

LINCOLN CONSPIRACY AND ITS CONSPIRATORS BY SAMUEL BLAND ARNOLD, WHO WAS IMPRISONED AT DRY TORTUGAS.

During the first year and a half the Dry Tortugas was anything but a paradise. There did not pass a day but men could be seen tied up by their thumbs, between the sky and the earth, until the joints of their thumbs were nearly pulled from their sockets; some carried to the Gulf Stream, bound in cords and nearly drowned, and others tied up in the guard-house and lashed upon their naked backs.

Many of these cruelties were inflicted because the victims had followed the example set by some of the officers in charge of them and had dared to become intoxicated. There was another mode of punishment applied in many instances. Men were ordered to march in the cross or spread eagle fashion, and others were tied with their hands behind them to swinging limbs, the tips of their toes barely touching the earth. In these same cruelties were practiced on other portions of the Army to the same extent as was done at Dry Tortugas the cause of so many desertions from the service could hardly be discovered. Had the same cruelties been practiced on other portions of the Army to the same extent as was done at Dry Tortugas the cause of so many desertions from the service could hardly be discovered.

Many left in small boats, to make their way from the scenes of torture across 200 miles of sea, preferring to risk their lives upon the deep than to remain, daily doomed to death by such brutal measures enforced there. These particular cases I will hereafter refer to, it being my desire, as far as possible, to relate each thing in order, as far as memory can recall.

A short time after Colonel Grenfell's removal to other quarters a case of smallpox broke out upon the island. The patient, instead of being placed in a remote corner of the fort, there being many unoccupied casemates available at the time, where the disease would not endanger others, was brought into the middle between our quarters and those of Colonel Grenfell. We came in contact with it daily as we passed to and from our quarters. Colonel Grenfell receiving the full force thereof, it being my desire, as far as possible, to relate each thing in order, as far as memory can recall.

One of the most heinous acts witnessed in this age of civilization happened on the night when the patient was removed to another portion of the fort. The act of the authorities in this regard was so pointed that not only ourselves, but each man upon the island, firmly believed that it was done for the express purpose of inoculating us with this fearful and loathsome disease.

Colonel Grenfell was severely reprimanded for his action and sternly commanded to take in the board and to be very careful in his actions in the future. He was not in the least intimidated, but strictly guarded the actions of the officers at the fort, recording in a diary, which he kept during his imprisonment, and which, I learned, is now in the possession of Captain MacElrath, Company L, Fifth United States Artillery. At this period sentences were pronounced of the most disgusting nature. We sustained ourselves from our own resources. It was a Godsend that we possessed it, otherwise starvation would have stared us in the face.

Colonel Grenfell's quarters were papered over its woodwork front inwardly with his daily rations of bread and meat, a nail having been placed through it to fasten it to the wall. Soldiers would loudly complain about their rations and the quality issued. Often when guarding us they requested something to eat, stating that they were nearly starved, and that they were robbed of their rations, etc.

Many a one's hunger was relieved by us from our own scant supply, through which we gained their friendliness in some instances, but, as a general thing, they were kind, and sympathized with us in our misfortunes, and would have permitted us to have escaped if in doing so they would not have been compromised in the matter. In the matter of the distribution of the company fund, stating that the benefit therefrom was not received by them, but used by the company officers themselves. This was the general complaint among them all during the first two years of our incarceration. I make no assertion myself or accusation in this matter, as I am entirely ignorant upon the subject, and I give but the statements of others in this special instance.

Never were a lot of recruits more maltreated. They were beaten, bruised and malmed by the harsh treatment and punishment awarded. Inhumanity seemed to be the ruling principle, and the injustice the only thoughts of those in power, our rulers. Sunday morning would always find 20 or 30 packing balls at the guardhouse in the boiling sun until some of them, exhausted by the heat and the heat, would fall in an almost lifeless condition and lie there, no notice being taken of them until after the fact had been reported to the officer of the day, when they would be taken to the hospital for medical treatment.

A French Canadian died about a month after his arrival, superinduced from the cruelties practiced upon him by the first sergeant of his company, and was buried on the head, body and limbs from the butt-end of the musket, used until nature gave way, and he was consigned to a premature grave on the adjacent island of Key West. The manner in which this piece of cruelty was afterward, through examination, made a Lieutenant in the United States Army. This was not the only instance of this kind, every soldier who was in the company few exceptions, every man in the company.

