981 78	Due Depositors..... 636,037 92
Banks..... \$150,827 40	Due other Banks..... 54,981 78
Currency & Specie 76,932 80	Due other Branches of this bank 1,243 53
Checks on other Banks..... 9,545 00—287,305 20	Surplus Fund..... 39,778 44
Due from other Banks not included above..... 51,512 67	
Sterling Exchange (value in Currency)..... 13,656 97	
Real Estate..... 73,866 48	
Office Furniture and Safes..... 3,843 68	
Bonds and Stocks..... 7,733 94	
\$985,981 66	\$985,981 66

Statement of Condition of Bank at Goldsboro, February 1st, 1882.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$143,188 90	Capital Stock.....\$ 50,000 00
Cash in New York and Baltimore..... 54,981 78	Due Depositors..... 214,424 40
Banks..... \$ 10,601 35	Due other Banks..... 1,608 59
Currency & Specie 48,047 78— 53,549 13	Surplus Fund..... 25,416 19
Due from other Banks not included above..... 38,131 24	
Due from other Branches of this Bank..... 25,780 94	
Real Estate..... 5,485 06	
Office Furniture and Safes..... 1,774 81	
W. I. Gore, Mortgage..... 16,539 50	
Bonds.....	
\$289,449 18	\$289,449 18

Statement of Condition of Bank at Wadesboro, February 1st, 1882.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 49,987 96	Capital Stock.....\$ 25,000 00
Currency and Specie..... 40,736 05	Due Depositors..... 89,033 91
Due from other Banks not included above..... 7,135 47	Due other Banks..... 120 01
Due from other Branches of this Bank..... 14,728 11	Surplus Fund..... 5,908 54
Office Furniture and Safes..... 1,861 50	
Checks on hand..... 85 77	
\$120,062 46	\$120,062 46

Feb 8 S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
A Card.

ROOMS OF THE YOUNG CATHOLIC FRIENDS' SOCIETY, February 5, 1882.
[Extract from Proceedings.]
At a meeting of this Society, held this day, it was—
Resolved, That whereas since our last monthly meeting, occurrences have transpired which have been used as pretexts for two unprovoked attacks upon the religion which we profess; and whereas we have not at our command the use of the columns of any newspaper or other periodical in our State, whether sectarian or secular, the Secretary of this Society be directed to publish as an advertisement the following:
PROTEST TO THE PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON AND OF NORTH CAROLINA.
against the charges referred to.
The Young Catholic Friends' Society in Wilmington, N. C., is a beneficial association, formed for the purpose of aiding the needy, and comprises nearly all the male Catholics in the city of Wilmington. We are citizens of North Carolina and Catholics who worship at St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church. On the fifteenth day of January the Right Rev. H. P. Northrop was installed into his office as our Bishop. The occasion was one of great moment to us, and we were honored with the presence of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishop of Richmond. On that occasion both of these prelates delivered sermons. THE MORNING STAR, a secular newspaper published in our city, gave to its readers on the following Tuesday, the editor's impressions of these two discourses. This editorial notice was subsequently made the pretext for two uncalculated attacks upon the loyalty to the government under which we live, of all such as hold the religion which we profess. One of these attacks was made in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, published in this city, and the other in the *Goldsboro Methodist Advance*; and both were reproduced in THE MORNING STAR. Against the assertions contained in them we beg leave most solemnly to protest.
Near the close of the nineteenth century, we hear the echo of charges made in the sixteenth, which have been over and over again refuted by the arguments of Catholic writers, and by the unimpeached loyalty of Catholic citizens under every form of government.
Catholics believe, with St. Paul, that there is no power but from God, and therefore they must obey the constituted authorities, whatever be the form of government. The Catholic soldier has

fought for England in every land in defence of a government which was hostile to his church. The Catholic soldier fought in the struggle for American Independence against the forces which Protestant England sent to subdue the colonists, who claimed the right of asserting and maintaining the principles of civil liberty. The Catholic Carrolls stood at the side of Washington, Jefferson and Hancock. Since Washington in a public address praised the loyalty and bravery of his Catholic soldiers, to the present hour, Catholics have shown their devotion to the principles of civil liberty then asserted and secured, by their fidelity to the interests of our common country, and by their obedience to her laws. In our own State, as interpreters of our laws and guardians of our civil liberties, Gaston and Manly, and Heath, have sat on the same bench upon which sat Henderson, and Ruffin, and Iredell, and Nash, and Battle.
The Catholics of Wilmington and of the State, and have ever been, as orderly, as obedient to the laws, and as devoted to the interests of city and State as any others. The same holds good not only for North Carolina, not only for America, but for the civilized world. There are members of this society whose ancestors fought in the great struggle for civil liberty on this continent, when the Catholic LaFayette, and Pulaski, and DeGrasse, and Barry, and the Carrolls, stood side by side with Washington and Caswell, Morgan and Greene and Sumter. To a true interpretation of the laws passed by this Government, to preserve civil liberty, purchased at so great a price, we Catholics have been, still are, and will ever continue to be obedient and loyal, by the interpretation given by a Henderson, an Iredell, a Ruffin, a Nash, a Battle, thoughtlessness; or by a Gaston, a Manly, or a Heath, though Catholics.
When the cause of American Independence was most desperate, at the earnest appeal of the Continental Congress and Washington (in a personal letter to Louis XVI) a Catholic sovereign sent his Catholic soldiers under Catholic officers, paid by the revenues of a Catholic people, to save the cause of civil liberty almost strangled by the efforts of a Protestant King, with soldiers hired from a Protestant country; and when by the timely aid of Catholic France, our cause and our country were saved, Washington and his brother officers, with the Continental Congress in a body, united before a Catholic altar, in a Catholic church, in a solemn act of thanksgiving, at which a Catholic priest officiated. And only recently, on the hundredth

