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MORNING, JULY 7, 1865. [PRICE 5 CENTS.] NO. 157  
THE REPUBLICAN

J.E. HAYES, Editor AND Proprietor  
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insertion, and if handed in by 8 p.m. will appear in the morning edition.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.  
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1.  
READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.  
THE SOUTHWEST.

Robbery of the Texas Treasury-Loyal Meeting at Houston-Cotton in the  
Red River Region-Prospect of the Coming Crop in Alabama and  
Mississippi.

CAIRO, June 29.

An arrival from New Orleans brings 920 bales of cotton for St. Louis.  
Twelve or fifteen men recently broke into the State Treasury building at  
Austin, and broke open the safes, robbing them of \$13,000 in gold,  
leaving the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults where most of  
the treasure was kept.

The New Orleans Times denies that cholera or yellow fever has  
appeared in that city this season.

A loyal meeting was held in Houston, Texas, on the 13th June, at which  
most of the prominent men of the State participated. A series of  
resolutions of the most loyal character was drafted, and unanimously  
adopted.

Ten steamers filled with soldiers belonging to the Fifteenth Army Corps  
passed to-day, en route to Duvall's Bluff.

Shreveport advices of the 14th state that the quantity of cotton likely to  
get to New Orleans by way of Red River is variously estimated at from  
50,000 to 150,000 bales. Next year's crop will be small, as but little has  
been planted.

Grierson's cavalry have arrived at Vicksburg, ending at that point their  
month's campaign through the States of Florida, Alabama and  
Mississippi. The expedition passed through portions of Alabama and  
Mississippi never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior  
of those States in a most prosperous condition. They also report seeing  
hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton which the owners were  
anxious to take to market, and that there would be large crops of cotton  
this year. Thousands of acres which had been planted in corn were  
ploughed up and cotton substituted. The crops generally are looking  
very fine.

Army of the Potomac.

Major General Meade's Farewell Order.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

The farewell order of Gen. Meade is published. It is as follows:

HEAD QRS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,}

June 28, 1865}



SOLDIERS:-This day two years ago, I assumed command of you under orders of the President of the United States. To-day, by virtue of the same authority, the army ceasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties, and my separation from you. It is unnecessary to incinerate all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburgh, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. Suffice it to say that history will do you justice. A grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead. In parting from you, your Commanding General will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to our country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called to endure.

Soldiers, having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessing in hauling[[?]] us victory and peace and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our [[?]] as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

GEORGE C. MEADE  
Major General U.S. Army.

AUGUSTA MARKETS.  
Augusta, July 4, 1865.

BACON.-There has been some demand for bacon at 10 to 10 1-2 cents, hog round; hams at 1-2 to 14; sides 11 to 12 1-2; shoulders 10 14[[?]].

BUTTER.- The supply from the country has been fair during the week, and sales are readily at 20 to 30 cents.

Beeswax.- There is a ready sale for beeswax at 12 1-2 to 15 cents per lb.

[[?]]-The supply is limited, and prices are irregular. Sales have been made at 7 to [[?]] cents and sometimes at higher rates.

[[?]]-The supply is limited, and prices at 50 to 60 cts.

[[?]]-Scarce. We quote 15 cts.

[[?]]-There is an active demand at 40 cents. Very little in market.

Crackers-Boston crackers and soda biscuits in limited supply at 25 to 35 cents per

[[?]]-This article is scarce, and [[?]] at 20 to 25 cts.

Cotton Goods-There is some speculative for cotton goods, and holders are firm.

[[?]]-4 goods at 20 cents; 7-8 at 18 to [[?]] 17 to 18. Yarns are usually held [[? cut off]]

[[?]]-There is but little in market, and demand is moderate at \$10 1-2 to \$19 per [[?]] are holding at higher rates.

[[?]] Moderate supplies are coming in, taken at 10 to 12 1-2 cts.

[[?]]-There has been limited arriving the week which readily command [[?]].

[[?]]-All spiritous liquors are contraband whiskey is held at \$3.00 to \$4.50 for good [[?]]corn, and \$4.00 to \$4.50 for good domestic (grape) brandy is held at \$5 per gallon. Peach and apple may be [[?]] lower rates. Sales can only be by permission of the authorities.

[[?]]-There is little in the market, and is active at \$1 25 to \$1 50.

[[?]]-There are but few in market, and [[?]] is good at \$7 to \$8 per keg.

[[?]]-The supply is light, and the demand [[?]] to \$1 25 for common field, and [[?]] 50 for table.

Financial.  
[[?]], 30c. to 35c. prem.

[[?]] 40c.  
[[?]] 25 to 30c.  
[[?]] 35c.

Bank Notes.

[[?]] Bank, buying at 50 per nt. dis,  
[[?]] Bank Buying at 50 per ct. dis  
Georgia Bank Buying at 80 per ct. dis.  
buying at 70 per ct. dis. |  
Bank of Savannah buying at 80 ct. dis.  
Bank of Athens, buying at 80 ct. dis.  
Bank Middle Georgia, buying at 75 ct. dis.  
Union Bank, S. C., buying at 70 ct. dis.  
S. W. R. R. B., S.C., buying at 90 ct. dis.  
City Council Notes buying at 80 CT's.

