

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest; and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place. All advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows: 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. *One square - - - \$ 4.50 5.00 10.00 Two squares - - - 8.00 9.00 15.00 Three squares - - - 12.00 14.00 20.00 Quarter column - - - 14.00 20.00 35.00 Half column - - - 18.00 25.00 45.00 One column - - - 20.00 30.00 50.00 *One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, near the Bank of Bedford, Pa. (March 2, '66).

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. (March 2, '66).

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Land, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House. (March 2, '66).

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel H. use. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House. (May 13, 1864).

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the Mengel House, opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. office two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. (May 13, '66).

JOHN H. FILLER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Office near by opposite the Post Office. (Apr. 20, '66—1y).

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYLL, M. D., BLOODY REX, PA. (Physician) 56th P. V. V. tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. (Dec. 22, '63—1y).

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY REX, PA. tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 21, '63—1y.

D. R. J. L. MARBOURGH, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. RICKER, DENTIST, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. (Apr. 20, '66—1y).

TERMS—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Dec. 22, '63—1y.

G. W. REPP, G. O. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT, RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange Transacted. Notes and Accounts promptly collected and remitted. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, FITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double and Single Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order anything in his line not on hand. Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON, Licensed Surveyor and Conveyancer, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Surveyor and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. (Apr. 20, '66—1y).

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1866.

VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,353

Hardware, &c.

HARTLEY & METZGER, having formed a partnership, on the 1st day of April, 1866, in the HARDWARE and FARM IMPLEMENT TRADE, now invite the public to examine their mammoth stock, which they will sell at low figures, for cash. (Apr. 27, '66).

IRON AND NAILS, at lowest cash prices, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, Fresh, durable and beautiful; Pure Liberty White Lead; Penn Treaty White Lead; Manganese White Lead; China Gloss; Turpentine; Flaxseed Oil; Copal and Demar Varnish; Brushes of all kinds. HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, Saws and Harvesting Implements in great variety, and at all prices, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

\$5.00 WASHING MACHINES, and the great Anti-Cor-Wheel Winger, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, Gum Sorting Grass Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Folder and Straw Cutters, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Looking-glasses or sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Sets, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Broilers, Precleaned and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tub, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slat Cans, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to catalogue. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEANEST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the Cheapest Coal Oil in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzger's. You who have never used any other than the "common brand," try it, compare it, and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Caps, &c. Oil Lamps repaired.

30 BLENDED GRAIN CRACKERS, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCK-EYE REAPERS and MOWERS, with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Drooping invention. Also, a few "Former Mowers" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS, of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHNS, for Mineral Water, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c., &c. Shot Guns, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c., at Hartley & Metzger's.

BEREA GRINDSTONES and Fixtures, at Hartley & Metzger's.

DATENT WHEEL GREASE; the Best White-wash, Blacking and Scab Brushes in town, at Hartley & Metzger's.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S to get your money back.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON, having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS, respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and are desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD, in kegs or barrels, and a large quantity of White Lead, which we have fortunate by a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are: Pure Back Lead, Liberty White Lead, Swan Brand White Lead, Washington Zinc White Lead, New York White Lead, &c., &c. Also, Foreign Paints, Varnishes of all kinds, Floor Oil, (pure), and all kinds of Stoves and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS. No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL. LAMPS in profusion. We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddle line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hangers, &c., &c. Leather of all kinds, also variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Cal Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, &c.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Forks of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices. We can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Axes, &c., &c. Grain and Grass Scythes and Snares; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other goods. (Apr. 27, '66).

\$20.00 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unexpired accounts will close them up to the 1st of July, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done by July 1, '66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. THE ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are followed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Butterick. All other cheap machines are inferior, and the seller of one is liable to accuse the other of being a swindler. Circulars free. Address O. T. Garey, City Building, Bedford, Maine. (Dec. 22, '63—1y).

\$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted to give entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. Garey, City Building, Bedford, Maine. (Dec. 22, '63—1y).

RICHARD LEO, Manufacturer of CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c., BEDFORD, PA. The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture. BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR and EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTADS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c. will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shack. July 10, 1863—1y.

