

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.

69-1

THE TROUBLE AT JEFFERSON, TEXAS.--We received a dispatch yesterday from the editor of the Jimplecute, stating that the military authorities had arrested Col. R. P. Crump, and four other citizens of that place. Three freedmen were also arrested. The cause of their arrest is unknown. (DSW 1/3/69)

69-2

FATAL MISTAKE.--We regret to learn that Capt. Wm. Perry, an old and esteemed citizen of Jefferson, Texas, was shot and killed last Saturday, on his own premises, by a United States soldier. It is stated that he was shot through mistake. We look for serious trouble up there. (DSW 1/5/69)

69-3

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.--Late in the evening the steamer Belle left for Cypress bayou with Noyes' Circus company. (SW 1/6/69)

69-4

MILITARY AFFAIRS AT JEFFERSON.--The following are the names of the persons arrested at Jefferson by the military a few days since:

Col R. P. Crump, Dr. Marshall, B. T. Thompson and R. V. McGill, ex chief of police. (DSW 1/7/69)

69-5

(Dr. J. H. Johnson returns to Marshall from Jefferson.) (TR 1/8/69)

69-6

KELLY'S FOUNDRY.--This noble enterprize is worthy of the support of our farmers. Commenced under many disadvantages, the enterprising proprietor has worked it into a great success. His plows are not only equal, but we are assured, are superior to the very best plows brought from abroad. Their appearance shows they are far more durable. Let us patronize home manufactures, and keep the money in the country. These plows can be found at the store of B. H. Martin & Co., and in Jefferson. (TR 1/8/69)

69-7

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN JEFFERSON.

MORE ARRESTS--A CITIZEN BRUTALLY MURDERED.

On the 2nd inst., there were several more arrests in Jefferson by the military. Among them, were Col. R. P. Crump, Dr. Marshall, (a partner of Mr. Joplin, previously arrested,) B. F. Thompson, a watch maker, C. McGregor, and R. V. McGill, formerly a police officer. Three negroes were arrested: Dick Davis, Luke Donoho, and Mack McCoy. It is stated that Mr. McGregor was afterwards released.

A friend, writing us from Jefferson, informs us that the course pursued by the military authorities has created a feeling of gloom and distrust in the place, and that its business prospects are being materially injured by it. This is not to be wondered at, when, coupled with these arrests, comes the intelligence that an old and respectable citizen was murdered on Saturday night last, nearly in front of his residence. We have not the full particulars, but we presume that Mr. Wm. Perry, who was thus killed, was quietly going home on that night and had nearly reached his residence, when he was brutally shot down by a squad of soldiers. After they committed the deed, they carried him into Mr. John Vine's, whose residence is near Mr. Perry's, stating that they had killed him in mistake. Mrs. Vines was greatly alarmed at their presence, so much so that she was unable to give scarcely any account of what transpired. The deceased lived but a few minutes, when he expired.

Mr. Perry was one of the oldest citizens of the place. We have known him for over twenty years, and a more quiet, orderly, peaceable, useful citizen was not to be found in Jefferson. He was a man of enterprise, a large property owner, and a successful merchant. The place owes much of its prosperity to him. He was a man of temperate habits, and unexceptionable in his bearing, never meddling with other people's business. He was not a secessionist. On the contrary he was understood to have been opposed to the war, but since its close has never joined or sympathized with the clan of vindictive malcontents, who have endeavored to ruin the country, and the happiness of the people. He was universally respected by all who knew him. His death, under the circumstances, was an outrage. There is no reasonable excuse or palliation for the vile deed. All that can be said of it is, that it was an act of military despotism, for which there is no redress.

The explanation for thus sacrificing a useful life is, that he was shot in mistake for Bud Conner, a young man, whom they had every reason to believe had left for "parts unknown." Conner is a young man of 18 or 20; Mr. Perry was an old man, near sixty years of age. What right, it may be asked, had these soldiers to kill any one, much less a defenseless old man? The apology is, that he started to run, and that they shot him. Suppose it was true that he did try to get out of the way of a body of armed men, hailing him in the dark, did that justify them in murdering him? How few are the number of men who would not have endeavored to get away when thus assailed. But, from what we can learn, it is not true that Mr. Perry ran. In the examination before the coroner, it was endeavored to be proved that the deceased was shot in the back, but the testimony of medical men was introduced, showing clearly that he was shot in front. Does this fact not go far to establish that there was foul play; that a most diabolical murder has been committed, without excuse or justification?

We have thus far, from motives of prudence, forbore speaking of the unwarranted and outrageous course pursued towards the people of Jefferson. We hoped that when the proper intelligence was received at Headquarters of the real condition of affairs, wiser counsels would prevail. But we have been disappointed, and we now feel that we should be recreant to our duty as a journalist, and all the higher and nobler instincts of our nature, if we did not denounce the unbridled tyranny that has marred the peace of an entire community.

Could there be a greater outrage upon the rights of a citizen, than his arrest and confinement, without a warrant or a charge of any kind; denied the writ of habeas corpus or bail, and the society of his friends, and treated as a common malefactor? Yet this has been the condition of several of the most respectable citizens of Jefferson, some of whom have been in confinement for over a month, without having been, within this period, even informed as to why

they were arrested. Is this a republic or a despotism? Are these men freemen or slaves? When such acts can be committed by those in authority, or acting under orders; what security is there for either life or property?

We call upon Gen. Canby, if he values his own reputation as an American citizen and an officer, to vindicate his character from the aspersion which such acts cast upon them and the indelible disgrace which they will affix upon his administration. We call upon the press to be true to its own high mission, and to denounce these atrocious proceedings. And, finally, we call upon the people themselves, to hold mass meetings and to pass resolutions exposing the enormity of this transaction, and sending up petitions, for a redress of their grievances.

Gen. Canby is said to be a fair and just man, and hence our people should take the earliest opportunity to vindicate their character before him, and to convince him of the falsehood of the charges that have been preferred against them. Justice to themselves and to their friends in confinement, demands such a course. Accompanying these evidences of the true condition of things here, it can be shown that the men who have been arrested, not only made no attempt to get away, but that several of them voluntarily surrendered themselves to the authorities. (TR 1/8/69)

69-8

(Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds states that East Texas is dominated by Ku Klux Klan bands and that "Jefferson is the center from which most of the trade, travel and lawlessness of Eastern Texas radiate, and at this point or its vicinity, there should be stationed about a regiment of troops.") (TR 1/8/69)

69-9

THE KILLING OF CAPT. WILLIAM PERRY AT JEFFERSON.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 6th:

On Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, Capt. Wm. Perry, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, was shot and instantly killed on Polk street, near his own residence. The affair is wrapped in the very deepest mystery as yet, and has created a deep sensation among all classes. The jury of inquest is still in session and their verdict is awaited with great anxiety. From the best information we can obtain he was killed through mistake by a squad of United States soldiers who were hunting for another party. Capt. Perry was one of the founders of Jefferson, and has probably done more for the advancement of the place than any other one man. He was a Northern man by birth, and has always been a warm and consistent Union man. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by his family and friends, but by the whole community and section. His funeral took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and was attended by an immense throng of people. He was formerly a steamboat captain, and the steamers at the levee all had their colors at half mast, while every business house in the city was closed, and all occupations stopped in honor of the deceased. (DSW 1/9/69)

69-10

KILLING OF CAPT. PERRY.--The following is the verdict rendered in this case by the coroner's jury:

An inquisition taken at Jefferson, in said county of Marion, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of January, 1869, before John G. Jones, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, acting as

coroner for the county of Marion, upon the view of the body of Captain William Perry, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Wm. C. Baker, R. G. Hamill, W. N. Hodge, S. H. Rooks, Moses Steinlein and A. H. Montgomery, good and lawful jurors of said county, who being sworn and charged to inquire, on the part of the State, into the cause, time and circumstances of the death of Capt. Wm. Perry, do say upon their oaths that they believe that Capt. Wm. Perry came to his death from a gun shot wound, entering the abdomen and passing through the body and coming out near the spine, giving one mortal wound, and that said wound was inflicted by one John McGimley, a private in Company "K," 29th U. S. Infantry, one of the provost guard then on duty and under the command, for the time being, of C. H. Bostwick, a detective officer in the service of the United States, and that said wound was inflicted on the night of the 2d of January, A. D. 1869.

A warrant has been issued upon the verdict for John McGimley and C. H. Bostwick, to be carried before Hon. Winston Banks, Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Texas, January 5, 1869.

The Jimplecute in publishing the same states that "the parties were arrested by the civil authorities yesterday and their trial is now progressing before Judge Banks. Capt. Boswell and Judge H. P. Mabry are conducting the case for the defense, and A. P. Shuford, District Attorney, representing the State.

Just as we go to press, says the Jimplecute, we learn that the parties have been discharged under a writ of habeas corpus." (DSW 1/12/69)

69-11

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.--The circus boat Belle came in from Cypress bayou without the circus--the "show" came by rail. (SW 1/13/69)

69-12

T. D. Sedberry, with the firm of Bayly & Pond, wholesale grocer, New Orleans, is now in this section. Mr. Sedberry has many warm friends in Jefferson and Marshall, and the house with which he is associated is one of the best and most popular in the Crescent city. (TR 1/15/69)

69-13

CULLEN BAKER KILLED BY CITIZENS. HIS BODY BROUGHT TO JEFFERSON.

The great highwayman, who has not only been a terror to the soldiers and negroes, but also to white citizens of every political complexion in portions of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, has at last met his fate, and that too at the hands of his own kinsman and former neighbors. He and one of his accomplices, a man named Kirby, were killed at the same time, on the morning of the 6th, by Mr. Orr, a brother-in-law of Baker's, and a few friends. Their bodies were brought to this place, and turned over to the military authorities, it is supposed with a view to recovering the heavy rewards which were offered for Baker's arrest. We failed to see the corpses, but learn that both were shot in the head, and terribly mangled. Report says they were surprised, near Bright Star, in this State, and killed while they were in a drunken sleep. Baker was a small man, all muscle, of about 140 pounds weight, with light hair and gray eyes. Kirby was an Irishman, and, so far as we know, only notorious from his association with Baker. As he was a bold, bad man, and the leader of a band of desperadoes, we can but rejoice at his death. He had perpetrated many outrages directly traceable to him, and had the reputation for the

commitment of many more of which he doubtless had no knowledge; but his last outrage, probably, was the following, as detailed by Mr. Orr himself, and published in the *Jimplecute* of last Friday:

"About four weeks since Baker went to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thos. Orr, in LaFayette county, Ark., and breaking down the door, took Mr. Orr and their father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Foster, tied their hands behind them, and kept them during the night. Next morning he hung Mr. Orr until he supposed he was dead, when he cut him down to get the rope to hang another man. This man was finally released by some of Baker's men. Mr. Orr recovered after Baker and his party left. Mr. Foster they released about 12 o'clock that day."

The future novelist, in search of facts as a foundation for a thrilling romance, will find no more fruitful theme than that of the Life, Exploits, and Death, of Cullen M. Baker.--*Jefferson Times*. (TR 1/15/69)

69-14

(*Ultra Ku Klux* has ceased to exist and Loughery's newspaper will be the next to go according to a Jefferson correspondent for the *Tyler Index*.) (TR 1/15/69)

69-15

(Loughery says that Col. Alford put up bail because he was 60 years of age and in no condition to sustain incarceration.) (TR 1/15/69)

69-16

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON.

Mr. Editor:

Your last paper created quite a sensation here. The frank, bold, independent, fearless course you have pursued, has been the subject of general commendation. You have been here, and have seen for yourself, the condition of our people. It is essentially a down trodden community. No man can tell in the morning whether he will see another day out of prison. If arrested there is no opportunity offered for vindication, but he must wait patiently, or impatiently, as best he can, for relief. It has now been six weeks since the first arrests were made, and, without any charge of any kind against them, these parties are still confined, not knowing when or even or where they will be tried, who will be their accusers, or the character of the testimony that will be brought against them. This is certainly deplorable, and the enormity apparent, when we consider that these gentlemen, feeling that they have been guilty of no crime, knowing they could have escaped had they desired to do so, have been ready to give any amount of bail that may be asked of them. No new arrests have been made within the last week, but there is no telling when there will be; consequently a feeling of apprehension prevails among all classes; not from a consciousness of guilt, but because no opportunity is offered for trial. A man's family, business, and all his interests must suffer. Hence several have left. Who can blame them? And of those who are remaining, and in confinement, it is safe to say, they are essentially injured pecuniarily, if not ruined, by the treatment they are receiving, to say nothing of their own physical sufferings and the anxiety and grief of their families.

Most of these arrests, as you are aware, were made at night, and without any excuse or justification, as the parties would willing have given themselves up at an intimation that their presence was required. Many did so; others went to the military authorities before hand, and told

them not to send guards after them, but to simply send them word, and they would surrender themselves, at a moment's notice. Think of a body of armed soldiers breaking into a gentleman's bed room at night, regardless of respect for himself, his wife, or his family.

The report of Gen. Reynolds, the falsehood and malignity of which you have so fully exposed, has given the men who are here now, seeming warrant and immunity for whatever (?). (?) but has the appearance of a fair minded just man, and above the meanness and tyranny that is being practiced by others. He has an opportunity of doing justice to our people, and of representing facts as they are. I trust he will do it. I sincerely hope he will rise above the narrow, contracted prejudices and malignity that is doing so much harm, present a truthful report of our condition, and thereby merit the gratitude of a people, who will never cease to appreciate his magnanimous conduct.

As you may well imagine such a state of affairs is materially injuring the trade of the place. The country is full of rumors, many of them unfounded, which has a tendency to cut off business.

The remains of Baker and one of his men were brought in on the 8th inst., and deposited at camps, doubtless with the view of obtaining the rewards offered. Both were horribly mangled. They were killed by a body of men, under the leadership of Baker's brother-in-law, who, report says, came upon them in the night and found them drunk and asleep. If Baker had so many sympathizers as alleged, how is it that he could thus be killed, and his body brought to Jefferson, without any one molesting the parties? The truth is, Baker was considered a bad man, and all rejoice at his death. If the military had been as much interested in killing or ridding the country of him as they were in oppressing the citizens, he would have been out of the way long ago. He was killed at last by citizens.

The people here are slow to act. Instead of denouncing the detective Bostwick, alias Hillier, for the murder of Capt. Perry, and the mockery of a trial by which he has for the time screened himself from punishment, this scoundrel receives no little consideration, and continues to lord it over our people. I trust the day is not far distant when justice will prevail, that this worse than Austrian despotism will be at an end, and the rights of American citizens will be recognized.

If I were to sign my name to this, I suppose this wretch or Col. Malloy would have me in jail in two hours.

Yours,

JUSTICE. (TR 1/15/69)

69-17

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT JEFFERSON. UNPARALLELED MILITARY TYRANNY AND OUTRAGE.

A few plain facts in relation to the present condition of the city of Jefferson, will exhibit the terrible and revolting ordeal through which a refined, hospitable, and intelligent people are passing, under radical rule; a rule that recognizes no law, is based upon malice, and attempted to be justified by falsehood. It has no parallel in baseness and tyranny except the notorious Ashburton case, in Georgia, which covered all who were connected with it, with ignomy and infamy.

Our readers are aware that Jefferson has been recently, and still is the scene of military occupancy. That there are stationed there, at this time, nine companies of infantry and four of

cavalry; thirteen in all. That immediately upon the arrival of these troops, several of the most prominent and respectable citizens of the place, were taken up and placed in confinement, where they have remained for over a month; their bed rooms, in several instances, entered at night, by armed soldiers, who dragged these citizens off to camps, without a warrant or charge of any kind being preferred against them, where they have since remained, treated as malefactors, in total ignorance, except from rumor, of the cause of their arrest, and with no opportunity offered them for vindication.

It is a well known fact, that the citizens of Jefferson never have, at any time, manifested a disposition to evade an honest and fair investigation of any occurrence that has ever transpired in the place. On the contrary, they have courted it, and several of those now under arrest voluntarily surrendered themselves. It is safe to say, that every one whose presence was required, would have done the same thing, with any assurance of an impartial and speedy trial.

The pretended cause of these arrests, is the killing of one George W. Smith, a carpet bagger, who courted and wantonly brought upon himself the punishment that he suffered. While we do not justify the deed, and regret its occurrence, not on his account, but on account of an innocent community who are suffering from it, we venture to say there is not a city or town in the United States that would have borne with him with the same patience and forbearance as the citizens of Jefferson (?). (?) after the close of the war, and from the time he entered the place until the day of his death, his career was one of violence and unbridled licentiousness. We speak only of facts susceptible of the clearest proof. He lived with negroes, cohabited with them, and more than once walked the principal streets of the place, almost in a state of nudity, in order to exhibit his utter contempt of everything in the shape of decency. His conduct was so notoriously gross and immoral, that there was not a white radical family in the place that would have permitted him to have entered their dwelling. He headed the Loyal League, and week after week assembled, at night, bodies of armed negroes from town and the neighboring plantations, whom he seduced by flattery, misled by falsehood, and to whom he addressed the most inflammatory appeals. These orgies were kept up frequently until morning, the roads guarded by armed negro sentinels, rendering it dangerous to traverse them. Not only this, but houses were broken into, families insulted, and property carried off. The whole town was kept in such a state of constant alarm, that citizens had to stand guard night after night over their property and their families. It can be proved that he told the negroes that they would never be able to govern the town until they burned it; and, it is a significant fact, in this connection, that shortly afterwards the town was burned, destroying property to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars. It is a further proof, that when warned by a member of his own party not to return to Jefferson, and who told him that if he did, and repeated his outrages, he would be killed, he replied that the Ladies of Jefferson were his protectors, explaining to the party with whom he was conversing, that he meant, that such was his control over the negroes, and the dread of his power, that the ladies, fearful of a war of races, would not suffer him to be molested. He more than once incited the negroes to violence, and headed negro mobs to rescue negroes arrested by civil process. The immediate cause of his death, was an affair of this kind. He organized a negro mob to invade the residence of Mr. Richard Figures, who is now under arrest. A party of peaceable citizens who went out on patrol duty, to prevent this outrage, were wantonly fired upon by Smith and his negro allies, and two of them seriously wounded. The origin of this difficulty, it will be remembered, was the loss of his carpet sack, which had been taken by some wild boys. For this he organized a body of armed negroes to invade the residence of a private citizen, and attempted the

assassination of citizens. It is in proof, that he stated that its loss should cost the city of Jefferson five hundred thousand dollars, meaning thereby, clearly, that he intended to burn the town. Such was the immoral and outrageous character that he bore, that Caldwell refused, in a published handbill, to speak from the same stand with him, stating that decency forbid it.

This is the man, and these are the atrocious deeds committed by him. He was an Honorable man, and is thus denominated in all the official papers referring to his death, that is, he was a member of the present Austin State Convention. There are several more of the same sort of Honorable men in that body; but it is to be hoped for the credit of humanity, there are none who approach him in iniquity. It is for such a man that the civil law is overthrown, its legitimate officers displaced, and military Mayor installed, a despotism established, with detectives and spies, and the authority of this tyrannous machinery enforced by military power upon an unoffending and defenceless people, at a cost to the Government in all probability of a million of dollars.

The military Mayor, Col. Malloy, who came with many fair promises, has proved, as might have been expected, the enemy of the people. We understand from sources which we think entitled to implicit reliance:

1st. That the police force of the city has been entirely changed by his direction. The notorious Greenleaf, who was thoroughly obnoxious here, has been made City Marshal, and not one of the citizens of Jefferson is on the police force.

2nd. He removed the office of Mayor and Aldermen to an inconvenient locality, without conference with the Board.

3rd. He procured from the officer commanding a provost guard of U. S. soldiers, which remain on duty during the day at the Mayor's office, and at night circulates over the city to harrass the people and make arrests.

4th. He calls negroes into his office day and night, and endeavors by intimidation, threats, and offers of bribery to procure affidavits against the citizens.

5th. He was in danger of being removed and superceded by Capt. William Perry. It appears that Perry was killed by his guard, and when parties called on him and announced the fact of the death of Perry and insisted on his accompanying (?) headquarters, he plead indisposition, &c.

6th. He thrust himself on the coroner's jury, and insisted upon making a statement under oath to justify his course in the affair.

While we do not accuse him of any complicity in the murder of Mr. Perry, his seeming indifference that night when he received the intelligence of the assassination of a prominent citizen, and the alacrity with which he endeavored the next morning to relieve himself from the responsibility of the deed, are certainly remarkable.

7th. Colored prostitutes and low, worthless negroes are taken by the hand and invited into his office, and inducements held out to them to make affidavits against citizens.

The squad that killed Capt. Perry was led by a U. S. detective, who is known in Jefferson by the name, real or assumed, of Col. Bostwick, who has a half dozen aliases, and whose very appearance stamps him as a man of low instincts and thoroughly unscrupulous. Outside of his conduct in this affair, there is proof of his attempt to suborn testimony by threats and bribery. That Perry was brutally murdered all the facts clearly demonstrate.

Bostwick, so-called, denied all knowledge of the affair; affected to be greatly shocked and astonished that it had occurred. The succeeding morning, he met a prominent citizen, to whom

he stated he was on his way to Capt. Perry's, and pretended not to know where his residence was, saying that he understood a foul murder had been committed the night previous, and he was going to sift it to the bottom. The citizen told him that Mr. Perry had been killed by soldiers, which seemed to greatly surprise him, and to fill him with indignation. He remarked that no matter who had committed the deed, the guilty parties should be hunted out and punished. He then visited the scene, and under the guise of fairness and a professed honest desire for justice, succeeded in obtaining all the testimony that was likely to be brought against him, went back, fixed up his case, came forward, and acknowledged for the first time, that Perry was killed under his orders.

A dispatch having been sent to Gen. Canby, and he having ordered him turned over to the civil authorities, something else had to be done. This was managed with equal adroitness. A writ of habeas corpus was secretly sued out, and brought before the notorious Judge Winston Banks, with the still more notorious Schuford District Attorney. Bostwick employed a lawyer of ability to defend him. The defence made out its case as best it could, in the face of the conclusive testimony of guilt against the quasi prisoners, Shuford not opening his mouth, when Judge Banks rendered the following extraordinary decision:

THE STATE OF TEXAS, vs. C. H. Bostwick and John McGimley.--*Habeas Corpus*.--*On the charge of murdering Capt. Perry*. The opinion of Winston Banks, Judge of the 8th Judicial District of the State of Texas.

On an accusation of murder, the Defendants have been arrested by the Sheriff of Marion county, and their cause is now before me for consideration under and by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus. Are the Defendants, or either of them guilty of murder? Defendant Bostwick, a United States "detective" at Jefferson, obtained an order from Brig. Gen. Buell, commandant of the Post of Jefferson, for the arrest of one Conner, a supposed accomplice in the murder of G. W. Smith. Under this order he took under his control, a Sargeant and a squad of soldiers, and posted them on the night of Jan. 2nd, 1869, around the house of John Vines, in the immediate vicinity of the residence of Capt. Perry, the deceased. Mrs. Vines was the sister of Conner, and he was expected on that night to get clothes or money from his sister's house, to enable him to escape. Some half an hour after the Sargeant and his squad had assumed position around the Vines' house, a man was seen approaching the Vines' house stealthily. He appeared as if watching things in the Vines' house, he took a kind of semi-circle, and then seemed as if he had discovered Defendants, and was attempting to retire. He was ordered to halt. This order was repeated four times, he continued to push on and paid no attention to the order. Three guns were fired--Capt. Perry was killed. The squad was under the control of Bostwick, and at his suggestion, the firing was done. Two guns were fired in the air, and the third, in the hands of John McGimley, a U. S. soldier, at Perry. The night was very dark. After the shooting Perry fell, exclaiming, oh, my God! and the soldiers went up and asked who he was, and carried him into the Vines' house and departed. Under these facts, is Bostwick guilty of murder? Now we are under a military government. There was an order issued for the arrest of Conner, the detective and this squad was entrusted with the execution of this order--Perry approached suspiciously at the place at which Conner was expected, and on challenge refused to halt. Under these circumstances the party had a right to shoot him, and his death is homicide *per infortunam*, and not murder, and therefore the Defendants are discharged.

WINSTON BANKS.
Judge 8th Dist., Texas.

Suppose the facts true, as thus stated, will any lawyer of ability pretend to defend this decision? Martial law has not been proclaimed, and does not exist at Jefferson, and Bostwick, simply a detective and not an officer of the army, had no right to order the men to shoot Perry.

But the character of the outrage is more fully shown when we examine the facts as developed in the sequel to this most remarkable and atrocious tragedy, and the artful means resorted to for a concealment of the facts connected with it.

No publicity was given of the trial. Mr. Perry and Mr. Norwood, partners of Mr. Perry, who were in possession of additional facts, and who would have employed counsel to prosecute, never knew that such a trial was contemplated, until it was in actual progress. The District Attorney made no attempt to get up testimony, or to comment upon what was before him. He suffered Bostwick to bring in his own witnesses, who were connected with the affair, and who, under the law, had no right to testify.

But even with the testimony that was before him, the decision was most extraordinary. Bostwick's denial of the crime until he found that it would be proved on him, was a fact of great weight. The attempt to prove that Perry was shot in the back while running, when the testimony of three medical men was clear that he was shot in front, was sufficient to show there was foul play. This fact alone was sufficient for him to have held the parties in custody. But either through ignorance or corruption, and in the face of Gen. Canby's order, he chose to turn the parties loose, and to justify the assassination.

The trial was a miserable farce, and mockery, gotten up evidently to defeat the ends of justice.

Other facts have been developed which present this affair in a still darker light. The evidence of Bostwick's interested witnesses represented that Mr. Perry was seen stealthily approaching the house of Mr. Vines, making a kind of semi-circle. If the District Attorney had been interested in doing his duty, he could have proved that this statement was false. These same witnesses also state, that Mr. Perry was killed in front of the Vines' house. Proof could have been adduced, showing that he was killed on his own sidewalk; that the word "halt" was not used but "hush!" There were marks on his own sidewalk of a struggle, and locks of hair corresponding with his were found on the ground.

Here was a chance for the civil officers to have done their duty, and to have vindicated the majesty of the law. They had the instructions of the military commander of the district; a presentation of facts that was conclusive; and, more than all the time, the circumstances, the position of the accused, the character of the deceased, and the defenseless condition of the community, enjoined upon the court to perform its duty faithfully and impartially. But it chose to do otherwise, and to lay down a rule, which will enable Bostwick or any other military officer to shoot down any citizen whom he may regard with feelings of distrust or hatred.

But we have said enough to show the past and present condition of Jefferson. The facts are sufficient, as we honestly conceive, not only to arouse the press of our own State, but the entire press of the country from Maine to California. But will it? Is there any redress against radical falsehood, malignity and outrage? (TR 1/15/69)

deserve. It is too long for our columns, or we would publish it for the facts it contains as well as for the well applied castigation. It is evident from the article that the military authorities had but one object in view, and that was to tyrannise over the people of Jefferson for no other cause than the alleged murder of Geo. W. Smith by some unknown person. The authorities, it seems, are pursuing their work with a vim worthy of a better cause. In some respects it resembles the Ashburn affair in Georgia. The detectives use every effort to make the freedmen purge themselves by implicating some of the first citizens. In this respect it resembles the Ashburn affair, and we have no doubt many of the persons under arrest were implicated in this way. The killing of Capt. Perry was brought about at the instance of Col. Mallory, the military mayor, who has no hesitation in admitting the fact. The party who shot Capt. Perry was turned over to the civil authorities and given a mock trial before a scalawag judge and discharged. Oh, Justice, where are you? Not in the possession of Winston Banks, Judge 8th district of Texas. The citizens of Jefferson are under a reign of terror equal to that of Robespierre. We sincerely condole with them and trust their situation may be made known to the higher military authorities, and their sufferings and hardships alleviated. (SW 1/20/69)

69-19

An old and respectable citizen of Jefferson, Texas, was shot and killed on the 3d inst., and the affair is dismissed by the remark, "it is supposed to have been done by soldiers through mistake." If a negro had been shot for outraging a white woman or child, the Radical press would have been filled with clamours for vengeance upon the perpetrators of the deed.--
Philadelphia Age.

But what does the Age think of the decision of a radical Judge, justifying this outrageous murder, and virtually giving the murderer a *carte blanche* to go and kill as many more peaceable and unoffending citizens as he chooses. (TR 1/22/69)

69-20

The McKinney Messenger, (radical,) says:....

The Jimplecute of the 15th inst., gives the citizens of that disorderly and mobocratic place some very good advice. It tells them to do their duty and submit with grace and patience, and especially to mind their own business and they will have plenty to do. This last suggestion is eminently wise, and if they follow it, they will have no members of the Convention to murder or negroes to slaughter. (TR 1/22/69)

69-21

AN ATTACK FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.--The Jefferson Times publishes, by contract, the proceedings of the city council of Jefferson. On Monday last the Board met and passed a series of resolutions, which fills us with surprise, mortification, and, as we conceive, just indignation. The lateness of the hour these proceedings have been received, forbids such a comment as they merit. We shall pay our respects to them next week. We have only to state, that we stand on our character as a man and a journalist. During an editorial career extending over a quarter of a century, it has never been charged against us that we stooped to either duplicity or falsehood. We shall present the facts as they are, and leave an enlightened, intelligent people, to determine the result. (TR 1/22/69)

69-22

(*The Home Advocate*; A Weekly Journal Devoted to Christianity, Education, Home Enterprise, and General Intelligence; G. A. Kelly, Proprietor, F. J. Patillo, Publisher; corner of Walnut and Lafayette streets, upstairs over Foscue & Bro.; Vol. 1, No. 1, January 25, 1869; telegraphic column from the *Jimplecute*.) (HA 1/25/69)

69-23

PROSPECTUS.

This will inform the public that I have commenced and shall continue the publication of a weekly journal, called THE HOME ADVOCATE. The first page will be devoted to local and agricultural interests and general intelligence, the second to the instruction and entertainment of youth, the third to small children; and the fourth (and only the fourth,) to advertising.

Time and observation have taught us the necessity of the publication of a paper of this kind, and the importance of its being introduced into and read by every family throughout the length and breadth of this whole country; and as the people, by their patronage and ready assistance, have given me so much encouragement, while struggling to make permanent my manufactory enterprise, I feel that it is but just and right that I should direct at least a part of the crumbs thus cast upon the waters into a channel that will return them as mental food to their family circles. We have engaged the services of Rev. F. J. Patillo, as editor and publisher for the first twelve months, feeling assured that his capacity and experience as a journalist will enable him to give general satisfaction. While he has promised to lose no time and spare no labor, we expect to employ all the means necessary to make the paper indeed an advocate of every household.

THE HOME ADVOCATE will be furnished to subscribers at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents per volume in specie.

In closing this prospectus, we most humbly invoke upon the enterprise the smiles of Providence and the patronage of the people.

G. A. KELLY, proprietor. (HA 1/25/69)

69-24

MARRIED.

At the residence of Capt. Birge, Jefferson, Texas, Jan. 10, 1869, by Rev. F. J. Patillo, Mr. A. L. BYNUM to Mrs. ANNA L. WARD. (HA 1/25/69)

69-25

Prof. G. Frank contemplates giving a Grand Instrumental Concert next Friday night, at the Patillo Academy. Odd Fellows' benefit. (HA 1/25/69)

69-26

All paid subscriptions to the Evening Reflector will be completed by the Home Advocate without additional charge. (HA 1/25/69)

69-27

Foscue & Bro. have just opened, in their large, new brick house, corner of Walnut and Lafayette streets, (under the Advocate office,) a large lot of Groceries and plantation supplies. They are well known in this community as straightforward men of business. (HA 1/25/69)

69-28

The trade has already found out J. W. Sims, Jr., at his new brick house, as we judge from the wagons constantly before his door. You will hear from him very soon in our advertising columns. (HA 1/25/69)

69-29

We have issued from this office the first number of the Clinico Pathological Reporter, Drs. Richardson & Henderson, Editors. These gentlemen have evinced a commendable zeal in their profession, and deserve to be well patronized. Their praise is upon the breeze, indicating the success of the enterprise. It is a "neat little" folio, (so the papers say,) monthly, at \$2 a year, specie. (HA 1/25/69)

69-30

The greatest annoyance in our city, (we might except a *few* things,) is the rubbish in our streets, which, on account of our rapid and continued improvement, accumulates faster than it is taken away. We almost weary of the dash and splash and rough and tumble of a growing city, and are ready to cry out "let us have peace!" Ah well! the quiet of summer will doubtless afford us leisure to clean up our streets and do a little outside embellishing. (HA 1/25/69)

69-31

FIVE POINTS.--About fifty well-favored citizens, of the enfranchised, all ages and both sexes, were assembled nearly the whole day yesterday, (Sunday,) at the junction of Marshall and Line streets, between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, where they kept up a continual *ball*-ing, to the great annoyance of the worshiping congregations and the passers-by. In the evening the prayer meeting at the latter church was greatly disturbed by a gang or pack of screaming children strolling about the premises, and a little dog that, Satan-like, had intruded himself among the worshipers. Is there no remedy for these nuisances? (HA 1/25/69)

69-32

THE PRISONERS AT JEFFERSON.--The Marshall Republican of the 23d, says "Saturday next will be eight weeks since the first arrests were made in Jefferson, and, so far as we can learn, no charges have been preferred againsts any of the prisoners. They are left entirely to surmise and rumor as to the character of the crime in which they are implicated, the witnesses, and the testimony. What a commentary do these facts furnish!" (SW 1/27/69)

69-33

NEW PAPER AT JEFFERSON.--Judge Winston Banks and C. T. Garland will in a short time, start a new paper at Jefferson, Texas, to be called the Age. In politics it will be radical. (SW 1/27/69)

69-34

We copy as follows from the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 22d:

DROWNED.--The wife of private Kenny, of company "C," 29th United States Infantry, now on duty at this post, drowned herself and infant on Wednesday last. When last seen she was sitting on a log near the bank of the bayou, in the rear of camps, talking loudly and incoherently to herself, clasping her babe fondly to her bosom, and kissing it most passionately; thus giving to the little one the last affections of a mother, she plunged into the turbid stream, and both mother and child sunk to rise no more. The cause of this rash act is not yet fully known. Up to the present neither the mother or child have been recovered. (SW 1/27/69)

69-35

We copy as follows from the Jefferson Times of the 21st:

We learned yesterday evening that the prisoners were all well, and as cheerful as men kept in duress, and away from their families, could be expected to be. They are allowed to see their families for a short time between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The jail in this place was broken open yesterday morning. Four negroes made their escape, one of whom, Frank Owens, has been captured. Three soldiers, in the same prison, made no attempt to leave, although the door was open.

A little fellow known as "Mana Boy," was killed near Daingerfield day before yesterday. His murderer was arrested and brought to this place yesterday evening. We know nothing of the particulars.

A bricklayer by the name of Thrumond, was assaulted and badly beaten near Mayberry's bridge. A soldier was discovered coming out of the bushes near by, and as he was supposed to have done the beating, was arrested and turned over to the proper authorities. (SW 1/27/69)

69-36

BEEF PACKING AT JEFFERSON.--We clip as follows from the Jimplecute of the 15th:

John R. Wilson & Co., have this week killed and packed 250 head of cattle per day. We consider this the best work we have ever known. This firm have killed 7000 head up to January 1, and have shipped, up to this date, over 4000 barrels and tierces of beef, besides large quantities of tallow, hides, horns, &c.

The shipments of this firm is now at least one third of all the down freights for our steamers, and their freights up very heavy. The Judge Fletcher, on her last trip, brought up 2000 packages for the packery. (SW 1/27/69)

69-37

J. M. Wilson & Co. closed their packery on Cypress bayou day before yesterday, after murdering 7000 head. (SW 1/27/69)

69-38

We copy the following items from the Jefferson Times, our Jefferson paper:

"DROWNED.--Yesterday morning the wife and child of private Kinney, Co. C., 29th Infantry, was drowned in the Bayou at this place. There are two or three reports in relation to the matter. One to the effect that while sitting on the bank, her babe fell into the stream, and she, plunging into the stream to rescue it, both were lost. Another rumor says, that she knelt down on

the edge of the Bayou for a time, as if in prayer, and then, with her babe in her arms, voluntarily leaped into the water."

What does this mean? It certainly requires explanation. It made us shudder as we read it.

"A bricklayer by the name of Thurmond, was assaulted and badly beaten yesterday morning, near Mayberry's bridge. Mr. Mayberry, being attracted to the scene, discovered a soldier coming out of the bushes near him whom he arrested, and with considerable difficulty and some assistance, succeeded in turning him over to the proper authorities. We have failed to learn the cause of the assault, or the name of the supposed criminal."

"We learned yesterday evening that the prisoners were all well, and as cheerful as men kept in duress, and away from their families, could be expected to be. They are allowed to see their families and friends for a short time, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

And the privilege of seeing their families and friends is a matter of *favor* for which they are to be *thankful* and not of right. And these men have committed no crime of which they have been charged and required to meet. (TR 1/29/69)

69-39

THE MILITARY DESPOTISM AT JEFFERSON.

In the Texas Republican of the 15th inst., we published an editorial article of considerable length, reviewing the origin, progress, and present position of the difficulties at Jefferson. In that article we set forth, briefly, and without any exhibition of passion, a plain, straight-forward narration of the facts connected with the death of the notorious Geo. W. Smith, and exposed the desperate state of affairs existing at Jefferson of which, this transaction forms the pretext, presenting as well as our feeble abilities would permit, the terrible and revolting ordeal through which a refined, hospitable people are passing under military radical rule; a rule that recognizes no law, is based upon malice, and attempted to be justified by falsehood.

Every candid man will admit, that if the statements made by us are true, that it presents as a whole, one of the blackest and most atrocious exhibitions of military despotism on record, and which, in this age and in a country like ours, ought and we believe will, affix the brand of ineffable shame and disgrace upon all who are connected with it.

The facts may be briefly grouped together. Immediately after the death of Smith, General Reynolds was officially informed of all the facts connected with that affair; a transaction deplorable in its character, not so much on account of the death of the deceased, but the evils that were likely to flow from it, and to be visited upon the community in which it transpired. The testimony of leading members of the radical party was voluntarily offered as to the desperate and unscrupulous character of Smith, fully establishing all that we have said in regard to him, which prove in themselves conclusively that what was done in Jefferson, however wrong intrinsically it might be, would have occurred in the most quiet, peaceable, law-abiding village, neighborhood, or city in the United States. But, in addition to this, the citizens of Jefferson, knowing the unscrupulous character and the deep seated malignity of leading men connected with this radical party, fearing the influence they would bring to bear upon the commander of the 5th Military District, (Gen. Reynolds,) who was understood to be in open affiliation with them, and apprehending the desperate and deplorable state of affairs that has since occurred, forwarded to him, at once, a written statement, in which they set forth their determination to maintain the civil law, and to put down, if permitted to do so, every thing in the shape of disorder and violence. It was evidently unjust to prejudge and punish a whole people for a transaction like this.

But what was the result? A large military force was ordered to Jefferson, a military Mayor foisted on the people; the place was overrun by detectives and spies, thoroughly unscrupulous and depraved, and who, acting in conjunction with the new Mayor, have resorted to all the low arts of duplicity and cunning, of intimidation and bribery, of gathering up the most worthless, abandoned, and profligate negroes, including the lowest prostitutes, to furnish pretexts to warrant arrests. Under testimony thus procured, several of the leading citizens, were arrested, without warrant, not even being informed of the cause of their arrest, the character of the witnesses, the testimony to be brought against them, or the crime with which they were charged, and, under testimony thus villainously procured, shut out from the society of family and friends, and while asseverating most solemnly their innocence of any connection or complicity with crime of any kind, are refused bail, and denied the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, which would bring them, face to face with their accusers.

Are not these facts, plain and unmistakable in their character, calculated to arrest the attention of the whole country? Do they not appeal, trumpet-tongued, to every citizen of the republic, from Maine to California, or are its citizens so accustomed to acts of military despotism that they are reconciled to regard with complacency whatever may be done by those in authority? How long has the war closed? Do we claim to live in a country of law, order, and constitutional freedom? Not only a single community, but a whole commonwealth, the representatives of men who signalized their heroism on the battle-field of San Jacinto in defense of liberty, humbly (?) for that for which they fought, which they sought to perpetuate by an incorporation with the Union, and which every American citizen has been taught from his cradle to regard as his heritage. Alas, the press of the South stands alone the last bulwark of public liberty. If its appeals find no echoing answer promising relief from outrage and oppression, in what source shall down-trodden people look for succor? And of those that should speak, how many are recreant to duty, how many others basely time-serving, timid, or silent; how few faithful and bold? The clarion voice that should find an echoing answer from every shore, is lost amid the howlings of the raging storm. The hope that looks to a brighter to-morrow, sees no welcome light through present darkness and gloom. (TR 1/29/69)

69-40

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF JEFFERSON.

On Monday the 18th inst., immediately preceeding the issue of our paper of the 15th, the City Council of Jefferson convened, and, after transacting the ordinary business that was before that body, the subjoined proceedings followed:

Mayor Malloy retired, and Mr. Penman was called to the chair. The following was then introduced and adopted by unanimous vote of the Board:

WHEREAS, a report is being circulated in the community, and has been published in the newspapers of the country, charging in substance that the Mayor of our City, Col. A. G. Malloy, procured the appointment of a Provost guard for the purposes of harrassing and annoying the people of Jefferson; that he removed the Mayor's office from Freeman's Building, to where it is now without consulting the members of this Board; that he imposed Mr. Greenleaf upon the people as City Marshal without the consent of the Board of Aldermen; that he employed men as policemen who are not citizens of the place; and that he sent out a police guard of soldiers on the night of the killing of the lamented William Perry; and

WHEREAS, it is known to us that the said report and charges are void of truth, discreditable to the members of this Board, hurtful to the interests of the people of Jefferson, and do great injustice to Col. Malloy: therefore,

Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Jefferson, that we sincerely regret to learn that a report so mischievous in its tendency, and so destitute of foundation in fact, should find circulation in our already sufficiently excited community.

Resolved, That the very efficient manner in which Col. A. G. Malloy performs the duties of the office of Mayor deserves and meets with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions are adopted by this Board in no spirit of unkindness to any person, but simply as an act of justice to ourselves as Aldermen, to Col. Malloy as Mayor, and to the people of Jefferson. Signed,

JNO. PENMAN,
F. A. SCHLUTER,
N. A. BIRGE,
J. C. KOLSTER,
S. MARSH,
K. D. BATEMAN,
THEO. NICHOLS,
L. S. LOCKHART.

Mayor Malloy was then recalled to the chair, and, upon motion, the Board adjourned.

A. G. MALLOY,
Bv't Col. U. S. A., Mayor.

J. M. Cotton, Act'g. Recorder.

The delay in replying to these proceedings of the City Council of Jefferson requires a brief explanation. They were passed, it will be perceived, on the Monday immediately succeeding our issue of the 15th inst., but from some cause, best known to those who were engaged in getting them up, they were withheld from the Times office, which has the contract for publishing such proceedings, to so late an hour that they only reached us on Wednesday night. Our papers (the Times and Republican) are usually issued on Thursday, which rendered a reply last week impossible. That delay was the aim of these parties, all the correlative facts plainly show. And that their action was designed to subserve an unworthy purpose is equally evident. The full and complete exposure we made of the military tyranny and despotism at Jefferson; the charges of official corruption against Malloy and Bostwick; of the foul means to which they resorted to, to manufacture testimony to justify arrests, in which the lowest and most degraded negroes of both sexes were dragged into Malloy's office, to be bribed and intimidated; and all the facts connected with the death of the lamented William Perry, in which a worthy citizen had been most foully murdered, presented such a mass of testimony as to arouse the attention of the authorities at Washington and Austin, not connected, it is to be supposed, with these infamous transactions, and to cause Gen. Canby, in all probability, to order an investigation which would establish their truth. That was exactly what Col. Malloy did not want, and it was what he intended, if possible, to avoid. He well knew that all he could personally say or do would not prevent such a result. That if he denied the allegations we had made, the proof would follow, and necessarily challenge inquiry from the commanding Gen. But if he could get the City Council to perform this unwelcome task for him and deny any portion of the serious charges referring specially to him, pass a eulogy on his official conduct, and so word their proceedings as to refer

contemptuously to the author of these charges his point was gained. How well he succeeded in this cunning scheme, these proceedings show, in which neither the editors nor the papers are specially named. He gained by this artful manoeuvre, not only a point of material advantage for himself, but for his radical allies. If one portion of our statements were denounced by leading citizens of Jefferson as untrue, the natural inference would be, that nothing that we had stated was worthy of credit. Backed by this official report he and his radical friends could write not only to Gen. Canby but to the radical press of the country that the entire statement from beginning to end was a batch of falsehoods. Thus would be crushed out, in its incipency, the first effort to break down this military tyranny, and render futile any further animadversions upon his conduct.

That there was an understanding between Malloy and his radical allies in Jefferson, and some one or more of this Board, is apparent; for on the day immediately preceding the passage of this preamble and resolutions, a scurrilous letter was written from Jefferson to the Tyler Index, in which the very ground taken by the Board is clearly foreshadowed. The writer no doubt got his cue from Malloy, or some one else in his confidence.

How far the members of the Council sympathised with him not only in the movement itself, but in the purpose it was designed to accomplish, it remains for them to explain. They professed to be our personal friends; they knew we were not in the habit of making reckless or inconsiderate statements; that our character for truthfulness as a man and a journalist, had never been during a career of over twenty years in Texas, successfully assailed; and yet they passed these resolutions of censure, without even an intimation of their intentions, or an inquiry as the testimony upon which our statements were predicated.

That the entire Council, or any considerable number of its members, even in view of these facts, well calculated to create a prejudice in our mind against them all, were criminally connected with the trickery of these proceedings, we were not at the time of their publication, and are not now prepared to believe. We know that Judge Caldwell has more than once publicly stated from the stump and in the newspapers of the State, over his own signature, that there were leading merchants in Jefferson, who were in secret alliance with the radical party, and that they would talk to him in their back counting rooms in "*bated whispers*," avowing sentiments which they had not the moral courage publicly to express. We would be loathe to believe, much less to charge, any man whom we have long known, and have been accustomed to regard and to treat with respect, with secretly entertaining sentiments which his antecedents, reputation, and public avowals would tend to contradict, much less to accuse such a man of duplicity, dissimulation, and treachery.

The kind personal relations existing between several of these gentlemen and ourself, made us reluctant to accept the public avowal of hostility they had assumed, and in view of this fact, a secret belief that a majority of the Council had been imposed on, and regarding the injury which their proceedings were designed to inflict upon friends whose liberty if not lives were involved, thus placed at the mercy of unscrupulous, dangerous men, who were not hesitating to manufacture testimony by subornation, we waived all considerations of personal feeling and propriety, and went to Jefferson with a view of having a conference with the members of the Board. We met them, or all of them but two, and the result of the interview may be briefly stated. A majority of them freely admitted that they had been most grossly deceived, and the proceedings as published, did not in any respect reflect their sentiments, either at the time of the adoption of the preamble and resolutions or then. But their private avowals to us, were of no

value in contradiction of their official public action, which doubtless ere then had been sent to Gen. Canby and the War Department. We urged a written recantation of what they had done, with such explanations as they saw proper to make. It would be an act of simple justice to us, to themselves, and to the country. We remained in Jefferson from Saturday until Monday, and delayed any action upon our return, in consequence of negotiations going on to accomplish what we desired, and have thus been unfortunately delayed in the regular issuance of our paper, and our reply is left out of the Times, of this week. This delay is, of course, in every respect unfortunate, but certainly it is no fault of ours. If great and irreparable injury results from it, those members of the Council, "who saw the right but would the wrong pursue," must be answerable for it. Why they "hung fire" and at last declined to perform this act of justice, can be easily seen. It involved such an apparent stultification of themselves that their pride revolted at it; but more than all, paramount to personal pride, which, in the nobility of the nature of some of them, they would have waived, there was an apprehension of personal danger, which caused them to act as they did.

What a commentary does this furnish of the terrorism produced by military despotic power, thus flagitiously used to break down all the moral agencies of society, to boldly employ good citizens to bolster up outrage, wrong, and falsehood. Great heavens! Did we ever think we would live in a day like this, when such men could be thus used and silenced. Let not the distant reader, who lives in a country where the civil law is respected, self confidently assert that he would act better. He has not been tried. Arrest to most of these men would involve them in irremediable pecuniary ruin to say nothing of the lamentable consequences to their families. Once in the hands of the military, there is no explanation, no examination, no redress, or manner of judging either the character or the duration of their confinement. Thus day by day, men measure the hours of repose, not knowing, with the corrupt agencies at work, though innocent of any crime, they may be made prisoners. To stay is danger, and involving ruin; to run away is to be branded as a criminal. To have made a direct issue with Malloy, under these circumstances, involved an ordeal through which these gentlemen were not willing to pass. But if they and the people of Jefferson only know it, it is the only course left them, and the path of danger is the path of safety. Let them join us cordially and openly in exposing this military despotism and its corrupt workings, and it will soon come to an end. It cannot stand the glare of the noon day sun upon its meretricious deeds.