Cotton.-There is an active demand for Cotton, but very little if any offering. We heard of a small lot of a superior quality being sold on Saturday at 20 cents in gold. But this is not, however, a fair criterion of the market, and we quote Cotton at 20 to 25 cts. in currency as the prevailing prices during the past week.

Arrival of Cotton.- Yesterday a flat arrived from Augusta, with 309 bales of cotton, consigned to C.C. Cambridge.

The Failure of General Lee.

[From the London Times of the 7th June.]

The caprice of fortune and the uncertainty of war have been signally illustrated in the lot of General Lee. We cannot but discredit the rumor that it is intended to indict him for high treason, but fate has visited him hardly enough already. For him alone, the most consummate of all commanders in America, was reserved a destiny which his own lieutenants and his oft-defeated rivals were permitted to escape. He alone lost a decisive battle. He alone suffered an absolute and irremediable disaster. Never before, in the whole history of the war, was a victory followed up, a rout made complete, or an army compelled to surrender. Never before was a general-in-chief taken prisoner in the field by another general-in-chief; never was a campaign concluded by capitulation and submission. The braggarts and blunderers who at the beginning of the war cost their countrymen so dearly, still evaded this extremity of disaster, and were always enabled to report their armies as "safe." Lee himself, after one of his most brilliant victories, lamented the invariable absence of results, and complained that he could never capture a division or even a brigade of the vanquished enemy. These trophies it was his fate not to win for himself, but to contribute to others. The war was at last concluded and the cause lost by the very commander who had done more than all the rest to promote and sustain the. Yet all this did in reality but speak for his extraordinary ability. He suffered the final defeat simply because he was the last to be beaten. His lieutenants escaped because he was unconquered. Early was gradually driven out of the Shenandoah Valley by Sheridan, but he had Richmond open to him in his rear. Johnston was driven across the Carolinas, but he held his forces together with the assurance that there was Richmond to retire upon. Lee, however, the support and stay of all the rest, had only his own army and his own position, and round that army and position the armies of one adversary after another steadily closed. Whenever a divisional commander retreated before a Federal force that force became disengaged for the combined campaign against

Lee. He held Richmond so long that at last there was nothing else left for the enemy to take. The capitals of Georgia and South Carolina, though far in his rear, had been taken already, and although he still guarded the frontier of the Confederacy, the interior had been penetrated and occupied behind him. North and South, East and West, the foe gradually encompassed him, and for months the end was at hand. That this end for him should be not only defeat but prosecution, is too strange an event to be believed. Twelve months ago there was not an American of the North but would have enthusiastically called his secession to the command of all armies of the Republic.

It is obvious, however, that the abruptness of the end, combined with the terrible crime by which it was signalized, has affected the policy of the American Government. Not only is a new and more uncompromising President at the head of the State, but the State itself is under the influence of natural passion. Peace came at last with an absolute shock, and the collapse of the South was so sudden and complete that it removed all immediate necessity of conciliation or compromise. Let the North do what they will, the South for the present can fight no more - The stories from Arkansas and Texas are but apocryphal and, indeed, we know, that no organized forces from these parts could be brought effectually upon the scene of war, even when the Mississippi was in the hands of the Confederates. The North, in short, is so absolutely master of the field that President Johnson is exempted from many of the considerations which President Lincoln but a few months since would have been compelled to entertain. Yet it must be acknowledged that as regards foreign nations his policy has been unexceptionable, and we trust that the plain interests of the future may gradually prevail with him in his internal administration over theoretical conceptions of allegiance and treason.

The whole course of the civil war has been unique in its character. The Confederate leaders did more than any insurgent chiefs have ever done, and ended with less to show for it. Theirs was no "Provisional" government, organized in secrecy and maintained at hazard. For four years they claimed place openly, and not unreasonably, among the States of the world. If the Confederate government was not "recognized" in diplomatic form, it obtained, at any rate, every other kind of acknowledgment. It was known on the Exchanges of Europe, and contracted loans on no unfavorable terms. It found its way into our Year Books and geographies, and became for its brief term of existence a genuine political reality. Posterity may turn even to the respectable Almanach de Gotha, and learn who were the Southern officers of State in the year 1864. Great English statesmen recognized the creation of a new nation, and yet of that nation there remains less now than usually survives even the most hopeless insurrection. Six weeks suffices to cover secession from a mighty revolution into a treasonable crime.

#### A MARYLANDER ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. James Valliant of Talbot county, who was a member of the Free State Convention, and who ably supported the present Constitution of our State before the people, thus writes to the York (Pa.) Democrat on the question of suffrage:

The tide of popular sentiment in the North is daily growing stronger in favor of negro suffrage. This subject I think should be handled with great caution. The negro has a right to have some say in the making of laws by which he shall be governed, but at this time he cannot be other than an incompetent voter. For this reason it may not be prudent or wise to extend to him this right, but there is a strong reason why I shall not oppose the party favoring this further extension of the negro's political privileges. It is simply this. If he once becomes a voter, the necessity for

his education will become more apparent, and the opposition to the policy of negro education will melt away more rapidly.

