

Newspaper Materials
Relating to the
HISTORY OF JEFFERSON, TEXAS
1842-1875

Prepared for the
Historic Jefferson Foundation
by
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KEY

CG	<i>Caddo Gazette</i> (Shreveport)
CN	<i>Confederate News</i> (Jefferson)
DJ	<i>Daily Jimplecute</i> (Jefferson)
DST	<i>Daily Shreveport Times</i>
DSW	<i>Daily South-Western</i> (Shreveport)
ETG	<i>Eastern Texas Gazette</i> (Jefferson)
HA	<i>Home Advocate</i> (Jefferson)
HF	<i>Harrison Flag</i> (Marshall)
HG	<i>Herald & Gazette</i> (Jefferson)
JH	<i>Jefferson Herald</i>
JN	<i>Jefferson News</i>
JR	<i>Jefferson Radical</i>
NS	<i>Northern Standard</i> (Clarksville)
SWSN	<i>Semi-Weekly Shreveport News</i>
SDN	<i>Shreveport Daily News</i>
SN	<i>Shreveport News</i>
SOTA	<i>Spirit of the Age</i> (Jefferson)
SSP	<i>Star State Patriot</i> (Marshall)
SSWN	<i>Shreveport Semi-Weekly News</i>
SWJ	<i>Semi-Weekly Jimplecute</i> (Jefferson)
SWN	<i>Shreveport Weekly News</i>
SW	<i>South-Western</i> (Shreveport)
TJ	<i>The Jimplecute</i> (Jefferson)
TR	<i>Texas Republican</i> (Marshall)
TS	<i>The Standard</i> (Clarksville)
WJ	<i>Weekly Jimplecute</i> (Jefferson)
WT	<i>Washington Telegraph</i> (Washington, Arkansas)
WTR	<i>Weekly Times and Republican</i> (Jefferson)
WWT	<i>Weekly Washington Telegraph</i> (Washington, Arkansas)

All of the newspapers on microfilm or in hard copy were scanned for information on Jefferson, and the information was typed out on computer. The only limitations on what has been produced is that some of the originals were damaged (and therefore the information is permanently lost), and the quality of microfilm reproduction of some of the early issues of such things as the Clarksville *Northern Standard* is poor, which means that completeness can be achieved only by reference to the originals (which was not done). In some cases, information tangential to Jefferson's history is referenced parenthetically. Information on steamboats to Jefferson in the Shreveport navigation columns has not been included because it is covered exhaustively in my *A History of Navigation on Cypress Bayou and the Lakes*.

The only inclusions in this document that were not obtained from microfilm resources were: (1) a poor reproduction of the December 16, 1848, Jefferson *Spirit of the Age*, which was obtained from the *Jimplecute* office; a copy of an article on a proposed Jefferson hospital, which appeared in the March 22, 1870, *Jimplecute* and was included in the Surgeon General of the Army's 1870 report on the Medical History of the Post of Jefferson, which was obtained from the National Archives (Record Group 94); an original of the November 4, 1871, *Home Advocate*, which was obtained from the Texas History Museum; and (3) various copies of Jefferson newspapers in the collection of Catherine Wise (now in the Texas History Museum), including the May 14, 1853, *Jefferson Herald*; August 2, 1865, *Jimplecute*; April 19, 1867, *Semi-Weekly Jimplecute*; May 21, 1867, *Semi-Weekly Jimplecute*; September 24, 1867, *Semi-Weekly Jimplecute*; October 11, 1867, *Semi-Weekly Jimplecute*; April 4, 1870, *Daily Jimplecute*; October 2, 1874, *Weekly Jimplecute*; November 23, 1875, *Daily Jimplecute*; and December 18, 1875, *Daily Jimplecute*.

The only additional newspapers from this period that I am aware of are: (1) the November 4 and December 2, 16, and 23, 1864, Jefferson *Trans-Mississippi Bulletin*, hard copies of which are available at the University of Texas in Austin; an original of the May 6, 1864, *Trans-Mississippi Bulletin*, which is available at the Jefferson Historical Society & Museum; an original of the August 13, 1873, *Home Advocate*, which is available at the Texas History Museum; microfilm copies of the August 11 and 18 and September 18 *Jefferson Radical*, which are available at the North Texas State Library in Denton; 1875 issues of the Marshall *Tri-Weekly Herald*, which are available on microfilm from Southwest Micropublishing, Inc.; and various originals of Jefferson newspapers available in the collection of Linda Prouty in Stonewall, Louisiana, including the July 28 and September 27, 1869, *Daily Jimplecute*; November 24, 1870, *Weekly Times and Republican*; October 2, 1874, *Weekly Jimplecute*; and others.

The advertisements are (with the exception of some of the Jefferson newspapers) from the first appearance of the advertisement in the extant sources and include subsequent modifications. The date on which the advertisement first appeared in the newspaper is often indicated in the advertisement. No attempt has been made to indicate length of time of appearance.

68-1

M. Dopplemayer & Bro., have stores in Marshall and Jefferson. Their stocks of goods are large, varied, and well selected. They are selling at very low figures. (TR 1/4/68)

68-2

THE RADICAL MEETING IN MARSHALL.

On Monday last, Judge Caldwell, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, of this State, under military appointment, accompanied by a negro man named Scipio McKee, attempted to hold a radical meeting in this place, which resulted in its being broken up, by a body of citizens.... (TR 1/4/68)

68-3

FROM THE JEFFERSON DAILY TIMES. THE RADICAL MEETING ON SATURDAY.

A radical meeting was held in Jefferson on Saturday, which was addressed by Judge Caldwell, Gen. A. B. Norton, Parson Aaron Grigsby, and two negroes, Scipio McKee and Wm. Lewis. The speeches were all intensely radical, advocating full free negro political equality, inflammatory, and demagogical in their temper and tone. There were few white persons present, and none except the mongrels on the stand, that seemed to take any interest in the proceedings beyond mere curiosity. The speeches were made in front of the Post Office, the negroes, of which there were a large number, occupying the street. For two mortal hours encased in a half acre of blacks, with the thermometer at 80 degrees, we listened to those revolutionary, violent, incendiary harangues. It was a shocking exhibition of ignorance and credulity on one side, and moral and political depravity, low cunning, and demagogism on the other.

We had heard a great deal of radical meetings, and read many accounts of them; this was the first one we ever witnessed.

It is difficult to understand how any one who has not lost all self-respect and obtained the sanction of his mind and heart to renounce every sentiment of political integrity, and the confidence and friendship of the virtuous and intelligent, could be guilty of the moral debasement, which was presented in this scene of political amalgamation.

The first speaker, Judge Caldwell, is evidently a Southern raised man, and possessed of more than ordinary ability. We heard only the latter portion of his speech, which was direct and forcible, and marked by the necessary sophistry calculated to mislead the ignorant mass whom he was addressing. In the commencement of his remarks, we understand he assailed the senior editor of this paper with bitterness, but what he said in relation to us, we could not learn. He complained, towards the close, of having been assailed by the press, and said that even a worm when tread upon would turn and sting. If he has been personally assailed by any of the Conservative journals, we are not aware of it; but if he had been could he justly complain? A man who, for motives of personal aggrandizement, is endeavoring to force not only negro political equality, but negro supremacy in the South, deserves the severest denunciation. Judge Caldwell, and every other intelligent man, knows that this is the settled design of the reconstruction bills. He and they also cannot be unmindful of the fact, that the adoption of this

policy has been mainly owing to the efforts of such men as himself. In order to benefit themselves, actuated by a lust for office and power, and governed by feelings of malignity, they are attempting to degrade their own race, and destroy the happiness and prosperity of their own country. The mere statement of the facts and their position is a sufficient answer to all that Judge Caldwell, or any other radical might say of us. How he can stand up with the effrontery that he does, with such designs as are contemplated, and claim the respect of former neighbors and friends is to us incomprehensible.

His speech was very ingenious. He claimed that he was not seeking to degrade his own race, or an advocate for social equality. That one did not necessarily follow the other. That political equality was necessary for the protection of the black race, and that they could not maintain their freedom without it. Those therefore that would deny it to them, were really in favor of keeping them in slavery. The blacks would be told that the Southern men were their friends, and to a certain extent it was true. They would feed, and clothe, and house them. The blacks were serviceable as laborers, and the attention to their physical wants, as mere brutes, was essential to success in industrial pursuits; but this was no recompense for the loss of freedom, which followed the denial of political rights. He advised them therefore to vote for a Convention, because such a Convention would secure perpetually the rights to which they were entitled.

The sophistry of this character of argument is very easily exposed. Judge Caldwell, as well as all the speakers who followed him, admitted the ignorance and incapacity of the negroes, and that they required the guidance of more intelligent minds to instruct them as to the proper course to pursue. The negro orators were even more emphatic on this point than the whites.

This admission involves the entire question. No intelligent, well-informed man has any fears of the reenslavement of the negroes, or of a denial of their rights under the law. They have not only the security afforded by the manifest interest of the Southern whites themselves, but the protection of the North, whose people control the government. The proposition that the elective franchise is essential to liberty, is fallacious. In Great Britain, where the freedom of the citizen has been as fully protected as in this country, scarcely half the people have been allowed the privilege of voting. And in our own country, in many of the States, the elective franchise was restricted to a limited number. This was particularly the case in the earlier stages of the government, and was steadily maintained by several of the States until within the last ten or twelve years. Even now, there are thousands of minors, and all the women of the country, far more intelligent than the blacks, who have never been allowed to vote. But the Radicals not only propose to give the negro the privilege of voting, which, under all well organized governments, is conferred only upon the intelligent, but to turn over the entire State to their control. Why did not Judge Caldwell, and his unworthy white colleagues, state the proposition fully and fairly? Why endeavor to mislead and blind the negroes, by making them believe that those among whom they have been born and raised, were their enemies, and thus produce a state of feeling which cannot but terminate injuriously to both races?

Gen. Norton followed in an inflammatory speech. He acknowledged that, hitherto he had given no expression of his political views, because he was so intent upon business and in the pursuit of money, that he ceased to take interest in politics. But Othello's occupation was gone! He was in business for a very brief period, making very good sales, for the time, until a big customer came along and bought out the entire stock. It was the largest and best sale of the season. [His house, (Neyland & Co's,) was closed a few days ago by the Sheriff.] He denied

having been originally an abolitionist; talked incoherently and wildly about being run off from the State, because the people wanted to hang him and Governor Pease during the days of secession, and thanked God that Pease was governor of Texas, and he was once more on Texas soil. He asked the negroes why they were ignorant? It was because the whites had kept them so, and they now wanted not only to continue them in ignorance, but to deny them every right. He had obtained the services of a black man, for instance, as a mail carrier, because he couldn't find Southern white men who could take the oath, and this negro was forced to quit his service by disorderly white men, who cursed him, and drew their pistols and bowie knives upon him.

The negroes were good enough in the days of slavery to go to town for their old masters after a jug of whiskey, and they were good enough then to convey valuable property from one place to another, but when I came to carrying the U. S. mails, it was a great outrage. It was no outrage for the negroes in the days of slavery, when they were owned by these hell-hounds, and under the lash of the overseer, to do many things more important than carrying the mails. He was originally an old whig; and was now in favor of giving the negroes their full political rights. The ballot necessarily followed the success of the bayonet. The negroes would get their full rights; they might rest assured of that.

But it is useless to publish the details of such a speech. What we have given of it is sufficient to expose its character.

Parson Aaron Grigsby followed in a pious, canting harangue, inculcating charity and good will, but finally showed the cloven foot, and came out as radical as the orators that preceded him.

Next came the negro orators who were well posted and drilled, and were fully equal to their white allies.

As much as has been said and written about radical free negro meetings, this was the first one we ever witnessed.

Our curiosity has been amply gratified. May we never see another.

Smith was on the stand, but seems to have been ignored by black and white, as he was silent.

At the conclusion, Judge Caldwell exposed "the milk in the cocoanut," by announcing himself a candidate for the Convention, and pledging the blacks that, if elected, he would use his exertions to secure them full political equality. (TR 1/4/68)

68-4

DEATH OF JUDGE OCHILTREE.

The Jefferson Times of the 28th announces the painful intelligence of the death of Judge WM. B. OCHILTREE, who died at his residence in that city, on the day previous. That paper says:

"The name of the deceased is blended with the history of the State. For twenty-five years he has been a prominent man in Texas,--his early career commencing almost at the dawn of the Republic. He was an able lawyer, and a ready and powerful debater. The State, in his death, has lost one of its most gifted men. Society will mourn his death. Thousands throughout the State, who knew and esteemed him, will read the intelligence we have chronicled, with sadness. But his family, the charmed circle of which he was the sun and the center, mourn most deeply his demise. To them his loss is irreparable. The community sympathise with them in the overwhelming misfortune with which they have been visited, and the gloom that overshadows them. We respectfully join in, and give expression to, the universal feeling of condolence. May

a kind Providence mitigate the blow and chasten their grief in the recollection of his virtues.”
(TR 1/4/68)

68-5

(Death of Ochiltree, article indecipherable.) (HF 1/4/68)

68-6

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in the city of Jefferson, on the morning of the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Jr., Mr. W. E. KNEELAND, of Shreveport, La., to Miss EVA OCHILTREE. (TR 1/11/68)

68-7

(Article from *Houston Telegraph* points out importance of hides as an export commodity. Says dry hide weighs 20 pounds and is being sold in the Houston market at 10 cents per pound in gold. In the Houston market, \$600,000 in hides are sold annually, “and the trade of Jefferson and Shreveport in the same line, is fully equal if not superior to that of Houston.”) (TR 1/11/68)

68-8

JUDGE CALDWELL AGAIN.

Judge Caldwell publishes, in the *Jimplecute* of Tuesday, the subjoined card:

I decline to continue canvassing in behalf of a convention. The development at Marshall forced the conviction on the minds of my friends *Conservative* and Republican that it would be unsafe for me to do so. I feel that it would be mere bravado in me, and subject my family and friends to a cruel and agonizing suspense, unwarranted by any good that might be done.

Yet what occurred at Marshall will not be without its good effect upon the country. A public meeting was riotously broken up without the shadow of justifiable pretext. It is not alleged that anything was done at the meeting derogating from that decorum which should characterize public assemblages. It is not averred that anything was said of an exciting or inflammatory character, and the violent dispersion of the meeting was and is justified solely and exclusively on the ground that it was a “radical meeting.”

I am happy in being able to state that I have reason to believe that the just and generous of my countrymen--those who take opposite views--disapprove this lawless spirit. They tell me so in cautious whispers, and make the humiliating confession that they stand in awe of the same spirit.

Thoughtful men, men of property and moral worth, will be aroused by these occurrences. They cannot avoid it if they would. The human mind is so constituted that the triumph of justice and truth will alone give it repose. This blessing I await with perfect confidence that soon my political opponents will see that the “freedom of speech” is vindicated and the calumniator silenced.

C. CALDWELL.

The Judge, in our judgment, has acted wisely in returning home and abandoning the canvass. The only occasion for surprise is, that he should have entered upon it at all. The farofonade that follows this announcement, in his card, is all “leather and prunella.” Had he pursued the same course in Marshall that he did here, we question if he would have met with any

opposition or any notice. He might have delivered the same illogical, intemperate, demagogical, intensely radical speech, that he did in Jefferson, in all probability, without attracting any attention whatever. But when he attempted to take possession of the Courthouse, without permission, he met with just such treatment as he might have reasonably expected. At the same time, we regret that he was interfered with at all, as it enabled him and his radical friends to made capital abroad, out of a transaction which, if properly understood, would have no such result. The radical have been, for months engaged in instilling privately and secretly into the minds of the blacks the same erroneous sentiments that are now proclaimed openly. Radicalism has done its worst in inculcating among the blacks hatred of the whites, and whether Judge Caldwell and his allies stay at home or go abroad, the result will be the same. Hence we have no objection to their speaking six days in the week, until the negroes are tired of hearing them. Judge Caldwell obtained, through the aid of the military, what he could have as easily accomplished through the civil courts. Any magistrate would have bound the parties over to appear at the District Court.--*Jefferson Daily Times*. (TR 1/11/68)

68-9

Judge B. W. Gray has removed to Jefferson to practice law. (TR 1/25/68)

68-10

Col. JOHN BURKE has again forwarded his resignation as District Attorney for this District, and has removed to Jefferson, where he has formed a partnership with Major Penn, a leading lawyer of that city. Col. Burke is a gentleman of talent, of remarkable industry and energy, and devoted to his profession. His character for prompt and faithful attention to business, and his reputation as an able advocate, will insure him a large practice. (TR 1/25/68)

68-11

KELLY'S IMPROVED PLOWS.--They are warranted as well as acknowledged to be the best Plows ever used in the country. They took the first premium at the late Eastern Texas Agricultural Fair, held at Mr. Vernon, Titus County.

