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A. P. Austin

LIFE OF A. P. DOSTIE;

OR,

The Conflict in New Orleans.

Life of A. P. Dostie ;

OR,

The Conflict in New Orleans.

BY

EMILY HAZEN REED.

Snatch from the ashes of your sires
The emblems of their former fires,
And he who in the strife expires,
Will add to theirs a name of fear
That tyranny will quake to hear, — *Byron*.

New York:

WM. P. TOMLINSON, 39 NASSAU STREET.

1868.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred
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WM. P. TOMLINSON,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern
District of New York.

TO THE
MEMORY OF THE PATRIOTS
SACRIFICED
UPON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM,
THIS BOOK
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY
THE AUTHOR.

"Give me the death of those
Who for their country die,
And oh ! be mine like their repose,
When cold and low they lie !
There loveliest mother earth
Enshrines the fallen brave,
In her sweet lap who gave them birth
They find the tranquil grave."
[*Montgomery.*]

PREFACE.

"Will the cause of Liberty suffer through me, because my enemies misinterpret my acts and sayings?" said the dying Dostie.

That the Cause for which thousands have fallen may be promoted, some of those noble "acts and sayings," have been recorded in the following pages, to be preserved as sacred mementoes by the friends of Republican Liberty, who will cherish the patriotic acts and liberal sentiments of one of their standard-bearers in the cause of Universal Freedom.

That the weapons of truth may pierce the hard hearts of traitors and conspirators—who were "all forgiven" by their dying victim—some of the events connected with the life of a patriot and martyr have been narrated.

That the prominent events relating to "The Conflict in New

Orleans" between Slavery and Freedom—between Despotism and Republicanism, may find a place in the history of the Great Rebellion, those events have been recorded in the work before the reader.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1868.

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## LIFE OF A. P. DOSTIE;

OR,

# The Conflict of New Orleans.

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### CHAPTER I

#### EARLY LIFE OF DOSTIE.

Anthony Paul Dostie was born at Saratoga, New York, on the 20th of June, 1821. His father was of French descent; his mother was of German. His ancestry did not descend like that of the Marquis de Lafayette from the French nobility, nor from the German aristocracy, like that of the Baron de Kalb; but the same enthusiastic love of liberty, which animated those heroes of the first American Revolution, burned in the soul of Dostie during the conflict between republican liberty and slavery, which ended in the triumph of Freedom in the Second American Revolution.

The father of Dostie was a barber by trade. He was an honest, industrious man, of vigorous, but unculti-

vated intellect. He was a marked character where he lived, noted for his independent bearing, and fearlessness upon all occasions, and respected for his native good sense.

His mother is remembered for her goodness of heart, and industrious habits. These qualities she impressed upon her numerous family, who are all useful American citizens and loyal to republican principles.

The childhood of Dostie was not remarkable for striking events. His education was limited to the advantages of a common public school. Said he, in speaking of those school days, "I was then a lover of the cause of liberty, and often stole away from my companions, to study the lives of those who were devoted to the cause of Freedom.

Generosity of soul, love of liberty, and hatred of oppression characterized the early history of one who was subsequently destined to be a conspicuous victim to the power of oppression.

The intellectual germs implanted in the progressive mind of Dostie were retarded in their development by the influences of his surroundings. Like many of our self-made men, which American history delights to recognize as the upholders of her republican institutions, Dostie, at a period in his life, when his proud spirit longed to be free from every engagement but that of intellectual culture, was restrained by poverty, and compelled to work for his daily bread, in a barber's shop.

America proudly boasts that, upon her historical record, the names of her noblest heroes and martyrs have not always been taken from the ranks of high-born aris-



toocracy, nor from that chivalric band, whose boast has ever been "That power and wealth must be the passport to honor."

Pure republicanism exalts her patriots, cherishes them for their principles, independent of the accidents of birth, forgetful of their nationality or origin in contemplation of their humanity.

In his nineteenth year, Dostie was married to a lady from Cazenovia, New-York, (Miss Eunice Hull), of uncommon beauty and high intellectual attainments. She was the idol of his heart. Said he, "From the moment my Love possessed my affections, it became my study to become the worthy companion of my beautiful and intellectual wife. I often studied until two o'clock in the morning, and recited the lessons I had learned to the one who sympathized with me in every hope and sorrow. Six years this sacred relation continued, and then my domestic happiness ended. She died, and with her were buried my affections; since then my heart has been buried beneath the tomb."

About the period of his marriage he went to Amsterdam, New York, where he gave his attention to dentistry. He studied his profession in the office of Dr. J. C. Duell, who thus speaks of him:—"During the residence of Dr. Dostie in Amsterdam, he spent all his leisure time in study, and improved his qualities of mind and heart to an almost unprecedented degree, becoming one of the leading men of the town."

In the society of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, he passed the "Chief Executive Chair" at an early day. Ever faithful in attendance upon the sick, as assistance was required, he will be remembered by

all who knew him, as one foremost in every good work. In the profession he had chosen, he became a proficient, and migrated to Chicago to pursue his calling in a broader field. From thence he went to Marshall, Michigan, where he spent a few years, usefully to himself and to society. He visited Amsterdam occasionally, and was always greeted warmly by hosts of friends. His last visit was during the dark days of the rebellion. Upon being called upon to address a meeting convened for the purpose of raising volunteers, he was enthusiastically greeted, and proved of great assistance in revealing the true state of affairs in the South.

He was a man of extensive reading ; was possessed of a remarkable memory, and carefully criticised everything of importance in his reading. His nature was genial. He was fascinating in conversation, and made friends and admirers wherever he went.

The life of Dr. Dostie in Chicago and Marshall was quiet and uneventful. His time was principally divided between his profession and his studies. Active and industrious in all his undertakings, he was marked by the thoughtful among his friends, as one preparing for a career of usefulness.

## CHAPTER II.

## DOSTIE'S REMOVAL TO NEW ORLEANS.

In 1852, Dr. Dostie removed to New Orleans, where he was known for years as a popular dentist, and a gentleman of refinement. He was beloved for his upright and benevolent character; admired for his energy and ability, and respected for his love of justice and high sense of honor.

At this period of his life he was a man of commanding figure, and nobly marked features. His habitual expression was sad and thoughtful, and indicative of strong will, noble impulses and benevolent action. In manners, he was gentlemanly and winning. His frankness and gentleness combined, endeared him to a large circle of friends in New Orleans, who dreamed not that the storms of Rebellion would transform their gentle friend into "the turbulent agitator."

As the time approached when the friends of liberty became known as antagonists to the mass of the Southern people, who were wedded to Slavery and its offspring—the Rebellion, a few in New Orleans, dared to express their hatred to treason and oppression. Conspicuous among that number was Dr. Dostie, who stood above a volcano of wrath, and defied the rebellious element that threatened the lives and happiness of those

who cherished republican principles. Said Dr. Dostie, at a time in the history of the rebellion when in New Orleans such words were considered worthy of death by the popular verdict, "I hate no human being, but rebellion to republican principles I will never cease to denounce in bitter terms. Principles rise superior to men in this conflict between freedom and slavery, and I would rather see every human being wiped out from the Southern States, than to behold the triumph of treason." Such firmness of principles, strength of virtue, and force of mind, exhibited in the face of rebel vengeance at an early period in the Rebellion marked Dostie a victim to be selected from the revolutionary arena of Louisiana.

The patriotism and loyalty of Dr. Dostie changed his numerous friends to enemies. His popularity was sacrificed before his honesty of soul, and devotion to his Government. Said a rebel (once a friend of the Dr.'s) "Dostie has elements in his character, that might make him the most popular of men, but he has not the most remote idea of policy." Said a friend of Dr. Dostie's, "During the war I was one day walking with him, when one of the lady principals of a Seminary in New Orleans passed us. She cast upon us a look of contempt, so marked that I said to the Dr., 'Is that an enemy of yours?' He replied, 'She is a lady of intellect and refinement, of whom I was once proud to say, 'she is my friend,' but with a host of old friends, she follows treason, and, judging from her manner, I must say 'she numbers herself among my enemies.'"

Ex-Mayor Monroe says of him, "Dr. Dostie was my friend. He was master of the Masonic Lodge for years

to which I belonged. He was an honest Union man, a faithful, candid, conscientious friend." He should have added, and for those virtues I used my power to murder him. "My friend," said Monroe, when the stern, just eye of Shellabarger and an Elliot were fastened upon him, in December, 1866. — But in 1860–61. and July 30th, 1866, "My victim."

It is in the tempest of revolution that the inexorable will, boldness and courage of men like Dostie appear to excite traitors to villainous deeds of murder. His daring spirit, patriotic fire, and undying love for the Union made him a conspicuous mark for the venomous darts of those who bid defiance to his cherished principles.

"Dostie shall be hanged, or bow his proud head to treason's yoke," were the words of the conspirators, who acknowledged Jefferson Davis their leader, and his murderous policy, their rule of action.

## CHAPTER III.

## DOSTIE'S DEPARTURE FOR THE NORTH.

On the 21st of August, 1861, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, Dostie left New Orleans and went to Chicago. Said he, "when I arrived in Chicago I had no means at my command. Deprived of my home and business, I was sad and gloomy. As I retired to my room for the night and reflected upon my future prospects, the darkness of despair seemed to gather around me. In the midst of this gloom, something seemed to whisper to me, "This revolution convulsing our country is Liberty struggling for justice and right. The thought of my repinings made me ashamed of my selfish fears. I trusted in an arm of power; composed myself to sleep, and awoke ready for action."

Surrounded by difficulties, which would have appalled a common mind, Dostie was cheerful and hopeful. For a moment a flash of despair, may have caused him to utter an expression of woe, but by an effort of his powerful will despondency was quickly cast from him. He was seldom heard to complain of any misfortune, but with a calm philosophical resignation, he could smile at woe; defy the powers of despotism, and look with contempt upon the indignities offered to himself and his friends by the enemies of his government.

---

In Chicago, he watched the progress of events connected with the revolution with intense interest. What hours he could spare from his business, were devoted to reading and correspondence with friends in different parts of the Union in relation to the great conflict agitating the nation.

In a letter at that time, he said, "I would gladly sacrifice my life if by so doing I could render assistance to the sacred cause of Liberty,"—little knowing that destiny had reserved his life for just such a sacrifice.

The following letter to Dr. J. C. Duell, expresses the patriotic love for the Union ever manifested by Dr. Dostie :

*My Very Dear Friend,*—Your letter, so kind towards me personally, and so loyal and patriotic to our grievously wronged country, was received in due course of mail. I might offer good and valid reasons for not having written sooner, but to do so would consume too much space, and I trust to your kindness to excuse the omission.

"You tell me that you and other friends supposed that 'most probably I was in the rebel army.' You and my other friends never more misjudged a character than in thus judging of mine. Ascribe to me, if you choose, all the crimes in the criminal calendar, but never the dark, atrocious and damning sin of treason. My manhood is immaculate against it. After my God, I love my country most—her freedom-breathing inspirations—the memory of her immortal defenders—their glorious battles for the achievement of man's liberty, freedom and equality. All personal considerations are rendered contemptible in the mere comparison. I have watched the progress of the great treason with the most painful interest. I

saw it approaching when it appeared as but a little cloud, that a fearless patriot of Jackson's stamp might have dispelled before it assumed such great proportions. Such a man could have prevented the fratricidal war by exposing the deceptive and villainous schemes of demagogues and monsters, who would build up and aggrandize themselves on the ruins of liberty, and visiting them with the traitor's punishment ere they had succeeded in beguiling the people so far in their treason.

"During the presidential campaign there was little or no disunionism publicly avowed. All joined in disavowing the criminal intent. Speakers were interrogated, and great and small either avowed that the election of Lincoln would not constitute sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, or they evaded the question. The mass of the people were as loyal to the old flag as they were anywhere in the North, until the few powerful conspirators sprung their *coup d'etat* upon them. Amazement and consternation ensued, and the terrific struggle began. Disunion and Union meetings were nightly held in the city of New Orleans. The Breckenridge politicians and their followers attended the disunion meetings. The union meetings were more attended by the moral and intellectual class of the community, including many who had been but little known, or not known at all, as politicians. The former were addressed by men of no standing or character, the latter by such men as Randall Hunt, Christian Roselius, Thomas J. Durant, and Pierre Soule. Unionism assumed a bold front, and little fear was entertained for the State of Louisiana until the Rev. Dr. Palmer sacrilegiously preached disunionism from his pulpit. Then the parricides assumed a courage and con-



fidence fearful in its influence for evil. At their meeting held in Odd Fellows' Hall, they substituted the bust of the great traitor, John C. Calhoun for that of Washington, the pelican flag for the 'ensign of the Republic,' and instead of the 'Star Spangled Banner' an imitation of the French 'Marseillaise' was sung by a young girl dressed and decorated as the Goddess of Liberty. The revolutionists themselves wore blue cockades.

