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Practising Physician and Surgeon,

Office—Drug Store,
629, '83-ly WINNFIELD, LA.

DR. F. N. BRIAN,

Practising Physician and Surgeon

Offers his services to the people of Winn Parish.

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Dr. W. T. Williams,

Physician, Surgeon & Acconcheur

Montgomery, Grant Parish, La.

July 25-ly.

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Attorney and Counsellor-At-Law, Notary Public

AND

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Office: At residence, near St. Maurice,
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Will practice in the Courts of Winn, Grant
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Special attention given to perfecting law
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of North Louisiana, and will be at Winn-
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May 25-ly

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Winnfield, Louisiana.

Will practice in the Courts of the 4th, 9th and
11th Judicial Districts, and the Supreme Court
of the State.
Special attention paid to land matters, and
prompt returns of collections. April 15-ly

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Will practice in the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh
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of the First Circuit, and Supreme Court at
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attend to all civil law business in
this district and Supreme Court.

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Business promptly attended to. 629, '83-ly

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Will be at Winnfield at every term of the
District Court. 629, '83-ly

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FREE!

NEEDLE SELF-CURE.

Special prescription of one of the
most eminent physicians in the U. S.
for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout,
Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all other
forms of Nervous Pain. Prepared by
W. W. & C. S. HARRINGTON, 111
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Cheap Goods

-FROM-

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MONTGOMERY, LA.

Pike's Peak Landing.

He calls special attention to the fact that he
has just received the largest stock of ready made

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods,
Drugs, and Notions.

Ever brought in this market, all of which were
brought on the most favorable terms and will be
sold at such low prices as to defy successful
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Also a complete line of

Pure Wines, & Liquors,

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Give Him A Trial, and Be Convinced!!

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Solicited:

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Pleasant and accommodating clerks, who will
take pleasure in showing goods to customers.

We pay the Highest Market Price
FOR

COTTON WOOL

AND

All kinds of Country Produce.

When you come to Montgomery, before buy-
ing elsewhere, be sure to call on

J. H. WILLIAMS.

War on High Prices!

-GO TO-

J. H. Williams, at Montgomery, Louisiana,

and purchase of him a First-Class

Singer Sewing Machine.

With all the Attachments.

Every Machine Warranted

The wood work is unsurpassed by any Sewing
Machine Company, and the price places it in the
rank of all. Drop Leaf, Four Drawers, Neatly
finished, at \$25.00. June 27-6m

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DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

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And all varieties of Druggists' Sundries.

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and

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Such as

Blank Books, Paper, Pens, Ink &c.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes
carefully prepared at all hours, day or night.
Orders solicited from the country and prompt
attention given thereto. June 27-ly

M. SHUMATE,

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DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, TRUNKS, &c.

Hardware, General Merchandise,

And Everything

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

Highest Prices Paid For Cotton, and other coun-
try Produce.

I will sell as cheap as anybody!

Come and See Me.

June 27-6m

J. S. MAGEE,

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Finest Drinking Saloon,

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

AND

Polite Attention.

ICE COLD & REFRESHING DRINKS.

June 27-6m

A. W. BELL,

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Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Highest Market Prices

And

All kinds of Country Produce.

June 27-6m

The Confederate Capture of Fort Pillow.

WHAT PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED THE CAPTURE.

On Tuesday, the 12th day of April 1864

Gen. Chalmers appeared before Fort Pil-
low with about 6000 men, all of Forrest's
command. Their presence was first de-
tected at daybreak, and the Federal pick-
ets were driven in with a rush, and the
post thrown into confusion. So far from
being prepared for an attack some of the
pickets were asleep on their posts, and
everything around the place was at loose
ends.

"On one picket post," said a member
of McCulloch's Brigade, "we found two
negro soldiers asleep on the ground, and
a white man asleep with his back to a
tree. As we drove in such pickets as
were wide awake the confusion was very
laughable, and we counted on an easy
conquest."