COUNTIES THAT HAVE HELD PUBLIC MEETINGS.—

We have already published the proceedings wither in part or in while of the following counties of Georgia, all of them acquiescing in the fate that has conquered is, and to that extent endorsing the past policy of this paper: Cheatham, Bibb, Muscogee Bartow, Upson, Pike, Monroe, Schley, Sumter, Murray, Catoosa, Walker, Randolph, Gordon, Whitfield, Chattooga, Milton, Forsyth, Clayton, Butts, Terrel, Spalding, Dougherty, Clay, Richmond, Oglethorpe, Fulton, Morgan, Hancock and Houston. These are counties lying on the Railroad, and had mail facilities been in existence, we doubt not that many others would ere this have been added to this list - Augusta Transcript, 1st.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

MILLHAVEN;}

Liberty County, June 16th, 1865.}

"Still must I hear, shall hoarse Secessia bawl,  
His creaking nonsense in a tavern hall;  
And I not write, less haply Secessia's sons  
Should dub me scribbler, and pronounce me dunce.  
Prepare for prose, I'll publish right or wrong,  
Fools are my theme, let satire be my song."

The above lines of the immortal bard, with the alterations, suggested themselves to me, a day or two since, on reading for the first time in the Republican of the 3d of this instant a communication over the nom de plume "Squibob" as follows: "I saw in your paper of this date a very patriotic address of one William B. Gaolden, of Liberty county. Understanding that, for his valorous conduct in behalf of the United States during the past four years, he is striving for and anxious to obtain the military Governorship of the State, I desire to know how many farms ('six feet by three') he has furnished his Yankee cousins? If he has furnished many, he may get it; if not, not. The following letter, written by him and printed in the Savannah News, may enlighten the authorities at Washington. (Signed) Squibob." What he calls a letter of mine was a card to the public proposing to raise a regiment for the defense of the coast of Georgia.

This Squibob is no doubt one of that pack of secession curs who have been yelping at my heels ever since the Charleston Convention in 1860, and emerging again from the slime and filth of their own degradation, would drag me down to a level with themselves. What is my offence that has set this cur to barking? To use his own language, I issued a very patriotic address to the people of Georgia. What were the points made and argued in that address? They were as follows: That I was a member of the Democratic National Convention-resisted the treasonable project then and there set on foot break up the Democratic Party and destroy the Government. That I came home and published an address to the people of Georgia, in which I warned the, of the traitorous schemes of the Breckinridge party to destroy the Union. That I was put on the Douglas Electoral ticket and stumped the southern portion of the State, warning the people against their nefarious schemes. That when candidates were to be elected to the Convention which took the State of Georgia out of the Union, I ran on the Union ticket, and again published an address to the people urging them to give no heed to the deluded leaders who were luring them to their ruin, which address I republish in connection with this. That I was defeated by falsehood and deception.

The State seceded, followed by the ruin with which we are all but too familiar, until we are a subjugated people. That as the rejection of my advice had been followed by all this woe, I now claimed the right to advise them again, and that advice was to submit to the new order of things, to co-operate with the government, and endeavor to bring order out of chaos, and in so doing, see to it that no original secessionist received any office at their hands, as they had shown themselves incapable of appreciating self-government; and that I had formed a part on the platform, in 1863 and was elected on it to the Senate.

That I could make no move in the direction of this platform, on account of the political complexion of the Senate, and floated and voted along with Secession until the called session of March last, when as a desperate and last resort, I offered resolutions calling a convention to inaugurate measures of peace-spoke the best part of two days in their support, but they were rejected by the Senate, they receiving but about eight votes.

My object in issuing the address was to say to my friends, what, in my opinion, they ought to do under the present changed condition of things. Form With all our mail facilities broken up, they were almost entirely in the dark, as to the views and wishes of the government, and also to press Secession, of they were not still deaf to reason, with the fact that they were in a condition where it should be best to submit to the accomplished fact, that they were a subjugated people, and to induce them to give up their vain hopes of foreign intervention, which they were still clinging to like a drowning man to straws, as I had then but recently heard some of the hopeful scions of Secession express the opinion that we were no then half whipped, that foreign intervention would come, and that the hated Yankee nation would yet be whipped out. All will bear me out that the above contains a fair statement of the points, facts and arguments of the address.