The Points are so thoroughly chilled that they wear equal to the best Cast Steel. No farmer should be without them. Warranted to give Satisfaction! G. A. KELLY, Manufacturer. These plows can be found at the store of B. H. Martin & Co. (TR 2/8/68)

68-12

Wilson, Stoner & Co.'s beef packery, near Jefferson, up to the 4th inst., had killed 3000 head of cattle, and had 1000 or 1200 tierces of beef ready for shipment. The Dixie, which arrived in this port Friday morning, brought down 300 tierces. (SW 2/12/68)

68-13

RIOTOUS.--We learn from the Jefferson Times of the 7th inst., that on the night of the 1st, the negro Loyal League, 700 in number, met near Jefferson, and on breaking up, great numbers of them proceeded to the house of a white lady, Mrs. Walleck, in the absence of her husband, when they cursed her as a "d--d rebel," placed a pistol to the breast of her daughter, and threatened to burn the house. Time such demonstrations were stopped. (SW 2/12/68)

68-14

SHOOTING AT JEFFERSON.--The Jimplecute of the 11th, gives the following account of the shooting of a man named Webb from this city:

A gambler named Webb was picked up by the police on the steps of the Jackson Hall, now a house of ill fame, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, and discovered to be badly wounded by a pistol ball through the head. The police were close by when the pistol fired but no clue as to who done the shooting has been discovered. Drs. Rayfield, Foster and Hervey on Sunday evening performed the delicate operation of removing the fractured bone and taking the ball from off the brain where it had lodged. The man is doing well, and for skill in surgery the operation is equal to anything we have known in the United States. (SW 2/19/68)

68-15

(Official reports on the Caldwell affair in Marshall.) (TR 2/22/68)

68-16

(Marion County votes 945 to 1 in favor of a State Convention on the basis of 912 colored votes and 24 white votes. For delegates, the vote was G. W. Smith, 934; Aaron Grigsby, 934; and C. Caldwell 935.) (TR 2/22/68)

68-17

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 18th, has the following:

Skeleton Found.--On Friday evening last, the skeleton of an unknown dead person, supposed to be that of a youth not more than sixteen years of age, was found in the woods near this city. It had evidently lain there for at least two years, as the woods had burned over the remains several times. Portions of a leather pocket book were found with the name of J. Rice, which is all that could be told as to whose the remains were. How and when he died will probably never be known till the final day of judgment. (SW 2/26/68)

68-18

(*South-Western* reports that man erroneously arrested in Shreveport as Cullen Baker.) (TR 2/29/68)

68-19

We copy the following from the Jefferson Daily Times of Tuesday:

"ROMANTIC.--Dr. Jas. Layne, for several months past a citizen of this place, arrived at the Haywood House about 2 o'clock last night, in company with one of the young, fair, and blushing damsels of Marshall, Miss S. Jones, and in a few minutes thereafter, through the kindly offices of Rev. R. G. Hamil, he was enabled to record on the Register of the Haywood House, "Dr. Jas. Layne and Lady." We wish the Doctor and his charming bride a speedy reconciliation with her parents, and long and happy lives. (TR 2/29/68)

68-20

LAKE'S HIPPO-OLYMPIAD.--This Circus is, from all accounts, one of the best that has ever been in the country. See the advertisement. We extract the subjoined notice of it from the Houston Journal:

THE CIRCUS.--We speak by the card when we tell our readers that Lake's Hippo-Olympiad and Circus, now performing in our city, is the most magnificent in its appointments, and the actors the most accomplished and daring that have ever appeared under any pavilion in this country. Europe and America have been picked to form this troupe. We have some familiarity with circuses, but we were not prepared for such gorgeous parerphanalia, such daring and astonishing feats of horsemanship as we witnessed last night. The riding and acting of Master Willie held everybody spell-bound. And everything connected with this circus is so much superior to anything of its kind we have ever witnessed, that it must be seen to form any conception of its excellence. The pavilion was crowded to its utmost capacity. (TR 2/29/68)

68-21

The Dixie is expected to arrive again about Tuesday with all the new additions to the hide man's circus. Among the greatest novelties secured by the hide man, is the veritable "river reporter" of the South-Western. All the little boys in town are on their heads with expectation at the prospect of getting a sight. He is said to be perfectly tame and tractable, and is carried without chain or cage. [Jefferson Jimplecute]

One of our river friends was standing by when the Jimplecute chief made an application to the circus man for a "posish." The show man, after taking a good look at him all round, said he had an abundant supply already of monkeys. Our informant says it is beyond the power of language to describe the haggard looks of the chief as he slunk back into his den. (SW 3/4/68)

68-22

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JEFFERSON, TEXAS.--*Loss One Million Dollars.*--We learn from different sources that a fire broke out, about 11 o'clock last Saturday night, in the store occupied by Rosenberg, on the bayou side of Dallas street, Jefferson, Texas, and in a short time the adjoining houses were in flames. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest at the time and the flames spread with great rapidity in the direction of the landing, destroying every house on that side of the street to the landing. The flames crossed the street to H. B. Orton's storehouse and destroyed every building in the direction of the landing down to Messrs. Taylor & Graham's. The Times estimates the loss at one million dollars. The Jimplecute says fifty-one houses were destroyed. This is certainly the most destructive fire that ever visited this section of country. We are without any information as to the origin of the fire. The Times gives the following rough estimate of the personal losses:

Scott & Allen, from 5 to \$6000; H. C. Hynson & Co., from 10 to \$16,000; H. B. Orton & Co., \$25,000; J. Stern, \$20,000; Pratt, Ward & Co, \$20,000; J. M. Murphy & Co., \$60,000; Haywood & Zachry, \$25,000; Valentine & Co., \$2000; W. S. Reeves, \$10,000; J. P. Durr & Son, \$10,000; Steely & Co., \$1000; Johnny Allen, \$600; Goldberg & Bishop, \$7000; P. M. Graham, \$2500; Russell & Co., \$75,000; C. S. Bell, \$2000; Alexander & Co., \$3000; M. Dopplemayer & Bro., \$20,000; N. C. Bradford, \$10,000; Eldridge & Bro., \$15,000; Henigan, \$2000; D. A. McPhail, \$1000; Cavin, \$3500; W. J. Clark, \$4000; G. A. Kelly, \$5000; E. G. Benners, \$3000; Towers & Ussery, \$6000; Ney & Bro., \$15,000; W. T. Torrens, \$7000; Charley Ohlson, \$2000; Gus Smith, col'd, \$500; Rosenberg, \$3000; R. B. Howell, \$5000; G. W. Logan, Jr., \$10,000; E.

B. Jones, \$35,000; R. A. Johnson, \$20,000; Robinson & Rawls, \$8000; W. S. Duke, \$10,000; Price, \$500; Honisberger, \$10,000; J. C. Kolster, \$25,000; Bilger & McKimmon, \$10,000; Tom S. Turner, \$1000; A. D. Tullis, \$3000; Moses Steinlein, \$35,000; Talbot, Patton & Co., \$15,000; Hooks & Bro., \$500; Boney & Brooks, \$15,000; Biggs & Collins, \$15,000; Henry Scott, \$3000; M. H. Hirshfield, \$9000; R. P. Crump, \$8000; E. Terry, \$20,000; Mrs. Kanier, \$3000; F. Souther, \$300; Jo. Bruckmuller, (house thrown down), \$2500; and a large number of other persons, whose names and losses we are not at present able to give, suffered more or less by the fire. (SW 3/4/68)

68-23

THE FIRE AT JEFFERSON.

Over a Million of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most terrible calamities that has ever visited this section of the State, if it ever had a parallel in the South. On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out on Dallas street, in Jefferson, which consumed four entire blocks of buildings, embracing over fifty business houses, and destroying property to the amount of over a million of dollars. A heavy March wind was prevailing at the time, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity, consuming the two entire blocks on the south of Dallas street from Ohlson & Ruhlman's to the Levee, and from Harry Orton's to Graham & Taylor's. The citizens worked faithfully, but were unable to arrest the conflagration. With great difficulty the splendid Bateman brick warehouse and store was saved, and for a time it was thought that Russell & Co.'s mammoth new brick building, would have been destroyed, but fortunately they were saved. Aside from the fire itself, a great many goods were damaged, destroyed, or stolen after being taken out of the houses. We visited the scene of the disaster on Monday. It was a most melancholy spectacle, and well calculated to overwhelm even a mere spectator with gloom. Several enterprising, worthy men, who have labored for years with untiring energy and zeal, and who have contributed largely to the prosperity of the place, are involved in ruin. To say that the sufferers by this calamity have our warmest sympathies, but poorly expresses the sadness with which we contemplate their great misfortune.

It seems very strange, that a place with as much wealth as Jefferson, and so liable to be destroyed by fire, there should have been no precautions against such a calamity. There was not only no fire company, but no fire organization of any kind whatever. The same state of things exists here in Marshall. If a fire were to break out on the square, no precautionary means have been instituted, by which it could possibly be arrested. There is no water or buckets, or organization of any kind. What a lesson this fire conveys to the men of property of both places.

The Jefferson Times contains the following account of losses:

(Same as SW 3/4/68, but with \$1,800 for D. A. McPhail, \$18,000 for Tom Turner, and \$20,000 for Boney & Brooks.) There were also about 2,000 bales of cotton burned.

The Times also contains the following:

THE FIRE.--We took a walk up and down Dallas street, yesterday, and were almost sickened at sight of the black desolation which met our view in the burnt district. After a moment's contemplation of the ruins, we sought and found a number of our friends who were burnt out, some of them not saving even a package, and others only ten to twenty cents in the dollar, and were indescribably distressed at the dreadful calamity so unexpectedly visited upon our people. Some of these, after saving a portion of their goods from the burning buildings, had the

misfortune to see them burnt in the streets, or carried off by thieves. Several remnants of stocks examined by us, (and we presume all are in the same condition,) were so badly damaged, as not to be worth more than one-twentieth of their original value. A number of our merchants have secured other houses, and with their relics of the wreck, and their new supplies en route, and to be ordered, will resume business right away.

The subjoined notice appears in this connection:

REMOVALS.--Boney & Brooks will be found in the house formerly occupied by J. Waterhouse & Co. Pratt, Ward & Co. are under the Haywood House. H. C. Hynson & Co. are fixing up at A. U. Wright & Co.'s. J. C. Kolster, on Austin street; Haywood & Zachry, at J. R. Border's, on Austin street; C. S. Bell, at Graham & Taylor's; Alexander & Co., and Eldridge & Bro., 64 Dallas, and J. Stern, 65 Dallas street; Ney & Bro., on the Levee. Russell & Co. have removed to their new brick on Austin street, and publish a card that they have resumed business. (TR 3/7/68)

68-24

THE LATE FIRE AT JEFFERSON.--The Jimplecute estimates the entire loss by the late fire at \$1,006,500, divided as follows: real estate, \$189,350; merchandise, \$595,250; cotton, \$200,000, and throws in \$22,000 for good measure. Two thousand bales of cotton were burned. The Jimplecute office lost five or six hundred dollars worth of material in moving. About \$100,000 insurance on merchandise, principally in the Aetna and Phoenix companies, Hartford, Conn. (SW 3/11/68)

68-25

JEFFERSON, TEXAS.--We are happy to be able to state that the well known house of J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co., Jefferson, Texas, are going on as usual with their wholesale grocery and commission and forwarding business, at their new brick warehouse on Austin street. The senior partner is now in the city laying in a new stock, and in a few days it will be complete. Advances made on consignments as usual. (SW 3/11/68)

68-26

We have been eating some dried beef and tongues cured at the Jefferson City packery, on Cypress bayou, and pronounce them equal to any we ever tasted. The mess beef put up at the same establishment is equally as good, and comes cheaper than pork. For sale by Walsh & Boisseau. (SW 3/11/68)

68-27

The business of Jefferson has not been seriously impaired by the late fire. But the individual loss has been immense, and, in many instances, overwhelming. Men who had been struggling, many of them for years, were in that night's fearful conflagration ruined. It is deeply painful to think of it. The most of them, however, with a will and energy to be admired, are preparing to go into business again. We wish them, one and all, abundant success, and that the losses they have sustained, may be regained. (TR 3/14/68)

68-28

COTTON AT JEFFERSON.--The Jimplecute, of the 10th, says there is not over 1800 bales cotton on storage in that place. At the same time we had about the same amount on storage in this city. (SW 3/18/68)

68-29

HEAVY LOSS.--The Jefferson Times has the following account of the heavy loss of one of the Jefferson merchants.

We were informed yesterday that an agent whom Col. R. R. Stewart had sent on to New York to purchase goods, had been robbed in that city of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, not leaving him a dollar. This is a severe blow to the colonel, and he and his unfortunate agent have the sympathies of the community. (SW 3/18/68)

68-30

(Caldwell, Grigsby, and Smith are Convention delegates from Marion County.) (TR 3/21/68)

68-31

The citizens of Dangerfield who were arrested and carried to Mt. Pleasant, charged with a failure to arrest George English, after he killed Capt. Pearson, were discharged after the coroner's inquest. (TR 3/21/68)

68-32

TO BRICKMASONS AND CARPENTERS.--The Jefferson Jimplecute, of the 17th, calls upon all brickmasons and carpenters out of employment to go Jefferson, where they can get plenty of work and good wages. As an evidence that some building is going on up that way, the Lizzie Hopkins, on her last trip, had 1075 barrels of lime. (SW 3/25/68)

68-33

Lake's celebrated "Hippo-what-ye-call-'em," becoming water bound on Dallas street, was forced to call in the aid of steamboats to get away from that place. It passed down the river last Sunday night on the steamers Lizzie Hopkins and Lulu D., in search of dry land, which the proprietors had an idea they would find in the neighborhood of Red Stick, on the Mississippi. (SW 3/25/68)

68-34

SUNDAY, March 22.--As the good people of this city were wending their way to church this morning, the New Orleans and Jefferson packet Lulu D., Capt. Grace, arrived from Dallas street with the better part of Lake's circus on board. This "big show" becoming water-bound at Jefferson was forced to call in the aid of steamboats to get away. The Lulu D. is to receive two thousand dollars for her share to land it at Baton Rouge. She spent the better part of the day with us waiting for the Lizzie Hopkins, which was to bring up the stragglers. (SW 3/25/68)

68-35

SAD ACCIDENT AT JEFFERSON.--The Daily Times has the following account of the drowning of Maj. Aulsman, of the -- U. S. cavalry, in Cypress bayou near that city:

Capt. H. C. Hynson, Maj. Aulsman, and some others while crossing the bayou yesterday evening, had their skiff capsized, by waves from the steamer J. M. Sharp, which was just coming into port. Capt. Hynson jumped ashore, and the others of the party saved themselves, but Maj. Aulsman was sucked under the boat and drowned, and at last accounts his body had not been recovered. He was a United States officer on duty at this place, and much esteemed by citizens and soldiers for his many good qualities of head and heart. He leaves a distressed wife to mourn his loss. (SW 3/25/68)

68-36

Dr. W. T. Campbell is acting as pro tem of the Jimplecute, in the absence of the regular editor. (TR 3/28/68)

68-37

The Jefferson Times states, that the body of Major James Allman, who was drowned in the bayou, on the 17th, was recovered last Sunday. (TR 3/28/68)

68-38

"AD INTERIM."--Dr. W. T. C. Campbell is editor *ad interim* of the Jefferson Jimplecute, vice Ward Taylor, Jr., the itinerant show-man--on a "bender." The *ad interim* gives the unfortunate showman a very good notice to start with, and if he does not make his 'possum show profitable, then there is little use for printers' ink to make the worse appear the better. (SW 4/1/68)

68-39

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Daily Times says the body of Maj. Aulsman, who was accidentally drowned in Cypress bayou on the 17th ult., was recovered on the 22d near the place where the accident occurred. (SW 4/1/68)

68-40

The Jefferson Daily Times states that Mr. Henry Goldwater left Jefferson in January, with a stock of goods belonging to Meyer, Lopez, & Co., sold them at (?), pocketed the proceeds, and left for parts unknown. One of the members of the firm followed him as far as Galveston, where he lost trace of him. (TR 4/4/68)

68-41

A Mr. Ryan writes to us from Jefferson, Texas, to contradict the report that there is plenty of work for carpenters in that city. He says that the Jimplecute wishes to reduce the price of labor in inviting mechanics to come there. But possibly Mr. Ryan, who himself is a carpenter, is interested in causing them to remain away for an opposite reason. [New Orleans Times]

How is that Mr. Jimplecute? Stick thy goose quill to the bottom of a barrel of ink, and write the truth, that it may be known throughout the land. The people want truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (SW 4/8/68)

68-42

We have received the first number of a very creditable weekly paper, published at Jefferson, by Mr. F. J. Patillo, entitled "The Evening Reflector." It is devoted to morals and education. A large portion of it is filled up with instructive and entertaining matter for the young. It might be very appropriately denominated a family paper. It ought to obtain a large subscription list.

