

## TERMS OF THE NEWS.

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## The Charleston News

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1871.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Scientific American says it is now impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe—or the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can, in a few seconds, burn holes of any size in the hardest metal—his fire drill enabling him, in a few minutes, to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed.

It is stated that there are in the United Kingdom thirty-five Roman Catholic peers and forty-nine Roman Catholic baronets. Of the peers, one is a duke, to wit, the Duke of Norfolk; one a marquis, to wit, the Marquis of Bute, who joined the Church of Rome in 1858; eight are earls, of whom five are converts from the Church of England. One countess in her own right, to wit, the Countess of Cromartie, belongs to the Church of Rome. Four of the Roman Catholic peers are viscounts and twenty-one are barons. The majority of the Roman Catholic peerages are English, only four being Scotch.

A son of the late President Tyler, only twenty-one years old, is an officer in the Twelfth Army Corps of Saxony, and served throughout the Franco-Prussian war. He had been for five years a mining student at Freiberg, but when the clash of arms came he laid aside his books and sought admission to the service. By an especial favor of the Minister of War this foreigner was permitted to enter the ranks of the King of Saxony. Being a fine-looking, gallant young man, he made an excellent soldier, and his record as son of an American President was enough to cause every officer and private to seek his company. During the latter part of the war young Tyler is said to have carried his cavalry lance in several not engagements.

Mr. Sparks' Regt., shoemaker, dwelt at No. 68 Regent street, London, and just before the marriage of the Princess Louise took place he had the honor and pleasure of exhibiting to an encaptured public that part of the Princess' trousseau which was made up of her shoes—twelve dozen of them. He had made them, and was eminently proud of the feat. There were grain calf elastic balmorals; grain calf button boots; kid button boots; kid elastic balmorals; kid elastic boots, sham buttoned and cord sole; glove kid boots; bronzed kid boots; kid boots for evening wear, "with rosettes of silk, satin and kid"; colored silk boots; waterproof elastic clothe; white satin shoes; white silk shoes; and twelve pairs of dressing slippers of various hues. It was wished for good health she must walk at least four miles a day. If she is as careful of shoe leather as the wife of the good King Arthur was of the wife of the bad—padding of barley meal, she will not wear out a pair of her shoes in less than three months. She should, therefore, walk 96 miles with each pair of shoes—with all 37,800 miles, which is stretching royalty a long way.

The noon-day attempt to rob the Central Park Savings Bank, New York, on Monday, was one of the boldest efforts of the metropolitan thieves. At half-past 11, Mr. Anthony Ellison, the teller, was at his post alone, when three men entered the room by the door from Third avenue, and one of them instantly locking the door behind them another at the same instant sprang over the counter placed his hand upon and seized the revolver of Mr. Ellison, which was in an outside-way corner under the counter thus showing they were fully informed as to where it was kept. By the time this robber had put the weapon in his pocket, his comrades were over the counter, and the three threw Mr. Ellison, who is a tall gentleman, about 70 years of age, to the floor, and tied a handkerchief tightly around his throat, and attempted to tie him with ropes. At this instant, Dr. Alexander Hinde, one of the directors, arrived, and, seeing through the glass-door the state of affairs, kicked in the huge plate, and sprang aside. The thieves rushed out of a back door, sealed two tenes, and leaped into a wagon, when they rapidly drove off. Being pursued by the crowd, and the wagon striking in the track, the three men abandoned it, and on foot made their escape. The horse and wagon were seized by the police, and are worth more than the money—some \$150—taken from the drawer in the bank by the robbers when they first entered. Dr. Hinde's appearance prevented them from making any attempt on the safe.

