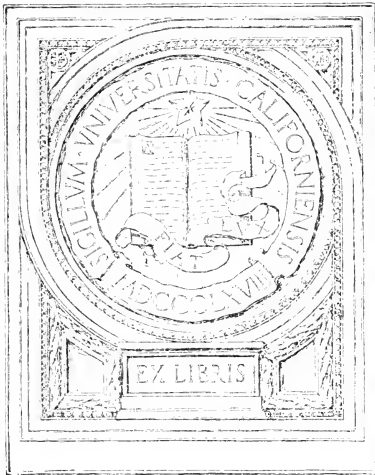


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M E S S A G E

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, information in relation to outrages committed by disloyal persons in North Carolina and other Southern States.

JANUARY 13, 1871.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, requesting to be furnished with information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina having in view resistance of the United States laws, denial of protection, and the enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured under the United States, &c., I transmit herewith abstracts of reports and other papers on file in the War Department relative to outrages in North Carolina; and also, for the information of the Senate, those relative to outrages in the other Southern States. The original reports and papers are too voluminous to be copied in season to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 13, 1871.*

TESTIMONY AS TO OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN SOUTHERN STATES, WITH BRIEF ABSTRACTS AND DOCUMENTS.

[NOTE.—Upon examination of the records of the headquarters Armies United States (General Grant's) it appears that many papers in regard to outrages, murders, &c., committed in Southern States, were referred to the commanding generals of the several military districts and departments where the occurrence took place, and that others were submitted to the Secretary of War, from time to time, and not returned; but the principal matter relative to these outrages is contained in the accompanying documents.

The reports of Generals Halleck, Terry and Reynolds for 1870 are not included, all the annual reports of division and department commanders for that year having been handed to the Secretary of War early in December, 1870.]

ABSTRACTS.

January 2, 1867, General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of the Arkansas, and assistant commissioner Freedmen's Bureau for that State and Indian Territory, forwards memorandum of reports from dif-

ferent sections of the State, of murders and outrages, received at that office since December 22, 1866.

January 5, 1867, says the necessity of the military service in that department requires a mounted force to be at his disposal immediately for the suppression of lawlessness and disorder.

January 9, 10, and 12, 1867, forwards copies of communications from different officers and citizens, reporting lawlessness and outrages in the Department of the Arkansas; also, report of operations from time of assuming command, August 29, 1866.

Report of Major General George H. Thomas, commanding military division of the Tennessee, with those of Generals Daniel Sickles, A. H. Terry, George Stoneman, and T. H. Ruger, in regard to outrages in the Southern States, committed by whites upon blacks, and *vice versa*, with action taken by the authorities, since the surrender of the rebel armies; forwarded March 1, 1866.

General Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee, under date of February 5, 1866, transmits reports of subordinate commanders, in regard to outrages occurring within his command.

January 26, 1866, Brevet Major General John C. Smith, commanding district of West Tennessee, transmits report of lieutenant T. H. Ward, provost marshal of freedmen, of outrages committed by whites against the freedmen, and the reverse, and states that many outrages, principally thefts, are alleged to have been committed by colored soldiers, but as such cases were not immediately reported, the parties implicated could not be identified. The report of Lieutenant Ward shows fifty-two cases of misdemeanor, including one shooting affray and one assault with knife.

January 20, 1866, General Alvan C. Gillem, commanding district of East Tennessee, encloses the affidavits of two freedmen, setting forth: 1. That while Robert Johnson, a discharged soldier from Company E, One hundred and twenty-fourth regiment colored infantry, was stopping, on his way to Richmond, Virginia, at a house in Gallowstown, a pistol was taken from him by the police with a promise that it would be returned to him the next morning. On going to the party who held the pistol in possession, he was abused and shot at several times, and the pistol, for which he paid eighteen dollars, denied him. 2. Spencer Swathe, a soldier of Company M, First United States Colored Infantry, while on his way to join his regiment, from sick leave, stopped at a house of Mr. Bridges where his wife was living, to leave some money with her. While there he was assaulted by two men, Bill McFarlan and Breslau Swathe, the former striking him with an axe on the head, and robbed of \$50, a pistol, a rifle, his overcoat and boots. The same parties also took six dollars from his wife.

Another paper, inclosed by General Gillem, exhibits the report of Colonel W. B. Gaw, Sixteenth United States Colored Infantry, dated Chattanooga, January 1, 1866, in which he states that on September 5, one Bartlett Vinson, a citizen of Chattanooga, murdered a soldier of the First United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and gave in excuse as the provocation for the deed that some negro had stolen goods from him a night or two before. As another instance of unprovoked hostility against the colored people, he relates that two citizens of Broomtown Valley set the school-house for colored children on fire to prevent their being taught there. Several colored persons have been murdered in the vicinity of the post, but it is not known by whom, whites or blacks. A most revolting case transpired on the night of December 29, 1865, wherein negroes were the guilty parties. Some eight or ten entered the house of Mr. Thomas A. Moore, living some two miles and a half from the post, and not only beat the old gentleman and robbed him of his

money, but shamefully abused the niece of Mr. Moore, and in the process, seized and violated their persons. The guilty parties have not been punished or arrested.

General Gillem, in referring to the outrages enumerated in the reports forwarded by him, remarks that all disturbances of this character are occasioned more by the disorganized condition of society there, and the consequent immunity with which such acts may be committed, than by any settled antipathy between the whites and blacks.

January 28, 1866, John Seage, superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, reports 15 cases of assault and 2 murders committed by the whites on the blacks.

January 9, 1866, Brevet Major General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding Department of North Carolina, transmits report of outrages in his department, showing 10 cases of murder, 1 of manslaughter, 3 of assault with intent to kill, 6 of rape, 119 of assault and battery; total, 139 crimes on the person, and 30 cases of burglary, 17 of larceny, 12 of robbery; total, 59 crimes not on the person.

January 22, 1866, Major General Daniel Sickles transmits report of persons tried and convicted before provost courts in his department during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1865, showing 90 white and 605 black for stealing, 25 white and 45 black for disorderly conduct, 135 white and 55 black for drunkenness, 60 white and 123 black for assault; total white, 310; total black, 828. General Sickles also incloses testimony taken by officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

January 11, 1866, General Alfred H. Terry, commanding Department of Virginia, transmits a list of outrages committed by white people upon blacks, and *vice versa*, as reported by district commanders; enumerates 48 cases, mostly assaults, burglary, larceny, and several murders.

January 27, 1866, General Terry transmits supplemental report of outrages in his department, as furnished by officers of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, showing 22 cases of assault, &c.

January 16, 1866, Major General Thomas G. Wood, commanding the Department of Mississippi, transmits report of outrages committed in his department, enumerating 38 cases, including assaults, burglary, murder, &c.

January 9, 1866, General John E. Smith, commanding District of West Tennessee, reports the state of matters between the citizens and the negro soldiers in his command. Inclosed charges against nine soldiers of the One hundred and thirty-sixth regiment United States colored infantry, for assault with intent to kill.

January 10, 1866, General B. H. Grierson, commanding District of Huntsville, reports outrages committed in his district, consisting of mostly assaults, some murders, highway robbery, burglaries, and larceny.

January 3, 1866, Major John D. Wilkins, Fifteenth Infantry, provost marshal District of Mobile, transmits report of prisoners confined in the military prison at Mobile, Alabama, from April 10, 1865, to January 3, 1866; charges mostly assaults.

February 9, 1866, Brevet Major General Charles R. Woods, commanding Department of Alabama, transmits report of outrages by whites against blacks, and reverse; incloses affidavits and charges against soldiers of colored troops.

December 29, 1865, Colonel George D. Robinson, superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Mobile, Alabama,

forwards testimony in cases of outrages perpetrated on the persons and property of colored people, and the murder of Mr. W. U. Bass, of Baden Springs, Alabama.

October 9, 1866, Captain William A. Poillon, assistant superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, transmits report and testimony in the case of Lemuel Bowden, John Dudley, and Casswell Lambert, charged with the murder of a freedman and his family in Monroe County, Alabama.

Report of Captain Poillon, inclosing affidavits in cases of assaults, murder, &c., in Clark County, Alabama.

November 10, 1865, Major General Osterhaus, commanding Department of Mississippi, incloses report of Brevet Major General M. F. Force, commanding northern district of Mississippi, regarding the killing of a citizen of Mississippi, by a guard of the Thirteenth Indiana cavalry.

The report of General Force shows that a detachment from Company I, Thirteenth Indiana cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Bailey, was sent out to recover mules which had been run off by citizens, and suspicion resting on Major Morris they arrested him. He would not submit to the arrest and attempted to break away, when he was shot by the guard.

May 19, 1869, commanding general Department of Louisiana forwards reports, in which he states that he has ordered troops from Jackson Barracks to Jefferson, Louisiana, to assist the police there, they being again opposed, and the governor powerless to preserve the peace.

July 20, 1869, D. Woodruff, of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in a letter to the President, asks protection against Ku-Klux outrages in that county; states that some twenty-six murders have occurred in that county within the past few months, besides other outrages, and as yet not a single arrest; recommends that Tuscaloosa County, which is the head-center of Ku-Klux outrages, be put under martial law, as it would arrest outrages all over the State and cause some respect for the State government, as it is at present openly defied.

January, 1871.—Memorandum, without signature, left at the War Department, giving the names of some of the persons who have been put to death in Alabama within the last two years by persons wearing the disguise of the "Ku-Klux Klan:"

1. Alexander Boyd, esq., white, solicitor for Greene County, living at Eutaw, the county seat. Taken from his room in the hotel where he was boarding, in the night of May 21, 1870, by a large band of Ku-Klux, and put to death.

2. Guilford Coleman, leading colored man in Greene County.

3, 4, 5, and 6. Thomas Johnson, Levi Smiley, David Jones, and Samuel or Thomas Snoddy, all colored men living in Greene County.

7. ——— Burke, a leading colored man living in Sumter County; was a member of the legislature.

8. Frank Diggs, a colored man who was United States mail agent on the Selma and Meridian Railroad, shot in his mail car near the Alabama and Mississippi line, a short time before the election in November last.

9. William C. Luke, white, teacher of school for colored children, at Patona, Calhoun County. Hung near the village of Cross Plains, Calhoun County, on the night of July 11, 1870.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Toney Cliff, Berry Harris, Caesar Frederick, William Hall, Essex Hendrick, and Jacob Moore, all colored men, put to death at the same time and place as Mr. Luke.

16. Eighteen colored men living in Millersville, Clay County, were cruelly beaten by a band of disguised men for voting the republican ticket in November last. Two were beaten with boards into which *small nails had been driven.*

General Halleck, September 14, 1869, forwards, for information of the General-in-chief, report from headquarters Department of the South on the Hancock County troubles in Georgia.

William A. Harrison (colored) complained that when he was elected to the legislature of the State he had been compelled for being a person of color; that the lives of all advocates of the republican party in the county were unsafe; himself and others having been threatened with violence and death, both openly and by letters signed K. K. K. and other symbols; that colored persons had been taken out and whipped; and that June 15, 1869, one Harper, a colored man, had been killed, it was believed for political opinions, &c.

Captain J. Kline, Eighteenth Infantry, was sent to investigate the matter, who reported that he did not believe an organized band of Ku-Klux Klan existed in the vicinity named; that the whipping had been done by unknown parties, and that evidence seemed to show that Harper had been killed in a personal encounter, &c.

May 23, 1869, Colonel Joseph A. Mower, commanding Department of Louisiana, asked if he could send a company of cavalry to Caddo Parish, Louisiana, from Jefferson, to protect a man threatened by an armed gang, and arrest desperadoes; said the civil authorities were powerless. In reply, the General of the Army said that if the governor would certify to the inability of the civil authorities to maintain order, and it was impracticable to convene the legislature, and if the man would make affidavit charging any certain persons with threatening his life, he could arrest them with an infantry company and imprison them until they gave bond to keep the peace. Colonel M. was asked if he could not hold the parish sheriff and police magistrates responsible.

June 14, 1869, Colonel Mower transmitted report of Captain Joseph Kerin, showing the inefficient condition of his company, (F,) Sixth Cavalry, for active duty in Department of Louisiana.

May 27, 1869, the sheriff of Caddo Parish reported that a gang of horse-thieves and murderers had committed murderous depredations upon freedmen and planters, and endeavored to murder Major R. Wilkinson. Requested some mounted troops. Transmitted by Governor Warmoth to Colonel Mower, who, in a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, says he ordered a detachment of cavalry to protect Major Wilkinson and assist the civil authorities.

December 29, 1866, Thomas Maxwell, postmaster at Rectortown Station, Virginia, recites to the Secretary of War the particulars of brutal treatment practiced upon him by James E. Rector and others, said outrages being directed toward Mr. Maxwell in consequence of his having taken an oath to serve the Government of the United States in his capacity of postmaster, and for being thoroughly a Unionist.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Chase, Veteran Reserve Corps and assistant superintendent Freedmen's Bureau, examined into the case, and reported February 9, 1867, that Maxwell was badly beaten by James E. Rector, who on one occasion was assisted by his brother, W. F. Rector. Maxwell, being an old man, was powerless to defend himself, and he was beaten with a club until the blood ran down over his face. This, too, in the presence of Mr. Maxwell's daughter, who tried in vain to assist her father.

For this assault the Messrs. Rector were finally arrested, tried, and

found guilty, and made to pay a fine of one cent with costs. Judge Holt, in commenting upon the case, states that the sentence imposed upon them was in no way commensurate with their offense.

January, 1870, G. W. Daniels *et al.* to the President, complain that Boonville County, Kentucky, is invested with roaming bands of the "Ku-Klux;" murder and whipping of Union men are of almost nightly occurrence, and therefore ask that a regiment of soldiers be sent for their protection.

Referred to Secretary of War January 8, 1870, and to General of the Army January 13, 1870. Returned to Secretary of War, the General of the Army asking for special instructions, suggesting that until some law is passed by Congress, defining clearly how the military forces can act lawfully in cases of this kind, that the military authorities do not act for the present. Recommends the whole matter to be submitted to Congress.

June 12, 1868, General Canby, commanding Second Military District, forwards a letter from General Scott relative to the murder of Solomon Dill, county commissioner and member elect of the legislature. States that in his judgment the murder was purely political.

June 14, 1868, General Canby reports the murder of W. J. Mixson, of Barnwell County, South Carolina. The civil authorities, it is alleged, positively refused to arrest the murderer. Cites also the murder of S. W. Dill by a party of 5 to 9 men, who also mortally wounded Dill's wife and killed a colored man who tried to make his escape from Dill's house. No arrests made by civil authorities. Says it is manifest that both these crimes were committed for political purposes.

✓ *Papers relating to troubles in North Carolina.*

Governor Holden, March 10, 1870, informed the President that it had been his duty to declare the county of Alamance in insurrection. Gives reasons therefor, and incloses act of legislature for basis of proclamation.

General Meade, March 11, 1870, forwards for information of the General-in-Chief reports from headquarters Department of Virginia relative to same troubles. Report of Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Seventeenth Infantry, of the entry into town of Graham, Alamance County, of a band of outlaws styled by themselves Ku-Klux Klan, who took a mulatto man from his bed and hung him, and threatened to hang others, it is believed, only on account of republican sentiment; several parties, black and white men, cruelly whipped; the band in the county is reported about 900 strong, under the leadership of one Moore. Commanding officer post of Raleigh asks for 200 additional troops to be sent to the State. Governor Holden calls upon the department commander for a larger force of troops. General Canby says the reports do not show that insurrection exists or is imminent, and that, under existing laws, he is of opinion the additional troops applied for by the governor can only be furnished by authority from the President. Pamphlet contains examination before Judge Thomas, third district, of members of Ku-Klux Klan for murder, conspiracy, arson, &c., in Lenoir County.

The Secretary of War, March 16, 1870, directed that a few companies of troops be sent to the counties in insurrection, and General Canby was so instructed by the Adjutant General by telegram March 17, 1870.

General Terry, December 17, 1869, forwards official communication of Captain Charles R. Paul, Eighteenth Infantry, relative to outrages in Georgia. Informed sheriff of Walton County that aid would be furnished if desired, but was not called upon, and since that time two or three outrages have been committed.

May 23, 1869, Howell C. Flournoy, justice of the peace, Athens, Georgia, informs Governor Bullock of the murder of a colored man by one Frank Allison, an ex-confederate soldier and a noted bad character. No arrest. Says the country is in an alarming state, rumors of murders being constantly heard.

Report of Captain Kline, Eighteenth Infantry, of an investigation ordered by General Terry June 30, 1869, in regard to the above murder, states the negro was shot by Allison without provocation. A warrant issued and placed in the hands of a bailiff, but Allison had left the country and was not arrested. Reports the murder of two negroes in Clarke County since the close of the war, the murderers in each case escaping. States there is no evidence of the increase of crime since the war. Does not think the civil officers as a rule are disposed to act promptly, suffering criminals to make their escape. Appends report of examination of Mr. Flournoy as to political feeling, &c., in that section.

February 2, 1869, General Canby, commanding Fifth Military District, forwards report of Captain Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, relative to recent disturbances in and about Woodville, Tyler County, Texas.

Captain Sanger, being dispatched to Woodville to effect the arrest of W. A. Steele and G. W. Kirkwood, charged with an attempt upon his life, was met by an armed force collected by these men, and to prevent a collision, his force of ten men not being able to cope with the mob, he took possession of the court-house, where he was besieged until relieved by reinforcements from Lexington. Repeated threats were made that the building would be burned, &c. Civil authorities acted in a pusillanimous manner, rendering no assistance. Steele and Kirkwood, with others implicated, afterward voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities.

General Reynolds, July 15, 1869, forwards official communication of Second Lieutenant William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, reporting outrages committed in and around Helena, Texas, and that troops are needed to preserve order.

General Rousseau, commanding Department of Louisiana, (Louisiana and Arkansas,) in his annual report, dated October, 1868, mentions troubles in New Orleans and State of Louisiana as follows:

Riot on Canal street, New Orleans; two stores gutted, and four negroes killed; murder of sheriff, Colonel Pope, and Judge Valentine Chase, Saint Mary's Parish; another riot in Canal street, negroes killed by democratic procession; killing of Mr. Durand, editor of "Progress," in Saint Landry Parish; no arrests. Necessity for troops in Saint Bernard to protect colored prisoners from mobs.

Forwards report of investigation by First Lieutenant Cawlin, Nineteenth Infantry, of troubles in Fulton County, Arkansas.

September 13, 1869, General Ames, commanding Fourth Military District, forwards consolidated report of outrages, murders, &c., committed in that district since March 16, 1869, and states the civil authorities fail to administer justice.

This report contains reports of post commanders, sheriffs, and others, relating to murders, &c., in aggregate as follows: murders 22, and upward of 40 outrages, (including murders, assaults, arson, &c.,) the perpetrators, with but few exceptions, escaping.

General Ames, in addition to the above, reports, as occurring since March, 1869, thirty-two murders, (including that of Colonel Crane,) thirteen assaults with intent to kill, and thirteen outrages; states that a number of persons charged with committing these murders, &c., were arrested by troops and held at different posts for trial by military com-

mission, thirteen of whom were taken from his control on their application to the United States judge.

May 17, 1839, Charles W. Arnold, postmaster at Albany, Georgia, petitions the President of the United States for protection against the Ku-Klux Klan, which infest that State. States that an attempt has been made to Ku-Klux him at Americus, Georgia, a small village about 35 miles from Albany, while in the discharge of his duty as revenue assessor. Further asserts that the men engaged in that attempt are known to him and his family, as also to Colonel W. C. Morrill, revenue collector, second district Georgia, and United States deputy marshal Cox, residing at Americus, who will furnish the names of the parties, if he should be murdered hereafter. Every republican, he adds, is in danger of losing his life.

From an investigation made, in accordance with orders from the War Department, it appears that an assault with pistol was made upon Mr. Arnold in the latter part of April, 1869, while holding the appointment of assistant assessor of internal revenue, by Mr. Wells, of Americus, Georgia, whom he had detected in making a false return. Mr. Arnold reported the matter to Colonel Morrill, United States commissioner at Americus, and endeavored to get him to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Wells, but Colonel Morrill thought it could not be done, as the pistol was not cocked, and was not attempted to be fired. On the same day, about dark, he was informed by Mr. Cox, United States marshal, that there would be an attempt made that night to either mob or assassinate him, (Mr. A.,) and that Colonel Morrill had sent for him to stay at his house. It appears that no further assaults have been made since the occurrence recited above, but Captain Fitch, who investigated into the matter, concludes from conversations he had with various citizens in Albany, that there is not a little ill-feeling in the minds of the people toward Mr. Arnold, caused by his being a radical.

Mr. Stephens, a ringleader in the threatened assault on Arnold, is one of the city council, and acting mayor of Americus. His character is far from good.

The impression made on Captain Fitch's mind is, that Union men are in no more danger there than anywhere else, the sentiment of the masses, as far as he could judge, being against all attempts at violent proceedings. He found the usual prejudice against Yankees and those who are supposed to belong to the radical party, but this prejudice is not likely, in his opinion, to develop any disorderly proceedings.

September 27, 1867, Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Fourth Military District, submits report of operations within his command during the year 1867, and states that while the reconstruction measures of Congress are unpopular with a majority of the white people, their execution has met with but slight opposition. The ignorant and lawless, from whom trouble was to be apprehended, have been kept in order by the presence of troops, distributed for that purpose throughout the district. The operation of the civil laws has not been interfered with, except to remove from the civil courts cases of crimes charged upon persons who, for having opposed the rebellion, had reason to fear prejudice against them; also, that the extension of suffrage to the colored people has aroused a sentiment of hostility to them; and he is led to believe that a larger force than is now stationed in his district will be necessary to protect and secure the freedmen the right of suffrage; and if protection is withdrawn, the Southern people, exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle toward them.

August 5, 1869, Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, commanding post of Charleston, South Carolina, reports facts in relation to the riot in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 26th of July, 1869, in which twelve soldiers were struck with stones and other missiles. Forwarded by department and division commanders.

April 30, 1869, Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, in a communication to General Mower, commanding Department of Louisiana, inclosed letter from the judge of the twelfth judicial district of the State, relative to the crime and lawlessness prevailing in the parish of Franklin, and the necessity for the presence of United States troops there in order to secure the enforcement of laws and the life and property of citizens, and states he was constrained to inform him that at present there was no adequate protection for the law-abiding citizens of that parish, it having been one of the most turbulent in the State, and the civil authorities were powerless to protect them; asked, therefore, that a company of troops be sent to that parish, with instructions to sustain the civil authorities.

May 5, 1869, transmitted by General Mower for the information of the General of the Army, together with copy of Special Orders 91, of May 3, 1869, from his headquarters, directing one company of the Nineteenth Infantry to take post at Winnsboro, Franklin Parish, Louisiana.

By telegram of May 5, 1869, from this office, General Mower was informed that his action in ordering a company of troops to Franklin Parish had been approved by the General of the Army.

January 29, 1869, General Canby, commanding Fifth Military District, forwards report of Captain Charles Steelhammer, commanding post of Canton, Texas, relative to the revolutionary and desperate character of the disfranchised portion of the community, the bitterness between them and Union men, &c. A detachment sent out by him was attacked by an armed force, and he apprehended further attacks, unless the garrison could be strengthened; civil authorities worthless or powerless. General Canby reports similar condition of affairs in other parts of the State, but that measures had been taken to cause the authority of the United States to be respected.

Citizens of Greene County, Alabama, requesting the Secretary of War to locate a company of United States troops in Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama, to prevent lawlessness.

November 13, 1868. The governor of Georgia transmits correspondence between the mayor of the city of Augusta and General Meade, commanding Department of the South, relative to an election to be held in that city on the 2d of December next, and the probability of trouble arising therefrom.

December 20, 1870, Honorable W. B. Stokes inclosed to the President of the United States letters of B. O. Bowden, dated Jamestown, Tennessee, December 12, 1870, who inclosed letter received by him from the Ku-Klux Klan, and stated that the treatment of Union men at the hands of ex-rebels is shameful, and asks for protection.

The President refers, January 5, 1871, to the Secretary of War, papers relative to trouble in North Carolina:

Printed pamphlet of examination before Judge Thomas, third district, of members of Ku-Klux Klan, for murder, arson, &c.

Communication from Governor Holden; incloses printed incidents of outrages, arsous, and murders, committed on a number of persons in different counties, including the murder of State Senator Stephens.

Governor Holden forwards copies of reports, &c., of outrages in

Chatham County; report of violence and outrages in Person County; school-house burned at Ashboro, with Ku-Klux outrages; Ku-Klux outrages and assaults in Wayne County; some reports from Stokes County, and no action taken by State authorities; several reports from Alamance County, violence, &c., and request for protection from outrages perpetrated upon republicans by disguised men; list of names of about 25 persons who have been whipped, robbed, threatened with death, or shot, in Lincoln County; oath of the "White Brotherhood," or Ku-Klux Klan, and exposition of the organization by an alleged member.

The President also forwards a letter from W. Stanley, corroborated by Charles W. Betts, dated Memphis, Tennessee, December 30, 1870, giving at length an account of affairs in the State of Mississippi, where he was outraged, robbed, and from whence forced to flee to save his life.

August 17, 1869, General Halleck, commanding Division of the South, forwarded papers in case of riot in Mobile; Alabama, August 5, 1869, in which 2 men were killed, and 5 or 6 wounded.

General Terry, September, 1869, forwarding official communication of First Lieutenant Eugene B. Gibbs, United States Army, relative to the murder of Alfred Robinson, killed August 14, 1869; the attempted murder of Mr. Marshman, (white,) and the murder of Allen Justice, (colored.)

The murder of Alfred Robinson and other colored men was for the purpose of securing all the crops which were worked on shares, and which were then being harvested.

December 19, 1868, Major General Meade, commanding Department of the South, forwarded correspondence between himself, the United States deputy marshal, and the commissioner, southern district of Georgia, relative to certain desperate characters known as the Ku-Klux Klan.

In a letter dated July 20, 1870, his Excellency W. W. Holden, governor of North Carolina, informed his Excellency the President of the United States that the counties of Alamance and Caswell, in that State, had been declared in a state of insurrection, he having power to do this under the State constitution and laws of the general assembly. That he had embodied militia, occupied said counties, and made important arrests; four of those arrested having sued out writs of habeas corpus. Resistance being threatened, he considered it very important that a regiment of Federal troops be at once sent to the State, and those already there be ordered to aid him promptly. Stated that Colonel Kirk had 350 white men in command, and he had, in Raleigh, 100 colored troops and 60 white; at Hillsborough 50 white men, and in Gaston County 60; his whole force being not over 600. Deemed it his duty to acquaint the President of this, &c. Looked for important disclosures regarding the "Ku-Klux" organization, before the military court which he had organized. Believed, from evidence, that Ex-President Johnson is at the head of the order, and General Forrest engaged with it, &c. This letter was referred to the Secretary of War, by order of the President, with directions to send six companies to Raleigh, if possible, to be "held in readiness to preserve the peace and enforce the laws, in case their services should be required," and General Meade was instructed accordingly July 25, 1870.

July 30, 1870, Captain G. B. Rodney, commanding a company of the Fourth Artillery, at Yanceyville, North Carolina, reported that there was no chance of collision between the citizens and State troops; that Colonel Kirk feared an attack and barricaded the court-house, &c., his whole cause of alarm being foolish reports of negroes. Cited some in-

stances to show that the citizens were peacefully inclined. Knew and saw nothing of any "Ku-Kluxism."

August 2, 1870, Colonel Hunt, Fifth Artillery, assumed command of District of North Carolina, headquarters at Raleigh, North Carolina, and reported, August 4, 1870, that if the State troops acted with reasonable discretion, it was his impression there would be no violence, unless prisoners were tried, condemned, and executed by military courts, when there might be resistance offered by the civil authorities or the people. Thought interference by United States troops in such case a grave question, no official recognition of insurrection having been proclaimed, &c. Requested further information as to the extent to which United States troops should be employed. Referred to the above letter of Captain Rodney, who he considered as possessing good judgment.

General McDowell (August 8, 1870) concurs in the views of Colonel Hunt.

August 10, 1870, General Meade referred the above papers to the War Department, requesting specific instructions for Colonel Hunt, and stating that officer had been directed to confine the use of his troops to keeping the peace, until further orders.

August 12, 1870, the Secretary of War approved the instructions of General Meade, and referred to opinion of Attorney General, advising the State authorities to yield to the United States judiciary.

August 8, 1870, Captain Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery, reported relative to the shooting of Private James Bradley, Fourth Artillery, by Private James Pugh, Company H, First North Carolina State troops, and from this and reports on the same case by Lieutenant C. N. Warner, Fourth Artillery, and Colonel Hunt, Fourth Artillery, it appears that Bradley, returning from the city to his camp, and being in an intoxicated condition, passed near the camp of the State troops between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m., was challenged, and failing to answer, was fired upon by a sentinel, acting in accordance with orders received from his superiors. The officers of the State troops (Colonel Clark and Major Miller) acknowledged having given such instructions, and the case was dismissed by the civil authorities after examination. Generals McDowell and Meade thought it advisable to remove the State troops to prevent collisions.

In connection with the above are reports of Captain Frank G. Smith and Colonel Hunt, Fourth Artillery, tending to show that the citizens generally were quiet and well disposed, the only trouble apprehended being in regard to the service of writs of habeas corpus issued by the United States district judge in the cases of prisoners held by Colonel Kirk, at Yanceyville, which it was thought might cause a collision between the United States and State troops, in case the former were called on to aid in serving the writs, as was expected by Colonel Hunt. That officer also stated that there was a feeling of uneasiness in the community from vague apprehensions of "Ku-Klux," kept alive by the presence of State troops, whose fear from this source had led to serious mischief, as witnessed in the shooting of Bradley, &c.

September 9, 1870, the President directed that the military district of North Carolina be discontinued, and Colonel Hunt return to his proper station. Also, that Governor Holden be requested to inform the War Department at the earliest moment the United States troops could safely be withdrawn.

September 16, 1870, information was received at the War Department that Governor Holden no longer needed the artillery companies at Raleigh, and one company could be spared from Yanceyville; one company

of men at Raleigh, one at Graham, and one at Yanceyville being deemed sufficient.

July 20, 1867, Major General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, forwarded report of Brevet Major General William P. Carlin, assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, State of Tennessee, dated Nashville, Tennessee, July 15, 1867, relative to the riot which occurred at Franklin, Tennessee, July 6, 1867, between a body of conservatives (principally ex-rebel soldiers) and negroes on one side, and the "Colored Loyal League" on the other, with the following remarks: "Further testimony regarding this matter, now being collected by Captain D. W. Burke, Second Infantry, will be forwarded as soon as obtained."

General Meade, commanding Department of the South, forwards to the headquarters of the Army papers relative to troubles at Camilla, Mitchell County, Georgia, as follows:

Copy of preamble and resolutions of Young Men's Democratic Club, Albany, Georgia, denying an alleged report that members of the same were connected with the Camilla riot. Copies of affidavits from Sheriff Poore, John Murphy, William P. Pierce, P. R. Hines, (freedman,) and others, in regard to Camilla riot, taken before Brevet Major O. H. Howard, sub-assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the mayor of Albany, and justice of the peace. Proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Albany, expressing regret at the riot, &c. Report of investigation made of Camilla affair by Captain William Mills, Sixteenth Infantry; that he is unable to find any proof that the colored people were advised by the white men who went to address them to go armed to Camilla, and that no action had been taken by the civil authorities in the matter at date of visit. Papers submitted to the President by the Secretary of War October 8, 1868.

The Adjutant General informs General Terry, under date of October —, 1870, that the Secretary of War desires troops to be ordered to Alabama from October 15 to November 15, the whole force to be under command of General Crawford, with authority to move companies from point to point. Inclosed is a letter from Thomas M. Peters to Senator Warner, dated September 25, 1870, in which it is stated that in many sections of Alabama the public authorities are not competent to give protection to the life and limb of the citizen. The loyal inhabitants, particularly the colored people, should receive protection of Government.

General Terry, in a telegram dated October 22, 1870, informs General Sherman that the governor of South Carolina asked to have movement of Eighth Infantry delayed, but has refused his request; has ordered two companies of troops to Newburg Court House, the point to which the insurgents are proceeding.

Captain John Christopher, Eighteenth Infantry, reports October 23, 1870, the departure of one company for Laurens, South Carolina, to assist in preserving peace.