Subscriptions--currency:

Single copy.....\$1.50

Club rates, open one month, only:

Ten to 25 copies, each.....\$1.25

Twenty-five or more, each....\$1.00 (TR 4/11/68)

68-43

MURDER AT JEFFERSON.--A dead man was found on the evening of the 5th, in the bayou at Jefferson, about three hundred yards above Mayberry's bridge, which is just out of town. He had evidently been murdered. His head was horribly mangled, as though he had been beaten with a gun or heavy pistol, and his body was perforated with three shot wounds, either one of which would have proved fatal. There was a pool of blood, and evidences of a scuffle in the road near the bayou, and the deceased had been dragged to a bluff and thrown over it into the stream. He was a man about 6 feet high, 25 or 30 years old, with light hair, and had the appearance of a laboring man. No one, at the time the body was found, recognized it, but it was subsequently ascertained, as we learn from the Times of the 7th, that the deceased was a man named Thompson, recently from Red River county, where he was married in January last to a Miss Whitaker, whose father lived near DeKalb. The Times further states, that the causes which led to this foul murder are shrouded in mystery. (TR 4/11/68)

68-44

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Jimplecute, of the 7th inst., has the folllowing account of the body of a murdered man found in the bayou at that place:

Dan Sanford, our energetic city marshal, was informed late Sunday evening that the body of a man was discovered in the bayou, a few hundred yards above Maberry's bridge. Sanford went to the place and recovered the body of the murdered man, and brought it into town, and placed it in the sheriff's office for identification, if possible. Marshal Sanford is of opinion that the man was murdered somewhere else, and taken to this spot and thrown in the bayou. He says that the wagon which took the man to the place, near where he was found, was drawn by two mules, and one of the mules had shoes on the fore feet. Had it been daylight, or if the rain had not obliterated the wagon and mule tracks, some better clue might have been had to this foul and mysterious murder. The man was nearly six feet high, seems to have been a working man, wore a badly worn broadcloth coat, pants dark colored home-spun, a hickory undershirt, white linen overshirt, and his boots badly split. He wore a plain silver ring on the third finger of his left hand. He was shot in three places. (SW 4/15/68)

68-45

We had the pleasure of meeting ex-governor H. R. Runnels in Jefferson on Saturday. He was looking hale and hearty. (TR 4/18/68)

68-46

The Daily Jefferson Times has been enlarged to double its former size, and presents a neat and inviting appearance. (TR 4/18/68)

68-47

Mr. Dan Alley, an old citizen and large property holder at Jefferson, died at his residence in that place a few days ago. (TR 4/18/68)

68-48

THE JEFFERSON MARKET.--We copy the following from the Jefferson Times of the 16th:

Yesterday was a clear and beautiful day, and under the advance of half-cent in cotton, trade was necessarily fair. Cotton opened brisk, and closed at 20 cents, specie. (?) good middling, tax paid by the purchaser. Hides 11 cents, specie. Gold 140. (TR 4/18/68)

68-49

We were in Jefferson, on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. The bayou was full, and steamboats were arriving and departing daily. Business was brisk, and merchants hopeful. Extensive preparations are making for improvements in the burnt district. The city council very wisely passed an ordinance forbidding any frame buildings from being erected on Dallas or Austin streets. We were apprehensive that the members would not have the moral courage to take this position. (TR 4/18/68)

68-50

The store of Moses Steinlein, in Jefferson, was robbed of nearly a thousand dollars worth of goods, about two weeks ago. The city Marshal, of that place, Mr. Sanford, who, by the way, is one of the best detectives in this section, has been engaged in "working the case up." He arrested a negro by the name of John Allen, who was about to leave on the Mittie Stevens, and recovered part of the goods. Other parties are implicated, some of whom had gone to Shreveport. (TR 4/18/68)

68-51

We neglected to state, in the previous issue of the Republican, that Mr. Henry Goldwater, who had been entrusted with a stock of goods, by the firm of Messrs. Myers, Lopez, & Co., of Jefferson, and who was reported to have sold them put the proceeds in his pocket, and decamped "for parts unknown," had returned. We found him in Jefferson. We were misled by the account, which stated that he had been followed as far as Galveston, where all trace of him had been lost. (TR 4/18/68)

68-52

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Daily Times has been enlarged to double its former size, and is now a very respectable looking daily paper, well filled with matter becoming a journal of that kind. We are pleased to note this evidence of success, and hope the wishes and industry of its proprietors may be fully realised. (SW 4/22/68)

68-53

The Jimplecute man has been making himself merry over an elegant beverage named in our honor, which some generous coffee-house keeper sent him. We would be pleased to return the compliment and honor his name with his drink, but some old gentleman in Arkansas, many years ago, claimed the honor of first calling vile whisky "rotgut." Sorry, but we can't help it now. (SW 4/22/68)

68-54

MARION COUNTY.--The Jimplecute of the 18th has the following:

Homicide.--Henry Johnson was killed yesterday evening at Rogers' Ferry, on Black Cypress, by Addison Magruder, both Freedmen. Magruder is now under arrest and in irons, but says he killed Johnson accidentally. Johnson is the man who found the body of Thompson a short time since, in the river, just above this city, and reported the same to Marshal Sanford, and assisted him in bringing the body to the city. It is probable that his knowledge of that circumstance is the cause of his death now. We shall know all soon, as Sanford will ferret the matter to the bottom. (SW 4/22/68)

68-55

TROOPS FOR MANSFIELD.--The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 17th says the troops at that point have left for Mansfield, La. Wonder how our Mansfield friends will like to entertain these "critter soldiers?" The Jimplecute says this is the first time that place has been without soldiers since the war, and takes occasion to admonish the citizens to put on their best behavior. Wait, neighbor, till you get a taste of the blacks; they are the "boys in blue" you read about. (SW 4/22/68)

68-56

The store of Moses Steinlein in Jefferson, was robbed of nearly a thousand dollars worth of goods about two weeks ago. The city Marshal of that place, Mr. Sanford, who by the way is one of the best detectives in this section, has been engaged in "working the case up," arrested a negro by the name of John Allen who was about to leave on the Mittie Stevens, and recovered part of the goods. Other parties are implicated, some of whom had gone to Shreveport [Texas Republican of the 18th] (SW 4/22/68)

68-57

SATURDAY, April 18.--The New Orleans and Jefferson packet Frolic, Capt. Brooks, came in this evening from Dallas street with a first rate trip for this season of the year. She had 220 bales cotton, about half a load of Government stores and a good list of passengers. She continued on her way to the city without making any additions to her trip at this point worth mentioning. Capt. Brooks makes the third favorite in the Jefferson trade. With him, Roots and Tucker in the trade, the outsiders will have to look out and shoot scattering. (SW 4/22/68)

68-58

The South-Western has heard that four companies of negro troops, belonging to Gen Mower's regiment, are to be stationed at Jefferson. (TR 4/25/68)

68-59

The Jefferson Daily Times of the 22nd quotes Cotton at 18½ and 19c., specie. Gold 140. Hides, dry, 10 & 11c. Salted 10c., specie. (TR 4/25/68)

68-60

THE "ULTRA KU-KLUX."--This is the name of a new campaign paper started in Jefferson, by Messrs. R. R. Haynes & Co., the first copy of which is before us. It has for its object the interests of the white man, and has a very spicy way of making it known. It is neatly gotten up, and reads as easy as falling off a log. We wish the gentlemen success in their undertaking. (SW 4/29/68)

68-61

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Daily Times, of the 22d, has the following hopeful account of the crops up that way. We like to clip the "like of it" from our Texas exchanges, but we have to wade through so many murders, robberies, &c., to get at them, that it takes all the pleasure away:

Our farmers are all busy, buoyant, and hopeful. The stand of cotton is good, and its appearance healthy, and the prospects for an abundant supply of corn were never better at this season of the year. The wheat was very seriously injured by the grasshoppers last winter, and the report now reaches us from the country, beginning six or eight miles north west of here, and extending out beyond Linden, of the hatching of countless thousands of these ravenous insects. They have as yet done but little damage, and it is to be hoped, in consequence of spontaneous vegetation, that the crops will be spared their further ravages. Fruit has scarcely ever been known so promising--every tree laden "to the full" with its precious fruit. (SW 4/29/68)

68-62

A HOUSE IN RUINS.--*One Man Killed.*--An extra from the Times office, dated the 26th, gives a full account of the falling of the "Ruby Saloon" building, on the corner of Austin and Marshall streets. It fell in about 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, and is now nothing but a mass of ruins. It was reported that a number of persons were buried in the ruins, and the people went to work with a will to extricate them. Only two persons, however, were found--one a negro, who was not hurt in the least, and the body of Mr. G. W. Wooldridge, who had apparently been killed instantly. The building destroyed, was valued at \$6000. The bar stores were completely destroyed, and the dry goods greatly damaged. (SW 4/29/68)

68-63

(*Daily Jefferson Times* advertises as the first daily in East Texas.) (TR 5/2/68)

68-64

NEARLY A FIRE.--Jefferson, it appears, is threatened with incendiaries. On Monday night last, about 9 o'clock, the watchman on the Lizzie Hopkins, discovered a fire in the store house formerly occupied by R. R. Stewart and gave the alarm. From what we can learn, the store was set on fire in three places. The flames were quickly subdued. Several boxes of burnt goods were rolled out of the building. On the night previous, the building had been entered by a thief who had supplied himself with an entire new outfit, leaving his old clothes in the middle of the floor. No one slept in the store. The object in setting it on fire was doubtless theft and robbery. Such miscreants, when caught, ought to be dealt with summarily. (TR 5/2/68)

68-65

"THE ULTRA KU KLUX."--This is the title of a new paper started at our neighboring city of Jefferson, the first number of which has reached us. It is of good dimensions, and published weekly, at three dollars, in currency, per annum. The proprietors are R. R. Haynes & Co. Major Haynes, the leading editor, is widely known throughout the State, as a gentleman of superior literary attainments, of gifted genius, and an accomplished and versatile writer. The Salutory disclaims any knowledge of the "Ku Klux Klan," and the name. "The Ultra Ku Klux," is adopted simply as a mark of attraction. It will, no doubt, obtain a fine subscription list, which is the main point with every newspaper, old or new. Success to it. (TR 5/2/68)

68-66

MARION COUNTY.--On Monday night week Jefferson came very near having another conflagration. About 9 o'clock at night a bright light was discovered in the store house occupied by H. C. Hynson & Co. The house was broken open and found to be on fire in three different places. It was easily extinguished. Loss trifling. Evidently the work of an incendiary. (SW 5/6/68)

68-67

The Jefferson Ultra Ku-Klux of the 30th ult. has the following in relation to the crops: Parties from the country report sowing as being over and fine stands of cotton and corn, and the crops, although a little backward, are in fine condition, well plowed and free from grass and weeds. Freedmen, removed from the towns and bureaus are working better than those near them. The greater breadth of land is in cultivation and a hopeful spirit among farmers. Corn and cotton compared, they report the proportion of corn is greater and cotton less, in breadth, than was sown last year. Very little cotton would have been sown but for the rise in price recently. The dread of grasshoppers has passed, they having now disappeared without doing any damage. The report of the Texas wheat crop is discouraging; locusts and deterioration of seed has defeated the husbandman for several harvests. (SW 5/6/68)

68-68

Our associate of the Jefferson Times states that about 8 o'clock on Friday night, Mr. William Rose stabbed a negro man named Henry Hughes, inflicting a very severe wound in the left side of his neck. We quote from the Times:

The facts in the case, as detailed to us, are ex parte, and as follows: Rose was abusing and denouncing Smith, one of the recently elected radical conventionists, which the negro heard, and made some comment upon, which exasperated Rose in such a manner as to induce him to attack

and stab the negro. As soon as the fact was reported, Marshal Sanford and one or two policemen went in search of Mr. Rose, who very readily surrendered. These officers, however, were interrupted in the execution of their duty, for the third time within the last three weeks, by an unauthorized band of armed negroes, between fifty and one hundred strong, and in the latter instance led on by Smith, the radical convention delegate elect from this county. The conduct and threats of the negroes were really outrageous, and fears being entertained that they would attempt to rescue and mob Mr. Rose, who was at the time in the hands of the officers of the law, a sufficient number of white men, determined to oppose personal violence, gathering around the prisoner, deterred the negroes from attempting their contemplated outrage. The case was examined on Saturday evening, and the prisoner bailed in the sum of \$500. As to the guilt or innocence of the accused it is not our province to speak, but we will, at a very early day, allude to the lawless and mobocratic spirit evinced by the negroes on this and several similar occasions, and the evils likely to grow out of their repetition. (TR 5/9/68)

68-69

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Daily Times of the 4th gives an account of the stabbing of a negro man in the neck named Henry Hughes, by Wm. Rose, a white man. White and negro talked politics. Negro insulted white man and white man cut the negro. White man gave himself up to the authorities and was bound over in the sum of \$500 to appear before a high court. The Times says the authorities, in the discharge of their duty, were threatened by a crowd of negroes numbering from fifty to one hundred, lead by a scallawag white man named Smith, but they were deterred from doing anything by a reinforcement of white men whose motto was law and justice. (SW 5/13/68)

68-70

The Jimplecute of the 8th says that the celebrated Potter's Point, in Marion county, containing 800 acres of excellent land, and highly prized for its beautiful location, was sold at sheriff's sale a few days since for \$51 in currency. It was worth at least one hundred times that amount. (SW 5/13/68)

68-71

The Evening Reflector, published weekly at Jefferson, Texas, is especially designed for the young. It proposes to fill a vacuum in this section, and to furnish a literature at once attractive and instructive for children. There are many such papers in the North, and we have often wondered that so little attention is given in the South towards furnishing a sound and healthy literature for that class. In Europe, Hon. Christian Anderson is not more revered for his glowing genius, as shown in his beautiful and incomparable *Improvisators*, than for the wonderfully pleasing stories he has published for the entertainment of children. In this country, the author of *Blithedale*, the most perfect romance ever published in America, has added to his laurels by publications for the exclusive use and education of the young. Besides these, who can fail to remember the life-long labors of "Peter Parley?" We wish the Reflector every success, and commend it to the little readers of the South-Western. It is published by F. J. Patillo, at the low price of \$1.50, or \$1.25 for the clubs of ten. (SW 5/20/68)

68-72

MARION COUNTY.--The following is a copy of an extra from Norton's Intelligencer dated the 9th:

At an early hour this morning our publisher, Mr. W. W. Downing, soon after going to the office discovered a fuse burning in a corner of the room near some books. He immediately extinguished the fuse, closed the office and made the fact known to us. Mr. Downing, under the circumstances, refuses to carry on the business of the office, feeling that it is unsafe to do so. Consequently we are compelled to suspend. We make no comments on the cowardly outrage.

