

The South-Western SHREVEPORT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

The Cathoula Vendetta. Our telegraphic dispatches recently made brief mention of the assassination of Gen. St. John Liddell by Col. Charles Jones and his two sons. We give the following account of the affair from the New Orleans Picayune of the 16th, and also a statement from the Times:

By the arrival of the New Orleans and Camden packet St. Marys, Capt. T. C. Sweeney, on Jan. 15, he was evening the sad intelligence he brought of the killing of Gen. St. John Liddell, of Cathoula parish. Gen. Liddell, it appears, was assassinated on board of the steamer St. Marys, Monday, the 14th inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, while dining on the boat near Jones Landing, on Black River.

He was killed by Col. Charles Jones and his two sons, Outhbert and William, of the same parish, between whom and the deceased there existed a feud of long standing, which it is said had lately been renewed in some way, by the recent plantation sale, in connection with which Mr. Nixon, of our city, met his untimely death.

Gen. Liddell was on his way from his plantation near Trinity to visit his daughter at West Baton Rouge. As the boat touched the bank at Garrett's Landing, one mile above Jones', the two young Jones came aboard, and when they discovered that Gen. Liddell was on board, at once left, remounted their horses and galloped down to their house below.

After the steamer left Garrett's, she next stopped at Jones' to take on cotton. It is interesting to know that his two sons came on board, fully armed, and went up into the cabin. Gen. Liddell was sitting at the table eating dinner as they approached. At this instant two shots were discharged at him, one by Col. Jones, and the other by one of his sons, both supposed to have taken effect in his breast. The general, who had been leaning back in his seat, drew his revolver and shot one of Col. Jones, who was retreating out of the pantry gateway, the ball from Gen. Liddell's pistol lodging in the ceiling over his head.

The sons of Jones fired several shots at Gen. Liddell, but he did not speak, and expired almost immediately. The passengers on board, who were as soon as the firing commenced. After the shooting, Col. Jones and his sons went on shore, and the steamer returned to Gen. Liddell's plantation with the body of the deceased.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS. Having given the above statement, condensed hurriedly from various sources, we print below the detailed statement of an eye-witness, furnished us on board last night, from which our readers will see that considerable additional light is thrown upon the incident.

The boat was on her way to New Orleans from Camden, and was lying at Garrett's Landing, on the morning of the 14th inst., when Outhbert and William Jones, sons of Col. Charles Jones, came on board and said that their father was to get on the boat at his landing, as he was going to New Orleans with cotton. The general, who had been in the cabin, asked one of the clerks of the boat to tell Jones that he was on board, and that he would be there to meet him. This was told to the two young Jones, who were armed and started for their home about one mile above Jones' Landing.

When the boat reached Jones' Landing, Col. Jones went on shore with his trunk ready, and having some twenty bales of cotton to be landed, he had considerable trouble to make her landing, and Gen. Liddell, with Col. Morrison and a Mr. Marbury, sat down at the officers' table, and commenced to dine. Col. Jones came on board, and the general, who was going off, he looked at the general, who had down his knife and fork and rose in his seat.

Col. Morrison laid his hand on General Liddell's shoulder and said, "stop, General." When Col. Jones had passed about ten or fifteen feet, he turned and fired directly at General Liddell, who fell, and while falling drew his revolver and fired at Jones, who again turned and fired at the general. The two sons each fired one or two shots. The ball from Gen. Liddell's pistol missed its aim and lodged in the top of the cabin about twenty-five feet from where the general fell. Gen. Liddell did not speak after he was shot, but died immediately.

Upon examination it was found that he had been struck three times, two of the balls entering very near the right of the left breast, and the third near the neck. There were four other bullet-holes found in the wood work near where he fell. After the shooting Col. Jones called on Col. Morrison to arrest him, but it appears no actual steps to do so were taken by the sheriff named Col. Jones and his sons went to the shore and the boat returned to the Liddell plantation with the body, where it was left in the charge of Col. Morrison.

[From the Times of the 16th.] When the Camden packet St. Marys, Capt. Sweeney, was on her way to this city, she received on board Gen. Liddell at his plantation, near Trinity, who was anxious to visit a daughter residing at Baton Rouge. Subsequently, the boat touched at Garrett's Landing, near Jones', where two sons of Col. Charles Jones went on board and saw Gen. Liddell. They rode home, and shortly after, when the boat Jones' Landing, they went to take on some cotton. Col. Jones and his two sons went on board. They entered the saloon from the fore-cabin, and passing Gen. L., who was seated at the table, all three of the Joneses fired at him. The general finding himself attacked, drew a pistol and fired at the elder Jones, but without effect. The general received five bullets in all, and died almost immediately. The Joneses, who were on board, returned to Gen. L.'s landing with the body. When the general saw the young Jones at Garrett's landing he expressed that he had gone away with the intention of shooting at him, as he was most anxious to avoid a collision.

