

The Watchman and Southerner.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1866.

SUMMER, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

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Irishmen's wives and daughters, by the thousand, were made the victims of force, of the brutal licentiousness of that same class of husbands and fathers to shield their loved ones from such pollution, were followed by all the terrors and sufferings which fire and sword could inflict. Ireland's sons, her noblest, purest, bravest and best; her poets and minstrels, her orators and statesmen, have been most unhumanly and cruelly murdered. By an order issued and signed in person by King William, men were horribly butchered in their beds; women were stripped of their clothing and jewels; mothers were killed while defending their offspring; boys, imploring mercy, were shot by officers upon whose knees they hung; neither age nor infirmity were spared; all the houses in the valleys were burned, and the cattle driven off and divided amongst the soldiers. Extinction of the Irish race was commenced by King Henry, and thereafterwards continued down to the period of the reformation by his successors; and after that event the same methods were authorized until the total reduction of the kingdom of Ireland, in 1691, and the ruin of the Irish race accomplished successfully. All the penal laws of that unparalleled code of oppression, which were made after that event, were manifestly the effects of national hatred and scorn toward a conquered people, whom the victors were delighted to trample upon and provoke. An unwavering trait in the policy of Great Britain toward Ireland, has been her selection of such men to govern the Irish, as were least likely to deviate into justice and liberality. This fact is conclusively shown, it has been said, by the recall of any conscientious Viceroy who manifested the slightest disposition to depart from the old methods of prejudice and oppression. That the terms of Ireland's most popular governors have been the shortest, and that the first moments of their popularity have been, in general, the last of their government, is abundantly shown by history. An instance may be adduced when Sir Anthony Bellingham, after the death of Henry VIII., was recalled for not sufficiently consulting the English interests; which being interpreted means, that he did not shoot the requisite number of Irishmen. Another instance is that of the recall of Sir John Perrot for a similar delinquency in Elizabeth's time. A third may be found in the removal of the Earl of Radnor, in the reign of Charles II., of whom Lord Oxford says: "We are not told how he disappointed the King's expectations, probably not by too great complaisance; nor by his administration of the Irish, which Burnet called just, was disliked. If he was a good governor, his removal was not attributable to the dislike of those to whom, but from whom, he was sent."

Further historical research would show that the same policy of brutal oppression, and prejudice, have disgraced the reigns of England's subsequent rulers through each successive generation, down to the present day. And it is this persistent practice of intolerable injustice and cruelty, towards the people of Ireland, that has caused civilization to blush, and humanity to shudder, and England and Englishmen to become a stench in the nostrils of every people whose governments are founded upon that righteousness which exalteth a nation. These causes, too, would seem to justify the caustic irony of Tacitus, when he declared that the British constitution, with all its boasted pre-eminence, did not exist except in theory. How idle to talk about a union of Ireland to England. It has never existed. There is it is true, a union in England to Ireland, which has proven to be the greatest curse of the Irish people, during centuries of terrible and systematic oppression of the English government, her ministers, and dependents. Such a union is based on a "covenant with death and a league with hell."

The Bad Boy.
"So the doctor thinks your pa has ruptured a blood vessel, eh," says the street car driver to the bad boy, as the youngster was playing sweet on him to get a free ride down town.
"Well, don't know. The doctor at Pewaukee said pa had dropsy, until he found the water that they wrung out of his pants was lake water, and there was a doctor on the cars belonging to the insane asylum, when we put pa on the train, who said from the looks of his face, sort of red and blue, that it was apoplexy, but a horse doctor that was down at the depot, when we put pa in the carriage to take him home, said he was off his feed, and had been taking too much water when he was hot, and got fondered. O, you can't tell anything about doctors. No two of 'em guesses alike," answered the boy, as he turned the brake for the driver to stop the car for a sister of charity, and then punched the mule with a fish pole, when the driver was looking back, to see if he couldn't jerk her off the back, stop.
"Well, how did your pa happen to fall out of the boat? Didn't he know the lake was wet?"
"He had a suspicion it was damp, I think his back struck the water, I wish I'll tell you how it was. When my chum and I run away to Pewaukee ma thought we had gone off to be pirates, and she told pa it was his duty to society to go and get us to come back, and be good. She told him if he would treat me as an equal, and laugh and joke with me, I wouldn't be so bad. She said kicking and pounding spoiled more boys than all the Sunday schools. So pa came out to our camp, about two miles up the lake from Pewaukee, and he was just as good natured as though he had never had any trouble at all. We let him stay all night with us, and gave him a napkin with a red border to sleep on under a tree, cause there was not blankets enough to go around, and in the morning I let him have one of the soda crackers I had in my shirt bosom and he wanted to go fishing with us. He said he would show us how to fish. So he got a piece of pork rind to a farm house for

