

THE PARTISAN

A Romance of the American Revolution

By W. Gilmore Simms

CHAPTER VII.
"Do I not live for it? I have no life, but in the hope that I may be free." The bitter-sweet of vengeance.
The gloomy painter would have done much with the scene before us. The wild and mystic imagination would have made it one of supernatural terrors; and fancy, fed by the melancholy twilight, would have endeavored to dim shadows, lurking like so many spectres between the land and the sky, and to make the most unwholesome of things, though familiar with such shades, strange, as he looked upon the strange groupings thrown along the sombre ground-work, was impressed with a lively sense of its imposing felicity. They stood upon an island in the very centre of the swamp—one of those little islands, the tribute oozes of numerous minor watercourses, hardening the soil at last. These, bearing their feeble titles upon a single point, in process of time create the barrier which is to usurp their own possessions. Here, the rank matter of the swamp, its slime and rubbish, resolving themselves by a natural but rapid decomposition into one mass, yield the thick luxuriance of soil from which springs up the overgrown tree, which throws out a thousand branches, and seems to have existed as many years in whose bulk we behold an emblem of majesty and whose term of life, standing in utter defiance of the sweeping hurricane, we have an image of strength which compels our admiration, and sometimes the more elevated acknowledgment of our awe. Thus, gathering on this insulated bed, a hundred solemn expressives mingled their gaunt, spectral forms with the violent freshness of the water outside. The rough simplicity and height of the pine all interwined and bound together in the common guardianship of the spot, by the bulging body of the luxuriant grape-vine, almost rivaling in thickness, and far surpassing in strength, the trees from which it depended—these formed a natural road to the island, circumscribing its limits even more effectively than did the narrow creek by which it had been isolated, and through which the tributary waters of this estuary found their way, after a few miles of contracted journeying, into the bed and bosom of the Ashley.

A couple of huge firs, which our party had seen in glimpses while approaching, were in full blaze upon the island; one, the largest, near its centre; the other somewhat apart, upon a little isthmus which it thrust forth into the mouth of the creek. Around the former lay a singular assemblage of persons, single, or in groups, and in every position. These were not more than twenty in all, but so disposed as to seem much more numerous to the casual spectator. Three, in the glare of the fire, sat upon a log at cards, one at either end and the third, squat upon the ground beside it. A few slept; some were engaged in conversation, while others, more industrious than their neighbors, took up some of the length of the table, in the current situation of the things around them, underwent improvisation. A stout negro prepared the evening meal, and passed between the card-players and the fire to their occasional inconvenience; their sharp but unheeded denunciations being freely bestowed at every repetition of the offence. The dress and accoutrements of this collection were not less novel, and far more numerous than they would be at any of our assemblies. Certainly, the taste had but little share in their toilet arrangements; since the hair of some of them flew dishevelled in the wind, or lay matted upon the brows, unconscious of a comb. The faces generally of the party were smeared, and some of them absolutely blackened, by the smoke of the pine wood fires which at night were kept continually burning around them. This had most effectively begrimed their features, and their manners had not failed to partake of the same coloring. These, too, were as various as the persons who wore them. The ragged coat, the round jacket, and sometimes the entire absence of both, in the case of some individual otherwise conspicuous enough, destroyed all chance of uniformity in the group. There was but one particular to agree, and that was in the crimson cap which surrounded the heads of most of them, worn jauntily upon the side of the head, or slung that draped over the ears, and the tail of the antler, depending from front or rear, tasseled fashion, according to the taste of the wearer. Considering such an assemblage, so disposed, so habited, in connection with the situation and circumstances in which we find them, we shall form no very imperfect idea of the moral effect which their appearance must have had upon the new comers. The hoarsest laugh, the angry, sharp rebuff, the ready song from some sturdy baron, and the silent sleep undisturbed amid all the uproar, made, of themselves, a picture to the mind not likely to be soon forgotten. Then, when the flames of the torch in the deep crack, which it only for a moment dissipates, and which, each crawls back, as with a solid body, into the spot from which it has been temporarily driven, the light flashing along and reflected back from the sudden waters of the creek, and lying, at the same moment, to the eye of the searcher out as the intruder stares him from his perch, the point of the whistler's bill, in return, as if even the clashing of the downy feathers for the wounded spirit, these, with the cracking of the frogs in millions, with which the swamp was a dwelling place among a thousand, were all well calculated to awaken the most indignant spectator, and to compel a sense of the solemn picture even in the mind of the habitually frivolous and unthinking.

