

The Daily Review.

JOS. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877.

REVIEWAL.

The police commissioners of Brooklyn, New York, propose to pension policemen after twenty years of faithful service, or at any time if they be permanently disabled while in the active performance of their duties.

English officers in the army of Turkey are credited with bringing the Pasha up to the sticking point of fighting Russia. Midhat has got four or five million men to slice up, and proposes to sacrifice the entire lot rather than submit.

The wife of Gen. Sherman is distributing, as an agent of the Roman committee, circulars inviting an extraordinary collection of "Peter's pence," for the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's episcopate. Deputations from all countries will go to Rome for that occasion.

The latest gastronomic absurdity in Paris is serving up a tray of jewels as dessert. The gems being imitated by colored jellies in settings of sugar. They are served singly on cards inscribed with the approximate value of precious stones of that size and kind.

In a certain fashionable up-town church \$16,000 were subscribed for foreign health missions on Sunday last. A charitable association received in the past four weeks applications from 5,968 families in this city for relief from starvation. A visiting committee found in the Sixth Ward thirteen hundred persons without shoes.

In a short time Mr. Holly, the well-known mechanical engineer, will attempt to heat the entire city of Lockport, N. Y., by steam. The city is divided into districts, and each district is to have its separate boiler. Mains from each boiler are run to the different houses, and all the occupant has to do is to turn a faucet and obtain all the heat he wants.

When King Theodore of Abyssinia committed suicide, the English officers found and brought away a little boy, the son and heir of the dead King. The lad has been educated in England, in fact the Queen has in a manner adopted him. The Prince of Abyssinia is now at Rugby, visits the royal household during his holidays, and is studious but not smart.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* learns that orders have been given to immediately arm two steam dispatch boats of the first class, to hold themselves at the disposition of the French representatives in the Black Sea. These dispatch boats are to leave Cherbourg in a short time; but the instructions given their commanders are of the most reserved nature in a political point of view.

A famous piece of bunting was unfurled last week in old South Boston. It is the flag carried by the United States brig *Enterprize* in her engagement with the British brig *Boxer* near Portland during the war of 1812. Fifty-nine shots passed through it, and the body of the dead commander was wrapped in it. The British flag, now at the Naval Academy, covered the remains of his brave antagonist.

The action of the Countess de Montijo, better known as the ex-Empress Eugenie, against the press all over France for libel are still going on. They have met with less success in the provinces than in Paris. Damages were laid at 10,000 francs, and in Paris 1,500 francs were recovered, but the country courts generally give but 100 francs or 200 francs. The Court of Privas, where the Procurator proposed to dismiss the action, awarded only 25 francs; and at Poitiers the judge gave no damages.

It is a curious sign of the times in India that, chiefly with native capital, a large cotton mill has lately been established at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, with the figure of the blue god Vishnu for its trade mark. There are now twenty cotton mills at work in Bombay, and ten or twelve more in course of construction there, while outside of that city in other sections there are nineteen others. A native boy can earn six rupees a month at these mills, which is one rupee more than his father formerly could earn for the support of his family.

A visit was paid to "the Claimant" at Dartmoor Prison on Dec. 29, by some acquaintances, one of whom represented a family who have been tenants on the Titchborne estates for the last two hundred years. Instead of allowing the prisoner to receive his friends in the Deputy Governor's office, as on previous occasions, the Governor of the prison insisted on the prison rules being observed, and the interview took place in a three compartment room, with a warden between the prisoner and the guests. "Titchborne" was more down-hearted than he had been observed to be, and complained that he was treated cruelly, and expressed a hope that his case would be brought before Parliament so that there could be an investigation. The visitors were only allowed to remain in his presence twenty minutes.

THE TRUTH TOLD.

The officers of the army of the United States, as well as the privates, were formerly regarded as free from all political bias to any extent greater than was sufficient to indicate a preference at the polls, but of late years it is an unfortunate fact that some of them are the too willing tools of the corrupt administration. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and many exceptions, and bright ones too, and among the list of these we find such honorable names as those of McClellan, Hancock and Hunt. The latter, a Brigadier General by brevet, but a Colonel by commission, was in command in Charleston just prior to and during the election and it is a matter of record that he did not prostitute his official position to such base-uses as do men of the stamp of Sheridan and Sherman.

An illustration of this fact is found in the official report of Col. Hunt, who was stationed in South Carolina at the time of the November election. The *New York Sun*, referring to the report, says:

"It shows conclusively that the election in that State was exceptionally quiet and peaceable, and that whatever attempts at intimidation were made came from Republican negroes, who in several instances, assembled in armed bodies for the purpose of preventing colored Democrats from voting for Hampton. The testimony of this officer, supported by the report of subordinate officers in command of detachments of troops that were sent to various parts of the State, will hardly be questioned by any party."

