

# The Beaufort Republican

AND  
SEA ISLAND CHRONICLE,

A WEEKLY PAPER

FOR  
BEAUFORT COUNTY.

PRICE FOR ONE YEAR \$2.50.

OFFICE IN THE POST OFFICE BUILDING, BAY  
STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.

Subscriptions and orders for Advertising received at the  
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# The Beaufort Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY, 21, 1870.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COLONIZATION AGENCY.

The land sales of the Union Pacific Rail-  
road during April amount to 8,266 acres, for  
\$35,973.38. This is \$4.35 per acre. The  
sales since January foot up 159,032  
acres, for \$717,789.34, and the company is  
only just getting fairly at work.

The average rates are less than four dol-  
lars and a half per acre. This fact proves  
that the railroad corporations are not asking  
exorbitant prices for their lands. They  
transport emigrants at bare cost, leave them  
close by a railroad station, near stores and  
growing villages with rapidly increasing  
population. Such advantages make their  
farms worth six times the regular Govern-  
ment rates for wild land.

It is clear, too, that the best emigration  
agencies in the world are these railroad com-  
panies. They, in the first place, lay their  
track through lands which otherwise would  
not be open to settlement for many years.  
They next send their agents abroad into  
every part of Europe, offering cheap passage  
to groups of settlers, and choice of fertile  
lands. They bring to this country thousands  
of settlers able to buy lands, where the Gov-  
ernment of itself would induce one to come.  
The best possible plan to settle up our coun-  
try rapidly with the better class of emi-  
grants is to give one-half the lands to these  
companies, and thus set them energetically  
at work at the immigration business.

Just so it is for the South. We want lines  
of ocean steamers running directly from  
Europe to our ports. The several railroad  
companies will quickly make arrangements  
with these steamers, and the open lands  
along every line can quickly be filled up with  
superior settlers. Let every planter be ready  
to co-operate heartily to establish these lines  
of steamers, and to put portions of his lands  
into their hands for colonization. It will  
richly repay both railroads and land-owners.

## THE SWORD BEATEN INTO A LOOM.

The extensive buildings at Macon, Ga.  
which were erected and used for a Confed-  
erate army, are to be transformed into cot-  
ton factories, and will, this autumn, resound  
with buzzing spindles and rattling looms.

The buildings became the property of the  
city, and were turned over by it to a corpora-  
tion, with a capital of \$500,000, for \$75,000 in  
the stock of the corporation. Of the progress  
of the work the *Telegraph* says:

"Nothing now remains to be done but the ex-  
change of formal papers; after which it is under-  
stood the company will swarm 500 masons and car-  
penters into the immense structures and complete  
them as rapidly as possible. There is room enough  
for 50,000 spindles; but the task of putting every-  
thing in order is almost herculean. If completed  
properly, the world will show few factories of great-  
er magnitude.

"No man ever looked upon more splendid speci-  
mens of masonry than are displayed in the walls of  
the buildings. One wing was nearly finished when  
the war closed. The roofs, floors, and windows  
were left incomplete, and they must be finished be-  
fore machinery, looms, spindles, and all the other  
apparatus for a factory can be introduced. Ex-  
traordinary energy and plenty of capital might com-  
plete the whole in six months. It is thought by  
one of our master mechanics that \$23,000 will com-  
plete them. Located immediately on the Macon and  
Western Railroad, material both for construction,  
and afterward for the factory, can be dis-  
charged from the cars right upon the grounds."

We hope to see similar enterprise within a  
year displayed at all leading points in South  
Carolina. There is abundant encourage-  
ment. What we need is a spirit of ambition  
and co-operation. The present crops will  
furnish money enough this autumn. Our  
people can do this for themselves and pocket  
the profits. They need only one or two com-  
petent, skilled men to take general direction  
of the mechanical department. These can  
be readily obtained. Let us do these things  
for ourselves.