bait, and put it on a hook, and we got in an old boat, and my chum rowed and pa and I trolled. In swinging the boat around pa's line got under the boat, and came right up near me. I don't know what possessed me, but I took hold of pa's line and gave it a yank and pa jumped so quick his hat went off in the lake. 'Stopper,' says pa, 'I've got a whale.' It's men in a man to call his chubby faced little boy a whale, but the whale yanked again and pa began to pull him in. I hung on, and let the line out a little at a time, just zackly like a fish, and he pulled, and sweat, and the bald spot on his head was getting sun burnt, and the line cut my hand, so I wound it around the oar-lock, and pa pulled hard enough to tip the boat over. He thought he had a forty-pound muscullinger, and he stood up in the boat and pulled on the oar-lock as hard as he could. I loosed the line from the oar-lock, and when it slacked up pa went right over the side of the boat, and struck on the water as big as a wash tub. His head went down under water, and his boot heels hung over the boat. 'What you doin'?' 'Diving after the fish?' says I, as pa's head came up, and he blowed out the water. I thought pa be- longed to church, but he said 'you damidyt.' I guess he was talking to the fish. Well, sir, my chum took hold of pa's foot and the collar of his coat and held him in the stern of the boat, and paddled the boat to the shore, and pa crawled out and shook himself. I never had no jice a man's pants could hold so much water. It was just like when they pull the thing on a street sprinkler.' Then pa took off his pants and my chum and I took hold of the legs and pa took hold of the summer kitchen, and we rung the water out. Pa wasn't so sociable after that, and he went back in the woods with his knife, with nothing on but a linen duster and a holler to him that a party of picnickers from Lake Side were coming ashore right where his pants were, to picnic, and pa he ran into the woods. He was afraid there was some wimmen in the picnic that he knewed, and he coaxed us to come in the woods where he was, and he said he would give us a dollar apiece and not be mad any more if we would bring him his pants. We got his pants, and you ought to see how they was wrinkled when he put them on. They looked as though they had been ironed with waffle irons. We went to the depot and came home on a freight train, and pa sneezed all the way in the caboose. Well, I got off here at Mitchell's bank, and the boy turned the brake and jumped off without paying his fare.—*Folk's Sun.*

Insane Kissing.
"Let me tell you an incident that happened not very long ago. On one of my runs out of Chicago we had on board an old lady who was insane, and such a weird looking soul I never set eyes on before, and hope I never shall again. Old, wrinkled and wild-eyed, very strong, and lively as a cricket, almost, as we found out afterward.
"She was, of course, in charge of a keeper, but he had her in the smoker where she could do no harm, and let her roam at will. Well, he had also, in the smoker, a lad—a young chap, you know, one who knew everything, and smoked cigarettes. Well, the old lady caught sight of him on one of her trips up and down the aisle, and she stopped short and looked at him for a time, attracting everybody's attention, making them think something was up.
"Well, the old lady stood there for some few minutes and then she cried 'Here's a pretty boy. I must kiss him.' If you had seen the look of astonishment and dismay which came over the face of that young sprout, you would have done the same that all the rest of us did—yell till the noise could be heard in the next car. Everything was taken so by surprise, you see, that for half a minute you could have heard a pin drop. Then the fun of the thing occurred to everybody as soon as they could get their breath, and such a shout as went up you never heard. The old lady was not dazed a bit, but she went for that fellow, determined upon carrying out her insane freak. Then the fun really commenced. Nip and tuck. First one and then the other. You see, she went right into the seat with him and he had all he could do to keep her back. She had more strength than any woman I ever saw, and would try to get near him to put her arms round him, while he would be using all his strength to keep her away. Finally, he saw that the only way to get rid of her was to get out of the car, and he made a dive past her into the aisle, and started toward the door. The old lady was onto that racket and away she went after him. Well, sir, would you believe it? Before he reached the door, she had raised him three times. Yes, sir, I mean she kicked him three times, and if he didn't get out of that door in pretty quick order, then I am mistaken."
"Interview with a conductor by the Cleveland Herald."

Attempt at Poisoning.
COLUMBIA, August 6.—A dispatch from Spartanburg to the *Daily Register* says the family of Andrew Deibel, a planter, while at breakfast, discovered something wrong in the taste of the coffee. The coffee pot was emptied into a tin bucket and a fresh pot. Two dogs drank from the bucket and shortly went into convulsions, which, however, did not result fatally, owing to the dilution of the coffee with the contents of the bucket. A search revealed the fact that a bottle of strychnine, purchased for the purpose of poisoning rats, was missing. Two negroes and a colored woman girl have been arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail.

A NEGRO ON NEGRO RIGHTS.

Plain Talk from Tom Hamilton for the Men of His Race.