Does he meet a single face, point to argument made, -no, not one, but with characteristic duplicity and fraud, passes over all these and hunts up an old card issued by me long after their would and treasonable scheme of secession had been accomplished ad the thumbscrews put upon, and rope around the neck of every Union man in the country, and by this card would hold me up under false colors as a secessionist. Did it ever occur to "Squibob," or did he ever learn that is morals a suppressio veri is as bad as a suggestio falsi --oh ! no, I guess not, he would suppress all my exertions in behalf of the Union as beneath his notice and seize upon this card to place me in a false position. And it is this kind of subterfuge that I have had no contend with against this heartless pack of yelping cuts for the last five years. They either had not the brains to understand or honesty to admit the argument addressed them, and invariably replied by some low or personal fling. But, "Squibob," I thank God that I am once more out of your accursed rule, and can now speak like a free man, at least so far as you are concerned, and whenever you shall attempt to answer arguments by trying to drag one down to a level with yourself and the pack which you belong, you shall hear from me. Mark, then, how plain a tale shall bring the blush to your cheek if you are not passed the blushing process. Though I spent the best energies of my mind from the date of the Charleston Convention to prevent it, succession was accomplished in January, 1861. At that time it was the universally received opinion at the South as far as I knew, that this was a constitutional right. I remember as far back as the days of the Carolina Nullification, though I was then but a boy, to have heard prominent Union men of that day who were opposed to nullification say that succession was the rightful remedy, and not nullification. Whether it was from association or others. I inclined to this opinion. Yet I never could give it my full assent, for the difficulties presented themselves in its practical operations when attempted to be carried out

caused me to doubt capitally whether the fathers of the constitution intended to reserve this right to the people without making some provision for it. More especially, it is past comprehension how any sane man could entertain the idea that the Yankees would not [[illegible]] people who produced a Wayne [[illegible]], the immortal Green, and a host of [[illegible]] of the revolution—as was claimed by the succession orators through the length and breadth of the land. I can sadly account for it on the hypothesis that "they whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

Secession accomplished found me with these views. My first impulse was to continue the contest in the State, but looking around for supporters I found A. H. Stephen, our chosen leader, had abandoned us, together with many lesser lights; even the rack and file but fallen away, under the baleful influence of the constitutional right to secede, coupled with its logical consequence, until I could not have raised a hundred men in the State to have a vote for any measure to sustain the old government, much less to have fought for it. In fact, anything of the kind would have been punished by instantaneous death, I then determined to parade a neutral course, but this was not allowed me. All I had in the world was here, and secession found me in command of the 2d Regiment Georgia Militia on the coast, which command, either as Lieut Colonel or Colonel, I had held for the last five years. I was ordered to the [[?bravest]] duty in drilling and preparing. I had but one alternative which was to resign, and if I did would only have become a private, liable to conscription; hence, there was no good in this. I at one time determined to sell out my estate and leave the country, but to be driven from the land of my birth and the graves of my ancestors, my kindred and friends, by a set of fanatics and fools, was most revolting. Hence, I gave this up, and time rolled on until the fall of 1861, and as it was understood that the coast would be attacked that fall, and as I saw that I would be compelled to take up arms, whether willingly or unwillingly, either as a private or officer, I accepted authority to raise a regiment for the defence of the coast—my own home—and published the card which "Squibob" has paraded with such gusto. My heart was not in it, the enterprise failed. I was glad of it, and borrowing a leaf out of the book of my Secession friends, I resorted to expedients to keep out of the service, and succeeded as they had done—a fact well known, that the more rabid they were for secession, the more strenuously did vast numbers of them avoid the fight and head [[illegible]] soft places. From that transaction in the Fall of 1861 up to the spring of 1863, I failed not [[illegible]] occasions to express my heartfelt condemnation of the secession and the policy of the government in not making or effecting terms of settlement, for which I was terrible denounced and slandered. I now hold in my possession a written notice from a lieutenant colonel of the Confederate army, that he would have me arrested as a disloyal person and brought to trial. Two other colonels threatened to arrest and lock me up for disloyalty to the Confederacy. The lieutenant colonel's charitable intentions towards me were prevented from being carried into effect by the intervention of the Yankee bailiff. The two colonels concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and let me alone. In the fall of 1863, when I was a candidate for the Senate on my Union and peace platform, certain scions of Secessia attempted to get up a party to take me out of my house and hang me, but they, like the two colonels, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. So numerous and varied were their threats, that I always went well armed and kept a full supply in my own house, intending to save the Yanks the trouble of disposing of a few of them. This I continued from 1861 to the spring of 1864, assailed through every channel by which vituperation and abuse could reach a man. Taunted by them with being a reconstructionist, which I always repelled in the sense which they spoiled it, to wit: one who was willing to go back to the Union under any

and all degrading terms. Whilst I was opposed to this, the wounded stag ne'er panted for the cooling brook with more ardor than I sighed for the old flag, the constitution as our fathers left it. Oh, Secessia! Secessia! how oft have I warned you; how oft have I prayed, nay, implored you to touch not one pillar of that sacred temple, that proud monument to the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, our constitutional Union, and you would not. Like the bare Judean of old, who betrayed his Lord and master with a kiss for thirty pieces of silver, so you, excited and stimulated by your selfish ambitions, with protestations of love and patriotism on your lips, laid the train at Charleston and Baltimore, which had blown up the proudest monument to free government the world ever saw. Oh! it was a sin—an awful sin—against humanity; a sin which hast sent constitutional liberty back a thousand years, a sin in short, which has damned you to everlasting flame.