ing the elasticity of the steel, then accommodating the hit to his grip, declared himself suited. Humphries made a selection after him, and the remaining four were subsequently distributed among chosen men, to whom commands in the little corps were assigned. As rebels, heretofore, the short-shirt and sword coat must have been their doom, if taken. The commission of the act, and a due consideration of their names in the books of the orderly, now secured them in the immunities of regular warfare, and made that comparatively innocent which was before obnoxious to doom and degradation.

We have spoken of two separate lives as conspicuous upon the island at the approach of Singleton, the other, and smaller, or one, at its remotest extremity. The use made of the former, and the while it had caught the eye of Major Singleton, had been too remote to enable him to distinguish the employment or character of the various persons who yet closely encircled it. He could see that there were several figures sitting around the brands, which seemed to have been but loosely thrown together, as they had now fallen apart, and only gave forth a flickering blaze at intervals, denying that he could hope to gain any knowledge of the persons, even at a far less distance. These persons had not moved at his approach, and had remained stationary all the while he was employed in making himself known to those who were to be his comrades. This alone would have been enough to attract his attention; and, in addition, he saw that those around him, when bending their heads in the direction of his own, shook their heads with an air of solemnity, and, though saying nothing, were yet evidently influenced by a knowledge of some circumstances connected with the mysterious group, of a painful character. Observing the inquiring look of Major Singleton, Humphries approached, and whispered that the party at the opposite fire consisted of Frampton, his two sons, and the dead body of his wife, and that the man who should go to him, the major at once consented.

"You'll see a sad sight, Major Singleton," said singly; "for the man is crazy, let them say what they may. He don't know half the time what he says or does, and he scarcely feeds anything."

"They moved over in the prescribed direction, and approached without disturbing the chief personage of the group. The elder son, a youth of twenty, looked up at their coming, but said nothing. It was evident that he, and he alone, had been weeping. The other son, a tall fine-looking lad of sixteen, seemed inspired with harsher feelings as his eye gazed from the face of the father to that of the mother, whose dead body lay between the two, her head on the lap of the elder son, and her arms half stretched loosely along and delicately brown and glossy. She had evidently been a woman of some attractions. Her person was well formed and justly proportioned, neither masculine nor small. Her features were soft and regular. The face was smooth, but had been bruised, seemingly as if she had fallen upon it; and there were blotches upon the cheek and forehead, which may have been the consequence of blows, or might be the natural effect of that decay which was now strongly perceptible. The face of the chief mourner, who sat silent at her feet, looking forward into her face, was a fine one, as well in its mould as in its expression. It was that of a splendid savage. There was enough of solemn severity in it for the murderer, enough of redeeming sensibility to soften, if not to subdue, the other more leading attributes of his character. His skin was dark like that of his neighbor, his eyes were black and piercing, and a burning spot on each cheek seemed to have borrowed from the red glare of the fire at his side a corresponding intensity of hue. His lips were parted, and the lower jaw seemed to have been thrown and kept down spasmodically. Through the aperture gleamed the tips of the small and white teeth, sometimes closed together by a sudden convulsive jerk, but immediately relaxing again and re-suming their original position.

He took no sort of notice of the new comers, until, throwing himself upon the side of the younger boy, Humphries took the hand of the mother into his own, and gazed over upon her face. Frampton then gave him a look—a single look; and as their eyes met, those of Humphries intuitively felt the weight of his mother's removal in his mind, and the result of that removal, which his expression was so full of sympathy, and called for the sterner tribute of revenge. The elder son then carried on a brief conversation in an under tone with the lieutenant, which was only audible in part to Singleton, who sat on the roof of a tree opposite. He gave the particulars of his mother's removal in this dialogue, and of the results of that removal, which his father had bitterly resisted the burial of the body.

"It must be buried at once," said Humphries more earnestly to the youth. The father heard him, and glaring upon him with the eye of a tiger the dissolute man bent forward and placed his hand resolutely upon the body, as if determined not to suffer its removal.