Col. Hunt's account of the riot in Charleston on the day after the election, when the negroes fired into the office of the *News and Courier*, and undertook to take possession of the principal streets, is of peculiar interest, as it shows that under the most aggravating circumstances the Charleston rifle clubs acted only as conservators of the peace, aiding Col. Hunt in his efforts to maintain order, and cheerfully obeying his instructions in every regard. It also exposes the conduct of the Republican Mayor Cunningham, on that occasion, in a most unpleasant light. That civic functionary, who has just been indicted for fraud, was evidently indisposed to co-operate with Col. Hunt in his exertions to protect the city from riot, and when his acts are considered in connection with the communications he was having at the time with Gov. Chamberlain, it is difficult to believe that he was not willing to encourage the rioters, in the expectation of making political capital for his party should serious disturbances occur.

"Another fact that is clearly shown in this report is that the troops in South Carolina were intended to be used by Chamberlain and his confederates, not for the preservation of the peace, but for partisan ends. Because Colonel Hunt would not disarm peaceable white citizens, Worthington, the Collector of the Port, declared that he should be removed within twenty-four hours by the War Department, and removed he was. But he had saved the city of Charleston from what would probably have been a fearful massacre of blacks and whites, and his removal from his command for doing this he can hardly feel to be a humiliation.

"As the facts of the recent election are investigated, every day brings forth new evidence of the falsity of the pretense that Tilden gained his majorities in the South through the intimidation of voters, and every day affords new proofs of the monstrous character of the means employed by Hayes supporters. The proceedings in South Carolina were of a piece with those in Florida and Louisiana, and they can be only characterized as utterly infamous."

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY.
However much public affairs may engage the attention of all, the question of longevity—the welfare of the race, including also individual longevity, comes home as a matter of personal interest to every one.

It is the fixed belief of nearly every generation, that in the good old times far away in the distant past that life was not only more enjoyable, but that men and women were stalwart and equal to all the tasks of body and mind, commenting in the same breath the degeneracy of these latter and evil times. That this is not a just estimate of the relative condition of the race will be seen by the following extract from Dr. Edward Jarvis, fifth annual report to the Massachusetts Board of Health.

"By the better adaptation of means, and circumstances and habits, man's life has been expanded, his strength increased, and his days on earth prolonged. In ancient Rome in the period two hundred to five hundred years after the dawn of the Christian era, the average duration of life in the most favored class was thirty years. In the present century, the average longevity of persons of the same class is fifty years. In the sixteenth century, the average longevity in Geneva was a fraction over twenty-one years; between 1814 and 1833 it was a fraction over forty; and as large a proportion now live to

seventy as to forty-three, three hundred years ago.

"In 1695 the British Government borrowed money by selling annuities on lives from infancy upward, on the basis of the average longevity. The treasury received the price and paid the annuities regularly as long as the annuitants lived. The contract was mutually satisfactory and profitable. Ninety-seven years later, Mr. Pitt issued another tontine, or scale of annuities on the basis of the same expectation of life as in the previous century. These latter annuitants, however, lived so much longer than their predecessors, that it proved a very costly loan for the government. It was found that while 16,000 of each six in the first tontine died under the age of seventy-eight, only 5,722 males and 6,416 females in the second tontine died at the same age a hundred years later. The average life of annuitants of 1693 was a fraction over twenty-six years, while those of 1790 lived thirty-three years and nine months after they were thirty years old.

"Man has increased his own life, in so far as he conforms his self-management to the requirements of the vital law."

It has been repeatedly asserted by statisticians, that in this country in the last 20 years, Life Insurance Companies have had an increase of profit of from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent., owing to increased longevity as compared with that upon which their tables were computed. We hope to say something as to the causes which have led to these results at some future time.

To the proposition for erecting a monument at an expense of \$50,000 to the martyrs who suffered and died on board British prison ships during the war of the Revolution, the *New York Graphic*, with great propriety, remarks: "The prisonship martyrs long since ceased to suffer. Ten times their number are now on our streets, cold, naked and hungry. That \$50,000 would buy much bread, meat and coal." It would indeed be much wiser to warm and feed and clothe the living "martyrs" of to-day than to gild the sepulchres of those who, a hundred years ago, perished by hardship and privations.

Zach Chandler says, "I don't care what people take me for if they don't take me for a fool." Whatever else may be, it is certain that nobody will ever take Zach Chandler at his own estimation.

Miscellaneous.

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