A late number of the Government Messenger of St. Petersburg, gives the official Russian account of the settlement of the Black Sea question. It says, after alluding to Russia's strict compliance with the onerous terms of the treaty of Paris, till it became impossible longer to submit, and the circular of October 16th was issued: "Notwithstanding the violent and biased declarations of many organs of the European press, the great powers which had signed the treaty of Paris did not look upon our circular as provocation addressed to Europe, nor as an indication of secret plans against her peace; but as a frank and moderate notification." It recounts Russia's hearty co-operation in the London Conference, and the mediation by it of the illustrations to the rights of Russia and Turkey on the Black Sea, and notes: "While securing the dignity of Russia, the labors of the Conference were greatly impeded and delayed by the contemporary political events; but from the very beginning all the Powers expressed a readiness to solve the questions in a spirit of peace and justice. There can be no doubt that not only all Russians, but all friends of peace and justice will heartily rejoice at this work of European diplomacy. It limits no one's rights, it does not demand any sacrifices, while it has restored rights which had been violated, removed a symptom of international distrust, and strengthened the intimate relations of the European States. It is preeminent a work of peace and justice."

The report of the San Domingo commissioners covers thirty-one printed pages. Mainly it is merely a description of the island, its products and the social and political condition of the inhabitants. The material points of the report have already been published. The commissioners say that all classes of the Dominicans are anxious for annexation. The commissioners say they desired in the most friendly spirit to make the same observations and study of the Haytian and its inhabitants as they had made of the Dominican Republic. To the President and his council their dispositions and desires, they stated that they should be glad to put in the way of ascertaining what were the claims of Hayti upon San Domingo, and what were the views

of the Haytian people with respect to any changes that might be brought about in the neighboring republic, but they received no encouragement to pursue their inquiries. They asked verbally, and through our minister, in writing, for permission to explore the interior of the island, but this was met in a spirit equivalent to a refusal. The commissioners say, in conclusion, on reviewing the whole field of their investigations, looking to the interests of both divisions of the island, they are firmly persuaded the annexation of San Domingo to the United States would be hardly less beneficial to the Haytian than to the Dominican people. This benefit would arise first from the example which would doubtless be afforded of a well-regulated, orderly and prosperous state—the great need of that part of the world, and which it has as yet never seen. A second and more direct benefit would arise from the equitable establishment of a boundary line between the French-speaking and the Spanish-speaking nations upon that island, and its guarantee by a strong power. This would end the exhausting border warfare which has been one of the greatest curses of Hayti as well as Santo Domingo, and would enable both to devote their energies thenceforward to the education of their people and the development of their resources.

The Cost of the Police Force.

We are indebted to the considerate kindness of Captain H. W. Hendricks, Chief of Police, for a tabular statement showing the cost of the Police Department in 1867, under Mayor Gaillard, and in 1870, under Mayor Pillsbury. According to this statement, the total cost in 1867 was \$149,810, and in 1870 was only \$67,120, a difference in favor of the Treasury administration of \$82,690. This ought to be enough to convince the public that Radical economy cannot be improved upon, but there are some other facts to be taken into consideration before we can accept the flattering conclusions which Captain Hendricks so disinterestedly suggests.

In 1867 there were 150 privates of police, now there are only 75. In the former year we had 10 sergeants of police; now we have only 2. And the number of officers is reduced from 8 to 5. It is a plain injustice, therefore, to Mayor Pillsbury to compare the total cost in 1867 with the total cost in 1870. The only way to state the case fairly is to show the cost *per capita* which, from Captain Hendrick's figures, we will try to do:

COST IN 1867.

1 Captain ..... 2,666  
3 Lieutenants, at \$1200 ..... 2,666  
4 Lieutenants, at \$1100 ..... 1,100  
2 Orderly Sergeants ..... 1,980  
17 Sergeants, at \$900 ..... 15,900  
15 Privates, at \$600 ..... 9,000  
4 Daymen ..... 1,320  
10 Stewards ..... 3,600

\$141,30

COST IN 1870.