The governor of South Carolina telegraphs October 21, 1870, that ex-rebel soldiers have attacked and captured the town of Laurens, killing many persons, seizing the ballot-boxes, and marching on other towns for a like purpose, committing outrages on their route. Should have additional troops.

November 7, 1870, John A. Moss writes to the Secretary of War from Selma, Alabama, dwelling upon the disturbed condition of affairs, and asking that the whole State be placed under the regulations of the military.

October 1, 1867, Brigadier General John Pope, commanding Third Military District, reports operations since assuming command, April 1, 1867; also furnishes copies of orders issued by him to carry out reconstruction acts and, correspondence in relation thereto with Provisional Governor C. J. Jenkins, of Alabama, and Hon. Augustus Reese, of Madison, Georgia. Invites attention to inclosed newspaper containing a speech delivered in Atlanta, Georgia, by B. H. Hill, late a senator in the rebel congress, and states the hopelessness of reconstruction while such men retain influence.

General Hancock, commanding Fifth Military District, forwards with his annual report for the year ending October 31, 1868, the following papers relative to troubles in Texas: Report from headquarters district of Texas, Austin, of disturbances at Marshall, Texas; that "it appears that the sheriff, Perry, and his deputy, Adams, not only failed to exert themselves to preserve the peace, but have been the leaders in the disturbance." Report of investigation into the matter by Lieutenant Colonel Wood, First Infantry; correspondence between General Hancock and Judge Pease relative to the operation of General Orders No. 40, Fifth Military District, of 1867, announcing the action to be taken in civil affairs, &c.

Major General P. St. George Cooke, commanding Department of the Cumberland, in his annual report, dated October 28, 1869, states that "out of the cities and off from the great lines of travel and commerce in the interior of Kentucky and Tennessee, negroes and white Unionists enjoy little protection of law to person or property, and the freedom of the negroes is a mockery. While I write, the public prints record a Ku-Klux action—submitted to, of course—in which, breaking into houses, they murdered one and maimed another white man; 'scourged most unmercifully' a white man and 'several negroes.'"

July 15, 1868, Governor Harrison Reed, of the State of Florida, transmits papers, arguments, &c., in case of W. J. Brannen, a civilian, tried June, 1868, at Bainbridge, Georgia, by a military commission, charged with murder; convicted and sentenced; arrested in his transit through Florida, and ordered released on writ of habeas corpus. This order was disobeyed by the officer in charge of the prisoner, who is now, by General Meade's order, serving out a ten years' sentence in the State penitentiary of Georgia.

Major General George G. Meade, commanding Department of the South, transmits, October 17, 1868, to Army headquarters, a communication from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, who asks that troops may be sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, and also that they be dispersed throughout the State.

Communication from Governor Scott, of South Carolina, who states that the State is overrun with lawless mobs, and requests that the troops be stationed at different points to protect the citizens; also incloses two communications from gentlemen showing the condition of affairs in the upper counties.

Communication from Governor Scott, stating that the civil authorities are powerless to keep the peace; that armed bands patrol certain counties, and that in York and Chester the civil authorities have no representatives; and that one James Martin, member of the legislature, was murdered in the high-road. He requests that United States troops be furnished to aid the State government in enforcing the laws, and mentions outrages in Newberry County.

August 19, 1868, Brevet Major General Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana, acknowledges the receipt of a letter of instruc-

tions relative to assistance to be afforded by troops in his department to civil authorities, in case of domestic disturbances arising therein. He incloses a copy of his orders in the premises, and contradicts statements published by Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, as to the number of murders committed in that State.

August 11, 1868, Major General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, forwards to the Adjutant General for instructions a communication from W. T. Prosser, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, Tennessee legislature; also a copy of a resolution of State house of representatives on the subject of calling on the United States authorities to furnish the State with a military force to aid the governor to restore the peace.

August 4, 1868, Governor Smith, of Alabama, transmits to the Secretary of War a copy of a petition of the citizens and a resolution of the councils of Montgomery, Alabama, asking for the retention of United States troops in the city, and recommends that a portion of the troops be allowed to remain.

July 30, 1868, Major General Meade reports by telegraph to General Grant that he has been advised that the civil authorities of Augusta, Georgia, are about to be resisted by a combination made for that purpose, and asks for instructions if the military authorities are expected to keep order and peace.

August 1, 1868, Governor Smith, of Alabama, and other State officers, protest against the removal of the United States forces in that State to Huntsville, in the northern part, and ask that General Meade's order may be revoked, and the troops remain quartered as heretofore.

Governor Smith asks that the company of United States troops stationed at Selma, Alabama, under marching orders, be permitted to remain for the present.

July 8, 1868, Major General Meade, commanding Third District, reports military control in Florida under the reconstruction laws having ceased, and incloses General Orders issued and correspondence between General Sprague and Governor Reed, of Florida. (Thirteen inclosures.)

September 1, 1868, Brevet Major General R. E. Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana, incloses, for the information of the President of the United States, communications from the governor of Louisiana making application for troops, with General Buchanan's reply thereto; also incloses a copy of a circular containing instructions to commanding officers, &c., and asks to be notified of its approval. (Five inclosures.)

October 9, 1868, Major General Meade, commanding Department of the South, acknowledges the receipt of resolutions passed at a mass-meeting of the citizens of Lowndes County, Alabama, forwarded to him by direction of the President of the United States. (One inclosure.)

August 24, 1868, Major General Meade, commanding Department of the South, acknowledges the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General's Office, referring telegram of the governor of Alabama, asking that the company of troops at Selma be retained there, and believes that no necessity for troops exists at Selma. (Two inclosures.)

October 8, 1868, General Meade, commanding Department of the South, acknowledges the receipt, through the Governor of Alabama, of a letter covering resolutions and memorial of the Alabama legislature, with the action of the President thereon, and states that the governor is satisfied with the proposed distribution of the troops in Alabama.

October 25, 1868, General Rousseau, commanding Department of Louisiana, reports riots in New Orleans on the night of the 24th instant,

in which several whites and blacks were killed and wounded. The troops were ordered out and suppressed the riots.

May 31, 1867, Thomas K. Knowlton, residing near Vicksburg, Mississippi, reports an attack made upon him by four armed men on account of his Unionism. Gives names of the men who attacked him, and mentions threats made by them against certain colored men for registering. Refers as to his character to Hon. J. Covode, of Pennsylvania, and requests protection from military authorities.

March 7, 1870, Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Granger, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding post of Jackson, Mississippi, incloses for the information of the Adjutant General an extract from a personal letter received by the adjutant of that post from Lieutenant I. S. Shelby, Sixteenth Infantry. The letter is dated Meridian, Mississippi, March 3, 1870.

Lieutenant Shelby states that he has no official knowledge of the discontinuance of the Fourth Military District; that he took the responsibility upon himself on the evening of March 1, to arrest a man named Jamison at Lauderdale for murder, the civil authorities not seeming disposed to act in the matter; that a writ was served on him at his own request, and he turned the prisoner over to the sheriff of the county, and that a preliminary examination of the case would be heard the following day. Says that within three weeks one colored man was taken out, tried, and punished; another has been beaten and shot, another killed, and another mortally wounded, near the little village of Lauderdale, and *all* done by a party of white men; that the white people up there did not even attempt to discover who the perpetrators of this murder were, though to him they were loud in their professions of a desire to bring them to justice, and he believes that at least half of the white people of Lauderdale know who the murderers are, and yet they will screen them from justice.

Colonel Granger says that a copy of Lieutenant Shelby's letter has been forwarded to the department commander, and that he (Lieutenant S.) had been ordered to join his proper station (Jackson) before the receipt of the letter, and he presumed he would arrive that day, (March 7.)

Mrs. Dr. Brown informs the President that great outrages are being perpetrated in Danville by a band of outlaws called K. K. C. or R. R. C.; the indistinctness of the writing makes it doubtful. She says they kill innocent men if they have the least spite against them; they take them out and hang them. People are actually afraid to go to sleep at night, for they don't know what moment they may be taken out and hung. She asks that a company of soldiers be stationed there to put down the R. R. C., and begs the President, if he has any feelings at all, to send them as soon as possible. She desires that her name may not be known, as her life would not be worth a straw. She writes from Louisville, for she would be afraid to put it in their post office.

Synopsis of sub-reports accompanying the annual report of General Joseph A. Mower, commanding Department of Louisiana.

Under date of May 9, 1869, Captain Frank M. Coxe, commanding at Opelousas, Louisiana, reports that "although everything indicates quiet and order, it is not difficult to discern a temper (only suppressed by the presence of troops) which, if uncontrolled, would jeopardize the life of

any republican in his public expression of opinion." Again, on the 16th of May, he reports further in regard to what he styles the reign of terror in that place, and says. "every true Union man is possessed with a dread of ultimate danger of life, family, and property, should he betray a thought or act of republican fellowship;" that many murders have been committed; but the surviving fathers, brothers, and sons of the victims dare not whisper a word in conviction of the perpetrators, although they are well known in nearly every case.

May 24, the same officer relates the circumstances attending the shooting of John C. Tucker, assistant assessor of internal revenue, in the streets of Opelousas on the preceding night, and the failure of the civil authorities to act in the matter.

First Lieutenant R. Vance, Nineteenth Infantry, reports from Winnsboro, Louisiana, August 6, 1869, in compliance with orders from headquarters Department of Louisiana, to investigate all murders and outrages committed in Franklin Parish during the last year; that during that time there have been 12 homicides committed within that parish, 6 white men and 6 colored; 5 cases only have received any notice whatever from the civil authorities. In 2 of the 5 the murderers surrendered themselves to a justice of the peace, who *acquitted* them. The other three were mere mockeries of inquest by a person acting as coroner.

In one case a negro was shot down while plowing in the field by a white man, as testified to by a witness in court who saw the deed committed, but no arrests were made.

Some negroes were surrounded in their house by a party of white men, who, after firing into the house and killing several of the negroes, set fire to the place, consuming with it the dead bodies of those they had shot. Another negro met a similar fate at another time and place; and another was killed at the court-house door while the court was in session, between sunset and dark, and his body permitted to lie where it fell until late the next morning, when, although many saw and heard the firing, no one could be found who knew anything about it.

Whipping negroes to compel obedience to contracts is practiced as much as at any time under the old system, the negroes having no voice in making the terms; being told that unless they make certain contracts with certain parties they will be killed. Compliance has been thus forced upon them, and so general has this whipping become that it excites neither notice or comment.

In his supplemental report General Mower relates the circumstances of the murder of Hon. John Hinds, member of Congress, at Little River, Arkansas, together with two freedmen in October, 1869.

The commanding officer of the District of Arkansas reports that the Freedmen's Bureau agent of Little River County has been killed; the agent for Crittenden County seriously wounded in an attempt by Klu-Klux to kill him; the agents for Mississippi, Tell, and Chicot Counties have been forced to abandon their posts, and the United States deputy marshal for Napoleon dares not assume his duties unless sustained by military authority.

June 14, 1869, J. De F. Richards, professor and president pro tem. of university at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in a communication addressed to the Secretary of War, and bearing the signatures of three other professors of that university, states that there exists in that section of the State a most deplorable condition of things, those opposed to the measures of reconstruction as adopted by Congress being exceedingly hostile and bitter against all who may differ from them politically, especially against Northern men and the colored people. This extreme hostility, it is

thought, exhibits itself in frequent acts of violence, murder, and assassination, and it is asserted that not less than twenty good and law-abiding citizens of Tuscaloosa County have been murdered by bands of outlaws within the past few months, yet not the first step has been taken to arrest and punish the guilty, or protect the innocent. States that these disloyal, democratic reconstructionists and felons laugh at the civil authorities and commit murder openly in sight of the court-house. Says it is understood that a petition has been sent to the War Department by certain citizens of Tuscaloosa praying for the removal of the company of militia at that place, stating as a reason that their presence is not wanted there, and earnestly implores that the request be not granted, as it is made by disloyal people only. He would rather see Tuscaloosa made a permanent military post, and the county put under military law. Then, and not till then, can the community entertain any hope; he says that criminals in their midst will be suitably punished, and loyal citizens protected.

June 25, 1869, General Terry, commanding Department of the South, to whom this communication was referred, returns the same with indorsement stating that "no intention is entertained of removing the garrison of the post of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The place will be occupied unless orders to the contrary are received from superior headquarters."

July 6, 1869, General W. T. Sherman, in submitting the paper to the Secretary of War, remarks: "There is no purpose to remove the companies from Tuscaloosa as long as General Terry deems their presence there essential."

November 1, 1868, General Gillem, commanding Fourth Military District, submits report of operations in his command for the year ending that date, mentions the difficulty existing between the planters and the laborers in regard to pay for labor, and to the difficulty of obtaining justice before the minor courts; also that it is almost an impossibility to identify criminals, they committing their crimes (murder) at night and in disguise.

August 31, 1868, General E. R. S. Canby forwards report of affairs in (late) Second Military District, (States of North and South Carolina,) from date of last report to discontinuance of the district; says very few instances of grave disorders or outrages occurred in either State during this period. In South Carolina, the most important of these that partook of a political character were the riot in Pickens district on the 12th of October, 1867, and the assassination of Mr. S. G. W. Dill, of Kershaw County, on the 4th of June, 1868. No other cases of disorders are mentioned in the report.

November 14, 1870, the commanding officer, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, submitted a report of his action during the election riot at that place, November 7, 1870, showing that the rioters numbered about 200 men, armed with muskets, shot-guns, revolvers, &c., and that during the riot at the court-house two colored men were wounded, one of whom died, and opposite the court-house Hon. Jos. L. Official, republican member elect to the legislature, was found wounded, and he died the next day. The casualties were 4 killed and 20 wounded.

Transmitted by department and division commanders.

December 2, 1870, the same officer reported an attempt to assassinate Lieutenant Bandy, Nineteenth Infantry, at Baton Rouge, and said that unless military protection was given, the lives of citizens and officers

who testified against the rioters would be in danger. He was directed by the department commander to protect his own command, and leave the civil authorities to take care of the citizens.

January 25, 1867, General Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, forwards copies of communication from Charles H. Leonard, mayor of Galveston, Texas, asking authority for citizens to give escort to remains of General Sidney Johnston, and reply thereto, sustaining action of General Griffin, who prohibited the demonstration; also, report concerning the condition of freedmen and Union men in Texas; states that freedmen are shot and Union men persecuted if they express their opinion.

January 19, 1867, Colonel J. J. Reynolds, commanding subdistrict Rio Grande, reports the firing upon a patrol of colored troops on the night of the 16th instant, by policemen, in Brownsville, Texas; the patrol returned the fire, mortally wounding two of their assailants. From evidence obtained the patrol was not to blame.

August 19, 1869, General Halleck transmits report of General Terry, commanding Department of the South, relative to outrages in Georgia, in which he says: "Now, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the situation here demands the interposition of the National Government, in order that life and property may be protected, freedom of speech and political action secured, and the rights and liberties of the freedmen maintained."

Cites in support of his opinions various reports of his officers, showing that in many parts of the State there is practically no government: that murders are frequent, and no attempts are made to punish the murderers, while the abuse of the blacks is too common to excite notice.

December 6, 1869, General Terry forwards another report inclosing—

1. Papers referred by Governor Bullock relative to the lawless condition of certain counties in Georgia.
2. Report of Lieutenant George S. Hoyt of the whipping of Abe Colesby near Greensborough, by Ku-Klux in October, 1869.
3. Petition of F. H. Fyall and other citizens against outrages in Randolph County, Georgia.
4. Request for troops for the protection of Deputy Collector W. B. Whitmore, Ringgold County, Georgia.
5. Reports relative to the murder of two negroes in Hancock County; and
6. Complaint of George Hall of whipping received by him at the hands of Ku-Klux.

In General Terry's report of August 14th he recommends that the State of Georgia be again placed under military control, but General Halleck, not entirely concurring in the recommendation, submits the whole matter for the action of Congress.

September 30, 1867, General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, in report of operations for the year ending September 30, 1867, refers in general terms to the disloyal elements within the limits of his command, and to the murders and outrages perpetrated by "Regulators" and Ku-Klux.

The above report contains chiefly correspondence relative to elections, between General Thomas, Governor Brownlow, General of the Army, and others. General Thomas's report is accompanied by those of post commanders, &c., detailing outrages on freedmen, &c., &c.

September 6, 1869, the commanding general of the Military Division of the South forwards to the Adjutant General a copy of a letter, signed by H. C. Higginbotham, sheriff of Cleburne County, Alabama, and

W. R. Hunnicut, judge probate, to the governor of Alabama, stating that the northwest of Cleburne and northeast of Calhoun Counties are annoyed by disguised men; that on the 14th of August there was a raid from Ludigo which was met by some good citizens and shot into, and some fifteen wounded; that it is useless to call on the civil authorities for redress, for one of the justices of the peace for Ludigo Precinct was wounded in the fight; he was disguised. Also a copy of a letter from the Governor of Alabama to General Terry, asking that troops be sent to Cleburne County to suppress outrages and protect the citizens.

Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District, (State of Texas,) in his annual report, dated October 21, 1869, says that "the number of murders in that State during the *nine months* from January 1, 1869, to September 30, 1869, according to the official records, necessarily imperfect, is '384,' being an average of about *one and a half per day.*" But that some improvement is apparent in the disposition of juries to punish for murder and other high crimes, although the civil authorities have still to call on the military for aid in quelling disturbances and making arrests, and the military often meet armed resistance in carrying out their instructions. Several persons so resisting have been killed, but in nearly every case the party killed was under indictment for murder, and invited his fate by taking up arms against the lawful authorities.

November 17, 1868, General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, forwards letter of Captain William Folck, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by the Ku-Klux Klan to Mr. Willard Davis, of Lexington, Kentucky, in which Mr. Davis is warned to leave the State within 30 days, or if not he will be hanged.

Captain Folck states that similar letters were sent by the Ku-Klux Klan to Mr. Cassins, Mr. Goodloe, Dr. Davidson, and others; that the lives of Union men are imperiled; that a few nights ago, two men were taken from the jail at Nicholasville, Kentucky, by an armed force of 72 men, (mounted and masked,) and were hanged near the suburbs of the town.

October 5, 1870, Governor H. Reed, of Florida, informs the President of the United States that in several counties of the State the officers of the law are set at defiance by organized bands of enemies of the Government; that it will be impossible, without military aid, to secure a fair vote at the election in November. Requests the presence of at least five companies of federal soldiers, with energetic officers, to be placed at his disposition for a period not exceeding four weeks. Seven petitions, communications, &c., accompany Governor Reed's letter.

November 1, 1870, Senator T. W. Osborne telegraphs from Tallahassee, Florida, stating it is very important that troops be sent to the State, (Florida.) Telegraphed in reply that there are no troops available to be sent to Florida, all being fully employed at places of great importance.

November 4, 1870, Senator Osborne telegraphs for at least one company to be sent to Lake City. Informed in reply, same date, that the demands for troops have been so great that the Department is unable to comply with his request.

November 5, 1870, the Secretary of War directs as follows: "The President desires that if any troops can be spared the aid be given. If not, however, he will adhere to the telegram before ordered and not reply to this." Same date Senator Osborne was informed that two companies would report to the United States marshal at Tallahassee from New Orleans as soon as possible. General Halleck instructed accordingly on the same date.

In reply, November 7, 1870, General Halleck states that troops cannot reach Tallahassee in time for the election. Same date, (November 7, 1870,) General Halleck was informed that his dispatch was received and is satisfactory.

November 17, 1870, the governor of Florida requests that a full regiment be sent to the State, to remain until the adjournment of the legislature in February.

Informed in reply, dated November 22, 1870, that orders were that day issued for stationing two companies of troops at Tallahassee.

November 17, 1870, the United States marshal and district attorney at Jacksonville, Florida, represent the necessity for United States troops in the State.

November 22, 1870, General Halleck was instructed to send two companies to Tallahassee to report to the United States marshal, to assist in enforcing the laws. Telegram also sent to the United States marshal at Jacksonville, same date.

Major General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of the South, in his annual report of October 31, 1869, states that while many crimes and outrages are yet committed in the more disturbed parts of the State of Georgia, there is a gradual though sure change for the better going on, and civil authorities command a greater respect than at any time since the close of the war. The mere presence of troops is sufficient to quell any tendency to disorderly conduct.

General Terry, August, 1869, forwards papers relative to outrages committed in the State of Georgia. Assassination of Senator Adkins prompted by political hostility, *solely*.

Report of Major Van Voast, Eighteenth Infantry, and communication from Governor Bullock in regard to fearful condition of affairs in Warren County, Georgia, respecting secret organization hostile to the United States Government. Sheriff Norris of that county, who made a report regarding action of lawless parties at the election for President and Vice-President in November, 1868, was notified "it would be dangerous for him to do so." On the night of December 14, 1868, he was waylaid and shot. In June, 1869, Henry P. Farrow, attorney general of Georgia, having been ordered by Governor Bullock to proceed to Warren County and act for the State in bringing outlaws to justice, reports and states he will hold himself in readiness to proceed there *to enact the farce of attempting to enforce civil law.*

Extract from confidential conversation between Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and C. Battle, esq., Warren County, Georgia, in regard to out-lawry, states that no jury would convict any lawless organization; also, that it would be most dangerous for him if this conversation became public.

Regarding action of Sheriff Norris and killing of Dr. Darden. Governor Bullock states the power of the State executive is not adequate to overcome the evils now existing in the State, and asks military protection for loyal people.

March 9, 1868, General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, reports the formation of organizations for resistance to the laws, and forwards communications from E. D. Lyons, quartermaster's agent at Bridgeport, Alabama, dated February 27, 1868, relative to the Ku-Klux Klan, in Pulaski, Tennessee, asserting that that city is the headquarters of the order; also communication from Hon. W. Bosson, dated Nashville, Tennessee, March 5, 1868, calling attention to the Ku-Klux in Tennessee, and asking military protection, the civil authorities being powerless.

January 6, 1868, General Canby, commanding Second Military District,

transmits copy of an order issued by him to meet certain difficulties existing in North Carolina; expresses, however, his doubts as to its efficacy on account of the bitterness of feeling existing; states that these difficulties are traceable to the spirit of revenge and retaliation for the execution of a number of Union men who deserted the rebel army during the war. Refers to the murder of Colonel Wethercutt, and attempts to arrest the murderers.

General Hinks's report of investigation of above murder, mentions a brutal assault on Mrs. Wethercutt; also, the shooting of a negro who attempted to shoot a Mrs. Bratcher, but wounded her husband.

General Hinks also reports eighteen murders committed in Jones, Craven, Lenoir, and Pitt counties since 1st January, 1868, and many highway robberies, burglaries and larcenies. (Six inclosures.)

October 31, 1870, W. H. Smith, governor of Alabama, refers to the President communication from S. Crawford, mayor of Stevenson, Alabama, forwarding (to the governor of Alabama) statement of Mr. J. J. Roach, relative to outrages committed in Stevenson, Alabama, stating that the corporation of Stevenson is a one-horse concern and not able to protect any man; that the citizens want troops but are afraid to sign a petition for the same.

General Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District, forwarded October 16, 1868, report of Captain James Curtis, Fifteenth Infantry, relative to the murder, on 4th October, 1868, of Hon. G. W. Smith (delegate to constitutional convention) and two freedmen; also, a wounding of the third, by the Ku-Klux Klan. General Reynolds, in a subsequent report, states that there are in arrest about 35 men who participated in the above murder.

General Buell, commanding at Jefferson, Texas, forwards May 5, 1869, communication of C. L. Pitcher, who states he has been confined there since 9th of February without knowing the cause. General Buell states he was arrested on strong evidence as one of the murderers of the Hon. Mr. Smith. In this connection General Reynolds denies certain newspaper reports regarding treatment of the above prisoners. Reports depredations of the Ku-Klux Klan and the lawlessness and murder which exist in Texas.

General Meade, commanding Department of the South, in his annual report October 31, 1868, relative to affairs in his department, states that soon after announcing the position of the military, the outrage at Camilla, Georgia, was committed, and the evidence seems to show the same to have been perpetrated by civil officers under guise of enforcing the law and suppressing disorder. Refers to report of acting judge advocate of department, that in a period of eight months there were tried by military commissions in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida only thirty-two persons, and of these but fifteen convicted, and thinks this a refutation that military power was despotically exercised.

General Halleck, December 8, 1869, forwards for information of the General-in-Chief, copies of reports, &c., from headquarters Department of the South, relative to troubles in different parts of Georgia.

Complaint from J. R. Griffin, notary public, Fort Valley, Georgia, of abuse to colored men and that fare of the judicial system, and that officers would not arrest with warrants.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, forwards statements relative to murders and rapes, outrages by Ku-Klux, and the shooting of Warren Hays, colored, near Lexington, Georgia; also reported violence and threats and lawlessness in Mitchell County, Athens, and other parts of Georgia.

Letter from Mrs. Senator Adkins about the murder of her husband. Proclamation and reward for murderers of Dr. Danden, taken from

Warrenton jail and shot. Report of investigation by G. W. Fitch, of violence to a colored woman in Clayton county, Georgia. Complaints of citizens of Morgan County, of bands of robbers and assassins. Request for troops, to be placed at disposal of sheriff of Warren County. Reported injustice to negroes in Pike County. Death from exposure and neglect of two freedmen, as given in "Savannah Daily Advertiser;" attention invited by General O. O. Howard. Disturbances among workmen on Air Line Railway, near Atlanta. Danger to life and property in Richmond County, near line of Columbia County. Mr. Brasil and family forced to flee from Glasscock County. Lawless condition of affairs along the Air Line Railroad, and the facts of the insurrection thereon. Facts from Captain R. B. Hull, Eighteenth Infantry, relative to the murder of Senator Adkins, and report from Major Van Voast, Eighteenth Infantry, same subject. Illegal arrest and confinement in Oglethorpe jail of James D. Harden, colored. Whipping and beating of a colored man by Ku-Klux Klan near Sparta. Killing of Alfred Robinson, colored, near Mount Zion, Hancock County. Prisoners in Sparta jail, accusations unknown. Outrages by Ku-Klux in vicinity of Greensboro, and whipping of an expelled colored member of legislature. Troops furnished the sheriff of Morgan County. Captain F. E. Lancey's report of investigation on railroad disturbances in Mitchell County. Investigation and report of Brevet Captain G. W. Fitch on outrages upon loyal people in Randolph County; says the murder of Milton Cochran is evidence that there are some bad men in that section; thinks the general sentiment is to discountenance outrages. Six murders near Cuthbert, Randolph County, and the murderers still at large. Facts relative to the murder of Milton Seward, June 20, 1869. Request for troops to protect deputy collector in Ringgold, whose life has been threatened. Report of Captain J. Kline, Eighteenth Infantry, on alleged outrages to colored citizens in Oglethorpe County; does not seem to think the charges sustained. Reported outrages in Greene and Taliafero Counties during 1869. Investigation and report by Second Lieutenant G. S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, of alleged outrages to persons and property in Greene and Hancock Counties; thinks the Ku-Klux Klan circulate reports relative to the uprising of negroes, to carry out "hellish operations." Ku-Klux Klan orders parties to leave Burke County, threatening death. Investigation by Lieutenant Gibbs of the murder of Alfred Robinson, colored; was of opinion white citizens in vicinity of Greene and Hancock Counties intend to draw away the colored men to secure their share of the crops, and therefore many murders and outrages had been committed. Reports from First Lieutenant G. J. Madden, Eighteenth Infantry, Captain J. T. Mackey, Major Van Voast, Second Lieutenant George W. Hoyt, Captain Kline, Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth Infantry, relative to outrages, murders, and notices from Ku-Klux Klan in Warren, Hancock, and other Counties. Report of investigation by Lieutenant E. B. Gibbs of the murder of Viney Jackson, colored woman, in Hall County.

General G. H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, in his annual report of October 1, 1868, states that, with the closing of the last and the beginning of the new year, the State of Tennessee was disturbed by an organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan; that organized companies of men, mounted, armed, and disguised, patrolled the country, and in many instances abused and outraged quiet citizens, particularly colored people of industry and good conduct. Reports of outrages by Ku-Klux in Maury County, and request of Governor Brownlow for troops. Grievances made also from Kentucky and West Virginia.

Lawlessness greater in Kentucky and Tennessee than West Virginia. General Thomas calls attention to the following:

Report by Captain Leib, Fifth Cavalry, of rebel sentiment at Gallatin, Tennessee.

Organized bands to crush Union men, reported in Washington County, Kentucky, and outrages perpetrated by same. Report of threatened assassination of Judge Hunter, Memphis. Representative Reeves reports condition of affairs in West Tennessee. Representative Lillard reports Ku-Klux in Marshall County.

Request from agent Freedmen's Bureau, for protection for colored schools. Outrages reported by the agent and sub-assistant commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, Memphis. Unlawful actions of the Ku-Klux Klan in Frankfort and Russelville, Kentucky.

Assault on United States deputy collector at Somerville, Tennessee. Extract of letter published in "Cincinnati Commercial," relative to an interview with rebel General Forrest, and his remarks about Ku-Klux Klan, acknowledging the number of that organization in the Southern States to be about 550,000 men, &c.

General Terry, December 20, 1869, forwards official communication of First Lieutenant W. A. Miller, Eighteenth Infantry, reporting a sentinel being fired at by persons unknown—probably outlaws—to destroy the friendly feeling between soldiers and citizens.

General Mower, May 25, 1869, forwards official communication relative to alleged outrages in Saint Landry Parish, Louisiana, and that he was compelled to send troops to sustain the civil authorities in protecting the people and executing the laws.

November 23, 1868, General Meade transmits correspondence between himself and the governor of Georgia, relative to sending troops to Warren County for the purpose of maintaining the peace. The sheriff reported the murder of a colored boy, and other outrages upon freedmen almost nightly, and called for military aid in making arrests, &c.

Captain Emory, aide-de-camp, being sent to Warren County to investigate matters, reported that no attempt was made by civil authorities to detect, prevent or punish crime, for the reason that nearly every one was afraid to give evidence on which to ground an indictment, or testify at a coroner's inquest. Also reported numerous and glaring outrages upon freedmen, no one being arrested for participation in them. Same state of affairs existing in other counties, and in fact throughout the department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

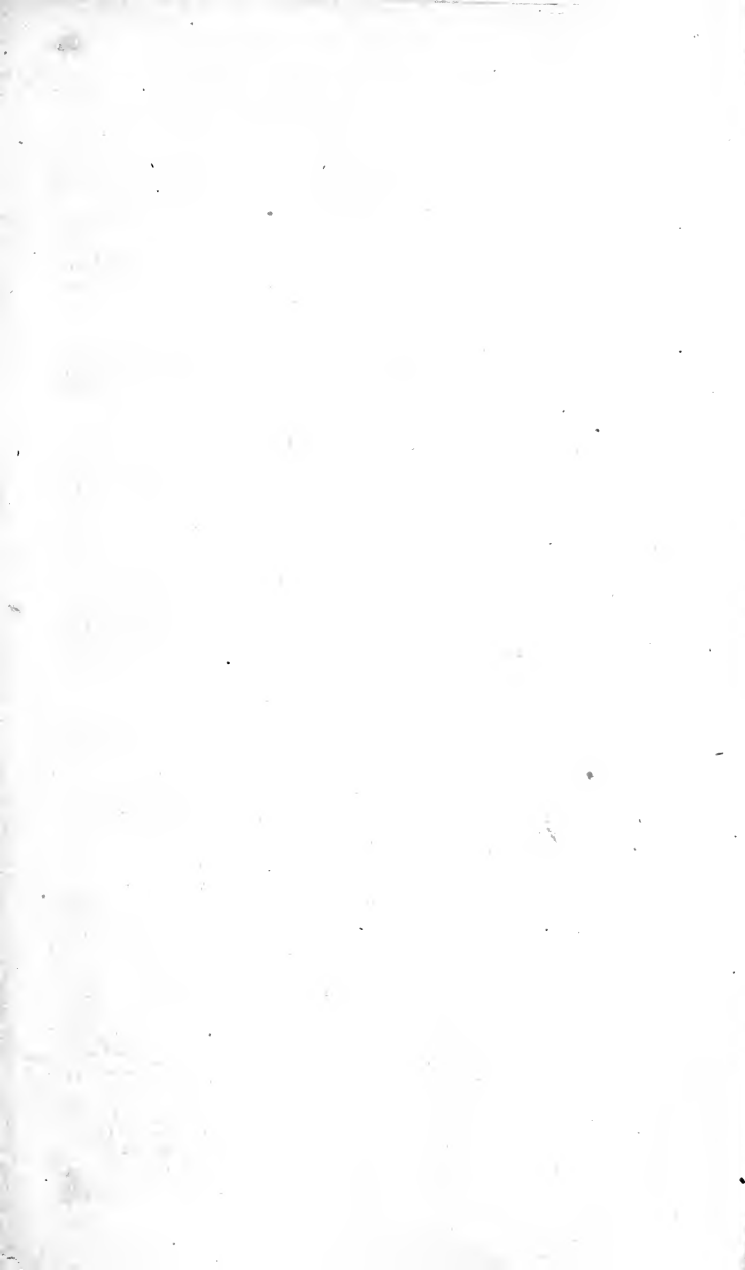
Washington, February 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the copy of a call by the Senate for information as to violations of the Civil Rights Bill, and of a report of the Attorney General's, both referred to me by you for report on the 23d ultimo.