"Their speeches were made up of wild invectives and denunciations against the North and everything northern. The union was cursed as a leprous sore. The gatherings of the Unionists continued until the 'Convention election,' when, having done their utmost to wrest the State from the conspirators, they ceased their meetings and active opposition. Unlike their adversaries they were unarmed and powerless. The official result of the election in the State was never published. That portion of the press which supported the cause of the Union contended that the result was opposed to secession and in favor of 'co-operation,' and demanded the publication of the official vote. But the demand was refused, and to this day the public does not know what the people's verdict was. The convention met at Baton Rouge, and with closed doors passed the infamous act. The event was announced by telegraph and the firing of cannon, and was variously received by the people. Some rejoiced, but thousands cried 'shame!' and foreshadowed in their faces the gloom that was to envelope them and that beautiful country.

"Down to this lamentable 26th of January, I scarcely knew a man possessing social or commercial standing, who did not mourn the posture the State had assumed,

and feel the most unhappy forebodings. Soon a reign of terror was inaugurated; liberty of speech was proscribed. He was considered a bold and rash man who still advocated the cause of his country. There were still many who were thus bold. Men were daily arrested and imprisoned for expressing the Union sentiments of our fathers. My assistant, Dr. Metcalf, from Kalamazoo, Michigan, was incarcerated in a loathsome prison, as early as last April, for asserting that he believed 'Lincoln would shell Charleston and cut the levees of New Orleans, if necessary to the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the integrity of the Union.' As soon as he was released he fled to the land of liberty. Thousands were driven away by the terrorism. Sojourners and citizens that had the means, left rather than compromise their manhood. Thousands there were who were anxious to leave, but had not the means to do so. Language cannot describe the mental and physical distress that existed in that community where a few months before they had been so happy, prosperous and contented. General bankruptcy of the business men, and destitution of the mechanical and laboring classes followed. Clerks, artisans and laborers were forced to join the rebel army for the support of themselves and their families, and thousands were kept from starvation by scanty supplies from the 'Free Market,' that was established as early as June last.

"The accounts published in our newspapers of the trials and persecutions of men and women who still have a lingering love for the Union are not overwrought pictures. These miseries are more than the pen can describe. I left last September; and if such was the condi-

tion of things then, you may imagine for yourself how much more aggravated their sufferings must be now. The great majority of the people in the South, in my opinion, love the Union, and the dear associations that cluster around it. They were deceived and cheated by designing knaves, to whom, for years, they had given their confidence.

"How fortunate was the escape of little Maryland from their clutches. The people of that State, protected by Federal arms, have, in their State election, spoken in tones of thunder for the old flag. Look at Missouri! How near the *villains* came to its possession! Yet the undaunted heroism of a Lyon, a Fremont, a Halleck, with the determined valor of its true sons, saved it; and now, letters to me from there, assure me there is a general joy felt and expressed for their deliverance. Look everywhere that our arms have reached for indubitable evidence of the loyalty of the down-trodden people.

At Nashville, Tennessee, on my way from New Orleans, I was imprisoned for expressions of loyalty. After my liberation many of the people grasped my hand in sympathy, and many of them openly told me that I was *not alone* in the entertainment of such sentiments, that thousands in Jackson's old State still loved and would yet offer their lives for the old Union. These were and are still the sentiments of many thousands in the South, deprived of the liberty of speech and of freemen's rights. These observations are the result of an intimate acquaintance and knowledge of the people of that section. General Houston, of Texas, is said to have gone after the 'strange gods.' I do not believe in the truth of the statement. He is an old man, the *protege* of Jack-

son, and in a speech uttered the undying sentiment,—‘I wish no epitaph to be written to tell that I survived the ruin of this glorious Union.’ I believe that he could not prove recreant, and must be, as ever, for the Union. His position illustrates that of thousands. They may be crushed to-day, but will rise in turn and crush the real invaders of their homes and despoilers of their happiness. They were constantly under the threats of imprisonment or of the bowie-knife and revolver, to intimidate and awe them into silence and submission. Those who would not submit to the despotism were shot down, imprisoned, or compelled to flee the country precipitately, leaving property, and in many instances, dear relations behind them. At the time of my departure, I was said to be the ‘last publicly known Unionist in the city,’ the thousands of others were crushed and made to *seemingly* yield to the powers that be. Disgraceful and discreditable as it is, many from the North were among the most noisy and bitter enemies Unionists had to contend against. Men, who a year or more before were ‘Republicans’ in the North, were now *spies* and *informers* against citizens of the South, both native and adopted. My persecutors were men who had been but a little while there. The dearest and nearest friends I had were natives or long residents of the South. They urged me to leave because of the personal dangers that environed me. But to the credit of Northern virtue and patriotic love for the Union, I was proud to witness that the great body of them left the country, and many are now heroically fighting the battles of Liberty. The feeling towards the Northern classes had been most cordially fraternal, until the election of Lincoln, when it

became divided, but as the elections on the 'secession question' demonstrated, the great majority were still Union-loving and affectionate towards us. Only two of the seceded States, South Carolina and Florida, gave positive Union majorities. The rest, by treachery and the boldness of the despotism, were declared out of the Union. If the sentiment of the people there was not divided, but like that of our revolutionary fathers, united in a holy cause, mightier armies and navies than we now command could not conquer or subdue them. They had not sufficient aggressions nor wrongs from our beneficent and just government, and were not threatened with any. They knew at the time of raising the standard of rebellion, that admitting Lincoln would strive to encroach on their constitutional rights, Congress and the Supreme Court judges, were eminently conservative, and there were no cause for complaint or alarm. Had a score of men, whom I could name, been hung for treasonable speeches and acts, all the untold affliction which has since followed would have been obviated, and now we would be the same happy and great people we were. Having God and justice with our cause, and having never designed nor done them wrong, we can and will prevent a broken Union. We will again become a happy and united people, fulfilling our great destiny of establishing, not only on this continent but elsewhere, the liberty, equality and fraternity of mankind. Our armies and fleets will soon have reached the great 'Crescent City,' and I predict, its people will receive them with demonstrations of unaffected joy. The advices received from there are enough to satisfy any rational mind, that they are only kept under by power. Even

now the intelligence has come, that the first and second brigades, including the *Gardes d' Orleans*, were called out and Gen. Beauregard's letter read to them, requesting reinforcements in Tennessee. They sternly *refused to go*. Reflect! The *Gardes d' Orleans* consists, in great part, of Creoles, and yet they dared refuse the call of the great Creole general, Beauregard. 'Straws tell which way the wind blows.' So does this refusal tell that the love for this good old Union is not altogether extinguished in that noble city. The war will scarcely last months longer. The leading traitors will flee and hide their heads or be brought to the halter, as they richly deserve, and this work will be done with the assistance of many of the good people they have oppressed and trodden to the earth.

"Andrew Johnson—God bless him—is now in Tennessee, commencing the glorious work of restoring the rights of the people and punishing the traitors by the vigorous arm of justice. Of my own trials and sufferings, I would rather not speak. Hundreds and thousands have suffered infinitely more. My property, my business, my happiness and contentment of life were wrecked. But I am happy in the consciousness that I never entertained a thought nor perpetrated an act of disloyalty to the Union and constitution of my country. I advocated the cause of the old flag on all proper occasions, and when asked if I would take the oath of allegiance to the government of Richmond to save my property and my liberty, I answered 'No, never!' Rather loss of liberty, life and all, before any portion of Washington's land should be severed from Union and liberty. I was then told I must go. I was given by

that worse than Arnold, General D. E. Twiggs, a pass, of which the following is a copy:

‘CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1. }  
New Orleans, 21st August, 1861. }

‘Dr. A. P. Dostie, a citizen of the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, wishes to return to New York under the Alien Law. Allow him to pass through the Confederate States.

‘D. E. TWIGGS,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.’

“Two days afterward I departed from what had been my beautiful and genial home, to come where I could once more see the old banner wave ‘o’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.’ For six months it had been shut out of my sight. I felt during that time despondent and gloomy, and almost ashamed of being an American and not with the battling hosts of my country, helping to raise that sacred ensign upon the parapets from which it had been so causelessly and ignominiously torn. I was resolved, if need be, to enlist, but thanks to the inborn patriotism of the people, I found on arriving here, there was no lack or need of men. They have gone forth in plentiful numbers, unfaltering in their determination to conquer back the Union, or die gloriously fighting for freedom’s hope. We will not despair, the sky is brightening, the rainbow of happiness will soon appear. A little while and it will be visible, welcomed by the gladdened hearts of a glorious nation.

‘May God save the Union, grant it may stand  
The pride of our people, the boast of the land;  
Still, still, ’mid the storm, may our banner float free,  
Unrent and unriven, o’er earth and o’er sea.

'May God save the Union, still, still may it stand,  
Upheld by the prayers of the patriot band ;  
To cement it our fathers ensanguined the sod,  
To keep it we kneel to a merciful God.'

"Truly yours,      A. P. DOSTIE."



## CHAPTER IV.

## NEW ORLEANS BEFORE GENERAL BUTLER'S ARRIVAL.

February 24th, 1862, General Butler said to President Lincoln, "We shall take New Orleans, or you will never see me again." The object of the expedition, headed by the brave Butler, was known to but few, yet its movements were watched by some who anxiously hoped its object was the taking of New Orleans from the grasp of treason. Among that number was Dostie.

New Orleans went more gradually into the vortex of Secession than other Southern cities. It contained more of the elements of Unionism than any other city. When General Butler arrived in New Orleans, few remained that had not been dragged into or become willing subjects to the poisonous influence, that made treason a power so dangerous. None who were suspected of loyalty to the United States government, could live in safety under its municipal government, unless they had been distinguished as aristocrats, slaveocrats, or politic men,—“men of chivalric positions”—“men of pre-eminent standing,”—“solid men of Southern States—men who had ever stood upon the broad platform of Slavery.” These “were tolerated even with ostentation.” Some of these privileged classes, cast a penetrating glance into the future of the Republic, and in that glance saw

written upon the walls of their cherished institutions, "Death to Slavery;" saw engraved thereon with the pen of truth dipped in the blood of thousands, "UNION, LIBERTY, EQUALITY."

Poor patriots, who had dared to utter sentiments of loyalty, had been banished by Confederate law. A few remained who were reserved upon all political subjects—whose pent up devotions to the Union struggled for utterance, and who waited with trembling hope the arrival of the United States forces.

Pierre Soule, "the silver-tongued" and fluent Union orator of 1860, had stooped from his loyal eminence, and in 1862, was in the vile ranks of Secession, and in sympathy with the Mayor, Common Council and other city officials, noted for their rebellious acts.

Thomas J. Durant was classed among "the persons of pre-eminent standing who were tolerated even with ostentation." His wealth, aristocracy, and above all his policy, was in harmony with Southern chivalry. A prominent Slaveholder, his known sentiments on the subject of Slavery were a passport in his favor—even with those who suspected that he did not coincide with their disunion movements. Durant seldom committed an impolitic act. There was policy in retaining the friendship of Southern men of influence, wealth and position. His slave property was in danger. In the midst of the Rebellion he therefore complained for himself and his friends in a letter, which was sent to President Lincoln, "That in various ways the relation of master and slave was disturbed by the presence of the Federal army, and that this, in part, was done under an Act of Congress." Said President Lincoln, in writing of Durant and his

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letter, "The paralyzer—the dead palsy of the Government in the whole struggle, is that the Durant class of men will do nothing for the Government—nothing for themselves except demanding that the Government shall not strike its enemies lest they be struck by accident."

Suddenly the politic Durant recognized the result of the Revolution, and became a Radical in Negro Suffrage; pointed to President Lincoln in the back-ground, represented himself as standing upon the pinnacle of Radicalism; denouncing the slow movements of his superior, in the great principles of Liberty.

In 1860-61, none perceived that Durant, who had "rested so calmly beside the throne erected to Slavery," would so soon become the champion of radicalism. He belonged to that class of men who, incapable of contending with aroused elements, model themselves upon the epoch in which they live; assume the individuality of the crisis, personifying the popular idea, whatever it may be.

Christian Roselius, was classed among "the solid men of Southern Status." Destiny had given him the experience of age, that he might dissect the rotten carcass which the Rebellion sought to vitalize. But he could not discern the corruption of Slavery, and with bold eloquence defended its principles. He became the learned advocate of slave aristocracy, and the relied-upon avenger of radical abolition. Enveloped in his cloak of conservatism, he feared no thrusts from treason's weapons. During the dark days of rebel power in New Orleans, his voice was heard exclaiming, "O, sirs, a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Conspicuous among the solid men of those times was

J. Ad. Rozier, whose antagonism to progress and liberty was more prominently exhibited than his patriotism. Said he, in one of his denunciatory speeches of radical measures, "President Lincoln has no right constitutionally to trample upon the rights of even rebels against the Government, and turn loose upon them four millions of slaves." Seizing the Constitution in one hand, he stamped bloody slavery upon it with the other, and vowed that "by the memories of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, conservatism should palsy the heart of radicalism, if it attempted to subtract one iota from that Constitution." The history of Rozier is written by the radical pen of truth, who makes her foot-prints visible, although she wades through the blood of Revolution, massacre, and riot. Her record will mark the status of true Union men who were not stamped with the crimson stains of Slavery's curse.