Having said this much in reference to the matters immediately connected with the proceedings of the City Council, we shall now proceed to a review of their action.

It will be seen, that the only reference to our article is that portion of it in which we make specific charges against Col. Malloy. In order that the reader may clearly understand what we did say, we quote that portion of our remarks in full, from the Republican of the 15th, as follows:

The military Mayor, Col. Malloy, who came with many fair promises, has proved, as might have been expected, the enemy of the people. We understand from sources which we think entitled to implicit reliance:

1st. That the police force of the city has been entirely changed by his direction. The notorious Greenleaf, who was thoroughly obnoxious here, has been made City Marshall, and not one of the citizens of Jefferson is on the police force.

2nd. He removed the office of Mayor and Aldermen to an inconvenient locality, without conference with the Board.

3d. He procured from the officer commanding a provost guard of U.S. soldiers, which remains on duty during the day at the Mayor's office, and at night circulates over the city to harrass the people and make arrests.

4th. He calls negroes into his office day and night, and endeavors by intimidation, threats, and offers of bribery to procure affidavits against the citizens.

5th. He was in danger of being removed and superceded by Capt. William Perry. It appears that Perry was killed by his guard, and when parties called on him and announced the fact of the death of Perry, and insisted on his accompanying them to Gen. Buell's headquarters, he plead indisposition, &c.

6th. He thrust himself on the coroner's jury, and insisted upon making a statement under oath to justify his course in the affair.

While we do not accuse him of any complicity in the murder of Mr. Perry, his seeming indifference that night when he received the intelligence of the assassination of a prominent citizen, and the alacrity with which he endeavored the next morning to relieve himself from the responsibility of the deed, are certainly remarkable.

7th. Colored prostitutes and low, worthless negroes are taken by the hand and invited into his office, and inducements held out to them to make affidavits against citizens.

It will be seen, by comparing the above remarks with the preamble and resolutions of the City Council, that they have incorrectly stated what we did say, and that they utterly fail to notice three of the most important charges against Malloy, embraced in the above count.

The Board makes five specific objections to our article, all of them relating to Malloy. The first exception is, that Malloy did not procure the appointment of a provost guard for the purpose of harrassing and annoying the people of Jefferson. Second: That he did not remove the office of the City Council from Freeman's building to an inconvenient locality without conference with the members of the Board. Third: That he did not impose Mr. Greenleaf upon the people as City Marshal, without the consent of the Board of Aldermen. 4th. That he employed men as policemen who are not citizens of the place. 5th. That he did not send out a guard the night Capt. Perry was killed.

It will be observed, that it is assumed by the Board, that all of the foregoing charges were made in our article of the 15th, when by reference to it, as republished above, it will be seen, that but *one* of the charges was made by us, and that one we are prepared to prove. But if we had made them specifically in the manner recited, we are confident that their truth, could be maintained substantially to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced mind.

We nowhere state that Greenleaf had been imposed upon the people of Jefferson, as City Marshal, by Malloy, "without the consent of the Board of Aldermen." The charge was that he had been made City Marshal. Is this not true? And if we had said that Malloy had imposed him upon the people without the consent of the Board, how far would the real facts connected with his appointment have been misstated? Greenleaf had no interest in common with the people of Jefferson. He did not own a dollar's worth of property within the corporation. He was in no sense of the term, even the most remote, a citizen of the place. He had been as was well known, alike the tool and pet of Malloy, while connected with the justly infamous Freedman's Bureau and came to Jefferson with an enviable reputation. It was known that Malloy desired him elected; that he suggested his name; that he gave out he could have him appointed by the military; and that under these circumstances, he was elected by the Board. There is no doubt the Board believed it was the best policy to elect him; that looking to the reign of terror about to be

inaugurated the Aldermen were afraid to offend Malloy, and were anxious to conciliate him, as the leading and controlling spirit of this military despotism.

He removed the office of the City Council to an inconvenient locality, without conference with the Board. The record states that there never was any action of the Board that authorized Malloy to remove the office to its present locality. He may have been requested to remove the office from Freeman's building, and he may have consulted with one or two members of the Board upon the propriety of taking up quarters at the building now occupied; but there was no authority or conference with the Board upon this locality, and some members of the Board will hardly deny that they hesitated for some time whether they would meet the Mayor at this place.

Now of the police. There is one young man in this force, who has been in Jefferson for some time. But who is Robinson? Who is Roberts? Who is Greenleaf? Who was Sutison(?)? Shall we answer, or will the Board let the people know who these men are, and how long they have been in Jefferson? Were they of the police force before Malloy was Mayor? Malloy peremptorily removed Dewey from the police force. Does the Board know why he did it? Dewey has the reputation of being a gentleman. No one doubts that he is a true friend of Jefferson. Yet he was removed the day after he had an altercation, (not amounting to blows,) with N. Poindexter Shuford, by an order signed by Malloy. If he was removed on this account, and in which Shuford, the radical District Attorney was entirely to blame, the coincidence between the removal and the altercation is unfortunate.

The following are the facts in regard to the provost guard. General Buell swears that he detailed a guard and assigned its headquarters at the Mayor's office; that the duty of this guard was to patrol the city, to maintain quiet, and make arrests. Why did he assign the headquarters of this guard at the Mayor's office, if not by the solicitation and consent of Malloy, a civil officer, and in that employment not subject to the orders of the military. Bostwick swears that the Sergeant who came to him, and reported that Bud Conner was in town, told him that he (the Sergeant) could not find Malloy, and he therefore came to him to make the report. Malloy swears that after Perry was killed, he sent this guard out. All admit that this guard killed Perry; and yet the Board say, that he did not send out the guard the night Perry was killed. The following is quoted from Malloy's testimony as occurring the night Perry was killed: "I ordered the sergeant of the police guard to patrol the town until 12 o'clock at night." If Malloy had no control of this guard, how comes it that he ordered it out? Malloy and Bostwick worked together. Malloy admits taking evidence. He was often at Bostwick's room, and a day or so after Bostwick left, he (Malloy) called at the Haywood House and paid Bostwick's bill.

So much for disputed facts.

We have in our possession the written testimony of respectable negroes, of their having been taken to Malloy's office, and there coaxed, *embraced*, enticed with offers of bribery, and threatened, to extort testimony in relation to events of which they had no knowledge, and with a view to criminate respectable, and, we have every reason to believe, innocent citizens. These negroes state, that they were told by both Bostwick and Malloy it would not be safe for them to reveal the facts connected with these interviews. One of them states, that with a view to such extortion of testimony he was brought face to face with a colored prostitute, who had overheard, perhaps, some idle unguarded, and really meaningless remark; all of which goes to show, the system of espionage, corruption, and villainy at work, under official sanction, at Jefferson. Every sensible man will readily perceive that to give the names of these witnesses, would not only place them in danger, but prevent other testimony being procured. But relying on our character as a

man and a journalist, preserved untarnished for so many years, we boldly proclaim their truth, and promise that this evidence and more will be forthcoming at the proper time.

Malloy's previous character, while in Marshall, ought to be as familiar to the people of Jefferson as it is to us. Here his connection with the Freedmen's Bureau brought him in direct contact with the people. His exactions, corrupt decisions, and tyranny, are well known. He carried out his tyranny in form as well as manner. Gray headed, respectable men, old enough to have been his father were even ordered to take off their hats in his sublime presence. In January of last year, he induced Lt. Hawley, then the commander at this post, to arrest a number of responsible citizens upon the charge of attempting to assassinate Judge Caldwell. That statement was made upon honor, and in it, he recounted circumstantially among other things, that he saw Arch Adams, a citizen, from his window, lying in wait on the street, as he believed to murder Judge Caldwell. That he and Judge C. started for camps followed by Adams at a distance, "pursued in turn by Mr. Coleman, whose proximity armed with a double-barreled shot gun deterred Adams evidently from making the threatened and premeditated attack." These worthy citizens were confined at camps for weeks until Gen. Hancock sent an officer to investigate the affair. Before that officer Malloy was a witness, and he swore that he never saw Adams at all. In plain-English, he made one statement *on honor*, and another, involving a direct contradiction, when placed *on oath*, and for which he was justly and severely rebuked by Col. Wood.

This is the immaculate Mayor of Jefferson, whom the Board, at the expense of the blood of their own citizens, have stooped to white wash. What can the prisoners now undergoing the tortures of confinement hope for when their own people *strengthen the arm of the man* who plots their ruin, and thirsts for their blood? Surely those who had no intentional agency in this transaction, will yet relieve themselves from its responsibility. (TR 1/29/69)

69-41

Our citizens who are in the custody of the military, at this place, we learn, are doing as well as could be expected--all in fair health and good spirits. It is earnestly hoped that they will be granted an early hearing. (HA 2/1/69)

69-42

THE ELECTION.--The vote in this city, for Delegates to the Convention, resulted as follows:

D. Campbell, 579; Johnson, 579; Walker and Hill, (Freedmen,) 554 each.

Enough is learned from other points of the district, to assure us of the election of the white candidates. (HA 2/1/69)

69-43

The streets are early crowded with wagons, loaded with cotton, but on account of the continuous rain buyers are slow and sellers are holding back. (HA 2/1/69)

69-44

A NEW PAPER.--We are in receipt of a new paper, published at Jefferson, Texas, called the Home Advocate, by G. A. Kelly and W. F. Patillo. It is of medium size, neatly gotten up and plainly printed. As the name indicates, is is got up expressly for a family newspaper. Terms, \$4.50 in specie, per year. (DSW 2/5/69)

69-45

S. W. Stone is the great stove man in Jefferson, as Van Hook is here. They are alike in other respects. Both are clever men, and cheap, and are pleasant gentlemen to deal with. (TR 2/5/69)

69-46

(T. D. Sedberry advertises as a wholesale grocer in New Orleans.) (TR 2/5/69)

69-47

Next Saturday will be ten weeks since the citizens arrested at Jefferson were first imprisoned. They were arrested without warrant, without any charge being openly preferred against them. They know not what they have to meet, the witnesses that are to appear against them or what will be the character of the testimony. We have shown that attempts have been made to obtain testimony by intimidation and bribery. And this in enlightened, free America! If these facts are not sufficient to arouse the press of the country, from Maine to California, truly may it be said that it is unmindful of its great mission. (TR 2/5/69)

69-48

The prisoners in the hands of the military have been removed to this side of the Bayou, and are in more convenient and more comfortable quarters. (HA 2/6/69)

69-49

OUR POSITION.

We have not proposed to publish a political paper. But at the same time we concede it to be our duty, and hold it to be our privilege, to speak out in matters vitally affecting the public interests. And it would appear to be peculiarly our province to advocate the sacredness of home as a place of peace and safety, and to look to the well-being of society in the family and social circles.

In this connection we feel impelled to express our admiration of the bold and independent spirit of the editor of the Texas Republican and Times, considering the peculiar attitude in which we are placed, in exposing the present tyrannizing over the people of Jefferson, especially as evidenced in the brutal murder of the lamented Capt. Wm. Perry. We believe the facts stated by him to be substantially true and incontrovertible. Nothing we have heard or read gives the least coloring of apology for this extra-official conduct of those concerned in the killing of Capt. Perry.

As to the issue made with the editor of the Republican, by the Board of Aldermen of this city, we believe they were led by motives of prudence in a spirit of conciliation, to take a position which they cannot sustain; and we hope they will review their action, and if convinced that they have erred, that they will still have the independence to do justice to the question at issue.

We have been led to say thus much purely from a sense of duty as a public journalist, and from no personal feelings against any one. We have no acquaintance with the mayor; with every member of the board we are personally friendly, and therefore the more anxious to see them in a defensible position. (HA 2/6/69)

LOCOGRAPHIC.

Under this head we propose to give each of our advertisers the benefit of one line a week for every inch occupied by their advertisements.

FOSCUE & BRO.--Business very brisk--quick sales, small profits. Success is attending this new house beyond the expectations of the firm.

BATEMAN & BRO.--Cotton is king, and King stands at the head of the market, with headquarters now in the very center of the city.

J. M. MURPHY & CO.--This old and well tried firm stands the test of time.

J. W. & J. R. RUSSELL & CO.--One of the strongest firms in the city, and are doing a very extensive business.

NORSWORTHY & GROGARD can fit any foot in shoes or boots--that is to say, any ordinary human foot.

S. W. STONE still triumphs with the Charter Oak Cooking Stove.

W. H. REESE keeps a full supply of boots and shoes.

JAMES HOBAN, on Dallas, keeps a splendid assortment in his line--sells cheap.

DR. J. A. RICHARDSON can tell what is in your eye.

KELLY'S FOUNDRY.--G. A. Kelly, the proprietor, is prepared to fill all orders for plows, hollow-ware, &c., and to repair all sorts of machinery. This establishment is well known all over Texas, and its work has great praise in the periodicals of the State.

BREM, WATTS & STEPHENS are leading men in their business, and promise to do any kind of work, in a no one style.

L. MOODY & CO.--This is a new firm and bid fair for a big business.

JOHN SCHUSTER.--If you want anything in the blacksmithing or wheelwright line call at this shop. His work will stand the test.

GRAHAM & TAYLOR'S card will be found in to-day's paper. Nice gentlemen, and safe in business on every part of the ground.

P. BOYD'S Picture Gallery is a place of great interest. Be sure to call.

D. DANFORTH is rapidly selling off his Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Delay may prove disappointment. (HA 2/6/69)

THE CONCERT.

MR. EDITOR.--It was my pleasure to attend the pleasing and artistic concert given by our fellow townsman, Prof. G. Frank, on the 24th ult., for the benefit of the Odd Fellows Lodge of this place, and take this occasion of repeating the admiration expressed by the many ladies and gentlemen who were present, at the very happy and satisfactory manner in which the concert was conducted. The selections of music were from the best masters, the songs full of melody, and the instrumental pieces replete with delightful airs, and brilliant variations. All of these were rendered in a manner reflecting great credit upon the pupils, for their understanding of the spirit of their respective pieces, and the artistic use of the instrument, and stamps the Prof. as a musician of superior skill, and a teacher of great merit.

It would require too much space to make mention of many pieces as per programme, and we will content ourself by referring to only a few, assuring those who are omitted, that it is with feelings of regret, that a short review of every piece is now denied us.

The grand overture from Don Giovanni by Mozart, one of his most beautiful compositions, was rendered in a most satisfactory and highly creditable manner, by the Misses M. and Miss E. S., assisted by master G., master K., and Professor Frank. A fine conception of the piece, together with an intelligent use of the pedals, combined with an exquisite touch, characterized the performance of the young ladies; while masters G. & K. on violin and flute, astonished the auditors with their knowledge of so difficult and masterly a selection, and delighted them with the delicious notes drawn of their respective instruments. It is useless to add that Prof. F. was giving volume and force to this splended performance with his Bass Viol.

Miss R. E. drew much praise for the sweet and lady-like way in which she sung the songs assigned her, and she gives promise of future distinction in music, as she is now distinguished for her good sense and accomplishments. The Drum Polka duett, by the Misses W., was a fine selection for the occasion, and was played with so much regard for time and measure, that it was difficult to repress our inclination to take the steps of this delightful dance, that we might give ear to the beauty of the music.

The Fantaisie Brilliant, from Puritani, by Miss L. M., elicited the admiration of every lover of music, and by those skilled in the art, she was freely praised, for the artistic manner in which she rendered it, giving it fine effect by a proper use of the pedals, and displaying a fine use of the keys, combined with an exquisite touch.

Miss N. M. did herself and the occasion credit in Rory O'Moore, Brilliant Varieties, by Grobe.

Miss A. K. evinced superior skill in the performance of Valse Styrienne, by Willenhaupt, and Fantaisie, from La Favorite, both difficult, but beautiful pieces.

In conclusion, no one who witnessed this delighted and pleasing exhibition, can forget the sweet strains of music wafted to their senses, nor can they fail to admire the proficiency and accomplishments of the several performers. I feel that I can assure every one who shall attend any of the many Concerts given by the worthy Prof.--and they are all for charitable purposes--that they will go away entirely satisfied and delighted, promising themselves to be ever present on such interesting occasions. J. (HA 2/6/69)

69-52

THE MILITARY PRISONERS AT JEFFERSON.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Times of the 4th inst:

The prisoners have been removed from their pens across the bayou, to a higher, dryer, more pleasant and more convenient locality, on this side of the "creek." All were reported well and cheerful yesterday at noon; but still in ignorance of the names of their accusers, or the causes for which they were imprisoned. No new arrests since the 3d ult. (DSW 2/11/69)

69-53

Jefferson with its very efficient mayor, police, and military guard, seems to be overrun with burglars. (TR 2/12/69)

69-54

(Southern Pacific Railroad advertises that connections are made at Marshall with the stage to Jefferson.) (TR 2/12/69)

69-55

Mr. S. W. Stone, the great stove man of Jefferson, dropped into our sanctum on Thursday morning. He is the Agent of the celebrated Charter Oak Stove. He is doing a large and successful business. See his card. (TR 2/12/69)

69-56

(I.O.R.M. Caddo Tribe No. 2 in Jefferson lists Henry Goldwater as Sachem and C. A. Hotchkiss as C. of R.) (TR 2/12/69)

69-57

A friend writes us from Jefferson, that Capt. Pitcher, a worthy citizen of Jefferson, was arrested on Monday night, by the military, for what cause is not known, but it was supposed on account of some public expression of his feelings in regard to the military despotism inaugurated at that place. We are by no means surprised at this action. Capt Pitcher had the temerity to boldly denounce the cold-blooded assassination of Capt. Perry, and to telegraph Gen. Canby in regard to it. This was of course an unpardonable sin, for which he must suffer. And now that he is arrested, when is he to be informed of the cause of his arrest, and who are his accusers? What a commentary does this one act furnish upon the high-handed course of tyranny and outrage, in our sister city. (TR 2/12/69)

69-58

When in Jefferson, a few weeks ago, our estimable young friend, Mr. John Vines, in the house of Messrs. J. M. Murphy & Co., had the kindness to present us with a new hat of the latest style and finish. We highly appreciated the present, on account of its excellence, and our regard for the estimable gentleman who presented it to us. (TR 2/12/69)

69-59

THE HOME ADVOCATE.--This is the title of a neat, handsomely printed sheet just started in Jefferson, Mr. G. A. Kelly proprietor, and edited by Rev. F. J. Patillo. The paper will be industriously and ably conducted. The numbers before us bear evidences of talent, and show that it will be of great service not only to Jefferson but this section of the State. We wish it abundant success. (TR 2/12/69)

69-60

The Clinico Pathological Reporter is the title of a new paper just started at Jefferson; published by F. J. Patillo, and edited by Drs. Richardson and Herndon. Dr. Herndon we are not personally acquainted with. Dr. J. A. Richardson is a physician, and an oculist, who has performed many wonderful cures. The paper, we have no doubt, will be ably conducted. (TR 2/12/69)

69-61

OUR POSITION.

We have not proposed to publish a political paper. But at the same time we concede it to be our duty, and hold it to be our privilege, to speak out in matters vitally affecting public interests. And it would appear to be peculiarly our province to advocate the sacredness of home

as a place of peace and safety, and to look to the well being of society in the family and social circles.

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We have been led to say thus much purely from a sense of duty as a public journalist, and from no personal feelings against any one. We have no acquaintance with the mayor; with every member of the board we are personally friendly, and therefore the more anxious to see them in a defensible position.--*Jefferson Home Advocate*.

The editor of the Home Advocate, F. J. Patillo, is a personal friend of twenty years standing. We were partners in the Texas Republican from May 1849 to July 1851, the paper having been started by his father, Judge T. A. Patillo. During those two years, of professional and personal intimacy, there was never a question, of policy or expediency, but of what was *right*. He was ever true to *honor* and *duty*. It is gratifying to notice that he is still true to his instincts and antecedents. We agree with him in his opinion of the City Council and their motives, and sincerely hope that the men whom we have so long regarded with respect, will place themselves right on the record. They have a better time to do it now than they will ever have again. (TR 2/12/69)

69-62

JUDGE C. CALDWELL.--Perhaps no man in the Republican organization of this State has been more malignantly or persistently assailed by the Democratic press, than the distinguished gentleman above named. With a few honorable exceptions, there seems to be a preconcerted plan among them to denounce, slander, and vilify him on all occasions or without any occasion. Ever since his famous report as chairman (?) crime, and his earnest and outspoken denunciation of the bloody actors, war has been declared against him, and the whole pack at his heels have joined in the attempt to run him down, to ruin and disgrace him. What though he is an old citizen, a law abiding man, and a man of worth and intellect? He is a Republican; crucify him! What though he is a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State? He is a Republican, and must be slandered! What though he is the father of a large, interesting, and highly respected family? He is a Republican, his family must be insulted and their most sacred feelings ruthlessly outraged. The hyenas who engage in this sort of warfare against men who have never done them harm, and whose only offense is a difference in political opinion, are too mean and contemptible to be called men, and a disgrace to the editorial profession. But happily Judge Caldwell is beyond their reach. The people know, respect and honor him, and all the malignant howlings of his adversaries will only recoil upon their own guilty heads. The storm of persecution for opinion's sake is not yet over in Texas, and will not be until the people set the seal of condemnation upon the scoundrels, who, governed by none of the instincts of gentlemen,

descend to the lowest depths to asperse the characters of men, the latchet of whose shoes they are unfit to loose.--*Houston Union*.

In all our experience of journalism, we do not think we have ever seen anything more reckless than this defense of Caldwell. That any man who has any self respect or any regard for his reputation, would have the temerity to indite much less publish such an article is most extraordinary.

1st. Caldwell has been publicly charged with having, while a slave owner, whipped a negro to death.

2d. He was at Jefferson at the time and immediately after the killing of the notorious, infamous G. W. Smith. He refused to speak from the same stand with him, issuing a published hand-bill, in which he stated that decency forbid it. He told the citizens after Smith was killed that he regarded him as a very bad man, and that they had borne with him with extraordinary patience. And yet, when he went to Austin, he arose in his place in the Convention and pronounced a eulogy upon his character!

3d. The recent disgraceful conduct of Caldwell at Houston, the full details of which have been published, and of which decency forbids a repetition.

Admit that he is a Judge of the Supreme Court under present rule, does that white wash him from these sins of scarlet, and make him white as snow? (TR 2/12/69)

69-63

The last number of the Texas Republican contains a dispassionate, though scathing commentary upon the acts of "the powers that be" in the city of Jefferson. It was no doubt a duty due both to the public and to that journal, and one ably discharged. Yet don't you think, friend Loughery, that so far as good will result you might as well have republished that much of the Declaration of Independence or of Cousin Sally Dillard?--*Caddo Gazette*.

We would say to our Shreveport contemporary, in reply, that there is, in the present condition of affairs in the South, unquestionably much to discourage those who deem it a duty to expose the enormities practiced under the existing military reign, and to appeal to the press and people of the North and West to aid in the restoration of the civil law. Official reports from army officers, reports from legislative committees, letters written under official sanction from the highest officers of the military civil government, with the countless number of letters written by private individuals, overflowing with falsehood and defamation, form such a mass of pollution, and which has been practiced with so much success, that even the members of the Southern press shrink from the task of attempting to counteract its influence.

But can we, would it be honorable or just, to remain silent in the midst of a despotism such as has been inaugurated at Jefferson? Citizens are arrested without warrant, or a charge of any kind against them, denied bail, and thus cut off from their families, business, and friends, have been confined for nearly three months. The town overrun with detectives and spies, and all the arts of trickery, intimidation, and bribery resorted to, to manufacture testimony.

Our opinion is that the press of the country, from Maine to California, ought to take up this question of arbitrary arrests and military trials, and expose its revolting and disgraceful features, and the men in the South who are able to write for the press, should, day after day, and week after week, send communications to leading Northern journals, representing our true condition and the injury and unhappiness the present state of affairs is producing. We feel assured there is enough of wrong, outrage, and corruption in this Jefferson tyranny alone, to

awaken the country, if the press and the people of the South would only do their duty. (TR 2/12/69)

69-64

SUMMARY JUSTICE.--Yesterday we commented upon an article in the Marshall Republican, in which it was virtually asserted that unworthy men should be killed on sight, without the formality of trial, or even preliminary examination. If our detestation of this doctrine was not expressed with sufficient strength, it was because we could not find language sufficiently emphatic.--*Austin Republican*.

We never made any such assertion. The article copied in the Austin Republican the day previous, does not contain an expression that can be tortured into any such meaning. The editor himself did not pretend to say so. He visited another day, until our remarks were out of his paper, and he had perhaps forgotten their import, before he ventured upon such a reckless assertion. If there has been any one question upon which we have exhibited more uniform consistency than another, it has been in our devotion to law and order, and our denunciation of mob violence.

But while we say this, we recognise at the same time, the fact that had men sometimes so far outrage public decency and imperil the safety of communities, or families, as to bring upon themselves destruction. Whether true or false, is this principle not recognized in all the relations of life? The outraged father or husband visits the villain who sacrifices his domestic peace, with an ounce of cold lead or a crusty knife. The burglar who is escaping from a house is shot down, and the law holds the owner of the premises blameless. A man seeing an incendiary about to apply a torch to a dwelling, shoots him and is acquitted. Blackstone states that if a man is about to commit murder, and there is no other way of preventing the deed, the killing of the intended murderer is justifiable. Yet the Austin Republican says:

"What, in the name of heaven, had Caldwell's estimate of Smith's character itself, to do with the brutal manner in which Smith was snatched out of the hands of the law, and ruthlessly murdered? Smith might have been far worse than he has been called, and the offence would have been none the less a wanton murder, to the lasting disgrace of the community which suffered it, and to the eternal infamy of a press which can apologize for it."

His character has, as we honestly believe, a good deal to do with it. If, as has been asserted, and can be proved, Smith and all the laws of decency and of society at defiance, incited negro mobs; threatened to burn the town, telling the negroes they would have to burn it, before they would govern it, and the town was shortly afterwards burned, leaving just inferences that he had an agency in it; that he threatened a second (?) negro mobs and boasted of his power over the place through the fears of its defenceless women, who dreaded arson and outrage; that at the head of a negro mob he shot two respectable citizens, whom he and his negro allies attempted to murder; and that he traversed the place almost in a state of nudity to exhibit his contempt of its people, and his love of the negroes with whom he cohabited; we say, take all the facts, and while it may not justify, it certainly mitigates the offence of killing him. In Indiana a mob went into a jail and took out four express robbers and hung them and have since published a card threatening to kill the friends of the robbers, if there is any more trouble. What was done about it? Did the Government send an armed force to the town and arrest any of the leading citizens, murder a good man, as they did in Jefferson, and, after inaugurating a reign of terror, attempt by bribery and intimidation to manufacture testimony, out of the lowest and most depraved of its

population. The truth is, this Jefferson affair is a most unparalleled outrage, and will ultimately overwhelm with disgrace all who are concerned in it. (TR 2/12/69)

69-65

THE PRESS AND THE MILITARY DESPOTISM AT JEFFERSON.

The press is awakening to its duty. Thus speaks the Houston Times:

Geo. W. Smith from all accounts, was a man of no character whatever, (which accounts for his being a member of the convention,) and because the people of Jefferson refused to have their property destroyed, their wives and daughters insulted, at the hands of this scalawag, the military authorities are now killing and imprisoning them. The officers elected by the people are ejected, and military satraps take the civil government into their own hands. Detectives are sent from New York to investigate the state of affairs, and under the pretence of prying into the secrets of the unhappy affair, and arresting the parties guilty of the killing of Smith, murders one of our best citizens! The Judge of the 8th judicial district, when Bostwick, the New York detective, is brought before him, accused of murder, he declares him innocent, and the man he ordered killed, came to his death *per infortunam*. The District Attorney, whose duty it is to prosecute all criminals, set silent at the trial, without even an attempt to show that the prisoner should be prosecuted.

Of such materials are our officials composed. Men are appointed, to all the most important offices in the State, with of course some few exceptions, whose moral standing in society cannot bear the light of day, whose capacity to decide between right and wrong cannot compare to school boys, and who, being appointed by the military, obey every nod of that infernal tyrant. Gen. Reynolds, up to a short time ago commanding the district of Texas, is responsible for all, or nearly all, the trouble which it has been our misfortune to record; he alone, of all men, is the party upon whom rests the blood of these murdered Texans, played the tyrant over us, laughed in his sleeves when anything of the kind occurred, and the very men the people of Texas would not recognize as fit subjects to associate with the inmates of our penitentiary, he appointed over us to administer the laws.

Bostwick, the man who was sent from New York to Gen. Reynolds, to help him ferret out the cause of the killing of Smith, and the reported troubles in Jefferson alone, would satisfy any one of the kind of men we have as governors, judges, district attorneys, mayors, sheriffs, &c. Bostwick is nothing more than a cowardly adventurer, whose only aim is to make a living, and ask no questions how it is to be acquired, a man who would be as much at home in serving the devil as Gen. Reynolds.

Judge Banks is a man of whom we personally know nothing, but for him to declare a man innocent, when all the testimony proves that he is guilty, is guilty of perjury, and if not punishable by the laws now in force, will have to render an account to Him from whom all power is derived.

How long is this state of affairs going to last? Are we never to return to our former happy condition? If penance is the requisite for the forgiveness of sins, then the people of the South are entitled to forgiveness, for if ever people suffered and did penance for the rebellion, they have. We have but one hope upon which to lean, and until convinced to the contrary, shall believe that when Gen. Grant will have taken his seat as President of the United States, relief will come.

The belief upon which our hope is based, is Gen. Grant's sound sense, and his sagacity to understand that the South is willing to do all that is required of an honorable people. And

although our predictions may not prove true, yet we hope from the depths of our heart, that we shall again be able, and that very soon, too, to call this a land of liberty. (TR 2/12/69)

69-66

MARRIED.
TALBOT-TABOR.

February 9, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, in the city of Jefferson, by Rev. N. P. Modrall, Mr. A. G. Talbot, of California, to Miss Nellie Tabor.

CARTWRIGHT-SMITH.

February 11, 1869, at the residence of Capt. A. C. Smith, Jefferson, Mr. A. P. Cartwright of San Augustine, Texas, to Miss Opheila Smith. (HA 2/13/69)

69-67

MILITARY ARRESTS.--Dr. J. M. Frith, Dr. J. A. Richardson, John C. Murphy, Jr., M. D. Taylor, Henry Stealey, and John Vines, have been arrested. (HA 2/13/69)

69-68

IS THERE NO REMEDY?

MR. EDITOR.--I thought it was the object of the "powers that be" to make the darkeys equal to white folks; but never dreamed that it was the purpose to make them independent of all rules of law or order. If such is the intention of our municipal authorities, I wish they would tell us so. I have been led to these reflections by what I have seen for months and months. Immediately around the place where Marshall street crosses Line, a fouler den was never seen in "Natchez under the hill," than it is. It contains "niggers" of all ages, sizes, sexes and colors. They are crowded together in filthy huts, which are disgraceful to Jefferson. In the *suburbs* of the place, such cabins would look bad enough, but in the heart of the city, it is too bad. I reckon however, the owners of the property are to blame for that. But, on the supposition that darkeys are bound to obey the laws of the city, our municipal authorities are blameworthy for their outrageous conduct. A gentleman or lady can seldom pass thro' that polluted region without offense to eye, ear, or nose, or all. Right in the neighborhood of two churches, their blasphemous and obscene oaths, their wide mouthed yaw-haws, and their noisey plays on the Sabbath day and night, prove a perpetual source of annoyance to those who go there to worship God. In fact it has got to be hazardous to ride to church at night; whoever does, runs the hazard of having his horse rode off before the service closes. Is there no remedy? Where are the policemen? Within the knowledge of the writer, they have been applied to, more than once, yet the nuisance has been in no degree abated. Again I ask, is there no remedy?

CITIZEN. (HA 2/13/69)

69-69

The "Citizen" who appears in this week's issue has an eye to the public good, and a pen for its advocacy. We hope to hear from him often. The evils complained of are by no means imaginary. We mildly adverted to them a few numbers back. But if kind words and gentle hints will do no good, the virtue of stones must be tried. Last Sunday it was difficult to give ear to the preacher, for the chopping of wood immediately in front of the Church, just across the street. (HA 2/13/69)

OUR HELP.

We listened to a very interesting and instructive sermon on last Sabbath by Rev. N. P. Modrall, pastor of the C. P. Church at this place, from the text, "Give us help from trouble; for vain is the help of man," found both in the 60th and 108th Psalms. Though there was but a very small congregation on account of the exceedingly inclement weather, the subject was presented with as much pathos and force as if the house had been full. We feel constrained to attempt a reproduction of some of the leading thoughts, asking pardon of the preacher for the liberty we take unasked, and especially for the injustice done him in this very meagre and imperfect outline:

"Although affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground; yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward." We have trouble on every hand--around us, beneath our feet, over our heads; and sometimes they seem to fall in torrents from the very heavens. There appears to be no escape from them. They are many in childhood, more in manhood, and multiply in old age. In poverty, in wealth; in sickness, in health; in every condition and state of life troubles beset our pathway. They lie down with us upon our beds at night; they rise up with us in the morning; they go with us to our daily toil, sit with us at our tables, and even pursue us into the holy sanctuary.

The prime cause of all our troubles is within ourselves. God is right--his ways are right. He has a place for everything, and everything in its place. He made man upright, and put him in his right position. But he soon got out of his place, and thus became in conflict with everything that is right. He is altogether wrong, and his ways are like himself. He sees wrong, he feels wrong, he thinks wrong, he does wrong continually. And because he is thus transverse to every right way, righteousness and truth themselves appear to him in a distorted attitude. The heart of man is a fountain of trouble because a fountain of iniquity. I have taught total depravity of human nature as a scriptural doctrine; I thought I believed it. But of late I am persuaded that I had not apprehended half the truth. Now it fixes itself on my mind with all the force of demonstration. Truly "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it?" Naught but the plummet of infinite Mercy can fathom it.

The forebodings of an evil conscience are a source of trouble. We suffer a great deal more from anticipation than from actual infliction. A guilty conscience cannot rest. It recognizes the certainty of punishment for sin. And thus also the penal sanctions of God's law become a source of trouble. The punishment for transgression must come. It is sometimes inflicted in this life. Sin is punished in this world as well as in the next, while virtue is also often rewarded in this world. Man can not violate the law of his being without suffering the penalty. This principal holds true of the physical, mental, and moral world. But they greatly err, and wrest the scriptures, who teach that in this life only is sin punished. There will be a reckoning and an awful retribution for sin in the world to come. Here is a great source of trouble to evil-doers, in whom there is a "certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." But it is a grave mistake, into which many good people fall, to suppose that every affliction is a punishment for some sin. Not so. Much that the good suffer in this life is the necessary discipline exercised over them by a kind Father. "As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him;" and "whom he loveth he chasteneth."

Our help from trouble is in God, who alone can purify the heart and clear the conscience. He also enables us to see the benefit of afflictions, giving us scriptural views of their use. They

wean us from the world, destroy selfishness, and prepare us for sympathizing with the unfortunate of our race. Sympathy is itself a fountain of happiness; for if we "weep with them that weep," we will be prepared also to "rejoice with them that do rejoice," being released together with them with whom we were bound. He that has no sympathy can hardly be said to have a moral being. He that has it most is most happy; for he that would bless others can not fail to receive himself a blessing.

Agitation, trouble, is also a divinely appointed means of purification. But in the midst of the storm we are apt to forget that Nature is thus cleansing her garments of all impurity, and making happy her children. As it is in the physical world, so it is in the moral. As wine in a state of fermentation casts up all impurities to the surface to be thrown off, so the commotions of society bring to view the dregs and offscourings of the earth, which the Lord will finally skim off and cast away, leaving the upright in heart as the pure wine. If agitation purifies, let it come, till the world is shaken from center to circumference. (HA 2/13/69)

69-71

CORPORALIS COME-IT-AT-US!

Yesterday evening we were riding out on very urgent business on the Daingerfield road. About two miles and a half out we saw a squad of soldiers, just ahead of us stop and invest a little grocery. As we were passing by, the corporal in command halted us, demanded our name, residence, destination, and asked a great many other questions, (of importance to himself we suppose) but concerning men, places, and things of which we proved to know much less than himself. But some how or other, though we did not know much, the young man seemed to take a liking to us, and we agreed to go on together, though it occasioned considerable delay and inconvenience to ourself, who was in no little hurry. He also invited two or three of his men to accompany us, while the rest remained. As we went on, part of what we didn't know, he found out from a colored youth on the wayside. He stopped to see Mr. K. with whom he seemed to have important business, but unfortunately he was absent, and his wife could not tell when he would return. The next individual of consequence whom we met, was a mounted son of destiny (of rather dark complexion) whom the corporal honored with a private interview. In a few minutes the darkey fell into line and we journeyed on. At the four mile branch, where the roads fork, said corporal B.:

"Which road do you travel?"

Said we, "It was our purpose to take the right, if it's all the same with you?"

"Certainly," said he, "thank you for your courtesy."

"Not at all," replied we, and so we went on our way rejoicing, to the right, while he and the rest of his company took the left.

QUERY--Who were the prisoners--the corporal and his men, or we and the darkey? (HA 2/13/69)

69-72

TERRIBLE DISASTER! BURNING OF THE MITTIE STEPHENS! SIXTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

The Dixie arrived yesterday evening, bringing the survivors of the ill-fated Mittie Stephens, which was burned, at 12 o'clock, Thursday night, two miles below Swanson's landing.

There was a smell of fire on the hurricane deck, which was reported to the pilot. The bell tapped for the Captain. The fire was soon discovered in a pile of hay on the larboard side, forward. Several buckets of water were thrown upon it instantly, but the flames still mounted upward, and spread so rapidly that all hope of extinction was given up. The boat was turned to shore, and the passengers aroused. Confusion reigned. The passengers and crew were driven aft by the flames, so that while the boat grounded in shallow water but a few feet from shore, they must leap into deep water or be consumed by the flames. With many it was only a choice between the means of destruction--the decision of a moment. Some leaped overboard, while others sank down in despair to be devoured by the flames.

One young lady passenger begged her protector to throw her overboard. His heart failed him, and they remained together till enveloped by the flames, when he rushed from her and escaped. Families were sundered--the husband perishing in the attempt to save wife and children. We learn that the engineers, and many of the crew perished at their post.

The survivors, of course, escaped in destitute condition, but have been kindly cared for, by our citizens, and we hope they will all receive such assistance and attention as they need.

We have heard no complaint of carelessness urged against the officers or crew of the boat.

Mr. Jacobs, seeing the boat on fire from the opposite side of the lake, sent his batteau, and rendered great service in rescuing those struggling for life in the water.

The following is a list of the lost and saved, as far as known.

LOST.

CREW.--Geo. Reimer, 1st Clerk; Chas. Weir, 1st Engineer; Thos. Mulligan, 2d do; M. McGill, Striker; Peter Fisher, Jas. Gardner, and John Bateese, colored firemen.

PASSENGERS.--Mrs. Jackson and three children, one unknown lady from Grand Ecore, W. A. Broadwell of N. Orleans, Mr. J. C. Christian, Mr. Boynkin, Mr. Ash, Mr. New.

DECK PASSENGERS.--James Johnson, Nancy Bradford and child, Wm. Morris, Amanda Morris, Martha Williams, Henry Ashley, Sidney Ashley, Robert Phillips, Jno. A. Phillips, James Phillips, Martha A. Phillips, Alexander Phillips.

DECK CREW.--Wm. Murphy, Joseph Ganes, Andrew Gallingham, Thos. Ryan, Pat Riley, Nat Buchanan, Wm. Buchanan, Jim Hill, Henry Hicks, Peter Eugene, and six not known.

CABIN CREW.--Varissa Baptist, pantryman; Napoleon Washington, Texas tender; Chas. Redford, John Smith, Dennis Williams, cabin boys; Robert Franklin, 2d Porter; G. W. Hughes, 1st cook; Chas. Crane, baker; Ann Collins, chambermaid.

SAVED.

CREW.--H. Kellogg, captain; T. H. Hetherton, clerk; Geo. Klein, clerk; John Poland, mate; Peter Sutherland and Wm. Swain, Pilots; Joe Lodwick, Jos. West, steersmen; B. H. Covert, steward; W. R. Guyan, Barkeeper; Samuel Wilcox, striker; Sam Underwood, watchman; Phil Hill, Carpenter; John Wilson, porter; Ed. Chaplin, barber; Wm. Adams, Nat Adley, Peter Beck, Toney Foster, Geo. Wm. Hughes and thirteen others.

PASSENGERS.--Ole Bjirke, S. J. Johnson, J. B. Seuzeman, A. McRae, W. F. Cobb, A. Pace, G. W. Peterson, George L. Cagle, G. A. Williams, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Johnson, Ann Ashley, Beulah Ashley. (HA 2/13/69)

69-73

MORE ARRESTS AT JEFFERSON.--A Jefferson despatch of last Friday, says the military authorities that day arrested Dr J. M. Frith, Dr. J. A. Richardson, John C. Murphy, Jr., M. B. Taylor, and Henry Straly. Messrs. Tom Wallace, W. J. Murphy, and K. D. Bateman, were also arrested, but were immediately discharged. (SW 2/17/69)

69-74

MILITARY POSTS IN TEXAS.--In looking over General Orders No. 4, issued by Gen. Canby, we find that there are thirty military posts in that territory, of which Jefferson is the largest, having six companies of infantry and two of cavalry for a garrison. This looks a little strange when we consider that the frontier of Texas is frequently invaded by hostile Indians, whose object is murder and robbery; but it seems the authorities are of the opinion that the citizens of Jefferson need looking after more than the Indians. To our mind there is more spite than discretion about the distribution of the troops. Texas is now garrisoned by sixty-three companies of infantry and twenty-nine of cavalry. (SW 2/17/69)

69-75

Another Arrest at Jefferson.--The Jefferson Times of the 11th has the following:

The military arrested Mr. C. L. Pitcher on Tuesday evening, and sent him to the camp prison. Like his predecessors, the cause of his arrest is unknown. The prisoners, some of whom have been in confinement eleven weeks, continue as well and cheerful as could be expected. (SW 2/17/69)

69-76

The last number of the Clinico Pathological Reporter published at Jefferson, contains communications from Drs. S. Eagan, R. Dejernet, and R. A. Hayne, Jefferson Physicians, and editorials, that would do credit to the best medical journal in the United States. This interesting monthly should be encouraged by our physicians. (TR 2/19/69)

69-77

MORE MILITARY ARRESTS AT JEFFERSON.--The following arrests of citizens of Jefferson were made on Friday last by the military: Dr. J. A. Richardson, Dr. J. M. Frith, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry Stealey, and M. D. Taylor. Messrs. K. D. Bateman, W. J. Murphy, and Tom Wallace, were also arrested, but released. On Saturday Mr. John Vines was arrested. (TR 2/19/69)

69-78

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST CHURCH.--Rev. R. W. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Also at night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.--Rev. N. P. Modrall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10½ A.M., and at night. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. (HA 2/20/69)

69-79

RIVER--BOATS.

The river is in good boating order for first class boats.

Arrived and departed since our last issue: Lizzie Hopkins, Lotawana, Judge Fletcher, Selma.

Coming: Leo, Era No. 9, Golden Era, the rest of the Eras, and a host of others. At present the coast is clear--an unusual thing.

The Lizzie H. broke her shaft and lost her wheel above Alexandria. Will be repaired immediately. (HA 2/20/69)

69-80

(Wholesale Price Current column begins in *Home Advocate*.) (HA 2/20/69)

69-81

LOCOGRAPHIC.

Under this head we propose to give each of our advertisers the benefit of one line a week for every inch occupied by their advertisements, when not too much crowded with other matter. Other Special Notices of this character will be charged for at double our advertising rates.

Call on D. Danforth and get your Fruit trees, before the season passes.

P. Boyd takes such pretty pictures that homely persons don't know themselves, when in case.

Graham and Taylor are constantly receiving new goods.

If your horse needs shoeing it is not John Schuster's fault.

L. Moody & Co. treat their customers--with courtesy and good bargains.

It would astonish you to see the amount of work doing by Brem, Watts and Stephens.

But the most business place in this section of country is Kelly's Foundry. It presents the appearance of a thrifty manufacturing village, with constant jam of wagons loading with plows and wares.

Our Oculist, Dr. Richardson, has retired to *private* life for a season, at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Buell, who provides him and his friends with apartments and servants.

No house in the city keeps a finer selection of goods than Hoban. We first learned this from the ladies.

W. H. Reese prides himself in being a fine judge of boots and shoes. In proof he shows the articles.

Hard to tell which has the greatest reputation, Stone or his Charter Oak. Some how they have both got into all the newspapers--and the next news they will be in everybody's kitchen.

If you buy a pair of Norsworthy and Grogard's Water proof Boots, you will be sure to "get your foot in it"--with satisfaction for once.

If you want to be overwhelmed with the magnitude of trade, press yourself through the store and warehouse of J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co., above as well as below.

King of the Batemans and King Cotton have formed an alliance aggressive against Hard Times.

We are puzzled to know what becomes of all the good things that are daily hauled away from Foscue & Bro.'s, unless they go with the Charter Oak.

Dr. S. Eagon has a fine reputation as a physician of the first order.

Dr. L. S. Rayfield is considered equal to the best in the practice of medicine and surgery. S. Sulnon and his experienced corps of barbers, representing some half a dozen or more languages, can make an old bachelor young again in a few minutes, and impart the highest sensations of self importance to young men and diffident widowers.

Jason Castleberry's Restaurant, No. 69 Dallas, is the place to get a good plate of soup, and other good things in regular succession.

Thanks to Johnny Allen, in behalf of our young folks department, for candies, nuts, etc. (HA 2/20/69)

69-82

It is rumored that there has been a collision between the soldiers and citizens at Jefferson, Texas, resulting in the death of some fifteen citizens. [Rural Times]

No such thing; only some eighteen or twenty of the citizens were made prisoners of war by the military, and closely confined in a dungeon without their knowing what they were arrested for. Let us have peace! (SW 2/24/69)

69-83

MILITARY POSTS IN TEXAS.--In looking over General Orders No. 4, issued by Gen Canby, we find that there are thirty military posts in that territory, of which Jefferson is the largest, having six companies of infantry and two of cavalry for a garrison. This looks a little strange when we consider that the frontier of Texas is frequently invaded by hostile Indians, whose object is murder and robbery, but it seems the authorities are of the opinion that the citizens of Jefferson need looking after more than the Indians. To our mind there is more spite than discretion about the distribution of the troops. Texas is now garrisoned by sixty-three companies of infantry and twenty-nine of cavalry. (TR 2/26/69)

69-84

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST CHURCH.--Rev. R. W. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Also at night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.--Rev. N. P. Modrall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at night. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night.

BAPTIST CHURCH.--Rev. C. S. McCloud, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. (HA 2/27/69)

69-85

LIBERALITY.--Dr. A., of Hickory Hill, already a paying subscriber to eight weekly papers, one semi-weekly, and one monthly, called in one day this week and paid for the Home Advocate, to the address of his wife. He is taking every one of our city papers. Nine cheers from the press to Dr. Avinger! There, now, we let slip the name. Excuse us, Doctor. (HA 2/27/69)

69-86

Some of the young men of Jefferson have requested our assistance in organizing a Temperance society. A good move. But we recommend the matrimonial vow as the best pledge,

as the family circle is the best Temperance society. If a good wife cannot save a man there is little hope. There is your safeguard. (HA 2/27/69)

69-87

Will the butchers of Jefferson never learn to respect old age? (HA 2/27/69)

69-88

CITY ENTERPRISE.

The question of a Fire Company, with adequate implements of warfare against the devouring flame, is being thoroughly canvassed by our business men. We are surprised that their sagacity has not long since discovered the economy of an ample investment in a No. 1 Engine, &c.--Suppose, at a rough guess, there are \$2,000,000 worth of property insured at an average of 3 per cent, (an under estimate,) the insurance will be \$60,000. With a good Fire Company, well equipped, the rate of insurance would be reduced at least one per cent. Saving to the city \$20,000 annually. Now if the Engine and equipage, all told, should cost \$10,000, the investment would pay two hundred per cent annually.

And why may we not have a Fire Insurance Company, and save the other \$40,000? Also a River Insurance Company, saving one or two hundred thousand dollars more.--There is capital and enterprise enough to do it, if the ball is once put into motion. But one thing at a time; let us first have the Engine and Fire Company. (HA 2/27/69)

69-89

The Times, on Thursday, mentions a very serious kissing affair at the corner of Austin and Marshall streets, in which one foreigner bit off the lip of another, moustache and all. No *whiskers* in ours, if you please. (HA 2/27/69)

69-90

MARRIED.

SWALES-GREER.

February 23, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. W. Thompson, Mr. JOHN SWALES to Miss TEMPERANCE ADELIA GREER, all of Jefferson. (HA 2/27/69)

69-91

BLACK AND BLUE.