In the reports of officers of outrages committed on the freedmen, reference is rarely or never made to the Civil Rights Bill, and I am accordingly unable to report its violations. I inclose, however, a statement of murders committed in the Southern States, as in part pertinent to the inquiry.

U. S. GRANT,
General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.



MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In further compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, additional information in relation to the existence of disloyal organizations in the State of North Carolina.

JANUARY 17, 1871.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In answer to their resolution of the 16th of December, 1870, I herewith transmit copies of certain reports received at the War Department relative to disloyal organizations in the State of North Carolina intended to resist the laws, or to deprive the citizens of the United States of the protection of law, or the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution of the United States. These reports are in addition to the abstracts of those sent to the Senate on the 13th instant.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 17, 1871.*

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, *January 1, 1871.*

SIR: In addition to the former evidence of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy in this State which I have laid before you, I desire to transmit the accompanying papers, as an appendix to my former official letter.

The pamphlet containing the evidence against the Lenoir County prisoners is of sufficient notoriety and authenticity to warrant its acceptance; and, indeed, Judge C. R. Thomas, before whom the examination was had, and who has since been chosen a member of the forty-second Congress, stands ready to corroborate it. This was the first exposition of the conspiracy. You will further find numerous confessions of members of the Ku-Klux Klan, obtained through the means of the militia movement of last summer, and also a copy of the oath required of members of one of its degrees, "the White Brotherhood." The other two degrees are known as "the Constitutional Union Guard," and "the Invisible Empire."

The accompanying lists of outrages committed in Alamance and Lincoln counties are full up to date. It will be observed that fear of injury on the part of informants has induced them to ask that their names be withheld. The Government can obtain them at any moment, however.

Extracts from letters from citizens are also transmitted, and one or

two "specimen" statements made by parties who have been outraged in this State. If all such statements were compiled, it would be a tale of terror and woe that the people of this country have never heard before.

This organized conspiracy is in existence in every county of the State, and its aim is to obtain the control of the government. It is believed that its leaders now direct the movements of the present legislature. It is proven (page 210 of my message and accompanying documents) that the speaker of the present house, T. J. Jarvis, is a member, and one other prominent leader in the legislature, Fred. Standwick, was seen on his way at Gilbreath's Bridge to murder a State senator, (page 226,) and (page 218) that the leading democratic paper of this State is in direct sympathy with this organization of conspirators and assassins.

In conclusion, I inclose you a printed list of outrages, which is not one-twentieth of the number committed in the State. But they are the most prominent, and serve as examples to show what has been already done, and to warn the Government that unless active measures are taken the lives of its loyal citizens are no longer safe, and their liberties a thing of the past.

With great respect,

W. W. HOLDEN.

General U. S. GRANT,
President United States of America.

Oath of the White Brotherhood, (Ku-Klux Klan.)

You solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that you will never reveal the name of the person who initiated you; and that you will never reveal what is now about to come to your knowledge; and that you are not now a member of the Red String Order, Union League, Heroes of America, Grand Army of the Republic, or any other organization whose aim and intention is to destroy the rights of the South, or of the States, or of the people, or to elevate the negro to a political equality with yourself; and that you are opposed to all such principles: So help you God.

You further swear before Almighty God, that you will be true to the principles of this brotherhood and the members thereof; and that you will never reveal any of the secrets, orders, acts, or edicts, and you will never make known to any person, not a known member of this brotherhood, that you are a member yourself, or who are members; and that you will never assist in initiating, or allow to be initiated, if you can prevent it, any one belonging to the Red String Order, Union League, Heroes of America, Grand Army of the Republic, or any one holding radical views or opinions; and should any member of this brotherhood, or their families, be in danger, you will inform them of their danger, and, if necessary, you will go to their assistance; and that you will oppose all radicals and negroes in all of their political designs; and that should any radical or negro impose on, abuse, or injure any member of this brotherhood, you will assist in punishing him in any manner the camp may direct.

You further swear that you will obey all calls and summonses of the chief of your camp or brotherhood, should it be in your power so to do.

Given upon this, your obligation, that you will never give the word of distress unless you are in great need of assistance; and should you hear it given by any brother you will go to his or their assistance, and should any member reveal any of the secrets, acts, orders, or edicts of the brotherhood, you will assist in punishing him in any way the camp may direct or approve of; So help you God.

Ku-Klux outrages in Wayne County, North Carolina.

In the month of January, 1870, a party of men, some seven or more, disguised, came to the house of Andrew Peel, colored, in Indian Springs township, and four of the party, viz: John Holmes, Robert Barks, and James Casey, (a neighbor!) and supposes Jovine Lewis as the fourth, entered his house, and blindfolding him, carried him off about a mile and a quarter from home and whipped him badly. This was on Sunday, the 9th of January. They also robbed him of a double-barreled gun; tore his hat to pieces, and cut the collar off of his Sunday coat.

On the same night, viz: January 9th, (and more than probable the same party,) Joseph Green (colored) was taken out and whipped severely at Everettsville. Green knows none of the men that whipped him. ✓

Harvy Warren fled from Sampson County into Wayne about twelve months ago, and states that he had been taken out by some six or seven men, carried to the woods, and taken by the arms and run against the trees, and by the legs and flung about like as he had been a log. The party was disguised; one of them had horns; made him feel of his horns; said they were from hell; had a pistol for a Bible, which they swore him upon; made him kiss it and promise he would never tell what they had done to him.

A true copy of original on file in executive department of North Carolina.

J. B. NEATHERY,

Private Secretary.

ALAMANCE COUNTY, July 28, 1870.

We, the undersigned citizens of Alamance County, do hereby acknowledge that we have been members of an organization in said county, known to the public as the Ku-Klux Klan, but known to the members thereof as the White Brotherhood, or Constitutional Union Guard.

This organization in the outset, as we understood it, was purely political, and for the mutual protection of the members thereof and their families; but, since joining, we have been pained to know that, while the objects of the organization were to attain certain political ends, the means used and resorted to were such as would shock a civilized and enlightened people. And we hereby publicly and independently dissolve our connection with this organization, and call upon upright and law-abiding citizens everywhere to do the same thing, knowing, as we do, that unless the crimes which have been committed by this organization can be put a stop to, and the organization itself entirely broken up, civil liberty and personal safety are at an end in this county, and life and property and everything else will soon be at the mercy of an organized mob.

We intend to see that the signs, grips, and pass-words of this organization are fully exposed, together with the plans of operations, &c., so that people everywhere may see with their own eyes.

In making these confessions we have implicated no one but ourselves, but we hope that our friends will take warning, from what has transpired within the last few days, and immediately withdraw from organizations such as we have mentioned, and assist us and all other good citizens in restoring peace and good order in our county.

CLEMENT C. CURTIS.

JAMES E. BOYD.

ROBERT HANNER.

JOHN R. STOCKARD.

JACOB MICHAEL.

J. N. H. CLENDENIN.

HENRY ALBRIGHT.

JAMES H. FOUST.

D. D. TEAGUE.

A. J. PATTERSON.

J. A. J. PATTERSON.

JOHN G. ALBRIGHT.

CHRIST C. CURTIS.

S. A. CURTIS.

W. S. BRADSHAW.

JASPER N. WOOD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Alamance County* :

On this the 30th day of July, 1870, personally appeared before me, W. A. Albright, superior court clerk for Alamance County, W. S. Bradshaw, and, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on or about the first part of the year 1869 I was initiated into the order of, known and commonly called, Ku-Klux. I was installed by Jacob A. Long in his room. I was sworn that if ever I revealed any of the secrets of the order I was to suffer death, and should be the first victim. I understood Jacob A. Long to be the chief of the county. Previous to this I met with Dr. John A. Walker, who asked me if I did not want to join a secret political organization. I answered him that I had been a member of one such, and did not want to connect myself with any other. He then said there was such in the country, and told me that Jacob A. Long could give me further information, and, in addition to this, give me some of the signs. After this I was in Graham on business, and in the evening I was approached by Clem. C. Curtis, who carried me out behind Dr. J. K. Ruffin's drugstore, and asked me: if I did not want to know more about a certain thing than I did. I answered as I did to Dr. Walker. He then said that he would be damned if I did not know too much, unless I knew more. After talking over the matter, he told me that he would conduct me to a place where I could become a full member. Upon this information I was initiated, as above stated. There was present J. E. Boyd and others; I do not remember who.

The first meeting I attended was at the house where Jack Thompson formerly resided. I think there was nothing done worthy of notice, except the initiation of some new members. There was present J. N. Wood, James Foust, James Bradshaw, Joseph B. Thompson, (these were officers,) and John Fur, Polk Bradshaw, Fisher Bradshaw, Mike

Fur, and others I do not remember. The new members were Haywood, Crutchfield, Patterson, Thompson, esq., and George Crutchfield.

I attended second meeting at William Fur's house on the night of Dr. Walker's sale. There were present J. N. Wood, James Foust, and James Bradshaw, (officers;) J. R. Stockard, J. N. H. Clendenin, George Long, Mike Thompson, John Woods, (as an officer,) Dick Thompson, and Joe B. Alex. Thompson, James and John Albright, and others I do not remember. Either at this meeting or the one previous there was a move made to make a raid near Hillsboro. I opposed the move, and told them if that was the object I was out. I was aided in this by J. N. Wood, who said if they persisted in this course they need not expect the protection of the organization. About the time we were being dismissed, James Bradshaw said all that wished to join in this raid to meet at Chestnut Ridge meeting-house at some hour of a certain night. I heard nothing from this raid, except that Major Lynch commanded the squad from Metaxsville. This was the last meeting that I attended. All my influence since this meeting has been used to suppress outrages. I went to Dr. A. Wilson and urged him to have this thing suppressed, as I thought he had more influence than I had. I went to Captain W. C. Johnston and urged the same. He said that some of the young men had persuaded him to join for the purpose of giving advice, but then he had no influence with them and was greatly hurt at their course.

I had information from John R. Stockard, who came to my house and told me that there was a plot to assassinate W. R. Albright, and told me to do all I could to stop it. We talked the matter over, and he informed me that James Bradshaw was one of the leaders, in connection with which one was Joseph B. Thompson, Milton Thompson, Dick Thompson, Mike Thompson, Alexander Thompson, and John Thompson, of Patterson. I went to see James Bradshaw, who was not at home. I talked with John Bradshaw, who said he would use all his influence to put a stop to it. I had several conversations with James E. Boyd on the subject. He always expressed himself greatly opposed to such, and urged me to do all I could to stop it. My impression is that there is in Alamance County seventy-five or more desperate men belonging to the organization, who would commit any crime to carry out their purposes and designs, from what I have been told by members of the organization, and by those who ought to know. I regard Peter Foust's boys, A. G. Moore, J. W. Steel, David A. Mebane, Anderson Thompson, T. T. Turner, as such characters. James T. Hunter is a member of the organization; J. L. Scott is a member, as rumored. I never wore a gown and never saw a band in disguise, and never encouraged any person to join the order.

W. S. BRADSHAW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th July, 1870.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Clerk of Superior Court.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Alamance County:*

On this the 30th day of July, 1870, personally appeared before me, W. A. Albright, superior court clerk for Alamance County, W. S. Bradshaw, and after being duly sworn, deposed and says: That on or about the first part of the year 1869, I was initiated into the order of — known and commonly called Ku-Klux. I was installed by Jacob A. Long, in his room. I was sworn that if I revealed any of the secrets of the order I was to suffer death, and should be the first victim. I understood Jacob A. Long to be the chief of the county. Previous to this I met with Dr. John A. Walker, who asked me if I did not want to join a secret political organization. I answered him that I had been a member of one such, and did not want to connect myself with any other. He then said there was such in the country, and told me that Jacob A. Long could give me further information, and in addition to this give me some of the signs. After this I was in Graham, on business, and in the evening I was approached by Clem. C. Curtis, who carried me out behind Dr. J. K. Ruffin's drug store, and asked me if I did not want to know more about a certain thing than I did. I answered as I did to Dr. Walker. He then said that he would be damned if I did not know too much, unless I knew more. After talking over the matter he told me that he would conduct me to a place where I could become a full member. Upon this information I was initiated as above stated. There was present J. E. Boyd, and others, I do not remember who. The first meeting I attended was at the house where Jack Thompson formerly resided. I think there was nothing done worthy of notice, except the initiation of some new members. There was present J. N. Wood, James Foust, James Bradshaw, Joseph B. Thompson, (these were officers,) and John Fur, Polk Bradshaw, Fisher Bradshaw, Mike Fur, and others I do not remember; the new members were Haywood Crutchfield, Patterson Thompson, esquire, and George Crutchfield. I attended the second meeting at William Fur's house, on the night of Dr. Walker's sale, there were present J. N. Wood, James Foust, and James Bradshaw, (officers,) J. R. Stockard, J. N. H. Clendenin, George Long, Mike Thompson, John Wood, (as an officer,) Dick Thompson and Joe B. Alex. Thompson,

James and John Albright, and others I do not remember. Either at this meeting or the one previous there was a move made to make a raid near Hillsboro. I opposed the move, and told them if that was the object, I was out. I was aided in this by J. N. Wood, who said if they persisted in this course they need not expect the protection of the organization. About the time we were being dismissed James Bradshaw said all that wished to join in this raid to meet at Chestnut Ridge meeting-house at some hour of a certain night. I heard nothing from this raid except that Major Lynch commanded the squad from Metansville. This was the last meeting that I attended. All my influence since this meeting has been used to suppress outrages. I went to Dr. A. Wilson, and urged him to have this thing suppressed, as I thought he had more influence than I had. I went to Captain W. C. Johnson and urged the same. He said that some of the young men had persuaded him to join for the purpose of giving advice, but then he had no influence with them, and was greatly hurt at their course. I had information from John R. Stockard, who came to my house and told me that there was a plot to assassinate W. R. Albright, and told me to do all I could to stop it. We talked the matter over, and he informed me that James Bradshaw was one of the leaders; in connection with which one was Joseph B. Thompson, Milton Thompson, Dick Thompson, Mike Thompson, Alex. Thompson, and John Thompson, of Patterson. I went to see James Bradshaw, who was not at home. I talked with John Bradshaw, who said he would use all his influence to put a stop to it. I had several conversations with James E. Boyd on this subject. He always expressed himself greatly opposed to such and urged me to do all I could to stop it. My impression is that there is in Alamance County seventy-five or more desperate men belonging to the organization who would commit any crime to carry out their purposes and designs. From what I have been told by members of the organization, and by those who ought to know, I regard Peter Foust's boys, A. G. Moore, J. W. Steel, David A. Mabane, Anderson Thompson, T. T. Turner, as such characters. James T. Hunter is a member of the organization. J. L. Scott is a member as rumored. I never wore a gown and never saw a band in disguise, and never encouraged any person to join the order.

W. S. BRADSHAW.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 30th July, 1870.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Alamance County:*

AUGUST 1, 1870.

This day personally appeared before me, William R. Albright, acting justice of the peace for said county, J. W. Simms, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

About five months ago I was approached by Daniel Whitsell, and told of a secret political organization, which he recommended as a great thing, and told me that I had better join it for my own protection and that of my father, who is a member of the republican party. I am a member of the radical party, voted the whole ticket at the last election, and thought that as my own life and that of my father were endangered, I had better join the order, so that I might live in more security and be better able to protect those who were dear to me.

J. W. SIMMS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 1st day of August, 1870.

WM. R. ALBRIGHT,
Acting Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

J. B. HEATHEY,
Private Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Alamance County:*

AUGUST 1, 1870.

This day personally appeared before me, P. R. Harden, an acting justice of the peace for said county, William Quaekenbush, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I joined an organization in December, 1869, or January, 1870, called Ku-Klux or White Brotherhood; a party of disguised men came to my house, and said they understood I wanted to see the Ku-Klux; wanted to know what I wanted with them, and finally persuaded me to join them. I am certain that I know one of them, J. I. McPherson. I think Peter Foust's boys, and George and John Barber were in the crowd. One of them administered an oath to me. They then told me there was work to be done that night, and that I must go with them; they then gave me a gown, and I went with them. We went first to Manly Turner's; they inquired there if anything was to be done; was

told that Jim Cole said he wanted them to come and give him his whipping, and let his dread be over. Cole had said that if they came to his house he would put seven balls into some of them. We then went to Cole's, and ordered him to open the door; he done so; they asked his wife if he had not been maltreating her; she said he had not; they asked what he meant by threatening to shoot the Ku-Klux; he denied making any such threats; they told him he had, and pulled him out of the house; two of them held him while another commenced to whip him; the first one gave him ten licks; another man then gave him ten; they then told me that I must give him ten, and I done so; I saw blood stains through his shirt, and I did not hit him very hard; I was compelled to do it, for they swore me to do everything I was told, even to kill my own father; they would have whipped him more, but I begged for him. We then went to Alfred Hatwood's and told him about whipping Cole. There was nothing more done that night; they told me they would give me notice when I was wanted again. I never attended any meeting, and never went on any other raid. I could not get out of it; if I had tried to, or told anything, I would have been killed. I understood the object of the organization to be to take the law in our own hands, and to whip or hang any one we saw proper.

WM. QUACKENBUSH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st August, 1870.

P. R. HARDEN

Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Alamance County* :

AUGUST 1, 1870.

This day personally appeared before me, P. R. Harden, an acting justice of the peace for said county, J. F. Hopkins, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I joined an organization called the White Brotherhood about two years ago, at a place between John and William Newlin's; I was taken there by William Stockard; I was persuaded into it by William Stockard; he asked me if I did not want to hunt the Ku-Klux; I told him I would as soon go as not; I thought he knew they were to pass some place, and I would go with him and see them; when we got to the place we met a man who took me to where there were several more men; I told them I did not want to join; they said if I did not join now I would be killed; one of them, who they called chief, administered the oath to me; I have attended two meetings; there were present at the first meeting William Stockard, Alfred Newlin, John Newlin, Cave Cates, Thomas R. Moore, Seymour Coble, Jasper N. Wood. Jasper N. Wood and Seymour Coble kept a list of new members as they were initiated; in those meetings sentence was passed on the republican party, and it was determined to hang them, or stop them from voting; the object of the meetings was to take the law in our own hands, and to whip or hang any one we saw proper to. At the first meeting we elected the following officers: William Stockard, chief; John Newlin, esq., lieutenant; and ———, captain. We appointed another meeting to be held at Spring meeting-house; there were at this meeting Matthew Hopkins, William Stockard, Thomas Robinson, jr., Alfred Newlin, Cave Cates; we expected several more, but they did not come; nothing of importance was done at this meeting. We appointed another meeting to be held at Mallet's old still-house; the object of this third meeting was to make arrangements to go and whip William Maynor; it was suggested by William Stockard and Thomas Robinson that Maynor should be whipped for reporting persons for illegal distilling. John Duke and John Stockard told me that there was to be a meeting to make arrangements to drown or hang Thomas Norwood; Duke said that the damned old son of a bitch ought to be hung. I was on one raid, but not disguised; there was with me Matthew Hopkins, John Duke, Newton Robinson, Chesley Robinson, Ed. Freeman, George Stockard; they were all disguised; we went to Dow Worth's, (colored;) the others left me at the fence to hold the horses, and went to the house, and took out Dow Worth and Arch Dark, (colored,) and whipped them, and took a pistol away from them. We next went to Alfred White's; they left me at the fence with the horses, and went to the house and called him up and took him out and whipped him; (they all took part in the whipping;) they said they whipped him for running after Thomas Norwood's girls. They said that they intended to carry the next election, if they had to kill or run off all the negroes. We next went to Jonathan Zachroy's; I was again left with the horses; the rest went to the house; he opened the door, and they went in and told him he must keep his crazy daughter at home; if he did not, they would call upon him again; (his daughter was in the habit of going where she pleased in the neighborhood.) William Stockard has been turned out of office as chief of our camp, and John Duke elected in his place. I told John Duke, the chief, I did not want to go on this raid; that I had no gown; he told me I must go, that I could mind the horses. Matthew Hopkins told me that he heard there was to be a meeting at Gilbreath's Bridge, to go and hang S. M. Shoffner, and he told them he would not go himself. The following are

members of the organization: William C. Moore, David Moore, Thomas Guthrie, Henry Duke. I would have given anything to have got out of the organization, but could not get out without telling it, and if I told I would have been killed. They told me if I told anything that I should hang to a limb.

JAMES F. ^{his} HOPKINS.
mark.

Witness: S. J. TURNER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day, August 1, 1870.

P. R. HARDEN, J.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, August 12, 1870.

Thomas F. Williford, of Cabarrus County, voluntarily and of his own accord, doth confess and say, having come from his own home to Raleigh for that purpose, that he, during the last year, lived in Lenoir County, six miles north of Kinston, having moved to that county in 1866. That some time in April or May, 1869, on one Sunday, as he and his wife were going to Sunday-school, he was met by Jesse C. Kenady and Jeff Perry, who persuaded him to go to Kenady's house, which was near the place they met him. He turned back and went with them, his wife going on to Sunday-school.

When he got there, besides J. C. Kenady and Jeff Perry, who went with him, he found Lawyer Monroe, from Kinston, and one Hill. The crowd was drinking. Some half hour after he was there, J. C. Kenady, in the presence of the other men, initiated him into the C. U. G., and administered to him an oath, the purport of which was that he was to keep the secrets of the order, and not reveal anything that took place. He was also sworn to obey the orders of his superior officers. He understood that for a violation of this oath the punishment would be death. Kenady at the same time read to him the by-laws. He does not recollect all the by-laws, but was under the impression that the order was committed to the overthrow of the radical party, and to hostility to the colored people, and that any means whatever were to be used to effect the object of the order.

The Saturday after he joined he attended a meeting of the order at 2 p. m. at Henry Croom's still-house. There were present J. C. Kenady, chief; Ashly Vaughn, south commander; Monroe, north commander; James Grelon, west commander; Henry Croom, secretary; Smith, treasurer. The latter was sitting with Croom. There were present also James Perry, Samuel Perry, Jeff Perry, James Hines, three Harper boys, two Davises, (one called Kit Davis.) John Barrow, Aleck Dawson, and three of the Hills, and two of the Hines boys, and some others, in all about thirty.

It was understood at this meeting that every member was bound to report to Kenady the name of every radical and negro who said anything about the order. If any member failed to do this he was to be punished. It was also ordered that no member should work with any negro on shares, but for such a price.

The second Sunday after the above meeting, he attended another meeting at the same place, some forty present. Joseph Parrott and his brother, and Joshua Suggs, and two others were initiated. At this meeting it was determined that Mowers, the defective, should be killed. Kenady said that he ought to be put out of the way. To this Jeff Perry agreed, and said he would be one of five to do it. Monroe promised to get him to go to the house of Mag Hines, a dissolute woman in Kinston, where they could get him; that he, Monroe, had often drank with Mowers, and he, Mowers, would not suspect him. No one else volunteered, as it was understood that it would be arranged among themselves.

The Sunday afterward Jeff Perry told him, Williford, that if it had not rained Saturday night Mowers would have gone up; that he would have been in the river with the cat-fish eating his carcass.

He attended another meeting in about three weeks, which was ordered by Kenady, some twenty-five present. It was then ordered that the jail should be broken open and Ashly Vaughn and Jim Hines taken out and let loose. The meeting was on Sunday, and the members were ordered to meet at the county bridge near Kinston by 10 o'clock that night. He did not wish to go, as his child was sick, but Kenady and Jim Perry said he should go. He got to the bridge about 10 o'clock, and waited for the crowd. There were some thirty-five or forty of the crowd. They left the bridge and went to the graveyard, where they discussed the manner the jail was to be broken open. In about ten minutes it was decided to break open the door with a sledge-hammer, and the crowd went toward the jail. Some ten or twelve guards were placed around the jail from twenty-five to seventy-five steps from it. Some twenty-five of the crowd went up and stood around the jail door. Captain Harper called for the hammer, and commenced breaking in the door. He, Williford, after a couple of licks on the door, moved off and stood by the corner of the court-house. Most of the crowd was armed with shot-guns. None of them were disguised. After considerable hammering the door flew open, and Vanger, or De Nanger, and Hines came out. As soon

as the crowd had the prisoners, and after cheering in front of Richard King's house they left Kinston between 12 and 1-o'clock, going to their several homes. He saw no citizens out during the time. There were in the crowd at the jail Captain Harper, Henry Croom, Samuel Perry, Reddin Hines, one of the Hill boys, two of the Harpers, brothers of the captain, Joseph Parrott, Alexander Dawson, Mr. Tillen. The others he does not now recollect.

On a Saturday, at Croom's distillery, some two weeks after the jail was broken open, he was at another meeting. There was present Kenady, James Perry, Jeff Perry, Sam Perry, Henry Croom, — Smith, Alexander Dawson, Ashly Vaughn, Kit Davis, James Hines, Reddin Hines, three Harper boys, and a good many others whose names he does not recollect. Kenaday, at this meeting, told the members that Colgrove, the sheriff of Jones County, ought to die; that he, Colgrove, had just got loose from the penitentiary, and if they didn't kill him they were not true to their clan. Reddin Hines said it was all right: that he, Colgrove, "should go up." The camp determined then to raise a certain sum for Colgrove's scalp, and subscriptions were then made. Kenady said he would give \$10, and, if necessary, \$50. One of the Davises said he would give \$5, and Croom, Smith, Reddin Hines, Jeff Perry, the three Harper boys, and others, also promised.

It was understood that at the next meeting it would be decided who and how many should go and do the deed. At the next meeting he, Williford, was sick and did not go. The Mouday after the meeting he saw Jeff Perry in his field, and he, Perry, told him the arrangements were made, that Colgrove had to "go up," remarking "that some of the best of the boys had to go, and if they did get him there would be one of the biggest barbecues ever given in Jones County." This conversation took place about two weeks before Colgrove was killed, and about some three or four weeks a big barbecue was given at Farm Valley by Jesse Kenady, Joe Parrott, and Jim and Jeff Perry, and others. He, Williford, went to no more meetings. He understood that the order was brought to Lenoir County by one Temple, of Wake County, who was a brother-in-law of Croom. After Colgrove's death Kenady told him there were but ten of the camp who were in it, or who were with those that killed Colgrove.

Soon after Grant was killed, Ash, DeNauger, and Joe Parrott told him, Williford, they were present and helped do it. It was his understanding from the by-laws, and the charges given in the meetings, that the members were to do everything in their power to break up the radical party, even to burning their houses, killing them when ordered by the camp, destroying their property, &c.

T. F. WILLIFORD.

Test:

QUENT BUSBEE.

Affidavit of F. U. Blanchard.

F. U. Blanchard, a citizen of Alamauee County, North Carolina, being duly sworn, deposes and swears as follows:

I was initiated as a member of the organization of White Brotherhood about two years ago. I was initiated by George Mebane; there were about six present, all in disguise, save Younger. Mebane was in disguise until after I was initiated, then he took off his false face. The others I did not know. After Younger and myself were initiated we were asked "what we came there for." I answered, I did not know. They said "we had you brought here to make something in the shape of a coffin for to put at Joseph McAdam's door to scare him." I told them that is something I cannot do. Some of the party told me that if I did not do it I would be hanged, and put a rope around my neck, and one of them run up a tree with a rope in his hands, and some one said "hold on." There the matter stopped. I assisted in making the coffin or box. I did this, fearing that if I did not, I would be punished with death, as I thought. After making this box it was left in the shop, which was an open one. On the next morning the coffin was missing. This coffin was finished on Saturday. The next I heard of this was that the coffin was placed at Mr. McAdam's door. I did not know the parties that placed at the door of Mr. McAdams this coffin.

I never afterwards had anything to do with the organization, because, from the above, I was led to believe that its purpose were wrong.

I would have exposed the whole thing at the time, if I had not been afraid being punished by death by the organization. I do not think any man could have been convicted by the civil authority, for the reason that we were bound to swear for our comrades, even to the extent of an *alibi*, and no power but the military could have broken it up. I never had a gown; I was never in disguise. This organization was for the purpose of the advancement of the interests of the conservative party.

F. U. BLANCHARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, August 17, 1870.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
C. S. C.

J. J. Younger, a citizen of Alamance County, after being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I joined the organization of Constitutional Union Guards about two years past. I was initiated in the woods near Sellars's mill on Haw River in said county. There were present five men, three of whom I knew, to wit, John Long, George Mebane, and F. W. Blanchard, the others were in disguise. George Mebane made a motion that a box imitating a coffin should be made to put at Joseph McAdam's door, but intended no damage; which motion was carried. Then F. W. Blanchard and myself were designated to make it, we both being mechanics. I insisted that I would not do it, as McAdam was a brother mason. I was told by George Mebane, "You will have it to make or you will be punished," and my understanding was that that punishment would be death. I assisted in making the box at the time I was ordered to do so. I was ordered to do this within two days after the meeting referred to. I made the coffin at F. M. Blanchard's shop, one mile from Big Falls, in said county, and left it in said shop; said shop stands about half open—no doors one end—entirely open half of one side. On the next morning the coffin was not there. The next I heard of this coffin, or one similar to the one I made, was put at said McAdam's door at his dwelling. I would have informed Mr. McAdam of this had I not felt sure that I would be punished either by whipping, hanging, or drowning. I had a gown, but on reflection I destroyed it the day after the coffin was placed at this man's door. I then thought the organization was wrong; the purposes of the organization, as I understood them, were being perverted. I had nothing further to do with it; and I believe if myself and Blanchard had been arrested by the civil authorities, the parties who ordered us to make the box would have sworn falsely in the matter, and my impression is that it was generally understood that the organization or the members of it should do all they could to keep comrades from being punished by any authority, even to the extent of swearing an *atibi*. I never was on a raid; never was in any meeting but the one named above, and know none of its members, as I had nothing to do with it after the making of the coffin.

J. J. YOUNGER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th of August, 1870.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *County of Alamance* :

Before me, a justice of the peace, personally appeared J. C. Whitesell, who being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I was taken into the society known by the name of White Brotherhood by John E. Clapp, in the month of April, 1869. Andrew Kuffman was sworn in at the same time; Thaddens Ingle was sworn in at the same time; Jacob Kuffman at the same time. I don't now recollect all of the oath, but we were told that if ever I revealed the secret I would be punished by the order of camp. J. H. Albright is the first man that ever named it to me, and conducted me to camp. I was where they met, at Vaulding's shop, Macon Apple was chief, and once at Cable's school-house, William Tichel was chief that night. John Wagner, and Jacob Wagner, and Lewis Huffins, and Peter Michael, and Joel Tichel, and Calvin Tichel, and J. H. Albright, appointed a meeting near the railroad last September, to elect a chief, at which meeting I was elected chief of the camp. The next meeting was near George Whitesell's, and I, as chief, administered the oath to George Whitesell, and Daniel Patten, and William Swing, and Joel Swing, and William Huffman, and John Curtis, and Alfred Whitesell, and John Huffman. Macon Apple's camp ordered that a negro man was to be whipped at a certain time, living at Robert Thomas's. Myself and Daniel Whitesell, and Rankin Lewey, and Patterson Whitesell, and Rankin Whitesell, and J. H. Albright, and Macon Apple, and Alson Burr, and others that I don't recollect—Macon Apple ordered that we should give so many licks. The next raid I was in was at Lewis Tichel's; the whipping of William Long, black man, myself and Rankin Whitesell, and Jeremiah Whitesell, and Daniel Whitesell, Rankin Low, and William Low, William Tichel, William Smith, Phillip Boon; we gave four or five licks apiece. It was ordered by the camp that met at Joshua Boon's still-house that Carter Cansey should be whipped. Myself and Rankin Whitesell, and Jeremiah Whitesell, and William Geringer, Joel Spring, David Thomas, Robert Fobish, and Jacob May carried the order into execution.

J. C. WHITESELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of September, 1870.

J. A. NEESE, J. P.

ROXBORO, PERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,

October 7, 1870.

