

"IT IS ERROR ALONE WHICH
NEEDS THE SUPPORT OF
GOVERNMENT; TRUTH CAN
STAND BY ITSELF."
—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

"BY THE ETERNAL WE
SHALL SEE WHO IS GOING
TO RULE, THE MONEY
POWER OR THE PEOPLE."
—ANDREW JACKSON.

VOL. II.

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TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE AND THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

VII.

In the last issue of the Broad Ax we acquainted our numerous readers with the fact that the great Napoleon had firmly decided to remove Toussaint from the island of St. Domingo, and it is now our sad and melancholy duty to record one of the blackest and one of the most treacherous acts ever committed by Napoleon or by any other great warrior. According to the orders of Napoleon the person of Toussaint was ruthlessly seized while he was residing very quietly and very peacefully in his home near Gonaives, and two of his chiefs, who endeavored to rescue him were killed on the spot. And a great number of his best friends were at the same time made prisoners, and the fate of many of them was never known.

But Toussaint himself, his wife, and all the other members of his family, were carried at midnight on board the Hero man-of-war, then in the harbor, which immediately set sail for France, and after a short passage of twenty-five days, the vessel arrived at Brest, June the 10th, 1802. And here Toussaint bid his wife and family a sad and a long farewell; for that unwarlike power who rules over the universe, and who holds the destinies of both the living and the dead in the hollow of his hand had decreed it from the beginning of time that poor Toussaint should never embrace or gaze upon his faithful and devoted wife and family again.

Toussaint's family were taken to Bayonne, but by the orders of Napoleon he was transported to the Chateau of Joux, which is in the east of France, and among the Jura mountains. Toussaint being placed in that bleak and dismal region, so very different from the tropical climate which he had been accustomed to, his sufferings can easily be imagined. But Napoleon was not satisfied, however, with confining Toussaint to the fortress, but he also issued orders that Toussaint should be secluded in a dungeon, and denied everything beyond the plainest necessities of existence. For the first few months of his confinement Toussaint was allowed to be attended by one of his faithful servants who had followed him from St. Domingo.

But Napoleon, who delighted in shedding and in wading in the blood of his fellow men, would not even permit Toussaint to be attended by his black servant, and he was left alone in his misery and despair. It seems a rumor had gone abroad that Toussaint, during the war in St. Domingo, had buried a large amount of treasure in the earth, and Bonaparte sent an officer to interrogate him respecting the place where he had concealed it. "The treasures I have lost," said Toussaint, "are not those which you seek."

On the 27th day of April, 1803, after an imprisonment of ten months, Toussaint was found dead in his dungeon. He was sitting by the side of the fireplace, with his hands resting on his knees and his head drooping. And he appeared as though the flickering light which had illuminated his earthly remains had passed away from this earth as silently and as gently as a beautiful summer's evening. According to the best authorities he was starved to death

by the orders of Napoleon. This melancholy termination of his sufferings took place when he was sixty years of age.

Toussaint's family still continued to reside in France, but they were removed from Bayonne to Agen, and here one of the younger sons of Toussaint died shortly after his father.

Toussaint's loving wife died on the 16th day of May, 1816, in the arms of her two sons, Isaac and Placide. After Bonaparte had succeeded in removing Toussaint from St. Domingo he instructed General Leclerc to reduce the colony to a French dependency; but the fates would not have it so. Notwithstanding the fact that Napoleon had supplied him with all the troops which he demanded, yet he signally failed in his designs. And when the General became aware of the fact that he could not carry out Napoleon's ideas and intentions, he began to treat the blacks very cruelly. He issued an order which was intended to restore them as a class to slavery. But the order provoked a widespread insurrection.

Toussaint's old friends and Generals, Dessalines, Christophe, Cleveaux and others, again rose in arms and battle after battle was fought. And all the resources of European military skill were opposed to the furious onsets of the negroes. But all was in vain. Before October the blacks under the command of Dessalines and Christophe had succeeded in driving the French out of Port Dauphin, Port de Paix, and many other important positions. In the midst of all these troubles and calamities General Leclerc rendered up his soul to the gods, and on the first day of November, 1802, his broken-hearted wife, Pauline Bonaparte, embarked with his dead body for France.

On the death of General Leclerc he was succeeded in the command by General Rochambeau, who was a determined enemy of the blacks, and cruelties, such as General Leclerc shrank from, were now employed to assist him in subjugating the natives. Unoffending negroes were slaughtered by the thousands, and bloodhounds were imported from Cuba to chase them through the woods. But General Rochambeau, however, had a person to deal with who was capable of repaying cruelty with cruelty.

Dessalines, who had become Commander-in-Chief of the blacks, was a man who, to great military talents and great personal courage, added a ferocious and sanguinary disposition. On hearing that General Rochambeau had shot 500 blacks at Cape Francois, he selected 500 French officers from among his prisoners, had them shot by way of reprisal. And to add to the miseries of the French troops, the mulattoes of the southern portion of the island, joined in the insurrection. And the war between France and England having recommenced, and all the ports of St. Domingo became blockaded with English ships, General Rochambeau's provisions began to fail. While he was in this desperate condition, and after he had demanded assistance from the mother country, which could not be rendered, he negotiated with the negroes for the evacuation of the island. And during the latter part of November, 1803, General Rochambeau and all of his French troops were driven out of St. Domingo.