W. P. COTTER, editor pro tem.

["Feeling it unsafe to do so?" If he has reference to his pay no doubt he has cause, but so far as his life is concerned it is as safe from harm there as it would be in Abraham's bosom. The above is about the coolest piece of effrontery that we ever heard of. The people up that way let the dirty bantling starve to death, and the protom furnished the funeral. That's all.] (SW 5/20/68)

68-73

The Jefferson Times states, that a brother of Dr. J. A. Richardson, the oculist, was shot near Hickory Hill on Monday. Mr. Richardson, who was engaged in teaching school, had occasion to chastise a son of a Mr. Wyatt, for which he was attacked by father and son, the latter of whom shot him in the thigh, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. (TR 5/22/68)

68-74

There is to be a conservative mass meeting at Jefferson on Saturday. (TR 5/22/68)

68-75

A grand raffle takes place on Monday at Jefferson for a house and lot, valued at \$3,500, and a fine horse. (TR 5/22/68)

68-76

The Jefferson Daily Times states that the bayou has been on a stand for about a week, with water enough to float the Great Eastern. The health of Jefferson is represented as good. (TR 5/22/68)

68-77

The prince of clever fellows, HARRY ORTON, the hide man, who had the misfortune to have his business house burned at the fire in Jefferson, is erecting on his lot on Dallas street, a large, elegant two story brick building, and intends to do a larger business than ever. Those having hides to sell cannot do better than to sell to him. (TR 5/22/68)

68-78

The Jefferson Times, of the 20th inst., says:

Improvements are rapidly progressing in every section of our city, and Dallas and Austin streets are literally lined with brick, mortar and lumber, and swarming with intelligent and industrious mechanics, under whose manipulations the various structures in course of erection are progressing most rapidly. By fall the burnt district will be entirely covered with substantial and imposing edifices. (SW 5/27/68)

68-79

We visited Jefferson on Friday, and remained until Sunday evening. We saw so many kind friends, and spent the time so pleasantly, that we had great difficulty in getting away. The bayou is high, and trade, although not as lively as it has been, is still very good. Several large, substantial brick buildings are going up in the burnt district, and it is believed that, during the year, the entire burnt district will be filled with brick buildings. When entire blocks are thus built, it looks like liberality, and confidence in the permanent prosperity of the place. (TR 5/29/68)

68-80

A mass meeting of the Conservatives of Marion county was held at Jefferson on Saturday. Hon. M. D. K. Taylor was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. A. Norsworthy appointed Secretary. Mr. Taylor is one of the best presiding officers in the State, and we were gratified to notice that he took a decided and active interest in the meeting. In a brief, impassioned address, he called attention to the importance of the meeting, and the momentous issues at stake. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sense of the meeting, and for the thorough organization of every beat in the country. We will publish the proceedings in full in our next issue. (TR 5/29/68)

68-81

The Jimplecute of the 29th has the following:

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, a terrible hailstorm commenced in the Bend neighborhood, in this county. We learn from Mr. Shaw Smith that it lasted about one hour, and that lumps of ice fell weighing more than two pounds. Roofs of houses were broken in. The corn is completely destroyed. It reached as high up as M. B. Frazer's, ten miles from this city. How far it extended east we have not yet learned. (SW 6/3/68)

68-82

Judge Reeves, of Palestine, is about to move to Jefferson to practice his profession. (TR 6/5/68)

68-83

(Caddo Tribe No. 2, Improved Order of Red Men, meets every Saturday night at the Masonic Hall in Jefferson, W. T. C. Campbell, Sachem, W. J. Sedberry, C. of R.) (TR 6/5/68)

68-84

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS,
May 23, 1868.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marion county, the meeting was organized by calling M. D. K. Taylor to the chair and appointing J. A. Norsworthy Secretary.

On motion of W. L. Knox the chair was authorized to appoint a Central Committee of thirteen for the county, whose duty it shall be to organize Democratic clubs in each Beat of the county; also, clubs of Conservative *Freedmen*, and that every effort be done upon their part to bring out a full vote of the Conservative party of Marion county.

On motion of R. W. Loughery the chair be authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The chair appointed on this committee R. W. Loughery, R. R. Haynes, W. E. Penn, Geo. T. Todd, and Col. Chas. Lewis.

On motion, Ward Taylor, Jr., and Dr. W. S. Huey were added to this committee. The committee received and in a few minutes returned and reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The steadily encroaching spirit of Radical usurpation, has produced a war which has resulted in the most wanton and cruel shedding of fraternal blood, the embittering of communities gainst each other, the destruction of the agriculture and commerce of the States, and has entailed onerous and heavy burthens of taxation on the whole country, and whereas it has crippled the prosperity of the whole country, destroyed its faith and credit at home, and its respectability abroad; and whereas, it has, by dangerous misrepresentations overstepped the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and whereas the said encroaching element, known as the Radical party, led by a spirit of revenge, hatred, and ambition, destroyed one subordinate branch of the Government, and is now arraigning and attempting by party clique to convict the chief incumbent of another co-ordinate branch, who has discharged his official duties with fidelity, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, by its unconstitutional action, they have not only done this, but have jeopardized the liberties of a large and patriotic class of citizens in ten States of the Union; and whereas, they have repealed the original and organic law of said States, declaring them as Territories and unorganized; and whereas, in pursuance of said legislation, they have organized for the party interest of said Radical party, the organization of said States, on an illiberal proscription and unconstitutional basis; and whereas, the same threatens to fix on the true people who have always owned the land and governed it, and who (?); therefore, in order to prevent further usurpation, to restore public and private credit, to bring the Government back to its original design, to prevent present woe and future ruin, be it, and it is hereby resolved,

1st. We the Democratic party of Marion county, in the State of Texas, profess unchanged devotion to constitutional freedom; perfect submission to Constitutional Law; unwavering attachment to a constitutional government; and although grieved and scourged by the wrath of the nation, yet we profess to glory in its past renown and to desire its unity, tranquility in the future, and we hereby profess our allegiance to the Union formed by our fathers, and our determination to sustain the Government made by them.

2nd. That we will co-operate with all the opponents of the party called the Radical party, in all parts of the United States, to drive them from power, and to redeem the country from its present state of anarchy and misrule.

3rd. That we pledge our brethern of the State to organize and to oppose the conversion of our State into five negro Republics.

4th. That we will sustain the noble Democracy of the North who are now battling for the rights and dignities of Southern white men, and that to them and the patriots in the Government who are contending for the rights of white men, we send thanks and greeting.

5th. That these resolutions be published.

On motion of Col. Saufley the resolutions were received and unanimously adopted.

Ward Taylor, Jr., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having every confidence in the honesty and ability of the State Central Committee of the Conservative party, and the time being too short to admit of holding a State Convention, we hereby request and recommend said committee to appoint such a number of

Delegates as they may deem best, from different sections of the State to represent Texas in the National Convention to be holden at New York on the 4th day of July next.

The chair then announced the following as the County Central Committee:

Precinct 3, W. P. Saufley, Chairm'n.

Precinct 1, Dr. J. V. Nash.

Precinct 2, J. W. Young.

Precinct 3, W. L. Knox.

Precinct 3, R. R. Haynes.

Precinct 3, B. J. Terry.

Precinct 3, A. D. McCutchan.

Precinct 3, A. M. Rowell.

Precinct 3, J. Kolsster.

Precinct 4, A. P. Mosely.

Precinct 5, Wade H. Vining.

Precinct 5, L. T. Gray.

Col. Chas. Lewis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Gen. Hancock and the Hon. Geo. M. Pendleton are the choice of the Democracy of Marion county, for President and Vice President of the United States at the approaching election.

Col. Haynes moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

It was moved by Col. Saufley that the Executive Committtee be requested to suggest to the State Committee suitable names to represent this portion of the State in the Convention at New York, on the 4th of July.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. D. K. TAYLOR, Chairman.

J. A. NORSWORTHY, Secretary. (TR 6/5/68)

68-85

KELLY'S PLOWS.--See notice. Why purchase plows from abroad, when farmers can get better ones made at home? (TR 6/12/68)

68-86

The Sunday School scholars of Jefferson had a picnic on Saturday last, which passed off pleasantly. (TR 6/12/68)

68-87

We were in Jefferson on Saturday, and spent a portion of the Sabbath there. Business we learned was dull; trade, as was to be expected at this season of the year, had fallen off. Nearly all the cotton had come in. Everyone, however, seemed in good spirits. Already business men are preparing for the coming season. About thirty large brick buildings have been commenced in the burnt district or in the immediate vicinity. The bayou was still high, and the prospect is, there will be good navigation until the middle of July. Our paper "The Jefferson Times," is increasing in popularity, and, in a pecuniary print of view, is on rising ground. Our associate, Mr. McCutchan and our son, (R. W. Loughery, Jr.) we found hard at work, and doing their full duty.

We met many warm friends, and only regretted we could not stay with them longer. (TR 6/12/68)

68-88

The Conservatives of Marion county organized on Saturday by the election of W. L. Knox as President, G. T. Todd, as Vice President, H. C. Hynson, Secretary, and Dr. B. J. Terry, Treasurer of the Club. Arrangements were made for a barbecue on the 4th of July. Telling speeches were made, and the best feeling prevailed. Davis county has also organized. Roll on the ball. (TR 6/12/68)

68-89

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.--Perry & McReynolds, have opened in Jefferson what has long been needed in this country, a house furnishing store. Their stock is large, consisting in part of crockery and glass ware, tin ware, willow ware, fancy buckets, looking glasses, shades, cutlery, fine pocket knives, stone ware, china sets, preserve kettles, (?) mats, dusters, fruit cans, wall paper &c. House keepers will know where they can be supplied with everything needed, without sending to New Orlerans. These goods are sold very (?). (TR 6/19/68)

68-90

(Col. Culberson of Jefferson mentioned.) (TR 6/19/68)

68-91

(*Houston Telegraph* says that Judge Caldwell mistreated his slaves and that he was a Southern partisan and an able judicial officer until corrupted by Radicalism.) (TR 6/19/68)

68-92

The following we clip from the Jefferson Times, of last Saturday:

The crop prospect in this immediate vicinity, and for twenty miles around are as good as could be wished, excepting only the need, just at present, of a good seasonable rain. Fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, fish, and in fact, everything eatable and palatable, are plentiful and cheap.

Dallas street is pretty well lined with wagons this morning--more than we have seen any day during the week.

Trade during the week has been very dull, and we do not expect to see it improve until fall, or at least until the farmers are less busy. (SW 6/24/68)

68-93

(B. H. Epperson is Red River County representative to Conservative State Convention in Bryan.) (TR 7/17/68)

68-94

(Contents of *Jefferson Times* listed.) (TR 7/17/68)

68-95

(Contents of *Jefferson Times* listed.) (TR 7/24/68)

68-96

At Shreveport and Jefferson, and at every point where success has attended the efforts of the conservatives, the blacks have been formed into distinct and separate clubs. Experience has shown that this is the best and most effective mode of management.... (TR 7/24/68)

68-97

SHREVEPORT BEEF PACKERY.--Mr. G. W. Stoner & Co. have lately established a beef packery in this city. Their buildings are now in rapid process of erection, being located at the stock landing below the city. Mr. Stoner is a gentleman of great activity and enterprise. He is lately from Jefferson, Texas. He expresses with the utmost confidence, and upon unanswerable premises, a conviction of entire success, and predicts that the beef packing at Jefferson, Texas, will have to be abandoned and removed to Shreveport, as the more constant navigation, which avoids re-shipment, the lower freights and greater proximity to a market will not permit a successful competition with Shreveport. We welcome so valuable an accession among our business men. Mr. Stoner has associated with him men of capacity and experience, and has established connections with Western houses in Chicago, which secure for him the necessary conditions of success in business. We trust, indeed we know, that he will succeed, and we derive great personal, private and public gratification in the conviction that his new enterprise will add largely to the local and carrying trade of our city. (SW 7/29/68)

68-98

MARION COUNTY.--The Sheriff of this county offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of the following persons, who broke jail at Jefferson a few days since: Joseph Reynolds, J. W. Ivy, J. H. Martin, and Jas. L. Eaton, white; and Bill Smith, Jim Henderson, Geo. Murray, and Frank Williams, black. The Sheriff don't appear to set a very great value on his missing boarders. Say, Mr. Sheriff, what sort of a looking cuss was your Mr. Ivy? (SW 8/5/68)

68-99

ENTHUSIASM AT JEFFERSON.--On Friday night last, there was a grand Democratic rally and torch-light procession, music, speeches, etc., at Jefferson. The Democratic editors were called out, and their papers greeted with cheers. The Times building was beautifully illuminated. Mr. Campbell, of the Jimplecute, and our associate, Mr. McCutchan, made short, but telling speeches. We are sorry we were not present. (TR 8/7/68)

68-100

The amount of goods sold in Jefferson last season is estimated at \$3,500,000. No wonder they are putting up brick houses. (TR 8/7/68)

68-101

MARION COUNTY.--The Jimplecute of the 4th says the weather was still warm, but nothing like it was the week before. The rains continue and fears of the cotton worm increase, though as yet they have not made their appearance. The same paper says:

For the first time in nearly twelve months there has been no arrival of steamboats since our last issue. There is still water enough for boats to reach the bends, although the lakes and bayou are about at the lowest mark. The work which will be commenced very shortly under the appropriations made by this city, will insure navigation every day in the year.

Just as we go to press, we learn that Lieut. Smith, of the Federal army, is in our city looking for quarters for a company of cavalry. The company will be here in a few days. (SW 8/12/68)

68-102

We notice that Judge B. W. Gray had arrived at home from Austin. Judge Gray resides at Jefferson. (TR 8/14/68)

68-103

A card appears in the Jimplecute, signed by 57 freemen, stating that having listened to a speech from Mr. Knox they are convinced that their true interests, and that of their children after them, require that they should stick to their old-time friends, the white people of the South. They therefore intend, if they vote at all, to vote the Democratic ticket, and recommend all freedmen to imitate their example. (TR 8/14/68)

68-104

(Isaacson, Seixas, & Co., wholesale grocers in New Orleans, refer to J. W. and J. R. Russell & Co. in Jefferson.) (TR 8/14/68)

68-105

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 7th publishes a card signed by fifty-seven sensible freedmen, who, after listening to the teachings of a noted scalawag, came to the conclusion to act with their old masters in the matter of politics. (SW 8/19/68)

68-106

The Jimplecute of the 11th gets off the following:

The worms are destroying the cotton fields in the lower end of this county. No more hope for over half a crop. (SW 8/19/68)

68-107

The Paris Press has heard that Judge B. W. Gray retired from the Austin "scalawag" Convention in dignified disgust. It has been one of the mysteries with us, why a man of such antecedents, of so much sense, and apparent decency ever got into such a "muddle." We can't believe the Judge was ever cut out for a "scalawag." (TR 8/21/68)

68-108

OUR LOTTERY:

Attention is directed to the advertisement on the succeeding page, by which we propose to dispose, by Lottery, of one of our newspaper establishments, with the building, improvements,

and grounds included. This property and its value are well known throughout this section. We have endeavored to describe it plainly, and without exaggeration.

If an apology is needed for adopting this mode of sale, it is to be found in the urgent necessity of (?) our business, and the difficulty, in the present condition of the country, with the failure of the crops last year, to sell for cash in any other (?). With the abundant crops this year, either establishment will prove a lucrative investment. We promise all parties that the Lottery shall be drawn publicly, by gentlemen of acknowledged integrity, in whom this community have unlimited confidence, who will manage it correctly, and in a manner to give satisfaction. (TR 8/21/68)

68-109

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER MEN.
A VALUABLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE AND BUILDING, TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
LOTTERY.

The undersigned, having two large newspaper establishments, and finding that it involves too much labor to manage them both properly, has determined to dispose of one of them, and concentrate his business. On reflection, he has thought it best to put them both up at Lottery, leaving the holder of the fortunate ticket, to make his own selection of the one he thinks the most valuable. There are few who desire to go into the printing business who possess the means to pay cash down for a valuable newspaper establishment. By selling in the manner proposed, this difficulty is obviated, proving mutually advantageous to the seller and the fortunate purchaser.

VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

This is fully shown by reading the Advertising Circular issued during the spring of 1867, which we copy below:

The "Jefferson Times" is published at Jefferson, Texas, the head of Red River and Lake navigation; one of the most prosperous cities of the "Star State." It commands the entire trade of Northern Texas and the Indian Territory. There are twenty-two counties that trade to this point, embracing an area as extensive as the entire State of Alabama, and containing a large, intelligent, industrious, thrifty, enterprising population. The exports are Wheat, Wool, Cattle, Sheep, Hides, and Cotton. The export of Cotton alone, this season, from the City of Jefferson, it is computed, notwithstanding the short crop, will exceed twenty thousand bales.