DEAR SIR: The first victim to Ku-Klux violence was Mr. S. L. Wiles; lived four miles south of Roxboro; an industrious and, in his dealings with persons, strictly honest man. The alleged charge against him was that he was living in adultery with a colored woman. (Can't say as to the truth of the charge.) The woman's name is Harriet Bran, who also, with Wiles, was cruelly whipped, and both of them driven from the farm he had rented for the year. The next and only other instance I can call to mind was against Wm. B. Hudgens; the supposed cause was that he was living on land the title of which is in dispute. The party not in possession had ordered him to leave the premises, threatening at the same time if he failed to do so within a certain time he would be Ku-Kluxed off. He failed to leave as ordered, and was afterwards cruelly and most terribly beaten by disguised men, (26 in number,) and forced to leave the premises he had leased for two years.

Hudgens has always voted the democratic ticket; Wiles the republican. I don't think politics had anything to do with either case.

Most respectfully, &c.,

Governor HOLDEN, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—I had liked to have forgotten to mention the case of a Mr. Thomas, United States detective, who visited Roxboro on business pertaining to his duty, and, during the night, had a coffin placed at his door, with the following inscription tacked on it, to wit: "You and all other damned radicals had better leave these parts or else you will fill this furniture."

A true copy of original letter on file in executive department of North Carolina.

J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA,

October 17, 1870.

DEAR SIR: According to your request we send you the below list of names of persons that have been maltreated in Lincoln County:

Harriet Quickel.....	Black..	Whipped and shot.
Sam Ward, wife, and daughter.....	do..	Whipped.
Rufus Friday and wife.....	do..	Whipped.
James Falls.....	do..	Whipped.
Charles Sumner.....	do..	Whipped and robbed of \$15.
John Connely.....	do..	Whipped and shot.
William Magbee.....	do..	Robbed in the woods of all his money.
Reuben Litton.....	do..	Whipped and shot.
Jerry Wood.....	do..	Whipped and drove from home; life threatened if he returned.
J. Barringer.....	do..	Whipped and drove from home; life threatened if he returned.
Rufus Bindhardt.....	do..	Whipped and shot dangerously.
E. Wilfong.....	do..	Whipped and shot dangerously.
Peter Hoover.....	do..	Whipped.
Lawson Friday.....	do..	Whipped and shot.
S. Motz.....	do..	Whipped.
John Miller.....	White..	Whipped and shot.
Adeline Fisher.....	do..	Whipped.
Mary Fisher.....	do..	Whipped.
Sally Fisher.....	do..	Whipped.
J. McMellen.....	do..	Whipped.
Jeff Herndon.....	Black..	House robbed of two guns.

There are a number of other cases, but we cannot get their names.

The colored man, Wilfong, was shot in the back and is mutilated for life. * * *

For the sake of my family please not mention my name in this matter.

Governor HOLDEN.

I certify on honor that the above is a true copy of the original report, on file in the executive department of North Carolina.

J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

December 20, 1870.

STOKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, *October 23, 1870.*

I believe this infamous order of *Thugs* existed here in the fall of 1867. Tobacco traders and distillers who were in the habit of evading the revenue laws, and more especially the tobacco peddlers to South Carolina and Georgia, were the first persons to become acquainted with the concern, and to initiate others in this region, and to practice the diabolical edicts of the order.

Just before the Presidential election I had information that three councils of Ku-Klux existed in the county. One act of theirs was to attack and beat Stephen Bynum, a colored man, near Germantown. A number of masked men took him out of his house late at night, and whipped him on account of his being a republican.

About the same time a number of masked men rode through the town of Germantown, and, while a party of colored people of both sexes were dancing, fired into the house and badly wounded a colored man in the knee.

Various other acts have been committed at different periods, (of whipping.)

Parties of masked men have been seen in many localities, and men of prominence have received letters containing threats of violence to them on account of their political opinions.

Threats of violence have frequently been made to colored men who lived on the land of rebels, that they would be dispossessed if they voted for republicans.

The proper authorities, who have been informed of these facts, were either afraid to move in the matter or did not care about it. Nothing has been done more than to make some little pretense.

Please do not use my name.

I certify, on honor, that the above is a true copy of a letter from Stokes County, on file in the executive department.

J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

December 20, 1870.

ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, *October 23, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ultimo is to hand. I am sorry to have to inform you that Randolph County is almost entirely governed by the Ku-Klux. I supposed before the election that there were a good many in the county, but I had no idea that they were half so well organized; but I am proud to say that my township gave a large republican majority. The Ku-Klux have not committed many gross outrages in this county, like they have in some others. Their object seemed to be to decoy as many as possible into the organization by making them believe it was not a very bad thing. They paraded through several neighborhoods just before the election, in order to terrify the most timid republicans, and by their threats, &c., make them stay away from the election. They knew very well who was easily scared. They have not been so bold since the militia was called out. If the republicans had not (some of them, both white and colored) been so easily intimidated and staid at home, we could easily have carried Randolph. It is very hard to know whom to put confidence in. I know a great many men who laid out during the war, who were whipped, kicked, and handcuffed by the rebels during the war, who are now among the Ku-Klux, and voted for the men that abused them so badly. I don't know that any person in this county has been murdered by the Ku-Klux. I only know of two that have been whipped; one was a colored boy, I think, by the name of Cheek, who was taken to Franklinsville last spring, in the night, and tied up and whipped in the village. James Brookshire, a colored man, was whipped at his own house last spring, and his gun taken away, and he forced to leave the neighborhood. One school-house was burned in 1869; it belonged to the colored people. A great many, both white and colored, were visited by the Ku-Klux, and severe threats made against them if they voted the republican ticket.

Respectfully, yours,

JOEL ASHEWORTH.

Governor HOLDEN.

Wyatt Prince, colored, being first sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, says he is a citizen of North Carolina, and a resident of the county of Chatham.

In the month of July, while at home with my family, and all in bed asleep, a company of white men, masked, approached my house, and without giving any warning, burst the door in, and one of the number struck a match, and from the light thereof saw where I was lying, and exclaimed, "There he lies; come in, boys, come in;" and

immediately the house was filled with these men, who gathered around him. I attempted escape, when one of the number exclaimed, "God damn him; shoot him, boys, shoot him;" whereupon they commenced shooting with pistols, and wounded me in the right arm, left side, left thigh, and below my left knee. During this time I had moved from my first position, and they missing me, they endeavored again to strike a match, and not succeeding, I made my escape through a window and fled to the woods. For several weeks I was bedridden with my wounds. I am now a refugee from my home, and cannot return for fear of losing my life. These Ku-Klux frequently visit my house of a night, and have declared that if they ever catch me they intend to cut me open and fill my body with rocks and sink it in the river. My family are still in Chatham. I cannot go to them, nor can they come to me. My corn crop still stands in the field ungathered, and my cotton has been gathered in part by one of my enemies and appropriated to his own use. I believe I know four of the persons who made the attack upon me. Alvis Nash, colored, who brought the information of the outrage upon me to Raleigh, has been persecuted for the part of friendship he showed to me. His liberty has been taken from him, and he is under arrest under false charges. I am not sensible of having done any one a wrong. I attended to my own business, and only have given offense by being, as I believe, a true republican.

his
WYATT + PRINCE.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 21st day of December, 1870.

W. WHITAKER, J. P.

Vicey Baldin, colored, being first sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, says she lives in the county of Chatham, State of North Carolina; that about three weeks ago, at night, a mob of some thirty or more white men came to her house and arrested her husband, charging him with being a barn-burner, and when they called him up to say what he knew of the barn burning, he said he knew nothing about it, whereupon they pointed their pistols and guns at him, and, with an oath, threatened to blow his brains out. My husband, with some eighteen or twenty others, are now held as prisoners in a house in the country, guarded by armed men, without the poor privilege of a trial, and contrary to the laws of the State. These white men, in order to torture from them a confession of guilt, give them drugged whisky, and then place a gun to their breasts and tell them to tell all about it or they will be shot. These colored men are told that they shall not go to Raleigh for trial, nor to Pittsboro, for if they do they will get clear, and that they shall have their trial in Chatham County of a night.

her
VICEY + BALDIN.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st December, 1870.

W. WHITAKER, J. P.

Cilla Norris, colored, being sworn to tell the truth and the whole truth, says she is a resident of Chatham County; was at the home of Wyatt Prince on the night of the attack upon said Prince by the Ku-Klux; that she recognized, and is certain that she is well acquainted with, some of the said Ku-Klux. She is a witness against them, and they have notified her that she must leave the county and never return, and if she does, they will kill her; that she is now a refugee from her lawful home, and cannot return. She cannot state positively as to the number present on the night of the assault; the house was full, and the yard around the front of the house was full. They were all masked, but in the general confusion in the house the masks of some of them were removed, and she identified them as well as recognized their voices.

She further testifies that the evidence given by Wyatt Prince is strictly true; that his wounds, though flesh wounds, were severe, and that he has now the scars on his body.

her
CILLA + NORRIS.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1870.

W. WHITAKER, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wake County*:

I, John N. Bunting, clerk of the superior court of the county of Wake, certify that W. Whitaker was, at the time of taking the foregoing depositions, a justice of the

peace for the county of Wake, and as such his official acts are entitled to due weight and consideration.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name, and affix the official seal of my office, this the 21st day of December, 1870.

3 [L. S.]

J. N. BUNTING,
Clerk Superior Court of Wake County.

Outrages committed by persons in disguise in the county of Alamance since the 1st of December 1868.

Wyatt Outlaw, a respectable colored man, taken from his house in the town of Graham, (in presence of his aged mother and three helpless little children,) at 12 o'clock in the night, by a party of from seventy-five to one hundred persons in disguise, and by them hung by the neck until he was dead, from the limb of an elm tree, thirty yards from the court-house door in said town, where he was allowed to hang until 11 o'clock the next day. No offense was alleged against him.

William Duryear, a half simple colored man, was taken from his family in the night by eight or ten persons in disguise, and drowned in Wilson's mill-pond; he was murdered because he saw some of the parties who hung Outlaw on their way home, and it was feared that this would lead to their detection.

An infant child of Joseph Harvey (colored) was knocked from the arms of its mother by a party of disguised persons who went to Harvey's house for the purpose of whipping him; the child died shortly afterward from the effects of the fall.

A party of fifteen or twenty disguised persons surrounded the house of Caswell Holt, (colored,) broke down the door and fired into the house, one of the bullets taking effect in the lung and shoulder of Holt, from which he was confined for a long time, and his life was, for a while, despaired of.

A party of eighteen visited the house of Squire Alston (colored) in the night for the purpose of whipping him; they broke down the door, but were met by a blow from an ax in the hands of Alston's wife, taking effect on the face of one of the assailants, which was returned by a shot, inflicting a severe wound in the arm of the woman.

A band of disguised men, several in number, rode up to the house of William Horniday, one of the most respectable men in the county, and fired a shot through the house, which came near killing Mrs. Horniday.

Alonzo B. Corliss, a northern man, who was teaching a colored school at Company Shops, was dragged from his bed by twelve or fifteen disguised men, amid the shrieks and cries of his distressed wife, carried a little distance into the woods and severely whipped, the hair and whiskers shaven from one side of his head and face, his head and face cut and disfigured in a most cruel manner, after which he was painted black and left in this condition. Mr. Corliss had been for some time a cripple and could not walk without crutches.

Caswell Holt, (colored,) taken from his house in the night, was whipped until the blood was streaming from his back; he was then made to bend down, while one of the parties tortured him by rubbing a rough stick up and down his back.

Joseph Harvey, (colored,) taken by fifteen or twenty in disguise, carried about three-quarters of a mile from his house, dragged over fences, rocks, through briars, and about one hundred and fifty lashes laid upon his bare back.

John Ringstaff, a white boy about twenty years old, taken from his bed in presence of his mother and two sisters, and dragged to the woods and whipped.

Leonard Rippy, a respectable white man, taken in the night by a party of twelve or fifteen men in disguise, and badly whipped.

Linneus White, severely whipped by eight or ten in disguise.

William Shoffner, a white boy, seventeen years old, whipped.

Nathan Troinger, (colored,) taken from his house by men in disguise, severely whipped, and afterwards made to mutilate his own private parts with his pocket-knife.

Sandy Sellars, (colored,) house surrounded, door broken down, and himself taken from bed by disguised men and whipped, and his back flayed with a stick.

Jacob Brannock, (colored,) taken from his bed on two occasions and badly whipped.

William Simpson, a respectable white man, taken from his own house in the night, from the presence of his wife and little children, and tied to a tree, stripped, and a most unmerciful scourging administered by men in disguise. Simpson has since been forced to leave the county, with his family, for protection.

Samuel Garrison, (colored,) badly whipped.

Anthony Foster, (white,) aged about eighty years, taken from his bed, whipped and kicked until life was nearly extinct.

William Long, (colored,) dragged from his bed and whipped.

Hamilton Brem, (colored,) dragged from his bed and whipped.

A party visited the house of Levi Dicky, (colored,) for the purpose of whipping him, and failing to find him, choked his wife in a most inhuman manner.

Alfred White, (colored,) taken from his house and whipped.

John Gerring, (white,) taken from his house and whipped.

John Morrow, a colored school teacher, taken in the night and severely scourged.

A Mrs. Foy and her daughter, (white,) thrown out of her house, and both of them badly beaten and maltreated.

Sally Hall and her two daughters thrown out of their house and whipped, and one of them made to exhibit her person, while the fiends proceeded to inflict blows upon her private parts.

John Bason, (white,) taken from the piazza of the store at Hair River cotton factory, while on guard as watchman, and badly whipped; he was informed the reason—that he had failed to go to the election.

— Siddell, (white,) superintendent of Carolina cotton mills, taken from his bed and badly whipped.

James Long, (colored,) whipped, and forced to flee the country.

Charles Brannock, (colored,) whipped severely.

Hardy Mulkins, (colored,) whipped severely.

George Rippy, (colored,) whipped, and forced to leave the country.

John Bass, (colored,) "potterized." He has recovered, and is now living, and can testify to the fact.

About seventy-five disguised persons rode through the principal streets of Graham in the night, halted, and formed in front of the dwelling of N. A. Badham, esq., frightened his family, and threatened and insulted him. The same party shot at persons on the streets, and fired through the dwelling-houses of Harry Cain, colored, and Eli Outlaw, colored.

The same party which hung Outlaw went to the house of Henry Hall, colored, for the purpose of hanging him, but not finding him at home, left word with his wife that they would be back at a certain time, and if Henry was found they would hang him. This same party rode by the residence of William R. Albright, esq., disturbed his family, and threatened him.

A large and costly building at Company Shops, belonging to Daniel Worth, and used as a school-house, was burned to ashes.

A letter was thrown into the piazza of H. A. Badham, esq., notifying him and P. R. Harden, esq., that unless they ceased to prosecute Ku-Klux they would be visited with punishment. Badham is a lawyer, and Harden a justice of the peace.

Senator F. M. Shoffner was forced to flee the country for safety, because he introduced into the legislature what is known as the Shoffner military bill. A party was actually on the way to murder him, but were stopped by Dr. Moore.

A coffin was made and placed at the door of Joseph McAdams, a highly respectable citizen, in order to frighten him from the county, because he was obnoxious to some of the Ku-Klux.

In all of these cases of whipping the programme was about the same: From eight to twenty persons in disguise would go to the house of the intended victim in the night, and before any one was aware of their presence they would break into the house, drag out the party to be punished. In the meantime they would gag, and by other means stop any alarm by the other inmates.

The raids were generally made from eleven to three o'clock. Only one person was allowed to speak on a raid, and this was either a stranger in the neighborhood or one who could very effectually change his voice. Pickets were always posted, and the greatest precaution taken to prevent detection.

RALEIGH, December 22, 1870.

The within statement of outrages in Alamance County was furnished by leading citizens of that county, who, for prudential reasons, do not wish their names used.

J. B. NEATHERY, *Private Secretary.*

Official copies:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

New York City, January 9, 1871.

GENERAL: In compliance with the instructions of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the Senate resolution calling for information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in the State of North Carolina, I transmit herewith reports of the officers who have been in command in that State since its transfer to the department which I command, together with copies of letters received from the governor and adjutant general of the

State, bearing on the subject, and of the instructions given by me from time to time to the officers in command.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brevet Major General Commanding Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1871.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, *June 22, 1870.*

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General, New York City :

The United States marshal calls upon me for military aid in making the arrest of parties charged with violently resisting the collection of the United States revenue. This is also requested by the United States district judge. It is important that action be taken to-day. Please instruct me.

R. T. FRANK,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,
Raleigh, North Carolina, June 23, 1870.

GENERAL : I have the honor to make the following report of the circumstances under which military aid was rendered necessary for the enforcement of the United States laws, by the United States marshal, in the case reported by you yesterday by telegraph.

A bench warrant was issued by the district judge of the United States for the district of North Carolina, against the proprietor or manager of a circus and his company, upon the affidavit of the collector of internal revenue for the sixth district, in which it was alleged that a conspiracy was made by said company, to prevent the deputy collector from the collection of the United States revenue tax.

That the circus company, or a number of them, attacked the deputy collector with drawn pistols, beat and maltreated him, and took by force of arms the taxes which had been collected. That an effort was made by the civil authorities to arrest the members of said company, but failed on account of their number and desperate character. This company being on the move, the marshal represented that it was impossible to get a sufficient party at any place to apprehend them, and that they were shortly going to leave the State for Virginia, where they have advertised to show in a day or two. Under these circumstances it appeared to me advisable to order a military force to accompany the marshal to Ruerville, North Carolina, where they were advertised to exhibit their show to-day, and to render him such assistance as might be found necessary in making these arrests. A guard of one commissioned officer and eleven men was sent, and the officer in command was instructed not to interpose his force actively, unless circumstances should render it necessary, in which case he would take the most effective measures for the accomplishment of the purpose, bearing in mind the official responsibility to which he is held.

In my opinion the mere presence of the troops will prevent the necessity for their use, though the company have the reputation of being a party of desperadoes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,
Captain Eighth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet Brigadier General CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East, New York City.

[Telegram.]

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, July 6, 1870.

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East:

The United States marshal asks for a military force to aid in the arrest of twelve men for whom a warrant has been issued by the United States commissioner. The men are charged with violation of section six of the act approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy. The marshal thinks it impracticable to summon an adequate civil posse, and expresses the belief that if he were to, it would result in a conflict and loss of life.

R. T. FRANK,
Captain Eighth Infantry Commanding.

[Telegram.]

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, July 15, 1870.

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East:

The United States marshal applies for a military force to aid in the arrest of ten men charged with violating section 6, act approved May 31, 1870, which he has warrant from the United States commissioner.

R. T. FRANK,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,
Raleigh, North Carolina, July 19, 1870.

GENERAL: Referring to my telegram of the 15th instant, I would respectfully state that the circumstances in this were similar to those in the previous case; for that reason, the particulars were not given in my telegram, but will be in future.

The case was one where a band of thirty or forty men visited the house of a white man who was known to be in his political sentiments a republican. They took him from home, and after visiting the house of two other men, understood to be of the same political sentiments as the first, whom, however, they did not find at home, they tied him to a tree and beat him with sticks most inhumanly, as it is alleged, and telling him if he did not leave within ten days they would kill him, they left him unable to walk and in a precarious condition. The others whom they had threatened fled to this place, and dare not return. Ten of this band were recognized by the party whom they assaulted, and warrants for their arrest issued by the commissioner.

The marshal at once applied for a military force, as he had done in the previous case, without making any effort on his own part to make the arrests. I explained to him that an effort to execute the laws by the civil authorities should be made, as otherwise the necessity for a military force was not apparent. He said it was difficult, if not impossible, to get a posse large enough to arrest so many under less difficult circumstances; that in these cases they were banded together, and would oppose the arrest of any of the number by the civil authorities; that threats of resistance had been made, and many of the men were desperate and lawless characters. It was impossible for me to say, with the knowledge I then had, whether these apprehensions were well founded or not, but I felt assured that the presence of a military force would prevent a breach of the peace; besides, the marshal suggested that were the attempt to be made by him and fail, the parties could not be found afterward when sought for with a military force.

Under these circumstances, I thought the presence of troops would prevent the necessity for their use, and therefore telegraphed, although it did not appear to me imperatively necessary, nor that the civil authorities had exhausted all other measures.

Most of the cases arising under the 6th section of act approved May 31, 1870, are Ku-Klux outrages, and are similar in character and surrounding circumstances to the one here warranted. I have given it therefore in detail, as well as the obstacles, so far as they now appear, to the enforcement of the laws by the civil authorities in such cases.

The marshal was informed to-day that in this, as in every future application for troops to aid in the enforcement of the civil laws, the necessity must be presented, as indicated in your dispatch.

There is now a force of militia operating in several parts of the State, and have made the arrest of many leading men charged with the Ku-Klux outrages.

Whatever other effect this force may have, it is my opinion it will put an end to scenes of that character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,

Captain Eighth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East, New York City.

A true copy:

C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,

Raleigh, North Carolina, July 21, 1870.

GENERAL: I deem it proper to state, for the information of the department commander, that the aspect of affairs in this State is just now rather threatening. A large number of prominent men have been arrested by the militia and are now held in military custody. Writs of *habeas corpus* have been issued in these cases which the officers in command have refused to comply with, by order of the governor. The cases have been argued for the last few days before the supreme court of the State at this place. The arguments were concluded to-day, and the court will render its decision to-morrow or next day. Should the decision be favorable to the action taken by the governor, (though it is thought by many that it will lead to a conflict,) it is not likely to be of so serious a character or of very great extent, if, indeed, it leads to a conflict at all. If, however, the decision should be adverse to the course pursued by the governor, it will not, in my opinion, change his purpose or lead him to modify his action in the premises. In the effort, therefore, to release them, which would in all probability be made, judging from the tone of the people, a serious conflict is likely to be the result.

These are my own impressions, based upon observation and information gained from reliable sources, and I thought it proper to communicate them to the department commander.

It is possible that whatever the decision may be, matters will settle down without serious results, but there is certainly good reasons for grave apprehensions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,

Captain Eighth Infantry Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East, New York City.

A true copy:

C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,

Raleigh, N. C., July 22, 1870.

GENERAL: As I yesterday communicated my opinion of affairs in this State, I would again state that since then matters remain unchanged. The court will deliver its opinion to-morrow; and it appears to be pretty generally conceded that in its main points it will sustain the action of the governor. As I stated in my letter yesterday, I do not therefore think any serious consequences will immediately follow. The governor, however, believes that in the progress of events an effort will be made to get possession of the prisoners now in custody, or which may hereafter be arrested, and in that event he thinks an attempt would first be made to get possession of the State armory.

Though not fully concurring in these apprehensions, I would suggest, if it be intended to use the United States troops in aid of the State authorities in such a contingency, that a detachment from the company at Fort Johnson be sent to this post to serve the two light 12-pounders which I have. If the department commander thinks favorable of this suggestion, I inclose herewith a requisition for the necessary ammunition, for his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,

Captain Eighth Infantry, Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East, New York City.

A true copy:

C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER, *Assistant Adjutant General:*

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25, 1870.

From information received by the governor, preparations are being made to attack Colonel Kirk's command and release the prisoners at Yanceyville. What orders have you for United States troops?

R. T. FRANK,
Captain Eighth Infantry.

A true copy :

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26, 1870.

GENERAL: Referring to my telegram of yesterday, relative to the threatened attack upon Colonel Kirk's command, I would respectfully state that I have from time to time expressed my opinion upon the aspect of affairs in this State by mail, in order that the commanding general might properly appreciate any matter communicated to him by telegraph, as it is often very difficult for me to form a correct judgment upon matters transpiring at remote points, when the information received is from persons not well known to me, and of whose credibility I am not well informed. I have been fearful of misleading the commanding general by expressing my own opinion, especially when that was not in accordance with the opinion of the governor and other persons in high positions, who ought to be better informed and able to appreciate the merits of the case.

The information relative to Kirk's situation was a report from Kirk himself and the personal representations of his lieutenant colonel, who was an eye-witness to the preparations going on. He, as well as Kirk, regarded a conflict imminent—in fact, the lieutenant colonel had no doubt but that one had taken place on Sunday or Monday. The governor did not doubt but that such was the case, and said that he had information from other sources going to show that preparations were being made for such an event. In the face of so much intelligence, I could not doubt but that Kirk was in danger, though from my knowledge of the people of North Carolina they have had fighting enough, and although there are many bad men among them, who do not hesitate to perpetrate the most horrid crimes under the cover of midnight and the secrecy which surrounds the Ku-Klux Klan.

I have no idea that a force of any considerable strength could be organized to engage in a conflict with United States forces, or even the State militia.

The feeling generally prevails that they were once led into a war by designing men, but that they will not be again under any circumstances. I do not, therefore, believe any organized resistance likely to occur, unless it comes from a few young and ignorant men, who, under the name of Ku-Klux Klan, have committed such diabolical outrages.

The condition of civil affairs in many counties is certainly very bad. I inclose herewith the reply of the governor to the chief justice of North Carolina, and so far as it relates to the insufficiency of the civil law to protect life and property, my own observation confirms it.

I was in error as to the number of prisoners held by Kirk. I believe he has fifty or upward. It is the intention of the governor to organize a military court or commission at an early day for their trial. This will take place at Yanceyville, where the prisoners are now held in military custody by Kirk. Kirk has about two hundred and fifty men, I think.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,
Captain Eighth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet Brigadier General C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East, New York.

A true copy :

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,
Raleigh, N. C., October 2, 1870.

MAJOR: Pursuant to telegraphic instructions of the 1st instant from department headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following succinct report of what trans-

pired, and my action in relation thereto, in connection with civil affairs at Raleigh North Carolina, and its vicinity, previous to Colonel Hunt's assuming command of the district.

May 13, Company G Eighth Infantry, was ordered to take post temporarily at Graham, Alamance County, in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in that section and the numerous outrages upon life, persons, and property, the county having been declared in a state of insurrection in March previous.

June 7, Lieutenant C. F. Lashe, Eighth Infantry, was ordered, in conformity with instructions department headquarters, to Madison County, to make investigation and report upon certain pension claims.

June 23, Lieutenant P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry, with a guard of ten enlisted men, was, upon the application of the United States marshal, and by authority of the department commander, ordered to Rockingham County, to aid the United States marshal in making the arrest of a party of shoolmen for whom bench warrants had been issued by the United States district judge. They were charged with having conspired to prevent the United States deputy collector from collecting the revenue tax; with having attacked him with drawn pistols, beaten and maltreated him, and by force of arms taken from him the revenue tax already collected. Efforts had been made by the civil authorities to make these arrests, but without success, in consequence of their large number and desperate character. Lieutenant Ray failed to accomplish their arrest, they having made their escape into the State of Virginia before his arrival.

July 5, Battery L Fourth Artillery, (Captain King,) was ordered to Roxboro, Person County.

July 7, Battery D Fourth Artillery, (Captain Rodney,) was ordered to Yanceyville, Caswell County. Some time during the month of July (the precise date is not now before me) the county of Caswell was declared in a state of insurrection.

July 8, Lieutenant Powell, with a guard of ten men, was ordered to proceed with the United States marshal to the county of Chatham, or to such other places as might be found necessary, to aid the latter in making the arrest of a party of twelve men, charged with a violation of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1870. The particular act charged against them was that they banded together and went upon the highways and elsewhere in disguise for the purpose of intimidating voters, and in the execution of this purpose did assault and fire upon the person of a freedman, wounding him with five bullets, leaving his life in a precarious condition.

Nine of the alleged criminals, or Ku-Klux, were arrested, brought to Raleigh, and, after an examination before the United States commissioner, four of them were either bound over or committed to answer for their crime at the next term of court.

Other applications were made by the United States marshal for military aid in making arrests in cases similar to the above, but he not being able to present the evidence of his inability to execute his processes in his hands by the ordinary means, it was not furnished him. I would here add that the obstacle or opposition with which he had to contend, being of the nature of a secret band of assassins, commonly known as the Ku-Klux Klan, whose purpose was to prevent the enforcement of the law in all these cases, it was not always practicable for him to present evidence of the difficulties with which he had to contend in any particular case.

Of the existence and purpose of this organization there cannot be a reasonable doubt, nor can it be doubted that this organization had the countenance if not the active support and coöperation of many of the leading citizens of the State.

Its operations were mainly directed against the local authorities and State government, and were clandestine in their character. Therefore, there has never been, in my opinion, much ground for apprehending an open opposition to Federal authority, especially to the United States forces. The act of Congress upon the subject, by which they may be arrested by Federal authorities, and tried by Federal tribunals, is new, and was entirely unknown to them until they felt its effects in the instance above mentioned.

During the month of July a considerable force of State militia was organized by the governor, and sent to take military possession of the counties of Alamance and Caswell, both in insurrection. A large number of arrests were made, among them many prominent citizens. Whatever else may have been its effects, this for the time effectually put a stop to Ku-Klux outrages. Consternation, fear, and alarm everywhere prevailed among them, and many fled the State.

Frequent inquiries were made of me, and of the officers of my command stationed elsewhere, as to the probable action of the United States troops, and of the purpose of sending them here. I refrained as much as possible from any discussion of the subject, upon which the public mind was so much excited, and enjoined the same upon others of my command. In answer to the inquiries, they were informed that the probable purpose was to act in conjunction with the State authorities in suppressing disorders and maintaining law in the event of their services being required. Such was my understanding of my duties.

The services of the United States troops, except in the instances above mentioned,

were at no time called for or needed, though I believe their presence did much to allay excitement and inspire confidence and a sense of security. Some apprehension was felt at one time by the commander of the State troops at Yanceyville that an attack would be made upon him, but his apprehensions proved groundless. The governor also expressed some fear that an outbreak might occur at Raleigh, in which case he feared that possession would be taken of the State armory. This caused me to ask the department commander to order a detachment of artillery here, large enough to serve two guns which I have at this post, in the event of it becoming necessary to use them, which, however, I did not much anticipate. Shortly after this six more companies of artillery were ordered to the post.

July 28th, Battery H Fourth Artillery, Captain Smith, was, upon the request of the governor, ordered to Ruffin, Roekingham County.

August 2d, Colonel Hunt assumed command of the District of North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,

Captain Eighth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Major C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East, New York City.

A true copy:

C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT MACON, NORTH CAROLINA,

December 28, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution of the Senate, requesting from the President information relative to organized bodies of disloyal and evil disposed persons in this State, with instructions to make a full report on the matter referred to.

Since I have been in command of this post this portion of the State has been very quiet and undisturbed, nor can I learn that there are any organizations of the kind referred to in this vicinity. I have heard of disorders in the interior of the State, through the public press and through officers stationed in the vicinity of such disorders. As these officers have no doubt been called on for reports the desired information will doubtless be obtained from them, rendering any report from me, which would necessarily be second-hand, being based chiefly upon information derived from them in casual and desultory conversations, unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STEWART,

Major Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

Major C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of the East.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LUMBERTON,

Lumberton, North Carolina, December 30, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with indorsement dated Headquarters Department of the East, New York, December 24, 1870, on resolution of the United States Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, requesting his Excellency the President of the United States to communicate all information he may possess as to disturbances in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the state of affairs in Robeson County:

The cause of the trouble in this county is in no way political. A band of outlaws, six in number, have been for the period of four years hiding in the numerous swamps that traverse this county in every direction, and robbing and murdering the citizens. They have committed since the spring of 1868 four murders in this county, and about as many more in the adjacent counties. These murders were committed partly to obtain plunder and partly because the men murdered tried to have these outlaws caught and brought to justice. Robbery has been frequent here for years back, but not until after the close of the rebellion was any band formed for that purpose. Every one of this band have indictments against them for murder. The civil authority is powerless to do anything toward their capture. They are mulattoes, and have almost as many friends as enemies. They have friends partly from fear of them, and friends who are suspected of helping them in their acts. The part of this county they mostly frequent is a settlement of about twenty-five square miles, called Scuffleton, which is mostly inhabited by mulattoes, who always give these outlaws information of any expedition against them, and resist the civil law themselves. Taxes cannot be col-

lected from nor warrants served on any of the inhabitants of this settlement. Sheriff's posses have been resisted successfully, and most of the citizens of this and other counties are afraid to travel through the settlement alone, even in daylight. The citizens are afraid to take any measures to capture these outlaws, for fear of being murdered, as several of their number have been before. They are even afraid to tell they have been robbed. These outlaws have been in the hands of the civil authorities, and some of them tried and sentenced, but have made their escape with seeming ease. The leader, about two years ago, gave himself up, remained in the jail of this town (Lumberton) about one week, and then overpowered the keeper when he brought supper, and walked down the main street of the town without being molested. A great many of the citizens have left the county, and more are preparing to leave.