## THE Anderson Intelligencer says:

"We think there is no hazard in affirming that it  
is out of the question to expect the election of any  
Democrat to fill the Executive chair for the next  
term."

Doubtless there isn't the slightest hazard  
in the world in making such a statement.

## GEORGIA.

We may expect presently to see a lively  
debate in the House on the Georgia bill, per-  
haps a long and dull one repeated in the  
Senate. The Reconstruction Committee are  
likely to report a new bill admitting the  
State, authorizing the organization of the  
militia, providing for military aid in certain  
cases to the civil authorities, but not for mili-  
tary government, and leaving the State elec-  
tion matters entirely to judicial decision.  
The bill will probably pass as reported by  
the Committee. If not, no human being can  
tell what sort of a muddle the matter will  
get into next time. Why not have passed a  
simple bill in the beginning like that for the  
other States?

## AN OUTSPOKEN DEMOCRAT.

Hon. Benj. G. Harris thinks that on the  
whole he prefers not to be a candidate for  
Congress in the fifth district of Maryland.  
He threatened to do it because he feared the  
Democratic party were going into the baby  
play of a Citizens' Reform organization. It  
was recommended by their State Central  
Committee. But he seems satisfied that they  
will not, and retires with the honest expres-  
sion of that which is the heartfelt sentiment  
of every real Democrat in South Carolina,  
whatever words may fall from their lips.  
He says:

"I have no fear but that your conventions will,  
when they meet, rescind the resolutions of the cen-  
tral committee, and in their stead will lay down  
and spike down as the great distinctive plank in  
the Democratic platform, 'That the so-called Fif-  
teenth Amendment is not law—is unconstitutional in  
manner and matter—is void and of no force, and is  
not entitled to the obedience of any citizen of the  
United States.' See to it my friends that this or  
something like it will be the foundation of your  
action, regardless of consequences, or your condi-  
tion will be the most abject."

## THE ARMY BILL.

The army bill, as it passed the Senate,  
provides for the reduction of our military  
force to 30,000 in the course of the present  
year. The proposals to keep it up to its  
present limit, over 40,000, was rejected by a  
vote of 31 to 21.

The bill prohibits any army officer, either  
on the active or retired list, from holding a  
civil office. This will bring Sickles home  
from Spain, eject Col. Eli Parker from the  
Indian Bureau, discharge President Grant's  
private Secretaries, and oust all the military  
officers who are acting as Indian agents on  
the frontiers.

The Senate Military Committee have toned  
down every harsh feature of the bill, and  
made it as easy as possible, consistent with  
the proper reduction of the number of officers.  
We have in the army eight hundred officers  
more than we want, costing each from fifteen  
hundred to three thousand dollars a year.  
The bill provides tenderly and generously  
for their exit. It yields all that is consis-  
tent with the principle of the House bill. The  
various provisions, when in operation, will  
save seven millions a year.

## WHENCE COME OUR IMMIGRANTS?

The *Mobile Register* states that 53,000 emi-  
grants passed the city of Memphis on their  
way Southward during three months ending  
with April. Of these but 15,000 were for-  
eigners, showing the movement of 38,000 of  
our own population in that direction. We  
do not doubt that the proportion of emigrants  
from the Northern and Middle States to the  
South is, as is indicated by the above state-  
ment, more than twice as great as that from  
foreign shores. If South Carolina wishes to  
keep pace in progress with other Southern  
States she must get her share of this moving  
host.

Another consideration is quite agreeable:  
of these thousands the majority are compe-  
tent farmers and skilled artisans. They  
will add both vigor and capital to the South.  
They will also serve to break down the prej-  
udices of both sections against each other, to  
promote better understanding, and increase  
both the harmony and prosperity of our  
united nation. Let us induce a score of colonies,  
if we can, of Northern and Middle  
State farmers to come among us at once.

