

SAWYER, B. F.—Continued.

had nothing to do with the preparation of any of the articles read from the Commercial; had no knowledge of them; found better comments upon the committee in the Boston Post	896
knows of no denunciation of General Grant by any southern man as strong as that used by Senator Sumner in his San Domingo speech; nor any stronger denunciation of lawlessness than the address signed by the democratic members of Congress after the passage of the Ku-Klux bill; has never published any article approving Ku-Klux outrages	897
article from the Indianapolis Journal, October 25, 1871, taken from the La Crosse Republican, 21st	898
the oath applied by Judge Bond to grand and petit jurors; its effect to exclude almost every white man in the South, and compel the formation of juries almost entirely of negroes and northern men	899
feeling toward northern immigrants generally kind; no prejudice on account of political views	900
was asked to join the Union League in 1866; its character; a relative murdered in Shelby County, Alabama, and robbed of \$20,000 by the Union Leaguers, in the summer of 1865; illegal voting in Floyd County	901
number of voters	901, 902
disposition of the people to do justice to all men, irrespective of race or politics	902, 903
probable effect of general amnesty	903
jail at Louisville, Jefferson County, broken into and seven prisoners whipped and mutilated	904
three men punished in Chattooga County punished for an outrage upon a negro; has heard of no others	904 905
a portion of General Forrest's testimony read to him	905
never heard of the existence of the Ku-Klux organization	906
interference of the general government with the affairs of the States	907
School-fund	927, 928, 930, 931, 1062, 1063, 1064
School-houses burned	10, 298, 594, 1100, 1137, 1167, 1188, 1189
SESSIONS, W. M., testimony of	932-947
lives at Blackshear, Pierce County; judge of the superior court for the Brunswick circuit since 1860	932
has belonged to no political organization since the war	944
no disturbance in Pierce County; and throughout the circuit no more than before the war; thinks the civil authorities can enforce the law in the circuit, unless it be at Darien; population and trade of Darien	933
committal to jail of Mr. Fisher by T. G. Campbell, justice of the peace; his discharge on habeas corpus	933, 934, 936, 943
committal to jail of Captain Hatfield by Campbell; he is released on a rehearing	934, 935, 943
mixed juries in McIntosh County; frequent complaints against Campbell	936
his administration as governor of the Sea Islands	936, 937, 940, 941
general bearing and acts of Mr. Campbell	938, 941, 942, 944
Liberty County overwhelmingly republican	938
its former condition as to real estate, society, &c., compared with its present	938, 940
whipping of Mobly or Mosley, Appling County, spring of 1871	938, 939
less "regulating" now than before the war; courts and juries disposed to do justice without regard to race, color, or politics	939
doubts the existence of the Ku-Klux organization in his neighborhood	940
political power in the hands of the blacks very distasteful to the whites	943
character of Mr. Campbell's son-in-law	943, 944
Judge Syms and his legal knowledge	945, 946
statistics of the bar in Chatham and Effingham Counties and in Savannah	946
Sharpe, William, whipping of, (Chattooga County)	1078, 1079
SHEETS, REUBEN, (colored,) testimony of	651-653
fifty-three years old; born in Clarke County; lives in Walton County; a slave	651
his house visited by the Ku-Klux in March, 1871; advice given him	651
Augustus Mills and wife whipped; whipping of Abel and Rufus Smith	652
SHEIBLEY, P. M., testimony of	43-64
a native of Pennsylvania; left there in 1848; resided three years in Virginia, and twenty years in Georgia; is living in Rome and is postmaster; prior to the war was professor of Latin, Greek, and mathematics in the Madison Collegiate Institute in Virginia, and the Rome Collegiate Institute in Georgia; engaged in planting after the school was injured in the war	42
was secretary of a State convention and of the Georgia State constitutional convention, in 1867-'68; feeling against Union men after the election of Lin-	

SCHEIBLEY, P. M.—Continued.

coln; violence done by disguised men toward the colored people, threatening them that they shall not interfere in the elections; that they must not vote the radical ticket	44
cites cases of Jourdan Ware and Joe Kennedy	44, 45
first heard of these bands of disguised men in 1868, through a proclamation issued by General Meade; they began to commit outrages in the county some time in 1870	45
supposes the general intention was to create alarm and to prevent parties from voting; parading in Rome of twenty-one disguised men; has heard of several cases of whippings in Floyd, Chattooga, Polk, and Cherokee Counties	46
the effect upon the colored men of the conduct of these bands	46, 47
the object of the organization is to interfere with the reconstruction measures, with the right of the colored people to vote, with their political rights generally; and a majority of the white voters of Floyd county, outside of the republicans, would take the ballot from them, and also all civil and political rights	47
state of feeling between whites and blacks	47, 48
the colored people have generally been peaceable, and orderly; was vice-president of the Loyal League; Leagues first organized in the State in 1867; the Leagues have not been kept up since the presidential election in 1868	48
main features of the League, its teachings and practical operation	48, 49, 51
a colored man can vote the democratic ticket without incurring danger	49
sentiment of the people in relation to this organization	49, 50, 57
it would not be safe for a man publicly to proclaim his belief in equal suffrage, &c.	50
has heard of threats being made against negroes for voting or desiring to vote the democratic ticket	51
palliation of Ku-Klux acts; influence of Mr. Toombs and others upon public sentiment	52, 56, 57
the effect of disabilities	52, 53
charge of extravagance, &c., made against the State administration	53
opinion as to the administration of justice in Ku-Klux cases	53, 54, 59, 60
colored men do not sit upon juries in the State, but testify in the courts	54
no excuse for Ku-Klux given in his region; the colored people quiet and orderly; material interference with their industry by the operations of the Ku-Klux organizations; the general state of terror tends to influence them in their political action and to keep them from going to the ballot-box; a colored man could purchase peace and safety by voting the democratic ticket	55
his presumption that there is a State organization, and his reasons therefor	56
tone of the public press, democratic and republican, relative to the Ku-Klux	57, 58
the purpose of the organization is to nullify the practical effect of the reconstruction policy, and to get possession of the Government	58
opinion as to the effect that would be produced by republicans holding public meetings against these organizations	59
there is such a state of intimidation among witnesses as to interfere with the action of the grand jury; and one of the causes therefor; his opinion as to the effect of general amnesty and of the Ku-Klux law	60
standing and character of Judge Wright	61
circumstances connected with the arrest of a man by General Terry, and his liberation by the Ku-Klux	61, 62, 63
attack upon Ben. Taylor and McHenry, republicans, by disguised men	63, 64
SHERMAN, JOSIAH, testimony of	1140-1161
fifty-three years old; born in Vermont; lives in Fulton County; a mechanic; came to Georgia in 1865; engaged in cotton-planting near Augusta in 1866	1140
went to Columbia County; member of the constitutional convention	1143, 1155
a republican	1144
member of the senate	1145, 1155
bosses a gang of men on the railroad	1157
superintendent of car-building, &c.	1158
was treated cordially for six months; established a Sabbath-school and an evening-school	1140, 1154
details of his difficulty with Dr. ——— relative to pay for attendance on the sick in his employ	1140-1142
change of feeling on the part of the people towards him	1142, 1143
Mr. Phinnessy claims damages on his farm and arrests witness	1143, 1154, 1155
his horse's ear, mane, and tail cut off	1145
his account of the breaking up of a republican meeting in Lincoln County	1145, 1146
personal assaults made upon him, and threats against him	1146