I most respectfully recommend that some measures be taken to give security to the lives and property of the citizens of this county, and, in my opinion, it can only be done by the military, who must have the power and force sufficient to hunt and kill these men.

In regard to outrages committed in other parts of the State, I know very little. While at Raleigh, Wake County, I was a subordinate officer, and only temporarily stationed there, and was not ordered to Graham, Alamance County, until quiet had been restored.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EVAN THOMAS,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

Major CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East, New York City, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,

Raleigh, North Carolina, December 30, 1870.

SIR: Referring to resolution of the Senate of the United States dated December 16, 1870, calling upon the President to communicate to that body "all information that he may possess relative to organized bodies of evil-disposed persons in the State of North Carolina," &c., and your indorsement of the 24th instant, calling upon me for a full report on the same, I have the honor respectfully to state that, except through the newspaper press, common rumor, and published official documents emanating from the civil authorities, nothing pertinent to the subject of inquiry has come to my knowledge.

Soon after the result of the August election became known, there arose a popular sentiment in favor of impeaching the governor for his action in suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain counties declared by him in insurrection; calling out militia and causing the arrest and confinement by them of prominent citizens "without due process of law," and alleged misappropriation of public funds in the payment of troops illegally constituted.

The proceedings in the *habeas corpus* cases on the petitions of certain citizens of Alamance and Caswell counties, so arrested, before the United States district judge for the district of North Carolina, had the effect of rendering impeachment almost a foregone conclusion.

The governor, appreciating the position in which he was placed, in submitting his third annual message to the legislature upon its assembling in November last, attached thereto copies of all documents tending to explain or justify his course. To this I would respectfully refer the department commander for particulars bearing directly upon the subject under consideration.

But one application for military aid has been made by the civil authorities since I succeeded Captain Frank in the command of the post of Raleigh, and this, it was understood, was caused by the depredations of a band of outlaws in Robeson County, whose actions had no political significance whatever.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK G. SMITH,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters Department of the East, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS POST FORT JOHNSTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

December 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is no organized body of disloyal or evil-disposed men in this immediate section of the State. In this county (Brunswick) and

New Hanover, (in which is the city of Wilmington,) the people, so far as I know or can learn, are good, peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

No murder has been committed in this vicinity since I came here, ten months ago; and so far as I can learn, none for years. I have learned that in Robeson County, (some seventy or eighty miles from here,) there is a band of marauders and outlaws. I do not know what outrages they may have committed; my impression is that it is not a political organization, as it is universally condemned by citizens here of all parties.

I do not know of any other organized body of evil-disposed citizen in this State.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN MENDENHALL,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

Major CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of the East, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ADAMS, RHODE ISLAND,

January 2, 1871.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of December 24 ultimo, requiring a "full report" on the matters referred to in the Senate resolution of December 16, 1870, which requests the President to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession relative to "organized bodies of disloyal and evil-disposed persons" in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten, first, resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States; or, second, denial to the citizens of the United States of the equal protection of the laws, and the free enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured to them by the Constitution; and also, third, what murders and outrages for political purposes have been committed by such organizations of disloyal persons.

I have the honor to state, first, that having been assigned July 27, 1870, to the command of the District of North Carolina, I arrived in Raleigh August 1, a few days before the State election took place.

I found political feeling running very high, and great excitement existed, growing out of the proclamation of the governor, declaring certain counties in a state of insurrection; the arrest and confinement of many of the citizens by the State troops; the refusal of the State authorities to obey the writs of habeas corpus issued by the chief justice of the State in their behalf, and the failure of the latter to enforce his writs, because it would lead, as was alleged, to civil war.

The excitement was intensified by the asserted intention to try the prisoners by military courts, composed of officers of the State troops, (one regiment of whites, commanded by Colonel Kirk, serving mostly in the insurrectionary district, and one of colored troops, Colonel Clarke, headquarters at Raleigh.) There was much apprehension that such trials, if had, would lead to military executions. A copy of my report on the subject, marked "A," is appended.

The prisoners held by Colonel Kirk, or under his orders, claimed that they were deprived of their rights and liberties as United States citizens, and applied to Judge Brooks, of the United States district court, for writs of habeas corpus, which were granted, and all, or nearly all of those brought before him, discharged from custody.

Soon after, the United States marshal in Raleigh, Mr. Carrow, made application to Captain Frank, Eighth Infantry, commanding the post, for military aid in serving process issued by Chief Justice Chase, United States Supreme Court, against Kirk; two or three urgent applications were made in rapid succession, the marshal stating that Kirk was surrounded by armed men from whom he apprehended resistance; that he had no armed force, nor could he procure one capable of overpowering the force at Colonel Kirk's command, and that it would be useless for him to attempt to serve his process without the aid of United States troops.

I was with Captain Frank when these applications were received, and went with him at once to see the marshal, who stated that he had a number of writs against Kirk, who evaded him, and that force would be required to insure their service.

I then suggested to Mr. Carrow that he should see the governor, who could suspend Kirk from his functions, and, if necessary, direct the next in command to arrest and turn him over; that if this application failed, or Kirk should attempt to resist him, to call upon me.

I heard no more on the subject, nor do I believe, although I had many complaints of their lawless violence toward citizens, and even toward United States soldiers, and had application for protection against them, that the State troops intended or would have ventured to offer any resistance to the United States authority, civil or military, nor do I believe that, *in this sense*, there were any organized bodies of disloyal and evil-disposed persons in the State.

II. As to the denial of the equal rights and liberties secured to citizens of the United States by the Constitution, I know of none other than those already stated, except so far as the ill-treatment of colored people was alleged.

As soon as the result of the election became known, fears were expressed by colored people that they would be deprived of their rights, and perhaps reduced to slavery; but this fear soon passed away. About the 8th or 10th of September I was called upon by several colored persons, two of whom represented themselves to be deputed by the colored people of Newberry, South Carolina, to ascertain if the statements then being made in the political campaign in that State, as to the ill-treatment of the colored people in North Carolina since the August election were true. They said that these statements were creating great alarm in South Carolina, so much that it was considered necessary, by the colored people, to send a delegation of both parties to ascertain the facts. I told them I would answer such questions on the subject as they might address to me. Copies of their letter, marked B, and of my answer, marked C, are appended. Copies of other official papers relating to the subjects embraced in this report are also appended, marked D, E, F.

III. As to "murders and outrages committed by disloyal organizations for political purposes," I suppose that those alleged to have been committed by the so-called Ku-Klux are referred to. I heard of none such as happening whilst I was in the State, to which any importance could be attached. Of those which occurred previously to my assuming command, that which created the most excitement was the murder of Mr. Stephens, a State senator, some time in May, I think. This was looked upon by the members of his party as undoubtedly a political murder, perpetrated by the Ku-Klux.

The party charged with this murder was arrested by Colonel Kirk, brought before the State judges on a bench-warrant, and bound over to appear when required. As the chief justice did me the honor to invite me to take a seat on the bench, I heard all the evidence, which was published, and can, I suppose, be procured. That against the accused was very slight, and there was no evidence whatever to show that the murder was the work of any political organization, or that the accused belonged to any such organization. Evidence of the existence of such organizations in both political parties was produced; nearly all the cases inquired into proved, however, that other than political purposes were effected through the facilities afforded by these organizations, whose machinery was used to punish theft, burglaries, insults to women, and other offenses in no way connected with politics. In fine, their principal business seemed to be to do the work usually performed by "regulators" and "vigilance committees."

These crimes were bad enough in themselves, but in the bitterness of party feeling they were greatly exaggerated and misrepresented, and attributed to the political parties *as such*.

To what extent murders and outrages were committed for political purposes I am not in a position to state, for when the legislature passed laws to punish the members of secret organizations, they were, to a great extent, if not wholly, dissolved, and this was before I assumed command of the district.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel Fifth Artillery.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the East.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, August 4, 1870.

MAJOR: On the 2d instant I reported to you by telegraph my arrival at this place, stated that at present all was quiet, and that I would report more fully when I had become better acquainted with the condition of affairs.

I inclose herewith a copy of district orders No. 1, from which it will appear that existing orders will be continued in force until further instructions are given.

The chief justice of the supreme court of this State has refused an application to enforce the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by him in the cases of prisoners held by the military authorities of the State under the orders of the governor.

This averts for the present the likelihood of conflict between the executive and judiciary. There are other arrests contemplated which may occasion more bitter feeling, and perhaps lead to resistance, but my impression is, that if the State forces act with reasonable discretion, violence will not result.

If the prisoners, however, instead of being turned over to the civil authorities, are tried by military courts, convicted capitally, and ordered for execution, (the course which is threatened,) it is not unlikely that resistance will be offered; it may be by the civil authorities, or, if not by them, then by the people.

Under these circumstances, or indeed under any circumstances growing out of the declaration of martial law by the governor of the State, the question of interference by United States troops is a grave one. If called upon, prompt action, inconsistent with the delay necessary to receive the President's orders, may be required to prevent bloodshed.

Additional instructions to those contained in the circular of March 4, 1870, from headquarters Department of Virginia, seem necessary.

These instructions have in view two cases: 1. That of *insurrection* against the government of a State. 2. When troops are called upon by marshals or sheriffs to assist in executing "lawful precepts" issued to them by "competent authority."

To authorize action by United States troops in the first case, it would seem to be necessary that the insurrection should be officially recognized, and the insurgents commanded by proclamation from the President to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes. (Act approved February 28, 1795, section 3.)

No such official recognition has yet been proclaimed, and I doubt whether United States troops could, under *these instructions alone*, be employed on the demand of the governor to act in support of the State troops in case of conflict between them and the alleged insurgents, growing out of the declaration of martial law.

I believe that Governor Holden expects such support, and that commanding officers may consider it their duty to give it, and I have to request, therefore, that I may be informed specially whether, in case of such demand, troops shall be furnished to aid the State troops, or whether their duties shall be limited to "preserving the peace" by interfering between the parties. The effect of such interposition might be to prevent the governor from carrying out his measures to suppress the "insurrection."

The second case contemplated by the circular of March 4, 1870, is that in which the marshal or sheriff may command the service of troops in executing "lawful precepts" issued by "competent authority," that is, as I understand it, by the courts.

Under ordinary circumstances no difficulty would arise, but the proclamation by the governor of an insurrection existing in certain counties makes it necessary that the duties of the United States troops should be more exactly prescribed, for it is not impossible that the courts and State troops may be at issue. The governor, it is understood, intends to try his prisoners by military commission; the chief justice affirms that this would not be lawful, but that they should be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Should the military courts convict capitally, execution be ordered by the governor, and a conflict of the civil authorities result, the United States troops may be called upon by the governor to support those of the State in carrying out the sentence, and by the marshal or sheriff, under a precept from the courts, to prevent such execution.

Such a result is not, perhaps, very likely, but it is by no means impossible, and if instructions are issued in advance, it might prevent measures being pushed to extremity by either party. In the present condition of affairs in the State, an unforeseen accident may lead to collision, and every possible precaution should be taken to prevent such, or to warn either party of the extent to which aid would be furnished or denied in contingencies which can be anticipated. It is my opinion that Governor Holden will not go beyond the point at which he would cease to have the support of the United States troops.

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter received by Captain Frank from Captain Rodney, commanding at Yanceyville, which exhibits the condition of affairs at that place as viewed by an officer who is considered to be of good judgment.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the commanding general.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel Fifth Artillery.

Major CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East.

A a

CAMP OF COMPANY D, FOURTH ARTILLERY,
Yanceyville, N. C., July 30, 1870.

COLONEL: Your letter of the 28th came to hand a few moments ago. I wish to inform you officially that I have made due investigation, and that there is no possible chance of there being a collision between the State troops and citizens. Colonel Kirk, who is in command of the militia, appears to fear an attack, and has made great preparations for defense by barricading the court-house, doubling his guard, and posting a strong force of pickets; and his whole cause for alarm is some foolish reports given by negroes. For example, on Sunday last some one reported to Colonel Kirk that a certain Captain Graves, of Danville, Va., (who is visiting here for the purpose of protecting his brother's wife,) had a force of 200 mounted men concealed in the

woods near here, and was going to attack him (Kirk) in the evening. The long-roll was immediately sounded, all his men forbidden to leave the court-yard, all powder and shot in the groceries taken possession of by Kirk's order, and the captain arrested and brought before Kirk. Captain Graves denied the charge, and wished to have his accusers brought before him, but the man had decamped, and Kirk released the captain, but did not relax his vigilance.

On Wednesday, when a man named Williamson tried to serve some writs on Kirk, the long-roll was sounded, and all citizens ordered to leave the public square under penalty of being fired into. I think there were exactly four men present. I do not hesitate to assure you that there is no fear of any disturbance between the citizens and military unless Kirk provokes them to it, and it seems to me he has been endeavoring to do so ever since he has been here. I have done all in my power to keep the people quiet, so far as moral influence would go, and have done my best to keep myself and command entirely separate and distinct. The people have called upon me frequently for advice, and I have uniformly advised them to keep cool and not to say or do anything that would displease or exasperate the commanding officer of the State troops. There is to be a political meeting to-day, and I will not allow any member of my command to leave camp until the people have dispersed.

When I wrote my letter of the 19th I did not understand my orders, but your letter of the 28th makes my duty plain to me now, and I will follow your orders strictly and to the letter. On several occasions I have had to explain my position and orders, first when the deputy sheriff called on me, (after the sheriff's arrest,) and also when a gentleman named Williamson called, saying he was deputized by the supreme court of the State to serve writs on Colonel Kirk, and when Kirk refused to see him, he wanted me to serve them for him; so I explained my position to him, and told him my duty was to aid the civil authority, and I could not and would not have anything to do with the affair, as the executive was recognized as the head of the civil authority, and Colonel Kirk was acting under his orders. In regard to Ku-Kluxism I know very little, save that I have not been able to find any one, black or white, that has ever seen one, but only heard of them; but Colonel Kirk tells me he has plenty of evidence to trace outrages that have been committed to such an organization. What the outrages are, or when they have been committed, is a mystery to me as yet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. RODNEY,

*Captain Fourth Artillery, Brevet Major United States Army,
Commanding Company D.*

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. T. FRANK,

*Captain Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry,
Commanding United States Forces in North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.*

B.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 11, 1870.

SIR: The undersigned, a deputation from the colored people of Newberry, South Carolina, to visit North Carolina to ascertain the truth or falsity of certain rumors in regard to the treatment of colored people since the August election, have learned that you have been here some weeks in your official capacity, and relying entirely upon the correctness of your observations and impressions, beg, respectfully, that you will reply to the following inquiries:

1st. Is it true or false that since the August elections in this State the colored people are compelled to carry passes about with them in order to secure their protection?

2d. Is it true or false that colored people are now whipped at the whipping-post?

3d. Is it true or false that the rights of the colored people, as secured by law, are ignored in this State by the white people?

4th. Is it true or false that the public schools are closed against the colored people?

5th. Have you any reason to fear or believe, from your intercourse with the people, that the whites, or the conservatives and democrats, have any purpose or design to attempt to interfere with or abridge any of the rights and privileges of the colored people now secured to them by the Constitution and the laws?

A plain answer will much oblige your obedient servants,

HOSEA WYNN, a Democrat.

CASEY DAVIDS, a Republican.

General HUNT,

Commanding United States Forces in North Carolina.

C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, September 11, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date informing me that you have been deputed by the colored people of Newberry, South Carolina, to ascertain the truth or falsity of certain rumors with regard to the treatment of colored people in this State since the election in August, and asking me to reply to certain questions which you propose. To these questions I reply as follows:

Question 1st. "Is it true or false that since the August election in this State the colored people are compelled to carry passes about them in order to secure their protection?"

Answer. I have never heard of a colored person being compelled to carry such pass, nor do I believe that they have been compelled to do so.

Question 2d. "Is it true or false that colored people are now whipped at the whipping-post?"

Answer. I have not heard of such a case, nor do I believe that one has occurred.

Question 3d. "Is it true or false that the rights of the colored people, as secured by law, are ignored in this State by the white people?"

Answer. To the best of my knowledge it is *not* true.

Question 4th. "Is it true or false that the public schools are closed against the colored people?"

Answer. It is not true. Schools are not established over the whole State, but they are being established as rapidly as practicable. The only distinction between white and colored people is that there are separate schools for the two colors. But the character of the schools is the same, and it is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed upon the subject that there is no disposition to deprive, in any manner, colored children of the advantages of public schools. On the contrary, the desire of both political parties is to give them equal advantages with white children.

Question 5th. "Have you any reason to fear or believe, from your intercourse with the people, that the whites, or conservatives and democrats, have any purpose or design to attempt to interfere with, or abridge any of the rights of the colored people now secured to them by the Constitution and the laws?"

Answer. I have not. From my intercourse with gentlemen of both political parties, I have been impressed with the conviction that it is both the desire and intention to respect the rights of the colored people, and to give them such further security for their rights as circumstances may show to be necessary.

I will add that I came to this State but a few days before the election; that immediately after the result was known, numerous colored people applied to Army officers for employment which would enable them to leave the country with the troops, as they were afraid they would be ill-treated, and perhaps reduced to slavery again. I believe this fear has worn off, and those who were alarmed on the subject now feel safe.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,

Major General U. S. A., Colonel Fifth Artillery, Commanding.

MESSRS. HOSEA WYNN, CASEY DAVIDS.

D.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, August 10, 1870.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from Captain F. G. Smith, Fourth Artillery, commander at Ruffin, Rockingham County, about twelve miles from Yanceyville, the county seat of Craven. Special reports have not yet been received from Yanceyville, Roxborough, or Graham, but, so far as known, everything is quiet, and no disturbances are reported in the insurrectionary counties, nor about here.

Writs of habeas corpus have been issued by the United States Judge Brooks in the cases of the prisoners held by Colonel Kirk, at Yanceyville. It is understood that Colonel Kirk will refer the matter to the governor for instructions, and that the prisoners will not probably be delivered up unless United States troops enforce the writs. If satisfactory returns are not made, or if there is refusal to produce the prisoners, I expect to be called upon by the federal marshal for aid. I have not thought it expedient to broach the matter to the governor before I am called upon by the marshal, but I believe that the prisoners would be delivered up on my demand. I will telegraph for instructions, unless I receive directions in advance what to do. Of course

I will not act until the marshal has endeavored to execute the writs without military aid.

I sent you by to-day's mail a copy each of the Standard and the Sentinel, organs of the two political parties of the State. The grounds on which Judge Brooks is understood to have issued his writs are stated in the Sentinel, in which paper I have marked two articles referring to the subject.

An article respecting the State troops will be found in the Standard. There is fear among the colored people, since the results of the election were made known, that they are to be subjected to persecution, and even reduced to slavery again. This feeling would soon die out, if no effort was made to create it or to keep it alive where it already exists, and the agitation of the subject is most mischievous.

That there is a general feeling of uneasiness in this community due to this idea on the part of the negroes, and on the part of the whites to the presence of State troops, and especially to the *black* troops, is certain.

The latter are full of the idea that they are in constant danger from the "Ku-Klux," and this has led to serious mischief, as will be seen from the reports of the shooting of Private Bradley, Battery A, Fourth United States Artillery, which were forwarded to you to-day. Their presence is thus shown to be a source of positive danger, from the mode of performing their duties, and this, with the excitement among them and other colored people, about the possible effect of the election, causes uneasiness among many of the white citizens, so that as long as this force is kept up there will, I believe, be a general desire that United States troops should remain here.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the general commanding.

HENRY J. HUNT,

Major General United States Army, Colonel Fifth Artillery, Commanding.

Major CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East, New York City.

D d.

HEADQUARTERS STATION OF RUFFIN,

Ruffin, August 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the post commander, that since my arrival here on the 29th ultimo, when I found an exciting political contest going on among the citizens of the vicinity, which was prosecuted with vigor by both parties until election day, the 4th instant, not a single case of riot or disturbance has been brought to my notice up to this time.

I am informed by all persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, that no political campaign here has ever been conducted with more order than that so recently concluded. The disposition to assist and submit to the civil authorities seems general. How far the presence of troops contributes to this feeling I am unable to say; but the present sheriff of the county, a republican, informs me that he has always been able to make arrests and exercise all the functions of his office without let or hinderance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK G. SMITH,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

First Lieutenant J. W. POWELL,

Adjutant, Post of Raleigh, Raleigh, North Carolina.

E.

RUFFIN, NORTH CAROLINA, August 14, 1870.

LIEUTENANT: The condition of affairs in Yanceyville is beginning to be serious, the North Carolina State troops under Colonel Kirk being nothing more than an armed mob, and the more generally exasperated at the present condition. I have fears of an outbreak. Colonel Kirk is either endeavoring to create a disturbance between the people, or my men and his own troops, in order to justify his recent conduct. His men roam round the country, and pillage and insult the people with impunity, and some threaten to attack my men. Last night one of my men, without previous provocation, was struck with a stone by one of the militia; and since my company has been reduced both officers and men have been subjected to insults, and now the feeling is so strong that, in my opinion, nothing but a strong force of United States troops will preserve the peace.

The militia threaten to burn the town of Yanceyville when they leave, and unless there is a strong force of United States troops there when they are disbanded nothing will prevent them.

I wish to state that I make this report after due reflection, and am convinced that reinforcements should be sent to Yanceyville immediately. Please reply, by telegram, to Pelham, as soon as possible. I will wait there for answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. RODNEY,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding Company D.

Lieutenant J. W. POWELL,

Eighth Regiment of Infantry, A. A. A. General,

District of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—I shall be ready to-morrow, on receipt of order to that effect. A man will be at the Pelham station until a dispatch is received.

FRANK G. SMITH.

Mem.—I telegraphed immediately, ordering Captain Smith to Yanceyville.

H. J. H.

F.

HEADQUARTERS STATION OF YANCEYVILLE, N. C.,
Yanceyville, August 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my company (H, Fourth Artillery) at this station, the movement having been made in obedience to your telegraphic order of yesterday.

Colonel Kirk, with two hundred of his men and all his civilian prisoners, marched hence, very quietly, for Company's Shops, a station on the North Carolina Railroad, at 5 p. m. yesterday, leaving a small force in the court-house, with a major in command.

Unless the whole force of militia should return to Yanceyville, no more troops will be required here. All is quiet now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK G. SMITH,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

First Lieutenant J. W. POWELL,

A. A. A. G., District of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

[IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 16, 1870.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all information that he may possess relative to organized bodies of disloyal and evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or denial to the citizens of the United States of the equal protection of the laws, and the free enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured to them by the Constitution; and also what murders and outrages for political purposes have been committed by such organizations of disloyal persons.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,

Secretary.]

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 20, 1870.

Official copy, respectfully referred through headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic to the commanding general of the Department of the East for report.

By command.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, December 24, 1870.

Official copy, respectfully referred to Captain George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, for a full report on the matters within referred to.

By command of Brigadier General McDowell.

C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT MCHENRY, MD., *January 1, 1871.*

Respectfully returned to headquarters of the Department of the East. I know nothing whatever of the matters within referred to.

GEO. B. RODNEY,
Captain Fourth Artillery.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, *January 9, 1871.*

MAJOR: In compliance with indorsement from department headquarters of December 24, 1870, I have the honor to make the following report upon affairs in North Carolina, referred to in the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of December 16, 1870:

I commanded the post of Raleigh, North Carolina, from the 1st of May, 1870, until the latter part of October. Civil law having been restored in North Carolina, my duties in relation to the civil authorities, as commanding officer of the military post of Raleigh, consisted of giving such assistance when called upon by them as is authorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States. I was not in position, therefore, to become officially advised of the difficulties and obstacles to the enforcement of the laws of the United States, or of the outrages and murders committed upon citizens, except when called upon by the civil authorities for military aid in the enforcement of civil law. In two instances I furnished the United States marshal with a military force to aid him in making arrests. In one instance it was for resistance to the enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States, and in the other to arrest a party of twelve men charged with banding together, and shooting several times a colored man for political reasons. The arrests were made of nine of them, and a hearing before the United States commissioner resulted in four of these being held to bail for their appearance before the United States court. Application was made in other similar cases for military aid, but it was not furnished, because the marshal did not present the necessary evidence of his inability to make the arrests by the ordinary civil means. I afterward learned from the marshal that he did not make those arrests until he obtained a military force from the State authorities. He claimed that he was unable to make arrests in these cases, because of the organized bands of the Ku-Klux Klan, which it was alleged existed in many parts of the State of North Carolina, and by whom these outrages were committed. That the notoriety of their murderous operations and atrocious character were the only evidence he could present of the necessity for a military force, and sufficient to deter him from an effort to arrest them without it. It was generally conceded, I think, by all parties, that such bands or organized bodies did exist in many parts of the State, though their purpose is differently stated. By some to counteract the effects of an organization known as Loyal Leagues; by others to protect the whites against the negroes, by summarily punishing outrages committed by the latter upon the whites; and by others still to promote the interests of the democratic party. I think it, in a measure, undertakes all these offices. There were a great many murders and other outrages attributed to them for political purposes, notably that of a State senator, Steaven, of Caswell County. There appeared to be no other assignable reason for his murder.

Having no records or data before me, I am unable to make my report upon this subject as full or precise as I otherwise could.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROYAL T. FRANK,

Captain First Artillery, late Commanding Post of Raleigh.

Major C. MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East, New York City.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, May 9, 1870.

SIR: The organization known as the "Ku-Klux Klan" have committed many acts of violence in Orange, Alamance, Chatham, Moore, Caswell, and other counties of this State.

Colonel Hayman, the former commandant of this post, had a full company at the town of Graham, in Alamance County, but this force has been withdrawn by the late order. It is very important for Alamance and Caswell, the counties now most infested with this secret armed organization, that troops should be retained at Graham, with instructions to detail a squad for the town of Yanceyville, in Caswell County.

I am glad to be able to state that these excesses are abating; but the most effectual mode to fully extinguish them is to place Federal troops in certain localities. The fear of the national power is such that a course of this kind will command the peace,

and enable the civil officers of the State to execute legal process, and thus bring offenders to justice.

I trust the matter will meet your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

P. S.—I have no objection to leaving the detachments to be sent to the discretion of Colonel Frank, the commandant at this post.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

A true copy :

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General IRWIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the East, New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 7, 1870.

MAJOR: By direction of Governor Holden, I have the honor to request that a detachment of Federal troops, (at least fifty men,) be sent to Robeson County, to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the law, and in giving protection to life and property.

By order of his Excellency I have recently visited that county, and found the condition of affairs truly alarming.

The civil law is openly set at defiance by a gang of desperadoes, who rob and murder very much at their own pleasure. They have gone so far as to lay plans for stopping and robbing the mail train, which passes through a tangled swamp in that county.

The census taker informed me he dare not visit certain townships for the purpose of completing his report. He is a magistrate, and has endeavored to bring to justice persons accused of murder. The citizens have become so alarmed and enraged that they have turned out and killed one, and wounded others *accused* of being in sympathy with the gang aforementioned, when, upon further investigation, they find the innocent have suffered.

From the fact that the outlaws and their victims belong to different races, it has given rise to so much of political feeling that there is no hope of peace except through the interference of the United States troops, whose presence all parties unite in soliciting. The power of the State has become exhausted.

The sheriff of the county said he could not arrest the felons, or prevent more innocent blood from being shed. The magistrates decline to act further until they receive protection.

The presence of Federal troops will intimidate the guilty and encourage the timid to aid in the support of the laws.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. FISHER, *Adjutant General.*

P. S.—If necessary, the Governor directs me to say that the troops at Graham better be sent to Robeson County than to remain at Graham.

A. W. FISHER, *Adjutant General.*

A true copy :

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major F. G. SMITH, U. S. A.,
Commanding Post, Raleigh, N. C.

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., March 4, 1870.

The following instructions from the headquarters of the Army are republished for the information of post commanders and for their guidance in all cases where they may be called upon by the civil authorities for military interposition to preserve the peace or for troops to assist in the execution of civil process:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1868.

GENERAL: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government:

To the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly

as possible in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in the States embraced in your military department, you will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States, and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through the headquarters of the Army, any facts which may make it the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States.

You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay upon receipt of the President's orders, stationing them at, or from time to time moving them to, points where you may have reason to apprehend a necessity for their use.

The following extracts from the Constitution and laws of the United States indicate the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be lawfully employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State:

Constitution, Article IV, Section IV.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

Act of Congress approved February 28, 1795, Section 1.— * * * * *
And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection. And section 3: *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Act of Congress approved March 3, 1870.—Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1868.

GENERAL: In reply to your request for instructions relative to the use of the troops under your command in aid of the civil authorities, the Secretary of War directs to be furnished for your information and government the inclosed copies of a letter of instructions to Brevet Major General Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana, dated August 10, 1868, and of a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, esq., United States marshal northern district of Florida, dated August 20, 1868.

The letter to General Buchanan indicates the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State, and describes the duties of the department commander in reference thereto.

The letter of the Attorney General sets forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties to execute lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority.

The obligation of the military, (individual officers and soldiers,) in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it

be for the execution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all the material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action.

By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties, danger of collision may be averted. Department commanders, and in cases of necessity their subordinates, are expected, in this regard, to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

By command of General Grant :

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1868.

GENERAL: In addition to the instructions furnished you from this office on the 10th of August, 1868, the Secretary of War directs that your attention be called to the inclosed copy of a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, esq., United States marshal northern district of Florida, dated August 20, 1868, setting forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties, to execute the lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority.

The obligation of the military, (individual officers and soldiers,) in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all the material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action.

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By command of General Grant :

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN,
Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 14, 1868.

GENERAL: Your communication of September 1, inclosing, for the information of the President, a communication from the governor of Louisiana, making application for troops, and your reply thereto, and a copy of your circular No. 2, of September 1, have been received.

* * * * *

The peculiar condition of the Southern States at this time renders it necessary for the Army to do all that the laws allow for the preservation of peace.

The mere presence of troops is generally sufficient to prevent a serious breach of the peace.

As it is generally lawful and proper for the military commander to send his troops wherever he may apprehend a necessity for their use, it is much better thus to prevent such necessity than to wait until it has actually arisen.

It is the wish of the President that you exercise within the limit of your lawful authority full discretion in your action, to the end that in any event peace may be preserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General BUCHANAN,
Commanding Department of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1868.

Brevet Major General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans :

You are expected and authorized to take all legitimate steps necessary and proper to prevent breaches of the peace or hostile collisions between citizens. Questions relating to the civil polity of the State must be left to the proper civil authorities for consideration and settlement. The object is to preserve peace and restore civil government to the people, according to the principles laid down in the Constitution.

You are referred to instructions heretofore given, which are deemed full and ample for all just and lawful purposes.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Transmitted by command of General Grant. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Brevet Major General Canby :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

Aide-de-Camp.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, May 10, 1870.

COMMANDING OFFICER UNITED STATES ARMY,
Post of Raleigh, North Carolina :

Hold a company in readiness to proceed to Graham for temporary duty at that place. The instructions heretofore given your predecessor from the headquarters Department of Virginia will be sent you from Richmond. You will conform to them.

You are not to use United States troops as a police force, but to act solely in aid and in subordination to the civil authority, and to act thus only when so ordered from department headquarters, save in cases of extreme emergency not admitting of sufficient delay to communicate by telegraph.

Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell :

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, May 12, 1870.

COMMANDING OFFICER POST OF RALEIGH, *North Carolina :*

Order one of the companies now at Raleigh to proceed to and take post temporarily at Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina.

Give the officer commanding it, for his government, a copy of the orders and instruc-

tions you will receive from Richmond, and a copy of the orders given you by telegraph from these headquarters.

See that the detached company is supplied from Raleigh.

Acknowledge receipt, and report action in pursuance hereof.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, May 12, 1870.

Governor W. W. HOLDEN, *Raleigh, North Carolina:*

Your letter received. Am authorized to send a company to Graham, and orders have been sent to commanding officer at Raleigh accordingly.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Official:

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, June 6, 1870.

COLONEL: Referring to your indorsement of the 24th ultimo in the communication of the adjutant general of the State of North Carolina, (General O. W. Foster,) requesting that a detachment of troops might be sent to Caswell County, I am instructed by the department commander to say, that if, on consultation with the State authorities at Raleigh, you are satisfied that troops are more needed in Caswell County than at Raleigh, you will send your company to that county, retaining the detachment of the Fourth Artillery at the post of Raleigh.