AFTER having two or three times christ-  
ened the new party which was to bring joy  
to the hearts of the people of South Caroli-  
na, the *News*, of Friday, suggests a painful  
doubt over the appropriateness of its previ-  
ous efforts at party nomenclature; for it says,  
"Let the organization be called the Reform  
party, or the Labor party, or the Citizens'  
party—anything but the Republican or the  
Democratic party."

Our correspondent, "Impromptu," calls  
the movement "the Bob-tail" party. We  
second the motion, and move the previous  
question. We want this matter settled. The  
agony of suspense which we are compelled to  
endure by reason of the uncertainty of the  
name of the embattled hosts of the seven-up  
editors, "terrible" only "as an army with  
banners," is positively unbearable.

It is very pleasant and very hopeful to see  
the kindly way in which some of the journals  
record the recent visit of Gov. Scott and his  
co-excurionists to the "up-country." The  
Governor made a good many friends, we  
take it.

The statement of Indian depredations and  
the dangers of war are believed in Washing-  
ton to be much exaggerated. From the War  
Department special vigilance has been  
ordered, and the concentration of supplies at  
proper points, but apprehensions of very  
serious fighting are not entertained.

## AS GRANT SAYS, LET US HAVE PEACE.

The Democrats—or "the Citizens," as some  
of them prefer to be called—held a meeting  
at Hibernian Hall, Charleston. It wasn't a  
startlingly brilliant performance, we are in-  
clined to think, but worthy of some notice,  
inasmuch as it was the first, and, for all we  
know, may be the last of its kind—that is, we  
mean this particular kind of political hodge-  
podge, or amalgamation, or chowder. More-  
over, we will notice it, using it as a kind of  
text, because there are citizens among us who  
are being deceived by this "new political  
movement."

We insist upon that which we have all  
along asserted, that the party out of which  
that meeting grew is the old Democratic  
Party in disguise, although some few who  
are connected with it may honestly think  
otherwise.

It is the same party which for generations  
ruled this State with a rod of iron, crushing  
and cursing the many weak for the few pow-  
erful.

It is the party which taught that work-  
ing-men were "the mudsills of society," and  
which so falsely degraded labor that the evil  
still rests with us, so that only a few days  
ago Col. D. Wyatt Aiken insulted the whole  
family of workingmen by declaring that if  
any man occupied his land as his equal it  
must be after his death—and by asking what  
gentleman would come here from Europe to  
labor.

It is the party of the lash!

It is the party which sustained and de-  
fended slavery long after the awakened con-  
science of the civilized world had uttered the  
most solemn protest; which fostered the  
slave trade; which dealt in chains and pad-  
dles, and the bodies and souls of men; which  
ruthlessly broke the hearts of men and wo-  
men of the poor African race; which held  
in forced prostitution those of the slaves  
which its lust craved; which thus sapped the  
foundations of our social system, brushing  
away the bloom and sweetness of nearly every  
white woman's life; and so on through all  
the record of slavery.

It is the party which refused to pass laws  
for the education of the masses, putting its  
iron heel the more recklessly on them for the  
very ignorance it itself had caused.

It is the party which sought to degrade  
foreigners; which taught that the dullest ass  
born on "our sacred soil" was better than  
the brightest genius which lit the intellectual  
heavens if born elsewhere.

It is the party which cursed every Yankee,  
except the very few who would consent to be  
toadies and dirt-eaters.

It is the party which, by incompetence and  
corruption, loaded this State with debt, for  
which the present administration is obliged  
to tax the people.

It is the party which has committed scores  
of murders for merely political opinion's  
sake, as witness the campaign of '68.

It is the party of many other political sins,  
too numerous to mention.

It is the party of defeat.

The *Knoxville Chronicle* publishes an arti-  
cle from this journal on the indignation of  
the Germans concerning the recent Charle-  
ston speech of Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, and  
then says:

"We have in our city a large and respectable  
class of very worthy Germans, who think and act  
for themselves. They are mostly laboring men,  
but gentlemen in our estimation for all that. But  
they know very well, or should know by this time,  
in what estimation they are held by a very large  
class calling themselves 'Southern gentlemen.' The  
above shows what a South Carolina gentle-  
man thinks of them. He wants to know 'what  
European gentleman will come here to labor?'"