These were some of the stars of the first magnitude that shone forth from the Union firmament in the Crescent City during the dark days of Secession. They were dark days indeed!

There were clusters of minor luminaries, which it were endless to delineate. There were some who, fearful of exposing their true principles, pretended to submit cheerfully to tyranny and oppression. Said one of that number, Michael Hahn, who ranked among the second of the classes described:

"During the war there were three classes of Union men in the South. Some left for the North as soon as they could after the commencement of the war, and before the military lines were drawn. The second class remained in the South as long as they could, and

although their attachment to the Union was deep, and strong and heartfelt, and was known to each other, they nevertheless had the understanding that in all the mere outward displays, they would pretend an acquiescence in or approval of the Confederate Government. Some succeeded in this course of deceiving the rebel mobs and Provost marshals as to their real feelings up to the time when they were happily released from rebel bondage by the arrival of Federal troops. Others again, of the same class, were detected in their movements as sympathizers with the Union, before the loyal troops could come to their aid, and were sent out of the Confederacy, like Flanders, Hubbard, Tewell, and others, of New Orleans, or were hanged or made to mysteriously disappear.

"The third class consisted of such as never under any circumstances, or at any time even pretended to recognize the Confederate Government. I know of but one man in Louisiana who belonged to this class and who came up fully and completely to this home standard. This man was Dr. Anthony P. Dostic. One day he was seen making his way through an ante-room crowded with confederates, into the office of the traitor Twiggs, whom he addressed in this manner :

"GENERAL: Your superior, Jefferson Davis, has issued a proclamation which is published in this morning's papers, notifying all Union men, or alien enemies, as they are called, to leave the Confederate States for the North within a time specified. I consider myself as embraced within that proclamation. I am a Union man. I do not recognize the Confederacy, and as your superior has ordered me to depart from your military lines, I expect I shall be protected in complying with this order ; and I

have come to demand of you a pass enabling me to go North."

"Twiggs eyed the man with wonder, and for some time hesitated about granting the request; but a perusal of the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, and of the Confederate law, on which it was based, convinced him that he had no right to withhold the pass. Armed with the paper furnished him by Twiggs, the noble Dostie left his home, his business and his property, and took the cars for the North. His trip was not one of the most agreeable character: for on the route on exhibiting his pass to the military, his status, of course, became known, and he frequently received insults from mobs, and was even thrust into prison, notwithstanding his pass from Gen. Twiggs. When he finally escaped from Dixie and reached Chicago, he wrote a letter which was published in a New York paper, giving a truthful account of what he saw and heard within the rebel lines. In this letter, speaking of the heroic efforts of the Union men of Tennessee to keep their State within the Union, he exclaims: 'God bless Andrew Johnson.'"

Fear did not, however, prevent Hahn on the 6th of May, 1860, at Lafayette Square, New Orleans, from offering the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we the citizens of New Orleans, regardless of all the minor differences of opinion that divide the people of this country politically, are of one mind and one heart, in support of the Union of these States, and that as long as the Constitution of the Republic and the laws enacted by Congress in accordance therewith can be maintained inviolate, as we confidently believe they can be, we shall regard with abhorrence all attempts to destroy the pa-

ternal ligaments which bind the sovereign members of this glorious confederation; and we here solemnly pledge ourselves, one to the other, and all to our country, to oppose all parties whose claims to public confidence are in any manner identified with disunion sentiments or designs, and to regard as enemies to Republican liberty all who attempt to separate these States from the Union."

The antagonism between slave aristocracy and liberal principles, was one of the conspicuous causes of the war. In 1860-61, the slave power ruled with a rod of oppression the entire South. Raising her potent hand she exclaimed in demoniac tones, "Behold the destiny of liberty crushed by the power of despotism: She shall be buried beneath the corner-stone of the 'Confederacy,' and upon her ruins shall rise an empire devoted to Slavery." The great mass of Southern aristocrats cried out in their madness, "Let us fall down and worship our idol—Human Bondage!"

Thuggery—offspring of the "pet institution"—scrutinized with a watchful eye all innovations, designated "reforms." Lucien Adams, chief of the Thugs in New Orleans, protected with the bowie knife and pistol the interests of the devotees to the ruling power, and marked with his murderous eye the man who dared to whisper "reform." The Police were all Thugs. "Assassination" was their watchword. Their record is marked by tyranny, outrage and murder. Monroe, the Mayor of the city, given up to the worst features of slaveocratic law was the personification of Thuggery. A man of no moral principle or intellectual culture, he was just the magistrate required to legalize the crimes of a people given up to intrigue and conspiracy. A lover of faction

and anarchy, without the boldness to lead a mob, his forte was to accomplish by intrigue and cunning what he could not accomplish by his infamous treason and defiant manner. In his official capacity, he always had an excuse for crime, a smile for a traitor and a word of encouragement for his companions in rebellion. It was a class of men like Monroe and Adams, that the multitude followed. They possessed the true spirit of slavery. It was sufficient for these instigators of riot to indicate a spot on which to assemble, to create a panic, or infuse a sudden rage in the breasts of the populace, and prepare them for murderous action.



## CHAPTER V.

## BUTLER'S MILITARY RULE IN NEW ORLEANS.

May 1st, 1862, is a memorable day in the history of New Orleans. On that day, General Butler gladdened the hearts of a patriot nation, and struck terror into rebellion, by seizing the stronghold of Treason—the metropolis of the South. When Lincoln said to the noble Farragut, “Go with the fleet to New Orleans, and to the brave Butler; take your troops to that rebellious city;” he believed that the nation must be all free—that destiny had decreed the death of the national curse.

“Sweep from the waters of the Mississippi the foul works of traitor hands,” was the command of Farragut to his brave men. Victory was theirs, and the Star-Spangled Banner floated in the breeze, and the national airs from an heroic band mingled with the music of the waters, in glad praises to freedom and loyalty. Farragut had struck the blow the Government required at his hands, and added a trophy to our naval laurels. Butler, as commander of the United States troops, was now to regulate the disordered elements, which had made New Orleans a tempestuous sea of revolt and anarchy. The harmonious action of the army and navy soon calmed the storms which threatened to destroy the riotous city. The news of the great Union victory over treason’s

stronghold, was received with emotions of gratitude and joy, by men like Dostie and his excited companions who had fled from their genial homes to escape death and oppression.

Men of secession principles like the Rev. Dr. Palmer, who had sacrilegiously preached disunion and slavery from their pulpits, vowed revenge upon Farragut, Butler, and the United States Government ; calling loudly upon the "Confederacy" to demolish the loyal army and navy, demanding the head of the "Beast" who had made their Monroe tremble before the law of justice—silenced the insults of rebel women, and made the outward signs of secession unpopular in New Orleans.

Mayor Monroe at first defied the commands of General Butler, but speedily brought to fear the iron will and just demands of his superior, he changed his course and sought by intrigue and hypocrisy, to throw a veil over his duplicity, but the stern eye of the great criminal lawyer pierced his every motive. Laying his hand upon the traitor, he was conveyed to Fort Jackson, where he remained for months—not to repent of treasonable acts, but to plot future conspiracies.

The Public Schools, the Churches and the Rebel women of New Orleans, (all venomous in their treason) were made harmless for a time, by the firm rule of the subduer of traitors.

## CHAPTER VI.

## RETURN OF DOSTIE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Star-Spangled banner waving under the command of Farragut and Butler, invited Unionists from all parts of the country to seek protection under its folds. Among the number who came, was Dr. Dostie. His arrival in New Orleans was thus announced in the *True Delta*, of August 20th, 1862 :

“Among the arrivals by the steamer was Dr. Dostie, an eminent dentist of this city, who was compelled to leave, last August, on account of his bold expressions of Union sentiment. Dr. Dostie has been welcomed by a large circle of friends. He is a fluent and earnest speaker, and we hope, will be heard by our Union citizens at their meetings.”

When Lafayette and the Baron de Kalb stepped upon Liberty's soil after a tedious voyage of months, they mutually swore to conquer or die in the contest upon which they were entering. That noble resolve was prompted by their true love of liberty. It was the same spirit which led the patriotic Dostie to exclaim, “I have come back after one year's absence from my loved home, to die for the cause of liberty, if by such sacrifice it shall receive one impetus.” From that time his life was a continued series of patriotic deeds and self-sacrificing acts. Aug. 21st, 1862, just one year from

the day he left the government of Jefferson Davis and the command of Gen. Twiggs, he addressed a Union meeting in New Orleans, under the Government, claiming Abraham Lincoln as its Chief Executive, and General Butler as its military commander.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan—President of the Union meeting addressed by Dr. Dostie, Aug. 21st, 1862—was to the cause of the Union, what Dr. Palmer was to the cause of Rebellion. Both were men of superior intellect. Both were in a position to exert an immense influence, either for good or evil—for a Republican Government, or a Slave Despotism. Dr. Duncan loving his Church next to his God, tore himself from its rebel influence, proclaiming amidst persecution and insult, his devotion to his Government, the Union, and Liberty. An exile from his Church, his family, and the society once dear to him, his mental anxiety and protracted labors were more than his delicate constitution and sensitive nature could endure. He died—a martyr to the sacred cause he had so cherished. A short time before his death he said, “There is no one who can appreciate my Union sentiments, and the sufferings I have endured for the beloved cause of liberty so well as my friend Dostie.”

Dr. Dostie was never an orator. Yet he possessed the elements which constitute true oratory. He had never cultivated those powers, and never acquired that command of strong and appropriate language, which is an essential quality of a popular speaker. But he possessed the fire, spirit, the enchanting wildness, and magnificent irregularity of the true orator's genius, combined with judgment, imagination, sensibility, taste and expression.

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Discipline would have made him an effective, graceful and popular orator. The enemies of Dostie have pronounced him a fanatical, reckless and thoughtless agitator. Yet his life proves him a deliberate, philosophic and thoughtful man—ever sincere, honest and truthful.

Said he to a friend, "I have always been in the habit of spending half my nights in reading, studying the works of philosophers, our standard poets, and best writers. It is one of the great pleasures of my life to commune in the silent hours of the night with those noble minds, who have left us their writings to cherish." His patriotism was based upon philosophical principles and profound reason—not upon fanaticism. The great purpose of his life, expressed in his every act, was to assist in upholding a truly Republican Government. Oppression, despotism and treason he dared oppose, even at the risk of life and property. His defence of humanity and freedom; his lowly birth, his poverty, and above all, his out-spoken hatred to the rebellion made him the object of marked dislike with the solid men of New Orleans, who like Roselius, Rozier and Barker, watched with jealous eye their superiors in patriotism, humanity and reform, and delighted to style them, "fanatic."

Surrounded by bitter enemies, determined to crush the fearless Dostie, we yet find him a power, rising superior to his enemies. At all the Union meetings, Associations and Leagues established in the Crescent City, he was a prominent worker in his beloved cause, braving every hatred and malice. In the midst of these labors he often received anonymous notes warning him to pre-

pare for death, filled sometimes with scandal of the lowest order. To these he never paid any attention, so entirely absorbed was he in the great events by which he was surrounded.

## CHAPTER VII.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Before General Butler's arrival in New Orleans, the virus of treason animated all the Public Schools of that city. The Board of Education, the Superintendent and Trustees, with but few exceptions, conspired to infuse the deadly poison of treason into the minds of the youth everywhere in their charge.

Wm. O. Rodgers was the Superintendent of the Public Schools in New Orleans, when the United States Government was treated with contempt by the scholars under his charge. Two months before General Butler's arrival in New Orleans, at a public examination in one of the schools, the black flag was hung upon the walls with the words worked in white, "We ask no quarters and grant none." A rebel paper in that city thus commented upon these emblems:—"Strangely appropriate emblems for our schools—the best in the Confederacy." Such were the institutions of learning under the secession epidemic. Treason had become a power which defied the United States Government, and the thousands, who daily assembled at the Public Schools, were taught to insultingly flaunt the flag of Secession in the faces of the United States officers, who were in New Orleans to protect Republican Government. These

treasonable teachers soon perceived that their ship of rebellion must plunge beneath the waves of the contest in which they had so proudly embarked, and that the helm they had attempted to grasp, had passed into the hands of one fully capable of subduing defiant traitors. Butler quickly discovered the necessity of purifying the public schools from the corruption of rebellion.