You will give the officer in command of your company instructions such as have heretofore been given to the officer in command of the troops at Graham.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel ROYAL T. FRANK,
Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post of Raleigh, N. C.

Official:

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, June 22, 1870.

Colonel FRANK, *Commanding at Raleigh, North Carolina:*

Comply with all requisitions of United States marshal and district attorney for troops to enforce United States laws. Make detailed report of circumstances, so that proper judgment can be formed of the necessity for United States civil officers requiring military aid.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN H. COSTER,
Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

Official:

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 13, 1870.

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 11th instant, reporting the circumstances connected with the detail by you of a military force to aid the United States marshal in arresting certain persons charged with violating section 6 of the act approved May 31, 1870, and inclosing a copy of your instructions on the subject to First Lieutenant J. W. Powell, Eighth Infantry, I am directed by the department commander to say that the instructions are considered well drawn and sufficient for the purpose.

I am further directed to say that you did right in referring the question to department headquarters, if the case *was* such as to admit of the delay this would require. The telegram of the 7th was sent under the impression that the case did not admit of such delay.

The printed circular from Richmond will be the rule to follow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. T. FRANK,
Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post of Raleigh, N. C.

Official:
C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 18, 1870.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. T. FRANK, U. S. A.,
Raleigh, North Carolina:

In reply to your telegram of the 15th instant the department commander directs me to send you the following instructions received from division headquarters:

* * * * *

"When called upon by a United States marshal, or other competent civil authority, for troops to aid in the enforcement of the laws, instead of merely telegraphing that fact the post commander should state all the circumstances connected with the application, and his opinion as to the propriety of furnishing the detail, as without these there is nothing on which the general can base intelligent action.

"The general is desirous the troops should only be employed when their services are imperatively necessary, and after the civil authorities have exhausted all other measures.

"In this instance there is no evidence the marshal made any effort to make the arrests previous to calling on the United States troops to aid him. Evidence of the marshal's inability to execute the process with which he is charged, or of resistance to the execution of such process, should precede or at least be presented with the application for troops."

You will govern yourself accordingly. Acknowledge receipt.

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 25, 1870.

Brevet Colonel FRANK,
Eighth Infantry, Commanding Raleigh, North Carolina:

Orders given to-day for three companies from Fort McHenry to proceed immediately to Raleigh, North Carolina. Make preparations for them.

When you telegraph hereafter in relation to any matter concerning the use of troops give also always your opinion, as ordered from division headquarters.

What is your own judgment as to the need of troops to aid Colonel Kirk?

What prisoners, made under the process of law, have there been made? where are they? Be full and explicit; I have no information except what is in the newspapers.

If the case is one which, under the instructions given in circular from Richmond and orders from division headquarters, United States troops can be employed, and does not admit of delay, act according to your own judgment. Otherwise state the case fully for instructions.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 27, 1870.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Post of Raleigh, Raleigh, North Carolina :*

The following letter from headquarters of the Army is sent for your information and government :

"Referring to telegram of 22d instant, directing that six companies of troops be sent to Raleigh, North Carolina, the General of the Army, in accordance with instructions from the President, directs that these troops be held in readiness to preserve the peace and enforce the laws in case their services should be required.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Adjutant General."

C. McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, August 9, 1870.

COLONEL: I am directed by the department commander to inclose you a copy of a communication from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, in reference to the services of the companies of artillery recently sent to North Carolina, and to say that, in accordance with the suggestions of the General of the Army, you will order the seven companies of artillery sent to North Carolina into camp, or dispose of them in such a manner that they can be withdrawn without attracting much notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel H. J. HUNT, *Fifth U. S. Artillery,*
Commanding District of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, August 11, 1870.

Colonel HENRY J. HUNT, *Fifth U. S. Artillery,*
Commanding District of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina :

The department commander directs me to send you for your information and government the following, received from division headquarters:

"HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF ATLANTIC,
"Philadelphia, August 10, 1870.

"General McDowell, *New York City :*

"Major General Meade desires you to telegraph Colonel Hunt that his letter of the 4th instant has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief for special instructions. In their absence, in cases where his instructions do not clearly require his obeying calls from civil authorities, he will confine the use of the troops to preserving the peace, that is, preventing riot and bloodshed, regardless of the points of law involved.

"This morning's telegrams announce that writs of habeas corpus have been issued by the United States district judge, which it is hoped will transfer the conflict to a neutral and unprejudiced tribunal, and settle the question at issue without resort to force.

"R. C. DRUM,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

Acknowledge receipt.

JOHN H. COSTER,
First Lieutenant, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, November 23, 1870.

I am instructed by the department commander to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, reporting the state of affairs in Robeson County, &c., and to say that you will govern yourself strictly according to the instructions contained in the circular dated Headquarters Department of Virginia, March 4, 1870, a copy of which was sent you on the 12th instant.

I am further directed to say that it is your duty to aid the civil authorities, not to supplant them, or do their duty in any respect. The arrests must be made under civil process, and by civil officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain EVAN THOMAS,
Fourth United States Artillery, Commanding United States Troops,
Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, December 1, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, in reference to affairs in Robeson County, North Carolina, and am directed by the department commander to reply as follows:

You say: "The commander should have power to arrest whom he pleases on suspicion. The families of the robbers ought at least to be arrested;" and further, that if you are "kept here," [there] under the restrictions against infringement upon civil law, that as I am [you are] now, I [you] "can do very little toward ridding the country of the robbers and murderers;" that "a great many of the citizens have asked me [you] to take matters in my [your] hands, and seem willing to be partly under martial law, if there is any chance of being freed from the midnight visits of these robbers."

I am instructed by the department commander to say that there is no warrant under our Government, and in time of peace, for any one to give you the power to arrest whom you please on suspicion, or because it might facilitate the arrest of the guilty, to authorize you to arrest their, perhaps, innocent families.

More than that, he does not expect, or direct, or authorize you, as an officer of the Army, and of your *own motion*, to arrest any one whomsoever, but to do so only under the direction of the civil authority, and as a part of its posse. He cannot authorize you to place any portion of the State of North Carolina under martial law, even with consent of many, or indeed of all the citizens. This is authority that can neither be assumed nor granted by any one in the military service. What you are responsible for, and all you are responsible for, is to conform strictly with the orders given you in the circular of March 4, 1870, from Headquarters Department of Virginia, which were reiterated in my letter of the 29th ultimo, and, as a captain in the Army, to keep your men in good condition, well cared for, well instructed, well disciplined, and always on hand, ready to do their duty as soldiers in the way and to the extent they may be ordered, and no further.

The department commander is thus explicit that you may not involve yourself or the service in any way that it would be impossible for him to support you. It is the civil authority that must take the initiative in the matter; you are to simply aid them in the way before ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain EVAN THOMAS,
Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post of Lumberton,
Robeson County, North Carolina.

Official copies:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major general commanding the division, copies of several papers in relation to troubles that have already occurred, and others that are threatened in North Carolina.

The governor of that State, through his adjutant general, has to-day applied to me for troops to aid in the suppression of this attempted or anticipated insurrection, and has been advised that the authority for such employment of the troops must come from the President, upon the application of the legislature, if it be in session, and if not, upon the application of the governor; and that under existing laws and instructions, without such authority, nothing more could be done than to put the troops so as to give moral support to the civil authorities in the performance of their duties, and that they could not be used as a police force, or made to take the place of, or give active aid to, the civil authorities, except in such an emergency as would justify their being summoned and used as a part of the *posse comitatus*.

I do not find, in the reports which I have received, or in the statements made by the adjutant general of the governor, such a state of facts as would show that an insurrection exists, or is imminent. The organization of the Ku-Klux in Alamance and neighboring counties is no doubt formidable, and the outrages committed and threatened by them are horrible, but the presence of the troops sent to Graham ought to restore confidence, and inspire the civil authorities with some degree of energy and activity.

I have instructed Colonel Hayman to keep me constantly advised, by telegraph, of everything important that transpires, and will hold troops in readiness to move, if it should be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the General of the Army and the Secretary of War. General Canby has been informed that I concur in the views expressed in his letter.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1870.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, for the orders of the President. General Canby has in his department one regiment of infantry and one of artillery. The mere posting of troops in a disaffected district may be enough, but the time may come when troops may have to use their arms, and the responsibility ought not to rest on the officer in immediate command.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

The Secretary of War directs that a few companies be sent to the district in insurrection.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Inspector General.

MARCH 16, 1870.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF GRAHAM,

Graham, N. C., March 4, 1870.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here with detachment yesterday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and encamped about a quarter of a mile southeast of the town. I find the loyal people of this place in a high state of excitement, owing to recent and threatening outrages perpetrated by a band of outlaws styling themselves "Ku-Klux Klan." On Saturday night last a gang of about one hundred entered the town and took a mulatto man from his bed and hung him to a tree in the court-house square, and the lives of several others threatened. Several parties called upon me to-day and asked for a guard to protect them. One George Boon, residing at the Company Shops, about two and a half miles from this place, received a notice this morning warning him of the danger that he is in, which I herewith inclose. Mr. Boon is a respectable citizen, is in the employ of the railroad company, and postmaster at that place. He goes to Raleigh to-night to see the governor. Mr. Albright, a justice of the peace of this place, and a Mr. Holt, also received notice that they would call for them on Saturday night to hang them, and for no offense other than their republican sentiments. A paper was pinned on the coat of the man that was hung, saying, "Beware, you guilty, both white and black!" Several parties, both white and black, have been cruelly whipped,

and one white man, named John Overman, had his head shaved, and most shamefully whipped, and then threatened his life if he told of it. That with many other similar acts have never been reported to the authorities. Other parties knowing the facts did not dare report it for fear of being treated in the same manner. There is a meeting of the citizens of the county called to-morrow at this place, as they say, for the purpose of condemning and discountenancing the action of the mob on Saturday night. I am unable to say what effect the presence of troops may have upon them. It is my opinion that a large number of troops will be required in this vicinity to protect the loyal citizens from this organized band of outlaws.

It was first reported to me that the leader of the band, "K. K. K.," is in town; his name is Moore.

It is well known here that he is their leader, and yet he goes boldly about town, and no one dares to interfere with him. Many of the people here tell me that they are as well organized as our Army. No arrests have been made for any of the above-named offenses. This band of outlaws is said to be about 880 strong in this county. There was about 100 in the party that was here Saturday night. They all wear white gowns and paper hats, and are all masked; their horses are all dressed in white. I will advise you of all matters of importance as they occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. McTAGGART,
Lieutenant Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Infantry,
Commanding Detachment Seventeenth Infantry.

Colonel S. B. HAYMAN,
Commanding Post of Raleigh, Raleigh, N. C.

Official:

A. S. M. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official copy:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., March 5, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an official report received this date from Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding sub-post of Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, accompanied with the original inclosures.

In view of the disturbed condition of affairs throughout the State, and the urgent necessity which may soon arise to enforce martial law, I consider it my duty to make a special report of the condition of my command.

Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, is so reduced in numbers as to greatly impair its efficiency, while Company F is largely made up of recruits, who are without proper instruction; hence it will be seen that the garrison at the present time is scarcely competent to perform the duty likely to be required as above indicated.

The governor will probably declare martial law on the 7th instant, in Alamance County, and it is therefore, in my opinion, necessary to hold all the available troops in the department in readiness to move promptly.

I shall use as many troops from my post as can possibly be spared, but respectfully recommend that such additional force may be placed at my disposal as will enable me, when martial law is proclaimed, to arrest the criminals concerned in the murders and outrages in Alamance County, in case of resistance, which is fully anticipated.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HAYMAN,
Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth Regiment Infantry,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Commanding Post.

Official copy:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant L. V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF GRAHAM,
Graham, N. C., March 6, 1870.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the action of the Ku-Klux in this vicinity since my last report. They visited the Company Shops on Friday night, and went to the

house of Mr. Boon, the gentleman whose life they threatened the night before; not finding him at home they went away without doing any damage. Mr. Boon returned from Raleigh this morning, and has just left this camp. He says he is afraid to go home. The meeting held here yesterday by the citizens did not amount to anything; there was quite a large gathering; their object was to denounce the action of the mob, or gang of outlaws, and to pass resolutions of that kind, and to have them published to make people think that this was only an individual case, so as to prevent any report of it; but after finding that it had been reported and troops already here, they talked the matter over outside of the court-house, and did not even call the meeting to order. Most of them either belonged to the gang or were their friends; the mass of them were very indignant at the sight of the soldiers. Moore, the leader of the gang, told Mr. Barham, a loyal man, that it was the fault of five men in this town, this case, that the d—d blue-coated sons of bitches were brought here. He managed to get in a fight with Mr. Barham before he left, and beat him very bad; the people tell me one of his legs is broken. I have not seen him since. I was told yesterday of several murders they had committed within the last few months, and none of them were reported to the authorities.

Two colored men came to me yesterday and told me that they had not slept in their own house for over a month, they having been taken out some time before and whipped. A few nights ago they left a coffin at Esquire McAdam's door, and fired three shots, and then rode off. They left a note on his gate, saying, "Beware, ye guilty!" also saying if the coffin did not fit they would bring him one on Friday night that would. I inclose one of their fine specimens that was put up on the door of the clerk's office in the court-house. The colored school is broken up, and the teacher left town. They gave out notice yesterday that they would call in after one white man and one colored man to hang them. Many of the citizens thought they intended to attack the camp. We were up and under arms all night, praying that they might come; but morning came, and no Ku-Klux. I have a sufficient force to keep them out of the town; but unless there are some steps taken to arrest them, they can go about the county committing depredations with impunity. It is my opinion that the only way they can be found out is through detectives and troops stationed at two or three different places, with instructions to fire upon and capture any gang of them they may see. I was at a loss last night whether to attack them, if they came in town and did not offer to molest me, or not; but I had made up my mind if any armed body of men came in disguise, whether peaceable or not, to arrest them; and if they refused to surrender, to fire on them, knowing full well that they were a gang of outlaws. This gang never disturbs the peace more than one hour at a time, and that is in the dead hour of night. They steal in on their victim, gag him, take him out and hang him, and even his nearest neighbors would not know for some time. I think the presence of troops here will have a good effect. I have no doubt but they would have been in here last night, had it not been for our presence here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. McTAGGART,

Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Colonel S. B. HAYMAN,

Commanding Post of Raleigh, Raleigh, N. C.

Official copy:

A. H. M. TAYLOR,

First Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official copy:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF RALEIGH,

Raleigh, North Carolina, March 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Seventeenth United States Infantry, of the 6th instant, for the information of the brevet major general commanding Department of Virginia. This report is fully confirmed by respectable citizens.

The governor will probably issue a proclamation to-day declaring Alamance County in a state of insurrection, and I therefore respectfully request that an additional force of at least two hundred men be sent to this State, and be directed to proceed to such points as the general may select in Alamance county, where the civil authorities are openly defied, and murder and other outrages perpetrated upon loyal people with impunity.

It is apprehended that the necessary arrests cannot be made without a collision with

an organized force engaged in sedition; hence the necessity of more troops to sustain the honor and dignity of the Government; and I further recommend that the writ of habeas corpus in Alamance County be suspended by the proper authority until the insurrection is suppressed.

A sergeant and ten men will be sent to-night to the Company Shops, about two miles west of Graham, to protect the postmaster and other citizens at that place. I have instructed Lieutenant McTaggart to do nothing to provoke an attack, but to protect to the extent of his power all citizens against assault and outrage.

No information or orders relating to the insurrectionists should be sent by telegraph, as it will probably be communicated to them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HAYMAN,
*Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth United States Infantry,
 Brevet Colonel United States Army, Commanding Post.*

Lieutenant LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. Department of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Official copy:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, March 7, 1870.

ORDERED: General A. W. Fisher, adjutant general of North Carolina, will immediately report in person to Major General Canby, commanding department at Richmond, Virginia, and state to the general commanding the inability of the civil authorities to protect life and property in several counties in this State, and earnestly request that a larger force of United States troops be sent here at once.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

[Great seal of the State of North Carolina.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, March 10, 1870.

SIR: I have felt it to be my duty to declare the county of Alamance, in this State, in a state of insurrection.

The copy of my proclamation, herewith inclosed, of date March 7, 1870, contains some of the reasons for this step.

There exists in this State a secret, oath-bound, armed organization, which is hostile to the State government, and to the Government of the United States. Bands of these armed men ride at night through various neighborhoods, whipping and maltreating peaceable citizens, hanging some, burning churches, and breaking up schools which have been established for the colored people. These outrages are almost invariably committed on persons, white and colored, who are most devoted in their feelings and conduct to the Government of the United States.

I cannot rely upon the militia to repress these outrages, for the reason that in the localities in which these outrages occur white militia of the proper character cannot be obtained, and it would but aggravate the evil to employ colored militia. Besides, the expense of calling out the militia would be greater than our people could well bear in their present impoverished condition. Federal troops inspire terror among evil-doers, and they have the confidence and respect of a majority of our people. We therefore look to, and rely on, the Federal Government to aid us in repressing these outrages and in restoring peace and good order.

If Congress would authorize the suspension by the President of the writ of habeas corpus in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot, we should soon have peace and order throughout all this country. The remedy would be a sharp and bloody one, but it is as indispensable as was the suppression of the rebellion.

I trust, sir, that you will issue to the commanding general of this department as stringent orders in this matter as the present laws will allow. The commanding general has been prompt to respond to the extent of the power which he has, but I fear this power will not be adequate to effect the desired result.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the State law under which my proclamation was issued. Also, a pamphlet containing the testimony of witnesses in the preliminary examination of the Lenoir County prisoners, which will afford some idea of the organization and objects of the Ku-Klux Klan.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Telegram.]

GENERAL CANBY:

In reply to your dispatches concerning troubles in North Carolina, the Secretary of War desires that a few companies be sent to the district in insurrection, which you will do.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

AN ACT to secure the better protection of life and property.

SECTION 1. The general assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the governor is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such county to be in a state of insurrection, and to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to suppress such insurrection; and in such case the governor is further authorized to call upon the President for such assistance, if any, as in his judgment may be necessary to enforce the law.

SEC. 2. That upon motion of a solicitor of a district, it shall be the duty of the judge thereof to remove the trial of any person who has been, or who hereafter may be, indicted in any county in the State for murder, conspiracy, or violation of an act entitled "An act making the act of going masked, disguised, or painted, a felony," ratified the twelfth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, from the county in which such offense may have been committed to such other county in his district, or adjoining district, as the solicitor may designate; and any judge before whom such case is pending may, upon his own motion, make such removal.

SEC. 3. That the expenses attending the calling of the militia into actual service, as herein provided, shall be paid by the treasurer of the State, upon the warrant of the governor; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the county declared to be in a state of insurrection, and in which such service was rendered, to reimburse, within one year, the treasurer of the State the expenses thus paid: *Provided*, That whenever a person or persons shall be convicted of a violation of any offense mentioned in section second of this act, said expenses of the militia shall be taxed in the bill of costs against the person or persons convicted, and when collected the same shall be paid in to the treasurer of the county.

SEC. 4. That the cost, on conviction under an indictment in section second of this act, shall be paid by the commissioners of the county where the offense was committed, on the certificate of the clerk of the court where the trial may be had, and if necessary, said commissioners shall levy a tax for that purpose on all subjects of taxation in said county, and execution in favor of said county shall issue against the property of the person convicted for the cost as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 23th day of January, A. D. 1870.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker of House.
TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, February 3, 1870.

I, Henry J. Menninger, secretary of state, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice.

SECTION 1. The general assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the governor, on information made to him of any person having committed a felony, and of having fled to parts unknown, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the State, may issue his proclamation, and therein offer a reward not exceeding five hundred dollars, according to the nature of the case, for the apprehension and delivery of such fugitives to any common jail in the State.

SEC. 2. That the reward authorized in the preceding section shall be paid to the person or persons who may arrest and cause to be committed such fugitive; but no part thereof shall be paid to any sheriff or other peace officer whose duty it is by law to pursue and arrest felons fleeing from justice, and whom the governor, on satisfactory

evidence, may deem to have been guilty of a default in making such pursuit and arrest previous to issuing any proclamation.

SEC. 3. That the governor is directed, upon information made to him of any sheriff or other peace officer having failed to discharge his duty in pursuing and arresting felons, as prescribed in the second section, chapter thirty-five of the revised code, to cause the facts of such failure or neglect on the part of a peace officer to be laid before the solicitor of the State for the judicial district in which such delinquent peace officer may reside, to the end that he may be indicted for the same.

SEC. 4. That the governor, either with or without issuing the proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, be and he is hereby further empowered to employ a detective force, as he may deem sufficient, to pursue and apprehend any felon who is a fugitive from justice, whether within or without the limits of the State; and such detective force shall be in all things subject to the orders and directions of the governor; shall report to him from time to time, and be paid by him for services, in no case exceeding five hundred dollars, for the arrest and safe delivery to jail of any one felon.

SEC. 5. That the governor is authorized to issue his warrant to the public treasurer, from time to time, for sufficient sums of money for the purposes required by this act.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD. P. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, March 24, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, secretary of state, hereby certify that the forgoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

In accordance with the above act of the legislature, his excellency Governor Holden appointed Captain L. H. Mowers, of this city, a special detective, and assigned to him the arduous task of ferreting out the perpetrators of the terrible and well-known Bridge murders, and the members of the lawless band which has been a horror to the law-abiding citizens of Lenoir and surrounding counties for a long time.

The first of April, five months ago, he entered on his duties, and has ever since worked with unremitting energy, with the one object in view—namely, bringing criminals and outlaws before a lawful tribunal to answer the demands of a just law.

For months success did not seem to crown his endeavors, and those not acquainted with the duties he was performing (and few understood his mission) were led to believe that no check was being placed on wholesale crime. Life was uncertain, and the poor man had no security that the morning would find him in possession of the horse or mule necessary to work his little crop. Still Detective Mowers labored, silently but faithfully, and so closely did he follow in the train of the gang that a few weeks ago three men turned State's evidence, acknowledged the crimes, gave the names of the perpetrators, and assisted in their arrest. The result was that in one night he made a haul of eighteen men more or less implicated in the crimes which had been committed, and the following day they were lodged in Craven County jail. Three others were afterward added to the number, and their examination before Judge Thomas and the disposal of them till the next term of Lenoir and Greene counties superior courts is correctly produced in this pamphlet.

Too much praise cannot be given to Detective Mowers for the energy, endurance, and persistency he has manifested in working up the cases and bringing them before a proper tribunal.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GUARDS, }
alias
KU-KLUX KLAN. }

Preliminary examination of the Lenoir County prisoners on the charge of conspiracy, murder, arson, &c., before Hon. C. R. Thomas, judge of the third judicial district of North Carolina, began at Newbern, North Carolina, August 31, 1869.

Council for the State, Wm. J. Clarke, Augustus S. Seymour, and R. F. Lehman, esqs.

Council for the defendants, George Green, Charles C. Clarke, Frederick C. Roberts, Henry R. Bryan, and A. G. Hubbard, esqs.

EXAMINATION OF A PART OF THE LENOIR COUNTY PRISONERS.

FIRST DAY.—*A horrible tale of murder and other crimes.—Appearance of A. Monroe.*

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock A. Monroe, a lawyer of Kinston, was brought before Judge Thomas at the court-house in this city, on an affidavit of James Freeman, jailor. He, in company with others, was charged with taking five prisoners from jail, and was also charged in another warrant with murdering five prisoners who had been lawfully confined in the Kinston jail. R. F. Lehman, W. J. Clarke, and A. S. Seymour, esqs., appeared for the State, and George Green, F. C. Roberts, H. R. Bryan, and A. G. Hubbard, esqs., for the defendant.

The counsel for the defendant were not ready for an examination, and after much controversy the examination was set down for Saturday, September 4.

Judge Thomas did not understand why the prisoner should not be examined by a justice of the peace in Lenoir County, and was informed by W. C. Clarke, esq., that evidence was in his possession to prove that no justice of the peace in that county dare examine the case impartially. The prisoner was remanded to the sheriff's keeping.

Examination of Richard Sutton and William Cooker.

The above-named prisoners were arrested charged with felony, on the strength of an affidavit sworn to by Jesse Parrott, (colored,) to the effect that on the 14th of March they, in company with others, stole from the said Jesse Parrott one horse and mule and a pair of shoes. The same counsel appeared on both sides as in the case of Monroe.

The counsel for the defense waived an examination, and offered to give bail; counsel for the State refused, and on being asked the reason stated that it was common for persons to be accidentally killed when convenient, and they wished the evidence of the witnesses on record that they might be sure of it at the trial; also that it might serve as a kind of life-preserver for the witness, making it useless to kill him.

Jesse Parrott, (colored,) being sworn, was examined by R. F. Lehman, esq.:

I live in Lenoir County, about six miles above Kinston; always lived there, near Jesse Waters, between the railroad and the county road, on Falling Creek; I have a family; I know Richard Sutton and William Cooker; there they are, (pointing to the prisoners;) have been knowing them some better than three years; they live in Lenoir County, about twelve or fifteen miles from me; as much as that at least; they came to my house between midnight and day, this last March three years ago, about the 14th of the month; there were four or five more with them; I did not know the others; they came with pistols; they said, "Hallo, old man, got any drinking water?" I said yes, and got up and gave them some; I then started the fire, and four men popped in and took my gun and pistol away, and said, "Old man, we were sent to take your arms; the captain sent us;" I told them I had not heard of any such orderment; they then took a pair of shoes which belonged to my daughter; I said, "Please don't take my horses, they are all I have got;" I heard them leading 'em out; they would not let me go out doors; they stood between me and the door.

After hearing the evidence the parties were bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars for their appearance at the next term of the Lenoir County superior court.

Richard Sutton charged with murder.

Richard Sutton was charged with the murder (in company with others) of Lewis Cogden, colored, in Lenoir County. The same counsel on both sides as before. Thomas Waters and Joseph P. Parrott were sworn, and Thomas Waters examined by the State's attorney.

I will be 28 years of age the 16th of next October; I live in Lenoir County, seven miles west of Kinston; I have been acquainted with Richard Sutton four or five years. I started to take Lewis Cogden, colored, to jail at Snow Hill, and he was taken out of the buggy to a field and killed; he was shot by Richard Sutton; I was present and saw Sutton shoot him; this occurred, I think, in Greene County, near the line between Greene and Lenoir; he was killed, and Mr. Suggs, one of the murderers, called on me to go and assist in burying him; Sutton fired on him with a pistol, and I found him, in a day or so, dead; he fell when the pistol fired; Elisha Suggs left the buggy in the road, and went to the body and said he was not dead, and said we ought to go back and finish the d—d son of a b—h; Suggs said the hogs would probably get to dragging him around, and the people in the neighborhood would find it out; Sutton rode off on his horse or mule as soon as the buggy could be turned around; I was in the buggy with Cogden, and Suggs and Sutton were on horseback; Lewis Cogden was a colored man; I went and helped Suggs bury him; it was a dark night, and Suggs looked around in the field a good while before he found him; it was an old pine field where we carried him when he was shot; at the time he was shot I was raking up a little pine straw to make a fire and warm my hands; it was in the evening; Sutton, Cogden,

and I were together in the field when Cogden was shot; I did not shoot him; Cogden had robbed a good deal, and I thought we could make him tell who were in the party with him stealing, and while I was warning my hands Sutton shot him; I was going to threaten to kill him if he would not tell who were concerned with him; I think he was shot in the back and head; two shot were fired: at the first shot he fell on his knees and head, and Sutton then shot him again; the Taylor boys were after him to arrest him; he had robbed Mr. Taylor; I went up to Mr. Cooker's and asked him to go with me; when we found him he had been arrested; he told on a fellow named Becton; we were none of us officers; the Taylor boys said they had a warrant; I had heard of a good many being arrested without a warrant; we called and got Suggs and went for Becton, but found he had been arrested and carried to Snow Hill jail, so we started for the jail with Cogden; when we got to an old field Suggs said, "Let's stop and make him tell the truth or kill him," and when I was warning my hands Sutton shot him; he was tied; Sutton didn't say a word when he fired on Cogden.

Cross-examined by GEORGE GREEN, esq.:

I was acting as a policeman in Lenoir County. I was not discharged or sworn in; do not know whether I was then acting or not; had had several orders from Captain Higgins. I was pursuing Cogden, not as a policeman but to get the robbers. I had been arresting without warrants. Mr. Lassiter was justice of the peace; he did not put the colored man in my possession. I borrowed a buggy at Mosely Hall. I did not *summons* Sutton and Cooker; they had Cogden in Lassiter's Grove; his advice was to take Cogden to jail. I was not at Kinston when I was appointed policeman. I was appointed by Colonel Upham. Lassiter said, "Don't allow Cogden to be killed." Cooker left us as we turned to go to Snow Hill; he was drunk and carried off my pistol, and I have not seen it since. We went on the old stage road from Kinston. We stopped at father's long enough to get a bottle of whisky and some bread. I drank every time the others took a drink. I told of the murder for the first time about a week ago. Mr. Parrott said the detective was finding out a good deal about this mischief which had been going on for the last few years, and that he had something against me. I said if I was called on I should state facts about what I knew. I thought he had heard about the murder, and I would tell what I knew. I thought by telling it that I would stop some of it. My own life had been threatened, and I told Captain Mowers of my own accord. He made me no promises.

JOSEPH P. PARROTT being called and examined by A. S. SEYMOUR, esq., testified:

I was twenty-five years old last April. Richard Sutton said to me that he, in company with Thomas Waters and Joshua Suggs, killed Lewis Cogden, but said he was not any more guilty than the rest, and asked me if I could help him out of trouble; and I said I did not know as I could, but would do what I could for him. He said they killed Cogden; said they were under the influence of liquor.

Cross-examined by GEORGE GREEN, esq.:

He told me of the murder since he has been in Craven street jail, the 24th of August. Sheriff Tinker was there, and William Cooker, Richard L. Wooten, and Captain Mowers. Mr. Wooten had a talk with him. Mr. Wooten was on the other side of the room when Sutton told me of the murder, and asked me if I could help him out of trouble. He asked me if I thought it would be best for him to make a statement. I said perhaps it would, and then he told me what I have stated. I have been engaged in arresting some of the prisoners from Lenoir County. I arrested Sutton; Captain Mowers authorized me to do it.

This ended the case for the day, and further examination will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

The examination of the Lenoir County prisoners.

SECOND DAY.

Judge Thomas read the testimony given the day before by Joseph P. Parrott in regard to killing of Lewis Cogden, and Mr. Parrott subscribed to the same.

The judge required Joseph P. Parrott and Thomas Waters to enter in bonds of \$500 each for their appearance at the next term of Greene County superior court.

C. C. Clarke, esq., stated that the warrant in the case of Richard Sutton was not served till Tuesday, and they desired the case continued till Saturday next. W. J. Clarke, esq., answered that the defense was aware of the pending examination last week. George Green, esq., stated that till Tuesday there was no case before the court, and, therefore, no witnesses could have been subpoenaed. Judge Thomas stated that he would issue subpoenas for witnesses returnable Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. J. Clarke, esq., declared, before Judge Thomas and others present, that the executive had no object but to punish the guilty and, if possible, banish criminals from

the land. He was instructed by the governor to arrest no man unless on grave suspicion. Some of our witnesses have fled, and there is no probability of their early return; therefore, he moved that William Pool and William Wiggins, accused of the murder of James Grant, be discharged, and James Wiggins, Alexander Sutton, and James Dailey, not having evidence enough to hold them, he moved that they also be set at liberty. The return of the sheriff, in the case of the last-named prisoners, was to the effect that they were given into his keeping by Detective Mowers, and that he received from his excellency Governor Holden a telegram, ordering him to keep them safely till they were examined and discharged by process of law. The first above-named prisoners were discharged.

Thomas Waters, jr., J. L. Parker, R. F. Hill, Egbert Hill, Everett Hill, Alexander Dawson, and Benjamin Jones, were brought into court confined by virtue of a warrant. The name of Thomas Waters was also added to the others against whom there was no writ, and he was discharged.

W. J. Clarke, esq., stated that Nathan Sutton is in court charged with receiving stolen goods. He proposed to waive an examination and give bonds for his appearance before the superior court.

The judge required a bond of \$500, and Cicero Green was given and received as bondsman.

Joseph Lassiter entered into recognizance in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the Lenoir County court as a witness in the case.

The case of William B. Nelson was brought up for examination, charged with arson, on the oath of Joseph P. Parrott, that Nelson burned the grist-mill house of Joseph Lassiter.