But to return to the argument. In the spring of 1864, it came to me through various sources that Mr. Lincoln had issued a universal emancipation and confiscation proclamation, as the only terms upon which a settlement of our differences could be made. I never have seen other of his proclamations in print, except, I think, the first.

Everything I received was through secession channels, which as I know to my sorrow, are not always the most reliable. This news came upon me like a thunderbolt. It was in direct opposition to the platform upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected, that platform pledging the Republican party not to interfere with slavery in the states. I had contended that this was a war forced on the North by Secessia, and prosecuted by them for the restoration of the Union, and not for the abolition of slavery. And now listen, oh Squibob, and hold your breath whilst I impart to you a momentous secret. I became for the time, whilst under this impression, a bitter and determined war man, but no [[dironionlet?]]. I still loved and longed for the Constitution and Union of our fathers which had been traitorously destroyed by you and your friends, but I was willing to fight the North upon this issue to the bitter end.—

About this time Governor Brown ordered all the civil and military officers of the State to the defence of Atlanta. They had been there a few months when he ordered, in the month of July, all the reserved militia, which were the boys from 13 to 17, and the men from 50 to [[?]] years of age, to the same place. This caused a great excitement among the people of Liberty Bryan and McIntosh. I was importuned on as hands to go up and see the Governor and [[?]] him to allow them to remain, as there was a vast number of negroes in those counties who gave evidence of insubordination, and we were exposed to marauding parties from the coast. Ladies, particularly, were in a terrible turmoil. At the earnest solicitation of these people, I went up to Atlanta to see the Governor. He at first fatly refused to allow them to remain, contending that Atlanta was the place to be defended. After much persuasion, he agreed to allow them to remain if I would organize and command them for the defense of the coast. This I agreed to do on the express condition that they should not be taken out of their counties. I was some weeks completing the organization, and issued another card, which I commend to the attention of Squibob. He will find it a valuable nut to crack. Before the organization was completed, the Governor varied the agreement, informing the commanding General that in emergencies they might be taken out of their counties, which changed entirely the object of the organization, to wit: a home guard. So I turned them over to the General, and have had no more to do with them from that day to this. They remained in service a few weeks and abandoned it and came home. Those that I conversed with, I advised to remain at home. I never was in service a day, and never commanded them except to organize. My object for retiring was, first: the varying of the contract by the Governor, but mainly from various sources during the organizations which I believed reliable. I was induced to believe that this last

proclamation was only intended as a war measure, and that as soon as the State would go back into the Union it would be withdrawn, and we would be received with all our constitutional rights- hence I was no more a war man. I was confirmed in this opinion by subsequent conversations with Gen. Kilpatrick and prominent officer of his command, who assured me that such was the fact.

I was of the opinion even after the ultimatum of President Lincoln to Mr. Stephens at Fortress Monroe. I believed that if the people in their sovereign capacity, would throw off the accession yoke and ask to be received back into the Union, they would have been so received with all their constitutional rights, hence my resolutions in the Senate in March last, calling a Convention. I have yet to learn that I was wrong in this opinion. The war was pushed to the last extremity by fanatical rulers- has it been otherwise how different today might have been our condition.

"Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast. To some dear falsehood, hug it to the last."

I remember that Gen. A.R. Wright, President of the Senate, declared in that body in March last, that he then considered the prospects of the Confederacy brighter than they had been any time since within six months of the beginning of the war. I well remember in a private conversation with Governor Brown, urging him to give his influence in favor of my resolutions for a Convention, that whilst he admitted that I was right, that we have had no time to lose in making peace, he has not the moral courage to come out and say so. And now "Squibob", I had devoted more time to you than you deserve. A few more words and I am done. I would say to you and your whole secession pack, "cease vipers, you bite against a file." You have ruined yourselves, you have ruined your country, and given, I fear, a fatal blow to the experiment of the capacity of man for self government. This ought to content you without attempting to drag me down to a level with yourselves. I have felt your en-venomed tooth for the last five years. I well know your character for duplicity and unfair dealing, but I scorn and defy you now as I ever did,"To what base uses do we come. As an illustration: It is well known that I am a Southern man by birth and education, my ancestors having been Southern since the first settlement of the country. It was well known that I was a strong pro-slavery man, that I was the largest slaveholder in Liberty county, save one, that I was a theoretical not practical African slave-trader, and leaving it to each State and Territory to import as many or as few Africans as they pleased."