The disgusting amours of the soldiers stationed at this place, with the freedwomen is enough to make the very "cheeks of *darkness* blush." There is hardly a hut or hovel, from the extremest suburbs, to the very heart of the city, that is not daily and nightly visited by them. And in many places the eyes of modesty are confined in doors to avoid witnessing scenes on the public highways and at the "corners of the streets," under the meridian sun, revolting to the common instincts of human nature.

Wonder if the young and handsome soldier that was demanding and trying to force a lock of hair from his ebony love, on _____ street the other day, wanted to send it to his mother, or to his lassie North?

We have heard of several instances too, where drunken soldiers entered the yard and houses of citizens, greatly frightening the women and children.

Is there no remedy against these nuisances?

It is to be hoped that our military authorities, the mayor, and city police, will find a remedy. (HA 2/27/69)

69-92

SCENES ON DALLAS STREET.

Scene No. 1.

Sentimental Dialogue.

Two beautiful and accomplished young ladies pass No. __, where two young men are enjoying a little leisure.

F. Those are two elegant young ladies.

J. Indeed they are. None surpass them.

F. A good chance for a young man of your address and talents.

J. Address and talents!--That will neither furnish the parlor nor fill the pantry. But I thought you were addressing the one on the right yourself.

F. Sighing--Oh for a few thousand chinks! *Yes or no* would very soon settle the important question.

It is estimated that there are fifty young men in this city, in the same unfortunate condition with these two, who expect to get married as soon as the "better time coming" dispels the gloom of adversity, and puts to flight grim visaged Hard Times, the common enemy of Hymen, home, happiness, and heaven. We commend to them the poetry in another column. "A Love of a Wife," not that we admire or endorse the sentiment of Coelebs; but then there are many that do, and it may be of some comfort to them. We have to interest and please a great many sorts of folks. Coelebs promises to favor us with a little fun and sentimentalism now and then.

Scene No. 2.

Bovine Elocution.

Four yoke of oxen, last Thursday, were trying might and horns to get away from a wagon having on four bales of cotton. But they were hitched fast to the wagon, which was stuck tight in the mud, about the junction of Dallas and Walnut.--Driver No. 2 came to the rescue, and such another popping of whips and limber lingo, is not often heard after one team. Driver No. 3 joined and took charge of the leaders. His want of a whip was compensated by more vehement exhortation, and more violent jesticulation. This last proved the hero of the occasion, and evidently enjoyed a triumph as the horns and cotton moved slowly but surely on to the wharf.

Scene No. 3.

Social Equility.

Three youths a few days ago were measuring the depth of mud in the lower part of Dallas, and trying to make the distance from the Horse Shoe or Lady Gay to some other indefinite point. They were rivals in love, and the object of their affections was a black bottle, which each one kissed in his turn, beginning with the foremost. After the last had participated, he turned to a mulatto boy about his own age, following behind, threw his left arm around his neck, and with his right hand thrust the neck of the bottle into the mouth of the dissenting colored youth, whose nose was turned up at an angle of about 90 degrees. So endeth the three scenes with a beautiful climax. (HA 2/27/69)

69-93

Mr. H. C. Thompson, formerly an old citizen of this place, is now agent for the large produce house of Sells & Co., St. Louis, and proposes to lay down here all descriptions of western produce, at New Orleans prices. Mr. Thompson will visit the merchants of Jefferson, Marshall and other points in the interior, and from our knowledge of the gentleman, and the house he represents, we are satisfied that he will give general satisfaction. The object of this St. Louis house is to open a direct trade with the Red river country, which will prove of mutual benefit. We are free to say there is a liberal margin for the consummation of it. (SW 3/3/69)

69-94

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--We copy as follows from the Marshall Republican of the 26th:

We have no late intelligence from the Jefferson prisoners, except that the military authorities, instead of relaxing the vigorous rule over them, has increased it. Saturday next, (tomorrow) will be thirteen weeks since the first arrests were made, and these men, with out being informed of the charges against them, of the names of the witnesses, their character, or the nature of the testimony, have to await as patiently as they can, the pleasure of those who have charge of them. There are now over twenty citizens thus incarcerated, the majority of whom are among the most respectable citizens of the place. Several of these gentlemen gave themselves up voluntarily; not one endeavored to get away, or to evade a fair trial. And yet they are denied the writ of habeas corpus and bail, the rights of American citizens, and treated as common malefactors.

We took occasion to call the attention of Judge Banks and Major Flanagan, the convention delegate from Rusk, both Radicals, to these atrocious proceedings, and to ask them how they could be justified in a country like ours professedly free? They both replied promptly that it was not a free government; that no man of sense would pretend that it was; that so far as the South was concerned, it was, and was intended to remain, for the present, at least, a civil and military despotism. We thanked these men for their frankness and candor, and we think the whole country ought to thank Gen. Canby and all those who are upholding this gigantic wrong, corruption and villainy, if they will manifest equal sincerity. (SW 3/3/69)

69-95

RECONSTRUCTION AND ITS FRUITS IN TEXAS.--*The Republican*.--Our confrere of the Texas Republican is justly indignant at the numerous and outrageous violations of personal freedom, resulting from the military arrests in Jefferson, Van Zandt and other localities in Texas. Our neighbor, and his fellow citizens in the benighted province, once known as the State of Texas, are just beginning to realise, under the paternal administration of Canby, the peculiar beauties of that paragon of legislative infamy, yeclpt Reconstruction. Heretofore they have only experienced, at a safe distance, the sweet-scented odor of that curious animal known to modern fame, as the carpet bagger, from whom, a "decent regard" for one's own person, always and simply required a removal beyond immediate contact, or the motive power of its tail. They had become somewhat accustomed to the musky perfume of its native cousin, the scalawag, and had concluded, that distance, soap and water were safe remedies against its peculiar venom, squirted, as in the case of its carpet bag kinsman, from its nether end. But now, having learned protection against both, our neighbor suffers his philosophy to be knocked down like a row of ten-pins,

because a military pro-consul, away down in Galveston or Houston, authorises the arrest of innocent men in Jefferson and Van Zandt, four or five hundred miles from the "headquarters of sub-military district of Texas," and allows thirteen or fourteen weeks to supervene before any accusation whatever is brought against them, kept meanwhile in the tender custody of the "pet lambs" of that command. Our neighbor exclaims and inveighs against such a proceeding, and madly talks about habeas corpus and the fundamental principles of American republicanism; nay, in his wrath, he appeals to the Northern press, to know, if in the opinion of said press, such acts are consistent with the character of the "best government the world ever saw." It is no use to argue, old friend, against the programme of the reconstruction policy. You and your fellow citizens are only eating the fruit so generously bestowed upon the other States. Is it, of course, bitter, acid, nay, rotten, but it is upon just such "food" as this, the State of Texas is expected to grow "great." There is no alternative but to swallow it, and boldly express your opinion about it. The country is yet free--to express its contempt--and, that's all! Keep cool, Loughery, and "let us have peace." (SW 3/3/69)

69-96

Next comes that sterling paper the Boston (Mass.) Post, whose comments we trust will reach every hamlet in the North, that every citizen may see, as in a mirror, the despotism that is practiced in this portion of "free America;" alas, free only in name. The Post after speaking of the tyranny at Jefferson, thus alludes to the murder of Capt. Wm. Perry:

"The details of this assassination shock the reader with horror at the coolness with which it was done. This murdering squad of United States troops was led by a detective, not by a military officer, who ordered them to fire on the unoffending victim while standing on the sidewalk in front of his own house. If there is no outrage in an act of this sort, then let the radical press cease complaining of outrages in the South." (TR 3/5/69)

69-97

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST CHURCH.--Rev. R. W. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Also at night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.--Rev. N. P. Modrall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at night. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night.

BAPTIST CHURCH.--Rev. C. S. McCloud, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday, at 10 ½ o'clock, A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).--Service Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, P. M., during the season of lent, (or Lenten Season). Service every Sunday at 11 o'clock, P. M. (HA 3/5/69)

69-98

The numerous friends of Mr. J. G. WELLBORN will find him now with Theo. Nichols, on Austin street, where he nobly maintains his reputation for courtesy and gallantry. (HA 3/5/69)

69-99

Foscue & Bro. are fortunate in securing the services of Joseph H. Rowell and John H. Traylor, both accommodating gentlemen. (HA 3/5/69)

69-100

The Jefferson navigation company has been organized, and the following officers elected: Wm. Harrison, President; B. H. Epperson, Vice President; W. P. Williams, Treasurer; B. W. Gray, Attorney; C. D. Morris, Secretary. They propose to go to work as soon as there is a sufficiently low stage of water. (HA 3/5/69)

69-101

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Times says that in short talks with the planters of that and the adjoining counties, it learns that a very large proportion of the tillable land will be devoted to cotton to the exclusion of cereals. That appears to be the cry from every portion of Texas. If the planters can stand it, we can, but we earnestly think somebody will be hurt. (SW 3/10/69)

69-102

THE PRISONERS AT JEFFERSON.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Times of last Saturday:

Among the gentlemen arrested last Friday week, was a Mr. Davenport, of the wagon yard, whose name was overlooked. All the prisoners are still on this side of the bayou--some in solitary confinement, in six by eight feet cells, at prison headquarters--and all comparatively well except Col. R. P. Crump, who was reported to us yesterday evening as dangerously sick, being constantly attended by his wife and family physician. The same rule of receiving visitors, from 11 to 2 o'clock, is kept up. We learn that some of the prisoners are not allowed the privilege accorded to others, of seeing their friends in the reception tent. As everything said has to be uttered in presence of a commissioned officer, of course it is impossible to receive any other than a tolerably favorable report. All comfortable conveniences and necessary refreshments have been, and still are, allowed to pass into the lines unmolested. We have heard of no new arrests since the 12 ult. (SW 3/10/69; also TR 3/5/69)

69-103

We have no authentic intelligence from the Jefferson prisoners. A Mr. Perkins was arrested on Sunday and lodged at camps. There were said to have been two or three other arrests on Tuesday, but we could learn no particulars. The notorious detective, Bostwick, who had Capt. Perry killed, arrived in Jefferson by the steamer Leo. Next Saturday will be fifteen weeks since the first arrests were made. Further comment is unnecessary. (TR 3/12/69)

69-104

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson station will be held next Saturday and Sunday. (HA 3/13/69)

69-105

NEW SCHOOL.--Capt. JACK WATERHOUSE, assisted by Mrs. R. A. CLARK, from Jackson, Mississippi, will open a Male and Female School, next Monday, 15th inst., in the Tullis house, near Mr. Grimes'. They will teach all the branches usually taught in first class

Academies. The long and favorable acquaintance of the Captain in this community, and the high recommendations of Mrs. CLARK, entitle them to confidence and patronage. (HA 3/13/69)

69-106

Consignments to Commission, Forwarding and Receiving Houses, will be published at our regular advertising rates. By the list from J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co., in another column, it will be seen that they are doing a tremendous business. (HA 3/13/69)

69-107

CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS RECEIVED BY J. W. & J. R. RUSSELL & CO., PER
SUNDRY STEAMERS.

From February 1st to March 11th.

D J Jernigan 13 packages; Fitch & Loving 228 do; W S Waters 14 do; J D Parsons & Co 6 do; J L Kennedy 222 do; R A Kidd 2 do; D M Martin 1 do; J C Griffith & Bro 270 do; S E Clements 6 do; J W Broad 63 do; W E Moore & Co 360 do; W Price 6 do; W Underwood & Co 250 do; T B Yarbrough 129 do; Richards & Bro 104 do; Bennett & Roberts 74 do; W L Nunlee 29 do; B S Walcot 6 do; S-J Johnson 66 do; Geo A Dailey 22 do; W W Russell & Co 233 do; J H Gardenhiv 1 do; John Gardenhiv 4 do; ECR 11 do; J A Winbray 5 do; Gardenhiv & Mayfield 89 do; Harrison & Spencer 288 do; Hays & Burns 12 do; Z E Ranney 1 do; S A Roberts 9 do; C Kirby 3 do; J P Yates 4 do; S Harrington 81 do; Johnston & Co 200 do; L Whitfield & Son 22 do; J W Hardison & Co 76 do; Griffith, Edwards & Stephenson 18 do; Stapp & Larrison 90 do; W P Smith 1 do; J D Newsom & Co 29 do; W M Reid 1 do; Diamond F 9 do; Wess & Cannon 2 do; C S Dunning 3 do; J P Dumas 22 do; T W Bowen 23 do; Moore & Pitts 9 do; Epperson & Hays 3 do; Jernagin & Long 12 do; Mrs R Little 77 do; J B Prewitt 136 do; J Hern 1 do; R J Cook & Co 22 do; John Dorchester 49 do; Brooks & Lamb 1 do; O W Batsell 69 do; G A & L A Foote 246 do; Blackburn & Co 51 do; W P Cornelius 7 do; Cheatham, Green & Co 28 do; Harriss & Bayless 1 do; W W Clard 1 do; Col C DeMorse 1 do; J J Sively & Co 1 do; T P Lockhart 5 do; Barry & Morrow 1 do.

Per steamer Leo, March 2.--Griffith & Edwards 1 do; J C Griffith & Bro 11 do; C W Batsell 229 do; Stapp & Larrison 171 do; Griffith, Edwards & Stephenson 99 do.

Per steamer Dixie, March 3d.--W B Goodnight 6 do; W W Russell & Co 3 do; G A & L A Foote 11 do; S J Johnson 1 do; J T Duffee 1 do; W P Cornelius 22 do; Dick & Barry 1 do.

Per steamer Era No. 10, March 3d.--J F Taylor 5 do; R M Hopkins 12 do; Cheatham, Green & Co 32 do; J Hendricks & Co 3 do; J C Marshall 6 do; J L Carroll 8 do; Dorn & Young 1 do; Stapp & Larrison 10 do; J M Spratt 1 do; A J Avenger 13 do; Dick & Barry 1 do; W E Webb 37 do.

Per steamer Dora, March 4.--J L Kennedy 16 do; W B Aiken 1 do; Bennett and Roberts 11 do; L Hearne 4 do; W W Russell and Co 1 do; Stapp and Larrison 12 do; C W Batsell 1 do; S J Johnson 24 do; E E Mathews 1 do; W S Waters 13 do; N H Hampton 11 do; J Hendricks and Co 8 do; R G Lane 61 do; Dr H McAllan 49 do.

Per steamer Enterprise, Feb 28.--W L Nunlee 12 do; Stapp and Larrison 6 do; Richards and Bro 6 do; R G Lane 9 do.

Per steamer Enterprise, March 4.--Dr H McAllan 1 do; A Thompson 1 do; J W Board 20 do; H J Avenger and Bro 1 do; Bennett and Roberts 87 do; W W Russell and Co 1 do.

Per steamer Lotawanna, March 6.--T H Ratton 3 do; Mrs S J Johnson 4 do; J Clyner 9 do; W W Clark 1 do; J J Sivley and Co 10 do; T B Yarbrough 1 do; C F Ringwald 32 do; J A Stinnett 34 do; Morrow and Barry 70 do; Richard Orrill 109 do; W P Cornelius 254 do; Diamond D 17 do.

Per steamer Era No. 9, March 2.--T B Yarbrough 52 do; Harrison and Spencer 25 do; J P Ingrom 9 do; S J Johnson 56 do; W A Dial 1 do; John Bryan 1 do; W Y Massengale 1 do; L Blair 1 do; F M Lee 1 do.

Per steamer Leo, March 8th.--W M Ragland 5 do.

Per steamer Dora, March 10.--Ed Gibbons 11 do; Allen and Alexander 1 do; T B Yarbrough 1 do; English and Swan 1 do; J E Connelly 13 do; Brown, Dale and Barry 1 do; F W & B 1 do; B S Walcott 2 do; Williams and Wortham 24 do; Bennett and Roberts 92 do; Mebane, Ousley and Co 41 do; W H Burnett 56 do; J W Broad 405 do.

Per steamer Lizzie Hopkins, March 8.--J J Sively and Co 220 do; English and Swan 143 do; Brown, Dale and Barry 106 do; J Scaff 1 do; Dick and Barry 21 do; Z E Ranney 94 do; T H Emerson 23 do; W L Nunlee 1 do; J B Shannahan 41 do; Capt Rice 3 do; Teoh and Reinseh 12 do; Morrow and Barry 31 do; R Orrill 4 do; W W Henderson 1 do; H Hill 42 do; C F Ringwald 2 do; Dr G Gordon 1 do; W P Cornelius 10 do; W E Moore and Co 8 do; Russell and Co 159 do; Morrow and Barry 11 do; S J Johnson 12 do; T B Yarbrough 3 do; H Hill 70 do; Williams and Wortham 61 do; H T Dixon 10 do; Russell and Co 40 do; T B Yarbrough 2 do; Richards and Bro 9 do; I M Ball 8 do; T W Johnson 9 do; Z E Ranney 42 do.

Per steamer Dixie, March 11.--Russell and Co 398 do; W D Goodnight 2 do; J E Sherwood 6 do; E B Rawlins 1 do.

Per steamer Era No. 10, March 10.--T B Yarbrough 2 do; Richards and Bro 74 do; Dick and Barry 2 do; W L Nunlee 6 do; E S Runnells 5 do; English and Swann 5 do; Bennett and Roberts 1 do; S J Johnson 3 do; T H Emerson 8 do; J Brook and Co 2 do; Z E Ranney 15 do.
(HA 3/13/69)

69-108

DECLINED.

The communication of "HYRAM JENCKES, Corporal Mounted Marines," in reply to an editorial in the Home Advocate of Feb. 27, headed "Black and Blue," is respectfully declined, not being adapted to the character of our paper. The subject is one of too much delicacy to admit of public discussion. The writer deprecates the fact that there are some of the soldiers guilty of the charges made against them in that article, whom he does not defend; but he complains that "since the arrival of the United States troops in this city, every thing that could possibly cast a stigma upon a soldier, has been charged to him," and thinks an editor ought to deal impartially and "give Caesar what belongs to him," and expose citizens as well as soldiers.

We are not aware that any unjust charge has been made against the soldiers, certainly not in our paper, as is admitted by the communication in hand. Our columns are open to the defense of soldiers or citizens, of every class and color, against whom any charges or complaints may be made by us, or our correspondents, when written in a chaste and admissible style. But simple recrimination is no defense, no more than immorality in one class justifies it in another.

We are ready to concede, as we believe, that among the soldiers at this place, there are many moral upright men, Christian gentlemen, who, as "Corporal Jenckes," deprecate the immoralities and irregularities of the less honorable of their associates. (HA 3/13/69)

69-109

There are said to be twenty-two prisoners in the camps in Jefferson. Saturday next will be sixteen weeks since the first arrests were made; nearly four months. No charges have been preferred against them; they are not informed of the names of the witnesses, or the nature of the testimony. Such treatment is without parallel in the history of governments making the slightest pretension to freedom. It is revolting to all the instincts and the teachings of an American citizen, and looks more like the despotism of Austria, with its coarse tyranny, than acts sanctioned under a republic. (TR 3/19/69)

69-110

The Times says the Jimplecute has hoisted the names of Hon. A. J. Hamilton and B. W. Gray for Governor and Lieut. Governor, for the principal reason that they are "*Thoroughly identified with the Radical party*," that being the very same reason why the Times does not hoist or endorse them. So we are to understand that the Jimplecute has gone to the Radicals. It will be a good thing now for the Times, if it can find and stop up the hole our neighbor went in at. (HA 3/20/69)

69-111

ABOUT HOGS.--A friend of ours, who lost all his shotes by the Hog Law, nearly two years ago, wishes to know whether or not the corporation has quit arresting hogs. He is personally interested, and we hope some of the knowing ones will give him the desired information through our columns. (HA 3/20/69)

69-112

LOCOGRAPHIC.

D. Danforth sells a large lot of fruit trees to-day.

Don't forget Boyd's Picture Gallery.

Graham & Taylor are doing a fine business.

Get your wagon repaired at John Schuster's.

L. Moody & Co. have new supplies.

Brem, Watts & Stephens are doing a pushing business.

Kelly's Foundry is still alive with customers.

Hoban will soon return with a nice lot of goods.

W. H. Reese can suit you in shoes and boots.

S. W. Stone still holds the situation with his Charter Oak.

Grogard, of Norsworthy & Grogard, has returned, and looks as pleasing as "new shoes."

They have a new supply.

J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co. look like business.

Bateman & Bro. have nearly finished their new brick, on Austin--their clerks stand the test, and make it a pleasure to you to trade there.

J. M. Murphy & Co. are still doing a large business--very.

Foscue & Bro. have new consignments almost daily. The "right men in the right place."

Is your leg broken? Go to Dr. Eagon.

Are you sick? Where is Dr. Rayfield?

S. Sulnon has gone for a supply of fine cigars.

The Advocate office has turned out several nice jobs this week. (HA 3/20/69)

69-113

RECRUITS FOR JEFFERSON.--The steamer Dora passed up yesterday with 160 recruits for the companies stationed at Jefferson. (SW 3/24/69)

69-114

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--We hear it rumored on our streets that one of the Jefferson prisoners has turned State's evidence and made some very important disclosures, which it is said will go far towards convicting the others. Knowing ones who wear the blue, state they have evidence enough to hang or shoot the leaders and send the others to the Dry Tortugas. Figures is said to be the man who turned State's witness. This may or may not be so, but one thing is sure, he has the run of the camp, with his wife to keep him company, while the other prisoners are held in close surveillance. If we recollect aright, this man Figures (they do lie sometimes), was the first to inaugurate a disturbance with Smith, which eventually terminated in the death of the latter, and is supposed to be the cause of the arrest of the men now held by the military authorities. We await further developments with a good deal of interest. (SW 3/24/69)

69-115

THE PRISONERS AT JEFFERSON.--We were well aware that Messrs. Epperson and Burke, counsel for the prisoners held by the military authorities at Jefferson, Texas, had been on a mission to Washington City for the purpose of trying to get their clients turned over to the civil authorities for trial and failed to succeed, but were not aware of the reasons given by the Secretary of War for not complying with their request. Col. Morphis, the special Washington correspondent of the Houston Telegraph, has thrown some light on the subject. He says when Messrs. Epperson and Burke, in company with Senator Hendricks, called upon Gen. Schofield and laid the matter before him, he expressed himself pointedly against turning the prisoners over to the civil authorities for the following reasons:

"First, because he believed that military courts were the best courts in the world, and the best calculated to do justice. When it was suggested that these courts were always made up expressly to convict, he denied that there was any such understanding, but admitted that, in nine cases out of ten, they did convict, whilst before the civil courts there were only one in ten convicted. He assigned two reasons for this. First, no one was subjected to trial by a military court until the evidence against him was thoroughly examined, and unless it was considered pretty conclusive, no trial was ordered; and, second, that in trial by jury, it was necessary for every one of twelve to concur, whilst a majority before a military court could convict. He thought military courts decidedly superior to civil courts, but whilst this was true generally, it was specially so in regard to Texas."

Gen. Schofield's manner, to use the language of Mr. Morphis, "was courteous enough, and was very Frank in expressing his opinions."

When these gentlemen represented to him that the judges, district attorneys, sheriffs, etc., were all military appointees, and that they were prepared to prove that courts in fact had been held in this district all the time, and had never been disturbed, he replied that it made no difference, that all the civil courts in Texas were but mockeries; that the people were still

disloyal, and were in fact waging war against the authorities of the United States; that recently an officer of the army had been besieged in some country town, and held in duress a day or two until he was reinforced; and repeated numerous instances of turbulence which none of the gentlemen had ever heard of before, and, in a word, he showed from his language and manner that he regarded the people of Texas as outlaws, and entitled to no consideration, and not even to a patient hearing.

There is a military law with a vengeance! The honorable ex-Secretary of War has no doubt a right to his opinion that military courts are the best in the world to do justice, but the facts are against him, as the military murder of Mrs. Suratt bears ample testimony. He would have come nearer the truth had he said they were the best courts in the world to convict on testimony manufactured expressly for the purpose. What Texan, or for the matter of that, what man can read the above extract without feeling the very blood boil in his veins? Let us have peace! Let us have peace!! Let us have peace!!! (SW 3/24/69)

69-116

(Col. W. H. Mason of Jefferson returns from his honeymoon in New Orleans.) (TR 3/26/69)

69-117

(Jefferson Jimplecute supports A. J. Hamilton for governor and B. W. Gray for lieutenant governor for the sake of expediting the return of the southern states fully to the Union.) (TR 3/26/69)

69-118

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--It is stated in the Times that it is understood that the Judge Advocate who is to prosecute the Jefferson prisoners before a military commission has arrived, and is engaged in preparing the testimony. It is not known when the trial will take place, but is supposed that the Commission will convene some time next month. Public opinion in the United States has not yet lost its efficacy or power, and we do not believe that at this distant period at the close of the war, even the most ultra radicals of the North, will sustain these summary proceedings. (TR 3/26/69)

69-119

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--We hear it rumored on our streets that one of the Jefferson prisoners has turned State's evidence....Figures is said to be the man who turned State's evidence. This may or may not be so, but one thing is sure, he has the run of the camp, with his wife to keep him company....If we recollect aright, this man Figures...was the first to inaugurate a disturbance with Smith, which eventually terminated in the death of the latter, and is sufficient to be the cause of the arrest of the men now held by the military authorities. We await further developments with a good deal of interest.--*Shreveport South-Western*.

The person alluded to, is Mr. Richard Figures, who, we believe, was born and raised in Jefferson. It was at his house that Smith charged that his carpet sack was concealed, and he organized a negro mob to go to Figures's house, and search the premises. Figures asked protection of the citizens for himself and family, which was rendered, and it was upon this police force, that Smith made a deadly assault, shooting, and seriously wounding, two of the number,

respectable citizens. It was for this act of atrocity he was put in jail, and which, with his previous course, was, we presume, the immediate cause of his death. We heard several weeks ago that Figures, and one or two others, had turned State's evidence. Of the truth of this rumor we were not advised; but the fact that his quarters have been changed from that of the other prisoners, and his family brought within the military encampment, gave credit to the report. The efforts resorted to, to obtain testimony, the secrecy with which this remarkable inquisition has been managed, and the little opportunity offered for defence, it will be remarkable indeed if every one is not convicted who is the special object of either personal or partizan malevolence. (TR 3/26/69)

69-120

We met with our generally fresh and lively friend K. S. Leeland on Polk yesterday, looking haggard and careworn. Inquiring the cause, he said he had been opening goods for three days and nights at Sims'--only needed a little sleep and rest. (HA 3/26/69)

69-121

(Account of a sermon preached by Rev. R. Lane in the Methodist Church at Jefferson on March 21, 1869.) (HA 3/26/69)

69-122

DIRECT TRADE.--The St. Louis Democrat says that the direct trade of that city with Shreveport and Jefferson is proving to be a success. (HA 3/26/69)

69-123

A good dinner at Castleberry's Restaurant is not hard to take. We tried it yesterday with evident success. (HA 3/26/69)

69-124

Hoban has returned with his superb stock of Spring Goods. (HA 3/26/69)

69-125

Capt. J. W. Sims has just returned from New York, and the Eastern cities, with perhaps the largest stock of Spring and Summer goods that has been brought to this city for a long time, and still they come.

Five long counters are piled high with every variety of dry goods--for ladies, gents and children. We did not learn what was in those big boxes unopened. (HA 3/26/69)

69-126

We have not room this week for the communication of Prof. D. Danforth, on the subject of Vocal Music. He proposes to take a class in this place, to begin as soon as fifty or more names are subscribed, at Six Dollars each, specie. He wishes some one to take an interest in getting up the class. Ministers invited to free membership in the class. (HA 3/26/69)

A LOVER TO HIS LOVE.

The following letter, *billet-doux*, or what not, without signature or direction, was picked up on Austin street, and placed upon our table by an *amateur*. It seems to have been written by some tyro in love, simply to try his hand in this kind of light literature, and while debating the question of signature, &c., lost it out of his pocket. As there are no marks of "copy right," or private claims about it, we dedicate it to the young men of Jefferson, and publish it for their especial benefit--only suggesting that they need not say anything about the soothing "forty drops of rye-e" in theirs.

JEFFERSON, MARCH, 1869.

MISS FLORA.--I am now in Jefferson, and avail myself of the opportunity that now offers to redeem my promise to you, and as before, I am actuated from motives as pure as the Divinity that inspired them, Yes, just here in Jefferson, the Queen city of East Texas. How I got here would be a question as difficult for me to solve as the forty-seventh problem of Euclid. Yet I am here, nevertheless, and think I came horseback, aided by a small steel instrument attached just in the rear of one of my boots, (I do not remember which, just now; at all events we will not quarrel about that.) Well Flora, I must find a beginning point, otherwise the perusal of these miserable lines would prove an irksome task for one possessed with lively sensibilities like yourself, yet at the same time I would as soon undertake to catch a Red River cat fish in Lake Superior, as to *scare* up a rational *idea* from the wilds of my brain. If I but knew upon what theme to strike that would most interest you, I would have my point half made. But here goes, as you know, I am the *devil* for adventure. As before stated I am here; and on my arrival, after taking a cup of *rio*, and about forty drops of *rye-e*, my first impulse was to drown my musing spirit by a dip into Dallas street, which I accordingly did, and was pleased to find there a comminglement of happy spirits, it being a pleasant day. The gay belles of Jefferson seemed to be on full exhibition, wearing their brightest and sweetest smiles, together with their balmoral, (Oh balmoral, St. Peter, St. Domingo, and pine stumps!--what an opening for Thad Stevens, or the Radical Congress to immortalize itself, and create for itself a bright page in the history of the nineteenth century, by passing a *bill*, authorizing the getting up of a routine of words whereby an intelligent *idea* might be communicated, of what it takes to constitute a fashionable lady's wardrobe in this the year of our Lord, 1869.) Like the bright and sportive waves of the streamlet, they would flit by me, ever and anon casting shy glances at the high-heeled and paper collar engines, *the harder sex*, which by a gentle wave of black kids were returned with "a pleasant evening to you Miss." I had not more than passed one block, when my musing spirit was aroused by meeting up with three of these sweet little *divinities* where I found it necessary to make a detour, lest I might become entangled with huge machinery which covered the pavement with all its nice delicate tracery. It would have been amusing if you could have heard them. Nothing short of chained lightening could have kept pace with their communicative apparatus. The voice of one rang out which was as full of melody as the Eolian Harp when sweetly swept by the summer breeze, saying: let the iron mountains of old Marion, with her everlasting pines that wave aloft their plumes of living green; let the seven Roman sleepers burst their slumbering chains; let the morning stars resurrect the hymn of creation's dawn, and all the *gods* known to heathen mythology join me in giving praise to this little gilt edged poetical document; coming as it does, two weeks in advance of old Sol's first bright April beams, and bearing upon its bosom a civil question, to which I cannot find in this happy heart of mine a negative answer. And with a

merry laugh she remarked, "look out for wedding tickets, cake and wine." I could but feel the force of the remark, "look out," for with the thunder and crash of a brigade, came an old sore back dray, running off with an *iron axle* mule.) The spell was here broken, and I returned to my sanctum, I trust a better man, for the adventures of the day. (HA 3/26/69)

69-128

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

The Tyler Index, a Radical paper, publishes a communication from Jefferson giving some account of the condition of the military prisoners. It is malignant and vindictive in tone, but we make a few extracts that our readers may know what the Rads up that way think and have to say about the matter. The writer says:

Through the kindness of General Buell, the present military commandant of the post of Jefferson, I have obtained permission to visit the place of confinement now occupied by the Smith murderers. I found them, twenty-four or five in number, inside the military encampment comfortably and securely quartered in a frame building put up expressly for their accommodation, surrounded with a stockade built in the form of a rectangle and of heavy logs standing about fifteen feet high and pierced with loopholes at convenient intervals for the use of musketry. The prisoners are permitted to receive from friends articles of food and raiment, which are in every case carefully examined by the officer in charge of the guard before being delivered to the party for whom they are intended. At sunrise or "reveille" roll call of the camp, the prisoners are required to "fall in," after being duly verified, they are permitted to sit outside in the open air until "retreat" roll call at sunset, when they are again verified and "turned in" and securely locked up until "Old Sol" again rises. An officer with strong guards to keep constant watch over the prisoners, and the greatest vigilance for their security is observed by those having charge of them. When relatives can show good and sufficient evidence for soliciting a personal interview, such privilege is granted by the commanding officer, with time limited to ten or fifteen minutes. Phil. Crump, alias Colonel Crump, having since his earliest confinement, become perfectly docile and as submissive as a child, is allowed separate quarters in a tent, and has associated with him one of Bickerstaff's gang and Dr. Richardson. The two latter gentlemen are in very bad company. Much anxiety prevails among the friends of the prisoners in view of the approaching trial by military commission, meantime "skedaddle" is the order of the day. It is rumored that two or three of those now in confinement have turned State's evidence. This little *on dit* expedited the departure of many Jeffersonians who have been sometime postponing little visits they intended to make around the "Horn." Among the most prominent of those who are said to be *non est inventus* is one of the counsel for the prisoners--Judge Mabry. Now, Mr. Editor, I truly regretted the absence of this gentleman's smiling countenance, for he is a "fellow of infinite jest." But "variety is the spice of life," so I presume the Judge has gone for more *life*, there being too much spice in Jefferson. *Sic transit gloria Mabry.* Major Pratt, ye doubled-dyed Major! He too has gone on a visit. Whither and for how long, is known only to the few "Knights of the Rising Sun" that remain in cog about Jefferson. His numerous young lady friends will certainly miss him, and especially his dreadful tales of carnage and blood shed wrought during the war by "battery, sir!" "Limber up" and return to Jefferson, Major, Loughery will see you through--the stockade. It is not to be presumed from what I have said in reference to the two last named gentlemen that they or the fifty or sixty other absconders of smaller calibre that have so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Jefferson had anything whatever to do with the

killing of Smith and the two freedmen, but these sudden changes of base is strong presumptive evidence that Jefferson is not a suitable place for a "law-abiding and peaceable people" to reside after law has found authority, and justice is meted out to all offenders alike. Right, ain't I Loughery? (DSW 4/2/69)

69-129

Within the last week the military have made several additional arrests at Jefferson. How many have been thus summarily disposed of, we could not learn, nor their names, except that of a Mr. Hambegar, a dealer in soda water, who is described as a mild, peaceful, quiet, orderly, law abiding man. Of course, under the existing state of things, many have left, rather than risk arrest and the tortures of confinement, the duration of which no one can tell. The number within the stockade must be nearly if not quite thirty, many of whom have now been in prison for about four months, and without a distinct charge against them, are treated as convicted malefactors. And this in free America, and under a republic! The silence of the press and people shows how rapidly even Americans can reconcile themselves to despotic power. (TR 4/2/69)

69-130

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

A radical correspondent of the Tyler Index writing from Marshall, under date of the 16th. inst., gives an account of a recent visit to Jefferson, from which we make the subjoined abstract:

"Through the kindness of General Buell, the present military commander of the Post of Jefferson, I obtained permission to visit the place of confinement now occupied by the Smith murderers. I found them, twenty-four or five in number, inside the military encampment comfortably and securely quartered in a frame building put up expressly for their accommodation, surrounded with a stockade built in the form of a rectangle and of heavy logs standing about fifteen feet high and pierced with loopholes at convenient intervals for the use of musketry. The prisoners are permitted to receive from friends articles of food [and] raiment, which are in every case carefully examined by the officer in charge of the guard before being delivered to the party for whom they are intended. At sunrise or "Reveille" roll call of the camp the prisoners are required to "fall in;" after being duly verified they are permitted to set outside in the open air until "Retreat" roll call at sunset, when they are again verified and "turned in" and securely locked up until "Old Sol" again rises. An officer with strong guards keeps constant watch over the prisoners, and the greatest vigilance for their security is observed by those having charge of them. When relatives can show good and sufficient evidence for soliciting a personal interview, such privilege is granted by the commanding officer with time limited to ten or fifteen minutes."

This is the first detailed description we have seen of the treatment of the prisoners, and as it comes from a radical source, no one will pretend to say that it is exaggerated. Does it look like "peace" or a state of war? And yet the war has been over nearly four years. Relatives must "show good and sufficient evidence for soliciting a personal interview," before such privilege is allowed by the commanding officer, and then the time is limited to ten or fifteen minutes. He might have added, that neither they nor their counsel are permitted to hold any intercourse with them except in the presence of an officer. Now, when it is remembered, that there has been actually no charge preferred openly against these men; that they have not been informed of the names of the witnesses or the character of the testimony they will be required to meet, and that

some of them have had to endure this confinement nearly, if not quite, four months to the total ruin of their business, and the distress of their families, some idea may be formed of the refinement of this cruelty.

This correspondent, who signs himself "Republican," as might be expected, exults over this deplorable state of affairs, and deals in no inconsiderable amount of low slang. Every man who has gone off to avoid this character of confinement is guilty of crime. Among other things, he says:

"Phil. Crump, alias Colonel Crump, having, since the earliest confinement become perfectly docile and submissive as a child, is allowed separate quarters in a tent and has associated with him one of Bickerstaff's gang, and a Dr. Richardson. The two latter gentlemen are in very bad company."

Col. Crump, in his whole life, was never guilty, we presume, of anything as mean as the above paragraph. We have known him for over twenty years, and we have always regarded him as an honest, honorable man. Why he is under arrest, is a matter of surprise to every one. He guarded Smith the first night he was placed in jail, and on the second night, when he was killed, we understand it can be clearly proved that Crump was at home and in bed. In addition to this fact, it is well known, that when the first arrests were made, Col. Crump hearing a report that he was likely to be arrested, went to the commander and offered to surrender himself whenever his presence might be required, saying to the officer that he need not send a guard after him, as he would come promptly at his summons. Several others voluntarily surrendered themselves. These facts speak volumes. (TR 4/2/69)

69-131

(Account of a sermon by the Rev. R. W. Thompson at the Methodist Church in Jefferson on March 28, 1869.) (HA 4/2/69)

69-132

Our "Peep-Eye" reports that last Sunday afternoon there were a number of persons fishing at a point off Dallas street, within the corporate limits of the city. You are ready to say these were freedmen, or "lewd fellows of the baser sort," but if "Peep-Eye" was not deceived, most of them were citizens of high respectability, who would pass current in our best society. What are we to expect of our boys if such conduct is constantly before their eyes unrebuked. We wish these hardened Sabbath breakers had heard Bro. Modrall's sermon a short time ago on the duty of observing the sabbath. (HA 4/2/69)

69-133

A Sacramental Meeting will commence at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to-day, and continue over Sunday. Other Ministers of this city, and their congregations, will join Bro. Modrall in the services of this occasion, by invitation. Today (Friday) is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. (HA 4/2/69)

69-134

Rev. R. W. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist Church at this place, has been employed by the Auxiliary Bible Society, to explore the city and its suburbs to distribute the Word of God--to sell to those able and willing to buy, and to give to the destitute. (HA 4/2/69)

69-135

GEORGE A. KELLY.

The leading manufacturer of Eastern Texas, and Proprietor of the Home Advocate, left last week on the Lizzie Hopkins on a visit to Pittsburgh and other Eastern and Northern cities, to purchase material for his Foundry, and to avail himself of all the recent inventions and improvements which may enable him to keep pace with the very best establishments of the country, in the manufacture of articles in his line. The citizens of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas are beginning to appreciate the worth of such a man and such an enterprise in this section, and are aiding him by an extensive patronage. The Jimplecute, in noticing his departure, says truly, "Texas is under more obligations to him than any other man." (HA 4/2/69)

69-136

AUNT FANNY TO THE CHILDREN.

Uncle Frank has told you of a beautiful sight he saw in Jefferson, and it was truly beautiful to see neatly dressed little girls treating each other with politeness; but "Aunt Fanny" saw something equally beautiful in her sight. It was some neatly dressed, polite little boys. I will tell you how it happened, I was coming out of town, and not being acquainted, lost my way, suddenly I found myself near a company of boys, evidently enjoying their school recess. Now I was on horseback, very poorly mounted, with a great many bundles disposed about me, and altogether not an object to excite the reverence of a ring of merry boys. I glanced round in dismay, thinking to turn back, but not liking to do that, I determined with fear and trembling to run the gauntlet. They were too busy to notice me till I came quite close, but as soon as my presence was observed, one shouted: "Boys stop the ball!" Now, really rude boys would have kept on long as they dared, but to my astonishment, by the second shout the play was suspended, the boys fell quietly out of my way and did not even stare at the uncouth old lady passing. I did not "peep" just then, for if there is one sight more beautiful to a woman's eyes than another, it is to see little boys, and young men, and old men--*gentlemen*. Not one with fancy airs and mock politeness, for *young ladies*; but true and brave souls who are always polite to every body. One little gentleman stood with the bat poised, another with his arm extended ready to throw the ball, they had stood some time in this position, (two minutes is a long time to a boy waiting to throw a ball--just try it by the watch, if you doubt it,) but there was no air of impatience, only quietly waiting. I admired those boys; for the neatness of their dress, I wanted to stop and ask them who were their mothers. For their admirable discipline, I did ask them who was their teacher. I wanted to congratulate him on the luxury of teaching such nice boys. It is just as nice to see boys gentlemanly, as to see girls lady-like. I know some scholars not a thousand miles from Jefferson, whose teacher has occasionally to bring soap and water to the school room and make the boys wash off, to make sure that some "darkie" has not surreptitiously gained entrance to the school. Remember children, that *dirt* and *decency*, though they both begin with a "d," never keep company. I would like to tell you of several things important to you young folks--perhaps I will sometime. Meanwhile I leave it to you--Did I not see something beautiful?

AUNT FANNY.

Paradise, March 26, 1869.

Say on, Aunt Fanny. (HA 4/2/69)

69-137

MILITARY.--On Monday night the Hodge brought up a company of United States Cavalry, which went forward yesterday on the Dora for Jefferson. (SW 4/7/69)

69-138

MORE PRISONERS AT JEFFERSON.--We copy as follows from the Jimplecute of the 2d:

Captain Woodsmall was arrested yesterday by the military and lodged in the stockade.

Two men, named respectively Armitage and Riley, were also confined in the same place, charged with conspiring to defraud Josh F. Johnson out of real and personal property in Titus county last August.

Armitage and Riley formerly resided in this city, where they kept a tailor shop. (SW 4/7/69)

69-139

MORE TROOPS FOR JEFFERSON.--The New Orleans Republican of the 1st, says: Companies E and I Fourth Cavalry, are relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed without delay to Jefferson, Texas. (SW 4/7/69)

69-140

MYSTERIOUS.--Some person or persons have been annoying the family of Mr. H. Dopplemeyer, in this city, for more than a week, in day time as well as at night, and notwithstanding guards have been stationed in and around the house and the most vigilant searches instituted, no clue to the mysterious intruders has yet been discovered. The entrants of these visitants has generally been through the up stairs windows, as attested by foot prints and broken iron fastenings. When once in, they rummage through the trunks, scatter the clothing about the house, tie up soap in fantastic shapes with tape, and perpetrate sundry other antics, not common to burglars. They generally give some sign to let the family know that they are at work, but when sought for they are gone. Only a few trifling articles have yet been missed. The last visitation was on Monday evening, about 4 o'clock, at which time both Mr. and Mrs. Dopplemeyer were from home. A young lady, resident in the family, having occasion to go up stairs, was confronted by a strange man, with a drawn pistol, who told her that he had come to kill Mr. D., and that if she did not tell him where the money was, he would kill her. The young lady fainted, and the man disappeared. There is some deep laid scheme of villany at the bottom of these mysterious movements, but who are the actors, and what is their object, neither the family nor their friends can divine. [Jefferson Times, March 25.] (SW 4/7/69)

69-141

MONDAY, April 5.--Early this morning the Kouns-line steamer Selma, Capt. John Kouns, G. C. Hamilton, clerk, made our landing, a little over three days out from the city, with a good freight and a fair list of passengers. Thanks to the clerk for late papers and the following memoranda: "Left New Orleans, April 1, at 5:30 P. M.; landed at United States bonded warehouse at Gretna, and took on board 100 tuns pig iron;...." (SW 4/7/69)

69-142

(Capt. W. J. Clark, formerly of Jefferson, now of Dallas, mentioned.) (HA 4/8/69)

69-143

A company of U. S. Cavalry arrived on the Dora. (HA 4/8/69)

69-144

If you want a substantial and neatly fitting suit of clothes, call on E. A. Carlin, Merchant Tailor, Austin street; he can suit you. Encourage home enterprise. Read his card. (HA 4/8/69)

69-145

G. A. Kelly returned on the Lizzie Hopkins, having effected the object of his trip in New Orleans. He made extensive purchases of material for his Foundry, and is fully prepared to meet the demands of the country. (HA 4/8/69)

69-146

No news from the Jefferson prisoners. One rumor is to the effect, that their trials have been postponed until June; another is, they will be commenced within a week. The truth is, we presume, no one knows. We have seen no published order relative to the commission. Capt. Woodsmall was arrested on the 1st, and placed in the stockade. (TR 4/9/69)

69-147

MORE TROOPS FOR JEFFERSON.--Companies E and I, Fourth Cavalry, says the New Orleans Republican of the 1st, have been relieved from duty in that department, and ordered to proceed to Jefferson. (TR 4/9/69)

69-148

The South-Western states that a company of U. S. cavalry went forward on the Dora, on Monday for Jefferson. (TR 4/9/69)

69-149

FACTS IN OPPOSITION TO CALUMNY.

Of all the ignoble qualities of mind none are to be abhorred more than those of hypocrisy, united with insane vindictiveness and malice. A correspondent who signs himself G., writes week after week, to the Tyler Index, mendacious and vindictive letters, misrepresenting and denouncing the people of Jefferson. He is one of that class of "loyalists" who contemplate with pleasure, the prison house and gallows, for his political enemies. If he had his way, he would hang every man, and drive every family out of the country, who did not subscribe to his radical heresies. He of course favors trials of citizens by military commissions, and tells as if they are thus "gobbled up" and disposed of summarily, "loyalists will be as thick as toads after a shower." The comparison is a fit one. If such loyalists as he is, are not as thick as toads, they are as vile and as offensive to the sight of a decent man.

The pro tem of the Index is scarcely behind him in his zeal in misrepresenting and perverting the facts. In a previous number he gives an extract from a speech delivered by Col. Culberson before a public meeting at Jefferson, which has something of bitterness in its language

and time. But what occasioned it? Why would so kind, prudent, usually quiet, and orderly a man as Col. Culberson is known to be, express himself in this manner? It cannot be pretended that he ever counselled or countenanced violence of any kind.

The pro tem of the Index is more excusable in this, that he does not know the facts. If he did, perhaps he would pursue a different course. No community on earth can be found where all the leading citizens are bad men. Certainly none have ever stood higher than those of Jefferson who have been recently made the special objects of vituperation by anonymous scribblers, who, if they would sign their real names to their productions, would, we venture to say, be known and recognized as irresponsible vagabonds, or unscrupulous political mendicants. Every intelligent person will readily perceive that a community must have been very badly treated, when its best citizens were all thus excited. What was that treatment? What was it that caused apprehension? The torch of the incendiary; and the fear of a general massacre of the entire white population. Was that not enough to excite and alarm any community? Nor was this apprehension idle. They were threatened with both. And when it is remembered, that the town was once laid in ashes, destroying a million of dollars worth of property, and the negroes in Marion county outnumber the whites two to one and in Harrison county adjoining, three to one, and that they were night after night excited to violence by incendiary harangues, the magnitude of the danger can be understood and appreciated. Let the Index give all the facts. Justice and fair dealing demand such a course. (TR 4/9/69)

69-150

Bostwick, whose character and antecedents are given in the subjoined article, is the detective who was sent to Jefferson several months ago, and who appeared in this section under a half dozen aliases, rapidly assumed to suit convenience. He signalized his advent by his intercourse with negroes, his efforts by threats, intimidation, and offers of bribery to manufacture testimony, the arrest of some of the best citizens of the place, and the cold blooded murder of Mr. William Perry, to whose enterprise Jefferson is largely indebted for its present prosperity. The means to which he resorted to prevent an honest investigation of this transaction, and to escape merited punishment, and the part played by Judge Winston Banks in this infamous role, are fresh in the minds of our readers. Bostwick came to this place from Jefferson with a negro, whom he endeavored to introduce into one of our hotels as a guest and room mate. He is now in Jefferson, harrassing its people, intruding himself upon private families, and instituting a system of espionage upon them by attempting to bribe their servants. There is something alike in the countenances of all scoundrels. Our first impressions of Bostwick were, that he was a man of low instincts and infamous antecedents. The revelations in regard to his past history, therefore, create no surprise. He is still in Jefferson to the disgrace of those through whose agency he was sent and has been kept there.

THE VILLAIN'S RECORD.

The murder of Col. Perry at Jefferson, Texas, is more than fresh in the minds of our people. The murder of Perry lies between a detective, sent to Jefferson by Maj. Gen. Reynolds, and the military commander of that post. The name of the detective is Charles Bostwick. His record, it is, that we propose to lay before our readers.

In the summer of 1866 this wretch Bostwick made his appearance on the Rio Grande, and represented himself to be one of John Young's band of detectives, sent out from the central office, New York, in pursuit of a bond robber who it was alleged had taken refuge on the

Mexican border. On the strength of this false representation he obtained credit at the celebrated Miller Hotel for board and whisky, victimizing the clever landlord to a very considerable amount.