The New Orleans papers of the 17th contain full accounts of the difficulties which resulted in the recent terrible tragedy in Cathoula parish. It was simply an assassination, as was the killing of Mr. Nixon by Chas. Cammack at the Boston Club House a short time since, with which affair it was intimately connected. The Times says that both Col. Jones and Gen. Liddell were in the Confederate service. Possibly it may be wrong so far as the former is concerned. At all events we are satisfied that for some time prior to the close of his attachment to the Confederacy, the strength of his attachment to the Union was increased or diminished in proportion to the strength or weakness of the forces in its immediate vicinity. It is not probable that the war he went into immediately after the close of the war he went into the house now owned by Messrs. Hamilton & Co.

We had the pleasure of meeting with Gen. Liddell at the time he had command of the cavalry brigade in this, the Trans-Mississippi Department, and bear willing testimony that we never knew a more quietly affable and elegantly unpretending gentleman. In manner he was gentle as a woman, while the civility of his nature shone from eyes dark and lustrous. In all these particulars he was the antipodes, at least in appearance, to the enemy at whose hands he has fallen.

We append a history of this feud, condensed from the New Orleans Times:

The terrible tragedy, which occurred in Cathoula parish, on the steamer St. Marys, does not seem to rest, to an old feud, which has raged in that parish for fifteen or twenty years. The two principals, Colonel Charles Jones, and St. John Liddell, were prominent planters and citizens of the parish. Jones is a native, we believe, of Kentucky, and is about fifty-five years old. He married a Cincinnati lady of wealth, and she inherited a large estate in Ohio. Liddell is a native of Wilkinson county, Miss., was a cadet at West Point, and we believe held a commission in the United States army. For a long time he was a planter in Louisiana, and he had a plantation in Mississippi, which he had acquired the strong friendship of a large circle of friends and relatives. Both gentlemen served in the war on the Confederate side, Gen. Liddell commanding a fine brigade, which he handled with great skill and gallantry. He was especially prominent in the operations around Mobile, when that city was assailed by the Federal army. Gen. Liddell has recently been widowed, and Col. Jones' wife is now in Europe.

The feud between these two neighbors commenced in 1852, in an incident which developed into some mystery as to the cause, was well known to his engineer brother hostilities. A lady of Natchez, who wasjourning at Gen. Liddell's house, conceived hergrievous dislike for the general, and she was reported to her as having been said by Col. Jones. She demanded of Gen. Liddell to accompany her to Jones, in order to obtain reparation for the alleged offense. She could not refuse her request. Arriving in front of Jones' house, he was called to the gate, and a conversation ensued between him and the lady, which was terminated by her drawing a pistol and shooting him in the face, and as he turned to move off another shot was fired into his body. The wounds were very severe, and Col. Jones was laid up for a long time with them. Jones determined to hold Liddell responsible for the act, and a long series of duels and threats followed. Both gentlemen served in the war on the Confederate side, Gen. Liddell commanding a fine brigade, which he handled with great skill and gallantry. He was especially prominent in the operations around Mobile, when that city was assailed by the Federal army. Gen. Liddell has recently been widowed, and Col. Jones' wife is now in Europe.

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doll avowed the act, was arrested, and the venue changed to Concordia parish, where he was a prisoner for some time. So implicit, however, was the confidence in his honor, that the jailor gave him the key of the prison, and he remained in the jail until he was acquitted by a petit jury.

After this feud had continued for some years, it was brought to a conclusion by an interesting incident. A Col. Jones, on being in bed, begged his father, as his last request, to terminate his quarrel with Gen. Liddell. The latter had been greatly moved by a like recent solicitation of a daughter, to whom he was greatly attached. A letter was, therefore, addressed to Col. Jones by Liddell, conveying his desire to carry out the wishes of his dead son, which was promptly responded to by Gen. Liddell in a like spirit of amity, and the blood feud terminated in terms of friendly recognition, but without any personal intimacy.