That I always held that to bring a savage from Africa, civilize, and christianize, and make him a useful member of society, was to confer a great blessing on him. That there was more of christianity, humanity and morality in this than there was in the slave trade between the States, which tore a human being from wife and children, and all those associations which cluster around civilized life in Virginia and Maryland, and introduces him to our Southern sugar and cotton field. All this being well known to the sapient sons of Secessia, yet so soon as I refused to join them in their treasonable efforts to drestroy our government, I was falsely and maliciously charged by them with being an abolitionist, which, in the sense in which they understood it, was to charge me with all that was base and vile.- As a further illustration of the moral philosophy and religion by which these gentry have been governed, I would mention a curious fact; when, in the progress of the war, it was favorable to the Confederacy, they cried out lastily, an evidence of the direct later position of Providence in our behalf, and when the tide of battle turned it was only the Almighty chastening us for our sins, and now that the whole thing has caved in, they say that the hand of God is in it, and he is only chastening his chosen people. I met one of these Pharisees but a few days since who held out this cant to me. I told him that in my opinion God has nothing to do with it, but the devil had a great

deal, except to do what I told them nearly five years ago he had done, to wit; given them over to strong delusions that they might believe lies, to the end that they might work out their own and country's contemptible of all are those loud-mouthed, blatant secessionists who exhausted the whole alphabet of Billingsgato in the abuse of the North, who were going to whip the whole Yankee nation with corn stalks, regiments of old women and penknives; who went almost into hysterics at the mention of a Yankee, and let off such torrents of cant, abuse and nonsense, as a fool and fanatic only could, in favor of secession. Yet they are now the meekest and gentlest of Union men. They were never secessionists- oh I no, the name of secessionist is most abhorrent to their Union feelings "Oh, for a forty person power to chant thy praise, hypocrisy."

The virtues thou dost loudly vaunt not practice. There are many such cases which have come within my own personal knowledge, and I devoutly wish that there were a whip in each honest hand to lash such rascals naked round the world. I trust that the government will institute measures to bring to light each and every one of these hypocrites, who have brought this ruin on the country, and who are now like a set of base cowards trying to sneak out of it. There will be no difficulty in spotting and locating them. Those Union men, who were forced into the support of secession after it was accomplished, deserve only the pity and commiseration of all good men not their censure. Before I conclude, there is one other class to whom I would pay a passing tribute of my profound admiration; to-wit: the professional politicians of the South. They are a distinct class, who made politics a trade, and have been on the back of the negro for the last forty years. The negro was their entire political stock in trade. They are properly divisible into two classes, the big class and they little class. The big class, by means of their hobby, managed to hold all the high offices, State and federal. The little class were the strikers at home, who were to be found in every county in the State, who echoed and repeated the orders of the bug guns, and who waited with all the impatience of the sick around the poet of Betheds, for the troubling of the political waters, that they might step in and be healed, or rather, secure some fat office as the reward for their subserviency, and spanial-like cringing to their insaters. The little class were more contemptible because more ignorant and consequently more intolerant and prescriptive, to all who would not bow down and worship the golden calf created by their superiors. With them it was the negro by day, the negro by night, from early morn until dewy eve. The whole Yankee nation were held up as a band of robbers, only waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon and carry off their golden calf, the negro. Thus it was that the ignorance and credulity of the people were played upon by a set of desperate and selfish political gamblers, until the Southern mind was inflamed to the secession pitch. What cared these men for the widow's sighs the orphan's tears, the rivers of blood that flowed, if perchance they should succeed in securing those sweet offices for which they had so long sighed. But, alas! for you. The day of retribution has come - your sins have found you out - you lie prostrate, helpless and bleeding - objects of pity and contempt to your enemies. It was foreign to my instincts, nature and purpose, to have penned a line in triumph over your fall, though I have received neither mercy nor favor at your hands - but for the malicious and unjustifiable assault in me by this "Squibob." He represents a large class, and to him and them I would say,

"That when a man is past his sense,  
The only way to reduce him thence,  
Is by twinging of the ears and nose,  
And laying on of heavy blows,  
And when these fail to do the deed,  
To burning with hot iron proceed.  
The government has twinged your ears, and laid on the heavy blows,

and I fear is preparing the bot iron process, unless you shall come to your senses right speedily. Repent then, oh! "Squibob." Repent of your manifold sins, content yourself with your own deep damnation.- Seek not like the king of hell to increase the number of your company by dragging in innocent men. There are, no doubt, many good, but deluded men among the Secessionists; men who have been and are entirely conscientious. Squibob may possibly be one of them - though I would not be surprised if he is one of the same contemptible pack who biased and attempted to insult me in Masonic Hall, Savannah, whilst I was making a speech in behalf of Douglass and the Union.- They could not insult me because they were not able to rise to the level of my contempt. I would inform Squibob that his understanding is very much at fault, as much so as it was in swallowing down unsifted the secession dogmas and delusions. When he says he understands I am striving for, and anxious to, obtain the military Governorship of Georgia, I have not striven for it, nor have I the most remote idea that it will be tendered me. Squibob will do well to remember an old adage among lawyers: be sure of your tacts before you aver; or, more properly speaking, be sure you are on the right before you yelp again. To my personal friends among the secessionists, whom I believe to be conscientious and patriotic, but misguided men, I would offer an apology for this communication, but to the intolerant bigoted, vain-glorious, controlled, proscriptive and tyrannical pack, who have been yelping at my heels for the last five years, I have none, none, whatever.