Upon the withdrawal of the imperial troops from Matamoros and the turning over of that place to the adventurer Carvajal, Bostwick crossed the Rio Grande and sailed under the title of "Capt. Bostwick of Carvajal's Staff." But Carvajal's reign was of short duration. In less than six weeks he thanked his stars that he was a greaser and could grease his own way to the American side of the river. Bostwick stuck to Carvajal like a leech and went with him to the General's *tortilla* ranche, above Brownsville on the Rio Grande.

Suddenly Bostwick appeared in Brownsville on the outside of a splendid charger and silver mounted saddle. The horse and saddle, he sold at once. Immediately following the sale, the Brownsville chief of police received a letter from the owner of the horse and saddle to have Bostwick arrested for horse stealing and to seize the horse and saddle.

Meantime, some one of the federal officers wrote to Young regarding the convict, and received for answer that Bostwick was a notorious confidence man and swindler. His money by this time was gone, and he was kicked out of the federal camp; his desire to enlist having oozed out, as the chances that he would not be arrested for horse stealing grew less.

Bostwick didn't dare show himself. He loafed around low gambling halls, slept on bar counters and billiard tables. He sponged and begged his living off of naked *barilleros*--the lowest order of *pelados*. Finally, a mounted inspector of customs found and took pity on the miserable horse thief wretch, and obtained for him, in the absence of the Collector, an appointment as inspector of customs. He was stationed some sixty miles above Brownsville.

On the return to Brownsville of the Collector, Bostwick was dismissed from the service for inefficiency, collusion with smugglers, and for having appropriated to his own use seized contraband goods.

The career of Bostwick ended on the Rio Grande by his leaving in great haste for "the States." To keep out of the hands of the civil law, and the hands of his creditors, he hid himself in the hold of a vessel; and in this way went to sea.

Bostwick went to New York, where he was kicked out of a house of prostitution for trying to purloin jewelry and diamonds from one of the inmates. The proprietress was satisfied to recover her jewels without having the thief sent to the penitentiary.

Last November he appeared in Austin, and reported to Maj. Gen. Reynolds as Col. Bostwick, deputy sheriff of New York City. Gen. Reynolds sent him to Jefferson to "work up" the carpet-bag Smith murder case, for which place he left Austin.

Bostwick next appeared in New Orleans in company with Judge Paschal, under the alias of Col. Johnston, of Austin. He represented himself on the way to Little Rock, Arkansas, and he obtained credit in the Crescent City to considerable amount.

Last January Bostwick reappeared in New Orleans, claiming to be the celebrated detective, Col. Young, of New York. He applied to the New Orleans Chief of Police for an escort up Red River. He was furnished four men, whom he dismissed at Alexandria, without even paying them expense money. The four men got back to New Orleans as best they could, suffering not a little for the want of food. The Colonel commanding at Alexandria refused to recognize "Col. Young," in any other than the capacity of an imposter. From Alexandria he went to Jefferson, we presume. We presume, also, that he went to Jefferson, from New Orleans, when he pretended he was en route for Little Rock.

At Jefferson, Bostwick was the cause of the murder of Col. Perry.

This is all we know of Bostwick; but we make no doubt the rest of his life is a counterpart of what we know. He is as befitting an instrument in the hands of Reynolds as Conover was in the hands of Holt. Who can wonder that half the citizens of Jefferson are in prison, when the military tyrants are under the direction of such a villain, wretch and murderer as this man Charles Bostwick!--*Houston Times*. (TR 4/9/69)

69-151

THURSDAY, April 8.--Late in the evening the sidewheel ship Dixie, Capt. Thornton Jacobs, sailed for Cypress bayou with all the freight she could carry, reshipped from the Selma. Part of it was one hundred tuns pig iron for Kelly's foundry. (SW 4/14/69)

69-152

Mr. J. B. Tullis has removed from Marshall to Jefferson, and has associated himself with Dr. R. G. Rousill(?) in the practice of Dentistry. Marshall has lost a most excellent and exemplary citizen, and Jefferson has gained one. There are few Dentists in the country that understand so thoroughly their profession. Dr. Tullis is a graduate of one of the best Dental colleges in the United States, he has had the benefit of practice and experience, and he has made it a point to keep pace with all the improvements in Dentistry. We take great pleasure in recommending him, personally and professionally, to the people of Jefferson. He deserves an extensive practice and we hope he will get it. (TR 4/16/69)

69-153

The case of the State vs. Carpenter, for child murder, in the Austin District Court has been decided. The Republican, of the 28th ult., says: Carpenter goes to the Penitentiary for ten years. Some time last fall we noticed the verdict of the coroner's jury in this case of child murder. It was beyond dispute that a little girl of tender years, had her arm broken, her person a bed of ulcers occasioned by repeated flogging, and was also starved. Under these manifold sufferings she died. She was an inmate of Carpenter's family, and from the verdict of the jury we can not doubt his agency in this foul wrong. His wife, whom the evidence points out as equally criminal, has yet to undergo her trial.

Carpenter was formerly a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, of good standing, at Jefferson, at which place he published a religious paper. He wound up his career there by bad conduct, swindling every one who placed confidence in him. He left the place in disgrace. This last act appears to have been the culmination of his villainy, for which if he is guilty as charged, he deserves even greater punishment than has been meted out to him. (TR 4/16/69)

69-154

The Houston Times copies an article from the Jeffersonian, published at Jefferson, Texas. As we never heard of the paper before, there is some reason to fear it is a secret institution printed by some incorrigible K. K., and issued at the other end of his subterranean passage. We recommend that a detective be put on trail, if it has a trail. (HA 4/16/69)

69-155

Our enterprising friends, Holt & Davis, have leased the Plaining Mill of Mr. James Gorman, on Broadway, where they are prepared to fill all orders in their line. Builders and

Contractors should give them a call. They are also prepared to furnish the multitude with the staff of life, on Saturdays. Read their card. (HA 4/16/69)

69-156

The curiosity of a number of our citizens has been partially satisfied in beholding with their own eyes a genuine velocipede. We were of the favored number. It came up on the Lotawanna for one of the military stationed at this place, was brought ashore at the foot of Dallas--but no rider was found! The last we saw of it, a smiling darkey was leading, pulling, or hauling it to camps. If it succeeds in finding and catching some of our civilians who are "absent without leave," we are compelled to say it beats nature. (HA 4/16/69)

69-157

KELLYVILLE.

We visited the neighborhood commonly known as Kelly's Foundry last Sunday morning, according to previous appointment, and enjoyed the privilege of preaching to an attentive and appreciative congregation. We noticed particularly that a much larger number of children were in attendance in proportion to the size of the congregation, than we commonly see at preaching these days--more than are often seen at church in cities and owns--and all of them paid marked attention, and behaved like young *gentlemen* and *ladies*, in the true sense of these terms.

The Sabbath School was re-inaugurated that day for the Spring and Summer months, and a large library has been ordered.

The school of Rev. R. P. Thompson, we learn, is in a flourishing condition. A schoolhouse, or academy, with more extensive accommodations is in contemplation; and will doubtless be built soon.

On Monday morning, we visited the Foundry proper, and found everything in systematic motion. It was no place for idlers, and so we made a hurried survey of the premises, work, &c., and retreated in the direction of our sanctum, tarrying but a short time in a very agreeable company by the way.

The foundry, the churches, the school, the numerous cottage dependencies, and neighboring residences, constitute a considerable village, and its importance demands a name.--Therefore, is is moved and carried that from this time forth it be recognized as KELLYVILLE, in honor of the *founder*, Geo A. Kelly. (HA 4/16/69)

69-158

COUSIN BETSY TO AUNT FANNY.

DEAR AUNT FANNY:--You have told us of such nice polite boys you saw in Jefferson, couldn't you send them around to give a few lessons of politeness to some grown-up boys, that ladies sometimes come across on going into town. Sometimes I go to town, drive down street shopping, come upon a squad of nice, grown-up boys, sunning themselves, or seemingly not very busy. I almost always have to hitch my own horse, while they gaze listlessly on, or saunter to some other stand point. I am not like you say you are, Aunt Fanny, old, nor do I think I am uncouth. But may be so the grown-up boys have forgotten (it has been so long since they were at school, whilst your nice *little* boys were fresh from their lessons,) that they ought to be polite to us *country women* if they could think of it. Some of us have some money to spend sometimes, and we are sure to buy our goods where they show us the most civility. If some of us are old and

ugly, and *country women*, we like to be noticed, and in our opinion it evinces a kind heart to be polite. The truly kind cannot be impolite, no more than a dry fountain can send forth a gushing stream, nor a gentle word create an angry feeling. That isn't all, Aunt Fanny you know that some of us *country women* have got some real nice girls at our homes. I do not mean to say that there are *no* nice folks in Jefferson, for I was once assisted from my vehicle and had my horse secured, but the gentleman who did it was from Clarksville; he was on a visit to the place. I heard Miss A. B. (a *country girl*,) say that a gentleman, of Jefferson, showed her the same courtesy one Sabbath morning, when she drove into church.

But fears were then entertained that he too might forget the lessons he had learned, in the giddy mazes and busy scenes of the rapidly improving and fast City of the Lake.

COUSIN BETSY. (HA 4/16/69)

69-159

MILITARY.--Another company of United States cavalry passed up yesterday on the steamer Dora for Jefferson. (SW 4/21/69)

69-160

MARION COUNTY.--We copy the following items from the Jefferson Times of the 15th inst.:

Escaped.--John Bishop, who was for sometime past confined in the stockade at this place, charged with various crimes committed in Caddo parish, La., while outside of the enclosure, under guard, on last Friday evening, took the tide of his fortune at the flood, and made his escape. Jefferson has lost and some other locality has gained a horse thief.

Arrested.--Mr. John Green, one of the suspected party engaged in hanging the five negroes in Henderson last week, for their cold-blooded murder of Col. Green, of Rusk county, a few days previous, was arrested by the military and brought to this place on last Monday, and confined in the stockade.

The prisoners in the military camp at this place are reported well. There is much talk of a speedy trial by a military commission. This is only current rumor. We hope the majesty of the civil law will yet be acknowledged. (SW 4/21/69)

69-161

MANUFACTORIES.--We were pleased to see in the Jefferson Times of the 15th inst., that our enterprising neighbors have gone rightly to work, to organize a manufacturing company in that place. A cash capital of \$50,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of establishing a cotton and wool factory, and already a saw mill has been put in operation, and a greater part of the woolen machinery received. This is a step in the right direction. A few more in the same way will lead to the commercial independence and wealth of the Southern States--and that city, which leads in this movement, will become the commercial emporium of the South. (SW 4/21/69)

69-162

Fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed at Jefferson to establish a cotton and wool factory. So says our paper the Times. (TR 4/23/69)

69-163

The storm of wind, rain, and hail at Jefferson, on Monday was more violent than in this vicinity. The frame of Mr. Ligon's new house, and Mr. Rowell's stable were blown down, houses were unroofed, fences destroyed, and horses killed. Fortunately no persons lost their lives. (TR 4/23/69)

69-164

On the 8th, Gen. Canby relinquished and Gen. Reynolds assumed command of the Fifth Military District--"State of Texas." (TR 4/23/69)

69-165

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--We have no intelligence from the Jefferson prisoners. The condition and treatment of the men confined within this bastile are known only to themselves and those who hold them in custody.

It is now approaching five months since the first arrests were made at that place. Days have lingered drearily into weeks, and weeks into months, and the end is not yet. (Oh, that we should, week after week, have to indite paragraphs like this, in "free America," the land of our birth, our pride and our affections! Sad and humiliating indeed is this unwelcome task.) Without information as to the testimony against them, or the character of the witnesses, denied the writ of habeas corpus or bail, or any opportunity of defence, cut off from free intercourse with their council, while miserable and depraved detectives and spies infest every locality to manufacture testimony, by threats, intimidation, coaxing, and offers of bribes, they must wait, as patiently as they can, the will of those who hold them, and the court "organized to convict." Voluntarily giving themselves up, and proclaiming that they have been guilty of no crime, they are treated as malefactors. What a commentary upon radical rule, which has obliterated State lines, destroyed all personal security, and convicted an entire section into a cruel and remorseless despotism. (TR 4/23/69)

69-166

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

A number of respectable citizens--upwards of twenty, we believe--most, if not all of them, men of family, have been for months confined in some sort of stockade at Jefferson, under military arrest; and the signs are that they have been kept there to await a trial by military commission, which is to take place as soon as the evidence to convict can be secured. Some of the prisoners have been confined for at least four months, without any charge being made specifically against them, and without information of the witness or character of testimony by which they are to be accused. They are not even permitted to converse with their counsel except in the presence of an officer. Meantime, the military mayor, Col. Malloy--who some time since, was in danger of being superceded by Capt. Wm. Perry, and by whose guard Perry was about that time killed--is charged with using intimidation and offers of bribery to procure testimony against citizens; and it is believed that evidence so-called, manufactured in this way, will be brought against the gentlemen now in confinement. The editor of the Marshall Republican has stated in his paper that he has in his possession the written declarations of respectable negroes, asserting that they had been taken to Malloy's office, and there coaxed, *embraced*, enticed with offers of bribes, and threatened, for the purpose of procuring testimony in relation to events of which they

had no knowledge, and with a view to criminate respectable and, to all appearances, innocent citizens. Statements are also made, going to show that Malloy is a conceited man, bitter in his feelings and capable of running to almost any length in arbitrary, passionate and inquisitorial conduct. Through the influence of this man, we say, it is feared that the evidence against the imprisoned citizens will, in great part, be secured. The Judge Advocate has, we learn, arrived at Jefferson, and the military trial is expected to commence in a few days.

Notwithstanding all that has been said against Gen. Reynolds, we shall not, while we can help it, believe that he will permit this sort of trial to be instituted. Recent events have satisfied him and many of the leading and moderate republicans in this (?) times through which we have been passing for some years, have thrown to the front of the political arena men whom it will not do to trust--men who, though calling themselves republicans, are bitter in extreme against other men of their party because these latter have grown tired of conflict and, desiring "to sit down by their hearthstones in peace," have labored to bring a fruitless and injurious public agitation to a close. We need hardly say that a military trial at Jefferson would be regarded by these men as a triumph of their spirit and policy--that it would be gratifying beyond measure to the bitterest feelings of such partisans, and that, as affording them means of (?) a bad activity, such a trial would probably go far to console them for some of their recent repressions and defeats. Still, the responsibility of such a trial could not but be abused by these republicans who have clearly enough shown that they do act with such men as Smith--the killing of whom, last year, is doubtless the cause of the imprisonments at Jefferson--to be considered as leaders or specimens of the party, and, indeed that regard the conduct of which he was guilty as the proper rule of the desperado and outlaw (remainder unreadable)--*Galveston News*. (TR 4/23/69)

69-167

(Rev. T. B. Norwood of Daingerfield mentioned.) (HA 4/23/69)

69-168

(Rev. A. M. Marler of Coffeetown mentioned.) (HA 4/23/69)

69-169

We had a furious storm, with hail and rain, on Monday. The most serious damage we have heard of was the blowing down of John Ligon's new house, rapidly approaching completion, and the scaring of an editor to death--nearly. The Senior Jimblecute was found missing till next morning. Where was he? that is the question. (HA 4/23/69)

69-170

ODD'S FISH.--The Odd Fellows are preparing for a family fish fry, or pic-nic, at Mayberry's bridge. We are looking every moment for a *special*. (HA 4/23/69)

69-171

Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, has been several days in our city affording us a living demonstration of the erroneousness of the report of his death. Indeed he is looking better than we ever saw him, his heavy white beard giving the touch of the patriarchal, to his usual dignified appearance. He preached on Sunday morning and Tuesday night to attentive congregations. (HA 4/23/69)

69-172

Our citizens will recollect that a few years ago, Rev. J. A. Carpenter (the publisher of the Jefferson News), and his wife were charged with bad treatment, resulting in the death of a child--a niece of the parties. For this offense they were tried at the late term of the District Court at Austin, and Carpenter was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Mrs. Carpenter's case was continued. [Jefferson Jimplecute, 16th.] (SW 4/28/69)

69-173

HEAVY STORM AT JEFFERSON.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 20th:

Yesterday evening, about quarter past three o'clock, this city and section was visited by the most disastrous hail, rain and wind storm ever before known here. The timber is destroyed in all directions, and fences blown away by the thousand panels. In the (?) and palings demolished. The new residence of John B. Ligon, nearly finished, was completely demolished, and A. H. Rowell's stable was blown down. A number of business houses had their roofs badly injured, tin blown off, &c. The storm extended as far as we have heard from in the direction of Dangerfield--some eighteen miles, and twelve miles east, through the bend. We have yet heard of no loss of life, but many horses, cows and other stock were killed. At Scott's old mill place, one and a half miles below town, a horse, the property of a freedman, was killed by a tree. It is yet impossible to tell which way the storm extended farthest or did the most damage, but we fear that the worst has not been learned. The telegraph wires are blown down and we are without news to-day or last night. It lasted about one and a half hours, but the damage was done by two gusts of wind during the hardest of the hail and rain. We hope never to see the like again. (SW 4/28/69)

69-174

(Events in Jefferson are covered in the Louisville *Courier Journal* and the New York *Metropolitan Record*.) (TR 4/30/69)

69-175

The Odd Fellows celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the order in America, with a picnic, at Mayberry's bridge, on last Monday.

Age, youth, and childhood were well represented, presenting a living picture of well contrasted characters; the staid and the gay, the homely and the comely, all harmoniously blending in pastime, sport, and speech. Rev. N. P. Modrall delivered a very appropriate address; after which all partook of a bounteous repast of good things provided.... (HA 4/30/69)

69-176

CLINICAL PATHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Regular meetings of this Association are held the first Saturday of each month in the office of the Reporter.

All members of the profession visiting our city are cordially invited to attend.

R. DEJERNETT, Pres.

V. E. HENDERSON, Sec. (HA 4/30/69)

TYRANNY IN TEXAS. THE OUTRAGES, THE ACTORS, AND THE VICTIMS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Marshall, Texas, April 5, 1869.

The noble and patriotic position which the Courier-Journal occupies before the country, in defense of constitutional freedom, and in the endeavor, vain though it may be for the time to destroy the spirit of sectional fanatical hatred, malevolence, and tyranny that is inflicting so much injury upon the material interests of the country, induces me to write you this letter. Your readers are partly apprised of the condition of affairs in this portion of Texas; but of the relentness tyranny that prevails, they have no conception.

THE IMPRISONED CITIZENS.

For upward of four months, several of the leading, prominent citizens of Jefferson, Texas, have been in military confinement. Among them are men of the highest character, who would be esteemed as good citizens in any community. Of the nature of this confinement, the subjoined extract from a letter in the Tyler (Texas) Index, a Radical sheet, written from this place, will give some conception:

THEIR DREADFUL CONDITION.

"Through the kindness of General Buell, the present military commander of the post of Jefferson, I obtained permission to visit the place of confinement now occupied by the Smith murderers. I found them, twenty-four or five in number, inside the military encampment, comfortably and securely quartered in a frame building, put up expressly for their accommodation, surrounded with a stockade built in the form of a rectangle and of heavy logs standing about fifteen feet high and pierced with loopholes at convenient intervals for the use of musketry. The prisoners are permitted to receive from friends articles of food and raiment, which are in every case carefully examined by the officer in charge of the guard before being delivered to the party for whom they are intended. At sunrise, or "reveille" roll call of the camp, the prisoners are required to "fall in;" after being duly verified they are permitted to sit outside in the open air until "retreat" roll call at sunset, when they are again verified and "turned in" and securely locked up until "old Sol" again rises. An officer with strong guards keeps constant watch over the prisoners, and the greatest vigilance for their security is observed by those having charge of them. When relatives can show good and sufficient evidence for soliciting a personal interview, such privilege is granted by the commanding officer, with time limited to ten or fifteen minutes."

This is Radical authority, and, it is to be presumed, not in any respect exaggerated. And from this it appears that these prisoners are allowed to receive visits from their nearest relatives only at the will of the commander, with the time limited to ten or fifteen minutes. He might have stated these interviews were never allowed except in the presence of an officer, which, I am informed, is the fact, so that the secrets of this prison, with its personal indignities, punishments and tortures, are carefully excluded from the public eye. Here, day after day, week after week, and month after month have these unhappy men looked to the narrow compass of their prison and its dreary wall of timber, with no eye to cheer, or voice of whispered hope of deliverance; denied all intercourse with friends and treated as condemned malefactors.

THEY ARE TORTURED.

Rumor is rife with accounts of outrages perpetrated upon them, which they have no power to resist; tortures resorted to to extort confessions. One man is said to have been placed in a sweat-box and confined for hours, when, yielding to his physical and mental tortures, he made a false confession, to escape further suffering. Another thus confined, and threatened with further maltreatment, demanded to be taken before the commanding general (Buell), when he briefly told that all such tortures were useless, as he knew nothing, and who finally concluded to place him back in the stockade.

Of the truth of these statements I do not know, but all the facts connected with the treatment of prisoners, and the character and conduct of the officers who have charge of them, leads to the rational belief that they are not exaggerated. That every sort of intimidation has been resorted to with the prisoners to manufacture testimony there can be no question.

THREATS, BRIBERY AND NEGRO PERJURY USED TO EXTORT TESTIMONY.

It is notorious that, outside of the prison walls, these officers and their detectives have freely used threats, intimidation and bribery to extort testimony. The most depraved negroes of both sexes, including the lowest and most debased negro prostitutes, have been used as agents in this corrupt business. A negro of good character states that he was brought into Malloy's office and confronted with a negro prostitute who had heard him use some idle remarks that was supposed to mean something, and efforts were made to extort testimony of transactions of which he had no knowledge.

Another states that Mayor Malloy, after having exhausted all the appliances of threats, intimidation by armed soldiers, and offers of bribery, went so far as to throw his arm affectionately around his neck and coax him to make revelations. One negro says he was offered from two to fifteen thousand dollars as a bribe.

GOOD BEHAVIOR OF CITIZEN PRISONERS.

Now, bear in mind that these citizen prisoners thus unjustly and inhumanly treated have shown no disposition to get out of the way. On the contrary, most of them--every one, in fact, that had an opportunity to do so--voluntarily gave themselves up, and have offered to give any amount of bail to insure their appearances when required. Thus incarcerated, they are denied not only the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, but all opportunities for a fair and impartial trial. Cut off from all intercourse with counsel, with a mass of suborned testimony against them; without any knowledge of the witnesses who are to appear against them, or what they will testify; without any open charge being made against them, is it extraordinary that the entire community looks forward to their convictions? The gibbet, the Dry Tortugas, and endless imprisonment are regarded as the gloomy results.

RUINED MEN.

As it is, and at best, the business of these men is hopelessly ruined, their families impoverished and overwhelmed with gollm. Of course many have left knowing that innocence was no protection from arrest, confinement and perhaps conviction.

WHAT THE RADICALS SAY.

Strange to say, the Radicals here, many of them Southern born men, gloat over this deplorable state of affairs, and when reminded that this was professedly a free republic, unblushingly state that, so far as the South is concerned, it is not free, nor intended to be, but what it really is, a despotism, relentless in its character and exactions.

DESPOTISM.

It was to have been hoped, for the honor of American character, that the period had passed when arbitrary arrests and trial by military commissions would have been tolerated either by the press or people of the country. Yet they are sustained without scarcely a murmur. They are but the edicts that emanate from Washington. As proof of this I subjoin an extract from a letter recently written from Washington, by J. M. Morphis, correspondent of the Houston Telegraph:

It perhaps is well for the people of Texas to understand that they have nothing to hope for in the way of relief from military rule, except by the reconstruction of the State. They are already prejudiced as rebels, as outlawed men, and entitled to nothing. The minds of those who have power are poisoned to an extent that it is nearly impossible to reach them. They believe the stories reported to them of the disloyalty and lawlessness of Texas. Those stories, whether true or false, have had their effect. This interview explains the position taken by military men. Schofield unquestionably reflects the feeling of the army. They believe military government the best in the world, and military trials the best kind of trials.

There is very little doubt but General Grant entertains similar views towards Texas. There is no use to go elsewhere then to the commandant of the district. The carpet baggers are responsible for this feeling here--they keep it up.

The same writer states Colonel John Burke, a counsel for the Jefferson prisoners, with Colonel B. H. Epperson, accompanied by Senator Hendricks, called upon General Schofield, the Secretary of War, to request that the prisoners be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. General Schofield expressed himself pointedly against it for the following reasons:

First, because he believed that military courts were the best courts in the world, and the best calculated to do justice. When it was suggested that these courts were always made up expressly to convict, he denied that there was any such understanding, but admitted that, in nine cases out of ten, they did convict, whilst before the civil courts there was only one in ten convicted. He assigned two reasons for this. First, no one was subjected to a trial by military court until the evidence against him was thoroughly examined, and unless it was considered pretty conclusive no trial was ordered; and, second, that in trial by jury it was necessary for every one of twelve to concur, whilst a majority before a military court could convict. He thought military courts decidedly superior to civil courts, but whilst this was true generally, it was especially so in regard to Texas.

Mr. Schofield's manner, to use the language of Mr. Morphis, "was courteous enough, and he was very frank in expressing his opinions."

When these gentlemen represented to him that the Judges, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, etc., were all military appointees, and that they were prepared to prove that courts in fact had been held in this district all the time, and had never been disturbed, he replied that it made no difference, that all of the civil courts in Texas were but mockeries; that the people were still disloyal, and were in fact waging war against the authorities of the United States; that recently an officer of the army had been besieged in some country town, and held in duress a day or two until he was reinforced; and repeated numerous instances of turbulence which none of the gentlemen had ever heard of before; and, in a word, he showed from his language and manner that he regarded the people of Texas as outlaws, and entitled to no consideration and not even a patient hearing.

THE FRUIT.

Is it astonishing that with such a state of affairs as exists at Washington, and such military tyrants as Canby and Reynolds to govern us, these officers at Jefferson should descend to such vileness of intrigue and punishment of innocent men? The place for months has been overrun with detectives and spies, drunken and depraved officers, and the people placed in constant terror, so much so that men are afraid to even speak of the outrages that come to their knowledge.

MAYOR MALLOY, THE TYRANT.

I shall give you a brief record of the character of two of these men.

First of Mayor Malloy, who holds his office by orders of Gen. Reynolds, and is sustained by an armed soldiery. He was formerly a negro bureau agent at this place (Marshall), where he made himself thoroughly obnoxious by his unjust decisions and his tyranny. He required old, gray-headed, respectable men, old enough to be his father, when they entered his office to pull off their hats in his sublime office. While stationed here, in December 1867, he caused the arrest of several respectable citizens, who were confined for weeks, upon a charge of attempting to assassinate the notorious and depraved Judge C. C. Caldwell, of the Supreme Court of this State. His entire statement, upon a fair investigation, turned out to be false, and what is remarkable, when placed on oath before Col. Wood, the officer sent here to investigate the affair, he deliberately contradicted every material fact that he had made in his voluntary statement *made upon honor*. In his voluntary statement, upon which these gentlemen were arrested, he first spoke of a difficulty which occurred in his office, between the deputy sheriff of this county, Arch Adams, and Judge Caldwell, in which, to prevent a collision between them, he collared Adams and shoved him out of the room. Secondly, that Adams lay in wait to murder Caldwell. He used this language--I quote it literally:

"On looking from the window, we observed Adams walking to and fro opposite, and gazing in an earnest manner at the door of the office. Being satisfied that Adams intended a murderous assault, I dispatched a messenger, Mr. C. E. Coleman, to camp for a force of men to arrest Adams and protect the life of the Judge. On seeing the party leave the office for camp, Adams retired from sight. Judge Caldwell then proceeded to camp, followed by Adams at a distance, pursued in turn by Mr. Coleman, whose proximity armed as he was with a double-barreled shot gun, deterred Adams evidently from making the threatened and premeditated attack. I am fully convinced from these facts and more recent developments that deputy sheriff Adams intended to murder Judge Caldwell, and that in this attempt sheriff S. R. Perry and others conspired with and stood ready to assist him." This is signed "very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. Malloy, First Lieutenant Thirty-fifth United States infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissioner." He has since been promoted, and is now a Colonel.

It is generally understood that an officer's statement *on honor* is regarded in military circles as equivalent to the oath of a citizen before a court. And yet, strange to say, Malloy, when put on oath, denied the particulars of the difficulty between Caldwell and Adams; stated that he never "collared" Adams; that he had no knowledge of these circumstances which he detailed so minutely, and, in fact, has not seen Adams at all. Why did he do this? Because he knew that for the first offense he was not likely to receive any thing but a rebuke, but if he *swore* to it before an investigating court, and it was proved on him, which he knew would be the case, that such a just man as Gen. Hancock would have him dismissed in disgrace from the service.

COL. BOSTWICK, ANOTHER SPECIMEN.

The next prominent character is a man with a half dozen aliases, but who is known in Jefferson as Col. Bostwick. He is the man who brutally murdered Mr. Wm. Perry, an old and

respectable citizen, at night, with a squad of soldiers, on his own sidewalk, as he was quietly going home. This infamous scoundrel and jail bird has been at Jefferson for months harassing the citizens. The murder of Perry was a cold-blooded, infamous affair, from which he got clear by a mock trial before a corrupt judge, introducing his partners in guilt as witnesses, and keeping the trial a secret from Perry's friends. The following from the Houston Times gives Bostwick's antecedents:

BOSTWICK'S RECORD.

The murder of Col. Perry at Jefferson, Texas, is more than fresh in the minds of our people. The murder of Perry lies between a detective sent to Jefferson by Maj. Gen. Reynolds, and the military commander of that post. The name of the detective is Charles Bostwick. His record, it is, that we propose to lay before our readers.

In the summer of 1866 this wretch Bostwick made his appearance on the Rio Grande, and represented himself to be one of John Young's band of detectives, sent out from the central office, New York, in pursuit of a bond robber who it was alleged had taken refuge on the Mexican border. On the strength of this false representation he obtained credit at the celebrated Miller Hotel for board and whisky, victimising the clever landlord to a very considerable amount.

Upon the withdrawal of the imperial troops from Matamoros and the turning over of that place to the adventurer Caravajal, Bostwick crossed the Rio Grande and sailed under the title of "Capt. Bostwick of Caravajal's staff." But Caravajal's reign was of short duration. In less than six weeks he thanked his stars that he was a greaser and could grease his own way to the American side of the river. Bostwick stuck to Caravajal like a leech and went with him to the General's *tortilla* ranche, above Brownsville on the Rio Grande.

Suddenly Bostwick appeared in Brownsville on the outside of a splendid charger and silver mounted saddle. The horse and saddle he sold at once. Immediately following the sale, the Brownsville chief of police received a letter from the owner of the horse and saddle to have Bostwick arrested for horse stealing, and to seize the horse and saddle.

To save himself from arrest, he fled to that scapegoat of all rascality and villainy, military protection. He represented to the officer of that post that he had been in the Federal army, and wanted to enlist as a common soldier again. Through the influence of the Fort Brown battery officers, Bostwick was kept from being arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary.

Meantime, some one of the Federal officers wrote to Young regarding the convict, and received for answer that Bostwick was a notorious confidence man and swindler. His money by this time was gone, and he was kicked out of the Federal camp; his desire to enlist having oozed out as the chances that he would not be arrested for horse stealing grew less.

Bostwick didn't dare to show himself. He loafed around low gambling halls, slept on bar counters and billiard tables. He sponged and begged his living off of naked *barilleros*--the lowest order of *pelados*. Finally, a mounted inspector of customs found and took pity on the miserable horse thief wretch, and obtained for him, in the absence of the Collector, an appointment as inspector of customs. He was stationed some sixty miles above Brownsville.

On the return to Brownsville of the Collector, Bostwick was dismissed from the service for inefficiency, collusion with smugglers, and for having appropriated to his own use seized contraband goods.

The career of Bostwick ended on the Rio Grande by his leaving in great haste for "the States." To keep out of the hands of the civil law, and the hands of his creditors, he hid himself in the hold of a vessel, and in this way went to sea.

Bostwick went to New York, where he was kicked out of a house of prostitution for trying to purloin jewelry and diamonds from one of the inmates. The proprietress was satisfied to recover her jewels, without having the thief sent to the penitentiary.

Last November he appeared in Austin, and reported to Major General Reynolds as Col. Bostwick, Deputy Sheriff of New York city. General Reynolds sent him to Jefferson to "work up" the carpet-bag Smith murder case, for which place he left Austin.

Bostwick next appeared in New Orleans in company with Judge Paschal, under the alias of Col. Johnston, of Austin. He represented himself on the way to Little Rock, Arkansas, and he obtained credit in the Crescent City to considerable amount.

Last January, Bostwick reappeared in New Orleans, claiming to be the celebrated detective, Col. Young, of New York. He applied to the New Orleans Chief of Police for an escort up Red River. He was furnished four men, whom he dismissed at Alexandria, without even paying them expense money. The four men got back to New Orleans as best they could, suffering not a little for the want of food. The Colonel commanding at Alexandria refused to recognise "Col. Young" in any other than in the capacity of an imposter. From Alexandria he went to Jefferson, we presume. We presume also, that he went to Jefferson from New Orleans, when he pretended he was en-route for Little Rock.

At Jefferson, Bostwick was the cause of the murder of Colonel Perry.

This is all we know of Bostwick; but we make no doubt the rest of his life is a counterpart of what we know. He is as befitting an instrument in the hands of Reynolds as Conover was in the hands of Holt. Who can wonder that half the citizens of Jefferson are in prison, when the military tyrants are under the direction of such a villain, wretch and murderer as this man Charles Bostwick!

Such are the characters of the two prominent actors in this outrage upon the peace, happiness, and liberty of an entire community.

REFLECTIONS.

I might well ask, is this the way to restore the government, and inculcate that respect, affection and unity, which will render it perpetual? Are these the agencies to be employed to inspire the attachment of those of mature age, or of the children who are to succeed them? Are not these Radical rulers sowing the "wind to reap the whirlwind" planting hatred and malice in both sections, which two generations cannot eradicate? We are at peace with all the world now, but the time may come when the energies of the whole country will be required in a foreign war, when the despised and condemned South will be called on in sustaining the national arms. All men who earnestly desire a re-united country must look with profound grief upon the "cropping out" of such a brutal and insane policy.

EFFECT OF DESPOTISM UPON TEXAS.

But the injury is not remote, it is immediate. All the material interests of the country are shrouded in gloom by it. Not only is immigration and capital kept out of the State, but the money that is already here lies unemployed and useless. Why? Because men, not knowing what may happen, are afraid to invest it. At the close of the war there were at least two full crops of cotton in Eastern Texas, which, being worth double what it was in 1860, was equal to four crops. To illustrate: This county usually raised 15,000 bags of cotton. At the close of the war there were in the county at least 30,000 bags, which, at double price, was equal to 60,000 bags--in round numbers worth about \$5,000,000. Of this amount not over two millions was expended, leaving full three millions of dollars hoarded up. The cotton, at the close of the war, was in a few hands,

many men holding from five hundred to three thousand bales. They could afford to hold it to suit their convenience. If this money had been placed in circulation in this country, truly impoverished so far as the great body of the people are concerned, all kinds of business would have revived, and thousands who were driven into bankruptcy could have paid all they owed, including their Northern creditors. Since the close of the war cotton has been sold exclusively for specie. Why for specie, unless this process of hoarding was going on? The large bulk of this cash would go to the North and West, but, by the insane policy of Radical rulers, which is crushing the life and spirit out of this country, is rendered useless. Thus is the North paying largely for the ruin she is inflicting upon the down-trodden South.

THE REPORTED "LAWLESSNESS" OF TEXAS A LIE.

Does any sensible man believe in the truth of the reports spread broadcast over the land of the lawlessness and crime in Texas? If he does, I would invite him to the perusal of the speeches made in the late Texas Convention by Radicals, and particularly that of Judge L. D. Evans, a noted and *par excellence* "Union man," who shows clearly that nearly all the disorders in our State are to be attributed to incompetent and corrupt officials, who are all Radical military appointees, and the tyranny and villainy of army officers who have been intrusted with unlimited powers, which they have grossly abused.

THE KILLING OF THE CARPET BAGGER G. W. SMITH THE EXCUSE FOR MILITARY TYRANNY.

The military despotism at Jefferson, as your readers are advised, originated from the killing of a notorious desperado by the name of G. W. Smith.

SMITH'S RECORD.

Smith went to Jefferson immediately after the close of the war, and for three years kept the place in a constant state of alarm. He had unlimited control over the negroes, which he obtained by heading the "loyal league." Week after week he assembled the blacks together, embracing all the ignorant negroes from the neighboring plantations, and inflamed them with harangues against the whites. All the roads leading to the League House were picketed, and it was considered dangerous to travel them. Men were arrested by these pickets, brought before the negroes, insulted, abused, and several threatened with death; others were pursued to their residences, which were broken into by bodies of armed negroes. Smith lived with negroes, and consorted with them in unbridled licentiousness. It is in proof that he said to the negroes they would not be able to govern the town till they burned it. A short time afterward the town was burned, destroying property to the amount of a million of dollars. He publicly stated at Austin that the ladies of Jefferson were his protectors. The person to whom he was talking was a member of the convention, and a Radical. He resided in Jefferson, and knew that there was not a white family in the place that would have permitted Smith to have entered their dwelling. He therefore asked him what he meant, when Smith told him the ladies dreaded the consequences of a war of races, and would not permit their husbands, male relatives, or friends to hurt him. The significance of this remark is better understood when the reader is informed that in Marion county, of which Jefferson is the county seat, the negroes outnumber the whites two to one, and in Harrison county, adjoining, the negro population is nearly three to one. The circumstances which lead to Smith's death originated from the loss of his carpet-sack. He headed a negro mob to invade the residence of a private citizen to search the premises. On the way he encountered a body of citizens who had organised as a patrol, upon whom he murderously fired, wounding two of them seriously. After his arrest he boasted openly of his intention to burn the town, saying that

his carpet-sack was not worth \$500, but he would make it cost Jefferson five hundred thousand dollars.

Now I ask any intelligent man if such a wretch would have been permitted to live anywhere? Take the most quiet town in New England, and let any desperado go there and act as Smith did in Jefferson, with even no wild, semi-barbarous negroes to deal with, and how long would he be permitted to set all decency at defiance and terrify the women and children of the place, and threaten them with the torch of the incendiary. Recollect that this man was an interloper; he had no interest in the place; and yet he aspired to control it to its destruction. And for this all the terrors of Radical hate, corruption, villainy and outrage are accumulated upon a refined, hospitable, defenceless people. All they can do is to appeal to the virtuous instincts of the men of the country in those States where they make pretensions to having free government, and whose populations aspire to be controlled by instincts of moderation and justice. Are we living under a despotism or a republic? Shall we look to the Constitution and to the record of freedom of three quarters of a century, or are those who control the unhappy South to consult the usages of Austria and Russia for the models for its government?

MORE TYRANNY.

Five more arrests were made at Jefferson last week. When the military commission will convene to try the prisoners is not known, but it is supposed very soon. Troops are concentrating at that point, and every thing looks like a culmination of this scheme of vengeance. The gallows and the Dry Tortugas loom up in the prospective.

AMERICUS. (SW 5/5/69)

69-178

Johnny Allen and Sidney Thomas have opened Lake City Refreshment Room on Dallas Street, where Ice Cream and delicacies of every kind can be had at any time. The patronage of the ladies, as well as gentlemen, is solicited. (HA 5/7/69)

69-179

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN-JOHNSON.--At the Residence of Capt. R. A. Johnson, Thursday evening, April 29, 1869, by Rev. C. S. McCloud, Jas. R. Griffin of Jefferson, to Miss Theo. Johnson, of Minden, La. (HA 5/7/69)

69-180

KELLY INSTITUTE.--We had hoped to be able to attend the May-Day Exhibition at Kelly Institute, on last Friday night, but such were our engagements that we were deprived the privilege. For the lack of a written report for publication, we can only say that we have heard the most favorable verbal accounts from an eye and ear witness. Had the weather and the roads been more propitious, quite a number of persons would have gone out from town. The school, we learn, is doing well under the control of Rev. R. P. Thompson. (HA 5/7/69)

69-181

A LETTER FROM THE BASTILE AT JEFFERSON.--The Courier-Journal publishes the following letter from an inmate of the bastile at Jefferson to a friend:

BUEL'S BASTILE, April 18, 1869.

Dear Friend: I write to-day in hope that through you our friends and relatives in the North may know of the infamy that is being practiced under the sacred banner of liberty. I have now been in the hands of the vampire, Geo. P. Buel, nearly three months. At one time there were nineteen men in the den with me, but one of them having been seized with bleeding at the lungs, and two others taken sick, and some of the officers making strong recommendations that it was impossible for the place to hold so many, our number has been reduced to thirteen. We are locked up at sunset and kept until reveille in the morning, and our suffering for want of air and from stench can better be imagined than described. Last night I was seized with vomiting, and am so weak to day that I can scarcely write. Another prisoner has been bleeding of the nose from closeness of the air. Those of us who are not utterly too weak when we arise in the morning, ask each other: "Can it be possible such things can be done and not punished?" For my part, I love the Union yet, and cannot believe that the great soldier who rules our great republic knows of the doings of this insulter of women who built bridges during the war that braver then might cross over to fight. There are thirty-six prisoners in all, and many of them are opposed to my writing about it, as they think Buel will treat them worse; but, for myself, there can be no worse fate than to be smothered to death like a rat. I only hope that the coward who has me in his power will give me the same fate that his minion Bostwick gave my lamented friend, Wm. Perry. It is unnecessary to say to you or the friends who know me, that I am innocent of crime to my fellow man or the Government. To them I leave my record.

The fault of this man was not that he had committed any crime, or had done anything wrong, but he had spoken freely and unreservedly his sentiments regarding the murder of Mr. Wm. Perry by the notorious Bostwick and his soldiers, and had openly denounced the tyranny that prevailed in Jefferson. (SW 5/12/69; also TR 5/14/69)

69-182

MARION COUNTY.--The following items are from the Jefferson Times of last Friday:

Escaped.--Two men, named Madkins and Mc Farland, confined in jail at this place on the charge of horse stealing in Caddo parish, La., made their escape on Tuesday night.

Died.--A man named Weaver, who was arrested several months ago and lodged in the military prison at this place, charged with being one of Baker's men, died on last Tuesday.

Several gentlemen in the military prison at this place have been quite sick during the past week, but were all reported better yesterday morning.

The unprecedented heavy and long continued rains, coupled with the cold and backward spring, has thrown our farmers back in their work at least three weeks. Some of them informed us on last Saturday that they had not run a furrow for two weeks.

Jefferson is no longer confined to Dallas street. Marshall, Austin, Vale, Polk and Walnut streets, all now boast their numbers of large and flourishing business houses; and we are told that twenty more brick stores are under contract, several having been already commenced, to be completed by fall. (SW 5/12/69)

69-183

(John F. Williams, attorney at Marshall, advertises that he also practices in Jefferson and Shreveport.) (TR 5/14/69)

69-184

JEFFERSON TIMES TO BE ENLARGED.--On the first of June, or as soon as paper can be procured from New Orleans, the Jefferson Times will be enlarged to the size of the Weekly Picayune, making it one of the largest, if not *the* largest paper in the State. The price will remain as before, three dollars specie. We are striking for a large additional list of subscribers, when we hope to enlarge again. (TR 5/14/69)

69-185

HOW THE TIME WAS PASSED--VISITS TO SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.

Since our last issue we have visited Shreveport and Jefferson, where we met many friends, and spent the time agreeably....

Our visit to Jefferson was exceedingly pleasant, for there we mingled with a population with which we feel identified. Socially the place is filled with gloom, but in a business point of view it continues to flourish. During the brief space that we had been absent, a number of brick houses had gone up, or been finished off, and quite a number, including whole blocks, were in prospective. Jefferson is exhibiting more enterprize, liberality, and public spirit than any place this side of the river, outside of New Orleans. All who visit the place are astonished at its progress.

While there, we were solicitous of visiting the prisoners; but fearing a refusal, contented ourselves with outside inquiries as to their condition and health. The stockade in which they are confined, is a mere pen, and in this narrow encolsure, between forty and fifty are crowded; doubtless during the day exposed to the burning sun, without shade, and huddled together at night. The malarious months are approaching, and impure air, filth, mental depression, and the noxious gasses from the bayou, will perform the vindictive work of the executioner. What a commentary upon a political party which will resort to such means to retain its power.

The facts connected with their arrest, imprisonment, treatment, and the villainous means resorted to to obtain convictions have gone broadcast to the country, and the Northern press, hitherto incredulous or slow to act, or regarding Texas as too far off to merit attention, are awakening to the enormity of this tyranny, which has no parallel in modern times, even in countries making no pretensions to freedom. We have great confidence in the moral sentiment of the country, and the patriotism and purity of the American people. To them we have appealed, not timidly nor truculently, but with confidence that their moral verdict will ultimately overwhelm with disgrace all who are engaged in this gigantic wrong. We believe the day has passed when arbitrary arrests and trials of citizens by military commissions will be tolerated by the enlightened sentiment of the country.

On Saturday, Garland, a downcast carpet bagger, a radical officeholder, a military appointee, made a speech to the negroes. They were assembled near the military camps, and were said to number about a thousand. We did not attend. Neither the speaker, nor what he might say, is worthy of attention. Such men are to be regarded simply as a portion of the dirty scum which the present disorganized state of affairs brings to the surface of the troubled waters.

We found the bayou very high, ensuring good navigating until the middle of July.

There are two excellent hotels in Jefferson. We stopped at the Haywood House, which is kept in a style that equals if it does not surpass any management that has ever preceded it. We venture to say there is no better house outside of New Orleans.

Nothing transpired of interest during our sojourn in the "Lake City," and we came, as we went, without anything startling to chronicle. (TR 5/14/69)

69-186

(Account of speeches during May Day celebration at Kelly Institute.) (HA 5/14/69)

69-187

It has been ordained by the Council that all the loyal dogs of this city shall be known by a uniform tax-paid collar around their necks, which shall guarantee to them the peaceable right of way through the public thoroughfares.

The "hog law" has been repealed, and hereafter that animal can gratify his hoggish instincts by rooting in any unoccupied lands within the corporate limits of this city. (HA 5/14/69)

69-188

MARION COUNTY.--The following items are from the Jefferson Times of the 8th:

The cut worms are still actively engaged damaging the crops in this locality; and an old lady friend informs us that a strange kind of bug--a sort of vampyre--has attacked the vegetables in her garden. They suck out the substance, leaving the sprigs parched and dry.

Bound Over.--Two brothers by the name of Brown, who were arrested in Wood county, on the charge of killing two men named Taylor and Cook, and confined in the stockade at this place, were tried before the Military Commissioner a few days ago, and required to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars each for their appearance at the District Court.

Mr. Weaver, one of the stockade prisoners, whom we reported last week as dead, sent us word the next day that he still lived. We thought at the time we had the information straight; but are glad to learn that our report was incorrect, and that there is as yet no necessity in administering on his estate.

It is now four weeks since we have received any of our Western exchanges. The entire country in that section must be drowned out.

Drowned.--A cattle drover, whose name we have not yet been able to ascertain, was thrown from his horse in the bayou yesterday evening, and drowned. At last accounts his body had not been recovered. (SW 5/19/69)

69-189

SMITH COUNTY.--The following interesting items are from the Tyler Reoprtter of the 8th inst.:

.....
The Habeas Corpus Writ Refused.--Nothing more frequently reminds us of the utter degradation of our people in the entire absence of personal liberty, than the continual refusal of our courts to grant the writ of habeas corpus. The privilege of this writ, or a similar one, is essential to the existence of political liberty in any country, and whenever it is suspended or denied, there is not a vestige of liberty left to the down trodden and oppressed subject of tyranny, in whatever shape it is found.

The attorneys of the Jefferson prisoners applied last week to Judge Duval, of the U.S. Court at this place, for the writ in behalf of their clients, but, after careful consideration it was

declined by the Court. We learn that the applicants design making a similar application directly to Chief Justice Chase, at Washington, when we shall see the constitutionality of certain laws and orders tested. (SW 5/19/69)

69-190

LOYAL LEAGUISM CROPPING OUT.--On Saturday night last, a negro killed a soldier by the name of Robinson at a nigger party, in Jefferson. The negro was arrested, and is now in the stockade. (TR 5/21/69)

69-191

The body of the man who was accidently drowned in the bayou at Jefferson on the 12th, was recovered on Sunday last. There was nothing on his person to indicate who he was. (TR 5/21/69)

69-192

MANUFACTURE OF ICE.--Among the greatest discoveries of the day, and one calculated to afford no inconsiderable degree of comfort, and to alleviate human suffering, is the invention of ice machines, which, under late improvements, turn out ice at mere nominal cost. While in Shreveport, we visited the ice manufactory, established at that place. Mr. Sales, one of the proprietors, explained to us, minutely, the process by which ice is made. If we had time and room, we would take pleasure in endeavoring to describe the process to our readers. Suffice it to say, the company has two large engines, only one of which is at present employed, capable of turning out nearly ten thousand pounds of ice per day. The ice is manufactured from clear, wholesome spring water, carefully filtered, and every six minutes is taken out of the vault in twenty pound blocks. The chemicals employed in making ice, do not come in contact with the water, which remains as pure as when drawn from the spring. See advertisement offering ice for sale. (TR 5/21/69)

69-193

TRIAL OF THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

The officers composing the military commission for the trial of the Jefferson prisoners were on the steamer Lizzie Hopkins, which passed Shreveport on Sunday last. The commission, we learn, is composed of the following officers:

GEN. E. HATCH, President,
MAJOR GOODFELLOW, Judge Advocate,
COL. W. R. SHAFTER,
COL. S. H. STARR,
MAJOR BESSELL,
COL. DUDLEY,
COL. J. A. GORDON
COL. SAM'L R. SCHWENK.