The immediate cause of the revival and fatal termination of this difficulty will be learned from the following extract from an article in the New Orleans Bee. Though probably too much space has already been given to the subject, we will remark that Gen. Liddell was in the city at the time of the killing of Mr. Nixon, and we learn, expressed to his friends the belief that on that day Cammack had approached him with the intention of assassinating him. He was very much enraged, further states our informant, at Cammack's manner, and determined upon an immediate challenge, but was put off by his friends with the pretext that they could not find the gentleman whom he wished to bear the cartel. It would seem that Cammack was very much excited on the day in question, an excitement no doubt increased by excessive drinking. But to the extract:

Some months ago, the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana was forced by judicial process, a mortgage it held against the cotton plantation of Gen. Liddell, situated on the river, three miles below Trinity, and five miles above that of Col. Jones. The property was ordered to be sold by Mr. Charles Jones, a neighbor of his, Mr. E. B. Cotton, through the determination, possibly, to purchase it, and Mr. John Nixon, his factor and agent, was instructed to see for him in his negotiation with the bank, or the auctioneer employed to sell the property. Mr. Nixon then entered into a contract with Mr. Charles Cammack, then paying teller of the Citizens' Bank, the terms of which were that he, Cammack, should purchase Gen. Liddell's plantation, on account of Charles Jones, E. B. Cotton, and J. W. Cammack, each to have one-third interest in the purchase. It was agreed that Mr. Cammack should take the title in his own name temporarily, and until Jones and Cotton had paid their shares of the purchase money. Mr. Cammack purchased the property as agreed upon, but in consequence of some misunderstanding he refused to make title to his partners, Jones and Cotton, and sold the property back to Gen. Liddell. It is said, at a profit of several thousand dollars. Thereupon Jones and Cotton entered into a suit against Cammack in the Sixth District Court of this parish, to compel him to make title to the property to them. The case was heard by Judge Liddell, and he decreed that Cammack make title to the property, and that his sale to General Liddell be rescinded and annulled, upon their complying with the conditions of the contract. Jones and Cotton, in pursuance of which Cammack acquired title. Mr. Nixon, who was informed, placed Mr. Cotton in an awkward position towards his constituents, Messrs. Jones and Cotton, and the probability is that Mr. Nixon's withdrawal upon the transaction were by means reserved. They produced, as we hear, the parcel between himself and Mr. Cammack, which ended fatally in his death.

The supposition is, that Gen. Liddell, who was in New Orleans about the time of Mr. Nixon's death, was equally free in his observations upon the attempt of his neighbor and ancient enemy, Col. Jones, to take advantage of his (Gen. Liddell's) misfortune, by purchasing his property at a forced sale where there were no competitors, and thus inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary loss, but a deep wound upon the personal pride of the Liddell family. He purchased the property, we hear, for twenty-five thousand dollars, and the value about three times as much. The defeat of Col. Jones in this attempt no doubt irritated him, and we suppose he suggested to his friends, whenever they should meet, that a deadly conflict would ensue.

MORE OF THE CATHOULA VENDETTA.—Another incident, and we fear it is not the last, has occurred in the progress of the war, and which has so long existed in Cathoula parish, and which was recently characterized by the killing of the gallant Gen. Liddell by his old foe, Colonel Charles Jones, aided by his two sons. The incident, which reached this city on Saturday last, brought the news that Gen. Liddell's oldest son, a young man of twenty-four or five years, who was standing on the deck of the Allen at the left of the general, suddenly discovering Col. Jones on the river bank, ran and fired his double-barreled shotgun, and succeeded in firing both barrels at Col. Jones, who, however, had not yet started to land, but was in the act of disembarking. Several of the shot lodged in the body of Col. Jones, inflicting painful, but not dangerous wounds. At the last account, Col. Jones was at the house of Mrs. Sargent, in the city, and he is recovering from his wounds. He was still in the custody of the sheriff, and very anxious on account of his sons, and solicitor for an early examination by the committing magistrate. The young Joneses, with some friends, fully armed, had encamped in the woods in apprehension of an attack from some of the numerous friends of Gen. Liddell. There were reports yesterday that one of these young men had been shot, and it is stated that relatives and friends of Gen. Liddell were in pursuit of them, and were determined to avenge the death of their distinguished relative. Gen. Liddell left two sons on board the steamer St. Marys, and he is now in the city, and the other twenty-one. It is lamentable indeed that these young men, who have not been parties to the original quarrel between these two gentlemen, who were only in the way of the general, should have been the cause of the death of the general, and that the feud should be thus involved in this deadly quarrel. [N. O. Times, 22d.]

Says the Courier Journal: The New York Evening Post says that the late Gen. Liddell was a man who would be true, but Gen Butler is a sharper. The man who brought eight-seventy ladies to a ball in Birmingham, Pa., received the prize, a gold watch. Another who escorted fifty-four ladies.

The case, so suddenly shot off by the Gas Company, was the result of a report that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had a very happy life during the first years after their marriage are entirely erroneous, and that the Prince, on account of incompatibility of temper, at one time seriously thought of separating from his royal consort and returning to Germany.