Rogers fled before the stern justice of Butler into a confederate retreat. The Board of Education, which had favored the "black flag" in the schools expired, not to be revived whilst loyal men governed New Orleans. Union men, among whom were Dostie, Heath, Hahn, Heine, Shupert, and Flanders were appointed to revolutionize the public schools. L. B. Carter was made the loyal superintendent. Dr. Dostie was the animating soul in that reformation, whose avowed work was to extirpate treason from those institutions. It was a settled plan in which all the loyal Board of Education harmonized, "That no symbol of treason should be permitted in the schools under their supervision." In March, 1863, the Board of Education adopted the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, It is a rule of action in the education of youth, of universal acceptance that the inculcation of sound moral principle is no less important than intellectual culture: and,

"*Whereas*, The present lamentable state of our national affairs has lowered the standard of public morals, and to a certain extent created disregard for those high obligations which teach us to love our country and its beneficent institutions: and,

"*Whereas*, It is the duty of those to whom is entrusted the education of our youth to counteract the evil tendencies of the times, and to infuse into the minds



of their pupils ideas in relation to public affairs which will be equally consistent with true patriotism and sound morality: therefore be it

*“Resolved,* That the teachers of the public schools be instructed, henceforth, to make the singing of patriotic songs, and the reading of appropriate passages from the addresses of patriotic men, a part of the business of each day, in the several departments of their respective schools.”

A few days after these resolutions were passed by the Board of Education, an invitation was given to the public to assemble at the Madison School (where a few months previous the “black flag” had been displayed) to witness the interesting ceremony of presenting a beautiful United States flag to the school. Upon that occasion, hundreds of childish voices greeted their friends with the national air, “Star-Spangled Banner,” after which, seven little girls stepped upon a platform and presented their flag to their school with the following address:—  
“We dedicate to the Madison School this “Star-Spangled Banner,” the emblem of our own dear native land, as a tribute to patriotism. Long, long may it wave over our school dedicated to union, science and liberty!”

Dr. Dostie, on behalf of the Directors, addressed the school as follows:

“Miss WHITEY, Principal; Ladies, Teachers; and you, Pupils of Madison School:

“The scene witnessed by the friends of thorough and correct education to-day is destined to be long remembered. There can be no occasion of deeper interest to the lovers of the human race, its progress in education and advancement in true loyal patriotic sentiments, than now appears in the brilliant and most encouraging spectacle you have, by your noble and indefatigable exertions,

wrought for the hopes of *the* liberty and freedom of our land.

"Here the youths of our city have gathered for the culture and proper education of their minds and hearts in a correct knowledge of the various duties belonging to good and virtuous members of society.

"As we cast our eyes over this great Republic, bequeathed us by '*him* whom envy dared not hate,' and behold the causeless and furious civil war now desolating our once peaceful, happy and glorious land, filling, as it does, the patriot's heart with terrible apprehensions for the future of this most sacred of gifts—self-government—to whom are we to look for hope of salvation, but to you of this rising generation, educated as, we pray the Father of Nations you may be, in the just and beneficent principles of Republicanism, of unity, peace and fraternity. Then our dear country will not know the Arnolds, Burrs, Calhouns, or Davises any more.

"Be therefore zealous in the acquisition of useful knowledge that you may distinguish truth from error, virtue from vice, and labor assiduously in disseminating these virtues, these duties, and God will bless and reward you with felicity here and heaven in the hereafter.

"Trace thoughtfully the history of our immortal Washington's school days—remember he could not *lie*—that he lived and practiced all the pure and exalted virtues, thereby compelling the high eulogium from mankind of being '*first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*'

"The public schools of our nation should be the avenue to the education of all the various and manifold duties devolved upon the citizens of our great Commonwealth.

They should be treasured as the corner-stone of the Republic—they were designed for the education and enlightenment of the masses, in their duties to God, their country, and themselves; and where they prevail and are encouraged, treason, rebellion, and their atrocious attendants are not known.

“Had the youths of the rebellious portions of our country been the recipients of the blessings of this munificent institution, ‘grim-visaged war,’ with its concomitants—famine, pestilence and death, would not now be blighting our once happy and homogeneous people—the land had not been pierced by the murderous stabs of our brethren.

“Let us, citizens, be in future the careful and untiring guardians of this institution, pregnant with such vast promises of good; then the hydra-headed, execrable monster—Treason—will not again make parricidal thrusts at our dearest mother, who for eighty years has nourished us with the delicious milk of Liberty, Freedom and Fraternity.

“Now, in behalf of loyal Louisiana and of the loyal United States, permit me to introduce little Mary Murray, and through this pure patriot, her four hundred associates, in behalf of loyal Americans everywhere, to thank them for the gift of *that* ‘gorgeous ensign of our Liberty Land.’ That beautiful emblem of our glory and power! that a Washington triumphantly bore through the revolutionary struggles; that a Jackson won a halo of undying glory upon the Plains of Chalmette; that a Taylor so heroically bore aloft at Buena Vista; that a Scott reveled within the halls of the Montezumas; that a Farragut carried by Forts Jackson and St. Phillip in a

flame of lightning; that Butler, the indomitable, unfurled from the ramparts of our treason-bound emporium; that will victoriously float over Liberty's Dominions, when the 'Stars and Bars' will be buried in oblivion."

This was the inauguration ceremony of a brilliant series of flag presentations, which ended in placing an American flag over every public school in New Orleans. The sight of the National emblem waving from the public institutions infuriated its enemies, who in their madness declared, "That their children should not be taught to love the United States Government."

Dr. Dostie, the chairman of that committee which had drawn up the resolutions requiring the introduction of national airs and patriotic sentiments in the schools, says, in his report to the Board of Education, "I have received communications from the principals of some of the schools, informing me that many of their pupils have risen in rebellion and refused to sing national airs as requested by their teachers. I am urged to use my influence in quelling this insubordination instigated by rebellious parents. Upon consultation with several members of the Board of Education, and finding that their views coincided with mine—that it was our duty to enforce the laws governing the institutions under our charge—I have informed the disobedient that the requirements were just, and therefore, irrevocable, and that if they persisted in their rebellion they must be expelled from the schools. Only three hundred of the eight thousand in attendance refused, and were expelled or withdrawn from the schools."

The following testimony relating to the noble labors

of Dostie in the cause of republican education, is worthy to be placed among the historical records of those eventful times when, in the hands of loyal educators, science, poetry, music, and flowers, combine to make Unionism and the United States flag popular in the halls of education in New Orleans. *The True Delta*, through a correspondent says :

"MESSES. EDITORS: I ask the use of your columns to publish the following well deserved and highly flattering testimonial to the zeal and efficiency with which that pre-eminently earnest Union man, Dr. A. P. Dostie, discharged his duties while a member of the Board of Visitors of the First District Schools. The public generally, in common with the School Board, feel keenly the retirement of so earnest a votary of true education. They indulge the hope, though, that the work of regenerating the public schools from the moral leprosy of treason, so happily inaugurated by the Doctor during the past year, may be continued until there shall remain no youthful mind capable of retaining and receiving so unseemly a taint. \* \* \* \* \*

"BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1863.

"At a regular meeting of the Board of Visitors of the First District Public Schools, held on the 14th inst., on motion of Mr. J. A. Noble, seconded by Messrs. Hahn and Graham, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Dr. A. P. Dostie for his constant and well directed exertions in the cause of education, while a member of the Board of Visitors during the past year.

"*Resolved*, That the labors of Dr. Dostie have, in the

opinion of this Board, contributed more than those of any individual towards restoring the public schools to loyalty and patriotism, and that we regret his retirement from active co-operation with us in our official labors.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Dr. A. P. Dostie.

"A true copy from the minutes.

"F. O. SCHRODER, Secretary."

Dr. Dostie's successful efforts in making treason odious in the public schools, made the enemies of the Union in New Orleans rampant in propagating slander against his personal truth and superior excellence. But his patriotic achievements will bear exposure to the scorn of rebellious spirits, whose tenacious calumnies not only followed him through his labors in the public schools, but in all the reforms wherewith his name was honorably associated. The extent of indignity to which Dr. Dostie was subjected, may be partially inferred from the following acrostic, one of the many low exhibitions of malice put forth to intimidate or prevent his exertions for liberty:—

"All hail to thee, Dr. ! may'st thou always prove true,  
Patriotic and proud of the red white and blue;  
Do all that thou canst for the flag that once waved  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.  
Stout hearts fight against it—they'll rally around :  
The stars and the stripes they'll haul to the ground ;  
In the dust they will trail it, and thee they will hang,  
Emancipating thy soul to where e'er it may gang."

In the midst of such enemies, the voice of a friend reached the ear of Dostie, breathing a spirit in striking contrast to the foregoing. In the columns of the New Orleans *True Delta*, appeared the following lines, a beautiful acrostical rejoinder to that of his enemies:

“ Amid the stunted forest trees,  
Perennial grows the stately oak,  
Defying all the storm-king's power,  
Or the fierce lightning's deadly stroke !  
So thou, brave man, 'mid traitors' scorn,  
Traced the white flame of loyalty !  
In dangers oft, 'mid threats of death,  
Ever the 'Friend of Liberty !'

“ NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 2, 1864.

UNA.”

An inquiry into the private seminaries and schools of New Orleans instituted by a Commission appointed by Major General Banks, Commander of the Department of the Gulf—of which commission Dr. Dostie was an active member—reveals the following then existing state of things :

“ In many of the schools in this city, persons are instructing our youth who avow themselves “rebels ” or “rebel sympathizers !” And many others who show by their evasive manner of answering these questions, that their whole sympathies are with those now in armed rebellion against our Government and shedding the blood of our countrymen ! And further, that these individuals are permitted to organize schools, teach our children and tacitly or openly instill the poison of rebellion and treason into their young minds ! The thing would seem impossible, but there the record of facts stands, on their own confession—attesting to the impudent daring of a deed which is only exceeded in its violation of all that is right and honorable by the forbearance and magnanimity of the Government against which rebels and rebel sympathizers are waging a suicidal war, and under whose flag these teachers are or have been quietly pursuing their vocation.”

Said Dr. Dostie, in referring to that commission to visit, examine and report as to the character of the private schools of New Orleans—"I knew that in that work I should meet some of my old personal friends, which the rebellion had made my enemies, and that the interview would not be a pleasant one. It was with no spirit of revenge or vindictive feeling that I approached my former friends, but I will never shrink from the duty of exposing the work of traitors—not if all my friends become my enemies." Dr. Dostie's unselfish acts often gained him the friendship of those who differed with him. Many of the most bitter rebels speak kindly of his benevolent acts. When Mayor Monroe was imprisoned in Fort Jackson; his wife, upon several occasions, requested Dr. Dostie to urge his influence with General Butler in her behalf. As she was left in destitute circumstances, he went several times to the office of General Butler to ask the favors she required. He also obtained a position in the public school for the daughter of Mayor Monroe. When told that he was rendering assistance to the family of a rebel, he replied, "Must the wife and daughter suffer for the acts of the husband and father? Bring me the proofs of treason and I will expose the perpetrators. They have assured me that they cherish Union principles, and I have no reason to doubt their word. The charge of treason, said he, when it has a just foundation is a fatal one, in my estimation, to personal character. In regard to that 'crime of crimes,' I must not act upon suspicion, but upon evidence."



## CHAPTER VIII.


## THE CHURCHES OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Churches of New Orleans are a strange part of the history of the rebellion. With the noble exception of the Rev. Wm. Duncan, the prominent clergymen of that city became Judases—betraying their Saviour, their Government. The names of Palmer, Leacock and Goodridge, are written with pens dipped in blood upon the tombstones of thousands of misguided youths, who listened to their eloquence in behalf of rebellion and slavery. The power of a Butler was again felt in New Orleans, when he laid his hands upon the heads of the Reverend traitors, and demanded of them obedience to the laws of the true Church, and the just laws of the Nation.

Upon the refusal of the clergy to pray for the President of the United States, their Churches were ordered to be closed, until loyal ministers could officiate in their places. The ecclesiastical institutions of the South were a dangerous power in favor of despotism and rebellion. It was necessary to strike the Church from its foundation by the earthquake advance of reform. It required men of the force of a Luther or a Cromwell, to blot out the disgraceful crimes which stained their statute books. Slavery had enveloped the

consciences of its ministers, and treason lay like a dark pall upon their guilty souls. That power in the Churches of New Orleans, that defied the United States Government, was temporarily overthrown by General Butler. Loyal Christian ministers were invited to fill the pulpits of disloyal clergymen—men who would not advocate the divinity of slavery, but the charities of Christianity. Soon convened loyal congregations to listen to their prayers for the overthrow of Slavery and treason, and the preservation of their beloved President and the Congress of the United States. To men like Dostie, who watched with jealous eye every evil influence that opposed civil and religious liberty, the new turn in Church affairs, was a source of rejoicing. Every Sabbath morning he might be seen entering the Episcopal Church, formerly occupied by Dr. Goodridge, to worship with the reverence of a man of faith. His deep toned voice, which had a peculiar charm to his friends, upon these solemn occasions could be distinctly heard repeating that service to which he became deeply attached. Said he, "I always pray in faith for President Lincoln, for I feel in my inmost soul that the God of Nations will sustain the noble acts of our Chief Magistrate." From that time until his death, Dr. Dostie was a constant worshipper in Church. His religious views partook of his general character. They were broad and liberal, and not confined to any narrow creed. In a conversation with a friend, he remarked, "I believe that Christ died for all. I trust in God—the great Ruler of Events has placed before us his laws. If we are guided by them, they will lead us to happiness here and hereafter. That is my creed and my religion."