We have written to our worthy associate Capt. A. D. McCutchan to request the privilege of having a reporter present at the trial, so that we may be enabled to give correctly each day's proceedings. While we propose to review fully and impartially this extraordinary trial, and all

the facts connected with it, so that the country may contemplate it as it exists, "we shall naught extenuate or set down aught in malice." (TR 5/21/69)

69-194

Capt. Clem. Marshall, Capt. Browning, and two Densons, were arrested on Saturday night last, by the military authorities, and placed in the stockade at Jefferson. They live twelve or fourteen miles below Jefferson in the Bend. They were pretty roughly handled, we learn, but upon investigation, next morning, were released.

Capt. W. L. Crawford, of Jefferson, was arrested on Monday, and is now in the stockade.

The Clarksville Standard states, that a small party of citizens and soldiers detailed for the purpose, arrested, in Titus county, by order from Headquarters at Jefferson, and brought into Clarksville, on the 10th, Pete Denton and Jim Blake.

A man was arrested at the Irvine House, in this place, on Monday morning last, by the name of Kennedy, formerly from Smith county, and taken to the stockade at Jefferson. We presume Kennedy is the man who had a difficulty with Capt. Barrett, at Tyler, several months ago. (TR 5/21/69)

69-195

MILITARY TRIALS AT JEFFERSON.

The members of the Military Commission have all, or nearly all, arrived at Jefferson. One of them, and perhaps the last, reached there on Wednesday. The charges and specifications have been handed to the Jimplecute to print, and the trial, it is expected, will commence in a few days.

It is difficult to realize, that after upwards of four years since the close of the war, in the face of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, and in plain and palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution itself, that the trial of citizens by a military tribunal, with all the revolting characteristics that have sparked the despotisms of Europe, in periods when moral and political gloom enshrouded the nations of the earth, should be permitted to proceed, without an earnest protest by the press and people of the country. (TR 5/21/69)

69-196

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--It is doubtless better for persons to be tried even by military commission, than to be kept in a military jail for ever, without even knowing why they were imprisoned. But it does seem strange that, in a land professing to be republican, in a time of profound peace, when all avocations of life are pursued in quietness, and all the courts are open, we should be compelled to witness a mode of trial which has been so strongly condemned by all enlightened writers on jurisprudence and by the common voice of civilized nations. In England, a monarchical and aristocratic country, a military commission could not be instituted even in time of war, much less in the midst of peace. There it is believed that the forms by which justice has been long administered are of the essence of justice; here, it seems, men can be tried for their lives by a process utterly unknown to the law, and which has been condemned by the Supreme Court of the country even when resorted to in time of war. When such things can be done, here and there, promiscuously, by order of this or that subordinate, it would seem that a country is overrun by dictators, and worse off than it could well be under the rule of a single despot.

We do not prejudice the course or the finding of the military court ordered in the case of the Jefferson prisoners; these for aught we can now know, may be creditable to the individuals composing the court; but what we complain of is, the importation of the rarest and most questionable resort of the worst state of war into a regular, tax-paying, law-prevailing time of peace. For the life of us, we can see no better reason why these men at Jefferson should be tried by military commission, just after the man who shot and killed a member of the New York Constitutional Convention was tried by a regular court, except that New York is powerful enough to prevent the setting aside of her courts by shoulder-straps, while the State of Texas is not.--
Galveston News. (TR 5/21/69)

69-197

TO THE PUBLIC.

The last issue of the Jefferson Times propagated a false report, that I said in my speech last Saturday "that all the prisoners in the stockade would or should be burnt, as well as every man outside of it, who did not walk the chalk line of radicalism." The comments based on this atrocious falsehood are highly inflammatory and evidently calculated to incite my assassination. What amount of public condemnation does not that journal deserve which gives publicity to such self-evident lies, when this community contains hundreds of witnesses to their unqualified falsity?"

C. T. GARLAND.

Jefferson, May 14th, 1869.

We copy the above card from the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 14th. Its coarseness corresponds, we presume, with the mental characteristics and moral calibre of the writer, with whom we have not the felicity of a personal acquaintance.

We deny that the remarks of the Times were "*highly inflammatory*," or inflammatory at all. If Mr. Garland used the language attributed to him, they were not severe as they ought to have been. No language that could be reasonably employed, could express the loathing and abhorrence that all conscientious men must feel, at the utterance of such sentiments.

That the statements of the Times were not recklessly made, the following from a leading (moderate) radical, will clearly show. He writes as follows:

"On Saturday the 8th, the radicals had a meeting, hard by the stockade, almost in hearing of the inmates. The principal speaker was Garland, the present Clerk of the District Court of Marion county; a military appointee, a man of infinite impudence, no mental culture, of low instincts, a carpet-bagger of New England, and now prospectively a candidate for the State Senate. The audience was principally composed of negroes. Some days before the day of speaking, the negro population understood that it was the order (of course military) that they were to be present, or they would be killed.

"Garland said, and was so understood, that land was to be given to the negroes. The prisoners, the murderers of Smith, were to be burnt, the outside rebs were also to be burnt, unless they submitted to radical rule. He also said that a great marble monument was to mark the grave of the slain patriot, George W. Smith.

"A few white scalawags were present, cheering the orator," &c.

The foregoing is certainly sufficient to justify the remarks of our associate of the Times. Nevertheless, we are gratified that Mr. Garland has had the decency to deny the language attributed to him, and we sincerely hope that he was misunderstood. At the same time, we must

be pardoned for being a little incredulous, unless Mr. Garland's statements are backed by something beyond his mere word, and his asseverations however strong. In this very card, he insincerely asserts, that the remarks of the Times were "evidently calculated to incite assassination," when for weeks and months, he has been writing, letter after letter, his pen dipped in the very gall of malice, to the Tyler Index and other radical papers, against the people of Jefferson, and particularly against the unhappy prisoners confined in the stockade, and others who fled to prevent arrest. In these communications he had no hesitancy in forestalling public sentiment abroad, as to the guilt of the accused, and in prejudicing the minds of those who were to try them.

In one of these letters, dated the 26th ult., he uses this language:

"The statements and insinuation that Geo. W. Smith ever injured the people of Jefferson, or made any threats to do so, are as false as hell itself. Smith, as is well known and acknowledged by all who knew him, was one of the most quiet and forbearing of men. He was murdered on account of his influence as a Republican and for no other reason."

Now, there is not a citizen of Jefferson, we venture to say, who makes any pretensions to respectability, who will corroborate this statement. Caldwell, himself, said that decency forbid his speaking from the same stand with Smith, and that the people of Jefferson had borne with him with remarkable patience. He was a man of violence. The very night before he was killed, as is well known, he headed a negro mob, and shot and wounded two respectable citizens. And however much we may deplore and condemn the manner of his death, it is safe to assert, that if he had gone to the most quiet and orderly town in New England and conducted himself as he did in Jefferson, he would have fared no better.

In the same letter, Mr. Garland says:

"I shall merely state that so far as I can ascertain, the evidence in possession of the military authorities substantiate the following facts:

"The ex-rebel Gen. H. P. Mabry, late judge of the eighth judicial district of Texas; ex-rebel Gen. W. P. Saufley, late G. C. of the K. R. S. at Jefferson; the notorious ex-rebel Col. R. P. Crum, ex-rebel Major J. H. Pratt, and other prominent ex-rebel officers and civilians, organized and headed some three hundred armed rebels, for the purpose of slaughtering the leading Republicans of Marion county."

Here is an assault upon a number of gentlemen who are unable to defend themselves, filled with perversion and falsehood, harrowing to themselves and their families, and calculated to excite against him a greater degree of prejudice than anything we could say of him; and yet he has the effrontery and the hypocrisy to say that our remarks were "calculated to incite his assassination!"

Then look at the evident falsity of the statement. He states as far as he "can ascertain," "the evidence in possession of the military authorities!" How did he come by it, to speak so confidently? Is it reasonable that these military authorities would play so mean a part, that while they withheld this evidence from the prisoners themselves and their counsel, they would furnish it to him to publish in distant newspapers, to excite prejudice and malice? His statement is either a falsehood, or it places the military who furnished him with the information in no enviable position.

Does not such a man deserve praying for? An office-holder, foisted upon an unwilling people, the very bread that goes in his mouth, and the clothes that cover his nakedness, purchased

with money wrung from them by taxation, while he sets up and abuses the people that clothe and feed him.

Perhaps he will think from these remarks that we are angry with him, and that we entertain towards him personal ill will. Heaven forbid! What we have said, is simply honest, virtuous indignation, which all manner of meanness and vileness naturally inspires. Honest radical editors, who come South, have very much the same opinion of such carpet-baggers as Garland as we have, only they express themselves a little more freely. For instance, take the following from the pen of Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune (a radical paper) who recently visited Louisiana, and with which we shall conclude this article:

"In regard to negro office-holding the ex-rebels are more sensitive than about negro voting; still they declare that they prefer negro creoles to hold office rather than carpet-baggers. They entertain an irrevocable animosity toward carpet-bag office-seekers, and I really cannot blame them, for it is a deplorable fact that a very large majority of these gentry are scamps and thieves--rotten driftwood, who have been floated down the Mississippi, and squatted on the offices. They bring disgrace on the party to which they belong. They possess as keen a scent and as ravenous an appetite for plunder as the vultures who fill the air have for putrid carcasses. The difference between these birds of prey is, that the former feast on the substance of living men, while the latter content themselves with the carcasses of dead animals. It would be safe to enter the Louisiana carpet-baggers for pilfering, peculating and scoundralism, in competition with any of the tribe in any other part of the South." (TR 5/21/69)

69-198

We learn from Gen. Edward Hatch, President of the Military Commission appointed to try the prisoners in confinement in the stockade in this place, that the commission are now all here, and the trial will commence without delay. (HA 5/21/69)

69-199

The numerous friends of J. M. Cotton will find him at T. B. Goyne & Co.'s, as good looking and pleasant as ever--so the young ladies say. (HA 5/21/69)

69-200

Bateman & Bro. are in their new and magnificent brick store on the corner of Polk and Austin streets. They now seem to be running two machines. We suggest that they hoist the sign of a "Big Auger." (HA 5/21/69)

69-201

SMALL POX.--The Jefferson Times learns that the small pox is prevailing in the neighborhood of Daingerfield. (SW 5/26/69)

69-202

That excellent paper, the Jefferson Times, is about to be enlarged. No additional charge for subscription will be made. (SW 5/26/69)

69-203

MARION COUNTY.--The Jimplecute says the name of the stock drover drowned in the bayou at Jefferson was Hurd.

The following items are from the same paper, dated the 14th:

Maj. Bissell, of the Military Commission, arrived by the Lotawanna.

Crops.--We are compelled to say, and sorry to say it, that the crop prospect in this immediate section is inferior to any for the last five years. The weather has been disastrous throughout the spring so far, and in many neighborhoods the cotton is dying from so much cold. Corn is generally very small, and the season is one month behind. However, Texas is a great country for coming out right in the end, and we may yet make plenty.

Mortal Affray.--Two negro boys aged 15 and 18 years got into an altercation day before yesterday on the plantation of A. P. Moseley, Esq., nine miles east of Jefferson, in which the younger stabbed the older one, inflicting a mortal wound. The former is now in jail. Dr. M. D. K. Taylor thinks the wounded boy will die to-day.

Military Arrests.--Three men, named respectively Peter Denton, Samuel Ward and James Blake, were brought in yesterday by the military, and confined in the stockade. Two were taken in Red River county, and one was arrested in Sulphur Bottom. They are apprehended on the affidavits of citizens. (SW 5/26/69)

69-204

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Times of the 20th says that the cut-worms have nearly all absconded from that locality, and the crops, notwithstanding the cold, rains, and worms, are looking very well. (SW 5/26/69)

69-205

MILITARY ARRESTS.--Business in this line has been pretty lively during the week. Sam Ward, James Blake and Peter Denton were brought in from Red River county last Thursday and lodged in the stockade. W. R. Browning, Clem Marshall, and W. B. and B. F. Denson were arrested down in the Bend, about twelve miles from town, and confined in the stockade one day and night, when they were all released. The last arrest was that of W. L. Crawford, of this city, on Monday evening. He is still in the stockade. [Jefferson Times, 20th.] (SW 5/26/69)

69-206

TRIAL OF THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--The Texas Republican learns that the following officers compose the military commission for the trial of the Jefferson prisoners: Gen. E. Hatch, President; Major Goodfellow, Judge Advocate; Col. W. R. Shafter, Col. S. H. Starr, Major Bessell, Col. Dudley, Col. J. A. Gordon, and Col. Samuel R. Schwenk. (SW 5/26/69)

69-207

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

At last we have the charges and specification against the prisoners confined in the stockade at Jefferson, and who are to be tried before a military commission. They are charged with conspiracy to oppose the reconstruction laws of the United States and the murder of G. W. Smith, and two or three other niggers. The following are the names of the citizens under trial, under the above charges:

Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, William H Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, William E. Crawford, Nathaniel McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman.

In the first specification we find the following names announced as members of the "Knights of the Rising Sun," an organization, which, the military claim, they can prove, was for the purpose of murdering people who did not agree with them in opinion. Many of these persons have not yet been arrested.

Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, Wm. H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, Nathaniel McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman, Marion T. Slaughter, William B. Saufley, William Smith, Harrison Thurman, A. A. Spence, George O'Neil, James Alley, Charles Hotchkiss, John Brim, William Alley, William Rose, James Knox, Jacob Geer, John Hopperty, William Ochilree, "Bud" Connor, "Clem" Galloway, Stephen Sullivan, William Nichols, "Thee" Nichols, James Cotton, Theodore Lewis, John Lewis, "Bud" Jones, John Brooks, freedman, Haggerty, Witherspoon, Cotton, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, John Penman, Pink Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Theodore Scott, John Muse, William L. Crawford, John Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, John Brightwell, McCarthy, and other persons, whose names are as yet unknown.

The result of the trial of these citizens will be looked for with a great deal of interest throughout the United States. (SW 5/26/69)

69-208

The Jefferson Times states that the small pox is prevailing in the neighborhood of Daingerfield. (TR 5/28/69)

69-209

(Col. B. H. Epperson is Texas representative to commercial convention in New Orleans.) (TR 5/28/69)

69-210

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

We publish, on our first page, the specifications and charges against the Jefferson prisoners and on the inside, the first day's proceedings of the military court.

It will be observed that the prisoners are allowed, for the first time, an opportunity to confer openly with their counsel, and that only upon application and petition, and that the gracious privilege of *one day* is granted them to meet the (?), unscrupulous, and corrupt management of mouths. It will be also noticed, that the prisoners are to be all tried together. The injustice of this is apparent. There is every reason to believe, that many of those now under arrest, were placed in that position for no other purpose than to cut off their testimony. And then, the findings of the military commission cannot be divulged until announced by the General Commanding.

The foregoing conveys its own comment. It exhibits, clearly and unmistakably, the unfairness, injustice, corruption, and malignity that marks all such trials. We should have to forget all our early education and training, the patriotic pride and affection with which, as an American citizen, we have been taught to regard the civil institutions of our country, and recreant to our duty as a man and a journalist if we did not protest against this unwarranted attack upon public liberty which it seems to us, all just men must deplore, and contemplate as a reflection upon the civilization of the age, and a lasting disgrace to those who authorized and sustained it.

We intend in these remarks no reflection upon the military commission or any member of it. Every one who has visited Jefferson, that we have seen, has been favorably impressed with their personal appearance and bearing. We can only express the hope, that they will so conduct their deliberations as to leave an honorable record in history, the more to be admired and commended, as it will have been the first commission that has ever left such a record. (TR 5/28/69)

69-211

The Louisville Courier-Journal, alluding to the cruel and remorseless spirit exhibited towards the Jefferson prisoners, thus concludes:

"Surely they are entitled to the sympathies of the whole American people, deprived as they are of personal liberty, held in exile from their domestic circles, ruined in their businesses, beholding only blasted prospects before them, suffering from sickness, denied the privilege of the great writ of freedom and all other privileges supposed to belong to American citizens, and mocked and tormented by intimations that they are to be pursued with unrelenting malignity by fraudulently, concocted and suborned testimony whenever it shall suit their prosecutors to have them brought to trial. They are not permitted to doubt that they will be convicted, and that fearful penalties will be inflicted upon them, for they well know that the question of guilt or innocence will have nothing to do with the question of conviction and punishment.

"No mere subordinate military officer, however guilty within his own sphere, should be held exclusively or even chiefly responsible for this great outrage on the dearest rights of American citizens. The facts of the case are and have been from the first well known to the highest military and civil functionaries of the United States, known to the President, known to the Secretary of War, known to the whole Cabinet, known to the Lieutenant General of the army, and tolerated and of course approved by them all. The whole thing is a scandal upon the American name. It shows that there is no law in our land except what the Government officials choose shall be law. The rights of the people, unless in accordance with the will of the rulers, is no more regarded than the rights of brute cattle. Our Government brings shame upon itself and shame upon republican institutions. The very name of republic is stained and defiled by this country's wearing it." (TR 5/28/69)

69-212

MILITARY INDICTMENT AGAINST THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS preferred against citizens Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, William H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, William L. Crawford, Nathaniel

McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman, ordered by Bvt. Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commanding the 5th Military District, to be tried by a Military Commission, convened under the Act of Congress, entitled: "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867.

CHARGE FIRST: CONSPIRACY

to oppose the authority of the Government of the United States; and to prevent the execution of the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the Acts supplementary thereto, commonly called the Reconstruction Laws; and feloniously and of malice aforethought to kill and murder citizens; and feloniously and forcibly to resist the United States military engaged in the execution of said laws.

Specification. In this, that heretofore, to wit, on or about the fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at Jefferson, Marion county, in the State of Texas, then and now embraced within the limits of the Fifth Military District, as constituted under the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, William H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, Nathaniel McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman, Marion T. Slaughter, William B. Saufley, William Smith, Harrison Thurman, A. A. Spence, George O'Neil, James Alley, Charles Hotchkiss, John Brim, William Alley, William Rose, James Knox, Jacob Bates, David Castlebury, Richard Sedberry, Jacob Geer, John Hopperty, William Ochiltree, "Bud" Connor, "Clem" Galloway, Stephen Sullivan, William Nichols, "The" Nichols, James Cotton, Theodore Lewis, John Lewis, "Bud" Jones, John Brooks, freedman, _____ Haggerty, _____ Witherspoon, _____ Cotton, _____ Thomas, _____ Gorman, _____ Monan, _____ Campbell, John Penman, Pink Barnes, _____ Kirkland, _____ Pratt, Theodore Scott, John Muse, William L. Crawford, John Chambers, _____ Wallace, _____ Dobbins, John Brightwell, _____ McCarthy, and other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did conspire and combine together, to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, and to prevent the execution of the Act of Congress, entitled: "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the Acts of Congress supplementary thereto, commonly called the Reconstruction Laws; and to feloniously and of malice aforethought, kill and murder citizens in revenge for the expression of their opinions, favorable to the policy of those laws; and did then and there further conspire to feloniously and forcibly resist the military of the United States, engaged in the execution of said laws; and in furtherance of the conspiracy aforesaid, said Richard P. Crump, Alford, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson, Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton and James Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, Haggerty, Witherspoon, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, Penman, Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Scott, Muse, Crawford, Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, Brightwell, McCarthy, and other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did associate and organize themselves into a secret society or order under the name of "The Knights of the Rising Sun;" and in further execution of said conspiracy and designs and by

means of said organization said Crump, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson, Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Donahue, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton and James Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, freedman, Haggerty, Witherspoon, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, Penman, Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Scott, Muse, Crawford, Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, Brightwell, McCarthy, and other persons, whose names are unknown, did then and there assemble together, armed with guns and pistols, loaded with powder and ball; and being so assembled, did, then and there assault, seize, overpower and disarm a Military Guard of the United States, which guard was then and there engaged in the protection of George W. Smith, Richard Stewart, freedman, Lewis Grant, freedman, Anderson Wright, freedman, and Cornelius Turner, freedman, who were then and there confined at the City Jail in said Jefferson, and said Crump, Alford, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson, Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Donahue, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton and James Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, freedman, Haggerty, Witherspoon, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, Penman, Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Scott, Muse, Crawford, Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, Brightwell, McCarthy, and others whose names are as yet unknown, did then and there seize and assault, with intent to kill and murder the said Smith, Stewart, and Grant, by shooting them with guns and pistols, loaded with powder, shot and ball; and said Crump, Alford, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson, Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Donahue, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, Haggerty, Witherspoon, James Cotton, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, Penman, Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Scott, Muse, Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, Brightwell, McCarthy, and Crawford and other persons, whose names are unknown, did then and there proceed, being armed with guns and pistols loaded with gunpowder, balls and shot, to the neighborhood of the plantation and residence of _____ Caldwell, Judge of the Supreme Court, of the State of Texas, which said plantation is about two miles from said Jefferson, with intent feloniously and of malice aforethought to seize, kill and murder him, the said Caldwell.

CHARGE SECOND: MURDER

Specification 1st. In this, that heretofore, to wit: on or about the Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at Jefferson, Marion county, in the State of Texas, then and now embraced within the limits of the Fifth Military District, as constituted under the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, William H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall,

Nathaniel McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman, Marion T. Slaughter, William B. Saufley, L. Donahue, William Smith, Harrison Thurman, A. A. Spence, George O'Neal, James Alley, Charles Hotchkiss, John Brim, William Alley, William Rose, James Knox, William Knox, Jacob Bates, David Castlebury, Richard Sedberry, Jacob Geer, John Hopperty, William Ochiltree, "Bud" Connor, "Clem" Galloway, Stephen Sullivan, William Nichols, "The" Nichols, James Cotton, Theodore Lewis, John Lewis, "Bud" Jones, John Brooks, freedman, _____ Haggerty, _____ Witherspoon, _____ Cotton, _____ Thomas, _____ Gorman, _____ Monan, _____ Campbell, John Penman, Pink Barnes, _____ Kirkland, _____ Pratt, Theodore Scott, John Muse, William L. Crawford, John Chambers, _____ Wallace, _____ Dobbins, John Brightwell, _____ McCarthy, with other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did in and upon the body of George W. Smith, feloniously, and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought make an assault, and with guns and pistols, loaded with powder, ball, and shot, did then and ther mortally shoot and wound him, the said Smith, of which shooting and wounding the said Smith did then and there instantly die, and so the said Crump, Alford, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson, Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Donahue, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, freedman, Haggerty, Witherspoon, James Cotton, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, Penman, Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Scott, Muse, Crawford, Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, Brightwell, McCarthy, and said other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did then and there wilfully and feloniously and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said George W. Smith.

Specification 2nd. In this, that heretofore, to wit: on or about the Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at Jefferson, Marion county, in the State of Texas, then and now embraced within the limits of the Fifth Military District, as constituted under the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, William H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, Nathaniel McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman, Marion T. Slaughter, William B. Saufley, L. Donahue, William Smith, Harrison Thurman, A. A. Spence, George O'Neil, James Alley, Charles Hotchkiss, John Brim, William Alley, William Rose, James Knox, William Knox, Jacob Bates, David Castlebury, Richard Sedberry, Jacob Geer, John Hopperty, William Ochiltree, "Bud" Connor, "Clem" Galloway, Stephen Sullivan, William Nichols, "The" Nichols, James Cotton, Theodore Lewis, John Lewis, "Bud" Jones, John Brooks, freedman, _____ Haggerty, _____ Witherspoon, _____ Cotton, _____ Thomas, _____ Gorman, _____ Monan, _____ Campbell, John Penman, Pink Barnes, _____ Kirkland, _____ Pratt, Theodore Scott, John Muse, William L. Crawford, John Chambers, _____ Wallace, _____ Dobbins, John Brightwell, _____ McCarthy, with other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did in and upon the body of Lewis Grant, freedman, feloniously and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, make an assault, with guns and pistols, loaded with powder, ball, and shot, did then and there mortally shoot and wound him, the said Grant, of which shooting and wounding, said Grant did then and there instantly die, and so the said Crump, Alford, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson,

Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Donahue, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton and James Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, freedman, Dobbins, Haggerty, _____ Witherspoon, Brightwell, Thomas, McCarthy, Gorman, _____ Monan, Campbell, John Penman, Pink Barnes, _____ Kirkland, _____ Pratt, Scott, Muse, Crawford, Chambers, Wallace, and said other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did then and there wilfully, feloniously and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said Lewis Grant.

Specification 3d. In this, that heretofore, to wit: on or about the Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at Jefferson, Marion county, in the State of Texas, then and now embraced within the limits of the Fifth Military District, as constituted under the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, Richard P. Crump, Ludwig P. Alford, William H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealey, Walter L. Marshall, John M. Vines, William A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, Richard Batte, William D. Hannagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, Nathaniel McCoy, freedman, Richard Davis, freedman, Marion T. Slaughter, William B. Saufley, L. Donahue, William Smith, Harrison Thurman, A. A. Spence, George O'Neil, James Alley, Charles Hotchkiss, John Brim, William Alley, William Rose, James Knox, William Knox, Jacob Bates, David Castlebury, Richard Sedberry, Jacob Geer, John Hopperty, William Ochiltree, "Bud" Connor, "Clem" Galloway, Stephen Sullivan, William Nichols, "The" Nichols, James Cotton, Theodore Lewis, John Lewis, "Bud" Jones, John Brooks, freedman, _____ Haggerty, _____ Witherspoon, _____ Cotton, _____ Thomas, _____ Gorman, _____ Monan, _____ Campbell, John Penman, Pink Barnes, _____ Kirkland, _____ Pratt, Theodore Scott, John Muse, William L. Crawford, John Chambers, _____ Wallace, _____ Dobbins, John Brightwell, _____ McCarthy, with other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did in and upon the body of Richard Stewart, freedman, feloniously and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, make an assault, with guns and pistols, loaded with powder, ball, and shot, did then and there mortally shoot and wound him, the said Stewart, of which shooting and wounding, said Stewart did then and there instantly die, and so the said Crump, Alford, Magill, Joplin, Nance, Pitcher, Richardson, Taylor, Murphy, Stealey, Marshall, Vines, Hightower, Carpenter, Batte, Hannagan, George and Oscar Gray, Woodsmall, McCoy, freedman, Davis, freedman, Slaughter, Saufley, Donahue, Smith, Thurman, Spence, O'Neil, James and William Alley, Hotchkiss, Brim, Rose, James and William Knox, Bates, Castlebury, Sedberry, Geer, Hopperty, Ochiltree, Connor, Galloway, Sullivan, William and "The" Nichols, Cotton and James Cotton, Theodore and John Lewis, Jones, Brooks, freedman, Haggerty, Witherspoon, Thomas, Gorman, Monan, Campbell, Penman, Barnes, Kirkland, Pratt, Scott, Muse, Crawford, Chambers, Wallace, Dobbins, Brightwell, McCarthy, and said other persons, whose names are as yet unknown, did then and there wilfully, feloniously and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said Richard Stewart. (TR 5/28/69)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COURT,
IN THE TRIAL OF THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

By the Special Reporter of the Jefferson Times.

First Day's Proceedings.

Jefferson, Texas, May 14, '69.

The Military Commission appointed for the trial of parties implicated in the murder of Smith, and others, of this place on the 4th Oct., last, assembled at 10 this morning. Maj. Gen. Edward Hatch, President; Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate; members of the Commission, Brevet Col. W. R. Shafter, Brevet Col. S. H. Starr, Major Lyman Bissell, Brevet Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Brevet Lt. Col. George A. Gordon, Brevet Lt. Col. Samuel K. Schwenk.

The academy building appropriated, has formerly been used as a schoolhouse; there was a cavalry guard of about forty; spectators admitted. At 10 o'clock A.M., the prisoners were brought into court by the cavalry guard. Their names are as follows: Ludwig P. Alford, Wm. H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles L. Pitcher, John Richardson, Mathew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealy, W. L. Marshall, John M. Vines, Wm. A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, W. D. Hanagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry M. Woodsmall, H. N. Geer, Nathaniel McCoy, (freedman,) Richard Davis, (freedman.)

The prisoners were each in turn asked, if they had any objection to being tried by any member of the Commission, to which they each replied negatively.

B. W. Gray, Esq., counsel for defence, then asked to file the following plea:

In this cause the said Crump, Alford, et al., say and aver that the said Military Commission now convened have no jurisdiction to hear and determine the charges preferred against said Crump, &c., because they say they are, all and each of them, citizens of the United States and of the State of Texas, and in no manner connected with the land or naval forces of the United States, nor with the militia of the State of Texas; that being such citizens, they ought not to be deprived of the constitutional right to a speedy and impartial trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed; that they ought not to be held to answer the charges preferred against them, unless on a presentment or indictment of the Grand Jury; that the District Court of the State of Texas, in and for the 8th Judicial District, over which the Hon. Winston Banks presides, and who is an appointee of the Commander of the 5th District aforesaid, is now open, and its process unobstructed, and that said Banks is in the regular discharge of his official duties; that the county of Marion is fully organized, and is a (?) that in about two weeks from this day the District Court of Marion county will be opened; that there are hundreds of persons legally qualified to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, residents and citizens of Marion county aforesaid; that the charge of resisting, opposing, and preventing, forcibly, a public law of the united States from being executed, can only be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Western District of the State of Texas, which is in the regular and unobstructed discharge of its official duties.

Wherefore they say this prosecution before this tribunal is without legal or constitutional warrant or authority and ought to abate; and if there are charges against the parties accused they ought to be heard before a tribunal ordained by the Constitution of the United States, and recognized and established by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas.

In presenting this document Mr. Gray said:

I am not acquainted with the rules of this court, and may occasionally be out of order, but I will endeavor to be respectful at all times to this and every other court.

This is a plea to the jurisdiction of this court. I will produce the highest judicial authority in the land, that a plea to the jurisdiction never comes too late. I would ask that the court take it into consideration--upon the final trial it is not too late to present that plea.

The President stated that the court could not decide that question--but the plea would be placed on file.

The Judge Advocate requested counsel for defence to cite authorities on the point, to which counsel replied that at the next meeting he would produce decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Judge Advocate moved that the plea be not considered at present, but be attached to the record and considered when the accused were upon final trial.

The counsel for defence stated they had no objections to that course, and the motion was sustained.

The President ruled that objection to the questions asked of witnesses must be made in writing, with the reasons therefor.

Mr. Reeves, counsel for the defence, inquired whether the rule of practice requiring the prosecution to announce whether they are, or are not ready for trial, would be adhered to; also, whether this court would proceed as in courts of common law, in reference to application for severance, or joint trial, and in the introduction of testimony.

The Judge Advocate stated that evidence would be proceeded with, without previous announcement on the part of the United States.

The Judge Advocate then read the following plea, submitted by counsel for defence:

In the matter of charges and specifications for conspiracy and murder, versus Crump and others, before Military Commission:

Now comes R. P. Crump, C. L. Pitcher, W. L. Crawford, J. A. Richardson, and others, and move the Court that they and each of them be allowed to sever and have separate trials on the charges and specifications preferred against them, on the ground that it will be necessary, and they desire the testimony of each other in proof of their innocence of said charges and specifications, if said parties when tried should be acquitted. They state that they are informed, and believe, that there will be no evidence adduced sufficient to warrant a conviction against the parties whose evidence is desired. They therefore respectfully ask for said separate trials, that they may have the benefit of their evidence, if acquitted.

The Judge Advocate replied that the rule of the statute of Texas was an innovation on the general criminal procedure in regard to the joinder of defendants. The rule before had been that a severance could not be demanded as a right was provided by the Texas statute. It was not perceived, however, that that rule had any application to a Military Court, its object being to enable such co-defendants as had been acquitted to testify for others; but the findings of this Military Commission cannot be divulged, until the proceedings and findings are announced, by order of the General Commanding. To wait, then, after the trial of each case, perhaps a month or more, until action had been taken upon the proceedings in that case, would involve great delay and inconvenience to the Government; and a still further prolonged confinement of the prisoners, while, in any case, those first tried could derive but inconsiderable advantage from such a course. The Judge Advocate will make no objection to the examination, for the defence, of any prisoners

whose evidence is wanted in behalf of the others, and who are satisfied that they can testify without danger of committing themselves.

The Counsel for defense stated that upon the concession of the Judge Advocate in regard to the testimony of the co-defendants, they would not urge their application for a severance.

The Commission further ruled that the prisoners, while on trial shall not be admitted to testify in behalf of each other.

Counsel for defence then presented the following application:

"In the matter of the charges preferred against R. P. Crump, L. P. Alford, Magill, et al., the accused by counsel would respectfully state that they have not had an opportunity of consulting fully as to the defence they desire to present, that only one time, and that for a short time, have they been permitted to freely consult with counsel. In justice, and to the end that they may have a fair and full investigation, they ask that the trial be postponed until Wednesday proxime.

Signed,

GRAY, CULBERSON, and others,

Attorneys for the accused."

The application for a continuance was granted.

The Court then instructed the Judge Advocate to request the Post Commander to offer the prisoners every facility compatible with their safe keeping for consultation with their counsel.

The Commission then adjourned until Wednesday, the 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTE.--These reports will be published from day to day, in full, as they transpire. For sale at the Times and Republican office. Persons desiring them can order them. They will be too voluminous for publication in the paper. (TR 5/28/69)

69-214

The rapid extension of the road is a matter of vital importance; for we must cross the Sabine river before the Central road crosses the Trinity river; if not, the current of trade will turn to Galveston and Houston. We must not only retain the trade of the counties lying between the Trinity and Sabine, but we should take from Jefferson the trade of the rich counties of North-Western Texas.--*Caddo Gazette*.

Certainly. That is the way to do business--keep all you have and get all you can. That is a better philosophy than Tray's who to catch at the shadow let the substance fall. But that paragraph is a good deal like the energy of a last effort, or like the bracings of despair in the presence of a ghost, or an iron tonic for the nervous system. Dont be alarmed friend Lacy; Jefferson is master of "the situation" yet, and is enlarging her borders prodigiously. (HA 5/28/69)

69-215

Col. Lewis, an old Texan, and prominent lawyer, and highly respected citizen, died at his residence in this city on last Saturday Morning. (HA 5/28/69)

69-216

We witnessed an experiment a few evenings ago with the Aurora Oil. It burns with a free, steady light, equal to the best we have seen, and is claimed to be non-explosive. Kennedy &

Dennis are the sole agents for North-Eastern Texas, and expect soon to have the market supplied. A limited quantity is on deposit at Hooks & Bro's. Drug Store. (HA 5/28/69)

69-217

MILITARY COURT.
TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.
FIRST DAY.

Monday, May 24, 1869.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the Military Commission appointed for the trial of the prisoners now in confinement, implicated in the killing of Smith and others in this place Oct. 4, last, convened at the Patillo Academy, which had been impressed for the purpose.

THE COMMISSION.

Maj. Gen. Edward Hatch, President; Maj. Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate; Brevet Col. W. R. Shafter, Brev. Col. S. H. Starr, Maj. Lyman Bissell, Brev. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Brev. Lt. Col. Geo. A. Gordon, Br. Lt. Col. Sam'l K. Schwenk.

THE PRISONERS.

Lodwick P. Alford, Wm. H. Magill, Mark H. Joplin, Silas H. Nance, Charles H. Pitcher, John A. Richardson, Matthew D. Taylor, John C. Murphy, Jr., Henry A. Stealy, W. L. Marshall, John M. Vines, Wm. A. Hightower, David E. Carpenter, W. D. Hanagan, George Gray, Oscar Gray, Henry W. Woodsmall, H. N. Geer, Nathaniel McCoy, (freedman,) Richard Davis, (freedman).

COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE.

The Court and Reporter being sworn, the Counsel for defense, consisting of B. W. Gray, D. B. Culberson, W. E. Penn, John F. Burke, T. J. Campbell, Sam'l F. Moseley, W. H. Mason, R. A. Reeves, R. R. Haynes, Geo. C. Todd, and John Clark were invited inside the bar.

CHARGES.

First Charge.--"Conspiracy to oppose the authority of the government of the United States, and to prevent the execution of the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," "and feloniously and of malice aforethought to kill and murder citizens."

Second Charge.--The murder of George W. Smith, (white,) and Lewis Grant and Richard Stewart, (freedmen.)

The counsel then plead for severance in trial, that each prisoner might have the benefit of the testimony of any of the others.

The Judge Advocate objected to severance, but was willing to admit the testimony of prisoners for each other.

The Court ~~withdrew for~~ consultation, and upon returning decided ~~against severance,~~ and against the admission of the testimony of prisoners.

Counsel for ~~defense then~~ made application for continuance till Wednesday, ~~10 o'clock~~ 10 o'clock A. M., on the ground that they had been deprived of the privilege of free consultation with the prisoners; which privilege they now also requested that they might prepare for defense.

Plea granted; and the court adjourned to the time specified.

THE SCENE.

Without.--a number of tents are pitched to accommodate the guard and witnesses, and one immediately in the rear of the building for a consultation room for the Commission. In front a

little to the left is an extensive horse rack sufficient to accommodate forty or fifty horses.* Sentinels are placed around the house on every side, and the three doors have an additional guard.

Visitors are halted at the door, and dispossessed of arms, if they have any. Not being present at the opening of the court, we were detained some time, but finally an authoritative looking personage made his appearance and motioned us in. On the steps lay several pistols and belts and a pair of bullet moulds; but having nothing ourself more dangerous than a penknife we were not disarmed.

Within.--immediately opposite the front door, in the rear of the building, behind a long table on the rostrum, a door on each side, sit the Military Commission in full regimentals, the president occupying the centre. Over their heads, a large flag, full thirty by twelve feet, hangs spread out against the wall; another over the front door, in folds. Directly in front of the rostrum, at a small table, alternately seated and standing, or occasionally advancing to whisper to the president or different members of the commission, is the Judge Advocate--very active, always in a hurry, and appears to be fair and liberal in his sentiments; but speaks in a remarkably low voice, hardly heard at all outside of the bar. On the left of the Judge Advocate, as he faces the Court, are the prisoners and their counsel. On his right is the Reporter, or clerk, at a table; and near him an armed chair, on a small platform, which we took to be the witness stand. In the rear of these, along the wall, are a number of soldiers, awaiting orders.

Outside of the bar, which crosses about midway the room, sixty by thirty feet, the visitors sit on the right and left, subject to the orders of a tall, erect, florid, sanguine, firm but accommodating lieutenant, who carries belted to him a saber a little longer than his legs, (making a peculiarly military *clank* as he moves about on the floor,) a revolver in his belt, and a pair of heavy cavalry spurs on his heels, which add to the military effect by a perpetual jingle in unison with the clanking saber. Occasionally a messenger arrives or departs with official documents, in great dispatch.

Altogether one feels strange with such surroundings in time of peace, as we imagine one does who for the first time treads the precincts of royalty in a foreign land. And a thousand little scraps of history concerning the fall of Republics and the rise of empires crowd upon the mind, and call up afresh past conceptions of the reign of terror, the like of which we have all our lifetime, until of late, hoped never to realize as a present, living, undoubted fact.

Apart from the principle involved, the utter disregard of constitutional rights, one might be perfectly satisfied with the Court, feeling that such a body of men would give an impartial hearing and a just decision.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, May 26.

~~Mr.~~ Dubois, who had charge of the military guard at the jail, was the first witness examined. Major Curtis, in command of this post at the time of the killing, was next called, and was still on the stand at adjournment.

From these witness no fact has been shown identifying any of the accused, as being connected with the killing of Smith. They both state that the disguise was so complete that it would be difficult, unless thoroughly acquainted with them, to speak as to the identity of any one.

The only fact certainly established is that Smith came to his death by the hands of unknown persons.

*P. S.--The rack is for the benefit of the Court and Cavalry. (HA 5/28/69)

69-218

We learned from a gentleman recently from Jefferson, that the main witness for the prosecution in the trial now in progress there, a negro, had contradicted himself materially in his testimony. If we are correctly informed, he testified that after he was wounded he came back and saw them shoot Smith. Whereas it is known that the latter was shot before he, the freedman, was taken from the jail. (SW 6/2/69)

69-219

Capt. Lee, of the Enterprise, informs us that the citizens of Jefferson are quite hopeful of the result of the trial of the prisoners, which is now going on. This hope is based upon the fact that the officers investigating the charges are gentlemen, and are disposed to dispense simple justice unswayed by partisan animosity. We would fain indulge this hope too, but when we reflect upon the unscrupulous character of the men who have been manufacturing testimony against the unfortunate prisoners, whatever the character of the officers conducting the trial, we can but be apprehensive of the result. (SW 6/2/69)

69-220

The Military Commission did nothing yesterday of importance but to read the testimony of Major Curtis and Lieut. Dubois, adduced the day before. About one hundred witnesses have been summoned to appear on the 7th proximo.

The principal business done this morning was the taking of the evidence of Anderson Wright, the freedman who escaped at the time the other parties were killed. We will publish the evidence as soon as it can be procured. [Jimplecute, May 28] (SW 6/2/69)

69-221

TRIAL OF THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

As the trial now in progress in Jefferson will prove of absorbing interest to the large mass of our readers, we shall endeavor to keep them thoroughly informed on the subject. The following is from the Jimplecute of May 25th:

The all absorbing topic of conversation among our citizens is the trial of the military prisoners, twenty-three in number, which is now progressing in our midst. On yesterday morning the commission met in the Patillo Academy, and at precisely 10 o'clock A. M. the defendants, escorted by a large guard of cavalry, left the stockade and marched in two ranks, double file, to the place above mentioned. When they had been seated in the order of their names upon the indictment, and the roll had been called, the assembled citizens were allowed to enter the house, not however, until those who carried side arms had deposited them with the officer in command of the guard.

Immediately on the right of the prisoners were their counsel, composed of nearly all the Jefferson bar. Near them, and directly in front of the court, sat the Judge Advocate, Maj. Goodfellow, while on his right, busily occupied, were two phonographic reporters, one of whom was Mr. Manly, the authorised Government stenographer; the other we do not know, evidently, however, a "looker on in Vienna." The commission, seven in number, presided over by Brevet Maj. Gen. Hatch, is indeed, when arrayed in the "pomp and circumstance" of its position, a most august and imposing tribunal. On the west side of the building were two tents, occupied by the

witnesses who have turned State's evidence, and the freedmen, Anderson Wright, Henry Turner and others.

The Judge Advocate's first step in the proceedings was to administer the oath enjoining impartiality, secrecy, &c., and to likewise swear the stenographer to faithfully report the testimony. The President, in turn, administered the oath of office to the Advocate.

That officer now proceeded to read the charges and specifications, which were printed in the Jimplecute extra on Thursday last, the sum and substance of which is, that they are charged with "conspiracy and murder." The query was then put to each whether or not they had any objections to any member composing the commission. It was answered by all in the negative. They were then individually asked if they were guilty or not guilty of the charges and specifications. The reply was given by every defendant in a firm, but respectful manner, "Not guilty." Judge Gray, counsel for the prisoners, then presented to the Court a written plea to the jurisdiction of that body, to which they orally replied that they could not take any other action than to attach it to the record. Motion was now made by defendants' counsel to try each prisoner separately. The privilege was courteously denied. The Judge Advocate then consented that the prisoners should be allowed to testify for one another, provided they did not criminate themselves. The commission now retired to debate the matter, and soon returned and announced that they could not grant the request. Motion was now made by counsel that they have time for consultation. Granted; whereupon the Court adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 o'clock A. M.

There were no ladies present, and in all not over fifty spectators. The prisoners were calm and collected, like brave men, who knew their danger and faced it.

The officers composing the tribunal are hightoned men of honor, and we have an abiding faith that the same superior qualities which inspire them to bring honor upon the uniform they wear, will animate and direct them to clemency and moderation in the exercise of the solemn duties to which they are called. (SW 6/2/69)

69-222

W. T. C. Campbell, makes his retiring bow to the readers of the Jefferson Jimplecute, in a neat and appropriate valedictory. Ward Taylor, Jr., now runs the machine alone, and will do it successfully, beyond a peradventure. Success to the retiring, and to the staying editor. (SW 6/2/69)

69-223

(*Texas Republican* and *Jefferson Times* are consolidated in Jefferson under the title *Times and Republican*.) (TR 6/4/69)

69-224

~~THE MILITARY TRIAL AT JEFFERSON.~~--The trial of the ~~Jefferson~~ prisoners proceeds slowly. Like all military trials, everything is taken down in writing. The following witnesses have been examined: Lt. Dubois, Major Curtis, and Lieut. Graham; freedmen Anderson Wright, Dick Walker, and Cornelious Turner.

We have only seen the testimony of the first two, Dubois and Curtis, which seemed to be fair and without bias. They testify as to the mob, those who composed it being disguised, and of the killing of Smith; but they failed to swear positively to the identity of any of the accused. The

negro witnesses we are informed, identified several of the prisoners, but their statements, in other particulars, were so contradictory as to invalidate their testimony. We state this simply upon rumor. Next week we shall be able to speak more advisedly, and to give the main points of all the testimony that has been or may be elicited. (TR 6/4/69)

69-225

We were among the first to enjoy a glass of Soda Water, at the bran new fount at Boney & Brooks' Drug Store. Equal to two treats--first to the eye, second to the taste. The Fount and machinery cost about \$700, and is an ornament of credit to the city, and to the enterprising proprietors. (HA 6/4/69)

69-226

If you would enjoy a nice plate of ice cream, go to the Lake City Saloon, on Austin. There is where we got it. Allen and Thomas are the men to please you. (HA 6/4/69)

69-227

The Third Quarterly Meeting of Jefferson Station commenced at Kellyville last night and will continue day and night through Sunday. (HA 6/4/69)

69-228

Mr. T. G. Williams, formerly connected with the press, honored us with a visit a few days ago, and exhibited a specimen of his Commercial Directory, for Marshall. It is gotten up in the highest style of the art, in colors. He is now engaged on a similar one for this city, and we have no doubt will be well patronized, as the enterprise deserves. He has secured a copyright for the principal towns and cities of the country. (HA 6/4/69)

69-229

IRON FURNACE.

On account of the rapid increase of patronage to the Foundry of G. A. Kelly, exhausting the supply of iron, he has been forced to the establishment of a furnace for the manufacture of pig iron from the ore, which is found in inexhaustible quantities on his own lands adjoining the foundry. He has already let out the contract for buildings and other necessary work, located two and a half miles from the foundry. The Furnace will have the capacity of six tons per day.

The importance of this enterprise cannot well be overestimated. It is the entering wedge to unbounded prosperity and progress in a new field of industry in this part of the country. The generous earth is burdened with the elements of wealth ready to be offered to the magic touch of science, art, and labor.

Its success will aid greatly in imparting new life and energy to every department of home industry. (HA 6/4/69)

MILITARY COURT.
TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

Wednesday, June 4, 1869.

Up to Wednesday the military trial now going on at this place has been more like a farce that succeeds a tragedy on the stage than anything we have ever seen or read of. The ignorance, stupidity, and recklessness of the colored witnesses seem to be placed under requisition for the amusement of the court and spectators, and even the careworn prisoners are kept in a perpetual state of merriment. Four freedmen have been examined. It would be tedious and burdensome to give their testimony in detail. So far as it pertains to the same facts it is totally contradictory, and directly opposed to the testimony of Maj. Curtis and Lt. Dubois, in the most essential points. Some of them recognized nearly all the prisoners--were not disguised except one or two. One saw no disguise at all except that Dick Figures had on his wife's night cap. Another saw a handkerchief around Col. Crump's chin and tied back of his neck.

Anderson Wright came back near the jail after he was severely shot and saw the killing of Smith.

Dick Walker left his hiding place and approached within forty yards of the scene of terror, from which point, in a garden and under the shade of peach trees in full bloom in October, he saw it all, over the jail yard fence, and recognized by moonlight nearly all the prisoners--though the fence is so tall that the tallest men cannot see each other's heads from the same respective positions in daytime. He saw but one man disguised--though Maj. Curtis and Lt. Dubois, who were in the midst of the crowd, testify that "almost the entire party" were disguised in every conceivable way to conceal their identity.