WILLIAM B. NELSON said:

I never said it. I was ten miles away at the time the mill was burned. I was boarding at the house of Austin Williams, near Spring Bank, in Wayne County, and stayed at his house all night the night the mill was burned. The mill is near my house, but I was not at home, and I can prove it to your satisfaction.

By Judge THOMAS:

Q. Are you the father of young Nelson who is in jail at Wilson at this time?—A. I am.

Q. Are you the man who testified in his case?—A. I am.

Stephen Lassiter, a witness, being called was not in, and while the court was waiting for him to return George Green, esq., proposed to give bail for all prisoners, that they might go to their work. W. J. Clarke, esq., stated the evidence against the prisoners was such that he thought in justice to the State they must take down the testimony against every man accused in the warrant.

Awaiting the return to court of Stephen Lassiter, the court adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Stephen Lassiter was accepted as bondsman for Thomas F. Waters, in the sum of \$200, for his appearance at the examination of Richard Sutton, charged with the murder of Lewis Cogden. The examination will take place Saturday next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mr. STEPHEN LASSITER, being sworn and examined by A. S. SEYMOUR, esq., testified:

I reside in Lenoir County, Mosely Hall Township. I owned the mill which was burned there. It was burned on the night of December 6, 1868. I do not know the cause of the fire. There was no fire about the mill. It must have been set on fire. I am acquainted with Wm. P. Nelson. After the fire I met him. He seemed to be sorry that the mill was burned, and said if I would rebuild it he would help hew the timber. He said he was up at Spring Bank, in Wayne County, about 12 miles from the mill, when it was burned, and heard of it the next day about three o'clock. Spring Bank is about 12 miles from my house. I did not charge Nelson with setting fire to the mill; he volunteered his statements about where he was that night. I think last June he came to me and said that he understood he had been accused of burning my mill, but he could prove that he was at Austin Williams's, a gentleman that lives about one or two miles from where he lived, when it was burned. Austin Williams's house is between one and two miles from the mill, and about the same distance from Mr. Nelson's house. I never had any quarrel with Mr. Nelson, and he never had any with me. There were some horses stolen from some colored men, and I accused his son of being concerned in the theft, and if there was any hard feeling it was occasioned by that circumstance; (afterward he said two horses from two colored men;) the horses were stolen at the time of the spring term of the Lenoir County court, and I accused him of stealing them soon after.

Cross-examined by the defense:

My mill was burned in the winter of 1868; I do not know how it was set on fire; the

mill was running that day; two men were at work there, and people were passing; the hands told me there was no fire in the mill that day; I do not know, myself; I don't know what time the fire broke out; I was told of it about 7 o'clock in the morning, and got there about 8 o'clock. The miller was a smoker. Some time after the mill was burned, two or three weeks after, I saw Mr. Nelson, and he said he was sorry it was burned, and would help rebuild it. He lives about half a mile from the mill. It is a public mill. Nelson told me that at 3 o'clock the day after, he heard the mill was burned; he said he could prove by Austin Williams that he staid with him all night. I don't know how long Williams has lived there; he lived there before the war, and lives there since; if he had moved away I don't know it; I do not know whether he lived at Spring Bank when the mill was burned. I don't know of any hard feeling that Mr. Nelson had against me; I accused his son of stealing some mules of some colored men the spring previous. The people were in the habit of passing through the mill; parties might have passed through the mill that night with lights; I do not know as they are in the habit of carrying lights; I have known them to do so.

Questioned by A. S. SEYMOUR, esq.:

I was told that there was no grinding done there that night. Austin Williams, I am told, lives about two miles from Mr. Nelson; he has his grist ground at the mill; I don't know whether he has ever moved away from there; do not know that he ever moved away.

JOSEPH P. PARROTT, being sworn and examined by A. S. SEYMOUR, esq., testified:

I live in Lenoir County, eight miles from Kinston; I know Mr. Nelson; Stephen Lassiter's mill was burned December 6, 1868; I had a conversation with Mr. Nelson last April; I had never seen him before to know him. Mr. Nelson's son told his father that he had a horse from me, and Mr. Nelson sent for me to see if it was my horse; he said Mr. Lassiter had been prominent in having his son arrested, and he had burned his mill, and be d—d if he didn't do it again if he rebuilt it, and meant to kill him too; he had got the gun in his house that he intended to do it with; he said that Mr. Lassiter had abused him a good deal, and accused him of raising his children on stolen beef, and no man should prosper who lived near him and accused him of raising his children on stolen beef.

Cross-examined by GEORGE GREEN, CLARK, and ROBERTS, esqs.:

I live about ten miles from Mr. Nelson; had not seen him before to know him; he sent for me; there came a man to my house and wanted me to come and see him. Asa Waters and Joshua Suggs were there and introduced me; they were present when the conversation took place; Mr. Nelson said his son had been caught with a horse which he said his son said he had got from Mr. Parrott; it was not my horse; he then abused Mr. Lassiter; said Mr. Lassiter had accused him of raising his children on stolen beef; that he had burned Mr. Lassiter's mill. I did not agree with Mr. Nelson, but might have cursed Mr. Lassiter a little when Mr. Nelson said Mr. Lassiter was going to take me out and whip me; he told me the same thing twice; Mr. Nelson said that Mr. Lassiter said I was one of the regulators who was going round stealing—one of the horse-thieves—and he would be one of the men to raise a crowd any night to take me out and whip the breath out of the d—d rascal; I said he would have a happy time doing it; he told me about burning the mill, more than once; I don't know just what time in the conversation he told me what Lassiter said; Lassiter and Nelson live within a mile or two of each other; Nelson said that Lassiter's mill-pond covered some of his land; the mill has been there ever since I knew anything about it; Stephen Lassiter has had it since the death of his father; in going from Stephen Lassiter's house, to go to Nelson's, you leave the mill to the right; I staid at Mr. Nelson's between half an hour and an hour; got no liquor at Nelson's; went to Mosely Hall, going back, and got some; I told Mr. Lassiter a month ago that Mr. Nelson burned his mill; Nelson told me he did last April; I did not deem it my business to go and tell him, but told him while talking with him.

Questioned by A. S. SEYMOUR, esq.:

There were other parties there at the time; they will tell you the same as I have, if they tell the truth; when the pond was full it drowned some of Nelson's land, and he wanted to cultivate it; I don't know where Joshua Suggs and William Sutton are now; I hear they are in the woods; they left here on Sunday evening; they got a hand-car in Kinston; I heard they then took to the woods; they got a hand-car from Mr. Bradine; Asa Waters and Joshua Suggs took to the woods because they had been told that the officers here were going to get what they could out of them, and then put them through.

GEORGE GREEN, esq., wanted to probe the thing to the bottom, and find who spirited the men away; he believed either the State's attorney or the railroad officials did it; the State wanted the thing explained; they were sure there was fraud.

THOMAS WATERS was called by A. S. SEYMOUR, esq., and said :

I came from Kinston on a hand-car, Sunday ; I got it from R. W. King ; I told him I was a witness here, and got left by Saturday night's train ; he let Mr. Bradine bring me down, and when I got here Suggs said I was a d—d fool ; that they were going to put us in jail ; so I went back to Kinston with Suggs, but came back here again ; Suggs did not come back.

Mr. LASSITER was called by A. S. Seymour, esq., and said :

The water covers some of Nelson's land ; he bought it of Whitfield ; but we have a deed for the land the water covers, while the mill is up ; but when it goes down the land goes back to the former owner. I heard that Nelson said he was going to plant corn in the dry mill-pond, unless I could make shots fly faster than he could. Nelson was in possession of the land, but had not paid for it. Nelson thought if the mill was burned the land would come into his possession.

Judge Thomas required the prisoner to give bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of the superior court, in Lenoir County.

Mr. Lassite gave his personal recognizance for his appearance as a witness.

Mr. Parrott gave his recognizance to appear in future cases.

The examination will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The examination of the Lenoir County prisoners.

THIRD DAY.

Franklin Hill, Everett Hill, Benjamin F. Jones, Alexander Dawson, Jack Parker, Egbert Hill, A. Monroe, and Jefferson Perry, were brought before Judge Thomas, charged with conspiracy, on oath of Joseph P. Parrott.

By request of the State's attorney a *not. pros.* was entered in the case of Alexander Dawson.

R. F. Lehman, esq., for the State, said : We will proceed against the prisoners jointly after they have severally pleaded.

Franklin Hill called, pleaded not guilty ; Everett Hill, Benjamin F. Jones, Jack Parker, and Egbert Hill answered the same. A. Monroe also answered the same, and said, "I have never conspired against the laws of my country in any way." Jefferson Perry pleaded not guilty.

R. F. Lehman, esq., for the State, called George W. Tillon, Joseph P. Parrott, and Joseph Lassiter.

GEORGE W. TILLON, a witness for the State, being sworn, said : I am thirty-four years old ; I am a late resident of Lenoir County ; I have lived there since the close of the war ; I am a bridge builder and butcher ; have been engaged in that business in the mean time. I have been connected with an organization of which the defendants were members ; that organization was formed in Lenoir County about the latter part of March or the first of April, in 1869. I became a member of the organization about that time, and was one of the first ten that assisted in forming it. Ruth Temple came to Lenoir County to form the organization. He came from near Raleigh. The name of the organization was called the C. U. G. Society ; it means Constitutional Union Guards ; it is popularly called the Ku-Klux Klan. I was among the number of ten that formed the organization. Their names, as far as I remember, were William Hines, Bright Harper, Henry Croom. Those are all I would like to swear positively to. I might be mistaken in the rest.

By Judge THOMAS :

Are any of the parties named defendants here ?—Answer by Mr. Lehman. No ; they have not been taken. The first officers were Jesse C. Kennedy, A. Monroe, Ash Devane, and Zack Harper, were commanders. They were designated south commander, leading officer, north commander, east commander, and west commander. George W. Tillon, conductor ; David Smith, treasurer ; Henry Croom, secretary ; James Hines, inside guard ; Daniel Davis, outside guard. I continued to operate with this organization about two months. At the time I left it it had about seventy-five members. Frank Hill, Everett Hill, Egbert Hill, Benjamin Jones, Jackaline Parker, Alexander Dawson, Jefferson Perry, and A. Monroe were among the members who are now prisoners. I introduced them for initiation. It was the duty of my office. Some of them were initiated at Henry Croom's house ; some in an old still-house back of his house ; some at William White's store, at Kinston, and one at the river bank, Mr. Hunter's residence. They (the prisoners) were all active members at the time I abandoned the organization. I administered the following oath, as near as I can recollect it : "I solemnly swear that I will never reveal anything that has transpired, or may transpire, in the order that I am about to join, even should I not identify myself therewith." Questions asked before the oath is put : Do you believe in a white man's government ? Do you

promise to labor faithfully for the overthrow of the —— party? The conductor fills up the blank and inserts "republican."

A further oath is, to take a solemn obligation to resist by force of arms, if necessary, any aggression upon our legal rights. There was an oath taken to promise to obey all officers in anything pertaining to the good of the organization. The north, south, east, and west commanders each administer a different oath. The duty of the south commander is to administer the first oath; the other commanders do the same, and give some signs and secrets. I was present at several meetings; we had a meeting on several Saturdays at Croom's old still-house; always there, with the exception of two meetings at William White's store, in Kinston, up stairs, secretly. We met at Croom's still-house in April and in May. There was business done at the meeting in April; the members that came together were nearly all armed with pistols and guns; very few guns. The meeting was held in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock: when the members went into session the outside guards were placed on their posts—armed men, with orders to halt anybody not able to give the pass-word. In this meeting measures were adopted for the killing of Colgrove and Wilkie. The reason given for the killing of Colgrove was on account of his participation in the arrest of Joel Hines; that was the principal reason. Joel Hines was a member of the organization at that time. Wilkie was supposed to be a detective, trying to ferret out the perpetrators of the bridge murder. The measures that were adopted—members were deputized to kill the men; some volunteered; they were authorized by the meeting; those who were to do it were told that they would be protected. Ash Devane moved, in open meeting, to kill Colgrove and Wilkie; the motion was put and carried. The next morning I met a party belonging to the organization returning from Colgrove's, who said they had been there for that purpose, but did not find him. The vote in the meeting was not unanimous, but it was carried.

All the prisoners now before the court were present when the vote was taken to kill Colgrove. Others there were, Henry Croom, Daniel Davis, Jesse C. Kennedy, Ash Devane, Zack Harper, Bright Harper, Samuel Perry, James Perry, William Hines, James Hines, Joel Hines, Redden Hines, and others. Jesse C. Kennedy was south commander of the meeting. The highest officer, Ash Devane, put the motion and called on the south commander to put it to a vote. Any member had a right to put a motion; sometimes they put it through the south commander.

Meetings were held weekly; they were always armed assemblages. The meetings were generally in the daytime. At the next meeting the killing of Colgrove was up again; it was the important question. Others to be killed were Wilkie, Mowers, Shepard, and others. A motion was offered in this meeting to kill Mowers, because he was supposed to be a detective; the motion was put and carried.

All the prisoners, or nearly all, were present. The Hill boys were there; Frank Hill, Egbert Hill, Everett Hill, Jefferson Perry, and Benjamin Jones were present. The commanders present were Jesse Kennedy, Ash Devane, and Zack Harper. The instructions were generally to get in the way of the sheriff, in case any member of the organization should come to trial for an alleged offense, and acquit him no matter what the testimony which was offered was; to go to the assistance of a comrade giving the cry or signals of distress at the risk of our lives. These orders were given by the commanders. Getting in the way of the sheriff means hanging around the courts to get on the jury to acquit any members of the organization without any regard to the oath taken by the juror. We were under oath to go to the relief of a comrade giving the cry of distress, which meant when he was going to jail or to trial, such was the general understanding. I have been called upon by a lawyer belonging to the organization to get on a jury for his benefit; the lawyer, Mr. Munroe, being the man; he expecting me to acquit the prisoners without regard to the oath of a juror. Ash Devane and Hines were imprisoned in the Lenoir County jail on the night of the first of May, for stealing a mule. The members took a solemn obligation to go to the relief of a member in distress, which means in jail or to go to the trial. They were to assist him by getting on the jury or releasing him from jail by force if necessary. Ash Devane and James Hines were released from jail on the morning of the 3d of May by members of this organization, named as follows: Frank Hill, Everett Hill, Egbert Hill, Jackaline Parker, Benjamin Jones, Redden Hines, William Hines, Joel Hines, Bright Harper, Zack Harper, Henry Croom, Daniel Davis, Samuel Perry, James Perry, Joseph Parrott, George W. Tillon, and others. A. Munroe and Jefferson Perry were not present.

They went to the jail armed; the prisoners were released; the locks to the jail were broken; the jailor was not present; the prisoners in jail had arms; I mean Devane and Hines had pistols; Devane had two and Hines one; Mr. Frank Cox was then sheriff; it was on Sunday night or Monday morning near 1 o'clock. The party that went to the jail assembled about a mile and a quarter from Kinston, at Mr. Hill's house, about 9 o'clock Sunday night—Frank Hill's house, near Ferry Branch. We went from there to the grave-yard in Kinston, armed with pistols and double-barreled guns. We were there organized, and a captain elected; Bright Harper was elected captain. Myself and Joseph Parrott were sent to Kinston to find the tools for breaking open the jail,

which were to have been left, as I understood, at Munroe's office; but did not find the tools or Munroe there; the captain directed us to go there for the tools; we walked up and down the street endeavoring to find Mr. Munroe, Mr. Bartleston, or any others who we supposed sympathized in the undertaking; did not find Munroe that evening, and did not get the tools. We then went near the jail to see if there was any guard there; when about one hundred and fifty yards from the jail we heard blows on the doors, and we rushed up and took our places in the guard. They were the same parties who started from Frank Hill's. The guards were posted around the court-house square and jail. Immediately after our arrival the door was forced, the prisoners released, and shook hands all round. We gave three cheers and started for Neuse River bridge. We carried one of our sledge-hammers with us, and threw it into Mr. Preston's garden; five of us were detailed to go back to the town for some horses which were left there; we separated with the company at Mr. Preston's corner—Stubbs's Place. James Hines, George Tillon, Ash Devane, and Joseph Parrott went to Mr. Tumage's lot; do not remember the other man; we got Mr. Parrott's horse and one Devane used; we then went home. There was a proposition made the same night to kill Mowers, but it was not carried. This crowd was most at home the Saturday before; some were at Mr. Munroe's office; those there were George Tillon, Joseph Parrott, Bright Harper, A. Munroe, and Samuel A. Bartleston; I was there; measures were adopted for the rescue of those in jail; we were to ride and notify members to meet Sunday night and rescue the prisoners in case they were not released on bail; we were armed; arms were brought there and Dr. Bartleston and Munroe had double-barrel guns and pistols; Munroe said he was mounting guards to protect the prisoners in jail, and that in case they were not released Sunday he would be one of a party to help do it Sunday night; but not to do it Saturday night; but that he had telegraphed to Governor Holden and was in hopes that some satisfactory arrangements might be made.

The defendants did not care to question the witness. The judge read the testimony to the witness, and he subscribed to the same.

AFTERNOON.

The examination was resumed shortly after three o'clock.

JOSEPH P. PARROTT, a witness for the State, was sworn and questioned by A. S. Seymour, esq.:

I was twenty-five years old the 22d day of last April. I live in Lenoir County, eight miles from Kinston; have lived there since my birth. I am acquainted with the prisoners at the bar; I have been a member of an organization with them; it was called the Constitutional Union Guard, commonly known as the Ku-Klux Klan. I connected myself with the organization, I think, on the evening of the first Sunday in April last; I was initiated on the Sabbath. I think all the prisoners were members, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Parker. Those present were A. Munroe, Jefferson Perry, Franklin Hill, Everett Hill, Ben. F. Jones, and, I think, Zack Parker, (I knew him as Jack Parker,) Jesse C. Kennedy, Ash Devane, Samuel Perry, James Perry, Henry Croom, Joel Hines, William Hines, David Smith, Geo. Tillon, Clay Huggins, Thomas Uzzle, Alex. Dawson, Joseph Barrow, Bright Harper, Zack Harper, Daniel Davis, James Hines, Thomas Wilford, and several others I don't recollect. George Tillon introduced me to the organization. Jesse Kennedy was south commander, A. Monroe was north commander, and Ash Devane was a commander; I don't know whether he was east or west; George Tillon was conductor; I heard of other officers, but don't remember them. Mr. Tillon, as conductor, met myself and several others—Joshua F. Suggs, Joseph Lassiter, Clay Huggins, Joe Barrow, and Thomas Uzzle; I don't remember whether or not there were others; he met us behind Henry Croom's still-house, and administered an oath; I think he had a sword on and drew it; I'm certain of it. He first asked if we believed in a white man's government; we answered that we did. He asked us somewhere in the ceremony if we promised faithfully to labor for the overthrow of the republican party. I don't recollect the oath. He blindfolded each one of us with a handkerchief and took us in the still-house; had us to kneel down after we got in there, and take a solemn obligation to go to the rescue of a brother member giving a cry of distress, under any circumstances, even to the risk of our own lives; to resist, by force of arms if necessary, any aggression of our legal rights; to restore this government to the control of white men, by force of arms if necessary. After that we were told to arise, and I think Ash Devane presented us to the north commander for instructions, which was Mr. A. Monroe. He gave us instructions as to the signs, cry of distress, &c., also the pass-words; then we were told, by Ash Devane, I think, that they received us as brother members. In the oath it said, to obey all orders of all officers belonging to the organization. In the meeting there was a motion made to appoint a committee to keep a lookout for Sheriff Colgrove, Shepard, a magistrate in Trenton, and Mr. Wilkie, and that if they made any move in force to let it be known, so

that it could be met by a force; and if any member had a chance to kill either one, and would do it, they would be supported in it by the organization. I don't remember who made the motion, it was by some member of the organization in open meeting; I don't know whether anybody opposed it; it was carried, I think, without a dissenting voice; the meeting was held in the still-house; I went the back-way and saw no road; I crossed the river in a small boat and went through the plantation; we went to the house after the initiation; I think there was a house in sight; this was about three o'clock p. m. It was Henry Croom's still; at the time of the motion about Colgrove, &c., the prisoners were all there except, perhaps, Mr. Barker. I am not sure about him; I do not know who put the question; Thomas Uzzle and myself were on the committee; I don't remember the names of the others; they lived near Jones County; I don't know which county they lived in. We were told to keep a good lookout for Stephen Lassiter, or anybody who was taking an active part in finding out anything about the organization or arresting the members. I understood that it was my duty, if I knew anything going on against the regulators, to inform the south commander, who would call a meeting and make preparations to meet them; I don't recollect as there was any other business of importance; we had some whiskey; we were instructed that it was our duty to assist each other under any circumstances; if any member was on trial in court it was our duty to put ourselves in the way of the sheriff so as to get on the jury and acquit him; if there was a member in serious trouble, it was our duty to stand his bail so that he could make his escape; we were instructed that it should be our duty to prove an *alibi* for any member who was arrested charged with a crime; I understood that if any officer instructed me to kill a man who was opposing the organization I ought to kill him. Jesse C. Kennedy, south commander, ordered me and Ash Devane to kill a man, and we did it; that man was James Grant; Grant was a bad man and we knew that he knew something against some of the members, and we wanted to put him out of the way, fearing that he might be used as witness against them; the instructions at the meeting about murdering were given by the officers in open meeting; when the meeting broke up about sunset, I went home; stopped at Jesse Kennedy's on the way; some of the members of the meeting were there armed with pistols; a majority of them were, if not all; I don't remember whether or not there were any guns; I attended one meeting after that, I think it was in June, at the same place; it was about ten miles from where I lived; I went in company with Mr. Monroe, from Kinston; Jefferson Parrott and Franklin Hill were there; don't recollect about the others; we went in and Jesse Kennedy stated that they had elected new officers, that he had thrown up his office, and named the officers that had been elected; Henry Croom was south commander; I don't remember the other officers; some members of the organization said that Sheriff Colgrove had been killed. I think it was stated that they hoped it would not be long before some of the others were killed, meaning, I suppose, those that a committee had been appointed to look out for. We got there late, and the meeting broke up about sunset. I went down to Samuel Perry's shoe shop, near Mr. Kennedy's, twice with some members to be initiated. It was in Lenoir County. I was present when Devane was rescued from jail. I was present when he was arrested in Kinston Saturday evening, about sundown, May 1. Ash Devane requested me to go to Jesse Kennedy's and let him know that he was in jail, so that he could make arrangements to have him taken out. I went to Kennedy's with George Tillon; we called Kennedy out and told him Devane was in jail. He gave us something to eat and his horse, and told us to go back and he would be back the very next day with others and make arrangements to get him out. We went back, and went to Mr. Monroe's office and found him and Dr. Bartleson there, and stayed until day. Kennedy sent Jack Harper with us back to town. Kennedy came down with Jefferson Perry Sunday morning and knocked about till night, and Devane did not get out. Mr. Perry and Mr. Kennedy left, and said one would go upon each side of the river and order the men in, and stated where they were to meet us who were in town. We met them as agreed; twenty-five men I think. We organized between the Neuse bridge and Kinston, and George Tillon and I were to go over the river and get the Hill boys and the rest, and meet with the rest; we did so. Those who I recollect of the party were Henry Croom, Bright Harper, Zack Harper, William Hines, Joel Hines, Redden Hines, Franklin Hill, Everett Hill, Egbert Hill, George Tillon, and others I do not now recollect, from over the river; besides there were Samuel Perry, James Perry, Alexander Dawson, Thomas Williford, who I recollect. All the prisoners were there except A. Monroe and Jefferson Perry. I could not say positively about Jack Parker; I heard his name called; it was dark when we met, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. We went to the jail and took out Ash Devane and James Hines. We were armed with revolvers and double-barreled guns. I recollect having seen the most of them in the meetings of the C. U. G., or the Ku-Klux Klan. They appointed a commander for the night. I think it was one of the Harper boys. I was not at the jail door myself. I heard licks on the door; soon after the door flew open and Devane and Hines came out, each one with a pistol in his hand. We gathered together and gave three cheers; then started in the direction of Neuse

River bridge. When we got out of town five of us went back after Devane's and my horses. We got them and I started for home. Devane rode a couple of miles or so with me; we parted and I went home.

Cross-questioned by GEO. GREEN, esq.:

I did not kill Sheriff O. R. Colgrove, and do not know who did.

Questioned by Judge THOMAS:

When did you leave the organization?—Answer. I never did leave it; I don't know how many members there are, probably a hundred; I have heard of them in Jones and Greene Counties, and one in Craven; Mr. Hancock said he joined in Raleigh a year ago; Robert Hancock, deputy sheriff; I hear meetings have been held since I attended; a deputation was sent to tell me to come to a meeting the first Saturday in September; the order to kill Grant was given at Kennedy's house and other places; Devane also ordered it, and he was an officer; if I had seen an officer of the law have in custody a member of our order, I should release him if it was in my power; we intend to resist the law when it is in our power, even at the risk of our lives; I have received personal aid and assistance from the citizens of the county, who did not belong to the organization—people who stand high in the community; when we were told by an officer to kill a man we considered it our duty to do so.

Mr. Parrott subscribed to the above testimony.

JOSEPH LASSITER, being called by the State, was questioned by W. J. CLARK, esq., and testified:

I was 22 years old the 22d of last April; I live in Greene County; I am a member of a secret organization in Lenoir County: I joined in April, 1869; some called it the Union Guards, and some called it the Ku-Klux Klan; it was commonly called the Ku-Klux; the existence of the organization was not known outside the organization; the time and places of meeting were not made known to the public at large; the meetings were held secretly; the members attended the meetings armed; I never attended but one meeting; the object of the organization was to overthrow the radical party; they had officers called south commander, north commander, east commander, and west commander; they had a conductor and treasurer; Jesse C. Kennedy, south commander, was the head man at the time I joined; I don't remember the other commanders; Geo. Tillon was conductor; members were to be upward of 18 years of age; I was made a member at Mr. Croom's still-house in Lenoir County.

[The still referred to has been for a long time in operation, manufacturing spirits contrary to law, the owner never having paid the Government tax. It was situated in the woods away from any public road, and utterly concealed from public view. Deputy United States Marshal Robert C. Kehoe learning these facts a few months ago, sent a deputy to take possession of the still and arrest its owner. The deputy was driven away, and was unable to carry out his instructions. Shortly after Marshal Kehoe went to Goldsboro, took a detachment of soldiers, and went in a roundabout way, caught the parties napping, and took the still. Mr. Croom procured bonds for his appearance in court, and is now "absent," much to the chagrin of his bondsman. One James Grant, a colored man, who was to have been a witness for the United States in the case, has since been murdered, and the evidence of Joseph P. Parrott tells why and how he met his fate.—REPORTER.]

I think there was twenty-five or thirty members present; Joseph P. Parrott, Joshua Suggs, Thomas Uzzle, and Clay Huggins joined at the same time I did. We went behind the still-house, and Mr. Tillon came and asked if we believed in a white man's government; I told him I did; they blindfolded us then and took us in the still-house and caused us to kneel; we then took an oath; we put our hands on the Bible; I cannot give the words of the oath; as far as I remember, it was to overthrow the radical party, and to restore the Government into the hands of white men, by the force of arms for our legal rights if necessary; to obey all orders of all officers; I understood that if I had orders out of the meeting as well as in, I was to obey them; anything said or done in the meeting was to be kept secret; I took no other oath; there was another oath to take, but I never went back; I was instructed if any one was looking for any of the members to arrest them, to make it known to an officer of the Klan, or any other brother member; the members were then to assist the member whom an officer was looking for; we were to help him by the law if we could; if not, otherwise; I mean bail him out if we could; if not, take him out; I mean break open the jail and take him out; by being in distress, I mean if we should get in jail or in distress in any way; these instructions were given in public meeting, in the hearing of all the members assembled; they were given by Jesse Kennedy, Henry Croom, and Ash Devane, perhaps others; there was a committee appointed to watch out for Colgrove and Wilkie; I mean Sheriff Colgrove, also Stephen Lassiter; I mean if they arrested anybody to kill them, and if they came with force to meet them with force; I mean if they tried to arrest any one of the Klan, to kill them; Tom Uzzle and Joe Parrott

were all that I knew on the committee; no long speeches were made; Mr. Kennedy made some little public talk, urging them to assist white men; it was then about 3 o'clock p. m.; it was in a private place; I think a very private place, off from a house where anybody staid; no public road ran by it, or private road either; Mr. Monroe and Jefferson Perry were there; I am not acquainted with the other men; I did not talk with the members about the Klan; I do not know anything about the jail-breaking in Kinston; have not been instructed by the counsel for the State as to the evidence I should give, nor has any other witness to my knowledge; the State's counsel have made no suggestion to me or any other witnesses that I know of; the counsel for the State has made no promises except that what I said should not be used against me.

Cross-examined by C. C. CLARK, esq.:

When I joined the organization, the sign of recognition given was to put your right hand on the breast; the sign of distress, is the hands behind the head; the grip, is a shake of the hand with the forefinger doubled in; (the witness shook hands with Lawyer Clark to show him how it was done.)

Questioned by Judge THOMAS:

I know of no such organization in Greene County; I understood that if I had been told by an officer to kill my brother or father, I should have felt obliged to do it. I never talked with any members about it except Joe Parrott. The oath was, to obey all officers, and do anything they told you; I thought they would kill a fellow if they did not obey the officers. I think they will kill me if they can. *I expect to be killed, sir*; I don't know who will do it; I fear none that are here, but those up near my house say they will kill any fellow who turns State's evidence.

Mr. Lassiter signed to the written evidence. The case was continued till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Jesse Kennedy, of Lenoir, hearing that a warrant was out for him, yesterday gave himself up to the sheriff of Lenoir, who brought him to this city last night. He is now in the charge of the sheriff of Lenoir, and will undoubtedly have an examination.

A. G. Hubbard, esq., offered a bond in the sum of \$10,000, for the bail of A. Monroe, for to-day, and to insure his appearance at an examination to be held to-morrow. The bond was accepted.

Thus ended the third day's examination, and what does it tell? Simply this: That if the evidence is to be believed, there is a state of affairs in this State which sends a chill of horror over everybody, and every man, without regard to political principles, should have an earnest desire to have the thing fully investigated, and sifted to the very bottom. If these charges *cannot* be sustained, the people should be relieved of the terrible suspicion, and if the witnesses told the truth, and there is, as yet, *no reason to doubt their word*, the law-abiding citizens should wish to have the perpetrators of the horrible crimes punished, and their diabolical organizations rooted out of the country. It is to be hoped, not only the courts will investigate the affairs before an *impartial jury*, but that the people of this section, who love order and detest crime, will render all means in their power to have the truth vindicated.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN OR CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GUARDS.

FOURTH DAY.—Continuation of the conspiracy examination.

At the usual time in the morning spectators began to pour in, and by the time the examination commenced, the court-house was well filled.

Mr. D. D. Colgrove and E. Hubbs were called by the State, and sworn.

Mr. HUBBS, as questioned by W. J. CLARKE, says:

I knew Sheriff Colgrove. His name was Orson R. Colgrove. He was sheriff of Jones County. I have known him about five years. He is not now living. He died on the 29th day of May last. He was shot to death. I saw his body after his death. I did not see him after he was shot before he died. I saw him twenty-four hours after his death. I saw part of his wounds; saw two of his wounds in the left side of his face. I do not know how far they penetrated; they were well up, just below the temple, and ranged upward. I saw no other wounds.

Cross-questioned by the defendant's counsel, Mr. BRYAN:

I do not know whether O. R. Colgrove belonged to the Loyal League.

D. D. COLGROVE, being questioned by W. J. CLARKE, says:

My name is David D. Colgrove. Sheriff Colgrove was my half brother. I think I saw his body about half an hour after he was shot. I judge by the report of the guns which no doubt killed him. I saw the body at his residence in Jones County. I saw his wounds. They were freshly bleeding at the time I saw them. The largest one was near the heart; it was caused, I judge, by a bullet or slug. Two balls struck the right

arm and went into the body. I think there was one wound very near the throat; I should judge it was from a ball also, or a very large shot. I think there were two others on the right side, but I would not say certain; I could not stand it to look at them, but there were three on the left side near the back, above the hip. It showed plainly that the clothes were burned by the fire which came from the shot. His undershirt and vest were burned badly. There were three other shots, one somewhere near the jaw on the left side, the other two above, below the temple, very close together. I visited the place where my brother was shot and saw the blood there, but did not visit it that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. BRYAN for the defendants :

He was the member of no secret organization. He was not a member of the Union League. I am a member of the Union League; joined in 1864, I think, in New York State. Attended one meeting and no other.