"No, but it must Frampton," said the youth, "but it must Frampton," though he was keeping it here, and indeed, there's no keeping it much longer. Hear to person, man, and be persuaded."

The person addressed shook his head, and maintained his hold upon the corpse for a moment in silence. But all on a sudden, half a rising to his feet, he took his wife's body at the speaker, while his expression was so full of sympathy, and called for the sterner tribute of revenge. The elder son then carried on a brief conversation in an under tone with the lieutenant, which was only audible in part to Singleton, who sat on the roof of a tree opposite. He gave the particulars of his mother's removal in this dialogue, and of the results of that removal, which his father had bitterly resisted the burial of the body.

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REV. C. W. CREIGHTON'S CASE

Deposed Preacher Reviews Work of Trial Committee.

CLAIMS HIS VINDICATION IS COMPLETE

The Whole Story as Seen From the Standpoint of the Accused—He Proves to His Satisfaction That His Charges Were True and Holds That the Verdict of the Committee Sustains Him in His Position.

The Christian Appeal, Dec. 6.

We have delayed the paper this week to get in a brief report of the trial of the editor of this paper.

We will add further matter next week.

When L. F. Bosty read the report of the committee of trial in the case of C. W. Creighton, A. C. McKim arose and said, "I rise to a question of personal privilege. I have to criticize to offer of the committee, but if that verdict is a righteous verdict then three-fourths of the South Carolina conference should plead guilty to the charge of which C. W. Creighton has been convicted, for we have talked it from the mountains to the seashore.

The following is a list of the names of the committee who signed the report of trial:

G. W. Walker, (President) of the negro college, Augusta, (Ga.); D. M. McLeod, A. N. Brunson, J. D. Croust, C. Herbert, W. M. Duncan, R. L. Holbrook, D. Tiller, J. G. Beckwith, L. L. Pedelbaum.

In such proceedings in the Methodist church a majority of the committee decides and the court is for the minority since the report. It is condition, and therefore he counseled, "Let there be no respect of persons in establishing the preachers." What Mr. Wesley feared and advised against has become a fact—and is forcing the Methodist church upon the rocks. Judicial appointments are demanded by fairness and essential to the integrity of Methodism. "Respect of persons" is the offspring of combination, the fruit of avarice and a disintegrating element in the Methodist church. Put Mr. Wesley's counsel obeyed would make combinations impossible and preserve the life of Methodism.

Rings and Results.

For a number of years the existence of a Ring in the South Carolina conference has been boldly asserted and the charge is believed by many to be true. What are we to understand by such a charge? A ring is defined to be a combination of persons to control offices, or for other selfish purposes. Can it be proved that such a combination exists in our conference? What is the nature of the evidence and how much is necessary to substantiate the charge? Proving the existence of a ring or unlawful combination for selfish ends is very much like proving a conspiracy. If a conspiracy would be held sufficient to establish the combination, but such evidence is hard to obtain, and to a difficult matter to make out a case in many cases. Put such evidence is not essential and the charge can be proved in another way, and that conclusively. Conduct, acts, speech, circumstances, place, time and temper may all be facts in proving a conspiracy and when proved, establish conclusively the existence of such a combination. Indeed, circumstantial evidence in many cases is more conclusive and more reliable, and therefore, safer than the positive statements of sworn witnesses. Now it is not likely that a member of a ring to control appointments, offices and such things would give his partners away, but are there not facts sufficient to establish the charge without positive evidence? We shall consider his other circumstances that show conclusively the existence of a combination in the conference.

1. One set of men organized the conference, select the members of all committees, and do so distribute themselves in the organization that they are able to keep themselves fully informed of everything that takes place, inspire action, shape movements, control measures and bring to bear active influences, to promote or defeat any and every action as they may approve or disapprove," which article is maliciously false.

Specification 2.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Nov. 3, 1904, in an editorial headed, "Rings and Results," Rev. C. W. Creighton says: "One set of men organized the conference, select the members of all committees, and do so distribute themselves in the organization that they are able to keep themselves fully informed of everything that takes place, inspire action, shape movements, control measures and bring to bear active influences, to promote or defeat any and every action as they may approve or disapprove." The organization of the conference represents them, and they are represented in the organization. They continue in office, and when one of their number, for any reason is forced to retire, they select his successor. They exercise the power of a self-perpetuating body, and that in direct violation of the law of the church to which they belong, which statement is maliciously false.