Everything is to be seen to-day as
plainly as when the war closed. The
boat from Memphis lands at the foot of
the bluffs, and when you have worked
your way to the crest you find that Fort
Pillow consists of a country store, post
office, saw mill and three or four negro
cabins. On the bluffs, a hundred feet
above the Mississippi, is the water bat-
tery erected by the Confederates to com-
mand the river. For weeks this battery
with its big guns held a Federal fleet from
sweeping down upon Memphis. Lying
in a ditch, half hidden by mud and the
weeds, I found an old cannon—the only
relic of the kind to be found on any bat-
tle-field of the South. I could not dis-
cover how it was damaged nor measure
its calibre, but the piece is twelve or four-
teen feet long, and on the breech is car-
ved the letters, "C. G. I.—No. 1441." No
Confederate has been able to identify the
make of the gun, and it seems likely that
it ran the blockade.

Back of the water battery is a great pit
which was excavated as a rifle pit for in-
fantry. Then the sloping hill is covered
with forest for a distance of 200 feet, un-
til the plateau is reached. Then comes
rolling ground, stretching away for miles.
About 100 rods above the water battery,
and upon perfectly clear ground, the Fed-
erals, after the evacuation of Fort Pillow
by the Confederates, erected a fort. Of
course the water battery was of no fur-
ther account, and was abandoned, and all
troops collected at the fort. This earth-
work encloses about one acre of ground.
It fronts the open country, and both
flanks rest on the bank of the river at a
spot where the descent is so sharp that a
fall would be a drop of eighty feet. This
bank protected the rear of the fort, and
the front was well looked to. The dirt
walls were from six to eight feet high,
four feet thick, and outside was a
ditch too wide to be jumped, and six or
seven feet deep. In some places there
was a second earth-work be-
yond the ditch, and the entire front was
lined with rifle pits. The fort is still in
excellent shape, and even the ditch has
not filled up more than two feet. Mil-
itary men on both sides have declared Fort
Pillow the snuggest, strongest dirt fort
ever thrown up to protect a garrison.
The position commands everything, and
it would seem as if 300 men, having only
the front of the works to look out for,
could repel the assault of 5000.

The garrison consisted of 550 men, of
which about half were colored. The wives
and children of many of the colored
soldiers were living at the post, and
outside of these was a large number of
non-combatants in the shape of sick and
infirm and old and feeble. No fight could
take place without bringing everything
and everybody under fire, and nothing
but loose discipline would have per-
mitted such a situation. Even inside the
main earthworks the ground was block-
aded with tents and rubbish, and of the
six pieces of artillery two were rendered
useless early in the fight by incompeten-
cy. The situation of affairs was calculat-
ed to cause great embarrassment and
confusion in case of attack, and had not
this state of affairs been reported by
scouts who penetrated the camp, the at-
tack would not have been made. That
the fort was one which ought to have
been successfully defended by a small
garrison, is proved by the force Chalmers
took with him. He figured that he ought
to have ten to one to make a successful
attack.

From daylight until 10 o'clock the fight-
ing was preliminary. A ravine, either
end touching the river and running al-
most in the same crescent as the fort, was
gained by the Confederates after some
sharp fighting. The simplest military
strategy should have warned the Federal
commander to look out for such a move-
ment and been prepared to checkmate it.
Once in the ravine the Confederates could
maintain a sharp fire all along the front
and pass to either flank of the fort. Reg-
iments were detailed for these flank move-
ments, and by 10 o'clock the Confed-
erates touched the river above and below,
and had a three-quarter circle around the

fort.

There was a single Federal gunboat at
the lower end of the ravine. Where the
sawmill and postoffice now stand were the
quartermaster and commissary head-
quarters then. In and around these build-
ings were numerous tents and shanties
occupied by refugees. The moment the
Confederates came down the ravine these
people were stampeded. Some had weap-
ons and used them, and their fire was
returned from the ravine and women and
children killed. The gunboat likewise
opened fire, and the effect of her missiles
can be seen to this day. She fired coolly
and created considerable havoc, but the
Confederates were too well sheltered to
be driven out. They slowly advanced down
the ravine, and at length possessed them-
selves of the buildings.

By 10 o'clock the post was invested,
Forrest had come up to take command,
and Major Bradford of the Federals, was
in command, his ranking officer having
been killed. By noon Forrest had his
lines so close to the ditch that an assaul-
ing column could reach it in a run of three
minutes.