In these days, when the "boughten hair" so closely resembles the genuine inherited article, it may be difficult to say which is "switch."

The London Mirror of London, at a recent meeting to promote emigration, estimated that about 100,000 workmen out of employment in England as between 7,000 and 80,000.

The latest style of collar is V shaped, and will soon become all the fashion. The patent is an "improvement" on the horse collar. It is called the "improvement" in the horse collar.

M. Thiers, in a speech on the French commercial treaty, praised England for her liberality, her hospitality, and the hospitality of her people; but added that she "embraces the whole world, and is insatiable at every point."

A man in New Hampshire, the other day, ate fifteen dozen raw oysters, on a wager. The silver trimmings from his collar cost twelve dollars and thirty-five cents.

Mr. Sumner said, in his late remarks in the Senate, that he had, throughout his career, listened to nothing but the voice of public opinion; and, like other notable men, we suppose he was not the only one who has been so.

Ashley has written a private letter in which he declares that the "measure of his ambition is full." He has made more than we had thought out of his gubernatorial and Congressional positions.

A letter from Rome tells us that the Eumenical Council is rather a quiet affair, and that it has not many "sticks" in it. We suppose the writer meant ecclesiastics.

A New York letter says: "The most elegant dress worn in America, was worn at a late fashionable ball in the metropolis. The dress consisted of a delicate white illusion, forty yards of the costliest gold cord, thirty-eight yards of salmon-colored satin, fifteen yards of white satin, and eight yards of throat lace, which was used in making this beautiful pattern dress. It was made by an American modiste, after designs by the wearer."

An Indian has opened a pawnbroker's shop in Chicago. He is a Pawnee, and is named "Red Jacket." A New York couple, to be married in March, are already releasing the ceremony.

After Spain has sent one hundred thousand soldiers, the best part of her army, and thirty or forty gauds from the United States, to subdue Cuba and laid it in ruins, she has sent a fleet of thirty or forty ships to Cuba, to subdue the island.

A Gentle writes from Salt Lake City that the Mormon girls don't agree with the old wives of Brigham and his elders, but are the girls of the present in manners and respectability. They are a class of great many "sticks" in it. We suppose the writer meant ecclesiastics.

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THE GREAT COOKING-STOVE. D. B. MARTIN. R. W. FORD. MARTIN & FORD. Successors to Gregg & Martin. COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES, ETC. Will receive of Consignment, for Sale or Shipment, Cotton, Wool, and other Produce, upon which liberal advances will be made.

A "AMERICAN," MANUFACTURED BY BRIDGEFORD & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE BY SALE & MURPHY. No. 6.....On the Levee.....No. 6 SHREVEPORT, LA.

Wholesale Grocers. AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ON THE LEVEE, near Milam Street, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Having leased our Warehouse and Cotton Shed to Messrs. McCUTCHEN & CO., they will succeed us in the RECEIVING AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in our new building, where we will always keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and will, at all times, be happy to meet and wait upon our friends and the public generally. Having made ample arrangements for storing purposes, we will make liberal advances, in Cash or Goods, on all consignments to our care, for sale or shipment.

Wholesale Grocers. AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ON THE LEVEE, near Milam Street, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Now is your time for Bargains! Call Early and secure them. R. CRAIG & CO.'S, 32.....TEXAS STREET.....32

WE have made a great reduction in the prices of all kinds of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in order to close out our entire Winter Stock. READ! READ! READ!!!

Wholesale Grocers. AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ON THE LEVEE, near Milam Street, SHREVEPORT, LA.

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Wholesale Grocers. AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND PURCHASING OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. BOWERS & CO., BAKERS, 14 and 15.....On the Levee.....14 and 15 SHREVEPORT, LA.

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REIERSSEN & GRAGARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, HATS, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c., &c. No. 11 Texas street, Shreveport.

NEW STOCK. FALL GOODS. 11.....ON THE LEVEE.....11

THE undersigned have just received their Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of Dry Goods of all descriptions, Gen's Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Groceries. Our stock was purchased by the senior partner, at low prices, and will be jobbed off on favorable terms.

SALE & MURPHY. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TIN WARE. On the Levee, near Texas St., SHREVEPORT, LA.

J. KAHN & BRO., West Corner of Texas and Spring Streets, —DEALERS IN— Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

C. H. BURNSIDE, Watch Maker and Jeweler, No. 18 Texas Street, Shreveport.

V. SHIDET, JEWELER AND DEALER, Fine Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds, TEXAS STREET, (between Market and Spring), Shreveport, La.

R. DAWES, SHREVEPORT,