Specification 4.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Nov. 3, 1904, page 1, column 3, editorial headed "Rings and Results," Rev. C. W. Creighton says, "They," meaning the presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, "select the members of all committees, and do so distribute themselves in the organization that they are able to keep themselves fully informed of everything that takes place, inspire action, shape movements, control measures and bring to bear active influences, to promote or defeat any and every action as they may approve or disapprove." The organization of the conference represents them, and they are represented in the organization. They continue in office, and when one of their number, for any reason is forced to retire, they select his successor. They exercise the power of a self-perpetuating body, and that in direct violation of the law of the church to which they belong, which statement is maliciously false.

Specification 5.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Nov. 3, 1904, page 1, column 2, Rev. C. W. Creighton says, "The bishop does not exercise his constitutional prerogative and appoint the preachers to their respective fields of labor," which statement is maliciously false.

Specification 7.—In the Christian Appeal, dated March 9, 1905, page 1, column 5, in an editorial headed "How the Scheme Works," Rev. C. W. Creighton says, "Every time a presiding elder goes into the charge served by one of these sixty-nine preachers," referred to in said editorial, "the case is away from 12 to 15 per cent of every dollar paid him, and does it knowingly. How a man with a soul in him can be guilty of such heartless conduct we cannot understand. How a preacher can so far divest himself of all feeling, sympathy, hold himself oblivious to circumstances and surroundings that would appeal to the heart of a sister, and yet hold himself out as a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, is beyond the comprehension of the human mind, except, yes, except upon the theory of idiotic love of money," which statement is maliciously false.

Specification 8.—In the Christian Appeal, dated March 16, 1905, page 1, column 5, in an editorial headed "Preaching in the South," Rev. C. W. Creighton says, "The bishop does not exercise his constitutional prerogative and appoint the preachers to their respective fields of labor." Which statement is maliciously false.

Specification 9.—In the Christian Appeal, dated July 27, 1905, column 1 and 2, Rev. C. W. Creighton says, "Rev. A. J. Stokes, Rev. W. P. Meadors, Rev. J. S. Beasley, Rev. J. W. Kilgo, Rev. H. B. Brown, Rev. H. W. Bays, presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, 'When we take into consideration the efficiency of the presiding elders, and the amount of service they render to the church, we discover a clear case of graft.'"

To charge the presiding elders with the crime of graft is maliciously false.

Specification 10.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Oct. 5, 1905, page 1, column 2, in an article headed, "Strictly Personal," the Rev. C. W. Creighton makes the following statement: "But of the egotistical, conceited and vain-glorious scribbler, who by an unfortunate accident (?) sits at the editorial chair, heretofore occupied by men of brain and character, we have this to say: His assumed attitude of ignorance is a sham and a fraud. His attempt to constitute himself the voluntary guardian of the presiding elders, and the champion defender of their past administration, is hypocritical and selfish. 2. The editor of the Christian Appeal recognizes in the heedless youth who besmirches the editorial chair of the Advocate, a contemptible intruder, and dismisses him as such. 2. The editor of the Christian Appeal characterizes the insinuations that he would not stand by his utterances as a wilful and deliberate falsehood, knowingly made and uttered by the Advocate's editor," which statements have reference to Rev. E. O. Watson and are maliciously false.

Charge 2.

We charge C. W. Creighton, with gross immorality which occurred subsequent to the adjournment of the last annual conference, but before the appointment of the committee of investigation.

Specification 1.—In the Christian Appeal, dated January 27th, 1906, page 5, column 3, in an article signed by the Rev. C. W. Creighton, he says, "Rev. T. E. Morris, of Bennettsville, in this—has made a dare-devil attempt to make it appear that we had been guilty of a gross error in our election of a new presiding elder, Mr. Freeman. He put up a man of straw, and to knock him out, called to his assistance others. He has publicly tried to besmirch our character and convict us of false words. He stands uncoveted before the world, and upon him his own vile effort must rest. He calls himself our 'friend from boyhood.' We feel humiliated—should have spared no pains to show our friendship has been that of Brutus to Caesar. The reading public may ask, 'Why is Morris meddling in this matter—a volunteer?' For this reason: We served Bennettsville station two years. We left many friends there; nearly every Methodist family in the place, as far as we know, takes the Appeal. Twenty two of the most prominent men in Marlboro county, members of the Methodist church, members of the board of trustees in our local and in both instances the families telegraphed for us to come and bury their dead. There it is, the green-eyed monster jealousy, in all its hideousness. Morris is a weak fellow, and in his pitiable condition we spare him," which article is maliciously false.