On Wednesday, Richard A. Figures (State's evidence) was brought to the stand. He appeared very much downcast--kept his eyes to the floor till he reached the chair, when he stepped up to it in a swaggering manner, and dropped into it. After answering the preliminary questions, being sworn, he requested the court to receive his former statement (affidavit) as his evidence. This produced some sensation and evident anxiety all over the house. The reason for this request being demanded by the Judge Advocate, the witness stated that he had two reasons--first, he had heard so much of the testimony canvassed among the witnesses, that he was confused; second, he had been told that if he did not trace it out (his affidavit), he would be punished; had been told so twice by Gen. Buell--once this morning. Said he did not know as much as supposed--got with them after the mob was organized.

Here followed a considerable pause--confusion and restless anxiety--whispering among the members of the Commission and among the attorneys--the Judge Advocate whispers to the court--witness extremely agitated--trembles and weeps, with his face in his hands.

The counsel for defence were permitted to question the witness on his *voire dire*. He said his present testimony was voluntary and without fear--then asked the court if he would be protected. The court pledged the U. S. Government for his protection. Witness proceeded.

Well, Sunday evening late I met Bud Connor on Austin street near Goynes's store--was told by him that a mob was organizing to kill Smith--that Pratt, Saufley, and Mabry were the leaders--invited me to join it. I took supper at Joplin's restaurant with Hightower--went to Dewey's corner, and saw forty or fifty men from the country armed--met with Barnes, Kirkland, Chambers, Frith, Gray, H. S. Harris, Sam Rogers, A. A. Spence, H. C. Perkins, old man Carpenter and Uriah, Steve Sullivan, Wm. Hightower. Some were disguising themselves;

Hightower did it with blacking--went with Carthage to Leftwick's store and got a gun--then went to the brick stable on Austin street--was halted by a sentry, shook hands with him, went on, and was passed in--all were disguised--talked with The. Lewis, George Oneil, Bill Ochiltree, Mat Taylor--recognized Mabry, Saufley, and Pratt. The word march was given by Saufley--marched down quickly--word halt given by Saufley. He asked at the jail, Is Dr. Lockhart here? Sandford said yes. Lt. Dubois tried to rally his men--was rushed upon. Nance was threatened, and he gave up the key. I heard the door had been opened by a key from Thomas. I was then placed in front by John Muse. The jail door had two shutters. The outer shutter was unlocked--there was a man. Geo. Gray came to the door, and Smith caught at the sill, shut the door. They could not open it without a rail. Curtis now came--Muse took him off. Curtis tried to prevent the mob. The door was opened. The first shot was fired by William Knox, and the second by William Alley. Immediately after the mob entered the negroes were carried off--did not see Anderson Wright. Spence, Barnes, and Bud Dobbins carried off Lewis Grant. Sugar Dick was held under arrest--heard this language to him, You are the worst nig that old Murphy ever owned--got up close--he was begging for life--tried two or three times to get away, but failed--that party went up Lafayette street, and down the street by Ed. Jones'--at Jones' some one said go on farther, there was a sick woman there--at the sulphur spring, three hundred yards from there, they tried to shove Dick off. John Brightwell came up and shot him in the head. Saw there John Penman, Sam Rogers, A. Spence. After killing Dick the party separated.

The balance of the testimony was in regard to forming patrol squads, the organization of a second mob to kill Caldwell, repetition and rehearsal of minute particulars, and description of disguises. The witnesses stated that he could not swear to any disguised man unless he had talked with him--and that his memory was so ruined by trouble that he could not be accurate in everything. He spoke so low that the Judge Advocate, counsel for defense, and the Commission all had to urge him repeatedly, and to the last, to speak louder. The above is abridged from notes taken within the bar. Some other persons were mentioned as having been seen at different points after the killing--among them, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Pitcher, and Mr. Stealey.

Court adjourned with Figures on the stand--not yet cross-examined.

Thursday, June 3, 1869.

We have brief but reliable notes of the testimony of Figures up to 12 o'clock M. to-day but have to abridge to get it in. What is omitted is not essential to the sense. Witness said:

I know Geo. Gray. I saw a man pulled out of the jail said to be him. I know nothing in the world about him only what I was told. My first statement is not satisfactory. I give names from hearsay. I found my evidence would not be received. (Objected to by Court--Court cleared for deliberation--objection not stated.) Witness continued: I was informed by my wife that Perkins was having interviews with Gen'l. Buell, and that he told her unless I testified &c., he had two other charges against me.

(Judge Advocate asked a question in justice to Gen'l. Buell.)

That paper is in my hand writing, and in consequence of it, I had an interview which led to my becoming a witness for the prosecution. There was nothing written on the back of that paper. Don Campbell was the man that stated to me my evidence would not be received. I made a statement to Gen'l. Buell, who told me my evidence was not satisfactory. My tent was haunted by negroes. I could not get the sentry to drive them off. That was last night--I don't know what it means. This letter and statement I never have seen before. (Paper shown witness.) I have

never seen it. I never had it in my possession. I know nothing of it. (Paper is not offered as evidence.) I never saw it nor heard of it--never had the envelope in my possession.

I was told by Judge Campbell if not satisfactory with _____ (notes imperfect). Had an interview with my father, who told me the offer was not satisfactory. That was in February last. The testimony I now give is free and voluntary, as I have the protection of the court. * * * The statements made [in the affidavit] were suborned. Don Campbell mediated between me and General Buell. Don said if I were not very explicit, it would not be received. If I acknowledge at all I will not acknowledge it false. I was forced. I was General Buell's prisoner, and I thought I would save myself--I stated a great deal of hearsay. Gen. Buell never told me what to say. I, Frith, and Anderson Wright were called together by Bostwick to see if we could not corroborate. Myself and Anderson differed so widely, I told him I would suffer my neck broke first. It was soon after Frith turned state's evidence. I do not know how long--two months perhaps. It was after Bostwick returned. There was an understanding we were to meet again--that meeting never took place. I have never had any communication with the defence, party or parties, with the view to change my testimony.

In the examination in chief Figures stated that most of his testimony was hearsay--that many of the persons identified were pointed out to him. The defence did not cross-examine him. (HA 6/4/69)

69-231

The Texas Republican and Jefferson Times are to be consolidated under the title of the "Times and Republican," by which arrangement subscribers and advertisers will be largely benefitted, as the paper is to be enlarged and the subscription lists combined. Mr. Loughery expresses his regret at leaving Marshall, the scene of his successful editorial labors for twenty years. (SW 6/9/69)

69-232

The Harrison Flag has the following, which will probably interest many who have known the old party alluded to for many years:

Ward Taylor, Jr., editor of the Jefferson Jimplecute, in commenting upon the marriage of J. M. Taylor, of this place, very classically and forcibly remarks:

Well, it was always a family failing in our line of the Taylors to love women, but if Unnkle Joe ain't spunky at his time of life well be d__d.

"Uncle Joe" is something under a hundred. (SW 6/9/69)

69-233

CROPS.--The prospect in this part of Texas is bad enough. The heavy rains of Sunday night and yesterday was very unfortunate, and we doubt if many fields of cotton can now be saved at all from the ravages of crab grass. There will be some cotton made, even without a change of the weather, but not one-third of what should have been from the large crop planted. We still, however, hope for dry weather and sunshine in time to do good. Corn, also suffers badly for the want of work that is prevented by the constant rains. Sweet potatoes is the only crop that is doing well. [Jimplecute, June 1] (SW 6/9/69)

69-234

The commercial column of the Jimplecute has the following:

Receipts of cotton has almost come to a stand still, with also a decided falling off in the receipts of hides, wool and other species of country produce. We are pleased, however, to note a large amount of country bacon coming in, as it shows a healthy state of affairs in the interior and has caused a decided decline in the price of this leading article.

The last paragraph is certainly gratifying. The Texas farmers are a long way ahead of those of North Louisiana on the hog question. (SW 6/9/69)

69-235

In giving the evidence of Dick Figures, the white man who turned State's evidence, the Jefferson Jimplecute says: "With mingled pity and contempt the dense throng listened to catch his slightest whisper. Ere he had long been upon the stand he gasped out that he wanted the protection of the Court against the citizens of this country. The Commission replied that they would pledge him the protection of the United States Government." In our next issue we will give his evidence in full. (SW 6/9/69)

69-236

The Jefferson Jimplecute says "Mrs. Glenn, the lady who was thought to be dead from the attacks of the brute negro (?) we are pleased to learn (?) (SW 6/9/69)

69-237

MILITARY COURT. TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

We give below a condensation of the testimony up to Thursday morning. There are a great many minor contradictions in the testimony which cannot be shown in a condensed report, although it amounts to a great deal, and must in the minds of the Commission go far to the discrediting of the evidence of the prosecution, if we are to suppose that the same rules will prevail with the military that are adhered to in the civil trials.

Dr. J. M. Frith sworn--deposed that he was informed by H. J. Harris at the 3 mile post that a disturbance was anticipated in Jefferson by a negro insurrection. He replied that if so he thought they ought to stay and protect the country, as they were identified with it. He was finally induced to come, and came to the grocery store of Dewey, where he took a glass of lager beer, and where he saw various persons whom it was not further deposed he saw during the evening. After this he went to the sulphur spring, and only recognized a person called Crump, out of thirty or forty persons congregated there. The crowd separated then to meet at Prewett's brick stable. He returned to John Brem's, where he left Brem and Harris and went to Prewett's stable.

There he met 100 to 150 persons, of whom he recognized Mabry, Crawford, and Alford. He entered the mob about half way, and from thence fell back on the march to the jail, at their two several halts, until he reached the rear, just as they (the mob) reached the jail gate. Then he made his escape from them, and the mob entered the gate. He retreated to the intersection of Lafayette and Line streets, where two yankee sentinels were held in custody by Oscar Gray and Dan Harris, and staid until the firing at the woods, in the direction of the sulphur spring, commenced.

From thence he went to J. W. Brem's planing mill, and while on his way heard the firing at the jail, and the pounding on the jail, all of which was concluded whilst he was there. On his way down he was halted by these sentinels at the intersection of Line and Lafayette streets, and when he returned staid there. The sentinels were under arrest, and their arms were lying on the ground. Oscar Gray and Dan Harris had them in arrest. Kirkland and Barnes came up while he was there; and Kirkland said, "Why don't you pick up them guns? You will be arrested yourselves." He left them, went to Brem's, where he got on his horse and went home. All the persons he recognized were Alford, Crump, Geer, Crawford, Oscar Gray, Batte, Carpenter, who were on trial, and those at different points. He stated that not over half the crowd were disguised.

On cross-examination he was examined as to time, and declarations also with reference to a copy of a letter written to his wife, the substance of which was a disclaimer on any knowledge of or participation in the killing of Smith, and a disclaimer of recognizing any one, and ability to establish it. He first denied all knowledge of the letter. Afterwards he admitted it, refusing first however to swear until he knew how Harris would swear. Next morning he produced the original letter to his wife, which was a *fac simile* of the copy; and in his emendations, the only correction he desired to make was that he said he "recognized no one" for the reason that he was assured at the sulphur spring that the penalty of recognition was death.

Frith claimed protection of the court and government, saying he was insulted that morning, and that various persons had insulted him. The protection of the government was assured.

H. C. Perkins sworn--deposed that he heard a conversation in front of Jack Leftwick's store which led him to believe a disturbance would take place, had his supper between sundown and candle light, went to Dewey's corner and saw various persons--saw them all disperse, went from there to calaboose without interruption, heard firing at sulphur springs at Rogers', entered Lafayette by Marshall, went to the jail gate, found it open, rushed in to front of jail, saw Willie Knox fire first and perhaps second shot. Wm. Alley fired 3rd shot and he (Perkins) fired fourth, on which Smith fainted and fell on his face. He retreated to run and went back to Dewey's, came up by Brem's and sat there on gallery until he went home at 12 or one o'clock. He saw Alford at jail, thought he saw Alford fire in the grate, went round, then from front, and saw him by the grate with a gun. "Alford was not in front at all when Smith was killed." He saw Crawford and Geer at intersection of Lafayette and Line, there were 4 or 5 persons there, did not recognize any one but Crawford and Geer, and would not swear positively that they were there. At the Dewey's corner, he saw no one he knew there. Cross examination showed that he left after all left Dewey's, and came alone, saw no one until reaching corner of Line and Lafayette when he saw as he thought Crawford and Geer; did not know other persons. He saw Col. Crawford again near his residence after affair was all over; that he was only slightly acquainted with Alford, had lived here only 8 months; that Dewey's was a place of public resort and a crowd was always there. That Leftwick was there, and probably Mr. Jamison, Mr. Davis and nephew (who boarded with him) were there when conversation occurred just alluded to; that when he fired in the jail he did not see Smith--did not see him fall; that Alford was not in front of the jail; did not know if he fired in the grate or not; saw a lighted plank poked in the window; sat on open gallery at Dewey's corner; did not recognize any one of the 85 or 100 persons who passed there after affair was over; went home without stopping anywhere from Dewey's corner at 12 ½ to 1 o'clock, after all was over, and remained till morning.

Davenport sworn--deposed that a party went on patrol of from 6 to 8 persons and then were joined by as many more at Dewey's corner, making 12 or 14.

John Davis (freedman) and Jinnie Hall (freed woman) were examined on Wednesday. No important testimony elicited. It is hardly worth the room it would occupy, if we had the room. John proved himself to be either very ignorant or malicious, if not both. Jinnie had evidently partaken of the ill will of her husband against Pitcher and Richardson, with whom he had had a difficulty and which led to their discharge. She made affidavit against Pitcher and Richardson the second day after her discharge.

In the cross examination both appeared at fault, or revealed glaring inconsistencies. (HA 6/11/69)

69-238

We have no late developments of special interest in regard to the trial at Jefferson. The prosecution has closed, we learn from private sources, and the examination of witnesses for the defence has been entered upon. (SW 6/16/69)

69-239

MILITARY COMMISSION.--Since our last issue the memorable trial now progressing in our midst makes haste slowly. William B. Ochiltree, who returned to this city a few days since, has been apprehended, but is not, as yet, arraigned with the accused. Jordan Solomon, freedman, called to the stand testified, that on the night of October 4, 1868, he was standing near the Methodist church when the firing commenced near the woods. He ran to Schluter's stable, and peeped through the cracks of the fence near it, and saw men coming into the jail gate among whom he recognized Cols. Crump and Alford. He immediately beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Tom Ward's blacksmith shop, and while on the way thither he heard firing at the jail and directly thereafter Anderson Wright came running towards him. Witness helped Wright to conceal himself in one of the rooms above Ward's shop.

Dick Figures, one of the principal white men who have turned State's evidence, was next called upon to testify. He manifested considerable trepidation, and told his tale in a scarcely audible tone. So great, indeed, was his depression, that he was affected to tears. With mingled pity and contempt the dense throng listened to catch his slightest whisper. Ere he had been long upon the stand he gasped out that he wanted the protection of the court against the citizens of this country. The Commission replied that they would pledge him the protection of the United States Government. The witness then testified, in substance, that he came from his home into Jefferson on Sunday evening, October 4, 1868. He saw a crowd of men collected at Hughe's Wagon Yard. Soon saw some of the men disguise themselves and leave for town. Recognized several of the prisoners. Witness was told by Bud Connor, that a mob to kill Smith was being made up by Mabry, Pratt and Saufley. Witness joined the mob just before it entered the jail gate. He saw a man whom he took to be Mabry in conversation with a sentinel. Recognized Saufley as the man who called for Lockhart and Sanford at the jail gate. Recognized John Penman as a leader among those who took Lewis Grant and Anderson Wright to the woods. He thought it was Hanegan who ordered Lieut. Dubois to surrender on penalty of death. Heard it said in the jail yard that George Gray was the man that first entered the jail, and witness saw him taken out apparently much injured in a conflict with Smith. Witness thought it was William Alley who fired the fatal shot at Smith. He said that Muse was ordered to take command of the men

engaged in breaking open the jail door, and that Muse dragged Major Curtis away from the jail door two or three times. Witness was of the opinion that Curtis would have persuaded the mob to desist, were it not for the persistency of Muse. Witness said that Richard Stewart was taken out and killed after the death of Smith. He said Anderson Wright and Lewis Grant must have been taken out during the confusion caused by the first entrance into the jail yard. After the mob had killed Smith and the negroes, most of those that were disguised, removed their disguises and dispersed. Subsequently, a large crowd of citizens met at Freeman's Hall, and two squads were organised to patrol the town. A number proceeded to the residence of Judge Caldwell, accompanied by Pratt and Saufley. Witness and Col. Alford joined them when near Caldwell's. Alford and Saufley endeavored to dissuade Pratt from attempting to kill Caldwell. Pratt insisted, and they finally went along. Nat Caldwell, aged about 15 years, was captured and interrogated as to the whereabouts. A Negro was also taken with him, but his hiding place was not divulged.

Saufley and Alford then made another attempt to dissuade Pratt, and it was then agreed to return to the city. Witness stated it was very difficult to identify most of those in the jail lot on account of their disguises. A few men were undisguised and did not seem to care whether they were recognised or not. Towards the close of his testimony Figures said, that he had been induced to testify against the accused by the fear of punishment for perjury, and for the offence charged against the prisoners. On being further questioned by the court, he said, that he gave his evidence voluntarily, and without being influenced by threats. A letter was brought into court yesterday during the examination, which Figures denied ever having seen. It was picked up near his tent in camp, and contained an anonymous request that he would not testify against the prisoners. [Jimplecute.] (SW 6/16/69)

69-240

The Sunday School pic-nic by the different schools of this place on last Saturday is reported to have been a very interesting occasion. Regret that previous engagements prevented our attendance. (HA 6/18/69)

69-241

Among our distinguished visitors this week, we are happy to record Rev. G. W. Cottingham, of Marshall, and Rev. J. H. McLean, of Paris.

Mr. Cottingham, in company with Rev. Mr. Scruggs, of Marshall, ag'ts for the Portable Gas Lamps, have been making experiments in this city with their lamps and fluid, and met with unparalleled success. The lamp is adapted to any of the uses for which light is needed, and is non-explosive. (HA 6/18/69)

69-242

The Texas Republican and Jefferson Times have been consolidated into the Jefferson Times and Republican. It is now quarto in form, and one of the largest and most valuable political papers in the state. The Junior, A. D. McCutchan, goes to the Jimplecute. (HA 6/18/69)

69-243

The Jimplecute has again, in part, changed hands. It is now in charge of Taylor, McCutchan & Manly, Editors and Proprietors. Three editors ought to "give us utterance" and

make or kill any paper. We hope for the best. Issued daily and semi-weekly--improved in appearance--unchanged in politics--still supports Jack Hamiolton for governor. (HA 6/18/69)

69-244

MILITARY COURT.
TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

For the want of room we cannot give the proceedings of the court in full, nor the testimony of the witnesses in detail.

The prosecution attempted to prove by Luke Donoho that Alford had attempted to bribe him and Cal. Watkins to swear for him. Luke testified that he had had two conversations with Alford, one alone, and another in the presence of Mr. Sedberry, Mr. Terry, Col. Crump, Col. Alford, and Mr. Patton. That Col. Alford wanted him to swear that he was in front of Goyne's store at the time Smith was killed. But that he did not make this statement (that Col. Alford was at Goyne's store &c.) in the presence of the above gentlemen. That Col. Alford and Cal. Watkins came to see him and--afterwards Watkins came alone, to see how their conversation would stand together.

In the cross-examination witness was questioned in regard to what he had certified to before Mayor Malloy, and a subpoena was ordered to be served on Malloy, with demand for the original certificate, with the view of showing discrepancy, or false statement.

The original certificate being presented to the witness, he stated that he did not recognize his mark.

Cal. Watkins was introduced by prosecution--to substantiate Luke Donoho's testimony. States that Alford wanted him and Luke to testify that he was at Goyne's store at the time of the killing--went to see Luke--had no conversation--saw him again next day--Luke said he would see him again--did see him. Luke mentioned the affair, but he (Watkins) said they had better drop the matter, left him, and saw him no more till to-day.

The prosecution closed its testimony on Wednesday, and the Court adjourned till next Monday. (HA 6/18/69)

69-245

We are in receipt of the first number of the Daily Jimplecute, and a nice little sheet it is. It speaks well for the enterprise of its proprietors and for the commercial prosperity of the place. Allah il Allah. Jefferson is great and the Jimplecute is its prophet. (SW 6/23/69)

69-246

THE JEFFERSON TRIAL.--The Jimplecute of the 15th, contains the evidence of Luke Donahue, colored, and Cal. Watkins. From the former's testimony it is evident that he had been influenced by threats made to him while a prisoner in the stockade, by the detective Bostwick, who told him that he had sufficient evidence to hang him, and he had better tell all he knew. The fair presumption is that under such threats, he told much more than he knew. The Jimplecute has the following paragraph in reference to the testimony:

Our daily reports of the proceedings of the Military Commission commence to-day, with the proceedings of yesterday. Luke Donahue, freedman, and Cal. Watkins, were examined for the prosecution. Their testimony "speaks for itself." The cross-examination of Donahue developed the fact that he was threatened by the detective Bostwick with hanging if he did not

testify strong enough, so he thought he would "come out with a few lies and save himself." (SW 6/23/69)

69-247

We take the following extracts from the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 15th:

Military Arrests.--Through the kindness of Capt. Grafton, Post Adjutant, we learn that Thos. de Graves and Thos. M. Butler, who mortally wounded King Williams at Henderson on the 11th inst., have been brought here and confined in the stockade. Mr. Williams was the Register in Bankruptcy at Tyler. We have not been able to procure further particulars of the affair.

Horrible Murder.--Yesterday an Irishwoman, residing near Scott's planing mill in this city, was beaten to death by her husband, whose name is, at the present writing, unknown. The incarnate monster struck her repeatedly over the head and breast with a large shoe and with such force as to destroy her life. The murderer has made his escape on the steamer Enterprise, which left this port soon after the commission of the crime. Telegrams are being dispatched, and we hope to chronicle his arrest in our next. (SW 6/23/69)

69-248

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.--Arrangements have been made to push forward the building of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railway during the present summer, in anticipation of aid from Congress the coming winter. The iron for one hundred and fifty miles west of Jefferson will be shipped from Europe during the next three months, and it is expected that one hundred miles in Texas will be finished the next six months. Large amounts of the bonds of this road are on the Paris Bourse. [New Orleans Picayune]

The intelligence conveyed in the above extract had escaped us at the time of its original publication. We sincerely hope it is true, and indeed we believe it is, since, from another source, we have learned that Capt. Daniels, the chief engineer, was to sail for France in the present month. As little as has been thought of the matter, we venture to say, a connection with the road, say from Marshall to Jefferson, is of supreme importance to us, not less than the extension of the Southern Pacific, and no less important to the commercial interest of our neighbor city on the Cypress bayou. (SW 6/23/69)

69-249

The Railroad--Dawn of Day.--The work on the great M. E. P. & P. railroad will be immediately commenced, as will be seen by advertisement of the contractors for this section in another column. The cheering news comes over the wires from Capt. Daniel, chief engineer, now in New York, that everything is arranged--the last obstacle removed, and that the company commences under the most favorable auspices and with plenty of means. All honor to Gen. Epperson, the Sampson of this great work, and to Gen. Fremont, Capt. Daniel and the few others who have carried the enterprise through over so much opposition. A new era, has dawned upon us--and we send greeting the glorious news to all the hamlets in the land. (SW 6/23/69)

69-250

PORTABLE GAS LAMPS.

We have this week been trying one of these lamps with the Aurora Burning Fluid, for our own satisfaction and the public good. A number of extensive oil consumers have also made the

test. The testimony is universal in praise of the lamps and fluid, and they are bound to supersede the common kerosene lamps and oil, as fast as their merits become known. Those who have already discarded the kerosene lamps, and returned to candles, for fear of conflagrations, are now hailing the "new lights," with rapture. With them there is no possibility of explosion, no breaking of chimneys, no trimming of wicks (for they have none), nor scouring of lamps every day. We can detect no difference between the light they give and that of genuine gas--believe it is gas, generated as it is consumed. (HA 6/25/69)

69-251

The examination of the pupils of the Paradise Academy, Prof. S. W. Ward, took place on Monday and Tuesday. We very much regretted our disappointment in not being able to be present. Several medals were awarded, but we have not learned to whom. (HA 6/25/69)

69-252

On the first of July the new tax on tobacco goes into effect, and will raise the price of the weed. Consumers may profit by this fact, if they will go immediately to Rufus Muse's, with Grinnan & Wayland, on Austin street, and supply themselves for the balance of the year. (HA 6/25/69)

69-253

We don't think it right for the Military Commission to force-pump from young ladies their small secrets.... (HA 6/25/69)

69-254

As the Bayou is rapidly falling, we call the attention of merchants and shippers generally to the fact that B. H. Martin & Co. are prepared at the railroad depot at Marshall to receive Jefferson freights. It is superfluous to add that they are reliable and accommodating gentlemen, as are all their employees. (HA 6/25/69)

69-255

MILITARY COURT. TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

An alibi has been proven in the case of Richard Batte. Mrs. Williams and her two daughters, Mrs. Llewellen and Miss Mollie Williams, testify that Mr. Batte attended them to church the night of the killing, at Kelly Institute, returned home with them, and left the premises about 10 o'clock that night. Maj. Batte, the father of the prisoner, and his colored hostler testify that Richard Batte took supper at home, departed on foot, and left his horse in the stable lot; that he returned home about 10 o'clock, or very soon after. Mr. McFarland and Miss Sallie Nash also testify that Batte was at church at Kelly Institute during the services that night. Kelly Institute is 4 ½ miles from town; Williams' about 5, and Batte's 5½.

Mr. Davis testifies that he was boarding with Perkins--was at his house the night of the killing--both went together to Dewey's corner, and returned to Perkins' together--he saw Perkins go to bed soon after they returned--was himself in another bed not exceeding three feet from Perkins--that Perkins was at home in the bed when the firing occurred at the jail, and remarked that he was afraid some mischief was going on--that he (Perkins) was badly intoxicated. This

goes to invalidate the testimony of Perkins, who turned state's evidence and deposed that he was at the jail when Smith was killed--saw several parties shoot--fired himself about the fourth shot, when he saw Smith faint--and then returned immediately home.

Yesterday the testimony of Mr. Melton went to substantiate the testimony of Mr. Davis in regard to Perkins not being at the killing of Smith. He also testifies that he saw Mr. Joplin in his restaurant sick, immediately before and after the shooting at the jail. That he went to his room to give him a cup of coffee. (HA 6/25/69)

69-256

We learn from the clerk of the Era No. 10 that Dr. Marshall, John Murphy, Jr., John Vines, Richard Batte, and Henry Stealey, have been released from the Jefferson stockade on \$1000 bonds, which may be considered equivalent to final acquittal. (SW 6/30/69)

69-257

S. L. Thomas, Proprietor of the Lake City Refreshment Rooms, has received ice enough to ice cream every body through the entire summer. (HA 7/2/69)

69-258

DISTRICT COURT.--Two Freedmen have been condemned to be hanged, by the District Court now in session in this city. Temer Phillips, for the murder of a U. S. soldier at a colored ball; _____ Hart, for the basest and most revolting crimes known to morality and civilization. (HA 7/2/69)

69-259

MILITARY COURT. TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

Jesse T. Veal's testimony went to discredit Isaac and Jennie Hawes, whom he had formerly owned and known to be notorious liars and thieves. These were the freedmen that testified against Pitcher and Richardson.

Dr. J. O. Hervey, John W. Lee, James P. Durr, W. N. Hodge, John Stewart, all testify that the shooting was at the jail first and then at the Sulphur Springs, which discredits the testimony of Anderson Wright, Cornelius Turner, Dick Walker, Dr. Frith, and H. C. Perkins.

The testimony of W. N. Hodge is the most important in general and in detail that has been introduced by the defense; but in consequence of the absence of our reporter we are not able to give it. An important point is that the entire attacking party was so masked and otherwise disguised that he could not recognize any of them, though he was among them at the jail during the whole time they were there.

It is established by Miss Haywood and others that Mr. Pitcher was at Mr. Murphy's at the time of the shooting.

John Hobdy, Mr. Towers, Mrs. Towers, and Mrs. Stewart, and perhaps others were examined on yesterday, and testify that the shooting was at the jail before the Sulphur Spring. They also prove an alibi in favor of Mr. Geer.

Mr. Stealey and Dr. Marshall have been released from prison under bond.

We have been informed by a spectator that on last Tuesday, a communication was received by the Commission from General Buell requesting that no further conversation be

allowed in the court room between the prisoners and their relatives and friends, during the recesses, without his written permission. After deliberation the court maintained its dignity and self respect, by refusing the request of Gen. Buell by a vote of four to three. (HA 7/2/69)

69-260

THE JEFFERSON TRIAL.--This trial progresses slowly. Witnesses for the defense are yet being examined. So far as we could see there has been very little, if any, reliable testimony on the part of the prosecution against the prisoners. The evidence implicating Alford seems to be the most direct, but even that is very much mixed. (SW 7/7/69)

69-261

The corps of engineers have been sent to Jefferson, and have probably arrived before this time, and one thousand hands have been ordered to be placed immediately upon the work, to be doubled in number soon; and negotiations are in progress for accompanying the line of road with a line of telegraphic communication, which will probably be put in course of construction soon.

Now, the question is, the opportunity being present and immediate, will our people in all the counties through which the line of road is located do their whole duty promptly and generously? [Clarksville Standard, June 26th] (SW 7/7/69)

69-262

MARION COUNTY.--The Jimplecute of the 28th ult., states that there will be shortly established in that place a Radical paper, under the name of Jefferson Radical.

We clip the following items from the same paper:

The corps of engineers of the M. E. P. & P. R. R. arrived last night by the Lizzie Hopkins, and will commence work immediately.

The different lakes in the neighborhood of Jefferson are perfectly alive with little silver-side fish--forming, in some localities, for forty feet square, a solid mass of living meat.

The Conviction of Hart.--On Saturday the trial of this miscreant was consummated. Never in the annals of infamy have we seen a parallel to this appalling enormity. The evidence elicited on behalf of the State, discloses a monstrosity at which one shudders at the bare recital. Fired by a hideous lust, the wretch made overtures to Mrs. Glenn, and he, on her indignantly repelling his advances with all the energy of her nature, struck and knocked her down, and then after beating and bruising her terribly, effected his fell purposes. To shield himself from the consequences of the crime, he cut her throat, and while she lay insensible, and, as he thought, dead, the fiend again repeated the outrage, and covering her with brush, left the spot, doubtless with the intention of returning that night to throw her in the bayou. Hart coolly and deliberately went to work plowing with the woman's husband in the field adjoining. During the day she crawled, with much difficulty, to where she could get help, and told her awful story. The diabolical character was then arrested and brought to this city by citizens.

He is a young robust negro, with a face peculiarly expressive of the insensate passions that rage in his heart. Some one of our artists should procure his photograph, as it would be a rich study for the student of human nature. The woman is apparently about thirty-five years of age, and bears traces of having been once handsome, though the ordeal through which she has passed leaves the marks of misery and sorrow upon her, which time cannot efface. Owing to the continued sickness of Mr. Shuford, Capt. D. B. Boswell was appointed District Attorney, pro

tem. Col. Campbell assisted him in the conduct of the testimony. Major R. R. Haynes and John Clark, Esq., discharged their whole duty as counsel, by appointment, for the defense. Mr. Clark spoke in a fine strain, but the overwhelming evidence against the prisoner, as he frankly admitted, unnerved him. Major Haynes next addressed the jury. He appealed in the most passionate type to the feeling of his auditors for a mitigation of the punishment that was inevitable. Capt. Boswell concluded by "bringing the question home." The jury retired and soon returned with a verdict of "guilty," and assessed the punishment at death. (SW 7/7/69)

69-263

Capt. Boswell and Sheriff Roberts will accept our thanks for courtesy and kindness to us while a prisoner in their charge. (HA 7/9/69)

69-264

Hart, one of the freedmen convicted during the present District Court, to be hanged, was sentenced on last Monday to be executed on the 20th of July.

The other, Phillips, was granted a new trial. (HA 7/9/69)

69-265

MILITARY COURT. TRIAL OF JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

We have not been able to procure a summary of the latest testimony for this week. The defence have introduced a number of witnesses to discredit testimony of the main witnesses of prosecution. The occasion is losing much of its interest as it drags out its lengthened *tale, and as the chances for hanging anybody grow less and less probable!*

The friends of the prisoners, particularly the female portion, enliven them during the recesses of the court by pleasant conversation. For this gracious privilege they are indebted to *the Commission*.

We have been informed (but perhaps we better not say by a "spectator,") that an alibi has been proven in behalf of Crump, by several witnesses. (HA 7/9/69)

69-266

OUR ARREST.

I suppose it will be published to the world, as one of the transpiring events of these eventful times, that I have been held to bail in the amount of five thousand dollars, by General Buel, commanding the military post at this place, to appear before such a court, and at such time and place, as General Reynolds may order, to answer the charge of LIBEL, preferred by said General Buel. I respectfully request of all editors who may see proper to mention the fact, that they publish this card in connection therewith. The following paragraph, copied from my article in the *Home Advocate* of July 2d, is the entire specification:

"We have been informed by a spectator that on last Tuesday a communication was received by the Commission, from General Buel, requesting that no further conversation be allowed in the court room between the prisoners and their relatives and friends, during the recesses, without his written permission. After deliberation, the Court maintained its dignity and self-respect, by refusing the request of General Buel by a vote of four to three."

In regard to this article, I wish to make one unimportant modification. My informant, though frequently in attendance at the Military Court, has, since the publication of the article in question, told me that he was not present at the time of the occurrence referred to, but that he got the report from others. Under the impression that he was present, and that the transaction was in open Court, I used the word "spectator." I gave General Buel my author, and my author gave his, and he his, and so on, embracing at last accounts, I believe, six or seven gentlemen and ladies. The last that we have heard of, was Lieut. Gustave Schreyer, Provost Marshal on duty at the court room on the day of said occurrence, who, it appears, merely remarked that such a request was before the Commission, and that he *supposed* or *guessed* the vote would stand four to three. I have not heard that the author of the statement, or rumor, has been placed under arrest or held to bail for *libel*. My columns are open to General Buel, or any one else, who may see proper to deny or modify the statements published. That "the Court maintained its dignity and self-respect," is a mere editorial deduction drawn from the facts stated, assuming them to be true. I confess to a degree of ignorance as to the relation of military courts to military post commanders. My understanding of the matter is, that the court, as judge, is superior in authority to the commander of the post, who, as sheriff, holds the prisoners in charge, subject to the orders of the court; and that for the court to yield to the dictation of the commander of the post as to what privileges the prisoners may or may not enjoy in the court room, would amount to a surrender of judicial prerogative, and thereby of dignity and self-respect. If the commission has a high sense of honor in maintaining its vested rights, who shall determine it to be otherwise? Not I. Not General Buel, I am persuaded. The affidavit of my informant and myself, I understand, are in perfect agreement, and in agreement with the above statement, as modified. I am only surprised that the General should make so much of these slight remarks of mine, after all that has been said and done. He ought to know that nothing I can say in my little family paper can lower him in the estimation of this people, *who know him so well*. But it has been suggested that he only wished to use me as a bait for bigger fish. Alas, for the fisherman that holds a naked hook!

I will only add to the above, that on Friday two members of the Military Commission visited me at my office, and requested my authority for the statement, informing me that such matters were private with the court, and if divulged by a member it would subject him to expulsion. They treated me with marked courtesy, assuring me that they attached no blame to me for publishing what I had heard reported. The question was as to how the report started.

If there is any denial of the truth of the statement, as to the material facts, I am not aware of it. Whether true or false, I can see nothing in its publication worthy of death or bonds, and the large security required (though I could have given twenty times the amount with the same ease.) If there is any crime attached to the publication of a common rumor, the author (who in this case seems to be one of Gen. Buell's officers,) should be punished, and not the Editor of this paper. But in his case there is nothing probably beyond an impropriety, if that. This great noise about nothing looks like a "tempest in a teapot," inexcusable, and indefensible, on any moral or legal ground.

F. J. PATILLO

Editor, Home Advocate.

Jefferson, July 5, 1869. (HA 7/9/69)

69-267

MILITARY RULE.--The Jefferson Jimplecure of the 6th, contains a card from F. G. Patillo, editor of the Home Advocate of that place, explanatory of the reasons of his arrest by order of Gen. Buel, on the charge of libel. It strikes us as one of the most high-handed measures we have yet been called upon to record. Mr. Patillo is arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5000, "to appear before such court, and at such time and place as Gen. Reynolds may order, to answer the charge of libel, preferred by Gen. Buel." The following extract from an article, which had appeared in the Home Advocate, is the entire specification--the sum and substance of Mr. Patillo's offending:

"We have been informed by a spectator that on last Tuesday a communication was received by the Committee, from Gen. Buel, requesting that no further conversation be allowed in the court room between the prisoners and their relatives and friends, during the recesses, without his written permission. After deliberation, the Court maintained its dignity and self respect, by refusing the request of General Buel by a vote of four to three."

In his card, Mr. Patillo makes some unimportant modifications of the above. Strange to say, the Jimplecure makes no comments upon this arrest, at least none that we have seen--certainly none in the issue containing the card. This would evidence that a reign of terror exists in Jefferson more arbitrary and tyrannical than any that has disgraced the career of Louis Napoleon. With a christian spirit truly commendable, Mr. Patillo thus meekly closes his remarks:

I am only surprised that the General should make so much of these slight remarks of mine, after all that has been said and done. He ought to know that nothing I can say in my little family paper can lower him in the estimation of this people, who know him so well. But it has been suggested that he only wished to use me as a bait for bigger fish. Alas, for the fisherman that holds a naked hook. (SW 7/14/69)

69-268

MILITARY COMMISSION.--As we have not received the full reports of yesterday's proceedings, and to avoid prolixity, we give a brief condensation of the evidence elicited in favor of Col. R. P. Crump.

John Neville, f.m.e., a servant of Col. Crump's, testified, in substance, that on Sunday, October 4th, he was on Crump's place most of that day. He blacked the latter's boots early that morning, and after supper was sent by the Colonel to the city after tobacco, the Colonel being at that time in bed. Witness could have seen Col. Crump in bed when he returned with the tobacco, but was warned by Miss Bettie Crump not to enter his room, as he was sleeping and his entrance might disturb him. Witness said there was no horse on the place that night, and in rebuttal of Frith's testimony, states that Crump could not have left the place on horseback. Crump was at home and in bed nearly all day Sunday. The next morning witness again brushed the Colonel's boots, and found on them no stirrup marks or signs of dirt visible.

Misses Bettie Crump, Nannie Hughes and Dr. Huey's little daughter were present on the day and night in question, and testified that they passed through Crump's room to an adjoining room, and saw him in bed that night, a short time before the disturbance in town; and Miss Hughes stated that she heard him in the adjoining room snoring, while the firing was going on in town. Dr. Huey's little daughter further averred that her father shortly afterwards came to the

house, in company with another gentleman, and called Col. Crump out, and informed him that there was a riot or disturbance in town. [Jimplecute, July 8] (SW 7/14/69)

69-269

Gen. Reynolds has made the following changes to the offices in the city of Jefferson: Don Campbell, W. P. Williams, Ephraim Terry, G. D. Morris, Jacob Sterne and F. Stutz to be Aldermen, vice King Bateman, L. S. Lockhart, S. Marsh, T. Nichols, John Penman and N. A. Birge, disqualified. W. H. Johnson to be City Treasurer, vice E. W. Taylor, disqualified. (SW 7/14/69; also HA 7/9/69)

69-270

MORE OF GRANT'S "PEACE."--When we hear the hypocritical cry, "Let us have Peace," and read of the Boston Peace Jubilee, and then read such paragraphs as the following, from the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, the blood will become warmer and course more rapidly through the veins:

Among the prisoners now under trial by a Military Commission at Jefferson, Texas, and whose conviction is sought by the same means invented and practiced by Meade and Smythe, the present United States Marshall for Georgia, is one Wm. Magill, formerly of this place. Many of our citizens will remember Mr. Magill, a coppersmith who was here during the war and for some months subsequently. We are informed that Mr. Magill moved to Texas and was made Marshal of the town of Jefferson. His wife is now in or near this city with her relatives, and we learned from a prominent merchant on yesterday, that the cruelties and outrages practiced upon her husband had overthrown her reason, and that she is now a raving maniac. There may be people who would have defended their rights with the same tenacity as did the Confederates. There may be others who, after surrendering, would have been scrupulously careful of their plighted honor, but there are surely no people on the face of the earth who could or would have borne with the same patience and composure the outrages, insults and oppressions heaped upon them by a mean and cowardly race. (SW 7/14/69)

69-271

TEXAS POLITICS.--The Sherman Courier says that "a Democratic State ticket cannot organise under the constitution. This may be an unpalatable assertion, but it is none the less true." In connection with this subject, and in compliance with a promise to give our Texas readers both sides of the question of the gubernatorial election, we re-publish the following from the Jimplecute of a late date:

The best informed men in the State, and nearly all the leaders and teachers in the old Democratic party, agree that there is but one hope for the speedy restoration of Texas to her rights in the Union, and that is by showing to the United States Government in the selection of men acceptable to it, that we are really tired of political bickerings and earnestly desire peace. A. J. Hamilton, as Governor of Texas, would do more to inspire confidence in the minds of the "powers that be," than all our mouthing professions of devotion to the constitution and the Union would accomplish in a whole decade. He has the ear of the President, the respect of Congress, and is, withal, not only one of the greatest intellects in the South, but is the only man in the State by whom the E. J. Davis ticket can be defeated. However much, as journalists, we may have admired Democracy, and contended for the establishment of Democratic principles, and the

success of Democratic men, we now look upon that party as powerless to aid us in our present individual, State and national peril, and hope only for present succor from the new Conservative party, of which Jack Hamilton is the acknowledged leader; and the extremists of the Democratic school of Texas, let them talk as they will, feel the truthfulness of this assertion, and they will sooner or later, before the next State election transpires, be forced to openly approve and endorse it. (SW 7/14/69)

69-272

We enjoyed a pleasant cooling at the Lake City Refreshment Saloon recently in the way of an *I scream!* (HA 7/16/69)

69-273

MESSRS. BONEY & BROOKS.--We invite attention to the article from the Jimplecute in reference to this enterprising firm. They have succeeded, by moderate prices and liberal dealing, in building up a magnificent business in our sister city. Success to them. (SW 7/21/69)

69-274

A Sunday Visit.--It is like going to Rome and not seeing the Coliseum to come to Jefferson and not see the Drug House of Boney & Brooks. We took a stroll through their store on yesterday evening, and the elegant finish of the interior, the magnificent appointments, the number of clerks busily employed, and the wealth of druggists' stock stored, and literally packed and jammed in every nook and corner of the establishment, all satisfied as that it is one of the most tastefully designed and well filled houses of the kind west of the Mississippi. The store is situated on lower Dallas street, and is a large, fine and commodious brick building, extending from the latter thoroughfare back to Austin street. In the center of the salesroom is a newly fashioned and costly soda fountain, beautifully chased and ornamented; to the right of this, and a little below, is the stationery and book alcove, and near by stands the printing press, from which are issued the innumerable labels pertaining to the business. On the opposite side is the show case, containing fancy toilet articles, among which we noticed the large assortment of tooth brushes, manufactured to the order of the firm in London, England. The upper floor, with tuns of medicines and other wares, presents a solid and substantial appearance. Immediately on the right of the eastern stair-case is stationed a "fire extinguisher." This enterprising firm has part of their enormous stock deposited in several of our numerous warehouses. [Jefferson Jimplecute] (SW 7/21/69)

69-275

MARION COUNTY.--The Jimplecute of the 12th says:

The work of re-surveying the line of the M. E. P. & P. railroad commenced this morning, under the supervision of Major C. R. Howard, engineer in charge, and under the immediate control of Mr. Fleming Gardener, the division engineer, and from the well known ability of these gentlemen we can confidently expect a rapid location of the line, after which the contractors for the construction of the road can begin their work. Within a few months evidences of the life of this project will be substantiated by the completion of a very considerable part of the line to the interior. (SW 7/21/69)

69-276

NOBLE REVENGE.--One Lieut. Col. Starr, a member of the military court in session at Jefferson, with that greatness of soul peculiar to your rabid Radical, revenges himself upon Mr. Loughery, of the Times, by having him excluded from within the bar of the court, on the alleged ground of "having published a libel on one or more members of the court." In commenting upon this act in his paper, Mr. Loughery says:

The article which gave offence to Col. Starr was really not published by us, and the most of our readers, in all probability, have never seen it. It appeared in the Galveston News of the 24th of June. It was, however, written and signed by us. It was a reply to an editorial article that appeared in Flake's Bulletin. The offensive portion of this article of ours, we presume, was an extract from a speech of Hon. L. D. Evans, delivered in the State Convention in January last, in which he specifically charged Col. Starr with various acts of oppression, corruption and tyranny while bureau agent at Mount Pleasant, Texas, and which, if true, rendered him entirely unfit for the position he now occupies as a member of this commission. At the meeting of the Court on Monday, it was determined to attach this article to the proceedings, as explanatory of the action of the Court. (SW 7/21/69)

69-277

CITY COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.--Mr. T. G. Williams has brought us under obligations for the present of a copy of his Directory of this city, which is now completed and ready for distribution to the subscribers and advertisers. Mr. W. informs us that he will realize but little profit from this job, but has a few extra copies for sale, which we hope he will find no difficulty in disposing of. A sample copy can be seen at this office. (HA 7/23/69)

69-278

"The Jimplecute prints more papers weekly than any three papers in Eastern Texas."--
Jimplecute.

Come gentlemen, you will establish a *character* if you dont mind. That wont do. The Home Advocate is sent to more names weekly than any other paper in Jefferson, except *perhaps* the Times and Republican. (HA 7/23/69)

69-279

Attention is directed to New Advertisements on fourth page.

~~The Kelly Institute will re-open on the last Monday in August, Prof. R. W. Thompson, Principal. A good school in a fine neighborhood.~~

~~E. W. Taylor, Druggist, is a modest man, and objects to being noticed officially. But he offers his card this week, and thus invites an inspection of his supplies.~~ (HA 7/23/69)

69-280

The Jefferson Times and Republican of last week contains an account of the ejection of its editor, Col. R. W. Loughery, from the bar of the Military Court, where he had been invited by a member of the court. This action was taken on motion of Col. Starr, who complained that he,

and perhaps another member of the commission, had been libeled in an article published by Col. Loughery in the Galveston News, replying to Flake's Bulletin:

The offensive part of Col. L.'s article was an extract from a speech of L. D. Evans, in the Texas Convention, in regard to Col. Starr's administration as freedman's Bureau Agent at Mt. Pleasant.

This procedure Col. L. denominates a "Tempest in a Tea-pot" and says, "We have no complaint to make of the members of the court for their action in the premises. Placed in the position they were, they were almost compelled to pursue the course they did. It was a personal affair which they could not resist."

There appears to us, nevertheless, a great want of delicacy for a court, or any other body, to invite by one of its members a gentleman in and then kick him out. For, by the consent of the court, we understand, any member had permission to invite whom he wished inside the bar, and thus the act had the sanction of the entire court. There is some questionable *etiquette* in the matter, to say the least of it.

Quere: Has not Col. Loughery as much *right* to be arrested and held to bail under a charge of libel as the editor of the Home Advocate? If so why *not*? (HA 7/23/69)

69-281

THE JEFFERSON TRIAL.--This trial still "drags its slow length along." There have been no new developments of special interest. It seems to be the prevalent opinion that the commission will be apt to find some one guilty if only for form's sake. Though, too, the majority of officers comprising it, are still regarded by the Jefferson people, as high-toned gentlemen, and not likely to be swayed by partisan prejudices. (SW 7/28/69)

69-282

The Jimplecute of the 22d says all doubts as to the speedy construction of the railroad are dispelled by the reception of letters of credit by the contractors at Jefferson. It also says that the demand for property in the lower end of the city, on the line of the road, is now quite lively--"everything is tending in that direction." (SW 7/28/69)

69-283

THE JEFFERSON TRIAL.--William Smith, colored, one of the witnesses against the prisoners, has changed front, and testifies that his previous testimony was given under fear of punishment from Bostwick, the detective who has shown so little regard for decency or justice. (SW 8/4/69)

69-284

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

The Jefferson Jimplecute, in replying to certain strictures upon its course made by the Home Advocate, says something about the difficulty of the South's learning that the Radical party is a progressive party. Nobody ever doubted but that it was progressing to the devil at a constantly accelerating pace; and we have heard some whisperings, which we cannot believe, of the Jimplecute itself entering upon the same downward road. On this question a man is like a woman whose virtue is assailed--if he doubts or hesitates he is lost.

It mortifies us beyond expression to witness the slow but sure accessions to the radical party at the South--most of them made by the potent power of patronage and place, and some by the plausible reasoning of the scoundrels who, seeing danger ahead from the maintenance of the proscriptive and disfranchising policy, have made a virtue of necessity and magnanimously go in for a liberal and complete enfranchisement of all classes. The man who believes that this is the prompting of a liberal and progressive spirit and that they would not disfranchise "rebels" to the crack of doom were it practicable, and not damaging to their policy of enfranchising the negroes--the man who believes this, we say, has no more brains than a billiard ball, and to liken him who professed without believing it, to old Joe Brown would be comparing a satyr to a nymph.