YES! O YES! WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer. The subscriber having taken on license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage. Circulars free. Address, BEDFORD, PA. Jan. 19, '66—3m WM. DIBERT.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article we enable us to do our work; and as our system will enable us to do our work as well as it can be done in the city.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the extra expense of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore of the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

The Bedford Gazette.

The Central Directory.

A TEXAN'S TESTIMONY.

Col. Forshey before the Committee on Reconstruction.

On the application of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Col. Forshey, of Texas, was summoned to appear before the Committee, to testify to the condition and disposition of the "States lately in rebellion."

SWORN BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q. Of what State are you a resident, and how long? A. I have resided twelve years in Texas?

Q. From what State did you emigrate to Texas? A. I claim to be a Virginian, though chiefly reared in Ohio, whither my father removed from Virginia in my childhood; I received my collegiate education at Kenyon College, Ohio, my military and scientific elements at West Point; my life of manhood has been passed in Louisiana and Texas.

Q. Have you been in the rebel service, and in what way? A. I have served during the war—as Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, chiefly engaged in the defenses west of the Mississippi.

A. What knowledge have you of the condition and disposition of the people of the States lately in rebellion against the United States? I think I have pretty good knowledge as to the three South-western States, in which my acquaintance is very extensive, and, perhaps may assume to have a fair degree of general knowledge as to the other Confederate States; at least I have made the matter a continual subject of inquiry and observation, and without knowing the kind of information desired, will answer when I can.

Q. What is the State of public order and obedience to the United States authorities in Texas and the other States of which you have knowledge? A. Good order and obedience are universal in Texas and elsewhere, as I believe. It has never been otherwise in Texas, unless possibly on the Rio Grande frontier there may be occasional exceptions among the turbulent characters that have no special habitation either side of the border.

Q. Please state whether that good order you describe is due to the presence and authority of the United States troops, and whether, upon their removal, there would not be disorder and disloyalty? A. It is certainly in no degree due to the presence of troops. In fact, any exceptions to the remark may be imputed to the irritating fact that soldiers are about. Their removal would be everywhere a public blessing, unless needed on the frontier to guard against Indians or Mexican robbers.

Q. Why do you say "irritating," are they not well behaved? A. Generally they are, but their presence is understood as an emblem of our submission. Every bayonet is a symbol of our subjugation, and is viewed as an evidence that our surrender and parole are not received in good faith. We need no watching, and naturally dislike the guards that watch us.

Q. Would loyal men be safe among you without Federal protection? A. All men were safe before there was any Federal authority among us. After the surrender we were months without officers or law. A military order vacated or annulled all official functions, and deprived us of every species of legal restraint, and for months furnished no substitute for the authority suppressed. Troops have not at any time reached our interior generally, and yet, throughout the vast area of Texas, just replenished by the return of fifty thousand disbanded soldiers, there was much respect for rights and morals as in any Northern State or elsewhere. I regard it as a great test of our civilization; I wish the fact to be put on record in our favor. The same was true, as I believe, in most of the Southern States. Not a single resistance to Federal authority has ever taken place to the present day; and when it is considered that nearly a half a million of men have just returned from a conflict of four years, in which they have fought for national life and honor, we think they should claim a respect that should remove sentinels and disband the armies, white and black, that watch us.

Q. Is it generally believed that the troops are kept to humiliate the people? A. Perhaps that would too strongly express it. They feel it calculated to humiliate, and that those who order it are reckless of this fact. We believe it to be obvious to all, both North and South, that negro troops placed to guard their late masters, are viewed with repugnance and proper indignation by every man, woman and child of true spirit in the South; and some of the military treatment of the South is accepted by them, as intended to degrade them.

Q. Have negro troops been sent as garrisons in Texas? A. Fortunately they have not. On the frontier they have been sent in great numbers, but we have very little population there and do not feel it. At Galveston they have had them, but only passing to or from other service. I fear that the results would have been serious had they been generally sent through Texas. There are some things our returned soldiers would not bear, and I believe that is one. The question as to the safety of loyal men I have not fully answered. From the time of surrender

there were agents and drummers, cotton buyers from the Northern States all over Texas; and at this time they and other emigrants and travelers from the loyal States, so-called, probably number thousands in Texas. In no case have they been interrupted so far as I know. If there have been exceptions, they were doubtless the result of imprudent meddling, or excessive language. This will provoke individual retort and chastisement anywhere in Texas. Those who mind their own business will be unmolested. It is one of our habits to mind our own business, and to expect and require it of others. We are glad to receive men who bring capital to help us revive our shattered fortunes, and do not care whence they come. I believe these remarks hold good for all the late Confederate States.