Question by Judge THOMAS :

I took no obligation in the League which would oblige a man to violate any law, to do any crime, or do anything in violation to the duty I owed to my God, my family, or my country.

Question by GEORGE GREEN, esq. :

The oath they take is as near as possible as follows: "We solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States against any foes, foreign or domestic." The oath taken by the members of the League in North Carolina is the same, I suppose, but I never attended the League in North Carolina.

Judge Thomas said: "I wish it understood that I do not belong to an organization that agrees to commit crime, and it is generally known that I am a member of the Loyal League. I say that no body of men can bind me in an organization that is pledged to commit crime."

George Green, esq., disclaimed anything personal in his question, and did not know that Judge Thomas was a member of the Loyal League. C. C. Clark said the same.

No more witnesses were introduced by the State. No testimony was introduced for the defendants.

Judge Thomas said, there being no evidence for the defense, he should require the prisoners to enter into a bond for their appearance at the next term of the Lenoir County superior court.

Mr. Hubbard, for the defense, wished Monroe discharged, as he was not proved to be connected with the affair.

The judge stated that procuring men to go on a jury for the sake of perjury, and cited other instances which would constitute a conspiracy. The judge placed the bond at \$1,000 each, and \$1,000 to keep the peace toward Joseph P. Parrott, George W. Tallon, and Joseph Lassiter, and all good citizens, for twelve months.

George Green, esq., says: Jesse C. Kennedy is in court, and is charged with the same offense as the others, conspiracy. He waives an examination.

W. J. Clarke for the State: We prefer to examine the witnesses in this case, unless the prisoner will acknowledge that the testimony given in regard to him be acknowledged by him as given in the case of the others to apply to him.

It was decided to serve a new warrant, and he will be examined this morning at 10 o'clock.

END OF THE KU-KLUX EXAMINATION—FIFTH DAY.

Those accused of murder jailed. The others under bonds for their appearance.

The case of Mr. C. Kennedy was called. The counsel for the defense agreed that Mr. Kennedy should acknowledge to having been present at the giving of the evidence referring to him, and waived any cross-examination. John C. Wooten was sworn in regard to Mr. Kennedy's pecuniary circumstances. Mr. Wooten testified that he was a partner of Kennedy, in a mill; considers Kennedy worth ten to twelve thousand dollars. Judge Thomas required a bond of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of Lenoir County superior court, and also a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars to keep the peace for twelve months toward Joseph Lassiter, Geo. W. Tillon, and Joseph P. Parrott. The bond to keep peace was afterwards reduced to \$10,000.

The case of the State against A. Monroe, charged with murder in Lenoir County, was next called up, and the affidavit on which he was arrested was read. Monroe pleaded not guilty; said, "I was not there, and expect to be able at some time to prove it."

Mr. Hubbard, for the defense, stated that the prisoner was not ready for trial; that a boy who was telegraphed for as a witness came down, found Mr. Monroe in jail, and disappeared. Mr. Cox, the late sheriff of Kinston, was also expected to be a witness, but he left here Friday morning, promising to be back at night, but he did not come,

John T. Freeman, a former jailer in Lenoir County, was examined by R. F. Lehman, esq., and testified as follows:

I reside in Lenoir County; have lived there three years last January, or three next January. I don't remember which; one or the other. I am going in fifty-three years of age; I shall be fifty-three the thirteenth day of next January. I moved out from Craven up in Lenoir; I lived in Craven during the war. I was bred and born in Greene County, North Carolina; went from there to Pitt; from there to Craven, then to Lenoir. I have kept boarding-house in Kinston since I have been there; have tended a mill lately. I have been jailer there in Lenoir, at Kinston, about two years up to last court; about court week; a few days before court; about the time Mr. Cox went out of the office of sheriff; a few weeks before he resigned I quit the jailer's place. I did not live in the jail while I was jailer; I lived about a quarter of a mile from the jail, at a place called the St. Charles Hotel, if any of you know where that is. The jail was broken open several times while I was jailer; can't tell how many; I disremember. The time they took the prisoners out was on the 24th day of January, at night; I think in 1869; I think I have got it where I can tell, (refers to his memorandum book;) I set down the dates when they were taken out. I had ten prisoners, I think, in the jail; those I remember are the ones which were taken out; I set their names down the next day, or I could not have remembered their names. This is the correct list, and I wrote it down next day, or day after, so that I should remember which they were which were stolen out. I kept the names of all prisoners in this book. The ones taken out were Richard Nobles, a white man; Robert Grady, colored; John Miller, colored; Cater Grady, (I spell it C-a-t-e-r, don't know whether I spell it right,) colored; Daniel Smith, colored. I think that was all. I think I had five left in the jail the next morning. William Hopps was in the same cell where they took the others out, next morning. I said, "Hallo, they didn't get you;" he said, "No; I covered myself up in the blankets, and they did not find me." That night, between twelve and one o'clock, I heard somebody knock at my horse door. I got up, and a man said get your keys; we have got a prisoner. I went out and said, where is your prisoner? They said there he is; pointing to two men on a horse, one wrapped up in ropes. The man said, "I think now we have got another one of those robbers." I said, "It will be a fine thing if you have." When we got to the jail the man said, "Get down, you d—d son of a b—h." They all came in. I lit a candle, and they said, "Let's take it." I handed it to one of them, and heard something go click, click. They said we are going to have these prisoners or your life. Give me your keys. They took the keys, and two went up stairs, and one stayed with me, with a pistol presented at my head. Just then I heard horses and men coming up to the jail, and saw twenty or twenty-five men. Those up stairs said, "We can't unlock the door; you will have to bring the old rascal up here." Two took me up, and I turned the bolt, and they took me away. I heard them tying the rope, and when they came out the prisoners were tied; the men had something hanging on their heads, and behind them came Mr. Monroe, who put his pistol through the grates and threatened them; don't know what he said. When they went out they said, "Captain, which way shall we go?" He said, "Toward the Stubbs place;" the man held me till they were gone, and then jumped on his horse and was off.

He repeated the story for the clerk to take the testimony, as follows:

Questioned by W. J. CLARKE, esq.:

On the night of the 24th of January, 1869, a man came to my door and knocked. I got up, and he said, "Come down; we have got a prisoner here." I went in and got the keys, and as I walked out on the porch, and he got on his horse, I said, "Where is your prisoner?" He said, "There he is," pointing to another horse where two men were on, the hindmost man having ropes all round him; I cannot say whether he was tied or no; then he started on to the jail. He said, "We have got another one of these robbers; I think we have got them all now." Said I, "If you have it's a fine thing." Said I, "Is he white or black?" He said, "He is a white man." I couldn't tell whether he was white or black; he was in the middle of the street and I was on the sidewalk; I think it was from ten to twelve steps from me to him. There was no more said, and we went on to the jail. When we got to the jail I unlocked the door and looked round at them; the man that came to my horse first said to the prisoner, "Get down, you d—d son of a b—h, and come in here." He got down and they stepped into the jail and said, "Where are you going to put this prisoner?" I said, "I reckon I will put him with the rest." He asked me, then, where the rest were. I said, "Up stairs, in a cell." He said, "Let's go up." I said, "Hold on, let's strike a light." As I was lighting the candle I heard the cocking of the pistols—click, click; I saw the pistols before in their hands; if the prisoner had a pistol I never saw it. As I lit the candle one of the men said, "Let me hold it for you;" and when he took hold of it another took me by the collar. I didn't know either of them; neither had anything on their faces; the ropes fell off the prisoner; the men had pistols pointed at me, and I was studying the men

with the pistols and not the prisoner; he out with his knife and commenced cutting the rope to pieces. I said, "What do you mean—you ain't going to tie me, are you?" Says he, "I am going to have those prisoners, or have your life, or be killed, one. If you make any alarm at all I shall kill you." I told him to take the pistol down, for I could keep just as still without its being held to my head, for he might accidentally pull the trigger too hard and shoot me bad; so he took it down and said, "Be careful and not make any disturbance." Two went up stairs, one of them being the prisoner, (I mean the one they told me was the prisoner,) the other kept hold of me; he never turned me loose all the time; they went up stairs, and they couldn't unlock the door; they hallooed down, "You will have to fetch that old rascal up here." They were speaking to the man that had hold of me; so one came running down stairs, and the one who had hold of me helped him to carry me up stairs; about that time I heard people running, horses' heels, and that like, come running up from behind the jail and from the market-house; there were some fifteen or twenty; they were all that number, I should think; all were armed, some with pistols and some with guns; they were out of doors; they never come in; they came up with horses. When they got me up stairs they ordered me to unlock the door, and I did it; as soon as I had unlocked it they shoved me away from the door and hallooed for more help; they came up, about three or four men; some had on old ragged clothes, and some had something tied over their heads; they were all disguised; I didn't know who they were; Mr. Monroe came up behind them, Lawyer Monroe, the gentleman who sits over there, (pointing to A. Monroe;) Mr. Monroe was not disguised; there were other men who were not disguised; I did not know who they were. Mr. Monroe is all the man that I knew among the crowd who came in the jail; I have been knowing Mr. Monroe ever since he came to Kinston, perhaps six, eight, or twelve months, and have seen him often; sometimes I saw him two or three times a day, and then I wouldn't see him for a week; we met and talked frequently, oftentimes; I knew it was him, was satisfied of it; he had on the same clothes, I think, that night that he had on the day before; I think they were dark clothes; I saw his face; they had my candle; Monroe came within three or four steps of me in the passage; the candle was burning at the cell door in the passage; he came within four or five steps of me; he looked round and saw me and shook his head at me, but said nothing; he turned round, walked down stairs, and I saw no more of him that night. Monroe went out of my sight before the prisoners were brought out of the cells. Then they took the prisoners out; I heard the jerks of the rope, and when they came out they were tied; they took them down stairs, and there was a crowd there to receive them. I could see the crowd out doors; I looked through the windows and saw them; some were on horses, some on foot; some one said, "Captain, which way shall we go?" The reply was, "Go toward the Stubbs place." They walked off and left; they marched off; it was a moonlight night; Stubbs' place is on the county road which leads out to the county bridge; Stubbs' place is the last house in town going to the county bridge. I don't think there is another house beyond; Tom Preston lives at the Stubbs place; don't know for certain whether he lived there then or not; I reckon it is three-quarters of a mile from the Stubbs place to the county bridge; I think it is called a mile from the jail to the county bridge, as nearly as I can guess at it; you cannot see the county bridge from the jail; I don't know that you can see houses beyond the bridge from the jail, but I think you can stand in the street near the jail and see houses on the other side of the river; there are houses, bushes, and a corn-field between the county jail and the bridge. After they left the jail I heard the report of fire-arms; I think it was in the course of half an hour after they left the jail; I heard one report, like there was a sort of a volley fired off. I heard no other noise at that time; from the report the shooting appeared to me to be in the direction of the bridge. I think that the sheriff or one of the deputies were then present when I put the prisoners in jail; I can't tell which one; I have not seen the prisoners since they were taken out; I do not know what become of them except hearsay, and I don't suppose it worth while to state hearsays.

The defense did not care to question the witness.

AFTERNOON.

The witness, John T. Freeman, signed the evidence as taken.

William Hopp, a witness for the State, being sworn and questioned by A. S. Seymour, esq., said: I live in Lenoir County at John Parrott's, five miles from Kinston. I have been living there about six months. I was bred and born in the county, and lived there all my life. I am acquainted with Mr. Monroe; have been knowing him about eight months. I see him in court. Yonder he is. (Pointing at him.) I was at Mr. Parrott's in January last passed. I know about the breaking of Lenoir County jail. I was in there. I knew the men that came to let out the prisoners. I was in the cell with them. Bob Grady, Daniel Smith, John Miller, Richard Nobles, and Cater Grady were in the cell with me. These men came up the stairs to let the prisoners out. I know the men who came up there. Old Mr. Oliver Herring's son, Calvin, Mr. Simpson Harper, Daniel

Stroud, and Mr. Monroe were the men. When they came in there they cut up these ropes and they tied these prisoners, and Bob Grady says to Mr. Harper, "What is you going to kill me for," and the answer was, "d—n you, I am not going to kill you; I am going to carry you down stairs, and you have got to tell me truth to night." They carried the four black men down first. They staid down there about twenty minutes, I reckon. They came back up there and got this Richard Nobles; he was white. After they came and got them all out, Mr. Freeman poked his head into the cell door and asked me if I knew any of the men, and I was afraid to tell him. I saw nothing more of the men who took the prisoners out. The answer was that I said to Mr. Freeman that I did not know them. Then he says to me, "You better not know them." The night the cell door was open the candle was just inside the door. Mr. Freeman was standing just inside the door; at the door. Mr. Monroe was standing outside the grating, and Mr. Calvin Herring, he was the man that had the candle. Simpson Hardy said to Bob Grady, "G—d d—n you, you have threatened burning me up long enough." When I saw Mr. Monroe he was standing outside, and got outside, and I didn't see any more of him; I didn't see any wrong of him. He walked back toward the steps, and I didn't see any more of him. I saw pistols drawn. They had them cocked, and had them close to their heads, and told them if they didn't hush hallooing they would blow their brains out. I saw Calvin Herring, Simpson Harper, and Mr. Monroe here with pistols drawn. Calvin Herring had his cocked inside the cell at the prisoner's head. Mr. Monroe had a pistol in his hand and held the end of it; it was down by his side. Simpson Harper, he had a pistol inside the cell with Calvin Herring, and had it cocked to the prisoners' heads. I saw no other persons inside the jail but those I have mentioned. I remained in jail three days after this. Egbert Davis sent a paper down to prove that there was no evidence against me at all. I have never seen any of them that were taken out since that time. I have been living at Mr. John H. Parrott's even since my release from jail. Mr. John H. Parrott said that if I followed going to Kinston to see these detectives or loafers, that some of these nights I should not know anything.

Witness questioned by Judge THOMAS :

I don't know that I am afraid that my life would be taken. There are a good many who would do it if they could. I have heard that the Hill boys said they had a great mind to go up there and get me and kill me.

The witness signed the written account of the testimony.

WILLIAM WHITE, a witness for the State, was called and sworn. Questioned by Judge THOMAS, says: I know nothing about it.

Questioned by W. J. CLARKE, esq.:

I stay at a house in Kinston, belonging to Mr. R. F. Green, the superior court clerk of Lenoir County; I married his oldest daughter; I think I have resided there two years. My trade is anything which will pay me to work; I keep the records of the superior court clerk, whatever he tells me to write. I was born the 16th of December, 1839; I was born not like Christ; I was born in a house. (Judge Thomas said, "Answer properly, or I will put you in jail.") The house I was born in is burned down; I have called it my home in Kinston; in January of the present year I don't know where I was; I was in Lenoir County; I was all over Kinston on the night of January 24, 1869; I was sort of rizzling round; I can't say that I crossed the court-house square on the night of January 24, 1869; I do not know that the jail in Kinston was broken open in the month of January last; I don't know what month it was; I have heard it was broken open, but don't know it; I have been stopped and halted at night by a band of men near the court-house square between 12 and 1 o'clock at night; I went so far as to draw my pistol on them, and I would have shot them, too; they asked me where I was going; he told me to halt; he asked me where I was going, and I said I was going home; I saw a crowd I supposed were men, about thirty yards from me; I should think there were about seventy-five men in the crowd; it was a bright moonshiny night; I put my pistol right on him; he said, "Halt;" I said, "Who is that?" he said, "Ain't that White?" I said, "Yes;" he asked where I was going; I said I was going home; he told me to go on; I did not know the man that halted me; no other words passed between us that I recollect of; I did not distinguish any one in the crowd; they then suffered me to go on; I went home; I went to my resting-place; I remained there all night; I heard no noise, except some rats running round the plastering; I heard no unusual noises outside the house that night; I was with Stevenson; he was coroner, and held an inquest over a dead body, in Neuse River, just below the bridge, a mile and a half below Kinston, and about half a mile below the bridge; I do not know whether it was a white man or a colored man; I was not on the jury; I was just down there; the body was a brown mulatto or a white man; he was light complected; there is no doubt it was the corpse of a man; it was very offensive, had a very offensive smell; it was a bright dark night—not moonlight; we got him out before the moon rose; we had a lantern; the coroner had; I went within a foot and a half of the body;

did not examine the body, and saw no wounds; to the best of my knowledge and belief the hands of the corpse were tied; I don't recollect whether or not the feet were tied; I don't know what time in the year it was; have not the least idea how long it was after the jail-breaking; presume it was in the spring; saw another body at my beach, about five miles below Kinston; about two miles and a half below the bridge in a direct line; the body was that of a colored man; he had on common clothes like a laboring man; it looked like the hands were tied; from the position of the corpse I suppose the hands were tied above the head; I do not know what disposition was made of the body; I saw it in the water, about two hundred yards below my beach; I was not nearer than fifty yards to the body; I did not bring it to land, nor anybody else, to my knowledge; I saw one other body, down below the beach, about half a mile; it was in the water; I stood on the bank and looked at the body, about thirty yards distant; this was after the breaking of the prison, and after the night I was halted on the court-house square; this last body, I cannot tell whether it was that of a white or colored man; I did not observe whether the hands or feet were tied; saw nothing but his posterior extremities; I have no doubt that it was a human being; I don't know whether it was the corpse of a man or a woman; it had on drawers like a man; I don't know that it is a usual thing to let bodies float down Neuse River without rescuing them; I told the coroner elect, William Loftin, that a body was in the river; I don't know that the prisoners were put in jail in January last.

Not cross-examined by the defendants. When the evidence he had given was read to him by Judge Thomas he changed his evidence, and said:

I crossed the court-house square on the night of January 24, and was halted. I suppose I saw the second body about two weeks after I saw the first. The body on which an inquest was held I saw about two weeks after I saw the first body floating in the river. I saw the first two bodies about six days apart.

The witness signed to the above recited evidence.

THOMAS PARKER, (colored,) a witness for the State, being sworn and questioned by W. J. CLARKE, esq., said:

My name is Tom Parker; I am about 35 years of age; I live in Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina; I was living in Kinston last January; I saw a crowd of men in Kinston last January; I do not know what day; it was in the night; I think it was between 1 and 2 o'clock at night; I don't think it looked to be more than about twenty men in the crowd; I passed on the opposite side of the street from them; except Mr. Hill, he was same side of the street I was; they came out from between Mr. Patterson's store and the garden; they crossed over and went under the old market-house; the old market-house is about thirty yards from the jail, I reckon; some went on to the jail and some stopped under the old market-house; I do not know whether they were armed or not; one man had a pistol belted around him, and I did not see any arms excusing that; I didn't see them do anything but go to the jail in a very quiet manner; there was no particular order in their going; I heard no words spoken among them; I thought they were putting somebody in jail, as they had been doing off and on all day; all I knew in jail were John Miller, a black man; Bob Grady, a black man; Cater Grady, a black man; a dark, pumpkin-colored man; he was five feet high, sort of a bat-ham'd man; he didn't walk right up and down like most men; he had knotty hair; he probably weighed about 125 or 130 pounds. Richard Nobles was in there; he was a white man. The crowd who went to the jail that I see'd was white men; I saw not a colored man among them. I went to the jail next morning; it did not look like it had been broken open; there was no sign on the door and the bolt was not injured at all; I found one man there whom I knew; his name was Bill Hopp; Bob Grady, Cater Grady, and Richard Nobles were not there. Eight or ten days after the breaking of the jail I saw a dead body in the river about 100 or 150 yards below the bridge—Kinston bridge, over the Neuse River; the bridge is about a mile, or a little over, from the jail; it was the body of a man; I went near enough to put my hand on the body; the skin was pretty much peeled off his face; he did not have skin as if he had lately died; the body was clothed with a pair of pantaloons and an undershirt; it appeared like a man who had been in the water a right smart of days; it looked water-soaked; it took the color out of his face; I did not know him, but it was said to be Cater Grady, and he used to belong to George Grady; George Grady said so; I see him (George Grady) every morning and evening; he hauls fish from the train; I saw him Monday and, I think, Tuesday; I saw him the day before—day before yesterday; the body was about the size of Cater Grady.

The defense did not wish to cross-question the witness. He heard the evidence read as taken, and subscribed to it.

GEORGE W. TILLON, a witness for the State, being sworn and questioned by R. F. LEHMAN, esq., said:

I am thirty-four years of age; in the month of January last I resided near the river bridge of Kinston; I visited the Lenoir County jail in that month; I saw and con-

versed with prisoners lodged in Lenoir County jail in that month; the prisoners' names were as follows: Cater Grady, Daniel Smith, or Grady, (I know him by both names,) Robert Grady, John Miller, and Richard Nobles.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 15, 1870

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major general commanding the division, a copy of a report made by First Lieutenant Paul R. Hambrick, unattached, in relation to the troubles in Alamance County, North Carolina, heretofore reported in my communication of the 8th instant.

It is exceedingly difficult to get exact information upon any subject of this kind through the agency of any one who is known to be connected with the Army, and as Lieutenant Hambrick had an extensive acquaintance in that part of North Carolina, and knows personally many of the most prominent citizens of both political parties, I selected him for the purpose of making such investigation as would develop the actual state of facts, and determine as fully as possible the character and extent of the disorders that have occurred and are threatened.

His statement, both as to existing disorders and the disposition and power of the civil authorities to control them, may, I think, be fully relied upon; and as a measure of precaution I will send to Raleigh two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, now in garrison near this city, which have been held in readiness for that service for several days past.

Of course these troops, as well as those now in North Carolina, can take no active measures in suppressing these disorders unless the President should authorize their employment for that purpose. But they may inspire the civil authorities with a greater degree of confidence than they now appear to possess, and their presence will at least afford to Union men a place of refuge from assassination and outrage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brevet Major General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, March 14, 1870.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received from you on the 9th instant, I have the honor to report that I visited the county of Alamance, in the State of North Carolina, and made a thorough investigation, as far as time and circumstances would allow, into and of the outrages reported to have been committed in said county by a party styling themselves Ku-Klux, &c., and I beg to respectfully submit the following report:

First. I find that there is a formidable body of men organized in said county composed of persons whose ages range from eighteen to thirty-five years, and are under thorough discipline and training, styling themselves "Constitutional Defenders," "Ku-Klux," &c.

Second. Their object appears to be to drive the colored and Union men of said county from the said county and State. This they accomplish by murder and corporal punishment.

This organization first commenced their hellish deeds by hanging two white men on the border of said county, where the county joins the counties of Orange and Chatham. These men were brothers, named Daniel and Jefferson Morrow.

Immediately after this double murder notices were served upon all republicans to leave the county and State at once, or they would meet a like fate.

On my arrival in Graham, I called upon the magistrates of the town, and from them learned the following facts: These gentlemen, Justices Albright and Harding, when these depredations first commenced, issued warrants for about a dozen of the gang, and had them arraigned for trial. So complete was the organization, these gentlemen found that it would be impossible to punish any of this Klan, because of the swift witnesses ready at all times to prove *alibis*, and they were compelled in every instance to dismiss the charges against them. Not one of them has ever been punished even with a day's imprisonment in the county jail.

I will now detail a few of the many cases brought to my notice while in Graham.

Besides the Morrow brothers, a white man residing in the southern part of the county named Guy has been hung; since then three colored men have met with the same fate.

Wyatt Outlaw was hung in the public square at Graham on the 26th of February,

at night. This man was a colored mechanic, was honest and upright in all his dealings, and his only offense was that he was the leader of the Union League in said county. He was a carriage-maker, and his death is deeply felt by the good citizens of the county.

The morning after this murder (Sunday) his body was cut down by Sheriff Murray, taken to the court-house for inquest, and while there, in presence of this officer, indignities were offered the dead man by parties proffering the dead body a cigar.

The morning after the murder, a party of these outlaws called at the house of one William Puryeor, in the southeastern part of the county, and demanded breakfast. They had removed the masks from their faces, but kept on their gowns. While at the table of this man one of the party, who was under the influence of strong drink, openly boasted that he had placed the rope around the neck of said Wyatt Outlaw. This man, Puryeor, was a poor, ignorant colored person, and after the party left reported the fact in the neighborhood. It was soon reported to the Klan, who, last week, returned to his house at night, took him from his bed, and evidently killed him, for fear the military authorities would gather the names of the parties concerned in Outlaw's murder.

While in Graham the death of a colored man was reported, by the name of Sykes. This murder occurred a month since, but, through fear, parties having knowledge of same did not report the case before. Many rumors of murder most foul are reaching the village daily, of both white and colored.

Minor depredations are daily occurrences. About ten days since a school-teacher named Callis, a white man, teaching a colored school at the Company Shops, about three miles from Graham, was taken from his bed at night, and was most outrageously whipped. After the party had satiated themselves, they gave him five days to leave the State. He is now at Clover Depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, suffering from the injuries received at that time. They next went to Graham, and to the house of a Mr. Siddle, a white man, also a teacher of a colored school, and took him from his bed, and administered to him a very severe whipping, ordering him to leave the county and State at once. Since that day this man is missing. Whether he left or was murdered remains to be seen.

On Friday, the 4th instant, an old colored man named John Boon, residing near Gibsonville, in said county, lost his wife, and at her burial on the Saturday following he placed a small national flag on her coffin. A ruffian present, named Simeon Wagoner, said openly, that he "would stand no such d—d nonsense," and that "he would have that old negro attended to that night." He further stated, when some one called upon him to explain why it was the old man had used the flag, "that he had detailed four men, giving their names, to attend to the matter that night." Sure enough, four disguised persons did visit this old man's house, but he, fearing such visit, left. The week after the murder of Outlaw, Mr. Badham expressed himself rather freely regarding the murder, when a ruffian named Moore fell upon him and beat him outrageously, breaking one of the bones of Mr. Badham's leg. I mention these facts to show that these things are openly done, and no arrests are made.

While investigating at Graham, Friday, an old colored man came in and reported that he had received a very severe whipping the night before from the Ku-Klux. This old man, whose name is George Reppey, told a very straight and pitiful story. He said that last week he visited the camp of the soldiers, and after getting home was sitting reflecting about leaving the country, when the party, some dozen, broke his door open, rushed in and seized him, took him to the woods, and while one of their number held his head between the knees of one of them, the rest struck him twenty-five lash apiece with a leather strap; that while in this position, to use his own language, he gave "a powerful lunge," and threw the man holding him into the boughs of a tree which had been felled for lumber. After the party had beat him they left him, and he picked up a spur which the man holding him lost among the boughs when he fell. This spur is recognized as the property of one Dr. Thomas Lutton. It is a peculiar, large spur, and is well known. This man Reppey was whipped because he visited the camp of 17th detachment the day before.

They have served notices on every Union man in the county, and have even gone so far as to serve notices on Judge Torgee and others, at Greensboro.

They now swear openly that they will cause the death of every Union man in Graham the moment the Yankee soldiers are withdrawn, unless said persons go with said soldiers.

I conversed with colored and white men who confessed that they had not slept in their houses for four weeks.

The organization is complete; it extends to every part of the county, and nothing can be said or done without their knowledge. They are well drilled, have regular commanders, who issue orders which are obeyed with alacrity. There are four known commanders in Alamance County, one at each of the cardinal points, and known as the north, south, east, and west commanders. They have regular signs and grips and also words, and are bound by oaths to deliver any of the order who should be

so unfortunate as to fall into the clutches of the law. Two of the head villains are known in this county, Simon Wagner, commanding the north, and Adolphus Moore, commanding the south. These two have expressed themselves in language unmistakable. The night they murdered Wyatt Outlaw they paraded the streets of Graham, going through many evolutions, and at last brought up in front of Squire Albright's house, but it is supposed that they were deterred from entering the same, as the matter had spread through the place and a large crowd of citizens had assembled. It is estimated by good judges that there were at least one hundred of the party, many say more, none less. It was the largest demonstration ever made of the Klan in North Carolina. What their intentions were besides the murder of Outlaw is unknown, but from their number and the many notices served on Justice Albright and Hardin, the presumption is that more mischief was intended.

It is impossible, as stated, to bring them to justice before the civil authorities. This is acknowledged by Judge Torgee, Justices Albright, Hardin, and others. Their witnesses will swear to anything to clear a member. The declaration of martial law has only maddened them. They say openly that they defy Holden and all his aid. Lieutenant McTaggart says he has force enough to prevent further raids on Graham and the Company Shops, and yet parties are badly whipped every night within five and ten miles of Graham. If possible a company of cavalry should be sent to the county and cause the same to be patrolled nightly with power to arrest all suspicious characters.

This is the wish of all good citizens with whom I met at the shops. I conversed with Mr. G. M. Lee, the treasurer of the North Carolina road, and he expressed it as his opinion that the only way to allay the excited feelings of the negroes and white Union people was to send more troops. Militia will not answer, for if you enroll the militia of this county over one half of those enrolled would be members of the organization. If these desperadoes are to be punished, nothing short of a military court will answer. If Governor Holden has the authority to convene a court of militia officers, chosen from other portions of the State, and delegate to them power to try and punish those offenders, then perhaps they would get a fair trial, and justice would be meted out to them. But it is all folly and time thrown away to send them before the civil authorities.

There is one fact clearly established: that is, that there is such an organization in said county; that it is composed in part of men who have heretofore stood high in the county; that they are completely organized, and that they have murdered innocent citizens and mutilated others too numerous to mention.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

PAUL R. HAMBRICK,
First Lieutenant United States Army.

Major General E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

A true copy:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the General-in-Chief. I have informed Brevet Major General Canby that I approve the course pursued by him.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1870.

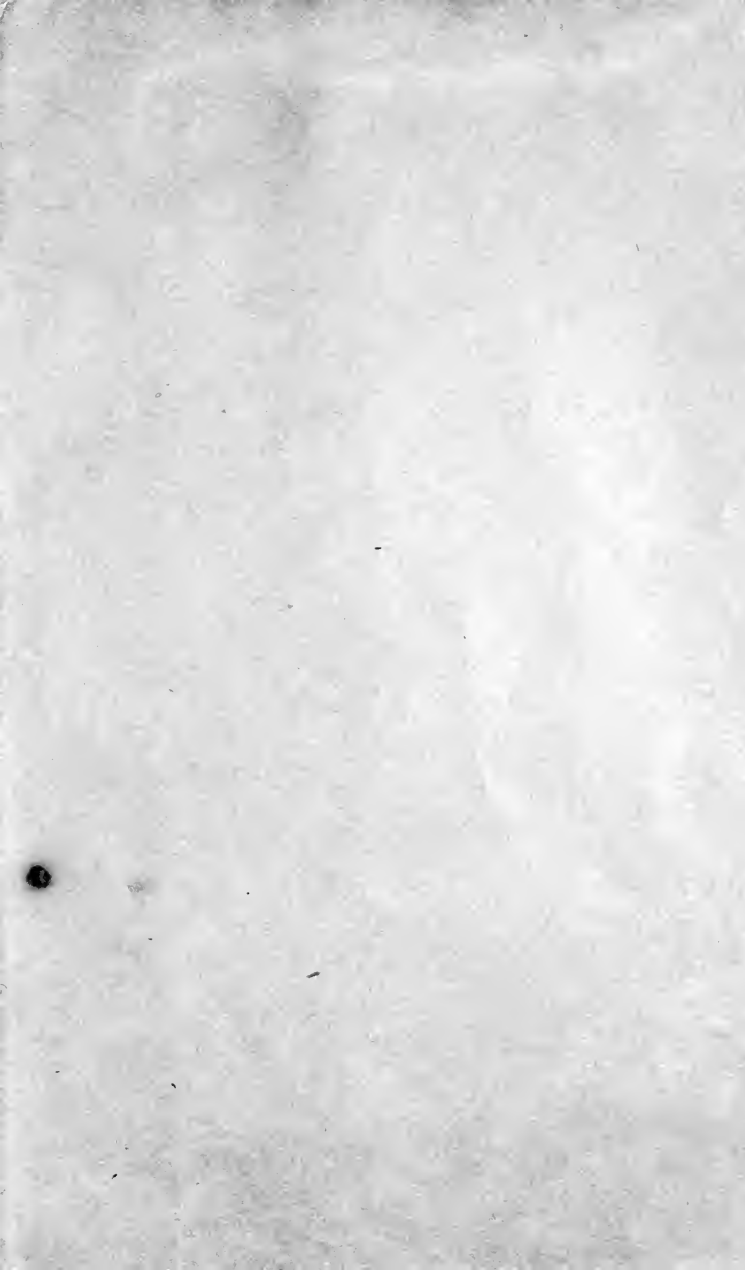
Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, for the President.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Official copies:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

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