We are very far from believing that these remarks are applicable to the Jimplecute, however, and we should be extremely loth to chronicle its deflection from the only honorable path for a Southern gentleman to tread.... (SW 8/4/69)

69-285

(*Jimplecute* responds to circulation issue with *Home Advocate*.) (HA 8/6/69)

69-286

(*Jimplecute* criticized for encouraging accommodation to radicals.) (HA 8/6/69)

69-287

The importance of the Dangerfield road improvement cannot be overestimated. We will have more room to render aid and comfort to this project in a succeeding issue. (HA 8/6/69)

69-288

THE TRIAL.

One day last week, Col. Gordon, one of the military Commission, was placed under arrest by order of Gen. Reynolds, by which he was removed from his position. The prisoners and their counsel protested against this procedure, but were overruled.

On Saturday the prisoners presented to the court a challenge against Col. Starr. We regret that we have not room for the entire document.

They state that "they believe that his course from the beginning, as manifested in the examination of the witnesses, has shown him to be biased in his mind, prejudiced against the accused, and to entertain such feelings of malice against them, as would have rendered him liable to challenge before he was sworn, had the facts at that time been known to the prisoners, or had they had an opportunity to know them."

"The accused charge that the course of conduct pursued by Col. Starr has partaken more of the character of a prosecuting attorney than that of judge upon the bench--that he has taken into his own hands in a great measure the cross-examination of witnesses offered for the defence--that he has endeavored at various times to entrap witnesses into statements which they did not design to make--that in the cross-examination of witnesses he has at times assumed facts which were not given in evidence by them, and has endeavored by an imperious manner to intimidate the witnesses, or many of them, and thus to force them into positions which they did not intend to take, and otherwise by his course to invest their testimony with suspicion."

"The accused respectfully represent to the commission further: that they have been informed, and believe, that the member herein referred to has been in constant and intimate

communication with the commander of the post, who is the acting prosecutor in the case, and with others in the conviction of the defendants; that he has conferred with them in aid of the prosecution, and that his course, as a member of the commission, assuming as it has the attitude of prosecuting attorney, has been influenced, in a great measure, by said intimate communication with said commander of the post and others who are well known to desire the conviction of the accused, without a proper regard to the testimony."

During the pendency of the question, Col. Starr asked to be permanently relieved from further duty on the commission, which was granted, and he retired.

The testimony of William Smith, freedman, is the most withering thing we have seen against prosecuting and persecuting detectives and government evidence manufactories. It shows to what lengths hate and prejudice, (mixed with the love of money perhaps,) will carry men in the pursuit of human blood. It is horrible to think that men will deliberately set to work to frighten ignorance into the attitude of crime, that it may be made available as an instrument of death against innocence. Smith was arrested, frightened into a false affidavit as state's evidence, held about seven months in prison, finally released without being called to the witness stand, and then re-arrested and stockaded, when the evidence shows that it was impossible for him to know anything about the killing. The defence finally called him as a witness, and drew out the terrible tale. (HA 8/6/69)

69-289

Military Commission No. 2 is in session in this city for the trial of Mr. Rose, charged with the murder of Mr. Sandford. A recess of several days has been granted to the defendant to secure the attendance of witnesses. (HA 8/13/69)

69-290

We hope the business men of Jefferson will realize the importance of putting the Dangerfield road in good condition as soon as possible, and while they can. Last winter and spring it was almost impassable. Five or six thousand dollars judiciously spent on the road from here to Kellyville will pay three hundred per cent the coming business season, in actual cash, besides the good name it will give us as a public spirited and liberal minded community. Show your sympathy for the trader not in word or tears, but in deed, and the trade will find you out and not forget you. (HA 8/13/69)

69-291

Boney & Brooks, Druggists, do business in real city style. It is a pleasure to pass through their admirably arranged building, particularly if you stop at the soda fount. (HA 8/13/69)

69-292

J. H. McReynolds, corner of Lafayette and Walnut streets, are the only exclusively house and kitchen furnishing merchants in the city. They propose to furnish you from the cradle to the grave. See advertisement. (HA 8/13/69)

69-293

CONCERT.

PROFESSOR FRANK, with the kind co-operation of some of the gentlemen and ladies of our city, will soon give a Musical Concert with the view of aiding the Presbyterian Church in erecting a house of worship here. The fine Piano, for sale by Jas. A. Hosack, will be used on the occasion, and persons wishing to buy will have opportunity of hearing its tone.

Notice and programme will be given in time. (HA 8/13/69)

69-294

THE TRIAL.

On Tuesday morning the evidence roll on both sides was completed, and the Court (Commission No. 1 we mean) adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the pleading will commence. In the mean time there is to be, or was, perhaps last night, a grand "Social Hop," at Murphy's new Hall, by soldiers and citizens, under the control of the former. It strikes us that *the wake* is premature, as the usual custom is to have it at or after the funeral. But perhaps this is preliminary to another contemplated at the hanging. Still we are obliged to think it too soon and in *very bad taste*. (HA 8/13/69)

69-295

ANOTHER MURDER AT JEFFERSON, TEXAS.--We clip the following from the Times and Republican, of the 12th:

On Monday night last, about ten o'clock, our citizens were shocked with the intelligence that another man had been killed. Jesse Robinson, a noted character, who has been in Jefferson for seven or eight months, for a long period on the police, from which he was recently discharged, and, as stated in evidence, has been acting since as United States detective, killed a man named James K. Toohey. The deed was done in an alley in the South part of town. The case is now undergoing investigation, on a trial of habeas corpus, before Judge Garland. A jury of inquest is also examining into the circumstances connected with the affair. We did not know the deceased. He is said to have been a shoemaker by trade, and an honest industrious man.

Since the above was written, the jury of inquest, we learn, have pronounced it a case of willful murder. (SW 8/18/69)

69-296

MAJOR PRATT.--The telegraph announces the arrest of Major Pratt of Jefferson, in New York, as chief of the "Texas rioters." Major Pratt's numerous friends west of the Mississippi river will be surprised to hear of his arrest on any charge, and especially his arrest for complicity with the riots of Jefferson. They know him so well, they have a right to know the cause of these arbitrary proceedings. They ask for information, and will not be content with denial. Even the mysterious sanctity enveloping that ~~our~~ chamber court at Jefferson will fail to protect certain parties against the infamous accusation and the persecution of this gentleman. Major Pratt was in New York looking after the interests of a large contract on the Memphis and El Paso road, the benefits of which he was about to lose, and attention to which was of far more importance than defending the silly charge of the Jefferson riots or protecting his character against the suborned witnesses who, taking an advantage of his absence, have attempted to swear away his life. The persecution in this case is so extraordinary, that its cause, the parties engaged in it, and their motives will and shall be exposed. (SW 8/18/69)

69-297

MILITARY.--Lieut. G. G. Lett of the 11th infantry has been detailed as United States Commissioner at Jefferson, Texas, vice Capt. B. D. Howell, appointed Judge Advocate of the new military commission. (SW 8/18/69)

69-298

LET THEM COME!--About one-half the sheets in Eastern Texas, and a few in Louisiana, all of the "do-nothing" style, are venting their spleen and filling their "newsless" columns with tirades against the Jimplecute. When the other half follow suit, then it will begin to be something like a fair fight. It is a source of pride to us to know that we are so much in the way of those gentlemen, and also certain proof that we are with a large majority of the people. [Jefferson Jimplecute] (SW 8/18/69)

69-299

TAPPING OUR TRADE.--We copy as follows from a late number of the Galveston News: A gentleman just from Navarro county says the crops in all that part of the State are better than they have been known to be during his residence of twenty years....Our informant says a much larger trade will come to Houston and Galveston this year than ever before, not only because the crops are larger, but because the trade of several of the northern counties will now come this way, which has always before gone to Jefferson and Shreveport. This is owing to the fact that the further extension of the Central railroad has made it to their advantage to trade in this direction. (SW 8/18/69)

69-300

RIVER AND WEATHER.

Jefferson, August 13, 1869.

The river is quite low. Era No. 9 came into the neighborhood on last Wednesday.

No change of consequence in the Markets.

Business active for the summer season.

Merchants buoyant in expectation of heavy trade the coming season. (HA 8/20/69)

69-301

MARRIED.

On Monday the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Modrall, Mr. SIDNEY L. THOMAS and Miss MARY R. MORGAN. (HA 8/20/69)

69-302

The fourth Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson station will be held to-morrow and next day, at the Methodist Church. (HA 8/20/69)

69-303

The trial of Mr. Rose before a military commission was resumed on Wednesday morning, and is now in progress. (HA 8/20/69)

69-304

THAT CONCERT.--The long looked for and anxiously expected Concert by Prof. G. Frank and the Ladies of Jefferson, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, is announced for next Wednesday night at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. (HA 8/20/69)

69-305

THE TRIAL.

The present week up to yesterday was occupied by the pleadings of the attorneys. In the defence, speeches were made by Wright, of Clarksville, Geo. T. Todd, Penn, Campbell, Reeves, and Gray, of Jefferson. Yesterday morning the case was submitted to the court. Maj. Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, declined speaking.

It was our misfortune to be so closely occupied with business that we were not able to hear the pleadings entire. We heard only part of each of the speeches by Todd, Wright, Campbell; but enough to see that they were concise, full, eloquent, convincing. The others we did not hear at all, but they are highly eulogized by those who did. This case has developed a degree of legal talent of which we were only partially apprized, although highly appreciated. Culberson declined speaking as the principal burden of leading the case had been placed upon him. Mosely, Burke, Mason, Haynes and Clark also declined in favor of those who spoke, knowing they would exhaust the subject, and render further speaking unnecessary. (HA 8/20/69)

69-306

G. A. KELLY'S TESTIMONY.

As the appearance of Mr. G. A. Kelly as a witness on the part of the prosecution in the trial of the "Jefferson prisoners," now about its termination, has occasioned some remarks to his prejudice, we publish his testimony from the record, as it was not accurately or fully reported in the other papers of the city.

Those who are not acquainted with the process of seeking testimony for the prosecution in military trials, are not prepared to judge righteously, or appreciate the position of some that were brought forward as witnesses on the side of the prosecution. The attitude in which they were thus placed does not indicate the feelings of the parties toward the prisoners, or their opinion of their guilt or innocence. Their appearance was not a matter of choice--not a position of their own seeking. They came with no motives except obedience to military orders. Any citizen was liable to be ordered or brought by an armed force to the military head-quarters, where his affidavit was taken, with the view of ascertaining whether or not something could be drawn out against the prisoners, or as a support of other evidence. When it was hoped that the testimony might even in some remote degree favor the prosecution, the witness was ordered before the commission.

Now what is a man to do who is placed thus in the attitude of a witness against men whom he believes to be innocent of the crime charged against them? Why, there is only one course for him to pursue; and that is to tell the truth though the heavens fall, or the earth be cast into the midst of the sea, and himself at the bottom. That is just what every honest man *will* do, regardless of the opinions of others. Would those who are *displeased* with Mr. Kelly have done otherwise? Not one of them believes he gave a shadow of coloring to the truth according "to the

best of his knowledge and belief." Would they have counseled him to take to the woods, leave the country, or be stockaded, rather than appear as a witness when ordered? Surely not. Then of what do they complain?

It is painful to see how ready some men are to pass judgment against a witness who has not sworn exactly to *their notion*, though his character for honesty and veracity is entirely above the slightest suspicion. I ask if such views do not betray a very loose regard for the sanctity of an oath; as if men were expected to swear according to their feeling, regardless of truth. If there is any position on earth in which honesty of purpose and veracity should be accorded to men, it is in the witness stand under a solemn oath. There every intelligent man should be regarded as feeling the responsibility of an oath, and of telling "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," until he is discredited by his self-contradictions or his general bad character--in which case his word should be doubted as to every point, and have not the weight of a feather.

We wish to repeat, because of its important bearing upon the morals of society, that to censure a respectable and credible witness on account of facts testified to by him, or the mere attitude in which he is placed, is subversive of the very bulwarks of justice, by teaching men to esteem lightly an oath when it comes in conflict with interest or prejudice. As you value truth, and esteem private and public virtue, life, liberty and property, uphold and enforce the sacredness of an oath, by honoring every witness who dishonors not himself by falsehood or a reckless life. Let every witness feel that he is free to tell the truth, unrestrained by bayonets, fetters, or public opinion.

After all, the testimony of Mr. Kelly is more against than in favor of Frith's general character or reputation for truth and veracity, and might very well be adopted by the defense. We are sure the prosecution can find nothing in it of importance to their cause. See the testimony on first page.

This article is written without the knowledge of Mr. Kelly. We hope we have not given the matter too much importance; for although but few have shown themselves capable of entertaining such unreasonable notions, yet it is well to nip the evil in the bud by exposing the pernicious fruit it might produce if nurtured to ripeness. (HA 8/20/69)

69-307

TESTIMONY OF G. A. KELLY.

G. A. Kelly, fifth rebutting witness for the prosecution, in the trial of the Jefferson prisoners, testified as follows:

Questions by the Judge Advocate:

Where do you reside?

I reside four and a half miles from Jefferson, on the Dangerfield road.

What is your occupation?

I am engaged in the foundry business--manufacturing.

You are the proprietor of Kelly's Foundry, as it is called?

Yes, sir.

How long have you lived in the vicinity of Jefferson?

Something over fourteen years.

Do you know Dr. John M. Frith, who has been a witness for the government in this case?

I do, sir.

How long have you known him?

I have known him ever since I came into the country--the fall of 1854.

Do you know his general character for truth and veracity?

I think I do.

Is it such as would entitle him to be believed upon his oath?

What does the question comprehend--his general character?

Certainly, his general reputation.

Would I be allowed to base my answer upon my own transactions and intercourse with him?

His general reputation.

His general reputation has not been very good.

For truth and veracity?

A great many people had not any confidence in Frith, and a great many did. In his immediate neighborhood his character for truth was tolerably good.

In his immediate neighborhood it was good?

In his immediate neighborhood--I mean by that that a great many had confidence in the statements that he would make. I have heard several persons, though, in his immediate neighborhood, doubt his character for truth; most of the people, however, were disposed there, in his immediate neighborhood, to believe what he would say.

I will ask you what was the general character, if you know it, of Dr. Frith for truth and veracity, prior to his connection with the case?

Well, sir, it is just as I have stated; a great many persons had confidence in what he said, and I believe in his immediate neighborhood most of the people did; but then a great many persons did not have confidence in Dr. Frith.

You think a majority of the people in his immediate neighborhood had confidence in his veracity?

I think they did, so far as I know.

Then from your knowledge of his reputation at that time, would you have believed him upon oath?

From my knowledge of his general character?

Yes, before his connection with the case!

Well, sir, that would have been owing to circumstances. In ordinary matters I would have been disposed to believe him. Where Dr. Frith had no great personal interest at stake I would have believed him.

By the Judge Advocate: I reserve the right to ask this witness a question tomorrow for the purpose of explaining why he was presented as a witness for the prosecution.

The witness: I would just like to state, that so far as his intercourse and transactions with me personally are concerned, he has given me no reason to doubt his honesty or truthfulness. I do not remember that he ever told me a falsehood.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By counsel for prisoners:

From the general character of Dr. Frith in this community, where he would be interested or prejudiced in a case, would he be entitled to be believed upon his oath?

Well, sir, it is a right hard question to answer. I cannot help but state that his character in regard to matters of that kind would have been doubtful, if he had had a very great personal interest at stake. I should have had some doubts upon the subject from his general character;

from what I have heard parties that had transactions with him say Dr. Frith, in his neighborhood, has always behaved pretty well. The bad reputation I refer to is here in town and away from his immediate neighborhood. Rumor, ever since I have known him, has given his character a pretty bad name. I have never taken pains, though, to investigate the truth.

Do I understand you to say that general rumor, ever since you have known him, has given him a bad name?

Yes, sir, especially outside of his community.

What do you mean by his community--where he practices?

Yes, sir, the immediate vicinity within the bounds of his practice there. Here in town he has had a bad character ever since I have known him.

Does he do his trading and dealing here?

Yes, sir, pretty much altogether, I think. Sometimes he will ship his cotton to the city of New Orleans, but generally passes into town here.

How far does Dr. Frith live from the city of Jefferson?

About three and a half miles.

How long has he lived there?

He has lived there ever since I have known him.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate:

Do I understand that the rumors which reach the neighborhood in which Dr. Frith lives, respecting his character, refer to his irregularity in paying his debts?

Well, that was part of the rumor, sir.

What do you consider the neighborhood in which Dr. Frith lives?

Well, sir, within a mile from his residence.

Is that a thickly populated neighborhood?

Tolerably so, sir, for this country.

In that neighborhood you state that prior to this trial his general reputation was good?

Tolerably good I stated.

That the majority of the neighbors spoke well of him?

I think that the majority had confidence in him.

So far as your personal knowledge goes, you know nothing to impair your general confidence in him?

So far as my personal transactions and intercourse with him have gone, I have no just reason to doubt his honesty or his truthfulness.

You have been acquainted with him fourteen years?

Yes, sir, over fourteen years; it is fifteen years this fall since I became acquainted with him.

By the Commission:

During the fifteen years you have known Dr. Frith, can you cite a single instance wherein he has broken his word, or told a falsehood, outside of his pecuniary transactions? If so state it.

Well, sir, I think I can--I do not know that it would be proper here in the present audience that is here.

Any thing is proper here, in the way of evidence, that is proper evidence.

I would rather defer it until tomorrow, if it would be proper.

By a member of the commission:

I object. I desire the answer now. However, at the suggestion of a member, I will postpone it until to-morrow.

Have you, or not, made any statement to any person wherein you have stated other things regarding Dr. Frith, than those stated by you here?

In regard to his character?

His character for truth and veracity.

I made an affidavit before Colonel Malloy, stating certain facts.

Are the same facts set forth in your affidavit that you have stated before this court?

Yes, sir, the same facts as near as I can use the same language. The questions, I will state, were very limited in that affidavit, and only referred to my personal knowledge. I did hope that the questions would be more extended at the time.

Did you make the affidavit voluntarily?

I did sir--that is, I was requested to go there by Gen. Buell. I would not have done it if I had not been requested to.

Were you required to make an affidavit or to answer questions? Were you not allowed to qualify your statements as you saw fit?

I did not request to do so, farther than the answering of questions put. I went to Gen. Buell, however, after I had made the affidavit, and told him that the questions were very limited that had been put, and asked him if he had investigated as to Dr. Frith's character. He said that he had. I told him that a great many people did not have confidence in Dr. Frith--he was a man that would get drunk and act badly, and I told him if I was called upon the stand my answers would be more extended than those in the affidavit.

Did you express any desire to add to it?

No, sir, I just wanted him to understand that aside from my personal knowledge of Dr. Frith, I knew there were many who had no confidence in him.

Has any person advised you not to testify in favor of Dr. Frith's character for truth and veracity?

I do not think they have, sir.

Within the last four weeks?

I have had persons tell me that they thought it would be rather against my influence--perhaps against my interest. I told them that I did not fear it at all--that I expected only to state facts.

Who told you?

I do not remember now. I could perhaps by thinking it over.

I will ask the same question to-morrow.

I just simply stated to them that I expected to state facts.

Do I understand you to say that you do not recollect any of the persons?

I do not recollect, sir; there has been some talk about it in the community. I told them, I could not help it, and paid very little attention to it. I remember one name now, Mr. Rowell, I think his name is, who lives in Harrison county. He did not advise me not to testify, at all. He said there was a good deal of talk about it. I told him I had heard there was a great deal of rumor about it, but did not fear it at all. I knew that facts, truth, would prevail; that is about what I said to him, I think; and he said he knew so too, and that he was satisfied I would come out all right in it.

What were the rumors in circulation that reached your ears?

Well, that I was going to testify in favor of Dr. Frith's character, help to reinstate him, and that they thought I would make mis-statements; that I would not give his true character, his true history. That is the way the rumors reached me.

(The examination of this witness here closed for the day.)

SECOND DAY.

By the Commission:

State whether or not any person or persons have ever said to you that if you swore in favor of the character of Dr. Frith, that it would ruin your business, or words to that effect?

No, sir.

No persons ever have?

No, sir, further than is stated in my evidence here. I remember that one man remarked to me in the course of a conversation, that he thought it would injure me if I appeared as a witness here for the prosecution, in support of Frith's character.

Who was that person?

That was Mr. Quinny Bateman. He did not advise me not to appear, but simply remarked, speaking of it, that he thought it would injure me--injure my business.

Did that have any bias upon your evidence here?

No, sir, not at all. I simply told him that I could not help it.

Do you know Mr. Summers?

Yes, sir.

Did you ever have any conversation with him in regard to this case?

Yes, sir.

Did you never tell Mr. Summers that a certain party had told you--had spoken to you in words to the same effect as those embodied in that question?

No, sir, never.

From your knowledge of Dr. Frith's general character for truth and veracity in the neighborhood in which he lives, do you think the majority of the citizens who know him would or would not believe him under oath in a matter that involved his own interest?

Well, sir, I have heard a great many express their doubts in regard to that thing since this matter has been agitated--I have never heard it spoken of before. I could not very well answer the question positively.

You can answer from the best of your belief.

Let us hear the question again.

Question repeated.

Well, sir, I could not say whether a majority of them would believe him upon oath. I think that a majority of them seemed to have confidence in any statement that he would make, previous to his arrest--if he would come and state any facts, they were disposed to believe him.

You think they would believe him under oath in a matter that involved his own interest?

I would not say as to that--it is a question I could not answer, because I have never consulted parties.

Merely your belief is asked.

I would not like to give an opinion.

If you had been asked that question prior to the killing of Geo. W. Smith, what would have been your answer?

Well, sir, I hardly know how to answer that question.

You have stated in your testimony that you have known Dr. Frith fifteen years, have you not?

Yes, sir, nearly so.

You have also in your testimony given the commission to understand that there is a difference of public opinion now in regard to him from what there was formerly.

I think there is, sir.

Now I want you to answer the question--give your opinion--whether or not the majority of the people would not have believed Dr. Frith under oath, prior to the Smith difficulty?

Under ordinary circumstances, I think they would.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

By counsel for the prisoners:

Before the murder of Geo. W. Smith, do you believe that a majority of the people would have believed Dr. John M. Frith upon his oath, in a matter in which he had considerable feeling or a considerable interest?

Well, sir, I cannot say, I mean from the public rumor as to his general character.

Do you have reference to his immediate neighborhood?

Where he is generally known--where he transacts his business?

Well, sir, I would have to express doubts upon the subject--I think I would have had doubts at the time. (HA 8/20/69)

69-308

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.--Before the war Loughery was a blood-thirsty advocate for war, and the South-Western editor was a Union man, and for peace--now they are both against peace and war and for the hold-back party. How strange! [Jimplecute.]

Per Contra.--The Jimplecute and the Jefferson Radical wallowing together in the same hog mire, only the Jimp. is afraid to wade too deep. The first plunge was too dirty--eh? (SW 8/25/69)

69-309

ARMED.--The Clarksville Standard says that Gen. Buell, stationed at Jefferson, has given permission to Andrew Thompson and William Cheatham, of Red River county, to carry six-shooters for their personal protection, whenever it may seem to them necessary to do so. (SW 8/25/69)

69-310

MELODRAMATIC.--We see from a Jefferson exchange that the Radical judge of that circuit starts upon his official journeys under escort of a military company. This is simply ridiculous. There is no more danger to him than there was to his predecessor, and if so, and he is really odious, why does the fellow preside at all? Let him give way to a better and a more popular man, whose circuit travels will not cost quite so much money or parade.

That Fellow, Again.--Since writing the above we learn from the Flag that the buckram judge above alluded to is an appointee of Buell. We dare say we were mistaken in the supposed security he enjoyed, and that, conscious as he is of deserving a shot, he is expecting one from behind every bush. But, as an escort of honor, he should have at least a regiment--not a company! That's ridiculous--a regiment would have been dramatic. (SW 8/25/69)

69-311

MAJ. PRATT.--The New York Sun, in speaking of the arrest in that city of Maj. Pratt, of Jefferson, says:

Pratt, the alleged murderer, who was up before Commissioner Osborne yesterday, was formerly a major in the Confederate army, and the charge brought against him is, that on the fourth of October, 1868, while confined, with several other Confederate prisoners, under a guard of United States troops, in Jefferson, Texas, he forced the guard, in complicity with some thirty-six others among the prisoners, and murdered G. W. Smith, Lewis Grant and Richard Stewart, members of the guard. He is also charged with treason, but on what ground the warrant for his arrest does not specify. Pratt, as alleged, was the ringleader of the others. Four of the parties implicated with him are now in custody in Texas. Pratt was arrested on Thursday night in Fourth street, near Washington Square, by Deputy Marshal Crowley, who was materially aided in identifying Pratt by a wound in one of his legs, which he received in making his escape from the guard.

The New Orleans Republican comments as follows:

The facts are, probably, that Pratt was one of the men who forced the guard and shot G. W. Smith, a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention, while he was confined in jail for protection and guarded by United States soldiers.

The truth is that both the Sun and the Republican are at fault. Maj. Pratt had nothing whatever to do with the killing of Smith and the other niggers. (SW 8/25/69)

69-312

MARION COUNTY.--We copy as follows from the Times and Republican of the 19th published at Jefferson:

To Be Hung.--Thomas Hart, a negro, convicted at the late term of the District Court of Marion county, of rape on Mrs. Glenn, (living in the bend,) is to be hung to-morrow near the jail, in the vicinity of the wagon yard. The assault upon Mrs. Glenn was most outrageous and revolting. The mind sickens with horror at the recital of the circumstances connected with the brutal deed. And yet, strange to say, a petition has been sent to the Governor, as we learn, to commute the prisoner's punishment to imprisonment for life.

The Military Commission which convened in this place in May last, for the trial of persons charged with the murder of George W. Smith, is about to close its arduous labors. On Friday of last week, the arguments of counsel commenced. On that day George D. Todd, Esq., delivered a written argument. On Saturday, W. B. Wright, Esq., of Clarksville, delivered an oral argument of two hours and a half. On Monday Judge Reeves delivered a written argument. On Tuesday W. B. Penn, Esq., of the firm of Penn & Burke, delivered an oral argument of over two hours. On Wednesday T. J. Campbell, Esq., of the firm of Mason & Campbell, delivered a written argument, which it is understood will close the defense.

Our young friend, Mr. A. Miles, who has just returned from a trip through the counties of Hunt, Collin, Grayson, Dallas, Hopkins, Wood, Titus and Upshur, says the crops of all kinds are unusually fine. In the counties of Hunt, Collin, Dallas and Hopkins, they have never been equaled in Texas. We are entering upon a season of unparalleled abundance.

The Jimplecute, of the 18th, says Mr. Cunningham Tumlin was arrested in an adjoining county and confined in the stockade at this place on yesterday. We are not yet in possession of the charges against him.

Messrs. J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co. are authorised to put any number of hands on the railroad from Jefferson to Clarksville. They have now advertised for 500 more to report to Capt. Hyson, who will send them as they report to him to the camp where the work is going on. (SW 8/25/69)

69-313

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, August 20, 1869.

River still lower. Two or three small topwaters have managed to reach the wharf and return since our last.

Melons fine, large, and cheap as could be asked, 15 to 35 cents.

Fruit plentiful, and delicious. Peaches 50 cents per bushel.

Fresh butter scarce; pure milk scarcer. (HA 8/27/69)

69-314

The examination of witnesses in the case of Rose was concluded on Wednesday, and the pleadings commenced yesterday. (HA 8/27/69)

69-315

WONDERFUL!

We are informed by a real spectator, an actual eye witness, that work on the M. E. P. & P. Railroad, is being energetically pushed forward. About 100 hands are at work righting up the old road bed extending five miles into the country, or former grading, and others are daily arriving. The contract for the remainder of the road to the junction in Bowie county is to be let out on the first of September. J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co. propose to make heavy advances. John H. Traylor is employed by the company to superintend and direct the working party--a fortunate selection. The board of labor is already represented by Irish, French, Germans, Mexicans, Americans, and John Chinaman is in anxious expectancy at no remote day. The work is progressing two miles from town, at Black cypress. Carts, mules, wheelbarrows, (to say nothing of velocipedes,) pick-axes, shovels, and beef are the order of the day. Hands wanted at one dollar a day, specie. We learn that the company hope to have the first five miles in running order, if not actually running, within two months. How wonderful! (HA 8/27/69)

69-316

In behalf of the entire community, we thank Captain John Veal for the apples, pears, and peaches that found their way from his unsurpassed orchard to our sanctum. The community are benefitted in the knowledge of the *fact*--apart from their interest in us--that *such* fruit can be raised in our midst. Apples 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference; pears 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$; peaches 9 by 9. The peaches, as they melted in our mouth, reminded us of the old orchard under the hill, in North Alabama, where our boyhood used to regale himself without stint or measure--these are about the best we have ever tasted since those days. A German amateur pronounced the pears equal in favor to the best European varieties. Our devil is rejoiced that there are such men as

Capt. Veal in the world to take a pride in such matters--he thinks the better days are just at hand. (HA 8/27/69)

69-317

The week of prayer at the Methodist church in this city was succeeded by the Fourth Quarterly meeting, which was protracted to Wednesday night. Rev. R. W. Thompson, pastor, and Rev. N. P. Modrall, of the C. P. church, labored faithfully and zealously, and we trust with good results, though there has been no general revival. Rev. Robbins, of the Pittsburg circuit, rendered valuable and acceptable service a few days last week. Rev. J. F. Riggs, of Marshall, preached Wednesday night. (HA 8/27/69)

69-318

CORRECTION.--The following question and answer in Mr Kelly's testimony is republished as corrected by himself:

"Were you required to make an affidavit or to answer questions? Were you not allowed to qualify your statements as you saw fit?

I did not request to do so, farther than so far as the answering of questions put. I went to Gen. Buell, however, after I had made the affidavit, and told him that the questions were very limited that had been put, and asked him if he had investigated as to Dr. Frith's character. He said that he had. I told him that a great many people did not have confidence in Dr. Frith--he was a man that would get drunk and act badly, and I told him if I was called upon the stand I knew the questions would be more extended than those in the affidavit."

Instead of "I knew questions," &c., the record has it incorrectly "my answers." (HA 8/27/69)

69-319

THE PRATT SENSATION.

The telegrams in regard to the arrest of Maj. J. H. Pratt, in New York, have been so meagre and irregular, that it has been difficult to understand the progress and true nature of the case.

The chief importance attached to the affair was the collision between the civil authority of New York and the military authority of the United States--both claiming jurisdiction. He was first arrested by the military authorities and confined in Fort Schuyler, then discharged by Judge McCunn, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Secretary of War ordered the military to hold him regardless of the decision of the civil court. The civil court "maintained its dignity and self-respect" by directing the sheriff to summons a sufficient posse to release the prisoner, and the 69th regiment was ordered under arms in support of the sheriff. The U. S. Marshal marshaled his forces also, and a fight seemed inevitable on the 13th. A collision was averted by the postponement of the execution of the order of the court, until the U. S. commissioner should take action, on the 16th. The Commissioner on that day discharged Pratt, and his decision was cheered by about 2,000 spectators, as a signal triumph of civil law.

We insert the following extract from a sensational article clipped from a New York paper, and sent in a letter to a friend in this city:

"In May last a man now called J. H. Pratt, and who is said to have been a major in the Confederate army, arrived in this city from the South, and shortly afterwards an officer arrived in

search of him having a United States warrant for his arrest on charges of murder and treason. The Metropolitan police and detective force, and the United States Marshal, were called upon to co-operate with the Southern officer in apprehending Pratt, but it was not until Thursday night, at 10 ½ o'clock, that he was found at a boarding-house in Fourth street, near Washington square, and taken into custody by Deputy United States Marshal Crowley, who left him at Ludlow street jail for the night. The prisoner was brought out yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Osborne, when the affidavit of the officer who had been on the prisoner's trail was produced, as a ground for committing and holding him to await a requisition from the United States authorities in Texas. This officer, who is an intelligent military man, but whose name is suppressed on account of the danger the publication of it might incur to him on his return, alleges that since the close of the late war Pratt has been the leader of a dangerous band of guerrillas, or bushwhackers in the Southwest. He was captured, with thirty-six of his men, in the fall of 1868, and the entire band was imprisoned together in a jail in the town of Jefferson, and kept under a strong armed guard. On the night of October 4, as the officer testifies, the prisoners, having conspired together to effect their escape, suddenly broke out, cut their way through the guard with knives and clubs, and in thus desperately striking for their freedom, killed three of the guard, named George W. Smith, Lewis Grant, and Richard Stewart. It is also alleged that Pratt was implicated in the murder of several negroes who attempted to stop them. The entire band of thirty-seven, including Pratt, escaped and spread to different quarters, but four of them have since been arrested, besides Pratt, and are now awaiting trial for murder and treason.

Pratt is about fifty years old, intelligent, and respectable in appearance. He is about five feet nine inches high, and was dressed in a neat suit of black clothes. His hair and heavy moustache were dyed a deep black. He is partially bald."

That "Southern officer," who is an "intelligent military man," is conjectured by the knowing ones to be the Baron Munchausen himself--the man with a red head and a peacock feather in his hat, who, it is said, would have strutted himself to death if his feather had not been clipped. What a pity he could not have been here at the trial to *corroborate* Anderson Wright. The lies in the allegation are too monstrous to make even a good joke. The lady friends of the Major, (now called J. H. Pratt,) will be astonished to learn that "his hair and heavy moustache were dyed a deep black. (HA 8/27/69)

69-320

FRIDAY, Aug. 29.--Late last night the Lotus No. 2, Capt. John H. Lewis, Tom Jacobs, clerk, got off for Jefferson with all the freight she could "hefty" on the water. She relieved the Enterprise of her Dallas street consignments, among which was a "dredger" for Ward Taylor, Turnip Turn, Jimplecute avenue. The captain thought he would have to leave the latter at the Gate Post and double trip it. Alas poor Yorick! (SW 9/1/69)

69-321

MARION COUNTY.--We clip the following items from the Jimplecute of the 23d:

The Jefferson Prisoners.--The Military Commission in the Patillo academy, for the trial of Cols. Alford, Crump, and others, commence their secret session to-day for the determination of the verdict in the cases now pending before them. It is indeed gratifying that the unfortunate citizens who have been so long imprisoned, and held in such doubt and suspense, have adduced such overwhelming evidence in favor of their innocence, as almost moral certainty.

Mrs. Oscar Gray, the wife of one of the prisoners in the stockade, died on Saturday, after a lingering illness. He was allowed to visit her during her last hours, and to witness the final sad offices of burial. We deeply sympathise with the unfortunate and bereaved husband. (SW 9/1/69)

69-322

THE PRATT CASE AGAIN.--A Washington dispatch of the 16th, to the New York Tribune says that the Government holds that the most important point in the Pratt case was gained by the Commissioner continuing the case till he saw fit to end it. The case was heard through, and the failure to hold the prisoner arose from neglect on the part of the military authorities in Texas to furnish definite charges and evidence to justify detaining the prisoner. Further evidence in the case is expected, and other legal proceedings will probably be had in the case. (SW 9/1/69)

69-323

PRATT.--The following is the text of Grant's order to Barlow to hold Pratt from the civil authorities:

General Barlow, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York: I hereby direct you to maintain the laws of the United States, and to resist all efforts to take the prisoner, J. H. Pratt, from your custody, whether by order of Judge McCunn or any other officer in any of the State Courts. I also authorise and request you to use all means to resist the attempt to affect your arrest and stop the execution of the laws of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, President. (SW 9/1/69)

69-324

THE JIMPLECUTE AND TEXAS POLITICS.

The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 23d has a lengthy, rambling and incoherent reply to an article that appeared in the South-Western some weeks since, and republished in the Jefferson Times and Republican, in which our contemporary evinces more temper than logic, more sophistry than wit....

We had heard intimations that the Jimplecute was more than half Radical, the truth of which we honestly doubted, presuming that such suspicion of its apostacy had origin in its advocacy of Hamilton. We were, however, somewhat staggered in our unbelief when it published the card of Mr. Patillo, of the Home Advocate--who, by the way, is no more to us than is any other christian gentleman--in reference to his outrageous arrest, without one single word that we ever saw of protest or condemnation of the act. Later, in a discussion with the Home Advocate, it spoke of the Radical party as the progressive party. This, then, was the text of the article which has so excited the ire of the editors of the Jimplecute....

The fact is, the position of the Jimplecute is anomalous. There are three classes of papers in Texas. One class opposes the election of Hamilton, and scorn any sort of compromise or affiliation with Radicalism. Another class, equally true to the interests and the honor of the South, we must suppose, advocate the election of Hamilton on the grounds of expediency--support him as a miserable choice of evils. The third class, made up of carpet-baggers and scalawags, the former the scum of the Northern, and the latter the filth and offal of the Southern population, advocate Davis and all the measures of the so-called progressive party. Stripping its

position and principles of all verbiage; discarding all such high-sounding phrases as "the shambling of the spider's web--the embrace of the anaconda's coil," which, for the life of us we cannot understand, will the Jimplecute please inform us, categorically, to which class it belongs?.... (SW 9/1/69)

69-325

The Jefferson Male and Female Institute, Prof. T. J. Hudson, Principal, assisted by Mrs. Estis, will resume exercises on next Monday, at the Whitmore house. Having taught in the schoolroom with Prof. H., we know him to be a competent and energetic teacher. (HA 9/3/69)

69-326

See the advertisement of Jefferson Carriage and Wagon Manufactory. The Meltons are reliable gentlemen, and fine workmen. (HA 9/3/69)

69-327

THE CONCERT on last Friday night, given by a number of the ladies of Jefferson, under the direction of Prof. Frank, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, was very fine, and called forth rounds of applause from the appreciative audience. Although, it had been postponed in favor of other religious and matrimonial occasions, there was a respectable turnout, at a day's notice. (HA 9/3/69)

69-328

ESCAPEDO DE STOCKADO.--George Gray, one of the famous 23, known as the Jefferson prisoners, and Gen. Buell left Jefferson on last Tuesday, August 31. The former, we are told, being satisfied that his verdict of acquittal had gone on to headquarters for confirmation, thought it unnecessary to remain in the stockade any longer, and concluded to rusticate a little, and take fresh air--too hot in the Bull pen. Another statement is, that while Gray was on a visit to his family, he made a mistake and came out of his house at the wrong door, and, seeing no guard, he undertook to make his way back to prison alone and got lost in the woods, where a large party of his *friends* are now seeking him. His wife bears up under the misfortune with christian fortitude. Rumor has it that the Gen. was called away to Austin on important *personal* business. Of course the decision of the Commission, which went on at the same time, in the possession of Maj. Goodfellow, had nothing at all to do with it; for what business had Gen. Buell with the proceedings of the court? (HA 9/3/69)

69-329

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE FLETCHER.

An old friend of the late Judge Fletcher, of this city, related to the writer, many years ago, the following characteristic anecdote:

Mr. Fletcher when a young man, boarded in the old Exchange Coffee House. Without much consideration, he had fallen in with the drinking fashion of the day, so far as to have a glass of spirit and water brought to his room every night, to be taken on going to bed as "a night cap." One night an unusual press of company prevented the barkeeper from carrying up Mr. Fletcher's usual night dram. The esquire didn't regard it as quite the thing for him to go to the bar and get his grog; and so he went to bed without his "night cap." But to sleep he could not. All night

long he tumbled for lack of his accustomed drink. And as he did so, his active and discriminating mind worked most diligently. The fruit of his reflection appeared next morning, when, on getting up, wearied and worn by his hard and restless night, Mr. Fletcher went directly to the bar-keeper. "Mr. _____, you didn't bring up my brandy and water last night, and a consequence I have slept little or none all night."

The bar-keeper was very sorry. This neglect should not occur again. "Not so," rejoined Mr. Fletcher. "Never bring me another drop of liquor unless I order it. If it has come to this, that I can't sleep without the help of a tumbler of toddy, it is high time that I stopped drinking." And he broke up the dangerous habit.

From that day Mr. Fletcher became a thorough going temperance man. (HA 9/3/69)

69-330

REVOKED.--Buell, the Jefferson satrap, has revoked all permits granted by him to parties to carry pistols, and has added an additional penalty of five to ten dollars to parties guilty of the offence. (SW 9/8/69)

69-331

THE LATE JEFFERSON COMMISSION.--The Jefferson Times and Republican, of the 2d, says that the military commission lately held in that city, of which Gen. Hatch was President, engaged in the trial of persons charged with the murder of G. W. Smith, has completed its labors and adjourned. Major Goodfellow, the Judge Advocate, has gone to Austin with the proceedings. The verdict is not known, but the evidence and arguments of counsel justify the belief of a general acquittal of all the prisoners. (SW 9/8/69)

69-332

MORE MILITARY COURTS.--The Harrison Flag says another military court will assemble in Jefferson shortly for the trial of Lieut. Colonel Gordon. Col. Gordon was a member of the late commission at Jefferson, and was placed under arrest during the progress of the trial by order of Gen. Reynolds. (SW 9/8/69)

69-333

COTTON IN EASTERN TEXAS.--The Times and Republican, of the 2d, published at Jefferson, says cotton through a wide district of country has been materially injured by drouth. The hot weather has literally dried it up. (SW 9/8/69)

69-334

FROM THE JEFFERSON STOCKADE.--We copy as follows from the Jimplecute of the 2d:

Gen. Buell left here on night before last, it is supposed, for Austin city. The object of his visit is unknown outside of military circles.

Stockade Delivery.--Mr. George Gray, one of the accused prisoners on trial for murder and treason, under respite to visit his family, escaped yesterday from the guard that had him in charge. The circumstances, we hear rumored, were these: Some of Gray's family were sick, and when Gray went into the sick chamber, the guard remained outside. Gray, instead of staying to comfort his family, made his escape through the window. It is rumored that Gray had said, after

the close of the trial by the commission, that now he was satisfied he was acquitted of the charges preferred against him, and having passed the hot season in the stockade, he was determined to get out and attend to a little business, and take a holiday at some of the watering places, and return in time to hear the order read promulgating his release. The "stockade," which is a new name for the "bastile," is one of the hottest places this side of Gahenna. It is just the place to inspire an ardent love of shady solitudes and cool water. (SW 9/8/69)

69-335

HEAVY ON JEFFERSON.--Jefferson is a big thing, on ice, "so-called." She advertises, in double column, with cuts, many heavy wholesale establishments. She is the present domicil of the great French elephant, the Memphis and El Paso railroad. She sports steamboats in wet weather, and military commission in dry, not to mention her beef packery and quarto newspapers the size of the New Orleans Times. All the above to the contrary notwithstanding, one dry goods house in Tyler--J. H. Brown & Co.--pays more than twice as much revenue as any house in Jefferson. This may be verified by reference to the assessor's books. [Tyler Reporter, 25th ult.]

Of course Jefferson will take a back seat after that. (SW 9/8/69)

69-336

(Window glass can be purchased at J. H. McReynolds'.) (HA 9/10/69)

69-337

The protracted meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this place, under the pastoral charge of Rev. N. P. Modrall, assisted by Revs. Thompson, Elliott, McLemore, and Wilson closed last night. Dr. Wilson was called away by the interests of his school. The gospel has been zealously presented and attentively listened to. The sermon by Bro. McLemore on Wednesday night was pointed, practical, convincing--just such as is calculated to awaken a proper interest in proper hearers. (HA 9/10/69)

69-338

It is a fact none the less important because generally known, that the Kelly Plow, is *the* plow for this country. Experience has awarded it the premium over all imported plows. Let every farmer tack this notice on his gate post or barn door. (HA 9/10/69)

69-339

Attention is called to the card of Norsworthy & Clopton, Bankers. They are men of well known business capacity, and are every way worthy of confidence and patronage. (HA 9/10/69)

69-340

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Sept. 3, 1869.

COTTON MARKET OPENING.--The first bale of new cotton in this market came from the plantation of Mr. Jo Wright, eight miles from this city, and was bought by Bateman & Bro. at 35 cents specie, Aug. 24. This beats Shreveport badly, where 30 cents currency was the dot. It leads Galveston by 5 cents specie.

Jefferson is the place to sell your cotton. Present price 22 to 23 cts. specie.

No especial activity in any department--prices stand about at the same quotations as last week. (HA 9/10/69)

69-341

THE PRATT CASE.

In commenting upon this case, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

This case will bring home to men's minds, perhaps more clearly than ever before, the anomaly of the military rule still in force in portions of the South. Texas is as peaceful as many of the Northern and Western States. If the troops were withdrawn from her borders, and the people allowed to resume full possession of the local government we believe that law and justice would be better enforced there than at present. But it suits the aims of certain radical politicians to keep Texas from reconstructing herself as long as possible, and to quarter a horde of military locusts and carpet-bag spongers upon her. The fiction of military necessity is invoked to justify martial law. Crimes of various sorts, instead of being called by their legal names, are denominated treason. Such is the term applied to the murder alleged to have been committed by Pratt. It is a traitor, not as a murderer that the Federal Government seizes him on the soil of New York. We say that it is a burning shame for the government to maintain drumhead courtmartials, and the oppressive machinery of war-times, at a period of profound peace, four years after the last rebel has laid down his arms, and when justice could be had in the usual way, and without resorting to such extraordinary measures. (HA 9/10/69)

69-342

HARD ON THE REPORTER.

HEAVY ON JEFFERSON.--Jefferson is a big thing on ice, "so-called." She advertises in double column, with cuts, many wholesale establishments. She is the present domicile of the great French elephant, the Memphis and El Paso railroad. She sports steamboats in wet weather, and military commissions in dry, not to mention her beef packery and quarto newspapers the size of the New Orleans Times. All the above to the contrary notwithstanding, one dry goods house in Tyler--J. H. Brown & Co.--pay more than twice as much revenue as any house in Jefferson. This may be verified by reference to the assessors books.--*Tyler Reporter*.

Of course Jefferson will take a back seat after that.--*Southwestern*.

Brown?--Brown?--That name sounds familiar. Wonder if he is not a near relative of Jo Brown, the London banker. But never mind about that; we are reminded of a short reminiscence. Last fall we made a considerable tour in the interior of Texas, and took particular pains everywhere we stopped to make it known that we were from the *City of JEFFERSON*. It seldom failed to secure us a favorable consideration--good dinners and the smiles of--well, you may guess the balance. At one place just over the river, a small village between the two centers of civilization on either side, we made fast to the sign post of a hotel, walked I, enjoyed a basin of water, registered, and reclined upon our dignity to observe the effect on the landlord when he looked into the register.

"You are from Jefferson," says he.

"Yes," says I, (it was not we then, only a singular private individual,) says I, "Yes, I live in Jefferson."

That's a steamboat landin' on Red River," says he, with a sort of half interrogation point.

"O no!" I exclaimed with a sudden emotion--that is the head of navigation on Big Cypress, above the lakes, and is sometimes called the LAKE CITY! (I began to use capitals and exclamations together to express my indignation; and I have no doubt I looked a few daggers.)

"They have a store there then, and a *eatin' house*, I 'spose," he meekly replied.

I knew then that he meant no harm by his ignorance, and I subsided into a calm sympathy. For his information, rising to my feet, I expatiated a paragraph of history from the big fire up to the present inclusive, (partly prophetic). At the asterisk of our rehearsal, "Why," says I, "there are well on to a hundred brick stores now in the city, and _____."

He turned and walked out--I got a poor dinner that day. While I could not help thinking some people know very little about geography, he evidently thought "green who?"

"One dry goods house in Tyler!" Brown? That sounds very fictitious. But we "give it up so, Mr. Brown." (HA 9/10/69)

69-343

MARION COUNTY.--The Jimplecute of the 3d, learns that the military commission at Jefferson came to a decision on the Rose case within an hour after it was submitted. What that decision is "God and this Honorable Court" only know, and neither of them will tell.

The case of J. M. Lakey, charged with the killing of Munn, in January last, comes up Monday before the commission. (SW 9/15/69)

69-344

(Window glass can be bought at Boney & Brooks, between Austin and Dallas streets.) (HA 9/17/69)

69-345

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LAKE.--The Times and Republican is urging upon the citizens of Jefferson the importance of improving the lake navigation, by dredge boat or otherwise. It may be that the series of wet years have made the people of that place too confident of their navigation, and the advice of the Times, we regard as timely and judicious. (SW 9/22/69)

69-346

See notice of Singing School by Prof. Frank. Those that desire to become good singers, should not let this opportunity pass unnoticed. (HA 9/24/69)

69-347

Rev. S. Awalt, of Pine Tree, Upshur county, has been serving the people of Jefferson by his ministry at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, for about a week, and will continue at least until Sunday night. At other places his labors have been attended with interesting revivals, and we would rejoice to see the same results here. (HA 9/24/69)

69-348

Our market house looks a good deal like a hog pen--without the hog. (HA 9/24/69)

69-349

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Sept. 17, 1869.