No more prosperous agricultural country can be found within the limits of the United States, and one holding out greater inducements to emigrants. The fertility of the soil, the cheapness of the lands, the variety and desirable character of the products, are attracting attention abroad, and the country is rapidly filling up. It has already no inconsiderable amount of wealth, and capital is being directed to it as an inviting field for successful operations. Every county has its share of good schools and elegant houses of worship, and that great agent of modern civilization and progress, *the Newspaper*, is found in every household.

The "Jefferson Times" is one of the largest and most elegantly printed newspapers in Texas, and commands a circulation over this large district of country. It therefore offers superior inducements to advertisers.

It has been the object of the Proprietor to publish a paper that would command a State circulation, and be a welcome visitor in every household. He has every reason, thus far, to congratulate himself upon his success.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PAPER IN TEXAS.

The undersigned, merchants of the city of Jefferson, fully endorse the facts set forth in the foregoing circular. The proprietor of the Times, R. W. Loughery, is one of the oldest and most successful Editors in Texas; his career extending over a period of twenty years, and it affords us pleasure to say that he enjoys the confidence and friendship of the business men and people of this section. The Times has fully met the measure of public expectation. The wide circulation it has obtained, we consider it merits. We therefore recommend it as one of the best, if not the very best, advertising mediums in the State.

Alford, Williams & Co., T. B. Goyne & Co., W. J. Sedberry, Boney & Brooks, Graham & Taylor, Haywood, Sachry & Co., Hosack & Co., M. Steinlein, G. W. Seaborn, John C. Kolster, J. Waterhouse & Co., A. U. Wright & Co., L. P. Alford, Bateman & Bro., R. B. Howell, Pratt, Ward & Co., Preston & Hooks, C. E. Brink, E. B. Jones, H. B. Orton & Co.

Jefferson contains a population of from six to eight thousand, and is rapidly assuming the proportions of a city. About forty new brick buildings have been recently built or are in course of construction, at an aggregate cost of near, if not exceeding \$400,000. Notwithstanding the failure of the cotton crop last year, there were exported from December 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868, twenty-seven thousand bales of cotton; a larger amount than was anticipated. The value of the hides, wool, and peltries shipped is estimated at \$155,000. The amount of merchandise sold last year is estimated at \$3,500,000. And last year, it will be remembered, was not a fortunate year for business in the South.

THE PRINTING OFFICE

Is a valuable one, having an abundance of Newspaper and job type, two job presses, and a single cylinder, Napier Hoe press, the bed 52 by 35½ inches, and will print a 40 column quarto paper. On this are printed a daily and weekly. Size of the weekly 43 by 28 inches.

THE HOUSE

Is situated on Dallas street, the principal street of the place, and covers the entire property, running from street to street. It has a front of 25 feet and runs back 136 feet; the front half of it, two stories high, embracing a large store room below, with counters and shelves, and ten small rooms or offices above.

The foregoing shows clearly the value of the property.

THE MARSHALL PROPERTY

Is not less valuable....

R. W. LOUGHERY,

Marshall, Harrison Co., Texas

August 3, 1868. (TR 8/21/68)

68-110

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

We the members of the bar, with pain and sadness, announce the death of the Hon. W. B. OCHILTREE, at his residence in the city of Jefferson, in the month of December last.

The members of the bar respectfully submit, that the long continued public services of the deceased were such, in the Republic and State of Texas, and in the first Congress of the Confederate States, showing the confidence of the people in him, in his numerous responsible public relations, both in peace and war; that it is suitable and proper, that our feelings should be expressed in open Court, and that your honor preside over the proceedings to be had in this matter of our deepest regret.

Judge Ochiltree, as a Statesman, was open, bold, and defiant in the expression of his views--never yielding principle for power or peace.

As a Judge, he was firm, decided, and patient to hear the cause presented, however small the amount in controversy and however obscure the Attorneys of the parties, equal justice and an equal administration of the law were his rule of action.

As an Attorney, his pleadings were accurate and presented the issues in the case with clearness [and] perspicuity.

As an advocate, he was original, clear, forcible, demonstrative, and eloquent.

As a husband and parent, his kindness to his family was proverbial. But we will not invade the sanctuary of those hearts which were the recipients of his affections. Therefore, be it

Resolved, In open Court, that we deeply lament the decease of our senior Brother Ochiltree, with whom we had been so long associated at the bar of the Courts.

Resolved, That we deplore his death as one who with his compatriots have made Texas what she is, in whose memories repose her traditions, and who made her history; no page of which is discreditable to them or dishonorable to us.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss of so good a husband and father, and of so good and great a man capable of leading them to fame.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, by an order of the Court, be recorded on the minutes and that a copy thereof be published in the papers of this place, and that a copy of the same be furnished the family of the deceased.

Committee:

JNO. T. MILLS,

GEO. LANE,

M. J. HALL,

A. POPE,

W. R. POAG,

W. M. STEDMAN,

N. H. WILSON,

M. D. ECTOR,

C. A. FRAZOR. (TR 8/21/68)

68-111

A NOVEL SCHEME.--R. W. Loughery, Esq., proprietor of the Texas Republican, published at Marshall, and the Jefferson Times, published at Jefferson, Texas, wishing to dispose of one of his papers, proposes to put both of them up at lottery, the winner to take his choice. Both of the papers are well established, and the material with which they are printed the best in the country. Both offices have power presses, job presses, and large and well-selected job offices. The buildings in which these papers are published are large and well-ventilated, and centrally situated in the places of publication. There is no better newspaper stock in the country. The offices are respectively valued at \$25,000. Tickets \$5 each, in greenbacks. Address R. W. Loughery, Marshall, Texas. Drawing to take place on the 20th of November. (SW 8/26/68)

68-112

MILITARY.--During the past three or four days, the steamers Lizzie Tate, Rose Franks and Irene landed at our wharf the 15th regiment United States infantry en route for Texas. This regiment has been stationed at Mobile since the war, and has an excellent reputation for good behavior. We are not advised as to the post they will occupy in Texas. (SW 8/26/68)

68-113

Our esteemed friend Col. R. R. Haynes, of the Jefferson Ultra Ku Klux, and a writer whose genial pen has sent forth many pleasant mementoes of an active brain and warm heart, passed through Marshall a day or two ago on his way home. He has been absent near three months, during which period, he has contributed only an occasional letter to the Ku Klux. When he left, we feared we would never see him again in health. He returns so much improved that his friends entertain hopes of his complete recovery. (TR 8/28/68)

68-114

THE EVENING REFLECTOR.--The editor of this interesting and spicy little sheet, Rev. F. J. Patillo, was in Marshall last week, and we had the pleasure of spending several agreeable hours in his company. The Reflector, as most of our readers are aware, is published in Jefferson. It belongs to a class of journals intended for the fireside and home circle, where it will be ever a welcome visitor. Price per volume of twelve numbers, one dollar. (TR 9/4/68)

68-115

MARION COUNTY.--We find the following items in the Jefferson Times of the 3d inst: The worms and drouth together have cut off the cotton crop in some places fully one-half, while others had good rains and no worms. The aggregate crop of this county will be larger than of any recent previous year.

Mr. H. M. Woodsmall advertises that he will put a line of light barges on the Bayou, on the 14th, to run between this place and Shreveport. He is an old steamboatman, understands his business, and knows no such word as fail. He will be well supplied with tarpaulins and canvas for the protection of freight, and proposes to make "round trips" every week.

The Jefferson Jimplecute says that low middling cotton in that market is selling at 14 cents per pound in specie. You will have to do better than that Mr. Jeff. Jim. to reach your 50,000 bales you talk about. We pay 24 cts. in currency down this way. The following from the same paper will answer for any interior town in Texas:

Cotton of the new crop is coming in freely now, and despite the croaking about worms, there is every indication that we will have a fine business season. (SW 9/9/68)

68-116

DEATH OF CAPT. WM. BROOKS.--We regret very much to hear of this gentleman's death. He died at his residence near Jefferson, Texas, on the 31st, from typhoid fever. He was one of the oldest steamboat captains on the river, and much esteemed by everybody who knew him. He was a whole-souled man and a warm friend. (SW 9/9/68)

68-117

INTEREST IN A THRIVING PAPER FOR SALE.--Ward Taylor, Jr., proprietor of the Jefferson Jimplecute--the most thriving newspaper in Eastern Texas--offers an interest in it for

sale. To a practical, energetic man and his money he will give a good bargain. The paper is well established and doing a good business in the thriving city of Jefferson. The material of the office will compare with some others who live in big cities and make a great deal of pretention. (SW 9/16/68)

68-118

(Delegations from Jefferson attend Democratic celebration in Marshall; speeches given by Dr. W. T. C. Campbell of the *Jimplecute* and Major. R. R. Haynes of the *Ultra Ku-Klux*.) (TR 9/18/68)

68-119

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION AT JEFFERSON.--There is to be a Democratic festival at Jefferson on Saturday; a splendid barbecue, speeches, &c., and at night a torch-light procession. We hope that Harrison county will send over a large delegation, and all its transparencies. All who go will receive a cordial welcome. (TR 9/18/68)

68-120

(\$1,000 reward offered by Br  vet Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for the capture of Cullen Baker, B. F. Bickerstaff, and Bob Lee.) (TR 9/18/68)

68-121

K. R. S.--The Grand Officers of the Knights of the Rising Sun were installed in Jefferson, on the night of the 19th inst., in the presence of twelve or fifteen hundred persons. The town was beautifully illuminated, and the Seymour Knights and the Lone Star Club turned out in full uniform, with transparencies and burners, in honor of the occasion. The following are the officers for the ensuing twelve months: Col. W. P. Saufley, G. C.; Dr. A. S. Huey, V. G. C.; John T. Mosley, G. S.; Col. L. P. Alford, G. T.; H. M. Smallwood, G. Tyler; Jno. W. Muse, G. U.

After the installation able and patriotic speeches were delivered by H. P. Mabry, Maj. R. R. Haynes, and Col. D. B. Culberson, of Jefferson, and Willis McNair, the colored barber at this place, all of which were well received. (TR 9/25/68)

68-122

(Loughery was with the New Orleans *Picayune* in 1837.) (TR 9/25/68)

68-123

PROSPECTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Col. R. P. Crump, of Jefferson, who has just returned from a trip to the Northern and Western States, informs us, that the revolution in public sentiment, in the North and West, of which we have heard so much, verbally and through the press, is a reality. He says the reaction is beyond all precedent in the history of the country. Even the overwhelming excitement of 1840, was scarcely equal to it. Thousands of men who twelve months ago were intensely radical, are to-day the enthusiastic supporters of Seymour and Blair. And he assures us, that not a shadow of doubt is entertained among observant, reflecting men of all classes, of the overwhelming triumph of the Democracy in November. (TR 10/2/68)

68-124

Jefferson seems to be infested with burglars. (TR 10/2/68)

68-125

The Ku Klux gives an account of a stranger who visited Jefferson last week, and in order to raise money, pretended to be dumb. Charitable contributions not coming in as lively as expected, after taking a few drinks, he became enraged and commenced cursing out the city "by quarter sections," the result of all of which was, officer Sanford furnished him with lodgings. (TR 10/2/68)

68-126

PERSONAL.--On Monday we had the pleasure of a call from R. W. Loughery, of the Texas Republican, and Col. Dodson, of the Henderson Times, who were both on a visit to our city on business connected with their papers, which they represent in a flourishing condition. Glad to hear it, gentlemen, and hope that you will always be able to make the same report to your friends. (SW 10/7/68)

68-127

PERSONAL.--On Monday Rev. F. J. Patillio, of the Jefferson Reflector, called upon us. He is here attending a protracted meeting of the Methodists, which we are pleased to learn is meeting with good success. There's plenty of room for it. (SW 10/7/68)

68-128

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 6th, has the following account of a serious affair in that city:

The particulars of the disturbances on Saturday and Sunday nights, so far as we can learn them are as follows: A short time since one G. W. Smith, a carpetbag member of the Austin Convention returned. Some unknown parties captured his "carpet bag." Smith said that it was at Dick Figures' house and took a squad of soldiers and went after it. When they reached Figures' house the Lieutenant in command would not allow Smith to search the house. The party returned to town. During the day--Saturday--Smith made arrangements with the negroes to arm themselves and go with him to Figures' to recover his lost "treasure." Figures being apprised of their intention asked the aid of his friends in this city to protect himself and family from the insult and wrong.

Several gentlemen agreed to go to his protection. Col. Crump and a few others started, and as they passed up Marshall street, and when opposite Louis Grant's (colored) armed negroes were seen in the vicinity. The party of white men determined to know the cause. Upon knocking at the door and asking for admission, Smith and his negro allies rushed out at the back door and began firing, with six shooters, upon the crowd, which resulted in the wounding of young Mr. Hagerty and Harrison Thurmond. Several shots were fired at Col. Crump by Smith and the negroes. Smith ran to the military headquarters, and gave himself up and claimed protection. He and his negro accomplices, after their arrest, were turned over to the civil authorities and were placed in the city prison. They remained there under guard all day Sunday. Sunday night a strong guard of both citizens and soldiers, headed by Mayor Hodge, were guarding the prisoners.

They were surprised and overpowered by a large crowd of men, masked and painted and well armed who entered the jail-yard, and overpowering the guard, took possession of the jail and prisoners, killing Smith and two negroes. Who these men are is yet unknown as no one could recognise either face or voice. As soon as their design was accomplished the men took their departure very quietly; no one knows where. The shooting roused the citizens, who armed themselves, and repaired to the jail and found the deed done. At the command of the Mayor the town was vigilantly patrolled the remainder of the night and every effort made to find out the perpetrators, but all to no avail.

We forbear further comment, till full official particulars are given us. From all we can learn no blame can be attached either to the Mayor, the soldiers or the citizens. (SW 10/14/68)

68-129

We learn from the Flag that Col. J. W. Johnson, who was fined \$100 by Capt. J. M. K. Smith, bureau agent, for killing a negro in self defence, has had his fine remitted by Gen. Reynolds, who, after a thorough examination of the facts of the case, found Col. Johnson innocent. Capt. Smith is the scalawag that was killed in Jefferson a few days ago. (SW 10/14/68)

68-130

VAMOSSED THE RANCHE.--The killing of scalawag Smith and two of his negroes, last Sunday, at Jefferson, so alarmed the balance of the crew that they left those diggins in double quick time. Judge Caldwell, so-called, and the family, with one or two more, came down on the Gossamer, on his way to the North, where he will no doubt give a highly-colored account of the state of affairs in Texas. On the same day the train from Marshall brought down from fifteen to twenty negroes from Jefferson, who were fleeing from the wrath to ensue. Most of them were arrested here and held in custody until further information could be had from Jefferson. (SW 10/14/68)

68-131

WRONG.--The South-Western states, that the bureau agent Smith, who was recently at this place, was the same scalawag that was killed at Jefferson. This is an error. Both places had a Smith, whom they have happily lost. But we don't think that this Capt. T. M. K. Smith, alluded to, was as bad as the man killed at Jefferson. (TR 10/16/68)

68-132

All the editors and correspondents of newspapers who have visited Jefferson recently express their astonishment at the rapid improvement of the place. Our sister city is acting wisely. She is laying the ground work of an enlarged prosperity. Marshall, in a business point of view, is also improving; and although it cannot boast of so many new houses, promises to do a better business than last year. (TR 10/16/68)

68-133

Our Paris contemporary has been to Jefferson recently, and we are gratified to notice that he obtained quite a number of new ads. (TR 10/16/68)

68-134

(I.O.R.M. Caddo Tribe No. 2 lists E. F. Pearson as Sachem and Louis Vic Darcey as C. of R.) (TR 10/16/68)

68-135

DEATH OF AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL.--Geo. W. Smith, a dangerous, unprincipled white man, a carpet-bagger, who lived with the negroes, and cohabited with them, and treated them as equals, and who for the last eighteen months has outraged the moral sentiment of the city of Jefferson, was killed in the jail of that place on the night of the 4th inst. He was as bold and defiant, as he was unprincipled. Constant fears were entertained that his repeated efforts to produce a collision of races, would prove successful, or that he would incite the negroes to burn the town. All was peace and quiet until he returned from the Austin Convention, to which he had been elected by negro votes. We understand that he made a boast before leaving Austin, that the citizens dared not molest him, as the dread of his power over the negroes was such, that the ladies, fearing the horrors of a war, and the torches of incendiaries, would not suffer him to be hurt. Our associate of the Times thus details the affair:

"Smith, on his return from Austin, lost his carpet-bag, which he contended was at Mr. Dick Figures's house. He obtained a squad of soldiers, and went there to look for it, but when he reached the house, he wanted to search for papers, which the Lieut. in command of the squad refused to allow. Smith then returned to town, and formed a squad of negroes to go with him and carry out his original design. Mr. Figures, hearing of this premeditated outrage, called on his friends for protection. Col. Crump and others, in obedience to the request, started up there. This was on Saturday night. On their way up Marshall street, opposite a negro shanty, they discerned some armed men, and in attempting to discover who they were, were fired upon several times, and Mr. Spire Hagerty and Mr. Harrison Thurmond were both slightly wounded. The firing party were ascertained to be Smith and his negro allies, who sought protection of the military, by whom they were turned over to the civil authorities, when they were placed in the city prison, where they remained during Sunday, under a very strong guard of soldiers and citizens. On Sunday night a very large force of armed and masked persons, (none of whom were or have been recognized,) surprised and overpowered the guard, took possession of the jail, and killed Smith and the two negroes. The party by whom this movement was made were represented by the soldiers and citizens on duty at the time, as being entirely sober and apparently well disciplined. After the accomplishment of their object they all retired as quietly and mysteriously as they came--none knowing who they were or from whence they came.

