

by a man named Cobb; man given seventy lashes with buggy-traces, 38; states number of men belonging to the League; states manner of voting of the white republicans; all the members of the League were black except himself and three others; says the colored people were generally under apprehension from the Ku-Klux, 39; gives particulars as to party under command of Captain White going from Charlotte, North Carolina, for the purpose of making a raid upon Chester, South Carolina, 39-41.

Olin, Wallace, killed, 352, 358; identical with Wallace Fowler, 790.

Ordinance, receipts for issues of, 1044.

Organization, politics not the basis of, 447.

Organized bodies, action of tax-payers' convention on, 454.

Ort, James L., testimony of, 1-22; is a resident of Anderson; was a delegate to the convention of 1865, governor of the State, and judge of the eighth judicial circuit of the State; thinks there is no fault to be found with the administration of the laws in his section, 1; his experience of mixed juries, 1-5; suspects there is a political organization extending to persons in Spartanburgh, Union, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, Chesterfield, and Sumter Counties; refers to publication made in the Daily Republican, of the constitution of "the Council of Safety;" its printing in pamphlet form at the office of the Columbia Phoenix, 2; understands that it was distributed to the chairmen of the executive committees of the reform or democratic party; connects the violations of law in the counties named with an organization such as is provided for in this constitution, and gives his reasons therefor, the acts of violence being inflicted exclusively on men belonging to the republican party, 3; parties taken from the jail at Union Court-House and hung; gives the reason he heard assigned for the hanging, 4; complaints made of the action of the legislature; thinks it partly well founded; states composition of the legislature; thinks the whites almost universally refused to participate in the first election held under order of General Sickles in conformity to the act of March, 1867, 5; thinks the large number of negroes elected to the legislature attributable to that fact, 6; assigns causes for the disorders in the State, 6, 7; gives total vote of the State in 1868, 7; persons under disabilities; thinks there has been a great deal of corruption in the legislative department, bribery, &c., 8; taxation heavier than before the war; his opinion as to whether the State is essentially under a negro government, 9; thinks if there was a healthy public opinion among the substantial men, the law could be enforced without resorting to armed force; thinks the attempt at a half white and a half negro government a difficult experiment; details manner of conducting elections under the law of March, 1870, and his opinion of that law, 10; difficulty in enforcing the law by troops; corruption in the legislature not confined to the negroes, or exclusively to either party, 11; gives form of State government before the war; gives vote in the State when he ran for governor in 1865; but few democrats voted for the new constitution, 12; serious riot in Laurens County in October last; condition of York County; intimidation of voters, 13; thinks that if the white element of the South would support the republican instead of the democratic party it would obtain absolute control of affairs there; nearly all the republican orators in the South were originally from the Northern States; thinks the negroes are a very docile race, 14; behavior of the negroes during and since the war; gives reason why the negroes have not resisted and retaliated when outraged; in his portion of the State the native leaders constitute the leaders of the colored race, 15; educational system of the State, 16; shooting of Faulkner; officers notified to resign by disguised men; no prosecutions in the courts against them, 17; assigns reason why the whites did not vote at first election; number of white voters in the State in 1865, and the number of votes polled, 18; mistakes made in the effort to control the negro vote; partial exculpation of the governor and executive officers by the tax-payers' convention from the charges of fraud made against them, 19; indorsements by the legislature of railroad bonds, 8, 20; his opinion that the presence of a few United States soldiers has a tendency to promote the public peace, 20; appropriation by the legislature for the purchase of lands, 20, 21; opposed the so-called reform movement, and expects to vote with the republican party till the democratic party gets back to its moorings, or until the republican party gets further off from a set of principles he can afford to support, 21; thinks the object of the Ku-Klux movement is to prevent the colored people from voting; thinks there were no frauds in the State election, 22.

Official order as circuit judge requiring certain parties to show cause why they should not be indicted for malfeasance in office, 806; an efficient judge, (Butler,) 1194.

Ostell, Gabriel, whipping of, 184.

Outrage upon a woman, (tarred and feathered,) 44; outrage upon David Andrews, 44; outrage upon Ayer, by James Kerse, (negro,) 176; outrage upon Mr. Baker, 123, 133, 134; outrage upon Leander A. Bigger, 48, 275-282, 284, 286; outrage upon Howard Brown, (democrat,) 148, 149; outrage upon Mr. Coleman, 48; outrage upon ——— Gourdine, (democrat,) 149; outrage upon Mr. Hailstock, 143; outrage

upon B. G. Hughes, (democrat,) 175, 176; outrage upon Mr. Leahy, 54; outrage upon O. P. McArthur, by negroes, 195, 200-202; outrage upon ——— McKinney, 618; outrage upon John J. Neason, 41-44; outrage upon Charles D. O'Keefe, 37; outrage upon M. Parker, clerk of L. A. Bigger, 275-282, 284, 286; outrage upon Mr. Rame, 279, 280; outrage upon clerk of Mr. Rame, 279, 280; outrage upon Mr. Young, 72, 73, 139, 143, 163, 164.