Specification 4.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Dec. 21st, 1905, page 1, column 2, Rev. C. W. Creighton charges that Rev. C. W. Creighton, in the South Carolina conference, brought charges against him, that they knew to be false, which statement on his part, is maliciously false.

Specification 5.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Jan. 11th, 1906, page 1, column 1, he charges that Mr. Jones, referring to R. H. Jones of Anderson district, South Carolina conference, was a co-conspirator, charging a conspiracy on the part of the presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, which charge is maliciously false.

Specification 6.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Jan. 11th, 1906, page 4, column 3, he refers to Mr. Jones and his co-conspirators, meaning R. H. Jones and the other presiding elders of the South Carolina conference. That Mr. Jones, or any number of the presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, were guilty of the high crime of conspiracy, that is, that they united or agreed to do, or that they used unlawful methods to do a lawful thing, and any statement or intimation on the part of C. W. Creighton that they are guilty of the high crime of conspiracy, is maliciously false.

Specification 7.—In a letter dated Jan. 16th, 1906, addressed to Mr. R. L. Freeman, editor of the Pae Dove Advocate, Rev. C. W. Creighton said ever known to Methodism. We went up against that combination, we made it, mainly, honest, fight the process, and we have done this with the blood in the faces of the accusers and their sympathizers, destroyed records and they could not be had. The bishop would not rule on the questions of law involved in the case and thus hung up every legal question until the meeting of the next general conference.

We are not vindictive, we entertain no malice, we have taken up a fight for liberty, right, justice, freedom of speech and constitutional Methodism in South Carolina; in such a fight we knew the danger to be great; we ran great risk and we accept what has fallen as our part of the price which every true man must pay who stands for conviction, liberty, right, justice, freedom of speech and constitutional Methodism in South Carolina.

The following report of the committee of trial was furnished me by the assistant statistical secretary:

Charge 1. Specifications 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, sustained.

Charge 2. Specifications 4-7, sustained.

Of the original twenty-one specifications three were stricken out for want of any evidence whatever to support them.

Of the remaining eighteen specifications 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8 were not sustained by evidence. Of charge two, specifications 1, 2, 3 and 8 were not sustained by evidence. In other words the defendant made good those specifications. To them we invite special attention.

The defendant has established by the report of the committee the following facts: 1. The absolute truth of specification 1, charge 1. 2. The presiding elders select their successors in South Carolina. 3. The bishop does not exercise his constitutional prerogative and appoint the preachers to their respective fields of labor. 4. In South Carolina conference the preachers are without legal protection and absolute by the mercy of the presiding elders.

who for any cause, can wrong them with impunity, and it has been done," which article is maliciously false.

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Specification 1.—In the Christian Appeal, dated January 27th, 1906, page 5, column 3, in an article signed by the Rev. C. W. Creighton, he says, "Rev. T. E. Morris, of Bennettsville, in this—has made a dare-devil attempt to make it appear that we had been guilty of a gross error in our election of a new presiding elder, Mr. Freeman. He put up a man of straw, and to knock him out, called to his assistance others. He has publicly tried to besmirch our character and convict us of false words. He stands uncoveted before the world, and upon him his own vile effort must rest. He calls himself our 'friend from boyhood.' We feel humiliated—should have spared no pains to show our friendship has been that of Brutus to Caesar. The reading public may ask, 'Why is Morris meddling in this matter—a volunteer?' For this reason: We served Bennettsville station two years. We left many friends there; nearly every Methodist family in the place, as far as we know, takes the Appeal. Twenty two of the most prominent men in Marlboro county, members of the Methodist church, members of the board of trustees in our local and in both instances the families telegraphed for us to come and bury their dead. There it is, the green-eyed monster jealousy, in all its hideousness. Morris is a weak fellow, and in his pitiable condition we spare him," which article is maliciously false.