Upon the organization of a loyal congregation in Christ's Church, Dr. Dostie was chosen one of the wardens. Christ's Church! What a throng of associations gious home of the army and navy of the Gulf Department. cluster around that name! Christ's Church was the reli- There might be seen upon a Sabbath morning, the commanding General and his Staff; the officers of every grade of both the army and the navy; soldiers and sailor boys. Union citizens and loyal visitors from all parts of the country assembled in that sacred spot. What prayers have been offered by clergy and laymen for the preservation of the Union, and what heartfelt petitions have ascended to the God of Nations in behalf of President Lincoln and the Congress of the United States! That emblem of religious liberty—the United States flag—enveloped the altar dedicated to Freedom. That flag draped in mourning symbols, was wrapped around the biers of the patriots who fell by the hands of the enemies of their Government. It enclosed in its folds the pulseless form of the youthful De Kay, the gallant Cummings, the brave Dwight, and numbers of honored dead, who died for the Union and Liberty. How many weeping parents, wives, brothers and sisters, would have been comforted, could they have witnessed the tribute of respect, paid to their departed ones at Christ's Church, and beheld with what tenderness and sympathy, that friend of the loyal soldier, Dostie, and his brother officers in the Church looked upon the remains of those who fell in the cause of republican Liberty.



## CHAPTER IX.

## DR. DOSTIE'S ACTIVITY IN THE UNION CAUSE.

Dr. Dostie was a man of iron nerve and unceasing activity. Possessed of a strong constitution, a powerful will and an active brain, he could endure more physically and mentally than most men. It was not an uncommon thing for him to look after the interests of a dozen schools per day; work a few hours at his profession, receive not less than fifty calls; attend two or three Union meetings, and then spend half the night in reading and writing.

Not a Union Church or Sabbath School (white or colored), existed in the city in which he did not take a deep interest. Not an association or loyal gathering assembled that bore not witness to his exertions in the cause for which loyal men were battling. In many of these reforms, Dr. Dostie was the prime mover. Sensitive to the opinion of his associates; delighting in the approbation of his friends, and desiring the respect even of his enemies, no earthly power could induce him to swerve from what he considered duty. Where he could resist treason he never wavered. Said he, "It is the duty of loyal men who love their flag and their Government, to use every exertion to put down the signs of disloyalty." Wherever he observed an act or symbol of treason, it

called down upon the offender his rebuke and bitter indignation.

Among the "fanatical acts" of Dr. Dostie that evoked the thundering anathemas of the rebel multitude was his noted performance at the Varieties Theater. A few determined Unionists, among whom were Judge Durell, E. Heath, and L. B. Lynch, headed by Dostie, resolved that the flag of the Union should float where it had been torn down by its enemies. The Varieties Theater had become somewhat notorious for displaying rebel emblems. It was decided by Dostie and his associates to make a demonstration of loyalty in that place to test the Union sentiment. With a chosen band, Dr. Dostie entered the Theater and displayed the "Star-Spangled Banner," requesting the orchestra to play a national air. Instantly the United States flag was displayed from all parts of the house, and the air of the "Star-Spangled Banner" demanded. This created a great excitement. The manager of the Theater appeared upon the stage and demanded an explanation of the demonstration. Dr. Dostie, standing by the flag he had unfurled, replied, "New Orleans is now a Union city. The audience have determined to hear the national airs; none but secession airs have been heard here during the season, and the present company intend to hear "Hail Columbia" before the performance proceeds." To this the manager replied, "That he had permission from the military authorities, and license from the city to conduct the Theater, and had received strict orders from those authorities to allow nothing of a political character." "'Tis false," arose from all parts of the house. The audience continued to demand the playing of the national airs, some, however,

declaring that the airs would be in opposition to the orders of Mayor Miller. At this juncture, Major Foster of the 128th New York Volunteers, stepped upon the stage, and commanded silence, saying, "he would take the responsibility of ordering the orchestra to strike up "Hail Columbia." The order was reluctantly obeyed, and the old-time air was greeted with many cheers. General Bowen immediately issued an order of which the annexed is a copy:

"OFFICE OF PROVOST MARTIAL,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,  
NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1863.

"Mr. Baker, Manager of Varieties Theater:

"It is reported to me that you have declined to cause the national airs to be played at your Theater at the request of the audience, for the reason that you have been forbidden by the Mayor of the city. No such order can be recognized or held valid in the presence of the United States army. You will, therefore, cause the national airs, "Hail Columbia," "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," to be played before the audience leaves your Theater this evening.

JAMES BOWEN, Brig. Gen., P. M. G."

It was from a few similar episodes in the life of Dostie that he acquired the name of "fanatic," "agitator," and "inovator." Yet he revered just law, order, and peace. "My principles were never law-defying, but I must oppose treason in all its forms," he replied when questioned as to his course in opposing the emblems of secession.

Those acts will bear scrutiny, for they did not often spring from sudden impulse, but from a settled purpose to attack injustice and disloyalty wherever found, and success generally attended his movements.

## CHAPTER X.

## DOSTIE'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

Dostie thus defines his political status: "I have always been a Jacksonian Democrat. When the great question came before the American people whether Slavery or Freedom should triumph in our nation, the Democratic party favored Slavery, and I trusted to the Republican party to save the country. Abraham Lincoln was the choice of that party for President of the United States. It had analyzed his character; had found him a friend of the working classes; an enemy to every form of Slavery—an honest man with qualifications worthy the ruler of a Republican people." In a political speech, he said, "From the moment I decided to support the noble Lincoln, I have watched with deep interest his onward movements in the cause of Union, liberty and humanity. If he continues faithful to the principles by which he guides the nation, our hopes will be more than realized."

Dostie was never known to vote for any man who opposed the cause of President Lincoln. So strong was his faith in the great Emancipator, no argument could convince him that any other was so capable of securing the liberties of an oppressed race as Abraham Lincoln. In an address, he says, "I believe Lincoln was chosen by

the Divine Ruler of Governments, for the purpose of liberating four millions of human beings from the tyranny of Southern despots."

Among the first to welcome General Butler to New Orleans, was Michael Hahn. He had combatted secession; had publicly announced his devotion to the Union until it became dangerous to give expression to his sentiments. Not willing to suffer martyrdom, he remained silent, patiently waiting the time when he could boldly proclaim his true sentiments. He had been a Douglass Democrat, but when he saw in President Lincoln, the preserver of the Union, he avowed his determination, publicly, "to stand by him as long as he stood faithfully by the Union." It was that avowal that first attracted the loyal heart of Dostie towards Hahn. It was the tie that united them until separated by death. A few days after publicly proclaiming his determination to stand by Lincoln, Hahn was elected to Congress from Louisiana. Among the crowd who assembled upon the levee to witness the departure for Washington of the newly elected congressmen, Flanders and Hahn, was Dr. Dostie. As the steamer left the landing he exclaimed, "Those men will stand by our good President and the true interests of Louisiana." Upon the return of Hahn from Washington, in an address before the people of New Orleans, he said, "If any man wishes to know my political position, I will inform him that I am ready to stand or fall upon the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. I have had opportunities of studying the moral and intellectual character of our present beloved Magistrate, and in my opinion a better man could not have been elected President of the United States. The preservation of the



Union is the great desire of his heart. When I first took my seat in Congress I thought it my duty to seek an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and state to him that I might cast votes that would displease him. The President took me by the hand and said, "Let the perpetuity of the Union be the prominent object of your official conduct, and you will not displease me."

Says Herndon, (the law partner of Lincoln), "Abraham Lincoln possessed originality of thought in an eminent degree. He was, however, cautious, cool, concentrated, with continuity of reflection, was patient and enduring. These are some of the grounds of his wonderful success. He was most emphatically a remorseless analyzer of facts, things and principles. When all these processes had been well and thoroughly gone through, he could form an opinion and express it, but no sooner. The mind of Lincoln was slow, angular and ponderous rather than quick and finely discriminating." When the good Lincoln did discern that the Union could no longer exist with the curse of slavery gnawing at its vitals, he struck the blow, and true Union loving men, such as Dostie, Lovejoy and Hahn, gloried in the salvation of their country.

Dostie, who had ever sympathized with such noble spirits as Clarkson, Wilberforce, Phillips and Garrison, could never for a moment stifle the sentiment that Slavery was the most atrocious of crimes. In the following address, delivered January 2d, 1864, in City Hall—the same spot where in 1860–61, speeches were made to secession crowds—after a few introductory remarks by Hon. Michael Hahn, and before an immense concourse of

people, Dr. Dostie thus expressed himself upon the national situation :

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

“We took our place among the nations of the earth in 1789. We were then a homogeneous, happy people. Our heroic struggle for independence was fought and achieved by the people of the colonies, cemented in a perpetual union. No single State could have thrown off the shackles of British tyranny. It was only by the fraternal bonds of union that our brave republican fathers freed themselves from monarchical despotism. Our recognition by the great powers of Europe, was as one nation and homogeneous people. The immortal Declaration reads : “United colonies,” declaring themselves free and independent ; and by the Constitution of the Confederation, the Continental Congress controlled and guided us to the haven of freedom and glorious nationality, and we have grown and prospered with a rapidity unequaled by any nation in the history of the world. The glorious Constitution that has enabled us thus to flourish, was adopted by the people, and not by State governments. Yes, it was by the people, in their individual and collective character, we were made one and perpetual. It was the people who, in their relation to States, yielded the power to levy taxes and impose duties, to regulate commerce, to make naturalization laws, to coin money, to regulate post-offices and post-roads, to define and punish piracies, to declare war, to provide an army and navy, to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, to issue letters of marque and reprisal, to emit bills of credit, to keep troops or ships of war in times of peace, and to enter into any agree-


ment or compact, either with each other or with a foreign power. They placed all controversy that might arise between the States or individuals in the hands of the National Judiciary. After these concessions there remained no semblance of sovereignty, but simply the right of independent self-government in local or domestic affairs. Sovereignty the States never achieved. The people won their independence by their wisdom, their energies and their valor, after seven long years of struggle against British power and aggression. The Declaration of Independence sets forth the reasons and purposes of that revolution that achieved and established the freedom of our country. Not once does it mention the States, but it does mention the people in their united and national character. 'State Sovereignty,' 'State Supremacy,' 'State Rights,' and the cursed system of slavery, were ignored and repudiated by the consummate wisdom and goodness of the founders of this nation; and the latter by the enlightened voice of the world, as the crime of crimes against humanity.

"Permit me to ask you to listen to the voice of sages, Christians, patriots, statesmen, philosophers and philanthropists of this and other nations, concerning this hell-begotten wrong and outrage. Washington said it was his first wish to free America of the curse. Jefferson, the Apostle of Liberty, said he trembled for his country, and declared it was written in the Book of Fate, that the people should be free. Patrick Henry detested slavery with all the earnestness of his nature, and believed the time was not far distant when the lamentable evil would be abolished. Madison denied the right of property in man, and contended that the republican principle was

antagonistic to human bondage. Monroe considered slavery as preying upon the very vitals of the Union. John Randolph detested the man who defended slavery. Thomas Randolph deprecated the workings of the evil. Thomas Jefferson Randolph classes the 'institution' among the abominations and enormities of savage tribes, and as tending to decrease free populations. Peyton Randolph lamented its existence. Edward Randolph, as member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of our nation, moved to strike out "servitude," and insert "service," because the former was thought to express the condition of slaves, and the latter the obligation of free persons. Henry Clay would never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in subjecting free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage. The great Benton, in view of the peace and reputation of the white people—the peace of the land—the world's last hope for a free government on the earth, and because it was a wrong, condemned its extension and existence. Colonel Mason contended slavery discouraged the arts and manufactures, made labor disreputable, prevented immigration of whites, who enrich and strengthen a country, produced pernicious effects on manners, made the master a petty tyrant, and invited calamities to the nation. Governor McDowell says this people was born to be free, and their enslavement is in violation of the law of Deity. Judge Iredell, of North Carolina, would rejoice when the entire abolition of slavery took place. William Pinckney, of Maryland, considered it dishonorable and iniquitous. Thomas Marshall, of Virginia, said it was ruinous to the whites. Bolling said the time would come when this degraded and op-