"In common with the entire community, we deeply deplore the necessity that would cause the people to take the law into their own hands, but all feel that though this particular case may stand condemned in the eyes of the law, yet it had become in the face of fact an unavoidable necessity. The sanctity of home, the peace and safety of society, the prosperity of the country, and the security of life itself demanded the removal of so base a villain.

"This may be considered strong language, but when to all his diabolism is added the known fact that he asserted in public that his carpet bag was worth \$500, but that it should cost this town \$500,000, with other similar threats, it can but be regarded as just by every man who would enjoy his home and property in peace." (TR 10/16/68)

68-136

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Times, of the 15th, says cotton is arriving in that port at the rate of 100 bales per day, imparting a new and lively activity to the mercantile trade.

The Jimplecute of the 16th, says that wild geese and ducks have been passing southward, in large numbers, for the two days previous. (SW 10/21/68)

68-137

(Tom P. Ochiltree reportedly kills William P. Fitzgerald in Galveston during a political dispute.) (TR 10/23/68)

68-138

Judge Caldwell made a speech in this place on last Tuesday morning, in which we are informed that he told his hearers that the radical candidates would be elected. Of course that was his wish, as well as that of every man who has been aiding and abetting him in the establishment of Negro supremacy and the inauguration of a second San Domingo in the South. Although his sentiments were obnoxious to nine-tenths of those who heard him, his speech was listened to respectfully and quietly. Further comment unnecessary.--*Jefferson Times*. (TR 10/23/68)

68-139

Col. W. P. Saufley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Marion county, supposing that an election would be held throughout the State for the Presidency, in order to prepare the citizens for it, so that a full and fair vote would be polled, issued an order for an election for the county in which he resides. Gen. Reynolds, who it seems is determined that no election shall be held, it is rumored, either issued or was about to issue an order for Col. Saufley's arrest, supposing that the Col. was disposed to set his authority at defiance. Col. S. plainly perceiving that no election would or could be held in the State, contrary to the order of the commanding General, and that disobedience of it would produce trouble, advises the people not to attempt to hold an election. In this Col. Saufley manifests his usual good sense. We know, from personal acquaintance, that this gentleman is opposed to everything in the shape of disorder and violence, or anything that could be construed into resistance to the powers that rule over us. We have no better citizen than Col. Saufley. (TR 10/23/68)

68-140

Under the date of October 112, Gen. Reynolds issued the subjoined order, a copy of which he sends us in circular form.

On the night of Sunday, the 4th inst., a body of about one hundred and twenty armed men, wearing masks and otherwise disguised broke into the county jail at Jefferson, one of the most populous cities in Texas, and murdered four prisoners there confined--one white man and three freedmen. Similar outrages have been perpetrated in various parts of the State, under circumstances which show a concert of organization and action among bands of outlaws. Citizens, white and colored, have been warned by them to leave their homes, crops and property, within a specified time, on pain of being murdered.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered that all civil officers in this State, who are empowered by law to make arrests; also military commissioned officers of every grade, on duty in this Military District, arrest, on the spot, any persons wearing a mask or otherwise disguised. Such parties will

be held in custody and the circumstances fully reported to these Headquarters for instructions.
(TR 10/23/68)

68-141

JUDGE CALDWELL ON THE RAMPAGE.

As we expected, Judge Caldwell, of Texas, who made his exit from that State under rather peculiar circumstances, has commenced the "labor of love" of vilifying the citizens of Texas. He arrived in New Orleans on the 18th, and the morning of the 19th the carpet-bag organ printed the following:

We learn the following facts from Judge Caldwell, of Jefferson, a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention, which are very clearly narrated. Judge Caldwell arrived here last evening:

On Sunday night, the fourth instant, a tragedy occurred in the city of Jefferson, Texas, which surpasses in atrocity anything which has taken place in Texas since the hanging of 1861.

Hon. George W. Smith, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and three negro men were assassinated. There is no pretense that the cause was not political.

Mr. Smith had just reached home, from the Convention. His colleague, Rev. Mr. Grigsby, brought his valise in a buggy, (Smith having come on horseback), and give it to some colored men to take to Smith. While on the road to Smith's residence they were met by a party of young men who robbed them of the valise.

In the issue of the "Ku Klux" newspaper of the third, was published what purports to be an inventory of Smith's "carpet-bag." That night Smith, with the assistance of Lieutenant Ryan, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and a squad of men, went in search of the "carpet bag" but failed to find it. It was subsequently found, cut into a hundred fragments, and his clothes scattered on the ground, but his papers were missing.

A little after dark Smith was accosted in the street and ordered to halt. He charged that he was fired upon, and in return exhausted the shots of his six-shooter, wounding ten of his assailants. Smith then ran to headquarters of Major Curtis, commanding post, for protection. He was surrendered by Major Curtis to the civil authorities, and by the Mayor confined in the city prison to await an investigation of the affair. The Mayor stationed a guard of six or eight citizen police at the calaboose to protect Smith. Maj. Curtis, not feeling that he was safe, detailed a guard from the Fifteenth Infantry, under Lieut. Bois, as an additional guard.

Between nine and ten o'clock, just after the people in the churches had been dismissed, a body of "Ku Klux," estimated to be seventy-five or one hundred, all masked or painted, armed with double-barreled shot-guns and six-shooters, rushed upon the guard and disarmed them. They then began battering at the prison door to force it open, which Major Curtis hearing, ran to the scene of action, with his orderly instructing his men to follow. So soon as he made his appearance the "Ku Klux" seized him, said to him: "Major, we don't want to hurt you or your men. We have come for an object, and that we intend to accomplish."

Resistance was useless. The door was forced and Smith literally shot to pieces.

The "Ku Klux" then took four negro men, who were also confined with Smith, and supposed to be witnesses of the assault on Smith the previous night. Two were killed dead, one effected his escape uninjured, and the other badly wounded in the shoulder. The cry was then raised, "We have got Smith--Caldwell and Campbell next."

Judge Campbell anticipated trouble, and took refuge at Major Curtis' headquarters in the evening. Judge Caldwell had just retired to bed when the firing was heard. He immediately arose, taking with him his two sons, one of whom is nineteen, the other fifteen, and retired to a dense thick undergrowth or thicket, some two hundred yards from his house. In a few moments some twenty-five or thirty of the "Ku Klux" passed the road within a few feet of the Judge and his sons, going in the direction of his house. The Judge then directed his youngest son to take a circuitous route home and inform his mother and sisters of his safety.

When the lad reached the corner of the garden he was arrested by a masked "Ku Klux." The whole Klan then surrounded him, and resorted to every means short of actual violence to extort from the youth the locality of his father. Failing in this after retaining him some two hours in captivity the boy was released.

Another party of the "Ku Klux" undertook to assassinate Hon. G. H. Slaughter, a member of the Constitutional Convention. The same evening they visited the house where he was on a visit, and finding that he too had fled, then dispersed. (SW 10/28/68)

68-142

We spent Saturday, Sunday, and until noon of Monday at Jefferson. The city continues to improve. Cotton was coming in, meeting with brisk sales, and the merchants were doing a lively business. The season promises to be unusually brisk. Everything is being done to invite an active trade. (TR 10/30/68)

68-143

SOMETHING FOR THE RADICAL PAPERS TO COPY.

The radical papers are endeavoring to make a large amount of capital over the death of Geo. W. Smith, who was killed in the jail at Jefferson, a few weeks ago. Fiske's Bulletin denominates it "an outrage beyond all parallel;" represents Smith as a man of high character, and expresses fears that other leading radicals about Jefferson have met with a similar fate. It also copies from the New Orleans Republican a statement represented to have been made on the authority of Judge Caldwell, in which there is scarcely a word of truth from the beginning to the close. The Tyler Index says of it:

"The blood of Smith stains not only the hands of the masked perpetrators of the foul deed, but attaches to the skirts of the citizens of Jefferson, and its voice cries from the ground like the blood of Abel in the ear of Heaven, for retribution."

Now, while we deeply deplore the occurrence, a plain narration of facts places the affair in a very different light. Smith was a carpet-bagger from the North, without character, interest in the country, and perfectly destitute of principle. All the leading black Republicans about Jefferson know this to be true, and latterly they all refused to recognize him or to have anything to do with him. If there was any personal danger to them, it grew out of their previous associations with him. Caldwell refused to speak from the same stand with him, and he stated to the men of character and prominence in the place, that he considered him, a dangerous, bad man, with whom the people of Jefferson had borne with remarkable patience. After the death of Smith, the citizens of Jefferson gave every assurance of protection and safety to the leading radicals of that place. Caldwell was permitted to make a speech; he himself says that he was solicited to do so, and during a period of great excitement. He was listened to, as every one knows, with respectful attention, although expressing sentiments that were regarded as

exceedingly obnoxious. Smith lived almost entirely with negroes, on terms of perfect equality, and in the most unbridled and groveling licentiousness. His power over them was very great. For three years he kept the town and country around Jefferson in a state of constant terror. He lost no occasion, whenever a negro was arrested or threatened with arrest, to endeavor to produce a war of races. He urged them, on all occasions to go armed, and for months there were weekly night meetings in the vicinity of the town of armed negroes, who were addressed by him with inflammatory speeches. Night after night the citizens were compelled to arm themselves and stand guard over their property and families. He openly boasted of his power over the negroes. Warned before leaving Austin that the people of Jefferson, who were then enjoying peace and quiet after his departure, would not stand a repetition of his disgraceful and dangerous conduct, he stated that they did not dare molest him; that such was the terror of the white ladies, dreading the consequences of a negro war, that they constituted his protection from all harm. The very circumstances that led to his death, exhibit the dangerous and desperate character of the man. He headed a negro mob to invade the private residence of an unoffending citizen, and wantonly fired, without notice, upon a party of gentlemen who had gone out as conservators of the peace, seriously wounding two of them, after which attempt at assassination, he deserted the negroes, and concealed himself until a company of Federal soldiers came along, when he rushed among them and claimed protection. And, in addition to these atrocities, he repeatedly threatened and declared his purpose to burn the city. When it is remembered that the city, during his sojourn, had been laid in ashes, the alarm which such a threat was likely to create may be well imagined.

In this connection, there is another significant fact that must not be overlooked, and which exhibits, with what we have previously stated, the depravity of the man. In Marion county, the scene of this tragedy, the blacks outnumber the whites over two to one, the large majority of whom are in and immediately around Jefferson; and in this county, which adjoins Marion, the blacks are over three to one.

The career of Smith terminated as might have been expected. The only surprise is, that he was permitted to persist so long in his course of infamy; setting at defiance the moral sentiment of the community, outraging the commonest instincts of decency, and imperiling the lives and property of those around him. If there is any regret felt, it is simply that he was killed while in the hands of the civil authorities. But surely no reasonable man will contend that the removal of such a man was not demanded by motives of public safety. It really seems, to us, in view of his depraved and atrocious conduct, there is not an editor, in Texas, or out of it, with a particle of self-respect, that will attempt to make a hero or martyr of such a wretch. Even the radicals of Jefferson are glad that he is out of the way, for they were not only shocked at his conduct, but they felt, in the relation he forced upon them, their safety was compromised by it. Let all the facts go to the country. If the people of Jefferson are to be condemned, let the amount of censure be correctly determined. Patience and forbearance terminate in all communities, under great provocations. Is it surprising that such was the case at Jefferson? (TR 10/30/68)

68-144

MARION COUNTY.--The Times of the 29th, says Jefferson is all alive with business. Dallas street was crowded with wagons loaded with cotton. Good for Dallas street.

The Times says Dan Sanford, one of the best detectives in the State, has been re-instated as City Marshall of Jefferson. (SW 11/4/68)

68-145

MARRIED.

In the Methodist Church, in Jefferson, by Elder C. S. McCloud, on the the night of the 29th inst., Dr. L. S. RAYFIELD to Miss VIRGINIA TODD, both of that place. (TR 11/6/68)

68-146

(Party of hunters from Marshall on Red Bayou in Bowie County are visited by Cullen Baker and Bob Lee Rames, one of his men.) (TR 11/6/68)

68-147

RAILROAD TO JEFFERSON.

One of the great demands of the times, is the construction of a railroad to Jefferson. No enterprize of this character, in the State, would pay a more handsome dividend. On a direct line, or as direct a line as a railroad would traverse, the distance would not be over 14 ½ miles. This, at twenty thousand dollars a mile, would make the road cost \$290,000; but to make even numbers, increase the estimate to \$300,000. Does not every sensible man know, who is at all conversant with railroads, that even the first three years after its construction, this road would average annually a clear dividend of over double this amount. There is capital enough in Marshall and Jefferson, and on the line of the road to build it in twelve months. Sooner or later this road must be built, and the sooner the better. Jefferson, to prosper, must push one or two railroads to the prairies, which, with her constantly increasing trade, will require an outlet in low water. Both places will be benefitted, therefore, by this enterprize and the country will prosper, as it never has prospered before, when it is completed. Every land holder on the route could well afford, in the enhanced value of his property, and the conveniences it would afford him to give one fourth of his lands to have it constructed. It is consequently perfectly feasible, there is money in it to all parties, and better than all, there is a charter for its construction. All that is required is energetic management. What say the holders of the charter? It is a better investment than city lots, merchandize, or steamboats. Let us, by all means, have the road, and quickly. (TR 11/6/68)

68-148

Fitzgerald, the man Tom Ochiltree stabbed, did not die, after all, and Ochiltree was admitted to bail, in the sum of \$3,000; Dr. Massie, Col. C. W. Wall, and Col. Moore going on his bond. (TR 11/6/68)

68-149

JEFFERSON TO BE HEAVILY GARRISONED.--We find the following in the Huntsville Times:

"Gen. Reynolds, in consequence of the recent disturbance at Jefferson, in which G. W. Smith and two negroes were killed, has sent the following troops to reinforce the force already at that post:

One company of cavalry, to be designated by the post commander, from the garrison of Fort M'Karett, will proceed immediately to Jefferson, Texas, and take post.

One company of cavalry, to be designated by the commanding officer of the post, from the garrison of Fort Conche, will proceed without delay to Jefferson, Texas, and take post.

Company G Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Dallas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Jefferson, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. One company of the Thirty-Fifth Infantry is to be designated by the regimental commander from the garrison at San Antonio, and proceed, without delay, to Jefferson, Texas, and take post at that place."

