

restrain them. On June 11, the state treasury was robbed. At first only public property suffered, but soon private property was taken. Worn out in mind and body, finding himself powerless to enforce his commands, and not knowing what dangers the future might have in store for him, the distressed Governor took refuge in Mexico.

MILITARY RULE AND TIME OF RECONSTRUCTION

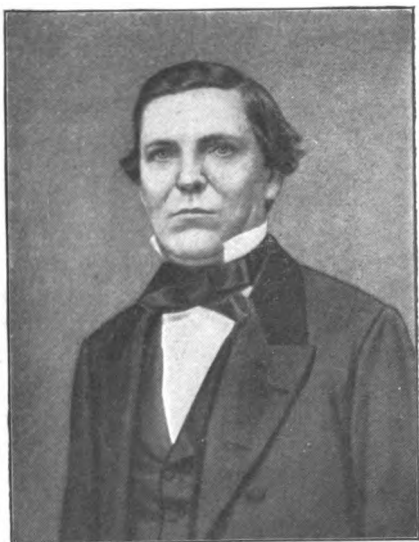
HAMILTON'S ADMINISTRATION ¹⁶

(July, 1865 — August, 1866.)

General Granger in Command.— On June 19,¹⁷ 1865, General Granger, of the United States army, took command of Texas. He proclaimed the freedom of all slaves and declared void all laws made by the legislature since Texas seceded.

Hamilton Appointed Governor.

— On June 17, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, appointed A. J. Hamilton as provisional governor of Texas. When in July Governor



Governor Hamilton

Hamilton reached the state he showed a desire to do his duty both to Texas and to the Union. He issued a proclamation, advising the negroes to prove themselves worthy of their freedom by obeying the law, remaining with their former masters and working for moderate wages. He told them the United States government had no intention of giving them property and warned them against believing stories about "forty acres and a mule" to be presented each freed slave.

Reconstruction Convention.—The Governor called for an election of a convention that should reconstruct the state government. No one was permitted to vote at this election except those taking an oath prescribed by the President. The convention met, February, 1866, at Austin. It declared "secession a nullity," and gave up all rights to such action; all debts made for the carrying on of the war or for the support of the Confederacy were made invalid; all the proceedings of the Convention of 1861 were rendered null and void. The Constitution in force before the war was again put into effect. An election for state officers was held the last Monday in June, 1866. J. W. Throckmorton was chosen governor, and George W. Jones lieutenant-governor.

THROCKMORTON'S¹⁸ ADMINISTRATION

[G. W. Jones, *Lieutenant-Governor*]

(AUGUST, 1866 — AUGUST, 1867.)

The President and Congress.—At this time President Johnson and Congress were at enmity. Whatever Johnson favored, Congress opposed. The student who keeps this in mind will not be surprised to find many changes and inconsistencies in the government of the seceded states.