Do the Blacks Once Angling to the Republican Party?—The Plain Facts of the Case—The True Platform for the Negro.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 23, 1883.

To the Editor of The News and Courier:—I desire to correct an error in your report of the recent Negro Convention by which I was made to say that I objected to negro men driving white men's carriages. Possibly something of the sort may have been said by somebody else in the Convention; but I certainly made no such remark. What I did say was that the word 'Republican Party' should be stricken out because the negro was used by the National Republican Party only to keep such men as Mackey, Taft and Johnson as overseers of the negroes. All that the negroes get for their fealty to the Republican party is some minor appointments, such as boat-lands, &c., which nobody else wants. The only good position which is held by a negro in South Carolina to-day is that held by Mr. Wilder, postmaster at Columbia, and he is kept there by Senator Hampton, who is a Democrat. All the other Republican office-holders in the State, with the exception of the underlings already referred to, are white men.

I hold that the negro owes Radicalism nothing. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that he did owe it something after the war, (which I deny,) he has given it twenty years of the most active service of his life, and during these twenty years the party has brought such disgrace on the negro name that it will take generations to wipe it out. When the Republicans controlled this State all that the teachers could get for their certificates was forty cents on the dollar; now when the State is controlled by Democrats they are worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Education is the one great need of the negro race, and the party which has given the most aid to education is the one which the negro should support. It is folly for the Republicans in Congress to give an excuse for not voting for the Educational bill that the money would be put into the hands of Democratic superintendents of education. We must judge the future by the past. What has Republicanism done in this State towards educating the negro youth? Everybody knows that the Republicans deliberately stole the money intended for education and applied it to fast horses, gold watches and diamond pins, and I venture to say that if the money were turned over to the same class of men again by the Government for educational purposes the negro would never profit by a cent of it. Governor Thompson when superintendent of education did far more towards educating the negro youth in four years than the negro leaders did in ten, and his Democratic successor is following his example.

Now, why should I be called a traitor, if I aided at all in putting the State into the hands of the Democrats? Is not the negro benefitted by it? Is not the school teacher benefitted by it? Are not the jurists, witnesses and all the officers of the courts benefitted by it? Is not the policeman who guards your life and property while you sleep benefitted by it? Then why should a man be abused and vilified if he aided in any way in bringing about such results? I moved in the Negro Convention, to strike out the word 'Republican party,' because the negro is twice as well off under Democratic administration. The negroes received more than twice the amount of education and the teachers received almost three times as much for their certificates, while jurors and witnesses get twice as much for their tickets. Why then should a negro be ashamed or afraid to join the Democratic party? or why should they be ashamed or afraid to cut loose from the Republican party and stand as a party by themselves, holding the balance of power so as to throw it on the side that will give them the largest measure of substantial benefit and recognition? It is nonsense for the negro to cling to the Republican party. Stalwarts and Half-breeds are all the same. Put either of them in power and they will give white men the choicest places, while the negro, to whom they owe everything, must content himself with the leavings. Can the Democrats do worse? It is high time for the negro to have done with the folly of being frightened at the word 'Democrat.' He has but two questions to consider now. First, what is best for the negro; second, what is best for the country. Not to speak of Postmaster Wilder, who owes his retention in office to the influence of Senator Hampton, look at Lieut. Fordham, of the Charleston police, riding the streets with his shoulder straps as one of the city officers. Here is a colored man who was elected by Democrats and who is kept in position by Democrats simply for his merit. Is not this an evidence that if the negroes will ally themselves with the white people and do away with these contemptible white men, they have come down here as mere boys to pass, that they will get substantial justice? Nobody objects to Northern white men coming South and identifying themselves with us, and if they happen to deserve office let them get it. But as an object, we never will lend any aid or influence in any way to any class of men-leaving Washington with their appointments in their pockets and come here to rule among native Carolinians. What are the plain facts? There are about one hundred and fifty white Republicans in the State, and about one hundred and thirty of them hold Government appointments. Those who are not in office are in business, and invariably lose the Democratic State ticket. Ex-Governor Scott, the first Republi-

can Governor the State ever had,

supported Governor Hampton on his ticket, on the ground that the Republican party was so corrupt that the people could no longer stand it.

It is easy to show that the negro is not following the Republican party intelligently. There is no man, living or dead, to whom the negro was so much indebted as to Horace Greeley; yet when he became a candidate for President we all know how the negroes foolishly deserted him to vote for Gen. Grant—a man who never voted a Republican ticket in his life until he was on the ticket himself. They did this at the bidding of the leading Republicans, deserting their best friend and supporting a Copperhead. But now the lapse of four years ought to have opened their eyes to their true interests.