This is the effect of the false reports sent to Gen. Reynolds of this affair. Could he be made to understand the facts of the case, and the circumstances which led to the death of Smith, and of the feeling in Jefferson in favor of law and order, he would recognize how unwise was this late order. No troops are required in Jefferson. The people are quiet, peaceable, orderly, and law abiding. If those troops sent there, go with good intentions, they will have nothing to do; if their commanders are actuated by malevolence, and a desire to exhibit their power of tyranny, as is too often the case, trouble will grow out of the movement. (TR 11/6/68; also SW11/11/68)

68-150

Bishop Gregg of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Texas, reached Marshall, on Friday evening of last week on his annual visitation. He preached at the church in Marshall on Sunday, and administered the rite of Confirmation on Sunday night to five persons. He went to Jonesville on Tuesday. He left this place on Wednesday for Jefferson. (TR 11/13/68)

68-151

The subjoined card was issued by Judge Caldwell, in Jefferson, a short time previous to the death of George W. Smith, who was recently killed in that place. It speaks for itself; it shows in what light Smith was regarded even by the leading radicals:

NOTICE.--Judge Caldwell regrets that he is compelled, by a sense of decency, to decline speaking to day, as was previously stated. Geo. W. Smith insisting that he will also speak from the same stand, and Judge Caldwell, desiring no such affiliation, he will speak hereafter when he can control his own meetings.

Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 3rd., 1868.

The above ought to silence all such papers as the Austin Republican, which described Smith as a young man of promise, noted for his morality, and his attendance at church. His depravity, licentiousness, and desperate character were but too well known; so universally acknowledged that Caldwell deemed it due to himself to state, in a published hand bill, that he was *compelled through a sense of decency* to decline speaking from the same stand. Caldwell desired "no such affiliations." He knew him, and this card shows that he recognized him as a dangerous, bad man. (TR 11/13/68)

68-152

Our associate of the Jefferson Times, mentioning the counties that were sending cotton to Jefferson, inadvertently left out the county of Titus, whereupon the Mt. Pleasant Press thus comes back at him: "We will wager the Times the finest hat in Jefferson that the county of Titus, which he deems unworthy of notice, will ship more bales of cotton from Jefferson this season than any two he has mentioned." The Times wont bet. It was no doubt simply a typographical error on the part of the Times. (TR 11/13/68)

68-153

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Times of the 12th, says eight thousand dollars in gold have been subscribed for the erection of a new Baptist church in that place, which is designed, when completed, to be the finest religious edifice in the State. (SW 11/18/68)

68-154

Why does not the Editor of the Tyler Index, instead of copying an article from the Jefferson Times relative to the killing of Geo. W. Smith, out of which he thinks to make some capital, not publish the calm and dispassionate review of that transaction, which appeared in the Times and the Republican, and was afterwards copied, with additional comments by the Galveston News? We defy him to publish the article in the News, and ever afterwards open his mouth on the subject. It was to be regretted that Smith was killed; but certainly, if any community was ever outraged, past all endurance, by the conduct of a dangerous, bad man, it was the quiet, peaceable, law abiding city of Jefferson. We do not advise communities to rid themselves of their surplus Geo. W. Smiths, for the reason that we do not think there are many such anywhere, and we believe it best to endure their disgraceful conduct as long as possible. "Let us have peace." (TR 11/20/68)

68-155

LECTURES FROM DR. HURLY.--Dr. Hurly, who has been lecturing in Northern Texas upon the subject of Phrenology has reached this section of the State. He is in Jefferson, and will be in this place next week, when he will commence a series of lectures. (TR 11/27/68)

68-156

The Shreveport South-Western recently contained a well considered editorial article relative to the improvement of Red River, the improvement of the Lakes that afford navigation to Jefferson, the extension of the railroad beyond Marshall, the railroad connection of Jefferson and Marshall, and the contemplated railroads from Jefferson to the prairies of Northern Texas, in which the writer condemned the querellous, sectional spirit that endeavors to build up one place, by detracting from another, assuming the ground that Shreveport, Marshall, and Jefferson have interests that are in a great measure identical, and that what tends to the injury of one, is detrimental to that of the others. That is exactly our opinion. We have been annoyed no little, by narrow, contracted, "one horse" people, whom business relations have placed in positions which nature never designed they should fill, who are ever ready to suggest local prejudices and animosities, or to deal in invidious, senseless criticism. (TR 11/27/68)

68-157

We understand that the Mayor of our neighboring city of Jefferson has been removed, and Col. Maloy, formerly in charge of the negro bureau at this place, has been sent on from San Antonio to fill his place. This is another one of Gen. J. J. Reynolds's movements, who only needed three months more of arbitrary rule, to convert Texas into the vilest despotism that has disgraced, if anything could disgrace, the present radical rule. (TR 11/27/68)

68-158

CULLEN BAKER IN A NEW ROLE--HE MAKES A PUBLICATION.
The following singular card is published in the Jefferson papers:

BOWIE COUNTY, TEXAS,

Nov. 14, 1868.

Permit me to publish a statement in your paper in order to place myself right before the government and the people of the country. Various rumors have obtained circulation through the country in regard to my course of conduct and many persons are now committing offences against law and good order on my credit. And hence I deem it necessary to declare my sentiments and intentions for the future. It is rumored that I have said that no civil officers should perform the duties of their offices in the country where I stay. To which report I have to say, that I am strictly in favor of the enforcement of the civil laws of the country by the legitimate authorities. And I now declare that it shall be my steady purpose to protect the quiet citizen and his laborers, either white or black, in the pursuit of their avocations. And I request all good citizens to inform me of all depredations committed by other parties and charged to have been committed by me. This is my native country and my interests are identical with that of other citizens of the country; and I hope to remain in the counties of Davis, Bowie, Marion, and the adjoining counties in Eastern Texas. And I further declare that it will not be my purpose to make war upon the good and peaceable citizens or laborers of this or any other section. Nor do I intend to interfere in any way with the powers that be. The white man and the black man will be perfectly safe in my hands as long as he lets me alone and pursues his peaceful and lawful business.

By accident I happened to detect a party of five men on Col. Hooks's farm on Red River, robbing and plundering the negroes, taking from them guns, ammunition, pins, needles, soap, and other small articles of value, calling themselves Cul. Baker, Bickerstaff & Co. I arrested the parties and found their names to be J. Sharp, J. Porterfield, George Roberson, George Franks and Tom Franks--all of whom I denounce as being beneath contempt. I disarmed said party, relieved them of their plunder, which I returned to the proper owners, and sent the scoundrels to their homes. I would have carried them to Boston and had them committed to jail by the civil authorities but heard there were no officers in the county in whose charge I could place them. When the said parties were discharged, I notified them that if I ever caught them under like circumstances they would not again be so lightly dealt with. In conclusion I have to say that I am not the great man-slayer that scandal has made me, killing white and black wherever found, and I am determined in the future to do all the good I can for the peaceable and quiet citizens in the country where I stay. I shall in future publish the causes that led me into my present difficulties and feel satisfied that I shall not be deemed by a just community wholly to blame for my action in the past. I am now and have ever been willing to submit the whole of my conduct to a decision of unbiased men of my country and abide by their just verdict.

Your obt. servt.,

CULLEN M. BAKER.

Jefferson, Nov. 16, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have to state that, at the request of a number of citizens of Davis county, we went out in search of Cullen M. Baker to see him and ascertain from him what his course in the future would be. We found him and the result of the interview with him, was as above set forth in his card, which he will abide by.

R. P. CRUMP.

F. M. HENRY.

68-159

THE BAD PLACE VACANT.--W. N. Hodges, the efficient mayor of Jefferson, Texas, has been removed by the military authorities, and a carpet-bagger by the name of Malloy, appointed in his stead. Whereupon the Ku Klux newspaper remarks that "Hell is empty and all the devils are here." Malloy is a name importing evil. (SW 12/2/68)

68-160

COLD BLOODED MURDER IN JEFFERSON, TEXAS.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Ku Klux, of the 21st:

Dan Sanford was murdered on yesterday morning, November 20, in the restaurant of J. Castlebury, by W. Rose. It was a most unprovoked and cowardly transaction--so far as we can learn, and as the affair is never to undergo judicial investigation, we take occasion to say that all of the circumstances show it to be the most foul, cowardly and ungrateful murder ever committed. Two months ago, or some short time since, Dan, all alone as an officer, at the risk of his own life, defended Rose from a mob, who were thirsting for his life, and would have taken it. Rose was drunk, it is true; but he did in drunk what he had not courage to do whilst sober. Rose has been turned over to the military authorities; between them and the lawyers a few hundred dollars will pay for poor Sanford's murder.

This sad affair happened in the restaurant of Mr. J. Castleberry, about half past one o'clock. Rose came in, and was boisterous, and Sanford tried to quiet him, and in the act of entreating him to be quiet, Rose shot him whilst rising from the dining table. Sanford's place can never be filled in this community, and the indignation of the people at the outrage is most righteous. (SW 12/2/68)

68-161

THE NEWSPAPER LOTTERY.--We are under many obligations to R. W. Loughery, Esq., for the present of two tickets in his lottery scheme, the drawing to take place on or before the 1st of March. Mr. F. O. Seth, of this city, is agent for the Texas Republican and Jefferson Times, and has a few tickets to dispose of. Price five dollars. Only think of a newspaper office worth twenty thousand dollars for five dollars! (SW 12/2/68)

68-162

NORTHERN TEXAS MATTERS.

The New Orleans Republican of the 21st, contains, what we conceive to be, a scandalous attack upon the people of Northern Texas. The editor states that the facts embodied in the article from which we make our extracts were made up in the language of different writers. We should think so, and will go further and state, different liars.

The first liar mixes some truth in the following:

Whenever public opinion prohibits free discussion, murder and riot will surely ensue. Jefferson, Texas, gives us an example. They have several Democratic papers there, but no Republican organ. So, of course, the falsehoods of the press cannot be refuted, and are regarded by many honest people as unquestionable facts. Besides, Republicans are too few and obnoxious to resent or deny the slanders of their opponents. One of the Jefferson papers is called the Ultra

Ku-Klux. It states its mission to be "To abuse the carpet-baggers and scalawags up to the hub for the money." So it heads its articles vilifying noted Unionists, thus: "Our Dirty Column." Fortunate, indeed, is that man who can live unmolested by mobs after being thus exhibited to an excited people.

Among these unfortunate victims were Hon. G. W. Smith, of the Texas convention, and Captain Kirkham, Bureau Agent at Boston, Texas. After repeated attempts, both these gentlemen were murdered. Many others, after being thus slandered, very narrowly escaped assassination. Among these were Hon. Aaron Grigsby, Judge Caldwell, Judge Campbell and others, of Jefferson, together with Capt. Rand, Bureau agent at Clarksville, Hon. G. W. Whitmore, of Tyler, Judge Hart, of Greenville, and divers other persons of less prominence.

A special article was devoted to each one of the above named gentlemen except Mr. Grigsby, and sometimes the onslaught was repeated until the people seemed almost transported with rage against the helpless objects of their malice. If the latter had not fled from their homes to distant localities, their destruction would have been inevitable. The narratives of some of these fugitives are fearfully thrilling and romantic, but are withheld from the public for prudential reasons.

Liar No. 2 in the following throws in some few lines of truth to make it palatable. The animus of the article is plain:

But the most inveterate foe to Republicanism among Northeastern Texas newspapers is the Jefferson Times. For several months the Republicans at Jefferson were in constant alarm lest the ravings of that organ should cause their massacre. For months they hardly dared to walk the streets at night. For months the doomed Smith seldom ventured to sleep two successive nights in the same house. During several weeks the County Judge was obliged to sleep at the soldier's quarters, and for some time he was afraid to go home even in the day time. Armed bands of marauders prowled about nightly, robbing freedmen of their arms, and in many instances committing murder and other atrocities. A terrible increase and aggravation of such crimes was always feared immediately after the publication of an incendiary article in the Jefferson Times. That paper's shameless apologies for crime and persecution can commend it to nobody but Comanches or New Zealand cannibals.

The Times, in apologizing for the murder of Smith, charges him with heading several negro mobs. As everybody in Jefferson knows there never was but one negro mob in that city, and that "mob" assembled to extinguish the great fire which consumed the main business portion of the town about the first of March. The white people aided this mob, and no one worked harder during that fearful night to save the property of the citizens of Jefferson than George W. Smith. The Times also charges that Smith made many terrible threats and insolent boasts. The man can not be found who ever heard the accused utter such threats as have been charged to him. None of his murderers ever dared to look him in the face and make such charges.

Our contemporary, the Jimplecute, comes in for the following. Writer No. 3 is responsible for it:

The Jefferson Jimplecute, in a late issue, sees fit to deny some well-known facts rather discreditable to the mob element at Jefferson. As the circulation of the Jimplecute is less extensive than the knowledge of those outrages, we deem it unnecessary to reassert the facts in question, although we could easily prove them by incontrovertible evidence. As to Smith's unhappy difficulty with Judge Caldwell, it did not prevent the latter from denouncing the foul murder of the former in the most manly and emphatic manner. Like every other chivalrous and

conscientious gentleman, he speaks in the highest terms and in the most feeling manner of the undaunted courage and enthusiastic self devotion of the victim.

Another writer in speaking of the killing of Sanford by Rose endeavors to make Radical capital out of it. He says:

Rose has been several times under arrest for assault with intent to kill, but as most of his victims were freedmen, he has thus far escaped punishment. Last spring Hon. Geo. W. Smith, lately murdered at Jefferson, roused a perfect storm of indignation against himself for causing the arrest of Rose for cutting a negro's throat. The Jeffersonites will have reason to suspect that their pet "nigger-killers" are sometimes dangerous to white people.

The animus of the above extracts are too plain to need any explanation, and as our Jefferson contemporaries are able to take care of themselves we leave the matter with them. (SW 12/2/68)

68-163

THE BEST PLOWS.--Every farmer knows without our telling him, that it is economy to buy the best Plow that is manufactured, and when such a plow is made at home, to always give it the preference over those brought from abroad. It is universally conceded that Mr. G. A. Kelly, who has a large manufactory near Jefferson, is making plows, which for excellence of construction and durability are not surpassed, if equalled, by any plows in the United States. Farmers, who have tried them, are everywhere giving them the preference over all others. Those who have not tested their merits, ought to do so at once. They are for sale at Jefferson, and at B. H. Martin's in this place. (TR 12/4/68)

68-164

Mr. Dan Sanford, city Marshal of Jefferson, was killed in a restaurant in that city, by Mr. W. E. Rose, who was immediately arrested by the military, and placed in irons. It is reported as a cold-blooded, deliberate murder. Sanford was quietly eating his dinner when he was shot down by Rose. Sanford was a useful man and an efficient officer. He was buried by the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he was a member, and his funeral was attended by nearly the entire population. (TR 12/4/68)

68-165

(Obituary for Mary Virginia Rayfield, daughter of the late Hon. (?) Todd and Eliza A. Hudgins, who died at the family residence in Jefferson.) (TR 12/4/68)

68-166

Dr. J. H. Johnson, who has been a resident of Marshall for ten years, completed his removal to Jefferson on Tuesday last. We were sorry to see him leave us, and were reluctant to make the announcement of his departure. We regarded him, and the community generally looked upon him, as one of our best citizens. For several years he has preached in the Methodist Church at this place, and for the last twelve months was the regular stationed preacher. The church and society will miss him. He goes to Jefferson to practice his profession, that of Dentistry. We wish him abundant success, and most cordially recommend him to the citizens of that place as a kind and christian gentleman, and a most excellent Dentist. (TR 12/4/68)

68-167

On the 27th there was a general jail delivery at Jefferson. The prisoners, 9 in number, when the jailor came in to give them breakfast, overpowered him, and made good their escape. (TR 12/4/68)

68-168

We copy the following items from the News:

The Jefferson papers advertise fifty hands wanted immediately at the beef packery in that city. They must be doing a brisk business in killing beeves. They expect to pack 7000 head this season. We think we have heard of full forty packeries in Texas, and if they kill 5000 each, that will make 200,000 head in all; and if all are successful they will make at least 500,000 barrels, which, at \$20 per barrel, will give \$10,000,000. But this is counting chickens before they are hatched. (TR 12/4/68)

68-169

We all know that Gen. Reynolds has no particular love for Texas or Texans....Here is an extract from his recent report, which we find in Flake's Bulletin....

Gen Reynolds also embodies in his report that of the Superintendent of negro education, of which the following is an extract:....