Respectfully,  
WM. B. Gaulden

[From the Savannah Republican, December 21, 1860.]  
To the Voters of Liberty County,  
MILLHAVEN, LIBERTY COUNTY,  
December 17, 1860.

Having at the earnest, and as I believe, unanimous request of the Conservative party of your county, accepted the position of candidate of that party, for the Convention shortly to assemble in Milledgeville, in opposition to the immediate secessionists, it is proper that I should give my views somewhat at large, to end that none should vote for me or withhold his vote unadvisedly.

In the first place, I am opposed to immediate secession, and believe that before any decided action should be had by any single State, that it is alike due to such State, and to all the Southern States, that a Southern Conference should be had, or at least tendered; and if refused, each State would then be justified in taking such measures as she would deem necessary for her protection, whether by secession or revolution. I hold, "that before resorting to either of these measures, we should exhaust all constitutional and peaceable measures to obtain redress of grievances; falling in which a united South ought, and will, strike for our liberties, trusting in the God of battles to maintain the right.

I do not believe that the election of Lincoln per se (though I much deplore and regret it,) is cause for a dissolution of the Union. The South ran three candidates, the Black Republicans one, and all intelligent men North and South must have foreseen, from the day of the bolt, and breaking up of the Democratic Party at Baltimore, that Lincoln would be elected, and the bolters at Charleston and Baltimore are responsible for his election, in my opinion. He has beaten us under the forms of the Constitution, and is entitled to the office. Though he has been elected, we have large democratic majorities in both houses in Congress, and if Southern Representatives and Senators will stay and do their duty to the South, and not bolt and leave the field to the enemy, they can force his administration to be eminently conservative, they can impeach him, turn him out of office, and hang him higher than Haman.

I am the more strengthened in this conviction when I come to reflect that he was elected by a minority, being beaten in the popular vote by a majority of nearly a million of votes. Thus clearly showing that this vast majority are with us, and opposed to his doctrines.

This fact should give us confidence, and prevent us from being scared before we are hurt.

I have no fear of his administration, if southern members remain true to the South.

First, because if he maintains the Constitution, he breaks down himself and party, and will go out of office, the weakest man that ever left the Presidential chair. If he violates it, he can, and will be impeached. He will have Scylla on one hand and Charybdis on the other—the sword of the Constitution suspended over his head, with a lynx-eyed majority ready to let it fall.

But suppose we are mistaken, and a vocal Congress should back up a corrupt President to violate our constitutional rights, what then would be the remedy? Secession? I think not. I would say, go to war in the Union, claim all our constitutional rights by virtue of the sword, call upon that million and a half of true Democrats at the North, to come to our aid, and light up the flames of civil war in all these nullifying Northern States, and I believe that every one of those men would spring to their arms in defense of your rights, and with their aid, with the Constitution and flag of our country waving over us, we would smite the Black Republican traitors hip and thigh—in one campaign there would not be left seed of the vile herd.

Without stopping to enquire into the legal proposition involved in the assumption of the right of a State peaceably to secede, and the denial of any power in the General Government to coerce, or force back the seceding State, about which there is a great diversity of opinion among the greatest and best men, I have to say that I pity the man whose intellect is so feeble as to believe that the secession of one or more of these States can be peaceable. From the very nature and structure of our Government, it must and will end in war, war of the most terrible kind.— And those statesmen who are leading their States out of the Union, and are not preparing their citizens for the dire result, by a thorough arming and military discipline, in my poor judgement, are unworthy the name of statesmen; and posterity and the civilized world will not hold them guiltless.

If a State secedes without the consent of the remaining States, I know of no law, or tribunal which would give her any right in the public property, the public lands, the Army and Navy. Her claim to the public property would have to be referred to the arbitration of the sword.

By secession she abandons everything to the remaining States. And without the Army and Navy, if the war should come, would fight naked and alone—and by this act, would necessarily convert the million and a half of true and patriotic Democrats of the North if not into enemies, at least into passive friends. By withdrawing yourselves by secession from the protection of the Constitution, and cutting loose from the Union, you tie up their hands and render them powerless to aid you.

I pray you, then, pause before you accept the doctrine of secession as the best remedy. But you are told by the immediate secessionists that the North has pursued, from the inception of the government up to the present time, one continual

course of aggression; that you have no equality in the Union—in fact, that you are but the slaves of the North. In listening to the inflammatory appeals of their speakers, in imagination, I could almost hear the clanking of the chains around me, and almost imagine that I was a slave to the North. Permit me, fellow citizens, to call your attention to the history of your country, and you will see at a glance how the North has made slaves of the South, and what part she bore in destroying the equilibrium between the two sections at least so far as the General

Government is concerned.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, 1788, we were thirteen feeble States, all owning slaves and recognizing slavery. At the first Congress after, in 1784, Mr. Jefferson, a southern man, laid before Congress his celebrated ordinance for the government of the northwestern Territory, which composes the seven great States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. This ordinance forever excluded slavery from all these States, though it is well known that they desired it. Some diversity of opinion existing in Congress upon the subject, it did not pass until 1787, when it received the unanimous vote of southern members, and all the northern, except one from New York. There were seven great States forever given over to freesoil, and slavery forever excluded, by the direct vote of southern men. The General Government has admitted into the Union the four free States, Maine, New Hampshire, Oregon and California. The seven free States in which slavery was excluded by the South are not to be counted against the North in the list of aggressions since the formation of the government.