Q. Do you your people view the Freedmen's Bureau as a valuable and useful institution, and profitable in the re-establishment of negro labor? They do not. According to my own observation and the testimony of acquaintances, with whom I have just compared views, from five distinct portions of our great State, the influence of the Freedmen's Bureau is universally pernicious, and the institution is viewed by the people, almost unanimously, as a nuisance. This remark applies, too, according to my information, to other States.

Q. Why so? A. For various causes; the Bureau is administered, as far as I can learn, by persons having no knowledge of our people, or of the negro; they are nearly all imported from a distance, and are antagonistic in feeling to the people, and self-sufficient as to their duties, and their despotic power seems to have turned their heads; even when well disposed, and conscientious, they are so profoundly ignorant of the subject they have to deal with, as to excite ridicule; in Texas we have been unfortunate enough in the chief of the Bureau, who was a fanatical, and exceedingly self-sufficient man; he began by preaching to his negroes, and offending society by his social treatment of them; we don't need missionaries to teach us social relations or a labor system; and he offended us by his arrogance, and turned the heads of the poor ignorant negroes.

Q. Could you manage the institution better yourselves? Would your people deal fairly and humanely by the negroes? A. The institution is offensive in itself, and a nuisance in practice. If left to ourselves we would reject it as the only management it deserves. We would probably pass but few laws relating to the late slaves, that would not apply to the whites; and as to fair treatment, the best and only real friend the negro has on earth, is his old master. This poor deluded creature is fast discovering, and many thousands are returning to their former homes, tired of the freedom thrust upon them, which they never sought.

Q. How would you better the matter? Would the people return the negro to slavery? A. There is no such intent or disposition anywhere to re-enslave them now. They regard that as an entirely settled question, and impossible if they desired it. It would be presumption on my part to submit a plan extemporaneously upon which our people would work. I can give you only the views of a private citizen, who has never been in, or aspired to political position. I would suggest, (and believe it would find favor with our people,) such legislation as should compel all men to comply with their own contracts for service, in kind, at least for one year, under penalty of working on public roads without wages. All men nearly would bargain with and treat them justly, and most men even kindly. The reported antagonism which fills northern Radical papers is not merely exaggerated. It is manufactured out of whole cloth—it is false. No such antagonism exists; and collisions have occurred only within my own knowledge, where negroes have been stimulated to impudence and hostility by opinions of soldiers or agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. This will never be tolerated.

Q. Have the freedmen gone to work in Texas? and on what terms? A. I am informed that they have generally since the 1st of January. Up to that time they had a vague expectation of something more than freedom, which had only deprived them of homes. Finding that nothing but work would get bread, they have hired generally at good wages; men at \$8 to \$15, and women at \$5 to \$12 per month, they clothing themselves. Some planters have hired by giving a share of the crop, one-fourth to one-third.

Q. Is there a disposition to educate and Christianize them? A. We would first endeavor to find bread and clothes for them. I think no one would oppose their getting an education for themselves like other poor people. It would doubtless be well if they could read the Bible, which has hitherto been taught them gratuitously. It will be well if the negro can maintain the moral and religious teachings he has enjoyed. I have no hope of it myself; as he will have to keep himself, and has neither disposition nor capacity to ameliorate the condition of his race. He has no history, no tradition, nothing without or within, to stimulate pride; no aspiration above the service of the master race. Heretofore his master has furnished him religious instruction, to the extent that one single denomination, the Methodist Church, south, reports

membership of hundreds of thousands. This is at an end now. They will have to pay for their own religious teachings like other poor people.

Q. Have they capacity to learn? A. To some extent they have. The little children learn rapidly to read and write. But their capacity is limited, I think. They are imitative, but without ambition. They will learn, but cannot apply their learning.

Q. Has this not been caused by their long degradation in slavery? Will they not now have sufficient stimulus to produce a different result? A. We believe not. In fact we view the whole matter from a stand-point so different from that of northern men, that there is little room for debate.