pressed people would free themselves from their thralldom. Chandler calls it a cancer, and said it would produce commotion and bloody strife. Summers said the evils could not be enumerated. Preston said the slaves were men, and entitled to human rights. Birney, of Kentucky, said the slaveholder had not one atom of right to his slave, and that all peoples rejoice when they hear the oppressed are set free. McLane, of Delaware, said, I am an enemy of slavery. Luther Martin, of Maryland, said slavery is inconsistent with the genius of republicanism. An abolition society was formed in Virginia in 1791, in which slavery was denounced as not only an odious degradation, but an outrageous violation of one of the most essential rights of human nature, and utterly repugnant to the principles of the Gospel, and argued that all men are by nature equally free and independent. The heroic Marion said it reduced society to two classes—the rich and the very poor. Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, called it a horrid crime. Franklin called slavery an atrocious debasement of human nature. Hamilton said all men were, by nature, entitled to equal privileges. John Jay called it repugnant to every principle of justice and equity. William Jay contended the time had arrived when it was necessary to destroy slavery to save our own liberty. John Quincy Adams—the old man eloquent—said it perverted human reason and tainted the very sources of moral principle. Webster regarded it as a great moral and political evil, sustained by *might* against *right*, and in violation of the spirit of religion, justice and humanity. Noah Webster claimed freedom as the sacred right of every man. De Witt Clinton says the despotisms and slavery of the world would long

since have vanished, if the natural equality of mankind had been understood and practiced. General Joseph Warren says personal freedom is the natural right of every man. England, through her Mansfields, calls it odious ; her Locke, so vile that a gentleman cannot plead for it ; her Pitt, that it should not be permitted for a single hour ; her Fox compares it to robbery and murder ; her Shakspeare said that heaven will one day free us from this slavery ; her Cowpers and Miltons have, in immortal verse, execrated it ; her Doctor Johnson says no man is, by nature, the property of another ; her Doctor Price says, if you can enslave another, he can enslave you ; her Blackstone tells us we must transgress unjust human laws, and obey the natural and divine ; and her Coke, Hampden, Wilberforce, and many of her other learned and good men, endorsed this doctrine. Ireland's Burke said it ought not to be suffered to exist ; her Curran demanded universal emancipation ; her great O'Connell, speaking to his countrymen, said he would not recognize them, if they countenanced the horrors of American slavery. Father Mathew said slavery is a sin against God and man, and called loudly on all true Irishmen to help to move on the Car of Freedom. Scotland's voice is as potent in condemnation of this stupendous crime. Her Beattie said it is opposed to virtue and industry, and should be viewed with horror ; her Miller said every individual, whatever his country or complexion, is entitled to freedom. France, speaking through her La Fayette, the friend of Washington and Liberty, tells the world he would not have drawn his sword in the cause of America, if he could have conceived that thereby he was founding a land of slavery ; his grandson said the



abolition of slavery commanded his entire sympathy. Montesquieu said the earth shrank in barrenness from the contaminating sweat of a slave. Louis X. said the Christian religion and nature herself cried out against the state of slavery, and demanded the liberty of all men. Rousseau said slavery and right contradicted and excluded each other. Brissot viewed it as a degradation of human nature. Schiller, Grotius, Goethe, Luther, Humboldt, and thousands of freedom loving Germans, have spoken deeply in condemnation of this monster iniquity. This noble people were the earliest to denounce the sin, and went so far as to declare the slave justifiable in the murder of his master who refused to let him go free. The greatest of Alexanders has declared, by a solemn ukase, the universal enfranchisement of his people, and sixty millions of human beings are thereby made freemen, to love God and the ways of justice and virtue. Cicero tells us all men are born free, and that law cannot make *wrong right*. Socrates calls slavery a system of outrage and robbery. Plato, that it is a system of the most complete injustice. The great Cyrus said that to fight, in order not to be made a slave, is noble. The churches of the world hold this sin as an abomination unto the Lord. The true interpretation of the Bible proclaims liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof, and commands us to let the oppressed go free, to call no man master, neither to be called masters. Slavery is the black and loathsome sin that will not be forgiven in this world, nor the world to come. Thus the intelligent and great men of all nations denounce this foul system. The world—our own nation—all the States except atrocious South

Carolina and degenerate Georgia, deprecated and shuddered at this evil in the land. Through the pernicious influence of these States the system was recognized as a State Right, in permitting the importation of human beings for enslavement for twenty years, when the importation was branded and punished as piracy.

“Soon after the adoption of the Constitution, all the Northern States abolished and repudiated slavery, as a violation of human rights. The blighting influence of this curse caused the great flow of immigration to settle in the Northern States, hence followed the preponderance of population, wealth and power, and the vast advantages in all the avenues of happiness they now enjoy. Listen to facts to prove ‘the earth is made to shrink in barrenness’ from the malign influences of slavery.

“See the poverty, ignorance and desolation of the slave lands in contrast to great Freedom’s onward and upward course. In 1790, the population of Virginia was double that of the State of New York. In 1850, that of New York was twice as great as that of Virginia. In 1791, the exports of New York amounted to about equal those of Virginia. Sixty years after, New York surpasses Virginia in her exports more than eighty millions. In 1790, the imports of New York and Virginia were about equal. Sixty years after New York surpasses Virginia more than one hundred million dollars. In 1850, the products, manufactures, mechanics and arts in New York amounted to more than *one billion* dollars more than those of Virginia. In the same year, the value of real and personal property in Virginia (including the negroes) is nearly one billion dollars less than



that of New York. In 1856, the real and personal estate assessed in the city of New York was worth more than the whole State of Virginia. The value of the farms, farming utensils, mechanical and agricultural products in New York exceed those in Virginia in the same ratio. In 1850, the hay crop in the free States amounted to more than four times the value of the cotton, tobacco and sugar crops of the fifteen slave States. The total value of the property of the free States is more than three times that of the slave States. The bushel products, the pound-measure products, the gallon and the mining products of the Northern States are similarly ahead of the same products of the South, notwithstanding the superior advantages of the South in soil, climate, rivers, harbors, minerals, forests, and 245,000 more square miles of territory. In 1850 there were only eighteen hundred adult persons in Massachusetts who could not read and write. In the same year eighty thousand of the white adult inhabitants of North Carolina could neither read or write. The comparative intelligence in these States is presented to illustrate the ignorance, poverty and imbecility pervading the land of slavery in contrast with the land of freedom, where intelligence, wealth, prosperity, progress and happiness are everywhere visible.

"These statistical facts prove that when this nation commenced its existence, the South had the advantage of the North. Why has the South degenerated, and why is she to-day so far behind the North in all that relates to intelligent, civilized nations? In her commercial and business relations, why is she so far surpassed by the Northern States! Because the Goddess, Freedom, is working, speaking and running against the Demon, Sla-

very. This infamous monster is doomed to work out its own destruction. In aiming its deadly fangs at the nation's vitals, it has inflicted its own death wounds. Thanks to liberty, to republicanism, and the beneficent institutions transmitted to us by illustrious sires, it will thus ignominiously die, and pass from the face of the earth forever. We can but see that the 'institution' of slavery and the principles upon which our government is founded are antagonistic. Its constitution and laws are in direct violation of the spirit which our noble, self-sacrificing forefathers inculcated, which breathed only the aspiration of liberty and happiness to all men. We, as a State in this republican government, have departed from the principles and teachings of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in declaring, by our constitution and laws, that all men are not created equal, and are *not* entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This atrocious crime of slavery assails the life of our State and nation—sows the seeds of discord and disunion, by destroying the principles of humanity, justice and good will toward men, by establishing this infamous curse, which is built upon the narrow grounds of pecuniary interest and sordid gain, embracing, in its constitution and code of laws, fraud, rapine, cruelty and bloodshed. Slavery is inconsistent with our dearest rights as a State. The Black Code of this State is a damning disgrace to our State records, and an outrage and robbery upon her citizens, and merits the contempt and detestation of all men. We ask and demand that this dead weight of human wrong be wiped from the escutcheon of our State, and that these laws and the aristocratic State constitution be destroyed, to give place

to a free and truly democratic constitution and laws, based upon the inherent and fundamental principles of freedom and justice to all men.

"To show to you, friends of freedom, how the South has degenerated and relapsed to Egyptian barbarism, I will present a synoptical view of the pertinently named *Black Code of Louisiana*, and I am confident you will acknowledge it only worthy a Slaveocracy, for there is no other class on God's earth so brutalized and stupid in depravity and wickedness as to defend the diabolical rules and principles it inculcates. Well, thus saith the law that Mr. Davis and his compeers would restore and establish to Louisiana and the world, if they could command the power to do so. But, thank God, they will not be permitted to build a nation upon any such iniquitous 'corner-stone.' Any slave killing or attempting to kill, whether maliciously, or in defence of his family or self, shall be hung. If a slave strikes his master, or mistress, or their children, or any white overseer, he shall be hung, or be imprisoned at hard labor for ten years. If a slave shoot or stab any person with intent to kill, he shall be hung. If any slave or free person of color shall attempt to poison any person he shall be hung. Any slave guilty of encouraging an insurrection shall be hung. Any slave or free person of color who shall attempt to burn any building or outhouse shall be hung. Any slave who shall be guilty for the third offence of striking a white person shall be hung, *unless* the blow was given in defence of his master, some member of his family, or person having charge of him, when the slave shall be *excused*. Any slave forcibly taking goods or money from any person shall be hung, or as the court shall

adjudge. Any slave who shall break into a place and attempt to steal, or commit any other crime, shall be hung. Any person cruelly treating a slave shall *not* be fined to exceed two hundred dollars. Any person who shall remove any iron chain or collar fastened to a slave may be imprisoned for six months. If any person shall, by words or action, advise any slave to insurrection, he shall suffer death or imprisonment. Whosoever shall attempt to produce discontent among the free colored or slave population, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or suffer death. Any person from the bar, the bench, the stage, the pulpit, *or any other place*, who shall be guilty of discourses or signs tending to produce discontent among the free colored or slave population, or who shall bring into this State any paper, pamphlet or book having such tendency, may be imprisoned twenty-one years, or suffer death. Slaves accused of capital crimes shall be tried by two Justices of the Peace and ten owners of slaves. Any crime not capital shall be tried by a Justice of the Peace and *four* owners of slaves. One Justice and nine jurors shall constitute a quorum for the trial of slaves accused of capital offences. If a slave is convicted, the said Justice of the Peace shall sign the sentence. If the court disagree and do not convict, *it* shall have the power to inflict corporal punishment according to its pleasure. All slaves sentenced to death or perpetual imprisonment, shall be paid for out of the *public treasury*. A slave may be forced to testify against his fellow-slave, but he is not permitted to testify against a white man. Any slave accused of a capital crime in this parish shall be tried by the Judge of the First District Court and

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six slaveholding jurors. No slave can leave the plantation without a written permission; and any person giving permission without authority shall be fined fifty dollars. Any person who shall mutilate a slave and render him incapable of work, shall be fined fifty dollars, and pay the master two dollars per day for every day lost; and if the slave be forever made unable to work, then the offender shall pay his value, or suffer one year's imprisonment. Any person, having been a slave, returning to this State without permission, shall be forced back to slavery. Any free person of color who may be ordered to leave the State and does not, may be imprisoned at hard labor for five years. Free persons of color are not allowed to land in the State without a legal permit. A master of a vessel must give a bond for the non-landing of free persons of color on board his vessel.

"This is the law of the chivalrous apostles of treason and rebellion; the rope, the stocks, the clog, the ball-chain, the gag, the vice, the "nigger dogs," are the humanizing aids for their enforcement, and conspicuously portray the religion, humanity and civilization of the slaveocracy of the barren and ruined land under their horrid and diabolical sway. Thank God, the Moses of this people has come, and is now bravely leading the sons of Africa from the land of bondage to the glorious heritage of freedom and human rights. Yes, the crisis which involves the question whether this accursed viper shall be suffered longer to gnaw at our national vitals, to destroy and overthrow our constitutional liberty and laws, or whether the cause of the stupendous affliction now upon this promised land of liberty shall be annihilated.

"There can be but one voice from the just, the good and the humane, and that voice is—perish slavery, perish its upholders, perish every power and obstacle to the disenthralment and liberty of the oppressed, whatever be his complexion or his condition. Hope beameth bright for the triumphant realization of freedom's jubilee. The battles fought, the proclamations from that best and greatest man, Abraham Lincoln—the man of liberty, of humanity, the people's man—the territory conquered, brothers reclaimed, those freed, show a future brighter and more glorious than the most generous ever conceived a hope for. How much more tenaciously should we cling to our dear country, now that she has been imperiled and made to weep tears of blood because of the unnumbered dead, the waste and desolation of her once fruitful fields and happy and contented culturers. Our forefathers were the instruments that have marked and explored the destiny of this land. The disciples of Calhoun have striven, and are still striving to pervert and destroy their lofty aspirations, and these oligarchs find sympathizers in the cold and withering aristocracy of the North; but the people have spoken in their strength and declared that these craven-hearted and weak-kneed traitors shall not succeed, but with their braver friends, fighting for their treason, shall go down in ignominy together. When treason and rebellion shall be crushed, and the great people, including us, Louisianians, shall realize nature's just law, that slavery is no longer to blight and curse the civilization, morality and religion of the nation, when man will be acknowledged 'for a' that;' that color and difference in complexion may still be 'endowed with power to

discover, with sense to love, and with imagination to expand towards their limitless perfection the attributes of Him whose finger the heavens are the handiwork," then the blessings of Liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness, equality and all the other great human rights of civil, political and religious self-government will follow, to make glad the philanthropic heart, and bring happiness, prosperity and fraternity to unborn millions, who will rise up to revere and treasure our sacred bequeathment. Then that flag, acknowledged by every people, the emblem of all that is good, great and glorious, will dance over the oblivious graves of the paricides who trailed it in the dust of Fort Sumter; and when the names of the Arnolds of this struggle will only be sounded with execration and contempt. Then the people will feel and universally exclaim—

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"Who would sever Freedom's shrine?  
Who would draw the invidious line?  
Though by birth one spot be mine,  
Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the South's fair land!  
Dear the central mountain band!  
Dear New England's rocky strand!  
Dear the prairied West!