A private soldier of his company by the name of Street, contracted smallpox one morning while I was there, with the blood streaming down his neck from a wound inflicted at the hands of this sergeant during drill. I saw the man myself, and received my first lesson in the treatment of him. I cannot remember the names of the many so ill-treated, but they were numerous. In one instance he struck one of the soldiers of his company over the fingers with a cane rapidly, and sent them from the hand. Often was I shown, also, by roommates, deep and black bruises on their bodies.

Another instance of heartless inhumanity was perpetrated upon a soldier in Company D, Fifth Artillery, by name of Christian, who was confined in the guardhouse and afflicted with fits, and suffering so much therefrom that he was unable to perform his duties in his company. He was placed in the hospital. While there the condition grew rapidly worse, and the lower portions of his body becoming nearly useless to him, it being with the utmost difficulty that he could drag one foot after the other.

The doctor in charge stated that this was more pretense, and that he would bring him around to duty. He was discharged from the hospital, placed in the guardhouse and ordered to carry a 25-pound log, which was done under the most excruciating pain, as the man trembled like an aspen all over from the exertion required to execute the imposed task, his limbs being dragged along almost devoid of life or action. During the performance of this task, a cruelty unparagoned, his frame was violently contorted with repeated fits, the command given being that he should not stop, interfere or offer any assistance in the pretended struggle, and he was left writhing in his agony without any helping hand being

permitted to reach forth to relieve his sufferings. For a week he remained in the guardhouse, attacked repeatedly with these fits. He was taken to the hospital, and thrown over him when under this influence, and his condition grew worse and worse. He was again removed to the hospital, where he remained until some time in November, 1867, when he was discharged from the service of the United States. He was borne upon a stretcher to a steamer lying at the wharf, a helpless man, unable to rise or move his feet or limbs. He frequently expressed the opinion that the doctor was trying to kill him, and whenever the physician made his appearance in his ward his entire frame shook with fright and horror.

Liquor was obtained from every boat that entered the harbor, and if the supply became exhausted before the arrival of a boat again loads were made upon the hospital supply, and when needed in case of sickness, the supply was exhausted. I state this not upon mere hearsay; I have witnessed all these things myself; I have seen orders sent to the hospital for liquor, and when received, the bottles, have unwrapped the covering and read the label, "Spiritus Prunellum," and have seen the peculiar bottle containing the fluid upon others, was brought into the middle between our quarters and those of Colonel Grenfell. We came in contact with it daily as we passed to and from our quarters. Colonel Grenfell receiving the full force thereof, it being my desire, as far as possible, to relate each thing in order, as far as memory can recall.

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mands given, the sentinel threatening him with the point of the bayonet if he still persisted in not complying with the orders, in piteous cries he appealed from one to the other, saying to the sergeant that, could he would willingly carry the ball as ordered.

"Sergeant," he said, "I am willing to carry the ball. God knows, the truth of what I say, but I cannot do it. If you do not believe me, oh, come, look at my bleeding hands!"

"It was an iron heart to whom he appealed. There was one answer: 'You must carry the ball. Send your duty to carry it obey your orders reversed and run him through with your bayonet.'

Could Not Hold Ball. To prevent this he again tried to carry the ball, but to no avail. The ball fell from his grasp, and as it dropped to the earth he fell with it, crying out, 'Send your duty to carry it obey your orders reversed and run him through with your bayonet.'

The sentinel endeavored in various ways to cause compliance, and falling to move him, he resorted to the use of force with the bayonet. Finding Dunn did not move from his touch, the sentinel called upon the sergeant of the guard. Corde was again brought into requisition, and bound around his bleeding hands, wrists and thumbs. In the midst of his cries of agony, which reached every portion of the fort, his hands were again cut, and he was pierced by the bayonet. He was bound around his bleeding hands, wrists and thumbs. In the midst of his cries of agony, which reached every portion of the fort, his hands were again cut, and he was pierced by the bayonet.

Formal Investigation. "An investigation into the subject was made a few days ago by a member of General Hill's staff, and full reports have also been forwarded to the War Department by General Hill, which, I suppose, will be made public in due time, if demanded by the interest of the service. In the meantime, the fact will be published that I am in no way concerned in any of the allegations contained in the letter published, and can therefore speak and write freely on the subject. I recently joined the command of, and assisting in the Department, Fifth Artillery, on October 1, or thereabouts.

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Similar investigations have been made by the result of the result of what tends to show the entire statement as published, is what it is characterized in the communication of this letter—scandalous and false in the greatest degree.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant," "Second Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery," Arnold Says "False."