"I have also to-day been called upon by the teacher from Jefferson, Marion county, who closed his school for safety and left a few days previous to the recent murderous outbreak in that town."

The falsity of the foregoing everybody knows. It needs no comment. The "down east" negro teacher at Jefferson, a very timid creature, ran off, without ever having been molested or threatened. Report says he waded the bayou, carpet sack in hand. He was a "trifling case" in whose comings or goings no one took the slightest interest, not even the negroes, who were glad to get rid of him. (TR 12/4/68)

68-170

MORE TROOPS FOR TEXAS.--Special orders No. 86, from Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, says the Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation from New Orleans, La., to Jefferson, Texas, for nine companies of the 29th Infantry, en route to that place, under orders from the War Department. From what we can learn the 29th is all right. The officers are "army men" of the West Point school and keep their men well in hand. The more of that kind we get the better. Send 'em along, Mr. War Department. They will treat us kindly, and we will them--you bet. (SW 12/9/68)

68-171

BEEF PACKING.--The Jefferson Jimplecute, to prove that beef packing in this section of country is a success, argues as follows:

To show upon what we base our calculations, we give the figures of Jno. H. Wilson & Co., in this season's business, estimating that only 10,000 head are packed, which is largely under the mark. In the first place, estimating that Wilson & Co., pay only \$10 per head for their

10,000 head of cattle, it places \$200,000 in gold in the (?) of stockraisers. The beef, 20,000 barrels, at \$20, brings into the country \$400,000, one-third of which, we will estimate, is paid out to the employees of the packery, and thereby finds its way into general circulation. Next, we have 20,000 barrels of beef, besides tallow, hides, horns, &c., as freight and business for our steamers, to say nothing of the many up freights for the concern in the shape of salt, empty barrels, &c. Suppose that a packery were established in all the available points in the State, which is certain, now that the business has proved a success, it is easy for any one to calculate the great benefits it is to bring to our State and people. (DSW 12/10/68)

68-172

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Ku Klux, of the 5th, gives the following account of the arrest of prominent citizens by the military:

Just as we are going to press, we are informed that the military forces at this place have made this morning three arrests of citizens, viz: Messers L. P. Alford, Richard Figures, and Mr. _____ Joplin. The significance of these arrests and the specific charges on which they proceed is unknown to the friends of the parties, or at least they have not transpired. It is supposed to have some relation to the killing of Geo. W. Smith, D. D. We now begin to "see the hole the hog went in," and may confidently look for a Sulphur Springs Texas, and Atlanta Georgia imbroglio. We are satisfied, in our own mind, that these citizens from their known obedience to law and order, can never be convicted of this killing by a tribunal governed by law. We know that bail will be offered for their appearance, anywhere, in any sum. If bail is refused, considering the age, infirmities, and the respectabilities of the parties, we trust that their friends will be allowed to convey them all needed comforts. As irritating as these arrests are just on the eve of the building of a district court, which has jurisdiction, yet we advise citizens to be discreet, and prudent until all remedies, and all expedients are exhausted, and to preserve their dignity, constancy and fortitude; above all, let them be cautious of their conduct and expression in the face of this high handed despotism. (DSW 12/11/68)

68-173

MILITARY.--The steamer Selma, Capt. Jo. Clarke, arrived at our landing Wednesday night with five companies of the 29th Infantry, en route for Texas. The following are the companies and their commanding officers as furnished by Mr. Rogers, the clerk of the Selma: Gen. Geo Buell; Adjutant Reed; Capt. Meyers, company A; Capt. Petty, company C; Col. Hambright, company E; Lieut. Sage, company F; Maj. Carter, company J; Capt. Wagner, Assistant Quartermaster; also, Lieutenants Rhoe, Reed, Large and Dr. J. A. McCog; in all 12 officers, 279 non-commissioned officers and privates; 25 ladies and 26 additional persons. They left for Marshall on the evening train, yesterday. (DSW 12/11/68)

68-174

The South-Western of Wednesday states that nine companies of the 29th Infantry are on the way from New Orleans to Jefferson. That paper speaks well of the officers and men. The officers are "army men," of the West Point School. (TR 12/11/68)

68-175

VISIT TO JEFFERSON.

On Saturday last we paid a visit to the neighboring city of Jefferson, and remained over until Monday evening. There was no little stir and excitement when we reached there. The military that morning had arrested, "with a flourish of trumpets," four prominent citizens: Col. L. P. Alford, Richard Figures, M. T. Slaughter, and Mr. Joplin. They also intended to arrest Col. W. P. Saufley, but that gentleman, not knowing, we presume, that his presence was demanded in Jefferson, had gone abroad, the day previous, on business. The officer in command of the squad broke open, with a billet of wood, the door of Col. Culberson's law office, which Col. Saufley has been using as a bed room. Col. Alford, learning the military were after him, voluntarily surrendered himself, and we presume the other parties arrested would have done the same thing if an opportunity had been offered them. These gentlemen were arrested without warrant, upon a mere military order, and without any assignable cause. Such a high handed proceeding was well calculated to create excitement, alarm, and gloom. We hoped, in common with all good citizens, that the days of such acts of tyranny had passed, and that after four years of peace, the majesty, and power, and efficiency of the civil law would be recognized and maintained. It is a matter of regret and mortification that these anticipations have not been realized. The good and orderly citizens of Jefferson, and among them the very men now under arrest, took the earliest measures to prevent such a deplorable calamity. Shortly after the death of G. W. Smith, a man of notoriously bad character, who was killed there, and whose assassination is believed to be the cause of these arrests, they drew up a paper, deploring the event, and assuring Gen. Reynolds that they would do all in their power to maintain law and order, and to put down every species of violence. In addition to this, leading radicals, of the more moderate type, joined in the assurance that no additional troops were required at Jefferson. It was hardly to be expected, under these circumstances, that a large force would be sent to the place, that a military Mayor would be appointed, and the civil law overthrown. There are now four companies at that point; two of infantry and two of cavalry, with a regiment on the way to be quartered there. The town is overrun, it is believed, with detectives and spies, and there is evidence, clear and unmistakable, of attempts to manufacture testimony by *intimidation* and *bribery*. We know whereof we speak. At the proper time the whole of these iniquitous proceedings will be exposed. It is to be hoped we are not to have a repetition of the Ashburn case, which covered with merited disgrace all the parties engaged in it. The cases, in some respects, present similar features. Both were bad men, with low groveling instincts, licentious associations, and dangerous members of society. Smith, it can be proved, had more than once instigated the negroes to mob violence, and more than once threatened to burn the place. He consorted with negroes, ate and slept with them, in unbridled licentiousness. He had been arrested for wantonly firing upon a body of citizens and wounding two of them, and he had threatened vengeance against the place, declaring that his carpet bag was not worth over five hundred dollars, but he would make it cost Jefferson five hundred thousand! He boasted openly of his power over the negroes, and such was the dread which his influence inspired, that it constituted his protection. Last winter, more than once, the citizens had to stand guard at night over their families and property. It can also be proved, that before the destructive fire last winter, he said to the negroes, "we will have to burn the place before we can control it!"

With all these circumstances, it is certainly to be deplored that he was killed and in the manner that he was. But at the same time, it may well be asked what other community would have tolerated the presence of such a man as long as those of Jefferson? Surely, it will not be pretended that his death, even by violence, warrants the abrogation of the civil law, and visiting

upon an entire community punishment for such unauthorized action. The respectable citizens of the place have pledged themselves to support the civil law. If their honest professions are questioned, they have no objections to a military force being stationed at the place, to operate within the line of its duty; but they do protest, and have a right to condemn, a course of procedure, which places the liberty and lives of citizens at the mercy of men who expect to obtain convictions by manufacturing testimony. We contend there is no just cause for the measures that have been instituted; that their whole tendency is evil, and calculated to alienate the people from that love of government, which should be encouraged. The people of no place in the State have a higher regard for the civil law than those of Jefferson, and none will more sedulously guard its sacred authority. It is certainly to be regretted that they should be treated with so little respect or confidence, and to be deplored that the rights and privileges, held sacred by American citizens, should be thus trampled ruthlessly under foot. Where citizens can be thus arrested and imprisoned, without a charge or an accusation, and the very men who arrest them, either do not know or are not allowed to give a reason for their conduct, what other term is there to denominate it, but military tyranny? We cannot believe the Government will sanction proceedings like these, which resemble, in all their characteristics those of Austrian despotism.

The business of the place has greatly improved. The streets are lined each day with cotton wagons, and heavy sales of goods are made. Building still progresses. A number of new houses are going up, and others, started some time ago, are approaching completion. Everything exhibits prosperity and enterprize. (TR 12/11/68)

68-176

A correspondent of the Tyler Index, writing from Jefferson under date of the 29th ult., among other things says:

"Much dissatisfaction is manifested by the colored portion of the community with the manner in which the Freedman's Bureau of this district is administered. The head of this office is an officer of the army and from certain facts within our information, together with the complimentary notices and encomiums heaped upon him by the rebel press and "chivalry" of Jefferson we are prepared to say that this "Humphrey Marshall" Bureau agent is an imposition that Gen. Reynolds should not tolerate longer than it would require to issue an order for his removal. The Jefferson Times tells us, editorially, that he (Bureau agent) has come among us a "justly popular man etc.," but we think character of his disregarded for the claims of the freedmen whom he is here to protect, should render him a fit subject for trial before a military tribunal. The abolition of this office would better serve the ends of justice than the partial manner in which it is now conducted. We hope to see a change made in the office or its discontinuance, for its present administration of justice has dwindled down to a perfect farce. On this subject more anon."

These remarks are manifestly so unjust that they merit the condemnation of all fair minded men. The real cause of complaint against Lt. Sweeney, the officer alluded to, is that he has not suffered himself to be made a tool of by bitterly partisan radicals, and has not like the most of the bureau agents we have hitherto, (?) to instill into the minds of the negroes a hatred of the white race. His course has been eminently wise and conservative. The first thing he did, was to issue a circular invoking the aid of all good citizens in putting down every species of lawlessness, and to aid him in protecting the blacks in their rights of person and property. He has, so far as we are aware and believe, made, in every case that has come before him, impartial

decisions, looking to the interests of the country. We do not believe this anonymous correspondent can point to a single act of injustice committed by him, which is more than can be said of most of his predecessors, whose constant aim was to poison and inflame the minds of the blacks. The results of his course while at Marshall speak for themselves. Quiet and order prevailed throughout the country, and the blacks were contented and happy. The industrial interests of the country, have been at no period, since the close of the war, in so healthy and prosperous a condition. If it is a misfortune and a crime to be respected by the most orderly and upright people in the community, then is Lt. Sweeney indeed an unfortunate man. There is not, we venture to say, a single negro who has a good reputation among his own race that will confirm the remarks of the Jefferson correspondent. (TR 12/11/68)

68-177

MILITARY.--The Lulu D., Capt. Grace, which boat arrived here Friday, had on board four companies of the 29th United States Infantry, *en route* for Texas. The following are the officers: Major L. Bissell, commanding; Lieut. Davidson, Detached Adj. and A. A. Q. M.; Brevet Col. Chapman, commanding company D; Brevet Col. Lawrence, commanding company H; Brevet Maj. Head, commanding company B; Lieut. Hoffman, commanding G; Lieut. Colby, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Torbett and 245 men. (DSW 12/12/68)

68-178

Judge Gray, of Jefferson, delegate to the Texas convention, passed down yesterday on the Lizzie Hopkins *en route* to Austin. He goes at the earnest solicitation of many of the leading citizens of Northeastern Texas. Among other things, he has railroad on the brain. From a short conversation with him, we arrived at the conclusion that he was not so much of a Radical as some who accuse him of being of that stripe. If the principles he expressed to us yesterday are radical, then we are one of the deepest dye. (DSW 12/17/68)

68-179

"Oak Hall," a Jefferson branch of the celebrated St. Louis house of that name, is one of the most attractive establishments in the "Lake City." It has a large amount, and a more choice and varied assortment than can be found in this section. Better than all, these goods are sold at extremely low figures. See advertisement on next page. (TR 12/18/68)

68-180

The nine companies of the 29th Infantry have, ere this, reached Jefferson. Quite a number of officers and men passed through this place. With the four companies at Jefferson before, makes an aggregate of thirteen, or about eleven hundred men. No new arrests have been made, and those "in durance vile" are treated as kindly as compatible with their condition. (TR 12/18/68)

68-181

We copy the following items from the McKinney Enquirer:

A larger amount of Bois d'Arc seed will be gathered in Collin county this season than for many years past. We believe that not less than two thousand bushels will be saved. At present

prices, not less than \$10,000 in gold will reward the industry of those who have gone into the bottoms and collected the balls. (TR 12/18/68)

68-182

JEFFERSON WELL GARRISONED.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Jimplecute:

Since our last issuse, ten companies of infantry have arrived at this post, under command of Brevet Gen. Geo. P. Buell, Lieut. Col. of the 29th U. S. Inf'ty. This force is in addition to the two companies of the 15th Inf'ty, under the command of Capt. J. P. Brown, and also two companies of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Major Wirt Davis. The force constituting the garrison at this post, consists now, of twelve companies of infantry, and two companies of cavalry, all under the command of Gen. Buell. Gen. Buell assumed command yesterday, and relieved Capt. Brown. It is rumored that the 27th regiment of U. S. Infantry and one battery of artillery is coming to this place, but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement. (SW 12/23/68)

68-183

The Jefferson Times of the 17th, speaks as follows of the condition of affairs in that portion of the territory of Texas:

Since our last, the military force at this place has been increased by the arrival of nine companies of the 29th U. S. Infantry, making thirteen companies in all, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Geo. P. Buel. The city presents somewhat the appearance of a military encampment of war times. In other respects, however, there is a degree of harmony prevailing, that is gratifying under the circumstances. The officers have not seem disposed to exercise any harsh or undue arbitrary authority, but to confine themselves strictly within the line of duty. This speaks well for them, and we have no doubt will be productive of good results. On the one hand, those of us disposed to complain at this display of military authority, will feel more kindly to the soldiers, who know only obedience to orders, while the soldiers themselves will learn, from personal contact with our citizens, that the evil reports that have unjustly converted them into a set of outlaws, has no just foundation. We have had occasion, several times, to visit the camps where our friends are confined, and can but express our thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which we have been treated. The prisoners themselves have been allowed to receive almost every attention compatible with their condition. We sincerely trust that the time is not far distant when their innocence of any crime or disposition to violate the laws will be made manifest, and they be once more restored to their family and friends. No new arrests have been made since our last, with the exception of Mr. S. H. Nance, who voluntarily surrendered himself, and Dr. Smith, who was subsequently discharged. Business is going on as usual, and Col. Malloy, the military Mayor, is cooperating with the city council in an acceptable manner. (DSW 12/24/68)

68-184

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT JEFFERSON.--A friend writes us from Jefferson as follows:

"The prisoners are now undergoing all the troubles and inconveniences of prisoners of war. They are no longer allowed any privileges, but are kept locked up; friends and even

relatives are denied admission into the camp where they are confined. Yesterday and day before, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Mr. M. T. Slaughter, visited the camp, and asked the privilege of seeing her husband, and it was refused. This morning (the 22nd) the fact was made known to Gen Buell, and he requested Mrs. S. to visit his headquarters. I presume from this he intends to permit her to see her husband."

We do not know the cause of this extraordinary rigor, and are at a loss to account for it. For men to be arrested without any charge being openly preferred against them, and kept in close confinement without being informed of what they are accused, is certainly bad enough, and revolting to every sense of right, justice, and freedom; but to be treated as criminals already convicted, is inexcusable and unjustifiable. We protest against such treatment; the moral sense of the country, decency, honor, and the instincts of all honorable, brave men protest against it. (TR 12/25/68)

68-185

(Judge Caldwell, at the Constitutional Convention in Austin, offers a resolution concerning the deceased George Smith, a delegate from Marion, Davis, and Bowie counties, referring to him as a "martyr to liberty and free speech.") (TR 12/25/68)

68-186

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT JEFFERSON.--The Times of the 25th, says owing to the stringent rules and regulations adopted by the military, the friends of the prisoners under arrest have been unable to pay them a visit. Only the families and attorneys of the prisoners are allowed to see them, and they only for a very short time. (DSW 12/29/68)