PLEASE NOTICE.
We will be glad to receive communications from our friends on any and all subjects general interest but
The paper of the writer must always be attached to the Editor.
Communications must be written on only one side of the paper.
Personalities must be avoided.
And it is especially and necessarily to be noted that the Editor does not always endorse the views of correspondents unless so given in the editorial notice.

anniversary of the crowning victory of Yorktown, when Catholic and Protestant soldiers fought and died, and triumphed together, at the end of a century, during which Catholic and Protestant have lived in peace and labored, without prejudice, for the good of the country, in obedience to the laws and loyalty to the Constitution, the Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, the successor of the Archbishop who was the friend of Washington, is invited by the Secretary of State of the United States to cooperate by the solemn services of the Catholic Church, this country's grateful remembrance of Catholic sacrifices, and devotion to American liberty in its hour of direst need; and the Catholic Bishop of Richmond by invitation of the same high functionary of the United States Government is invited to preach on the occasion. Strange, the sermon of that Bishop was "Constitutional Liberty." It is therefore surprising that when these same two Prelates, thus honored by the United States, came into our midst in the quiet discharge of their duty, the editor of a secular paper who simply chronicles the event of so deep an interest to a large number of his readers, and speaks in words of commendation of the two sermons delivered by the "two prelates," filed with words of peace to all, offence to none, as those who were present can testify, is gravely asked, through the columns of a newspaper claiming to be the organ of a religious denomination in Wilmington, if he "does not realize that he is helping on the aggressive advances of an organization whose cardinal tenets are openly antagonistic to the principles of free government—an organization which, wherever and whenever it dares, prefers and enforces obedience to its own laws rather than to those of the State—an organization whose avowed object it is to gain ascendancy over all civil authority." And he is told through the columns of another paper published in the interest of still another denomination, that the Protestants of the country at large "were greatly displeased, not to say outraged." This Lilliputian stroke over the shoulder of the editor of the *Star* at the faith which we profess was supplemented by a direct attack in the assertion that "the question at issue is the liberty of conscience and civil liberty."

Catholics have never been and are not now desirous of entering into controversy with those who differ from them in opinion upon any question, unless there be a desire on the part of both parties to arrive at "truth." We do not believe there is an individual who has the hardihood to assert that "the question at issue is liberty of conscience and civil liberty." We cannot believe that there is an individual in the community in which we live, quietly and obediently assisting to bear up the burdens of government, who thinks for a moment that there is anything or has ever been anything in our "organization" or in our Faith, that could imperil "Civil Liberty."
We feel at a loss to ascertain what is meant by "liberty of conscience." If it be meant by this phrase that one has the power to lie, steal, cheat or slander a neighbor, then a Catholic has as much of this liberty of conscience as another. But if it be meant by it that one has the right to lie, steal, cheat or slander one's neighbor, without the commission of sin for which he knows he shall be punished, then a Catholic has not this liberty of conscience and does not want it.
We feel that these attacks upon us are futile, but nevertheless they are intolerant, and we therefore protest against them, and assert that the charges contained in them are fallacious. The Church has outlived such charges for many centuries, and as we believe, she will still continue to live until the end of time. This has been the opinion of men past and present. We can say, in the words of the great Presbyterian Historian, that "the members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temples of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall in the midst of a vast solitude take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."
On account, therefore, of the considerations herein set forth, and of many other considerations, which might readily be added, we protest against the charges which bring in question our loyalty to the government, and against the unchristian illiberality which sarcastically calls us Bonapartists, or Romanists, or Bonapartes; and under the color of the government which we help to establish, and which we have ever since helped to support and maintain, we claim the right to worship God according to the tenets of the church of our own choice and adoption. This protest is not put forward in a spirit of controversy, and nothing that can be said will provoke any further notice from this Society.