Then the first flag of truce was sent in
by the Confederates. Forrest stated his
strength, the strength of the post, and
pointed out the fact that his infantry had
an enfilading fire over the whole ground.
He asked for a surrender, and under the
circumstances most commanders would
have capitulated. There was not only a
shaky feeling among the white soldiers,
but the blacks had become panicky, and
women and children who had crowded
into the fort were spreading the weakness.
It was no crowd to make a fight, and sur-
render would have been no disgrace.

The first flag brought back an equivocal
answer. There was a Federal fleet on
the river, two or three gunboats in sight,
and it looked like a plan to gain time. A
second flag was sent in, with a demand
for immediate surrender, and after a lapse
of half an hour a reply was received that
the garrison would fight to the last. At
this time the gunboat was out of ammu-
nition, and Confederate light artillery had
been posted to beat off any vessel attempt-
ing to land.

The Congressional Committee who took
testimony in the Fort Pillow massacre
brought out some horrible details. The
charge has been made, and it has passed
into every Federal history, that while the
flags of truce were passing the Confed-
erates used the opportunity to advance their
lines. When the last flag was sent the
Confederates were in the ravine. Any
further advance must have been over open
ground without the least shelter. If For-
rest moved his lines out of shelter and
kept them there three quarters of an hour
while notes were being exchanged, and
subject any moment to a volley for an
infraction of the truce, he was not fit to
hold a commission.

It was before the first flag was sent that
Bell's Brigade moved down the ravine to
Coal Creek.

It was before the first flag was sent
that McCulloch's Brigade moved down
the ravine to the left, crossed diagonally
to the battery on the bluffs, and after oc-
cupying the big rifle pit, the remainder
of the men were posted on the flank of the
fort, and some worked along in the rear
of it. Forrest counted on a fight, and his
troops had been placed for assault before
he made a demand for surrender.

From the positions taken by the Con-
federates they could sweep the works
with three different fires, and the space
between the bluffs and the water was un-
der a cross fire. If the troops secured
these positions during a truce how did it
happen that more than fifty men were
killed or wounded by Federal sharpshoot-
ers during the movements? Col. Barton's
regiment, which worked along the bluffs
until within rear of the fort, lost twenty-
five or thirty men getting there. One
regiment in McCulloch's Brigade had
sixteen men killed and as many more
wounded in getting into position.

There was a breathing spell after the last
flag came back, and then the bugle sound-
ed the assault. The report of the com-
mittee says: "Immediately after the sec-
ond flag of truce the rebels rushed from
their positions so treacherously gained."
In point of fact, the chief assault was
made on the front of the works, and from
the big ravine which the Confederates
had won by hard fighting and held for
three hours. It was on the front that the
garrison first gave way, and on the front
that the Confederates clambered over the
walls. If there was any need of proof
that there was no fight in the garrison,
the manner in which they gave way
would be sufficient. Not one in four along
the works fired a shot. Five out of every
eight muskets picked up by Forrest after
the fight was found loaded. Anything
like a steady fire would have made the
ditch an impassable obstruction. As it
was, some companies hadn't a man hit
in the assault. There was a yell, a rush,
and the assaulting columns went right
over the ditch, mounted the slopes and
leaped down among the garrison. The
walls were straight up and down inside,
and as high as a man's head. Outside

they sloped to the ditch. Five hundred
men on the inside, perfectly sheltered
from shot and shell should have kept the
parapet clear with the bayonet alone.

Every Confederate spoken to who partic-
ipated in the assault says that the garri-
son was panic-stricken. Those who
fought at all fought on their own hook,
thus keeping up a scattering fire. The
great majority threw down their arms and
rushed for the bluffs at the rear of the
fort. Here they received the cross-fire,
and such as leaped down were killed on
the bank. For ten minutes after the Con-
federates had secured a foothold the garri-
son flag was still flying, and was hauled
down by the victors. As long as the flag
was up the firing continued on both sides
and the Confederate troops so posted that
they could not see the flag maintained
their fire until word was sent them that
the fort was taken.