The Flavilla, Capt. J. T. Roots' new boat, is lying at Boon's Bend, one mile below the city by land. Brought up full freight for the water. Few passengers. We are disappointed in not getting a view of this beautiful steamer on her first trip, and hope she will grace our wharf the next wet spell.

Everybody seems to be actively preparing for the business campaign, and buoyant in expectation of a fine run of trade.

It will be seen by the quotations that cotton is slightly on the decline; but this is thought to be temporary.

Some activity in the grocery trade, but prices steady as heretofore. (HA 9/24/69)

69-350

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LAKE.--We find the following notice in the Jimplecute of the 20th, over the signature of the enterprising merchants of Jefferson:

The merchants of the city of Jefferson are requested to meet at Murphy's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to improve the lake between this place and Shreveport. It is hoped there will be a general attendance, as business of vital importance to the city will be considered. The Mayor and other members of the City Council are invited. (SW 9/29/69)

69-351

"JUDGE" GARLAND.--The distinguished gentleman, who diversifies his time by scribbling slanderous articles for the Jefferson Radical, and dispassionately and learnedly discharging the duties of Judge, is thus spoken of by the Clarksville Standard:

We are told that a loyal league is being organised, and that the representative organiser travels with the Court--ex officio. We do not know; nor do we care, the day of all these ephemera is brief.

The Judge we learn, was attended here by a guard, as no judge ever was before, and as there was no necessity for this one coming. From here we think Lieut. Davidson intends intrusting the precious person of "his honor" to the care of the county police. He will be perfectly safe. A gentleman from Bowie tells us that he was proffered the attendance of a half dozen or more of the best citizens, who would have guaranteed his safety, but this would not have answered the purpose to be subserved by procuring a formal guard of United States soldiers. All right! we can stand the aspersion cast, it will fall harmless. No Judge before this, has ever lacked the moral ~~courage to face this community~~. In this community no judge ~~has ever been~~ threatened or been for one moment in danger. (SW 9/29/69)

69-352

MARION COUNTY.--The Times and Republican of the 23d, gives us these items:

The trial of Mr. R. Roberts and Capt. R. B. Long, of Tyler, before the military commission, now in session at that place, is set for the 27th; Monday next. These cases, and others from Smith county, will attract attention, and form an important and interesting chapter in the history of the country.

Friends at home and abroad desire information as to the condition of the Jefferson prisoners. Nearly all of them are in good health, but despondent under their long confinement. Mr. W. A. Hightower is low with typhoid fever, and is in a precarious condition. He ought to be at home, and under the charge of kind friends. A mere boy, with nothing proved against him, it seems to us, the commander ought to consent to his removal. Bond could be readily given if required. One or two others have been sick but are getting well. Since the escape of Mr. Gray, the regulations have been unusually strict.

Fire.--About 3 o'clock yesterday evening the residence of Mrs. C. E. Hynson, occupied by Mr. Coates and family, was destroyed by fire. The buildings adjoining were saved only by the untiring efforts of citizens. The fire is supposed to have originated from loose straw and hay being left near the chimney, into which ashes and embers, from the kitchen had been thrown. This is the first fire that has occurred since the memorable conflagration of 1868. (SW 9/29/69)

69-353

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Sept. 24, 1869.

Everybody seems to be actively preparing for the business campaign, and buoyant in expectation of a fine run of trade.

It will be seen by the quotations that cotton is still on decline and very unsettled.

Some activity in the grocery trade, but prices steady as heretofore. (HA 10/1/69)

69-354

MARION COUNTY.--The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 28th, prints the following items:

The case of Colonel Gordon, before the Court Martial of general Graham, was closed yesterday, Col. Gordon submitting a few remarks in which he reviewed the testimony and showed conclusively that nothing had been proved against him except intoxication; and that he had been guilty of no conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The next case before the Court Martial will be that of Captain Tolman, charged with undue and cruel punishment of an enlisted man.

Messrs. Robert Roberts, Thos. Meadows, R. B. Long, and Geo. R. Kennedy, were this morning arraigned before the Commission, of which Col. Conrad is president, charged with assault, and intent to kill Lieut. Barret and three soldiers. After the plea of "not guilty" was entered, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

On yesterday the case of Lieut. Colby before the Court Martial of which Gen. Graham is president, and Lieut. Richardson, judge advocate, was tried. There being some eight or ten witnesses, of course the result cannot be known for several weeks.

~~We are creditably informed that Gen. Hatch has been ordered to assume command of his regiment at Fort Davis; Col. Shafter has been ordered to take command at Fort Concho, and Col. Schwenk has been assigned to duty with the 24th infantry at Fort McKavit.~~ (SW 10/6/69)

69-355

A. J. Hamilton, candidate for Governor, is expected to speak here tomorrow, according to previous announcement. (HA 10/8/69)

69-356

The Daily Times and Republican made its appearance on Wednesday morning. It is a folio, just half the size of the Weekly Times and Republican, and possesses all the elements of vitality and success. Long live Loughery. (HA 10/8/69)

69-357

Capt. J. W. Sims, of the firm of Sims, Norris & Co., has returned from the city with a large and splendid stock of dry goods, which they are now opening. We are free to say that the Captain has displayed most excellent taste in his selections, having regard to utility and beauty combined. (HA 10/8/69)

69-358

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Oct. 1, 1869.

Money and cotton have been playing some antic tricks in somersaults and ground and lofty tumbling since our last--gold ascending to 162, in a spasm, and cotton descending to 15c. specie.

Some activity in the grocery trade, but prices steady as heretofore. (HA 10/8/69)

69-359

NOTICE.

We regret to announce that the publication of the "CLINICO PATHOLOGICAL REPORTER" has been suspended for the present, and unless, after the release of our Senior Editor, Dr. Richardson, from the Military Stockade, new arrangements are made for its continuance, the money paid for subscriptions and advertisements, for the unexpired time, will be refunded.

V. E. HENDERSON, Editor.

Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 1, 1869. (HA 10/8/69)

69-360

THE JEFFERSON (TEXAS) MILITARY COMMISSION.--It will be remembered by the readers of the Chronicle that a military commission has been sitting for several months at Jefferson, Texas, engaged in trying thirty-eight citizens of that place for the murder of Hon G. W. Smith, a very active Union man, and a member of the Texas Constitutional convention of last year, who was murdered under circumstances of dreadful atrocity by a mob composed of many of the most prominent men in Jefferson. As many of the earnest Union men in Texas regard this trial as one that concerns their own personal safety, we regret to learn, from a late issue of the Houston (Texas) Union, that the conduct of some of the members of the commission with accepting hospitalities at the hands of the relatives of the prisoners, escorting female relatives to balls, &c., and has little hope of the conviction of the accused. [Washington Chronicle.] (SW 10/13/69)

69-361

We have before us the first copy of the Jefferson Daily Times and Republican. It is the largest daily published in this section of country; neatly printed, and made of such material as

Loughery knows so well how to get up. It is a very creditable daily, and we wish it, what very few papers merit--success. (SW 10/13/69)

69-362

NEW ICE COMPANY.--Col. Phil. Crump, Mr. M. H. Smallwood, Maj. James Lawrence and Capt. Huntingdon have former a copartnership for the purpose of supplying the Red River country with ice the coming season. It is their intention to harvest the ice this winter on the Upper Mississippi and barge it to this country. They believe they can furnish our citizens with all the ice they want at a cent or a cent and a half per pound. Messrs. Crump and Smallwood have been residents of the Jefferson stockade for the last eight months, while the other two partners were officers of the United States army who guarded them. They are all citizens now and members of one firm, intent upon business. "Strange bed fellows," &c, but this is about as strange a "make up" as we commonly see. Two of the members left on the Lotus No. 3 yesterday for the upper country. (SW 10/13/69)

69-363

At a railroad meeting held in Jefferson on the 6th, twelve persons present subscribed 42,500 acres of land to the Memphis and El Paso railroad. (SW 10/13/69)

69-364

Rufus Muse, the great tobacco man of Jefferson, has removed to the Drug Store of Col. E. W. Taylor, at the sign of the Brass Lion, on Polk street. (HA 10/15/69)

69-365

NOTICE.

I am now prepared to supply the trade with stocked Plows. Orders from dealers for any number desired can be filled at once. I have also on hand a large lot of Turning Shovels, Scooters, &c., Wash Kettles and a complete assortment of Hollow Ware. Orders are respectfully solicited. Prices extremely low. Terms cash.

G. A. KELLY. (HA 10/15/69)

69-366

Col. R. P. Crump died at his residence, yesterday evening about 3 o'clock. He was in exceedingly bad health when released from confinement in the stockade last Friday, and continued to grow worse till he died. By common consent the business men of the city will close their houses this evening at 4 o'clock to attend his funeral. (HA 10/15/69)

69-367

~~Rev. R. W. Thompson~~, pastor of the Methodist Church in this city for the last four years, has closed his labors for the present Conference year. According to disciplinary provision he cannot be assigned to this charge next year. He and his good lady will bear with them the prayers of the pious and the well wishes of all in this community, to their new field of labor. (HA 10/15/69)

69-368

DIED.

On the 12th of September, 1869, BENNIE GATES, son of ADA and the late BENJAMIN W. PATILLO, aged two years and six months. (HA 10/15/69)

69-369

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Oct. 8, 1869.

There appears to be more activity in the cotton market this week. We learn that buyers are paying 15 to 15 ¼ specie, all cash. Where there is "trade," 15 ½ to 15 2/3 can be realized. We also learn that Red River has risen thirteen inches at Shreveport, and the Bayou here is still rising; in consequence of which up freights are now reduced to 8 card rates to Jefferson. The "George" arrived yesterday from Shreveport, and the "Fleta," Capt. Barnes' model steamer, will be in to-day. (HA 10/15/69)

69-370

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.--The following prisoners were discharged from the stockade on Friday: Col. W. L. Crawford, Col. R. P. Crump, J. M. Vines, J. C. Murphy, Jr., R. G. Batte, M. W. Joplin, H. N. Geer, H. M. Woodsmall, M. D. Hanigan, S. H. Nance, W. H. Magill, W. A. Hightower, D. A. Carpenter and two colored men, Dick Davis and Mac McCoy. The following persons were retained: Colonel Ludwig P. Alford, Oscar Gray, C. L. Pitcher, Matthew Taylor, and Dr. J. A. Richardson.

It is evident that the five retained are convicted under some of the charges, but it is not publicly known which. They were ironed with chain and ball, when the others were released. The whole community (with few exceptions) take this as a personal and public affliction, feeling that the evidence was not such as to justify conviction, and that the commission was an unconstitutional and foreign power, and therefore no court. It is believed that a pardon has been recommended. (HA 10/15/69)

69-371

COL. P. H. CRUMP DEAD.--We learn from the officers of the steamer Fleta, that Col. P. H. Crump died at his residence, in Jefferson, on Thursday, the 14th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The wear and tear incident to nine months confinement in the stockade at Jefferson, on a charge that he was innocent of, was no doubt the cause of his death. (SW 10/20/69)

69-372

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED.--The Times and Republican of the 14th, gives the following as the names of the prisoners released from the Jefferson stockade:

W. L. Crawford, Col. R. P. Crump, J. M. Vines, J. C. Murphy, Jr., R. G. Batte, M. W. Joplin, H. N. Geer, H. M. Woodsmall, M. D. Hanigan, Silas R. Nance, W. H. Magill, W. A. Hightower, D. A. Carpenter and two colored men, Dick Davis and Mac McCoy.

The five persons retained: Col. Ludwig P. Alford, Oscar Gray, C. L. Pitcher, Mathew Taylor, and Dr. J. A. Richardson, were heavy ironed immediately upon the discharge of the others, showing, evidently, that they were found guilty on some of the charges. (SW 10/20/69)

69-373

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Oct. 15, 1869.

The telegraph reports a further decline in cotton in New Orleans, and quotes Low Middling there at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents currency. This decline seems not to affect our market, as buyers are giving 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, and as high as 16 cents coin.

From Capt. Roots, of the Flavilla, which steamer left Wednesday night with a very fair load of cotton, we learn that Red River is on a stand at Shreveport, with the lakes and bayou slightly on the decline.

The Fleta is now in port. Owing to active competition, boats were offering yesterday (at N. O.) to take freight at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ card rates.

Cotton is now taken from here at \$5 per bale. Passage to N. O. \$30. (HA 10/22/69)

69-374

Rev. T. L. Scruggs has associated himself with Rev. D. S. Snodgrass in his Book, Stationery, and Music Store. The revised advertisement will appear next week. (HA 10/22/69)

69-375

SENTENCE OF STOCKADE PRISONERS.--Ludwig P. Alford, George Gray, and Oscar Gray are found guilty of the murder of Smith, Stewart, and the other colored men, and are sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary at Huntsville, during their natural lives. Richardson, Pitcher, and Taylor are found guilty of attempting to kill Caldwell, and are each sentenced to four years confinement in the same penitentiary.

The object of this verdict is evidently to cover up the infamy that has marked this extraordinary trial, from its inception to its close, in which, as the testimony clearly shows, so many base means have been employed to convict honest men.--*Times and Republican*.

A strong guard started with the above named prisoners for Huntsville last Wednesday, 27th. We deeply sympathize with these unfortunate victims of political malice, and distressed families. There is hope that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Yerger case will speedily relieve these men from their confinement. (HA 10/22/69)

69-376

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Oct 22, 1869.

Since our last week's report there has been a further advance in cotton in this market, and we now quote from 16 to 17c. per pound--specie. We have heard of one or more sales during the week, as high as 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but in these there was "large trade." The latest telegraphic advice from New Orleans, quotes middling cotton at 25 c. currency, and gold at 129 $\frac{1}{2}$, which, when compared with our home market, taking into consideration the necessary expense of shipping and selling, leaves no margin for buyers here; all of which goes to strengthen the fact that Jefferson is the *best* market to sell your cotton.

We have no changes to note in our general market report.

Notwithstanding the low stage of water, we have had several steamboat arrivals during the past week. The fine steamers Dixie and George, reached the wharf. The Flavilla, Flirt, and

Lotus No. 2, discharged their cargoes at Boon's Bend. The Flirt came direct from St. Louis, and will probably remain in the trade. (HA 10/29/69)

69-377

LOUGHERY HAS A "DIFFICULTY."--R. W. Loughery, editor of the Jefferson Daily Times and Republican, has had a slight difficulty with one of Gen. Buell's lieutenants, of which the editor speaks as follows in his paper of Tuesday:

I had a difficulty yesterday in front of the Haywood House with Lieut. Davidson, a man whom I never saw, and never injured. He professed to come in the interest and for the defence of Gen. Buell, whom he said I had unjustly assailed. He used vulgar, profane and opprobrious epithets. I endeavored, in the sweetest language I could employ (for I saw he was a blackguard, and the truth is, I don't like to "fight down hill,") to persuade him that Gen. Buell was twenty-one years old, and perfectly competent, without his benevolent assistance, having a number of soldiers and a bastille that he controlled on his own account, and withal a man of splendid physical proportions to take care of his own reputation. But he was very zealous, in fact, I thought his zeal overrun his judgment, for he pitched into me with a rattan stick, struck me over the shoulders, damaged my new beaver. (It was a gift. Will never forgive him for it!) Trained to fight, but not having had one in twenty years, I was a little awkward. I pitched into him, however, with a vim, sustained a slight repulse; gravitated, saw a large, elegant, beautiful stick lying convenient. I picked it up and struck him several times, rendering his villainous physiognomy still more villainous. (I hope he will forgive me. I meant no offence.) Several benevolent people, who always happen to come in at the wrong time, interfered. Then a whole lot of soldiers rushed up, and the whole scene opened to me as a book. It was a concocted scheme for my assassination, or else it was a trick, expecting that I carried concealed weapons. These soldiers are allowed to carry arms; citizens are not. Suppose I carried arms, and this infamous, cowardly, dastardly attack had been (?). That Gen. Buell had any connection with this disgraceful transaction I am loathe to believe. But for his own self-respect, he ought to redress this assault upon his reputation. If we were assassinated by such vulgar, debased people, where would the blame rest? (SW 11/3/69)

69-378

MILITARY AND POLITICS IN TEXAS.--Capt. John C. Connor, of the United States army, has been for some days past canvassing the second congressional district of Texas, as candidate for Congress. While delivering his address at Jefferson last Saturday night, he was placed under arrest by order of Gen. Buell, who probably did not like the wholesome democratic doctrine promulgated right under his nose. Of all the contemptible satraps, this man Buell heads the list. The Daily Times and Republican of Wednesday last, notices the release of Capt. Connor, and that he has forwarded his resignation to the Adjutant General's head quarters, by telegraph. Capt. Connor stands a good chance of being elected to Congress. (SW 11/3/69)

69-379

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.--The New York Tribune says the earth work on 80 miles of this road on the section between Jefferson and Paris, is ready for the rails, and that two cargoes of these are now at sea, having been shipped at Antwerp for New

Orleans. They are to be followed by monthly shipments. Locomotives and cars are in course of construction, and the road is expected to be opened by March 1, 1870. (SW 11/3/69)

69-380

MORE LABORERS FOR TEXAS.--The steamer Julia A. Rudolph brought up on her last trip a large number of mechanics and laborers for the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. They went forward on the Flirt. We learn that they were from Chicago. (SW 11/3/69)

69-381

THE JEFFERSON STOCKADE PRISONERS SENTENCED.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Daily Times and Republican of the 27th inst.:

Ludwig P. Alford, George Gray, and Oscar Gray, are found guilty of the murder of Smith, Stewart, and the other colored men, and are sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary at Huntsville during their natural lives. Richardson, Pitcher, and Taylor, are found guilty of attempting to kill Caldwell, and are each sentenced to four years confinement in the same penitentiary. (SW 11/3/69)

69-382

At the Oak Hall Clothing House you will find a great variety of men's, boy's and youths clothing and gents furnishing goods. Messrs. P. Levy, G. W. Johnson, from Bowie county, Texas, Charles Roache, from Alexandria, La., ready to wait upon you, and show you the goods. We have tried this house and can recommend it. (HA 11/5/69)

69-383

A SAD CASUALTY IN MARION COUNTY.--We copy as follows from the Jimplecute of the 2d:

A most distressing and deplorable accident occurred in this vicinity yesterday afternoon, across the Bayou. Thomas Stansberry, Richard Taylor, and a little son of Mr. Johnson, the builder, neither of them over fourteen years of age, were out duck hunting. A flock of ducks flew near, and the little fellows cocked their pieces. Richard Taylor snatched at the muzzle of young Stansberry's gun, when it went off, discharging its contents into the left breast of the former, penetrating his lungs, and killing him instantly. The sympathies of the entire community are with the relatives of both the little boys in this most sad and melancholy affair. (SW 11/10/69)

69-384

MARION COUNTY.--The residence of Captain B. D. Boswell, U. S. A., opposite the stockade was burned yesterday afternoon. The fire was supposed to have originated from a stove in the kitchen. Captain Boswell estimates his loss at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars. [Jefferson Times and Republican.] (SW 11/10/69)

69-385

APPOINTMENTS.

Of the Preachers of Trinity Conference, made by Bishop Wightman at Paris, November 8, 1869.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.--S. J. Hawkins, Presiding Elder.

Jefferson Station--R. S. Finley.

Kellyville--To be supplied.

Linden--J. M. Stephenson.

Daingerfield--D. T. Lake.

Sulphur Springs Station--Wm. M. Robbins.

Sulphur Springs Circuit--J. H. Lowe.

Pittsburg--J. Clark Smith.

Coffeeville--T. B. Norwood.

Gilmer--Supplied by A. D. Gaskill. (HA 11/12/69)

69-386

We had the pleasure this morning of a visit from Dr. R. S. Finley, the newly appointed pastor of the Methodist Church in this city. He will preach his introductory sermon next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

In behalf of the community, we extend to Dr. Finley a hearty welcome, praying that his stay in our midst may be pleasant, and that he may have abundant success in his labors. He will remove his family to this place as soon as the repairs and additions now progressing on the parsonage are completed. (HA 11/12/69)

69-387

(*Jefferson Radical*, Charles W. Garland, editor and proprietor; office at No 78 Dallas Street, upstairs; Vol. 1, No. 14, November 13, 1869; published every Saturday; official city journal, Radical Republican in politics.) (JR 11/13/69)

69-388

(*Jefferson Radical* lists C. Caldwell as associate justice of Texas Supreme Court, C. T. Garland of Marion as judge of 8th Judicial District, and C. T. Garland of Jefferson as Republican State Executive Committee representative for the 8th Judicial District. The officers of Marion County are Donald Campbell, district judge; W. H. Johnson, county clerk; John H. Salmon, district clerk; J. H. Roberts, sheriff; John Summers, assessor and collector; and W. N. Hodge, treasurer. The county commissioners are B. F. Williams, C. D. Morris, Ephraim Harris, and Isham Smith.) (JR 11/13/69)

69-389

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 1th, 1869.

Col. A. G. Malloy, Mayor, Presiding. Aldermen present: Terry, Stutz, Sterne, Williams, Kolster and Morris.--On motion, the following claims were allowed and ordered to be paid: Mrs. Kate Woods, \$73.00; J. C. Kolster, \$78.00; F. Tutz, \$91 specie. On motion, it was ordered that

the alley between Mrs. Fannie Erwin and M. C. Baker be opened according to the way of the City.

Approved,

A. G. MALLOY,
Bvt. Col., U. S. A., Mayor.

J. C. LANE,
Recorder. (JR 11/13/69)

69-390

(*Jefferson Radical* announces Edmund Davis for governor, J. W. Flanigan for lieutenant governor, Capt. B. F. Grafton for national congressman from 2nd Congressional District, Judge Don Campbell for senator from 8th Senatorial District, C. D. Morris of Marion County for representative from 8th District, J. H. Roberts for Marion County sheriff, and W. H. Johnson for district clerk.) (JR 11/13/69)

69-391

(Davis defeats Hamilton in speech at Jefferson. Loughery said to have gone over to Hamilton after having criticized *Jimplecute* for doing so.) (JR 11/13/69)

69-392

(*Jefferson Radical* criticizes Loughery for recommending that advertisers withdraw.) (JR 11/13/69)

69-393

We call the attention of our readers to the fine establishment of H. LEVY & Co., whose immense stock of Goods speak of the thorough business capacity and liberal ideas of these extensive dealers in Dry Goods.

We look upon this firm with interest knowing as we do, that they represent the advance guard of the intelligence and capital that is destined to flood this State, to build up its trade, and develop the Mercantile interests of the country, and especially the City of Jefferson. It speaks of a new era for this city. We are not alone when we say, success to you gentlemen, and may you live to see your hopes of commercial greatness crowning your labored efforts.

Their gentlemanly and liberal bearing has gained the confidence of every one.--But it has been apparent to all that the attempt of Loughery to injure these gentlemen has been justly rebuked. Must it be that the first appearance of capital and intelligence, should receive the insults and unwarranted dictations of a *fraudulent* press that does *not* and never *has* represented the liberal sentiment of the people. (JR 11/13/69)

69-394

(*Jefferson Radical* appeals to the large number of Germans in Jefferson, who are characterized as "liberal minded and loyal to the government that has conferred citizenship upon them," to support the Republican party.) (JR 11/13/69)

69-395

DIED.

JOHN MURPHY, Co. H, 11th Infantry, a native of New York City, departed this life Nov. 12th, deeply regretted by his Comrades in arms, but the will of Divine Providence is supreme. (JR 11/13/69)

69-396

Gen. Reynolds, in publishing the findings and sentences of the Jefferson prisoners, after approving them and ordering those discharged who were not found guilty, says "though in the cases of Messrs. Crump, Joplin, Hightower and Greer, he is unable to approve of the findings, which acquit them of all complicity in the offenses with which they are charged." In the case of those found guilty, the Radical General finds no difficulty whatever in approving their sentences. Of course not! He and Mower would approve anything that would bind the fetters on our ex-Confederates. Against them their bitterness knows no end. (SW 11/17/69)

69-397

Loughery, of the Jefferson Republican and Times, has pulled down the Democratic nominee for Governor of Texas and hoisted the name of Hamilton. This is the way he talks about the matter:

We are satisfied the contest lies between Hamilton and Davis. The candidate of our choice stands no chance of election. If continued in the field it would lead to the election of Davis, which all good men regard as a public calamity. Duty, honor and patriotism require us to support Hamilton. And we hoist his name, earnestly invoking all men who love their country to follow our example. (SW 11/17/69)

69-398

Col. Dudley, of the "Jefferson Prisoners" Commission, has been appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary, making the Judge the executioner. (HA 11/19/69)

69-399

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST CHURCH.--Rev. R. S. Finley, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.--Rev. N. P. Modrall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock and at night. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRIST CHURCH, (Episcopal)--Rev. E. G. Benners, Rector. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock, and at night.

BAPTIST CHURCH.--Rev. C. S. McCloud, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock, and at night.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.--Rev. J. M. Giraud, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock. (HA 11/19/69)

69-400

MARRIED.

November the 11th, 1869, at Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Dalzell, of Shreveport, Prof. T. J. HUDSON to Miss ABBIE R. FOSCUE, of Jefferson. (HA 11/19/69)

69-401

DIED.

November 7, 1869, JULIA, infant and twin daughter of Prof. G. and Mrs. H. M. Frank, aged three months. (HA 11/19/69)

69-402

Rev. W. C. Dunlap is expected to preach to-night, to-morrow, and on Sunday, at the C. P. Church. (HA 11/19/69)

69-403

While Dr. Finley was preaching last Sunday at the Methodist Church, the stillness in the congregation was so perfect that the spirting and spattering of tobacco juice, sounded as if a hundred little boys were engaged in a squirt gun skirmish.--What filthy creatures we Christians are. When will Purity be able to command a decent regard in sacred places? (HA 11/19/69)

69-404

Bishop Gregg, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preached at Christ Church, in this city, last Sunday.--Rev. E. G. Benners was ordained and regularly installed as the Rector of this Church. Several persons were confirmed, Rev. Mr. Dalzell and Rev. Mr. Starr were also in attendance, having served the people by their ministry through several days and nights. (HA 11/19/69)

69-405

(The *Jimplecute* and *Times and Republican* both have positive things to say about the candidacy of Capt. B. F. Grafton, Post Adjutant at Jefferson.) (JR 11/20/69)

69-406

BEEF PACKING AT JEFFERSON.--We clip the following item from the *Jimplecute* of the 13th:

Col. Elliott, now proprietor of the Wilson Packery, is killing cattle extensively. He commenced on the 8th, the same day, we believe, the first were killed last year. We see from one to three hundred head coming in every day. (SW 11/24/69)

69-407

JEFFERSON GAS COMPANY.

On Thursday evening the stockholders of the Jefferson Gas Company met at Freeman's Hall. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. W. P. Williams to the chair, and electing Dr. W. T. C. Campbell Secretary. The following permanent officers were elected: Dr. B. J. Terry, President; T. B. Goynes, Esq., Vice President; W. Q. Bateman, Sec.; J. W. Russell, Treasurer. Directors: E. Maxy, James Hoban, J. M. Murphy, W. P. Williams, and P. M. Graham.

The books of the company are still open to those who wish to take stock, and we have no doubt the full amount will soon be taken. There can be no question as to the safety of the investment, and every business man of the city should be represented according to his means and public spirit. The officers are wisely chosen, and will not fail to inspire public confidence. (HA 11/26/69)

69-408

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Nov. 19, 1869.

The river is too low to talk about. Only very small boats come to Boon's Bend.

No animation in the cotton market. A good deal coming in, but stored in the warehouses. Trade in general is dull. Men walk the streets leisurely with hands in pocket, or stand at the corners concocting caucuses, and canvassing the demerits of aspirants for office. Drays are little in demand, and drive as if in the rear of a funeral procession. (HA 11/26/69)

69-409

REMOVAL.--The Home Advocate office has removed over Hart & Sherrod, on the corner of Austin and Polk streets. Entrance on Austin. Look up!

We are prepared to do job work neat and cheap. (HA 11/26/69)

69-410

Peep-Eye reports that he saw two young men in their room at the hotel last night counting out the proceeds of one hundred and seventy head of beeves. amounting to about *Two Thousand Dollars in Gold!*--Wasn't that nice? This morning they were both as poor as the Jew that "fell among thieves"--they had lost it all at a fair bank, and were going round like simpletons, trying to borrow a stake on which to win their money back! Wasn't that bad? (HA 11/26/69)

69-411

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Providence permitting, the new house of worship of the Baptist Church of Jefferson, Texas, will be dedicated to God, with appropriate services, on the first Lord's day, Dec. 5, 1869.

C. S. McCLOUD, Pastor. (HA 11/26/69)

69-412

The family of Rev. R. S. Finley arrived at this place from Marshall last evening. (HA 11/26/69)

69-413

Quite a religious interest has been awakened by the ministry of Rev. W. C. Dunlap, at the Presbyterian Church. About eight have joined the church. Other engagements rendered it necessary for him to leave to-day, but the meeting will be continued by Rev. N. P. Modrall. (HA 11/26/69)

69-414

The Jefferson Book Store, on Austin street, is supplied with beautiful Chrome Paintings, New Music, School Books, and Religious and miscellaneous reading, which are offered at prices as low as can be found in Jefferson. (HA 11/26/69)

69-415

W. H. Reese, on Austin street, has a fine selection of prints, and ladies dress goods. Also a variety of boots, shoes and hats. (HA 11/26/69)

69-416

S. W. Stone has removed the sales department of his tinware manufactory to his hardware store on Austin street. He charges us particularly to say nothing about the Charter Oak Cooking Stove, as the run of custom has nearly exhausted the supply on hand. (HA 11/26/69)

69-417

Sims, Norris & Phifer have a few pieces of their gentleman's dress goods left, which they wish to divide out among their customers. You will find them on Polk street. (HA 11/26/69)

69-418

If you wish to see a Jimplecute after the *man with a poker*, and a variety of "Twirl me Rounds," go to the Jefferson Book Store, on Austin street, admission free. We recommend the series to bashful young men when they go a courting. They are much better than a red ribbon in a button hole. (HA 11/26/69)

69-419

THE CENTER AS A HARMONIZER.

It is estimated that there were three thousand persons at the circus last week, of all ages, conditions, castes, and sexes, and it is hardly out of hearing till we hear of the approach of another. We have wondered whether these institutions have any political bearing, and have come to the conclusion that they do serve a purpose in this respect. How? You ask. Why they are the most wonderful equalizers of the races that we have any knowledge of. In the public walks of life generally, in parlor, in church, our society has respect of color. But in a circus all harmonize under the same canopy, from a Major General to the humblest son of Ham, from the most fascinating daughter of Japheth to old Aunt Dinah. They all alike pay their money *full price*, and together their jubilant shouts mingle *harmonizingly* in the scented air.

"Black spirits and blue,
White spirits and gray
Mingle, mingle, mingle."

Under what other circumstances would such a violation of the laws of society and of God be tolerated? None, not even at the ballot box. Therefore we conclude that the circus is the most perfect harmonizer of the social elements now operating.

Bread cast upon the waters will return again after many days, but how are you going to get your money back from a show? Think of that. On the table of one of our banking houses in this city we saw a great pile of gold and silver, like unto a wheelbarrow or cart load, and were told that there was *fifteen thousand dollars*--the proceeds of a flying circuit of the circus in a few

counties of Eastern Texas. It was on deposit shipment to *Wall street* we suppose. Yet there is a great cry of hard times in the land. The institutions of the churches languish, the active preachers are poorly supported, and the worn out ones are thrown upon their own resources to live or die.

Book merchants find their business precarious, because the people are poor and have little taste for solid reading.

Family papers and religious literature find it difficult to get a circulation for the same reason. Schools and colleges are, in a measure, neglected, and the children are left to catch up just such an education as may thrust itself upon them. No time, no money for these things. Nevertheless the institutions of sin and worldly pleasure are pampered upon the fat of the land.

On Sunday morning while the pious were repairing to the Holy Sanctuary for the religious instruction of the children and for divine worship, the circus troupe, in full view, were all astir, horses harnessed and hitched in wagons, hastening to meet another engagement. And this is their universal custom--*to travel on Sundays that no time may be lost*. Who sent them away on Sunday? The same who rejoiced at their coming on Friday and patronized them on Saturday. And yet is there *no harm in this matter*? We leave the question to the serious consideration of our readers. (HA 11/26/69)

69-420

(Oak Hall clothing store is at No. 1 Dallas.) (HA 11/26/69)

69-421

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 17th, 1869.

Adjourned meeting of the City Council.

Col. A. G. Malloy, Mayor, Presiding. Aldermen present: Terry, Morris, Sterne, Williams, Campbell and Schluter. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The following claims were presented:

F. A. Schluter, \$400; O. C. Hambrick(?), \$306; J. M. Thomas, \$306; Jimplecute, \$50.00; L. Moody, \$80.59 specie. On motion, said claims were ordered to be paid. On motion, the claim of Mrs. W. R. Raspberry for \$100.00 referred to Messrs. Morris and Schluter. And they recommended said claim be allowed. On motion, the Committee (Terry, Williams and Campbell) allowed further time in regard to the wharfage question. On motion, the petition of J. Brown was lost. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Approved,

A. G. MALLOY,

Brvt. Col., U. S. A.

J. C. LANE,

Recorder. (JR 11/27/69)

69-422

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Daily Times and Republican of the 23d:

We heard a rumor yesterday that quite a number of counterfeit half-dollars were left here during the stay of the circus. We do not vouch for authenticity of the statement, but it is well enough for our merchants and citizens to use a little precaution. (SW 12/1/69)

69-423

MARRIED.

Thursday evening, December 2, 1869, at the residence of Royal Lockett, the bride's father, by Rev. N. P. Modrall, Mr. JOHN H. TRAYLOR to Miss PAULINE LOCKETT. (HA 12/4/69)

69-424

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Nov. 26, 1869.

The Flavilla is now at Smithland--sent up her freight to Boon's Bend in barges.

The warehouses are rapidly filling up with cotton--but little selling--15 to 15 ½ c., the same as our quotations of last week. (HA 12/4/69)

69-425

(Marion County votes overwhelmingly for the new state constitution and all Republican candidates.) (JR 12/4/69)

69-426

(Loughery criticized by *Jimplecute* for stance on advertising and for having made the situation of the prisoners worse by his antagonism to the military authorities.) (JR 12/4/69)

69-427

Hon J. W. FLANAGAN is a visitor of our City. Our next Lt. Governor brings glowing accounts of the triumph of the Republican cause. (JR 12/4/69)

69-428

ELECTION IN TEXAS.--*Marion County*.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Daily Times and Republican of the 4th:

The polls of the election closed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The following is the result: whites, 411; blacks, 971; total, 1382. There is but little doubt as to the election of the Radical nominees. (SW 12/8/69)

69-429

THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS AT THE PENITENTIARY.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Times and Republican of Dec. 1st:

Major Webb, who had charge of the Jefferson prisoners, writes from Huntsville, as follows: Dr. Richardson officiates as Prison Surgeon. Colonel Alford does no work at all, but has a very comfortable time. Young Taylor seems to feel worse than any. Mr. Oscar Gray is the only one that works, and he at his earnest request. All of them are confident of being released soon. Colonel Alford instead of being dead is in fine health. The trip was pretty hard on him but he soon recovered. (SW 12/8/69)

69-430

We are gratified to learn that a telegram has been received, stating that Matt. Taylor, son of Hon. M. D. K. Taylor, recently convicted, unjustly, by a military commission at this place and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President. There was no more evidence against young Taylor than the others. They are all honorable, high-toned gentlemen, and they ought all to be turned loose. He will receive a more cordial welcome coming from Huntsville than if he had been a member of the Austin Convention, or even a member of Congress.--*Times and Republican*. (HA 12/11/69)

69-431

COLLATION THURSDAY EVENING.

With the view of adding to the funds raised by the ladies of our city for the purpose of erecting a Presbyterian Church, they will give a supper at the new brick store one door East of Bateman & Bro., on Thursday the 16th, inst. commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. Having experienced the liberality of our citizens on a similar occasion about twelve months since, they are thereby encouraged to hope a large attendance and the liberal support of all persons friendly to so benevolent an enterprise. (HA 12/11/69)

69-432

Do call at the Dry Goods Store of G. W. Seaborn & Co., and examine his fine Stock, and if he don't sell cheaper than anybody else in town, tell the old boss that he deceived Peep-Eye and made him fib. Ladies' fine Cloaks from two to twenty-five dollars, Shawls, Clothing &c. (HA 12/11/69)

69-433

Boney and Brooks have just received a fine assortment of perfumery, and would be glad to see their lady friends. (HA 12/11/69)

69-434

FIRE.--On Tuesday night the kitchen of Dr. Clopton was burned down. Being in the neighborhood of the military camp, the promptness of the soldiers saved his residence from destruction. (HA 12/11/69)

69-435

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Dec. 4, 1869.

The river continues very low, with a few inches on the rise.

Trade is on tip-toe, waiting for the water.

Fishing is said to be very good for those who have leisure for the sport, and patience enough to wait for luck. (HA 12/11/69)

69-436

THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. Thomas Samford and Rev. Job Baker, two old and highly esteemed veterans of the cross, met in the Methodist congregation on last Sunday. The very presence of these fathers

in Israel seemed to strengthen the faith and inspire the devotions of the congregation, and to many brought up afresh soul-cheering memories of the past. Father and mother Samford have removed to this place, and are living with their son-in-law, King Bateman. Father Baker has but returned to his old home, and will probably remain with his sons, Dr. F. C. Baker, and W. C. Baker. He will fill the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Finley to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

We extend to them a hearty welcome, and commend them to the christian sympathy and love of the community.

It will be interesting to state that Father Samford is doubtless the oldest preacher in the State, having been in the ministry over sixty years. Father Baker is, perhaps, the next oldest, having been a minister fifty-seven years.

The fine new Baptist Church in this place, Rev. C. S. McCloud, pastor, was dedicated on the first Sunday of this month in the presence of a large congregation.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Clemmons, of Shreveport. This is one of the neatest churches in this place, and does credit to the congregation and the city.

Rev. Mr. Parker, transferred from the South Carolina to the Northwest Texas Conference, preached at the Methodist church last Sunday at 11 o'clock, on his way to his new field of labor.

Rev. C. S. Modrall, of the C. P. Church, is serving his congregation regularly with unabated zeal and interest.

Rev. E. G. Benners, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is filling the pulpit at Christ Church every Sunday, with entire satisfaction of the congregation.

The Methodist Church has engaged the services of Prof. Frank as organist and instructor of the congregation and Sunday school in vocal music. There will be regular meetings for instruction and practice one or two nights every week, in which all who wish to learn to sing, or to practice, are invited free of charge. (HA 12/11/69)

69-437

THE ELECTION.

The election returns so far clearly indicate the election of Hamilton and Wells Thompson. The Galveston News says the only question is as to the majorities. It thinks the Legislature safe for the Conservatives.

The following is the result of Marion County:

The result stands as follows: Governor--Hamilton, 361; Davis, 1021. Lieutenant Governor--Wells Thompson, 277; Boulds Baker, 58; Lattimer, 17; Flanagan, 1015. Congress--Conner, 221; Johnson, 79; Grafton, 1066. State Treasurer--Killough, 272; Thomas, 65; Honey, 1021. Commissioner General Land Office--Spence, 88; Ward, 160; Keuchler, 1021. Comptroller--Diamond, 275; Bledsoe, 1022. State Senate--Crawford, 337; Don Campbell, 1032. House of Representatives--H. F. O'Neal, 305; W. H. Tilson, 279; G. T. Todd, 349; C. D. Morris, 1045; G. W. Robertson, 1000; J. W. Johnson, 1040. District Clerk--Steeley, 208; Weatherall, 111; W. H. Johnson, 1041. Sheriff--MaGarity, 264; Roberts, 1077. Justice of the Peace, No. 3, (Jefferson)--Haugn, 696; W. N. Hodge, 210; Jones, 49. For the Constitution, 1375; against, 3.

There were 411 whites and 961 black votes cast. (HA 12/11/69)

69-438

District Court is in session in this city. The juries were organized on Thursday, Dec. 9th. The Grand Jury consists of nine white and nine colored men. Petit Jury No. 1 is white, and No. 2 is colored. Much criminal business is anticipated during the present term. (JR 12/11/69)

69-439

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

We call the attention of the public generally to the Restaurant of Mrs. Kate Woods. Mrs. Woods has made a success in the epicure department that ought to be highly appreciated by all lovers of that art. As a natural consequence her splendidly furnished tables are the means of enticing the appreciators of good living to her house at 49 Dallas street. (JR 12/11/69)

69-440

The former editor of the RADICAL--Judge Garland--has arrived in Jefferson and is now holding court. We expect communications and other assistance in the editorial department whenever his official duties will permit. (JR 12/11/69)

69-441

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor's Office, Dec. 6th, 1869.

Col. A. G. Malloy, Mayor, presiding. Aldermen present: Stutz, Morris, Terry, Kolster, Williams, Campbell and Schluter. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. On motion, the wharfage question was laid on the table. On motion, the following claims were allowed and ordered to be paid: Mrs. Kate Woods, \$56.00; J. C. Kolster, \$26.00; and Tom Ward, \$8.50. The petition of the Gas Company was read, and on motion the time was extended till the 1st of December, 1870. On motion, a committee--Terry and Norris--were appointed to investigate the propriety of opening the street leading from Broadway into Walnut street. On motion, nothing was to be purchased for the city without an order from the Mayor.

J. C. LANE, Recorder.

Approved: A. G. MALLOY,

Brevet Col., U. S. A., Mayor. (JR 12/11/69)

69-442

EASTERN TEXAS.--The Jefferson Daily Times and Republican of the 7th, has returns from Marion, Davis, Bowie and Harrison counties. In Davis county the Conservative ticket is ahead, but in the other three counties the Radical-bitter-end ticket is triumphant. From the lights before us we fear that the bitter-enders have carried the state. (SW 12/15/69)

69-443

We had the pleasure of meeting our young friend, Mat. Taylor, a few days ago, just returned home. As previously announced, he was pardoned by the President, and released from the penitentiary, where he had been sent by the unjust sentence of a military commission. (SW 12/18/69)

69-444

SCALE OF RACES.--At a public meeting of the Israelites of the city of Jefferson, held Dec. 15, it seems that a scale of races was established, and the war commenced: First, Jews; second, white men; third, negroes. (HA 12/18/69)

69-445

The Collation Thursday evening for the benefit of the Presbyterian church was a grand success. The supper was just such as we expected to find prepared by ladies of taste and enterprise. (HA 12/18/69)

69-446

Is there no law to keep wagons and teams from standing on the pass ways across our streets? There ought to be. (HA 12/18/69)

69-447

DIED.

On the 24th of November, at the residence of W. K. Mayberry, in Jefferson, JULIEN S. FOSCUE, aged 29 years.

The deceased was a man of great moral worth, highly esteemed by all who knew him; a devoted husband, true in his friendships, amiable in the social relations of life, and scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was followed to his last resting place by a large number of relations and friends, and buried with Masonic honors. It is sad to give up young and vigorous manhood to the demands of mortality; but with christian humility let us submit to the ways of Providence. (HA 12/18/69)

69-448

RIVER AND MARKETS.

Jefferson, Dec. 11, 1869.

The weather is as fickle as a coquette's affection--warm, indifferent, cold, sunshine and cloud, all in a day. The bayou has risen a few inches, and inspires a hope that we will have navigation again some day.

Cotton is looking up a little, at 16 to 16 ¾ specie. (HA 12/18/69)

69-449

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

It will be noticed by our readers that several new advertisements have been added to our columns; among them may be seen some of the best houses of Jefferson. It gives us pleasure to receive the patronage of men who are above the selfish party issues of politics in their business relations. Our columns are destined to be crowded with advertisements. A large addition will be made next week and on the first of the year.

Attention is called to the House of Bogel & Bro., extensive dealers in choice Liquors, Tobacco, Dry Goods, by the wholesale or in any quantities. Their large and elegant store is overflowing with goods, boxes, customers, barrels and clerks. For good bargains and business dispatch go to Bogel & Bro.

If you want to sell your produce go to J. Buron, 72 Dallas street, who has got every kind of goods at most reasonable rates. You cannot but get a good bargain.

For fine boots go the Schubert, Boot and Shoe maker, 75 Dallas street, opposite Jefferson RADICAL office.

If you want your Watch repaired, go to Wm. B. Johnston, opposite General Buell's H'd Q'rs, Dallas street. (JR 12/18/69)

69-450

Our town begins to present quite a lively appearance just now. Our energetic and efficient city officers are making every effort in their power to make Jefferson look like a city. Cotton is coming and going, and the whistle of boats can be heard at almost any hour in the day. There is only one thing that keeps Jefferson back--the Times and Republican. (JR 12/18/69)

69-451

Bro, Loughery tries to burlesque the District Court. The attempt is highly asinine, or in common parlance, jackassical. As to his ridicule of the Judge nothing need be said in reply, for the shoulders of the latter are sufficiently broad to bear up under all the innuendoes and vituperations of the whole howling hungry pack of conservative-rebel editors and politicians. But Mr. Loughery ought to know that his constant and contemptible flings at the negro are in bad taste. The time is coming when men will pass for what they are worth, and not be judged by the color of their skin. It would not surprise us if the soul of the humblest plantation negro should by far outweigh the diminutive, shriveled soul of the editor of the Jefferson (behind the) *Times* and (anti) Republican.

Loughery has hitherto worked very effectually to destroy the good name of Jefferson and her citizens. He induced the business men of this city to form a league against the laboring classes, last year, by entering into an agreement to employ no Republican laborer, white or black. The people soon discovered, however, that Loughery was working against their interests by advocating this suicidal course, and now they employ laborers regardless of color or party, whenever and wherever they can get them.

Loughery's next attempt was to form a combination of business men to deprive Republican papers of advertising patronage. Having ignominiously failed in this asinine enterprise, in his desperation he resorts to what we hope will be his last agony. He publishes the names of the advertising patrons of the RADICAL, and holds them up to the contempt and hatred of Jackasses and "curs of low degree."--In doing this he only "writes himself an ass," and brings down upon himself the scorn of an enlightened and liberal public sentiment. (JR 12/18/69)

69-452

The Times and Republican has given offence to a large and influential class of our citizens by his reckless attacks on the military authorities. In agonizing over the punishment of one Wm. Murphy for trading in soldiers' clothing, that organ intimates that the Jews are equally guilty and that they all deal in "shoddy." We see that many of the high-minded business men of this city have repelled this unjust insinuation with becoming dignity. (JR 12/18/69)

69-453

A WARNING.--We learn from the Jefferson Times and Republican that Wm. Murphy was by a military commission in that place sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, upon the miserable charge of buying Government clothing from a soldier. It seems that his crime consisted in having possession of a blue overcoat, thousands of which, as our contemporary observes, are offered for sale all over the country. They have either been condemned or, which is more probable, have been stolen by Yankee quartermasters. Be that as it may, they are publicly offered for sale by merchants, and hence this sentence is a startling commentary upon Radical justice in Texas.

We notice several of our citizens wearing the things and for their benefit publish the above as a warning. (SW12/22/69)

69-454

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

A late number of the Dallas *Herald* denounces as folly any attempt to educate the negro as the white man is educated. The Jefferson *Times and Republican* endorses the position of the *Herald* and speaks with great bitterness of leading Republicans who advocate the education of the colored race. This hostile attitude toward a free school system is a distinguishing feature of the Conservative element in Texas.

We shall strive until death to eradicate such unfounded prejudices and illiberal ideas from the minds of our people. We insist that the provisions of the new Constitution guaranteeing the education of the whole rising generation shall be carried into effect. An important and solemn duty is incumbent on the next Legislature to see that this is done.

Universal education is a logical sequence of universal suffrage, just as the latter was the result of emancipation. The benefits intended to be conferred by the abolition of slavery could not be secured without giving the freedmen the ballot for their protection. So the great advantages of impartial suffrage would be lessened by an inefficient system of education not fully embracing the newly enfranchised race.

If the Legislatures of Texas and the other Southern States prove faithful to their trust in this respect, all will be well. If they do not, we shall advocate national supervision of our educational institutions. As it became necessary for the Federal Government to interfere with and abolish slavery in the States, and also to regulate suffrage therein, so it may become necessary to compel delinquent States to provide for free education of the masses, in order that suffrage may not be a farce, and in order that the freed people may realize and appreciate their liberty.

Many will cry out against this policy of centralization but their opposition will avail them not if they persistently defy the irresistible tendencies of the present age. Let the States act with wisdom, justice and liberality, and further limitations of their authority by constitutional amendments will be unnecessary. (JR 12/25/69)

69-455

FIRE IN JEFFERSON.--We copy as follows from the Jefferson Daily Times and Republican of the 21st:

A fire broke out last night about 12 o'clock, in the Conner building on Austin street, destroying the buildings in the block, embracing the hotel, Mrs. Elliott's residence, and the

Government stables. The hotel was occupied by Mrs. Gnatt, late of Tyler. We learn that Mrs. Conner's building was insured for \$5000, and Mrs. Elliott's for \$1000. We could not learn how the fire originated. (SW 12/29/69)