By our altars, pure and free!  
By the laws deep-rooted tree!  
By the Past's dread memory!  
By our Washington!


By our common kindred tongue!  
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,  
By the tie of country strong!  
We will still be one!

Father's, have ye bled in vain ?  
Ages, shall ye droop again ?  
Maker, shall we rashly stain  
Blessings sent by Thee ?

No ! receive our solemn vow,  
While before thy throne we bow,  
Ever to maintain, as now,  
'Union, Liberty !'

Said Dr. Dostie, "I always cherished liberty, but I was led step by step, in the progressive movement of events, to perceive and acknowledge the truth that the Republic could no longer exist and withhold the sacred right of four millions of human beings. Events have proved the direct antagonism between Slavery and Republicanism, and that the one or the other must perish." Every event that unfolded the great plan of American freedom was embraced by him with enthusiastic joy. The arming of the negroes to fight against slavery and rebellion, was to him a source of rejoicing. The news of the fall of Port Hudson was received by the loyal people of New Orleans with great demonstrations of delight. The event was celebrated by thousands, both white and black, who assembled upon Canal Street around the statue of Henry Clay, to listen to addresses from the orators chosen for the occasion. Dr. Dostie being one of the speakers, addressed the audience as follows :

"On the 4th of July, 1776, our noble sires fought a great moral battle, and achieved a victory, proclaiming to the world the great truth, that all men are created equal, and are from God entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Under the influence of these in-





estimable blessings this nation has grown, prospered and flourished to rank with the first in the world's history.

! "In 1860, traitors laid the corner-stone of slavery, and for more than two years struggled to erect a 'Bastile' on the ruins of liberty. But the men of the West, who had sworn with their swords to cut their way to the Gulf, met the enemy of man and free institutions at Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of their power, on the eighty-seventh anniversary of Freedom's Day, and achieved a victory that has broken the back-bone of the monster rebellion. On the 8th of January, 1815, the iron-nerved Champion of Freedom—the immortal author of the words, 'the Union must and shall be preserved,' met the lion power of Great Britain on the plains of Chalmette, and drove the ruthless invader back, and taught him a lesson that he has never forgotten; showing to the world that freemen are mighty and cannot be bound by the power of despotism.

"Forty-eight years and six months thereafter the undaunted and heroic Banks fought a battle and won a victory vaster in its consequences than followed the brilliant achievement of the democratic Jackson. General Banks conquered the second stronghold of the rebellion, and now we are rejoicing that commerce will again flow uninterruptedly upon the bosom of the great Father of Waters, from its source to the Gulf. Let us, my fellow-citizens, devoutly thank the Great Disposer of all Good for these manifold blessings, and let us in all future prove ourselves freemen indeed, and firmly serve and uphold the flag of our fathers and make it what they designed, the emblem of liberty to all.

"Let us hold in hallowed remembrance the times that

tried men's souls, the souls of our fathers, and solemnly promise that treason and rebellion shall never eradicate the laws of justice, fraternity and liberty, that freedom of speech shall not be suppressed, nor rights molested, but that all may glory in being free and equal sons of America.

"SONS OF AFRICA, I am rejoiced to see you here in such vast numbers. In common with all mankind you love *liberty*. History accords you high soldierly qualities. Against the armies of the old world you have fought with a heroism unsurpassed by the bravest. In the struggle of American independence you are remembered with kindness and gratitude. In the darkest hour of that contest of "Liberty or death," you nobly and promptly came forward to help to turn the tide that eventuated in liberty and freedom to the land. In the war of 1812 you fought shoulder to shoulder with the white man in driving the British invader from our soil, and in this stupendous struggle to save Liberty, your daring exploits and desperate valor in South Carolina, before Port Hudson, and wherever else you have been *let loose* against the traitors, you have shown yourselves worthy sons of freedom; and, thank God, the precious boon is near you. Lose no time in coming to it. Urge, urge your brave brethren to enroll themselves in the *Union army*, that before another year rolls by, half a million of your people will join the white man in breaking down the rebellion and raise upon every foothold of treason the flag of Union and Liberty—and then one universal shout will go up to Heaven, proclaiming "Liberty to all."

## CHAPTER XI.

## CHANGES OF MILITARY COMMANDERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

. In December, 1862, General Butler left New Orleans, and General Banks assumed command of the Gulf department. One fact was ever apparent in relation to New Orleans—"that while President Lincoln lived, and the United States army and navy held possession of that stronghold of treason, Unionism was a power, before which the rebel masses trembled. The boldness and decision evinced by General Butler in his control of that city during the rebellion, marks him in future history the hero of the Gulf Department."

In revolutionary times decisive action is necessary to success. It was bold decision that subdued slavery, secession and rebellion. The decisive action of thousands of brave men who dared to plunge the moral and physical weapons of death into the heart of rebellion—saved our nation in the dark days of revolution. The Emancipation Proclamation and the Constitutional Amendment which forever abolished slavery in the United States, caused some strange developments in Southern politics. In New Orleans the agitations caused by those humane acts divided the political elements into numerous coalitions.

There was the bold radical party that denounced




everything opposed to the reforms of the age. Among the most prominent of that organization, were Dostie, Waples, Flanders, Hahn, Heath, Graham, Goldman, Durell, Lynch, Hire, Howell, Heistend and Durant. Then there was a class composed of men of the status of Roselius, Rozier, Fellows, Barker, Kennedy, Burk, men of conservative ideas, who had combatted the advance of reform, and attempted by every means in their power to preserve the flickering life of their beloved institution, Slavery. A third party consisted of the strong advocates of the rebellion. Their names were Legion. They kept themselves not openly defiant, but ever on the alert, watching with sleepless eye the movements of the other parties.

The dominant party were the radicals, whose political creed was based upon three prominent objects of Lincoln's Administration, viz.—the preservation of the Union; the abolition of Slavery, and the crushing of the great Rebellion.

Conspiracies, however, external and internal caused dissention in the radical Republican party of Louisiana.

The loyal portion of the State began to agitate the question of a Free-State Government.

At a Union meeting in New Orleans, March 6th, 1863, Thomas J. Durant said: "I have something practical to bring before the people. It is now ten months since the federal forces came to Louisiana, and no effort has been made to establish a State Government. The proposition I would make is, that this Association, as the only representative of the views of Union men of New Orleans, take steps towards the formation of such a Government. The city contains more than one-half



the voting population of the State, and as loyal citizens are entitled to a government of their own choice, that portion of the country in the hands of the rebels containing but a minority of the white population. He submitted this resolution to the Association:

*Resolved*, "That the President of this meeting appoint a committee of three to prepare a plan for calling a convention of the people of Louisiana to be submitted to this meeting on Saturday evening next."

Said he: "If ten loyal men can be found in each parish to send a representative, they will be sufficient to save their parishes."

Durant's resolution was unanimously adopted by the Association. Among those who voted for the resolution were Dostie, Graham, and Waples. At a meeting of the Union Association in Lyceum Hall, April 12th, 1863, Durant read a letter from Hahn, which stated that in a conversation Hahn had held with President Lincoln upon the subject of organizing a civil government for Louisiana, the President heartily approved of the plan, and promised to send instructions to the military leaders in Louisiana to favor the movement. On motion of Dr. Dostie, the vote was taken, when the resolutions favoring the Convention were passed by 95 to 73.

The following letter from President Lincoln to General Banks in relation to Louisiana affairs is interesting as connected with affairs at that time.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, August 5, 1863. }

"My Dear Gen. Banks:—

\* \* \* \* \*

"While I very well know what I would be glad for Louisiana to do, it is quite a different thing for me to

assume direction of the matter. I would be glad for her to make a new constitution, recognizing the emancipation proclamation, and adopting emancipation in those parts of the State to which the proclamation does not apply. And while she is at it, I think it would not be objectionable for her to adopt some practical system by which the two races could gradually live themselves out of their old relation to each other, and both come out better prepared for the new. Education for young blacks should be included in the plan. After all, the power or element of 'contract' may be sufficient for this probationary period, and by its simplicity and flexibility may be the better.

"As an anti-slavery man, I have a motive to desire emancipation which pro-slavery men do not have; but even they have strong enough reason to thus place themselves again under the shield of the Union; and to thus perpetually hedge against the recurrence of the scenes through which we are now passing.

"Governor Shepley has informed me that Mr. Durant is now taking a registry, with a view to the election of a Constitutional Convention in Louisiana. This, to me, appears proper. If such convention was to ask my views, I could present little else than what I now say to you, I think the thing should be pushed forward, so that, if possible, its mature work may reach here by the meeting of Congress.

"For my own part, I think I shall not, in any event, retract the Emancipation Proclamation; nor, as Executive, ever return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

"If Louisiana shall send members to Congress, their admission to seats will depend, as you know, upon the respective houses, and not upon the President.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

January 9th, 1864, the Union people of New Orleans assembled to endorse the action of the committee, and to give sanction to the request of Governor Shepley to order an election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, with a view to making Louisiana a State, in accordance with the principles suggested by the proclamation of the President issued on the 8th of December, 1863. The President of that meeting was R. F. Flanders, Esq. Among the Vice-Presidents were Dostie, Shupert, Hire, Graham, Heath, Duncan, Howell, Waples, Shaw and Heistend. Mr. Flanders, in addressing the meeting said, "he thought the time had arrived for organizing a State Government in Louisiana. Six months before, a plan had been prepared by the Union men of the city for that purpose and presented to Governor Shepley. It was by him forwarded to the President, considered in a Cabinet meeting, approved and returned to Governor Shepley with the approval of the Administration endorsed upon it. Now it was necessary to appoint a committee to present resolutions to further the proposed plan." The following were the resolutions adopted:

*"Resolved,* That the future slavery of persons of African descent in Louisiana is a moral, legal and physical impossibility, and the proposed new constitution in declaring its non-existence within the borders of the State, will only assert a fact within the knowledge of all her loyal men.

*"Resolved,* That we cordially approve of all the proclamations of the President of the United States in regard to slavery in the insurrectionary districts, but more particularly the one recently issued under date of 8th December, 1863; that the means pointed out by him for the rebellious States to return to the Union are, in

our opinion, eminently just and wise ; and that the loyal men of Louisiana are now ready and willing to adopt them, and have nearly the required number of registered loyal citizens, good men and true, to bring back the State into the great nationality our fathers founded.

*“Resolved,* That the action of the “Free State Committee, in calling upon Brigadier-General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, soliciting him to order, in the name of the people, an election for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, is approved and ratified, and he is hereby authorized and requested to take all necessary steps to have such an election at an early day.”

At that meeting Mr. Durant said, “It will be a glorious thing if we can make Louisiana the first State that declares for freedom among the late rebellious States.”

Jan. 11th, the following proclamation by General Banks was issued :

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }  
New Orleans, Jan. 11, 1864. }

“To the people of Louisiana :

“I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz :

“I. Governor. II. Lieutenant Governor. III. Secretary of State. IV. Treasurer. V. Attorney General. VI. Superintendent of Public Instruction. VII. Auditor of Public Accounts ; who shall when elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent



authority, constitute the civil Government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate or relate to slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

"II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's Proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the Fourth day of March, 1864.

"III. The Registration of voters, effected under the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union associations, not inconsistent with the Proclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

"IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the People, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution, will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the details of election, will be announced in subsequent orders.

"V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

"VI. The fundamental law of the State is martial law. It is competent and just for the Government to surrender to the people, at the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with

the success of military operation ; to prepare the way by prompt and wise measures, for the full restoration of the State to the Union and its power to the people ; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity ; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complicate for the human mind, have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions, the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the preferences of men, and if so be that its purposes are just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason.

“The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive officers, faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both houses of Congress—and then by a convention which will confirm the action of the people, and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of Washington’s birth is a fit day for the commencement of so grand a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his admonitions !

“Louisiana in the opening of her history sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon its government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime power of the world, by a

victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal!

“N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.”