Q. Will you state whether you are not a believer in slavery, and whether most southern men share your opinion? A. Emphatically so. I believe that so far from the black man's degradation by slavery, he was exalted by it, and that to the best condition he has ever enjoyed, and to the best of which, as a race, he is capable. For some thousands of years he has been in contact with white civilizations, and has ever aspired to serve the master race. He seeks the menial employments, wherever he is found. Even in northern States, after half a century of freedom, I find him no where teaching our schools, filling our pulpits or legislative halls; but backing our boots and cleaning our stables and ditches. By appropriating him to this department and to manual industry, taking his service and paying him by thinking and providing for him, we believe we served God and the cause of humanity.

And as the questions have led to this point, please to indulge me in reciting some of the evidence that my researches have furnished, that this people have seen their best condition and will never flourish again.

Q. Certainly—recede. A. Our census takers furnish industrial and vital statistics from which there is no appeal. They show three points that I will state from memory.

1. The free blacks in the northern States, in spite of the continual supplies from the South, decreased in the last decennial period, nearly eight per cent. in numbers.

2. The free blacks of the Southern States increased about as much, making a difference of sixteen per cent., while the slave blacks by his side increased twenty-four per cent. in numbers.

Taking, then, the axiom of political science, that the reproductive power of a people is the most infallible evidence of their social condition, the slave black of these States, in spite of the fact that he has been in a better condition than any other people, white or black, on this continent. It is to this conclusion that you may impute our tenacity in defending the system. Our experience had taught us how to consult the best interest of both races, and we found them in precise harmony; believed the blacks were designed by Providence as a supplement to the white race, and that to this institution, in part, we owed the higher civilization we claimed.

Q. Please define what you mean by "higher civilization"? A. The pride of character, the chivalrous tone and the liberality and hospitalities of our people; the broad views and great genius of our public men; the delicacy, modesty, refinement, and yet the lofty spirit of our women. We had a society without gossip, envy or fanaticism; a population of millions without beggars or paupers. Whether this was a high civilization, is matter of opinion. Certainly it had a different type, and one which would not longer harmonize with yours; and hence the necessity, as we believed, of separation.

Q. Then you were a secessionist originally? A. No, I was a revolutionist, and this merged in my view, all minor questions of State's right to secede. The right of a people to change their rulers and their form of government was unquestionable only with tyrants, and such I was ready to resist, from the date of Mr. Lincoln's election.

Q. Was this the general view of Texans, or were there many who opposed? A. There were many who voted against secession, but a large majority for it. I do not remember the difference. But after the vote was taken and the result declared, the people were nearly a unit in support of the measure.

Q. There were then not many loyal people in Texas. A. They were almost unanimously loyal—that is, to their Government. A few men of influence and character left the State under the influence of the President's proclamation, giving forty days for departure; and a few men who had wielded influence, but opposed, as was understood, to the Government.

Q. Were such persons safe? A. Not entirely so. An expression of their opposition would have endangered the best of them. They received such epithets as southern sympathizers in your northern States, but were not so generally persecuted. Some were arrested.

Q. Were many put to death? A. None that I know of. It was stated that, on the frontier, some were hung. I was not in service in that quarter, and such obituaries were not likely to be published.

Q. Are they safe now in returning? A. Many have returned, and I believe all are unmolested. Generally they are not much respected. Some are now in the Convention. One is Governor.

Q. What portion of the Convention are known as Union men? A. I am not

informed. I have seen a statement that eleven were what we term Radicals.

Q. What will your Convention probably do? A. I believe they will acquiesce in all that has been prescribed to States re-organizing, viz: the abolition of slavery by the Government of the United States; the surrender of secession; the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the recognition of civil rights in the late slave.

Q. Will the people of Texas probably prepare for the enfranchisement of the negro, or such of them as may meet certain qualifications of property and intelligence? A. Never, as I believe. They hold to a distinction of race that they have a repugnance to compromise. They do not believe in the capacity of the negro for republican citizenship, and if they did, will not consent to affiliate with him. In this they are probably as stubborn as the people of the North, who, like them, feel the repugnance of the race that God has planted in our instincts.