Specification 4.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Dec. 21st, 1905, page 1, column 2, Rev. C. W. Creighton charges that Rev. C. W. Creighton, in the South Carolina conference, brought charges against him, that they knew to be false, which statement on his part, is maliciously false.

Specification 5.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Jan. 11th, 1906, page 1, column 1, he charges that Mr. Jones, referring to R. H. Jones of Anderson district, South Carolina conference, was a co-conspirator, charging a conspiracy on the part of the presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, which charge is maliciously false.

Specification 6.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Jan. 11th, 1906, page 4, column 3, he refers to Mr. Jones and his co-conspirators, meaning R. H. Jones and the other presiding elders of the South Carolina conference. That Mr. Jones, or any number of the presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, were guilty of the high crime of conspiracy, that is, that they united or agreed to do, or that they used unlawful methods to do a lawful thing, and any statement or intimation on the part of C. W. Creighton that they are guilty of the high crime of conspiracy, is maliciously false.

Specification 7.—In a letter dated Jan. 16th, 1906, addressed to Mr. R. L. Freeman, editor of the Pae Dove Advocate, Rev. C. W. Creighton said ever known to Methodism. We went up against that combination, we made it, mainly, honest, fight the process, and we have done this with the blood in the faces of the accusers and their sympathizers, destroyed records and they could not be had. The bishop would not rule on the questions of law involved in the case and thus hung up every legal question until the meeting of the next general conference.

We are not vindictive, we entertain no malice, we have taken up a fight for liberty, right, justice, freedom of speech and constitutional Methodism in South Carolina; in such a fight we knew the danger to be great; we ran great risk and we accept what has fallen as our part of the price which every true man must pay who stands for conviction, liberty, right, justice, freedom of speech and constitutional Methodism in South Carolina.

The following report of the committee of trial was furnished me by the assistant statistical secretary:

Charge 1. Specifications 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, sustained.

Charge 2. Specifications 4-7, sustained.

Of the original twenty-one specifications three were stricken out for want of any evidence whatever to support them.

Of the remaining eighteen specifications 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8 were not sustained by evidence. Of charge two, specifications 1, 2, 3 and 8 were not sustained by evidence. In other words the defendant made good those specifications. To them we invite special attention.

The defendant has established by the report of the committee the following facts: 1. The absolute truth of specification 1, charge 1. 2. The presiding elders select their successors in South Carolina. 3. The bishop does not exercise his constitutional prerogative and appoint the preachers to their respective fields of labor. 4. In South Carolina conference the preachers are without legal protection and absolute by the mercy of the presiding elders.

Specification 9.—In the Christian Appeal, dated July 27, 1905, column 1 and 2, Rev. C. W. Creighton says, "Rev. A. J. Stokes, Rev. W. P. Meadors, Rev. J. S. Beasley, Rev. J. W. Kilgo, Rev. H. B. Brown, Rev. H. W. Bays, presiding elders of the South Carolina conference, 'When we take into consideration the efficiency of the presiding elders, and the amount of service they render to the church, we discover a clear case of graft.'"

To charge the presiding elders with the crime of graft is maliciously false.

Specification 10.—In the Christian Appeal, dated Oct. 5, 1905, page 1, column 2, in an article headed, "Strictly Personal," the Rev. C. W. Creighton makes the following statement: "But of the egotistical, conceited and vain-glorious scribbler, who by an unfortunate accident (?) sits at the editorial chair, heretofore occupied by men of brain and character, we have this to say: His assumed attitude of ignorance is a sham and a fraud. His attempt to constitute himself the voluntary guardian of the presiding elders, and the champion defender of their past administration, is hypocritical and selfish. 2. The editor of the Christian Appeal recognizes in the heedless youth who besmirches the editorial chair of the Advocate, a contemptible intruder, and dismisses him as such. 2. The editor of the Christian Appeal characterizes the insinuations that he would not stand by his utterances as a wilful and deliberate falsehood, knowingly made and uttered by the Advocate's editor," which statements have reference to Rev. E. O. Watson and are maliciously false.

Charge 2.

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