Farewell, Toussaint, Oh, farewell; thou wast a true, a noble, an honest and a faithful son of our mother the earth, and the material portion of thy earthly tabernacle has crumbled into dust, and has become a part of the monumental elements of the universe; but the spiritual portion of thy corse has become an inseparable and an imperishable part of the intellectual sea which encircles the globe.

Using the words of the immortal Wendell Phillips, we would call him Napoleon, but "Napoleon made his way to an empire over broken oaths and through a sea of blood, but Toussaint never broke his word. We would call him Cromwell, but Cromwell was only a soldier, and the state he founded went down with him into his grave. We would call him Washington, but the great Virginian held slaves, and fifty years hence, when truth gets a hearing, the muse of history will put Phocion for the Greeks, Brutus for the Romans, Hampden for England, Lafayette for France, choose Washington as the bright, consummate flower of our earlier civilization; then, dipping her pen in the sunlight, will write in the clear blue, above them all, the name of the soldier, the statesman, the martyr, Toussaint L'Ouverture."

(The end.)

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

AMONG the many beautiful buildings at the Nashville Exposition, none have been more admired or received more praise than the Women's Building, which was designed by Mrs. Sarah Ward Conly, of Tennessee.

The building is situated on a beautiful portion of the grounds, and among a cluster of trees, whose wide spreading branches make the surroundings cool and inviting for the visitors.

Like all of the rest of the buildings, it is constructed out of white staff, which reminds one of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. To the colonial style of this hospitable looking Southern home has been added a touch of Greek art, producing an unusual artistic effect.

The interior decorations have all been done by the feminine brush, and the beautiful and artistically wrought floral and figure designs painted on the ceilings and walls show what women have accomplished in the world of art.

Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president of the women's department of the Centennial, is a native of Nashville, and a true Southern lady. Mrs. Kirkman's able assistants in the women's work, include many of the handsome and cultured daughters of the South, who are noted for their warm greetings and generous hospitalities, and all visitors can feel assured of receiving a cordial welcome from these ladies.

There will be an unusually large exhibit from all parts of the world showing the inventions of the sex. Visitors will here see all the newest appliances for the modern housewife, and the progress the new woman has made in professional life.

You will also see many beautiful works of art, modeled by the brush and chisel of women. But one piece of art, which attracts especial attention, is a colossal statue of Pallas Athene, which is forty feet high, including pedestal. This beautiful and magnificent statue was modeled by Miss Enid Tandall,

a beautiful Kentucky lady, who is pursuing art in Paris.

The statue, which is after Frohner's Pallas de Velletri, in the Louvre, Paris, has been placed in front of the Parthenon.

Tennessee women are exceedingly proud of this work of art, as it is the largest statue ever executed by a woman.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN INDIANA.

On the 3rd inst. elections were held in the smaller towns of Indiana, and the results are very encouraging to all Democrats.

In Montgomery county nearly all of the towns show Democratic gains, while in Grant, Clay and Laporte the honors were divided.

Last fall Mishawaka went 125 majority for McKinley; but low and behold that same town has gone Democratic by majorities ranging from 75 to 125.

Orleans elected Henry Reed, a sound money Democrat, to the office of Councilman.

Winnamac was out in all her glory and planted good Democrats in the offices of Marshal, Clerk, Treasurer and three Councilmen.

Sullivan, like the old champion of a similar name, made a clean sweep, turning every Republican out.

Princeton was true blue, for Democracy owns the town.

Linton contains but one lone Republican in the capacity of clerk to mourn the loss of his departed brethren.

Patoka is Democratic from start to finish.

And here is a fact which is significant, namely: That in Gosport the Democrats made a clean sweep, a result that has not occurred for several years.

Prosperity must have been rather slow in visiting Indiana as it has in visiting Utah and the remainder of the West.

O, the Democrats won't do anything to the g. o. p. next election.

WAGE REDUCTION.

The mine operators of Streator, Illinois, have reduced the wages of all miners to 60 cents per ton, the same rate to apply all the year. The present rate is 62½ cents in summer and 70 cents in winter.

The following from Winsted, Connecticut, explains itself: "General Manager W. J. Martin, of the Philadelphia, Reading & New England railroad, Poughkeepsie Bridge route, today made the second reduction in wages this month; to take effect May 1st.

All conductors and engineers are cut 25 cents a day, and brakemen 10 cents a day.

A few weeks ago the road cut the salaries of station agents and section foremen \$5 a month."

The above are only a few of the striking examples of the great love that McKinley and a Republican administration have for the poor working men.

It was just so under Old Ben Harrison's administration, and history proved how dissatisfied the laborer was when a new election came round.

Harrison met an overwhelming defeat. Just keep your eyes open and see where the voters will land the present administration in the next election.

The workmen have asked for bread, but they have been given a stone.

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