If I and my colleagues were wrong in going into the Wallace House in 1876 and casting our votes for Governor Hampton instead of for Governor Chamberlain, believing it was best for the people of the State, both white and colored, if that was wrong, what are we to say of the letter of Governor Chamberlain himself announcing that the civilization of the roundhead and the Cavalier was in danger and calling upon all good citizens to stand together in defence of the dignity and character of the State against corruption and barbarism? Government or Chamberlain was a Republican and an officer in the Federal army. Why should he have called Southern chivalry to his aid if it was not needed? When a man like Governor Chamberlain, with all his ability and education, could not reform the Republican party and keep it together in South Carolina, how can a man like E. W. M. Mackey expect to do it?

When I visited the Teachers' Institute in Columbia the only two white men I saw there to give us encouragement were Governor Thompson and the superintendent of education, both Democrats. What had become of your Taft, your Mackey, your Johnston and your Brayton, the Republican bosses who control all the Federal appointments in South Carolina? They were not there. Now we want President Arthur and his Cabinet to understand that there are more men in South Carolina than Mackey, Taft, Johnston and Brayton. That the native Carolinian is here; that the Irishman is here; and that the negro is here. We know our rights, and we will all combine in one common cause to protect and defend them. We don't intend in the future to be bossed over by any stranger. That is what seems to me to be the one platform on which the South Carolina negro should stand.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

THE SEA SERPENT NOWHERE.

North Carolina "Takes the Cake" with a Tale of an Iceberg and an Esquimaux.

A letter to the *New York World* from Capt. Lookout, N. C., says: The entire population of this district are excitedly discussing a remarkable event which happened here yesterday. Three pilots, who were lying in their boats off the light-house, were suddenly attracted by the appearance of an immense iceberg at a little distance out at sea. The spectacle was a grand one as the enormous white mass glistened in the sunlight, and its lofty columns, reflecting all the tints of the rainbow, floated slowly past.

The pilots hoisted their anchors and setting sail ran a race to the iceberg, which was gained by the foremost in seventeen minutes. An exploration of the iceberg revealed a Greenland kayak or bear made from the skins of reindeer, inside of which lay the body of an Esquimaux, who had apparently been frozen to death. A spear lay beside him, and some fish-bones were found imbedded in the ice. It was evident that, in addition to the cold and exposure of an Arctic sea, the man had suffered the tortures of hunger, for his boots were eaten down to the heels and the sides of his skin boat were almost gnawed away.

The perfect condition of the body led the pilots to suppose that life might not be entirely extinct, so they took the Esquimaux ashore and placed him before a fire and soothed him vigorously. As life and warmth seemed to be returning to the almost lifeless body, one of the men placed a bottle of North Carolina whiskey to the lips of the little stranger, and forced him to gulp down about a pint of the liquid. The Esquimaux opened his eyes, kicked the fire and gasped: "Good, captain, Kapi-ni-bra!" He wants a "spray-of-cocktail," said one of the sailors who had in younger days been in the Arctic whale fishery. "Have'n't got it," said Captain Cramp. "Give him another pint of whiskey." This was done. The Esquimaux seemed to recover. He sat up, stared around, muttered, "Kumi, kumi," many times, then lay down as if weary gave a slight gasp and expired. His body was buried here to-day, after having been viewed by people from all parts of the country. The pilot who first reached the iceberg insists on keeping the boat and spear and proposes to tow the iceberg to Charleston, where at this season brings a good price.

A New York letter says: Jay Gould's tomb is to cost \$25,000 and will have room for six men. In design this "monstrous chapel" as the builders are proud to call it, has admirative Greek temple of polished granite. It is to be twenty feet wide, thirty feet long, and finished with columns, capitals, and a pediment over the entrance. No stone used in the construction is to be less than six feet square in size, and the roofstones are to be six feet wide by fifteen feet long, weighing several tons apiece. The doors of the chapel are to be of bronze. Inside the original plan was to close each of the sixteen compartments with a slab of polished marble to be incanted in place. The latest intention, however, is to finish the diaphragms in bronze as being more durable than marble. Facing the door of the chapel is to be a window of stained glass, probably by Lafarge, representing the Resurrection.

Senator Butler's Plan.

The improvement of our roads and the system by which they are constructed and maintained is one of the most important subjects that the people of this State can consider. We ask, therefore, a careful examination by our readers of the plans submitted by Senator Butler, printed to-day.

By the Senator's calculations the annual means for working the roads given by the existing law consists of twelve days work of 150,000 men equal to \$1,800,000, valuing the labor of each man at one dollar a day. It is proposed to substitute for this, three days labor of 150,000 men, equal to \$450,000, and \$150,000 in cash, a total available sum in cash and labor for each year of \$600,000. The means at the command of the road services are thus reduced by the equivalent of \$993,000.

The questions presented are: Will the \$150,000 cash and the 450,000 days of labor provided for by the proposed new law, accomplish more than