"We think our Knoxville Germans will entertain  
for such sentiments the same indignation as is ex-  
pressed by the prominent German merchant of  
Charleston in the above card."—[Referring to a  
letter addressed to the editor of *The Republican*.]

"A true German is as naturally opposed to a  
false aristocracy as to slavery. He is by education  
and origin a true gentleman, and has nothing  
whatever in common with the false chivalry and  
aristocracy of Southern Democracy."

THE Congressional appropriation for the  
Bureau of Education was vigorously opposed  
in the Senate by leading Senators. It was  
secured by enlightened statement and argu-  
ment. To this end, no one contributed more  
by clear and broad views on the subject, and  
by forcible expressions of them, than did  
Senator Sawyer.

Yet the New York Associated Press sends  
a brief resume of the remarks of nearly every  
Senator who spoke at all; while neither  
South or North does the Associated Press  
even mention the fact that Mr. Sawyer said a  
single word. If this had occurred once or  
twice only, we should not call attention to it.  
But it is the almost uniform treatment of the  
Associated Press, not only of Mr. Sawyer, but  
apparently of nearly all Republican Senators  
from the South. Why is this?

An editorial in the *Charleston News* con-  
tains the following:

"And, in answer to the charges so persistently made  
by the hiring trumpeter of Governor Scott,  
that he is supported from week to week out of the  
money robbed from the people, and the very exist-  
ence of which depends upon the continuance of the  
opportunity for public speculation and official  
fraud, that the Reform movement is a Democratic  
movement in disguise, we will," &c.

The "hiring trumpeter" means *The Re-  
publican*, of course. But it is hardly neces-  
sary to say that this journal is not the "hiring  
trumpeter" of anybody.

If the *News* will get over its passion and  
sit down and contemplate, it will remember  
that it itself was only a short time ago—and,  
for aught we know, now is—largely owned

by Ben. Wood, a professional gambler and  
ottery policy dealer, and that it was ready  
to become the "hiring trumpeter," &c.; and  
it will remember something about several  
hundred dollars and sundry railroad articles;  
and as doubtless it will remember something  
of an arrangement with certain "lobbyists"  
about phosphates, and about several hun-  
dred dollars; and, further, we insist upon it  
that it distinctly remember that this journal  
was never bought on any question.

## COLORPHOBIA IN BALTIMORE.

One of the funniest phases of this mania  
ever known has just been developed in Bal-  
timore. Not long ago the Judge of the United  
States Circuit Court decided on a case  
brought to the Court by a colored man  
against the Street Railroad Company, that the  
company had no right to deny to colored  
persons who paid full fare, accommodations  
as good as those furnished to any white per-  
son. Thereupon "Plug Ugly" Baltimore  
was agitated to the very centre where its  
heart ought to be. "This," shrieked the fierce  
Democracy, "must not be endured. We must  
read the accused Union and keep the nigger  
in his place." The Baltimore Democrats,  
obviously, are not so well disciplined as  
those of South Carolina in repressing their  
real sentiments.

The astute directors of the road, however,  
cooled the boiling blood of the Baltimoreans  
by announcing that separate cars would be  
run on the road for colored persons. Merciful  
benefactors, astounding geniuses, these  
directors doubtless felt themselves to be, and  
ate their dinners that day with the serene  
satisfaction of great public benefactors.