1 Captain ..... 2,666  
2 Lieutenants, at \$1200 ..... 2,666  
1 Clerk ..... 300  
1 Carpenter ..... 720  
2 Sergeants, at \$800 ..... 1,600  
63 Regular Police, at \$720 ..... 45,60  
10 Night Police, at \$900 ..... 3,600  
4 Door Sentinels ..... 2,400  
7 Stewards ..... 2,520  
2 Hatters ..... 1,360  
2 Daymen ..... 1,120

\$67,120

We have, therefore, in 1867 no less than 200 persons costing \$141,300, and in 1870 only 90 persons costing \$67,120. In other words, the cost in 1867 was \$67,120 *per capita*, and in 1870 is \$67,120 *per capita*. This, upon the number of persons in the police force, amounts to a saving of *two thousand dollars*, instead of the *several thousand* set forth as the test of Radical merit. It may be remarked, besides, that the private policemen now cost \$720 a year, while in 1867 they only cost \$600. There is little additional fact that the present police force is not, in any sense of the word, equal to the police force of 1867. The members of the present police are not, as a body, as intelligent or as active as their predecessors, nor are they, we fear, as trustworthy.

All this, however, is outside of the question. The one argument to be used is that the city pays \$67,120 a year for its police, which is \$30,000 or \$10,000 more than the people can afford to pay. We hope that City Council will at once reduce the number of officers and privates in the force.

One More Plan.

The Commissary *Union* agrees to a proposition made by the *Union Times*, that each county hold a convention at once and elect one of its best and ablest men as a delegate to visit Washington for the purpose of representing the true feelings and interests of the solid, intelligent and moral people of the State to the President and Congress.

The *Union*, however, wants to know who all these able and ablest men would be, and then points out a few men whom it would be glad to see selected for such a mission. These are:

Judge Orr, of Anderson; General Metcalf, of Abbeville; W. E. Earle, Esq., of Greenville; Simon Fair, of Newberry; Judge Merton, of Richland; Judge R. H. Graham, of Marion; Secretary of State Cardozo, of Charleston; General Kershaw, of Kershaw—which we hope would make just such a speech as he made at the late colleague General George, of Charleston; R. M. Stokes, of Union; L. M. Gist, of York; and men of this caliber over the entire State.

The *Union* says: "We would be satisfied with anything that these gentlemen could agree upon, and we believe they would agree to the State and its people."

We think that this matter should be allowed to rest until the assembling of the May Convention. It seems to be admitted that it will be wise and prudent to put forth an address to the people of the Union, showing what are our wrongs and what is the real condition of the State. Such an address, if thought best, could be presented in person to the President and Congress, if in session, as the *Union Times* suggests. We hope that the May Convention will be composed of the most conservative and practical men in the State. Upon the character of the delegations depends, in a large measure, the result of the Convention. The right kind of men can do good work for themselves and their people.

The *Union* has been appointed Commissioner for Anderson. The *Advertiser* says that the appointment will give satisfaction to the citizens generally.

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## Another Panacea.

The New York *World*, interesting itself in our domestic troubles, offers the following suggestions, at least two of which would not mend things much:

"1. That the Massachusetts qualification be adopted, to apply to all voters hereafter admitted to the right of suffrage.

"2. Introduce into the State Constitution a provision that for the next ten years the members of the Legislature shall serve without pay."

"3. Let there be a prohibition to incur any State debt previous to the year 1880, except for the purpose of subduing insurrection or replacing the public buildings destroyed by fire.

"4. Let a fair estimate be made of the reasonable expenses of the State Government, and then prohibit the raising of a greater sum by tax than the amount of the same.

"5. Give the Governor an absolute veto on all bills passed by the Legislature.

"6. Extend the appointing power of the Governor to all the subordinate executive and all the judicial officers of the State."

The *World* discusses the change in the Constitution proposed by Mr. Memminger. It thinks that remedy is good, but clearly impracticable, as it is not likely that the colored voters would consent to a curtailment of their precious privilege of voting.

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A POINT MEETING is to be held at Lexington Courthouse, on the first Monday in May to take into consideration and discuss matters concerning the enormous tax levies of the current year, and for the appointment of two delegates to represent Lexington County in a State convention to be held in Columbia, on the second Tuesday in May.

We are informed that in Lancaster County the taxes are double, and, in some instances, triple what they were last year, and property has depreciated in value at least 25 per cent.

Put that and this together.

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In Lexington, on sales-day, 150 acres of Congaree River bottom lands brought \$100. Other tracts brought no bidders. This causes the *Advertiser* to remark that nobody "cares to buy land, except near a railroad."

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