The fight, up to the time the flag came
down, differed from no other. Then be-
gan the barbarities which no pen can
excuse. It is a fact admitted by Confed-
erates who were there, that the intention
was to kill every negro who survived the
battle, and but few of them escaped.
Women and children and sick and help-
less white soldiers were shot or bayoneted
and members of the garrison who surren-
dered in a manly way had their brains
blown out afterwards. It was an affair
which disgraces the records of civilized
warfare, but there are some facts that
should not be lost sight of:

1. The best fighting men in those two
Confederate brigades had no hand in the
barbarities.

2. Neither Forrest nor Chalmers is-
sued orders or uttered any words calculat-
ed to incite their men to such deeds.

3. During the confusion, when a desul-
tory fire of musketry was being main-
tained all over the grounds, and three or
four Federal craft were seeking a landing
to assist the garrison, Forrest could not
know what was going on. As soon as he
did know he stopped it.

4. All the testimony taken by the Con-
gressional committee, was one-sided.
While witnesses were sworn they were
urged to tell the whole story, and there
was no one to cross-examine. Any and
every statement made was jotted down as
fact.

That barbarities were committed even
the Confederates do not deny, and it is a
matter worthy of notice that when Gen.
Chalmers made his run for Congress in
Mississippi last fall (1862) the Fort Pil-
low cry was raised against him by his
own people, and it assisted materially in
his own defeat. He had no more to do
with the brutalities than Forrest, and
Forrest had no more hand in them than
if he had been a hundred miles away.

Out of the 550 Federals in the garrison
about 300 were afterwards accounted for,
leaving the loss in the fight, which lasted
seven hours, only 225 men.

The troops which abused the sick in the
hospital and killed the non-combatants
at the lower end of the ravine were three
companies of detached men who did not
participate in the assault on the fort at all,
and many of them got drunk on the whis-
ky taken from the Federal commissary.
Forrest carried away with him about 170
white and seventy colored prisoners un-
wounded, and nearly 100 colored women
and children. If a general butchery was
ordered, as has been charged, why were
these people saved?

One spring day of this year I worked
my way around to the foot of the water
battery to the bluffs in the rear fort. In
the tangled thickets my foot crushed a
skull, and further along I picked up a
jaw-bone with its row of double teeth. A
hundred panic-stricken men dashed
themselves down the steep banks in hopes
to be protected by a gunboat at the wa-
ter's edge. They met, instead, a cross-
fire which left none alive.

Fort Pillow stands against the Confed-
erates as a butchery. If either Forrest or
Chalmers has written of it I have not
read their defense. I simply know from
Confederate sources that neither com-
mander encouraged the brutalities, and
that both used every means to stop them.
I know further that only about 150 men
out of the two brigades had any hand in
it, and their atrocities disgraced them in
the eyes of the better soldiery.—M. Quad
in Detroit Free Press.

A Historic Gun, used in battle by three
Republics.

Mr. Jos. T. Hatch contributes the fol-
lowing interesting article to the Alexan-
dria Democrat:

Having seen in the Daily Picayune of
1st inst., headed as above, an article from
the St. Louis Republican, brought back
to my memory the hard trials I passed
through in my youth. I was a high pri-
vate in Capt. Lewis' Artillery company,
Santa Fe Expedition, and the gun spoken
of, "Lone Star," a brass six pounder, the
only gun, and was the prettiest cannon I
ever saw.

It was cast, as the writer said, in Spring-
field, Mass., and was presented by the la-
dies of the city of Houston to the Santa
Fe Expedition, which left Austin, Texas,

June 19, 1841, numbering 320 men, rank
and file, under command of Brevet Brig.
Gen. Hugh McLeod and Col. Win. G.
Cook.

The expedition was composed of five
companies, commanded by the following
Captains, to-wit: Capt. Lewis, Strain,
Caldwell, alias "Old Pointe" Houghton
and Sutton. The intent of the expedition
was to take possession of Santa Fe, claim-
ed by the late Republic of Texas, but
unfortunately we failed to accomplish our
undertaking through the treachery of
Capt. Lewis, who actually sold us to Gov.
Arnejo, as we understood, for \$40,000.

The "Lone Star" was not surrendered
at Antone Chico, but at Laguna Colorado
about sixty miles south of Santa Fe, about
the 1st of September, 1841. Our provisions
gave out and we had nothing