But, alas! in this strange, cruel world some  
white men will not appreciate genius, and  
will, with most exasperating wantonness,  
lacerate what they heartlessly term the fool-  
ish prejudices of others. Such are generally  
Republicans—of course they are. Well, some  
such chose to ride, when it was equally con-  
venient, in the cars advertised and set apart  
for colored people. Baltimore Democracy  
sank into spasms again. Was this to be  
tolerated? Were whites to be permitted  
to ride with niggers? "No, by St. Bride of  
Bothwell," and by—a good many other  
more familiar objections, no—

Mr. Duvall, in majestic wrath, introduced  
a resolution into the intensely Democratic  
Common Council of that city, forbidding any  
white man from riding in cars open to col-  
ored persons, under heavy penalty, and de-  
manded that the foundations of moral, social  
and civil order should be preserved from im-  
mediate and fatal upheaval by the instan-  
taneous adoption of the resolution. Just as it  
was to be passed unanimously, one member  
asked this question: "If we enact this law  
cannot some aggravating 'cuss' of a white  
Republican bring a case under the Civil  
Rights bill on the ground that he has been  
refused admission to the cars on account of  
his color? And if such a case is made, will  
not the court decide that a white man has a  
constitutional right to ride, if he wants to, in  
the same car with a nigger? Of course it  
will."

The startled body saw the point, and, lean-  
ing back in their seats, with one voice of  
doleful despair, moaned: "Oh,—it, what  
a fix we are in now." The rank, the philan-  
thropic directors, their complacency shock-  
ingly inverted, dismally echoed: "Oh,—it,  
what a fix we are in now." The rank  
crowd of Democracy, gnashing their teeth,  
howled: "Oh,—it to,—what a fix we  
are in now!"

Latest dispatches indicate that the turbid  
and turgid commotion is subsiding. The  
"ebullient" Democrats have decided to drop  
the matter. The rights of white men under  
the Civil Rights bill are "too many" for  
them.

Imagine their intense agony, their ming-  
led disgust and despair, all the more exorci-  
ating because hopeless, and then weep if  
you can, laugh if you must.

We don't believe in hanging; but if any  
should be hung, Daniel McFarland is of the  
number. And yet the following is recorded:

"Just before the retirement of the jury, Mr.  
John Graham, senior counsel of the accused, re-  
quested the Court to charge the jury that if the  
prisoner committed the act in question of frenzy  
he cannot be convicted of murder in the first de-  
gree. I not only charge that proposition, but if  
his mind was in that condition he cannot be con-  
victed of any offence." [2 *Keyes*, 636.]

"The Court. I so charge you, gentlemen."

To show the wretched absurdity of such a  
charge we would state that we know of cer-  
tain people who begin to have symptoms of  
frenzy at such an outrage on common sense  
as is bound up in that charge, and, no know-  
ing, the *frenzy* may increase so much that  
they may knock that Court into eternity, *a la*  
D. McFarland. The succeeding Court would,  
in such a case, have more healthy views of  
this matter of *frenzy*, we'll warrant. Every  
murderer can now plead *frenzy*!

*The Charleston News*, in its petty way,  
speaks of our "limited circle of readers."

Will the *News* join with us in making to  
the public a sworn statement of circulation,  
including the weekly editions?

If our circle of readers is so very small, as  
the jealous *News* would have its readers be-  
lieve, why was the *News* goaded into at-  
tacking Col. D. Wyatt Aiken for his speech  
on immigration? Everybody knows it would  
not have attacked him but for its fear of the  
influence of *The Republican*. The *News*  
virtually condemns its own statements con-  
cerning us.

## THE INTERESTS OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

The next subject of vital importance likely  
to call out discussion in Congress is that of  
the restoration of our commercial marine.  
There are those who oppose all legislation,  
and insist that matters take their own course.  
But the majority believe it of vital impor-  
tance to take wise and adequate measures to  
protect and encourage the building of Ameri-  
can lines of ocean steamers. They urge these  
measures both to build up our commerce  
and to nurse to a goodly size a marine  
which, in case of war, shall be quickly and  
cheaply available for national defence. Not  
another ship-of-war, they say, but first-class  
merchant steamers, which can be quickly  
transformed into swift war vessels.