Then, you find that the North has admitted but four free States since the formation of the government. True, seven of the old thirteen have abolished slavery in their own States, and by their own individual State action, as they had the right to do, and for which the Federal Government is in no way responsible.

Now, let us see what the North has done for the South in the admission of States.

The following nine great slave States have been bought with the common treasure and admitted into the Union by the aid of the North, to-wit: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas; the last with a territory equal to about six such States as Georgia. The territory of New Mexico, equal to about six more states as large as large as Georgia, with slavery fully established there, as also to Utah. Now the six old slave States of the original thirteen remain to-wit: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, nine new States admitted and five additional to be formed out of Texas, six of New Mexico, two out of Utah, and you have the comfortable sum of twenty-eight powerful slave States. Does this look like we were the slaves of the North? Yet the preachers of disunion would have you believe that we were all the slaves of the North, with no rights in the Union, living in a state of inequality and degradation. But to pass on[[?]]. The next blow which the South received at Southern hands was passing the law and urging Congress to prohibit the African Slave Trade in 1807 and 1820. We have been unable to populate our Territories and develop our resources for want of labor, suited[[?]] to our climate, and also lost the three-fifths of the representation to be drawn from this source. Three-fifths of all the negroes thus imported being entitled to be represented in Congress as white men, and lost the additional white population which they would have caused to come for it may be inferred that every two negroes would have brought a master. You will remember that Southern men had already forever excluded slavery from the Northwestern States.

These States had to resort to free labor, their climate being well adapted to this labor, they found a ready supply from the teeming population of the old world; at low prices; their resources were rapidly developed, with this additional advantage, that each laborer brought with him his vote, and in men to be represented in Congress. If then you have, by your own set, placed the Northern States in a position to outvote and out-populate you, you must not blame the North for being in that position. The next blow received by the South, at southern hands, was the Missouri Compromise. The next the high tariff of 1828, voted for, if I mistake not, by Gen. Jackson. The next, the California fraud, by which

the South was robbed of an empire, aided by southern and Georgia votes, headed by Howell Cobb, who is now crying out so loudly for disunion.

The south came to consider this Compromise a wrong; we demanded its repeal. The immortal[[?]] Douglas, backed by the patriotic Democracy of the North, repealed it, and left the Territory open alike to the North and South, by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854. The South considered the tariff 1828 oppressive. Carolina nullified and demand its repeal. The North granted it. So that you will see that there has been no net[[?]] of the General Government which has not been repealed on demand of the South -- They have passed just such a Fugitive slave law as we asked, and are ready to-day to pass one tene times as stringent. From this brief review you will see, that so far as the General Government is concerned and its agency with the North, we have had all our rights, except when they had been denied for a short time, and that they have been promptly yielded on demand. We have then no complaints against the General Government, and our grievances are narrowed down to those States, I think nine, which have passed laws to prevent the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.

I put the question to you: shall we attack and break up this Union and destroy the wisest and purest government in the world, and fall into anarchy and civil war? or shall we call on the offending States to do us justice by complying with their constitutional duties? It seems to me, that there can be but one answer. I say let us make a demand on them at once to repeal all their obnoxious laws. Let us call on Congress to pass a law with the penalty of death [[?]] for the obstruction of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, by any citizen of a free State. If these measures do not procure redress after a conference with the Southern States, let us go to war with these States, war to the knife if it must to that, and you will find the brave Democracy of the North with us. If honored by you, with a seat in the Convention, I shall oppose all precipitate action. I shall join any man, or set of men there who will take such course as will bring our grievances before the offending States, and firmly demand all our rights, and take measures to enforce them, if they are refused. I shall oppose secession or revolution until we have exhausted all constitutional and peaceable means. This Union cost too much blood and treasure to be lightly and rashly cast away. We are to-day, the happiest, freeest, and most prosperous people on the face of the globe. If the proper counsels prevail to the Milledgeville Convention, I believe all differences can, and will be healed; and our glorious Constitution and Union will yet survive, and the good ship of the State will weather the storm, and gallantly sail on dispensing immeasurable blessings to untold millions of posterity.

Very Respectfully,  
WM. B. Gaulden

A year ago General Sherman wrote these words:

"If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot!"

Gen. Sherman having thus claimed in advance the ballot for the negro soldiers, his present change of position cannot but excite surprise in the minds of all interested in the questions [[?]] the man.

DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AND THE  
PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, FOR SALE AT  
THIS OFFICE. July 8

Georgia Assistant Commissioner, Other Records, Unbound Miscellaneous  
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