Q. You stated in the former part of your testimony, that the census tables exhibit a great disparity in the reproductive power of the negro in freedom and slavery. Please state to the Committee how you account for the difference. A. The difference between the free blacks, North and South, is chiefly due to climate, I believe; the tropics being the native clime of the negro. But it may be partially due to the readiness with which all destination is relieved at the South. As before, we have no poor-houses and no beggars. The difference between the free and slave blacks is chiefly due to two special causes. The care we take of infants, and the protection of the marriage relation in slavery. The discipline and police of the plantation, enforce faithfulness in husband and wife, and secure, as a consequence, the procreancy of families. There is little continence in the free or slave, and no pride of chastity. Promiscuous commerce is fatal to fecundity. This is recognized almost universally by those who know them well by close observation. Negro mothers are proverbially reckless of, and cruel to, their offspring. Blacks, whether infant or adult, have little of the vital force to resist disease that whites have. When they get sick, unless well cared for, they die. The owner's interest in his slave (and possibly a little sense of duty and humanity) prompts him to take care of every life. Nurseries are established on plantations, supervised by the doctor and the mistress, that save the lives of infants. The mother only comes to nurse her child, and is too happy to be freed of further care. She has little of the affection for her young that characterizes white mothers, or many of the lower animals. Her devotion to the children of her mistresses is often far greater than to her own. These facts will explain why the negroes lately emancipated are dying so fearfully.—They have to thank the emancipator for taking the life of one of every four, in this brief time; and the process will continue, in spite of Faneuil Hall Exeter Halls, Civil Rights bills and the Freedmen's Bureau. Even the luxury of voting would not save the race from the doom of freedom and death.

Q. Has the mortality been so great as represented? A. I believe it has never been exaggerated. I have seen it estimated at one-fourth the whole number, and do not think it too great a figure. Had slavery given as many stripes, all Christendom would have been horrified. Emancipation, black with its million graves, gets only paeans of praise the world over. Time and history will, we believe, change the song, despite the hurried records and willing testimony of the Lossings, the Abbotts and the Bancrofts.

Q. Is the good order you represent in the southern States the result of total abandonment of the struggle, or is it from the temporary necessity of quiet. Would the struggle be willingly resumed? A. Permit me to explain in reply to these queries. There is no intention anywhere to renew the contest.—When we surrendered and were paroled, we did so in good faith and will keep our paroles long as the conditions are fulfilled. To do this, is to mistake for it. I do not remember the difference. But after the vote was taken and the result declared, the people were nearly a unit in support of the measure.

Q. There were then not many loyal people in Texas. A. They were almost unanimously loyal—that is, to their Government. A few men of influence and character left the State under the influence of the President's proclamation, giving forty days for departure; and a few men who had wielded influence, but opposed, as was understood, to the Government.

Q. Were such persons safe? A. Not entirely so. An expression of their opposition would have endangered the best of them. They received such epithets as southern sympathizers in your northern States, but were not so generally persecuted. Some were arrested.

Q. Were many put to death? A. None that I know of. It was stated that, on the frontier, some were hung. I was not in service in that quarter, and such obituaries were not likely to be published.

Q. Are they safe now in returning? A. Many have returned, and I believe all are unmolested. Generally they are not much respected. Some are now in the Convention. One is Governor.

Q. What portion of the Convention are known as Union men? A. I am not

from states already reorganized. There seems to be a suspicion of bad faith, and a fear that they have been decoyed into the steps they have taken, and such apprehension. And should this be corrected after the Texas Representatives get here, there will be, I fear, a great revulsion of feeling.

Q. What will they do in that case? A. I cannot answer. They cannot resort to arms, because they have surrendered them. They are tired of war and utterly broken in fortunes. But they are not without the spirit that feels indignation at broken faith and continued oppression.

Q. In case of a war with any other power how would your people act? A. I cannot answer directly. Should they not be admitted into the Union, as expected, they certainly would not feel called upon to resist the enemy. If admitted, they want peace above all things, and would not unite in an aggressive war upon Mexico, Canada, Cuba, or any other nation. In case of invasion sweeping over them, they would resist and do their whole duty, as they have heretofore done in two wars. But they desire peace, above all things, and take very little interest in politics.— They have gone to work to mend their fortunes, and are determined to prosper whatever the political condition of the country. They believe that the northern States have possession of the Government and are determined at all hazards to keep it. They therefore look to the support of their families, and are indifferent about general politics. So long as they can make a living in spite of the tax-col