The discussion on this subject was opened  
by Mr. Lynch, of Maine, in one of the ablest  
speeches of the session, followed by Mr. Neg-  
ley, of Pennsylvania, in strong argument for  
one of the proposed lines of ocean steamers  
—the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

Mr. Lynch proposes a rebate of all duties  
on materials which are used in ship building,  
and all articles to be actually used in navi-  
gating such ships; also an annual bounty on  
American sailing ships of \$1.50 per ton, and  
on steamers of \$4.00 per ton, together with  
a special tax on foreign tonnage thirty cents  
per ton, these privileges to continue for ten  
years. The bill will probably pass without  
the special tax on foreign tonnage. That is a  
game two can play at, and had better not be  
commenced.

Following this general bill are a dozen  
special bills asking subsidies in money for  
various lines of steamships nearly all over  
the world. There is a disposition to give all  
sound companies every aid consistent with  
other interests and the state of the public  
Treasury. It is not probable that cash sub-  
sidies will be voted. It is probable that lands  
will be given, and the total proceeds from  
carrying the mails on any route. For the  
companies which propose to bring emigrants  
for a part of return cargoes, the lands will  
be given only as they put settlers on them.  
That is, they are allowed simply to pre-empt  
lands for the settlers whom they bring from  
abroad.

It is quite probable that the proposed South  
Carolina steamship company could, by proper  
management, obtain considerable aid in their  
project to establish a line for direct trade.  
Probably the company will not be sufficient-  
ly well organized to apply before next winter.  
That will be in time if the policy is this ses-  
sion established. We should like to see a  
general bill for the aid of all lines which may  
be started with adequate capital.

Probably the most popular project is the  
Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Com-  
pany, which proposes direct lines from sev-  
eral Southern ports to European ports, chiefly  
on the Mediterranean, with occasional refer-  
ence to the transportation of immigrants.  
The company asks only receipts from mails  
and lands on which to settle its immigrants.  
These lands can be given by the national Gov-  
ernment, the State, by railroad companies,  
or by individuals. If the plan is carried  
out, the South Carolina Road can give its  
lands and this company will put immigrants  
on it. Or if the proposed line from Charle-  
ston be established, a similar and a lucrative  
arrangement can doubtless be made with that  
company. These schemes are all practical  
and practicable. They are adapted to meet  
in the best way the most pressing want of  
our State.

In stating, not the wisdom of, but the na-  
tional necessity of prompt and liberal legis-  
lation to encourage particularly the estab-  
lishment of lines of ocean steamers, Mr. Neg-  
ley, of Pennsylvania, convincingly says:

"From all these glaring facts it becomes manifest  
that it would be hazardous to hope and imprudent  
to expect from private enterprise alone a speedy  
and substantial improvement in our commercial  
conveyances and shipping facilities. Encourage-  
ment and substantial aid from the part of the Gov-  
ernment are not only desirable but absolutely ne-  
cessary."

"By the policy of liberal subsidies, the steam  
marine of England has increased 417 per cent.;  
that of France 613 per cent.; and that of Austria  
637 per cent.; during the past twenty years, while  
our steam marine, in consequence of our adverse  
policy, has increased only 110 per cent. during the  
same period."

"The highest public, social, and political consid-  
erations are at stake, and I cannot but think that  
this Government is ready to perform its part in  
the patriotic work of re-establishing the supremacy  
of our flag on the seas, and of recovering all our  
just commercial advantages."

"It is startling to observe that since 1864 our ton-  
nage is steadily decreasing, so that its decline in  
the single year from 1868 to 1869 reached the for-  
midable figure of more than 200,000 tons."

"That we should sustain only 10,000 American  
ships, carrying not quite seven millions of tons,  
and employing not more than two hundred thou-  
sand American sailors, in our foreign trade, while  
we actually hire 87,000 foreign vessels, carrying  
nearly eleven millions of tons, and supporting  
over four hundred thousand alien seamen, seems ut-  
terly incredible to me; and yet it is a stubborn fact  
attested by official statistics."