Outrages, number of, in Spartanburgh County, 194, (for lists of victims see Spartanburgh, Union, York, Chester, &c.); outrages confined to particular portions of the State, 451; Gabriel Cannon's opinion on extent of, 785, 786; by persons in disguise, (Duncan,) 877.

Owens, Alfred, killed by Ku-Klux, 683, 974; obnoxious to the community for reasons other than political, (Steadman,) 1017.

Owens, Henry, killed at Alston, by Ku-Klux, 1160.

Owens, Scott, a member of the Ku-Klux, 1398.

Owens, W. K., testimony of, 1362; conservative, York County; carriage-maker; has been a Ku-Klux, and describes initiation into the Ku-Klux, 1362; oath; signs of recognition, pass-word, word of distress, organization of Klans, 1363; identifies as members of the Ku-Klux, Dan. Williams, John Tomlinson, John Hunter, Samuel Ross, Govan Hopper, Rufus McLain, 1364; Dr. Bratton identified, 1365, 1386; William Robinson identified, 1366; raid on the treasury described; Ernest Lowrie identified, 1367; Blackman Wilson, Bob Latta, Caldwell, Benfield, Dobson, 1363; Sam Smith, McCaffrey, Frank C. Harris, Jim Bennett, 1370; Roland Williams made to join Ku-Klux, 1371; case of Dave Barrett, 1372, 1390; Ku-Klux disguises and signals, 1373.

Page, Christina, (colored,) testimony of, 1142; Union County; disguises made for a domino party, 1142.

Page, Giles, whipped by Ku-Klux, 1071.

Page, Peggy, whipped by Ku-Klux, 1071.

Pardoning power as exercised by Governor Scott, 125, 154, 173, 177, 209, 220, 221, 236, 237, 262, 263, 270-272.

Pardons granted by the Governor to convicts, mainly those whose terms were about to expire, 765.

Parish, Cal., a member of the Ku-Klux, (Owens,) 1393.

Parker, Mr., (clerk to L. A. Bigger,) outrage upon, 275-282, 284, 286.

Parker, M. G., State treasurer, testimony of, in regard to the land commission, 812; purchases Hell Hole Swamp, 818.

Parker, Hampton, (colored,) testimony of, 597; republican, Spartanburgh County; farmer; whipped by Ku-Klux May, 1871, 597; gun taken; sleeping out for two months, 598.

Parrott, Matthew, identified by Hamp Hicklin, 1565.

Partlow, J. B., rejoices at Elias Hill's whipping, 1415.

Partlow, Sam., whipped by Ku-Klux, 1476.

Patrick, ———, killing of Prince by, 173.

Patterson, Edward, whipped by Ku-Klux, 1478.

Patton, Doc., whipped by Ku-Klux, 1478.

Paysinger, Thomas M., on General Sickles's black list, 337.

Pearson, Willis, whipped by Ku-Klux, 921.

Peddler, killing, by negroes, of a whisky.

Peeler, Daniel, killed by Ku-Klux, 684.

Peeler, Green, abused by Ku-Klux at a gathering, 614.

Peeler, Jim, killed by Ku-Klux, 683, 1160.

Perrin, Wade, member of legislature, killed, 336, 1307.

Petty, Calvin, and wife, whipped by Ku-Klux, 897.

Petty, Columbus, prosecuted, 385; identified by Daniel Lipscomb, 428, 430; identified by John Lipscomb, 667.

Petty, Elizabeth, abused by Ku-Klux, 898.

Petty, Frances, abused by Ku-Klux, 898.

Petty, Green, abused by Ku-Klux, 898.

Petty, Lucinda, abused by Ku-Klux, 898.

Petty, Narcissa, whipped and ears cut by Ku-Klux, 919.

Petty, Rev. M., whipped by Ku-Klux, 919.

Phifer, advises negroes to apply the torch, (Steadman,) 1016.

Phillips, Peter, whipped by Ku-Klux, 1478.

Phillips, Benjamin, wife, and family, whipped by Ku-Klux, 897.

Phillips, Charity, whipped, shot, and ears cropped by Ku-Klux, 897.

Phillips, committed for Ku-Kluxing by P. Quinn Camp, 895.

Phillips, Reuben, and wife, beaten by Ku-Klux, 897.

Phosphate bill, character of, 730, 736; the vote on, 745 passage of, 828.

Plowden, John, whipping of, 274.