Never was a more base falsehood blazoned upon the world than that contained in the above communication. His allegations are similar in purport to those written by the commanding officer to the War Department, proving that concert of action was frequently entered upon between Grenfell, it is true, and his aide, Heman C. Lewis, Henry B. Nichols, William Matzfer, Chickamaug County—James K. Kelly, Asa Lawrence, Cavalry, William A. Starkweather, Hector Campbell, Nathaniel Robbins.

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Whig party had fallen into innocuousness. The Democratic party, however, was not so easily lulled. The Democratic party survived the disintegration of the Whig party and had arrayed itself under various names. That opposition now had crystallized under the name of Republican party, and the Whig party carried the state. In 1857 the Republican organization was perfected, but it was not strong enough in all the counties to make nominations. The headquarters of the growing Republican power was Southern Oregon.

Judge McBride will explain all these political relations in his address today. No Cross-Examination Desired. Chicago Inter-Ocean. These sworn statements of employees of John Markle were not questioned by the attorneys for Mr. Markle. No attempt was made to cross-examine the witnesses. No foundation was laid for their refutation. They were permitted to go upon the record and before the American people absolutely true. When the contrast the pictures, drawn by Henry Coll and Kate Burns, of the conditions under which men and women employed by John Markle had to live, we seem to see the cause of the anarchy in the various regions of which Mr. Markle complained, and to be able to place the responsibility for that condition. No further comment upon these two pictures seems necessary. To look upon them is enough to enable any thinking American to form his own conclusions and to put the responsibility for the coal strike where it belongs.

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DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER. 30 DAYS TREATMENT. 25 cents. DR. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

DR. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Some time afterwards quite a number of colored prisoners were released by orders from the War Department, many of whom were waiting upon the wharf at headquarters as cooks, waiters, etc. It seems as if a theft had been committed, in the shape of clothing, money, pistols, etc., by some of the men, and before being allowed to leave the island, which was perfectly just, their baggage was searched. Some of the missing articles were found in their possession, and they were closely questioned by the whole frame being conducted into the fort a consultation was held among the officers, when one of the men, named James, of Baltimore, from the evidence, confessed that he had been released and ordered to his duties at headquarters. Finally all but one were released, a colored man from Louisiana, who was taken to the guardhouse, his clothing stripped down from his shoulders and back and given 25 lashes upon the back, laid on well by the enlisted men of the fort.

Other Side of Affairs. Lieutenant — had lately assumed command of Company —, Major — having been placed on detached service, and transferred to the same as a lie, as will be seen by the following account published by him in a Philadelphia paper of date July 7, 1867.

Rebel Slanders About Fort Jefferson. I desire to make a statement through your columns, relative to some reports which have been going the rounds of newspapers in the North. An abstract of a letter purporting to have been written from this post was published in New York, containing a number of gross and untrue accounts of the treatment of prisoners by the

officers here. The author of this letter, it is asserted, is St. Legere, a Frenchman and Englishman, and an ex-convict, who is now confined at hard labor for life for infamous crimes. After exhausting every means of procuring his release, this man secured the assistance of a Frenchman endeavoring to excite public opinion in the North and also in England by having published in such papers as were willing to lend themselves to his views, a manuscript of the statement referred to, in hopes that more active measures would be adopted by his friends in the latter country and elsewhere to effect his release.

"This man has been treated with marked kindness by all of the officers here, and by orders of General Hill, a very pleasant and easy duty was assigned him, and greater kindness was shown him than any other prisoner. By some means he secured a medium of corresponding secretly, and an examination of his papers shows that he cannot carry out the performance of duty in various places, and that the attempt published in New York was sent through Bradley Johnson, of Richmond, Va.

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Other Side of Affairs. Lieutenant — had lately assumed command of Company —, Major — having been placed on detached service, and transferred to the same as a lie, as will be seen by the following account published by him in a Philadelphia paper of date July 7, 1867.

Rebel Slanders About Fort Jefferson. I desire to make a statement through your columns, relative to some reports which have been going the rounds of newspapers in the North. An abstract of a letter purporting to have been written from this post was published in New York, containing a number of gross and untrue accounts of the treatment of prisoners by the

TO TELL OF DAYS OF '57 JUDGE M'BRIDE WILL ADDRESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting He Will Give an Account of Oregon's Constitutional Convention.

Judge John R. McBride yesterday was looking over the files of The Oregonian of 1857. They contained accounts of Oregon's Constitutional Convention. These records took him back 45 years and released a flood of interesting recollections.

Today the Judge will make an address on this convention before the Oregon Historical Society. The society will hold its annual meeting, beginning at 2 P. M., on the third floor of the Central Hotel. Officers will submit reports, and new officers will be elected. The present officers are: H. W. Scott, president; C. B. Bellinger, vice-president; F. G. Young, secretary; Charles E. Freeman, treasurer.