"Nor is this all; to-day there is not a single  
steamer running between the United States and  
Europe which wears the American colors; whereas  
there are twelve foreign lines, comprising 117  
steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 238,437  
tons."

*The Charleston News* recently gave an  
article entitled, "Cheating the People out  
of their Schools." In this it attacks the ad-  
ministration of Gov. Scott in its usual classi-  
cal-and-brimstone way, charging that they  
have not done what they should for the edu-  
cation of the people.

That, too, from an organ of a party which  
has ever opposed the education of the people!

The administration of Gov. Scott has done  
much for the work of education, and will do  
much more; but the Democratic party, what

has it done? It refused to educate the poor  
whites; it would not allow the colored people  
to obtain the rudiments of an education! Does  
the *News* think its own readers are fools when  
it puts forth to them the statements  
it does? Does it not know that its own  
party has stood right in the way of every ad-  
vance of the people? If it has forgotten all  
about these matters let it go back a little  
way—only a very little way—and it will find  
a time when Democrats tarred and feathered  
men for even teaching slaves to read the  
blessed Bible! What a precious set of hypo-  
crites that Democratic party contains! Pret-  
ty people they are to read lectures to the  
Republican party on the education of the  
people!

If some of our political opponents only  
knew the philosophy we possess (we are  
obliged to speak rather complacently in this  
case), it seems to us they would essay a some-  
what different style of warfare from that in  
which they now engage. For we may as  
well tell them that we only laugh at a good  
many of their bitter shafts. It's a way  
we have. We can no more help it than we  
can help eating our dinner when a-hungry.  
Mark Tapley wasn't more jolly out in "Eden"  
than we are in reading some of these "pepper-  
and-vinegar" editorials of our contemporaries.  
For instance, the following, from some  
bloodthirsty gentleman down in Florida,  
only made us laugh. It is from the *South-  
ern Messenger*, published at Madison C. H.,  
Florida. The immediate cause of this ebul-  
lition of temper was an article in this jour-  
nal on certain affairs in Tennessee:

"It is useless for us to prolong our remarks.  
Suffice it to say that we trust the editor of the  
*Republican* will not risk his precious body down  
in Florida, for fear of the Ku Klux Klan, for if  
they were to 'make daylight shine through him'  
instead of negroes, as he charges, no one but his  
Maker would regret his hasty departure from this earth;  
and he only would regret it on account of his want  
of preparation—swapping a better for a worse  
country."

"We dislike to bring any Radical sheet before the  
attention of our readers, but cannot and will not  
allow such slanderous paragraphs as the one we  
have copied, pass unnoticed."

"We notice, in conclusion, that the *Tallahassee  
Sentinel* (Radical) swallowed the paragraph down,  
and even more, with an endorsement."

PETROLEUM V. NABBY, in the *Toledo Blade*,  
makes announcement of the death of his  
particular friend, Patsy McGroggin, and  
gives a tender obituary. As Patsy seems to  
have been a devoted and perhaps somewhat  
distinguished Democrat, we give below a  
few lines from the touching narrative, which  
is dated from "Harp ur Erin 'Shoon, Sixth  
Ward, New York, April 28, 1870:"

"A blithe he fallen onto the Sixth ward! Last  
night at precisely 6 o'clock this morning, as near  
as we can learn, Patsy McGroggin departed his life.  
Democracy has lost a pillar—my bar a constant and  
prompt payee customer, and Father McGrath a  
parishner which never refuted his mite for religious  
purposes when his financial operations had  
proved successful. Patsy McGroggin is gone!  
He met his fate in attempting to get out of the area  
window of the house by a bloodied aristocrat in the  
vestment of the city. Patsy and a friend who  
were known as English but were in the house,  
when owing to alarm which was made they became  
aware that they were considered in the life of in-  
troductors. They had gathered together a pocket-  
book, some gold watches, silver plate and such, and  
was attempting to leave the house quietly, when  
Patsy was seized by the invidious proprietor  
thereof. Patsy, in self-defence, knocked him down  
with a bill, when