Judge McBride is a pioneer of 1846. He was the youngest member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention, and was a Representative to Congress from this state in 1855. He was the first Republican after Senator Baker that Oregon sent to Washington. The Constitutional Convention had 60 members, nine of whom are now living—James R. Marple, of Washington, D. C.; William H. Packwood, of Sumpter; H. B. Nichols, of Manero, Benton County; Judge R. P. Boise, of Salem; W. A. Starkweather, of Millwaukie; L. P. Grover, of Astoria; Heman C. Lewis, of Short, of Portland. Every living member except Judge McBride and R. V. Short is past 75 years of age.

"This speaks well for Oregon climate," said Judge McBride yesterday. The fact that Oregon has more old people to its population than any other state in the Union. All the surviving members of the convention have been active throughout their lives.

Yesterday Assistant Secretary Himes, of the Historical Society, telephoned to Mr. Packwood, who is in Sumpter. "Mr. Packwood," he was asked, "is he remembered at the meeting?" "Yes," he replied, "he regrets that he was unable to be present. The distance to Sumpter is 380 miles. Forty-five years have certainly brought improvements in the matter of travel."

The Constitutional Convention organized August 17, 1857, at Salem, and adjourned September 18, Matthew P. Deady was elected president, and Chester N. Terry secretary. The following were delegates: Benton County—John H. Heman C. Lewis, Henry B. Nichols, William Matzfer.

Chickamaug County—James K. Kelly, Asa Lawrence, Cavalry, William A. Starkweather, Hector Campbell, Nathaniel Robbins. Citizens County—Cyrus Olney. Columbia County—John W. Watts. DeWitt County—John W. Watts. Douglas County—Matthew P. Deady. Solomon Fitzhugh, Stephen F. Chadwick, Thomas Whitely. Jackson County—L. C. Duncan, John H. Reed, Daniel Newcomb, P. P. Prim. Josephine County—L. B. Hendershott, W. H. Watkins.

Linn County—Delmon Smith, Luther Elkins, Reuben S. Coyle, John T. Crooks, James Shields, J. H. Brattain. Lane County—Paul Brattain, I. R. Moore, J. Campbell, Jesse Cox, W. W. Bristow, E. Houli. Marion County—L. F. Grover, George H. Williams, Davis Shannon, Nicholas Brown, Joseph Cox, Richard Miller, John C. Yates.

Multnomah County—S. J. McCormick, W. H. Farrar, David Logan. Multnomah and Washington Counties—Thomas J. Dreyer. Polk County—P. Boise, Benjamin F. Burch, F. Waymire. Polk and Tillamook Counties—A. D. Babcock.

Wasco County—Jesse Applegate, Levi Scott. Washington County—E. D. Shattuck, John S. White, Levi Anderson. Yamhill County—C. R. Meigs. Yamhill County—Judge McBride, R. V. Short, R. C. Kinney, W. Olds.

In November, 1867, the constitution was ratified by popular vote. The act of Congress admitting Oregon into the Union was affirmed February 18, 1859, and on that day the constitution went into effect. About one-third of the constitutional delegates were Republicans and Independents, and the rest were Democrats. The vote by which Oregon ordered the framing of a constitution was 7200 in favor, and 1816 against. At that time Oregon had just emerged from local politics and had entered upon the history of the Nation. Already it was aligning itself on the issues which brought on the Civil War.

Whig party had fallen into innocuousness. The Democratic party, however, was not so easily lulled. The Democratic party survived the disintegration of the Whig party and had arrayed itself under various names. That opposition now had crystallized under the name of Republican party, and the Whig party carried the state. In 1857 the Republican organization was perfected, but it was not strong enough in all the counties to make nominations. The headquarters of the growing Republican power was Southern Oregon.

Judge McBride will explain all these political relations in his address today. No Cross-Examination Desired. Chicago Inter-Ocean. These sworn statements of employees of John Markle were not questioned by the attorneys for Mr. Markle. No attempt was made to cross-examine the witnesses. No foundation was laid for their refutation. They were permitted to go upon the record and before the American people absolutely true. When the contrast the pictures, drawn by Henry Coll and Kate Burns, of the conditions under which men and women employed by John Markle had to live, we seem to see the cause of the anarchy in the various regions of which Mr. Markle complained, and to be able to place the responsibility for that condition. No further comment upon these two pictures seems necessary. To look upon them is enough to enable any thinking American to form his own conclusions and to put the responsibility for the coal strike where it belongs.