Who shall be Governor? was now the question asked by the loyal people of Louisiana. Said Dostie, in referring to that subject, “I will never vote for any man to fill that important office whom I do not know to be loyal to the Government, a strong opposer of slavery and a firm advocate of the just policy of President Lincoln.” Durant, Hahn, Flanders, Fellows and Howell were among the most prominent names. February 1st, 1864, the State Nominating Convention met at Lyceum Hall. The delegates chosen by the several ward meetings in the city of New Orleans, and those from the county parishes within the Union lines, met for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices. It was soon discovered that the clouds were thickening in the political horizon, and apprehensions were felt by those assembled that their cherished plans might be broken up. Soon harmonious action gave place to faction. A disposition was shown by several members of the Convention to spend the time in angry dispute and selfish intrigue.

A motion was made that Durant be invited to address the Convention. Amid great confusion the question was put, and the chair declared it lost. It was then moved that Dostie be invited to address the Convention. The motion was put and declared lost. In great confusion the meeting adjourned. It was then proposed to

re-organize the Convention and proceed with business. Mr. Wm. R. Fish was appointed chairman, and Dr. Wm. H. Hire, secretary of the meeting.

The Convention requested Dostie to address them. Said he, "In giving my opinion as to a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of Louisiana, I know of no better Union man—no better anti-slavery man—no better friend of the Administration than Michael Hahn. I believe him to be worthy the important trust the loyal people of Louisiana will place in the hands of their Governor."

A Committee on resolutions presented the following to the Convention :

*"Resolved,* That we solemnly believe the Union of these States handed down by our revolutionary ancestors, of infinitely more value than any falsely-termed State rights of any sectional institutions, and we deem it our most sacred duty as patriots to transmit it undivided to posterity.

*"Resolved,* That we as citizens of the United States, as well as of the State of Louisiana, know that the observance of the Union depends on maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Union, and do, on the part of Louisiana, utterly disclaim any pretension to any rights not subservient of that supremacy, and hold her primary allegiance as due to the Government of the United States. (Cheers.)

*"Resolved,* That, regarding the institution of slavery as a great moral, social and political evil, opposed alike to the rights of one race and the interests of the other, and inconsistent with the principles of free government, we hail and desire its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing. (Great applause.)

*"Resolved,* That we desire the principles of this State to be based upon a surer and broader foundation than

the operations of military order, and we will use every means in our power to hasten the day when they shall be embodied in a State Constitution that Louisiana is and shall forever remain a Free State. (Applause.)

"*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the plan adopted by General Banks to ensure that result as well as to restore the voice of Louisiana to the councils of the nation. (Cheers.)

"*Resolved*, That we will support no man as a candidate for office who is unwilling to subscribe to and pledge himself to carry out the principles set forth in the above resolutions."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Michael Hahn was nominated candidate for Governor. The roll of delegates was called, and he was declared the choice of the Convention. A committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination, and request him to state whether he accepted the resolutions adopted by the Convention. His address to the Convention was as follows :

"Free-State men of Louisiana :

"I have only to say to you to-night that the resolutions which I understand have been adopted by you, were read by me to-day, and I approve heartily from the bottom of my heart every sentiment in those resolutions. (Applause.) I have but one pledge to give you, and that is, if elected Governor of Louisiana, so far as it lies in my humble power, there shall not be a slave in this State after the 22d day of February. (Great cheering.)

"I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, and pledge you a faithful performance of the duties that will devolve upon me. I again thank you, and bid you good-night."

Many of Dr. Dostie's friends desired to see him a candidate for some State office. He had declined the nomi-

nation of Secretary of State, and State Treasurer at the convention. At a meeting of the Free State Executive Committee, Col. A. C. Hills said: "The name of Dostie I am desirous of having on the Free State ticket. It will add to its strength. We all know his pure record. I request that he be urged by the committee to accept some State office." To this request Dr. Dostie replied, "I regret that I can not comply with your wishes, but I sincerely believe that I can be more useful to the republican party by not having my name on the ticket. I am no office seeker. My mission is to assist in making Louisiana a Free State; I must request you to look elsewhere for a candidate for office."

The arguments of his numerous friends, at last prevailed upon the Dr. to accept the nomination of Auditor of State. He was unanimously nominated by the Free State executive committee for that office. The integrity, firmness, honesty and devotion to principle made the name of Dostie a power in his party. The annexed is an article from the pen of A. C. Hills, editor of the *New Orleans Era*—one of the Union papers of that city, and a fearless advocate of freedom. "We are gratified to learn that this unflinching champion of the Union cause has, at the earnest request of his numerous friends, consented to accept the nomination for one of the State offices. The State Convention, at its meeting on the 1st instant, named Judge Atocha for the office of State Auditor, but that gentleman has since declined the honor! and the duty of filling the vacancy devolved upon the Executive Committee.

There is scarcely a Union man in this city but fully appreciates and acknowledges the valuable services in

the cause of freedom and patriotism of Dr. A. P. Dostie. He has been repeatedly urged by his friends to accept office, but has strenuously refused to consent. Every man who enjoys the confidence of the Doctor is aware that what he has done for the cause has been at much personal sacrifice, without a desire to be rewarded in any other manner than by seeing the glorious principles for which he is so sincere and efficient an advocate, triumphantly proclaimed in this the State of his adoption. The acceptance of office is another sacrifice asked at his hands by the friends of a Free State government. With this understanding, he has consented to accept the nomination for Auditor. There was no opposition in the selection by the Executive Committee.

We all know the thoroughness of Dr. Dostie's character. Whatever enterprise he undertakes, receives his earnest attention. Although reluctant to enter upon the political arena, he will labor zealously for the success of the ticket; his influence is great, and his name is an element of strength that must insure the success of the nominees of the Free State Union Convention."

February 10th, 1864, thousands assembled upon Lafayette Square for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hahn for Governor, and the other candidates for State Offices.

The following resolutions were adopted :

"*Whereas*, The State of Louisiana, placed by the act of traitorous men and the supineness of loyal ones in a position of hostility to the United States Government, is now by the success of the national arms and the clemency of the national executive, afforded an opportunity to resume her place in the Federal Union:

"*Whereas*, A proportion of her citizens, more than

equal to that demanded as requisite by the President's Proclamation of December 8th, 1863, comprising not only those who have always remained loyal, but many others who have returned to their allegiance, are anxious for the renewal of civil government and for that peace of which civil government is the proper representative and national unity the only security; and

*"Whereas,* The barbarous and odious institution of slavery, founded on injustice, fostered by pride and cupidity, a curse alike to the oppressor and the oppressed, has been for more than thirty years a cause of dissension between the different sections of this country, and has finally ripened into the bitter fruit of the existing rebellion; therefore, be it

*Resolved,* "That in effecting the reorganization of the civil government of Louisiana under the Constitution of the United States, we, the Free State Union party of Louisiana, heartily approve the plan adopted for that purpose by the Commanding General of this department as simple, practicable, and expeditious.

*"Resolved,* That we fully indorse the Proclamation of Emancipation and all other acts of the President and of the Congress of the United States having for their object the suppression of the rebellion.

*"Resolved,* That the mere setting free of slaves by the hand of the military power, we consider only the first step in that moral and political revolution which will not pause until the principle of universal freedom shall be embodied in the fundamental law of the land, and that we, the Free State Union party of Louisiana, recognizing this fact, will use every means in our power to bring about such a reform in the Constitution of this State as will insure to every human being within its borders the indisputable right of personal liberty.

*"Resolved,* That in the Hon. M. Hahn, the candidate of the Free State party for Governor of Louisiana, we recognize a man fully up to the requirements of the times, identified with the interests of this State, as his



home, yet claiming the whole United States as his country, conscious of unswerving loyalty and unconditional patriotism, yet ready to extend the hand of fellowship to all who even at the eleventh hour are willing to resume their allegiance; a man of the people, deeply imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, and ardently devoted to the cause of liberty, his election will be a triumph in which every friend of loyalty and freedom will have reason to rejoice.

*Resolved*, That we approve and ratify the nominations of J. Madison Wells, Esq., for Lieutenant Governor, S. Wrotnowski, Esq.; for Secretary of State, Dr. Belden, for Treasury, B. L. Lynch, Esq., for Attorney General, Dr. A. P. Dostie for Auditor, and John McNair, for Superintendent of Public Education."

The 22d of February, 1864—an ominous day for tyranny; an auspicious one for liberty—will be remembered, as the day which gave an impulse to the cause of freedom in Louisiana. It will be revered as the day when a monument was erected to the great Emancipator—the worthy successor of Washington. The events of that day decided the death of Constitutional Slavery in Louisiana.

March 4th, 1864, was the day chosen by the loyal people of Louisiana to express their gratitude for the prospects of enjoying constitutional rights. On that day—at early dawn, noon and nightfall—salutes of one hundred guns were fired by batteries of artillery, under the command of Brigadier General Arnold. The salute at sunrise was the opening note of the day's festivities. At the same moment, all the public bells rung out a merry peal in honor of the day. The military turned out in force. Representatives from almost every battlefield were there. Men who had served under Scott, McClellan, Pope, Meade, Grant, Banks, Sheridan and Sher-

man—men from the army of the Gulf and the army of the Potomac—the heroes of Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, assembled together on Lafayette Square to witness the inauguration of the State officers of free Louisiana. The United States navy were there. The brave tars that gallantly stood by Farragut at Forts Jackson and St. Phillip's, rejoiced on that day in the remembrance of their struggles to redeem Louisiana from the power of treason. Flags of every nation were thrown out in every direction. Public and private buildings displayed the national colors. The ships and steamers in the harbor were decked in holiday attire.

From the circular stand, on which the solemnities of the day were held, the immense structure radiated in the form of a semicircle, seat after seat rising up step after step, until more than fifteen thousand seats were formed. At the base of this was the orchestra of five hundred performers, with the fifty blacksmiths that kept time on their anvils like so many real Vulcans. In front and on each side of the stand was another great platform, on which were seated invited guests, distinguished strangers, civil and military dignitaries. We are at a loss for words in which to convey to the reader a just conception of the magnitude of this structure. Nor can we do so in any other way than by remarking that a half million feet of lumber and a ton of nails entered into its construction.

From the centre flag-staff, long garlands of arborvitæ, hemlock, juniper, cedar, pine, and other evergreens reached to the circumference, forming a leafy canopy. Around the centre stand were evergreen wreaths enclos-

ing the coat of arms of the several States richly emblazoned on heraldic shields. Across the front there hung like a veil a long line of signal flags, both those used in the naval service and the mercantile marine.

Around the outer circle fifty cannon stood in battery ; from these, wires led to a telegraphic instrument on the music stand at which Captain Chas. S. Buckley presided. Not only did Captain Buckley fire the cannon, but by the same instrument he rang all the bells in the city that were required to keep in unison with the music. From the centre of the stage a large banner was displayed with the arms of Louisiana richly emblazoned thereon.

Each of the entrances to the Park was adorned with festoons of evergreens, and together the national colors wreathed in fantastic shapes.

An immense semi-circular amphitheater has been raised for the accommodation of the numerous schools, and the children began to arrive about 9 o'clock, and by 10 the vast space devoted to them was completely occupied by gay faces with smiling looks. In front of the children was placed a circular platform, for the Governor and those who were to surround him. From the centre of this platform arose a flag-staff bearing the national flag, and a ring suspended around the staff at about half-mast, from which was stretched, in circular form, ropes entirely covered with evergreens, the other extremity of the ropes being fastened to the surrounding trees. These ropes were profusely decorated with numerous flags, of various descriptions and hues, from the shipping.

#### ENTRANCE OF THE GOVERNOR AND SUITE.

The Governor and officers met at the City Hall, about

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10 o'clock, and at a quarter before 11 proceeded to the Square in company with the distinguished military officers and others.

### MUSIC.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

By eight thousand school children.

### THE OATH

ADMINISTERED TO OFFICERS.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect, in the presence of the Judges of the Supreme Court, by Hon. Judge Durell.

### MUSIC.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

By eight thousand school children.

### THE INAUGURAL

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HAHN.

### MUSIC.

ANVIL CHORUS, FROM "IL TROVATORE."

Which was performed by the full band, accompanied by 50 time-beaters upon anvils and fifty pieces of artillery.

### ADDRESS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

### PRAYER.

BY REV. MR. HORTON.

"Almighty God, our Creator and our Preserver: We have too much to thank Thee for and too much to ask Thee for upon this present delightful occasion. Words are inadequate to express the gratitude that fills our hearts as we look upon this scene spread out before the

gaze of these masses and before the eye of the God of the Universe, lighted by the effulgence of His glory.

"O God, we thank Thee that Thy love has abounded unto this people; that Thy good providence has been extended over this great nation. We thank Thee that Thou hast made our nation great and glorious among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee for all the past. We thank Thee even for this record of blood which Thou hast required of us; because we believe that from this baptism of blood we shall rise to a higher and holier position before Thee and among the nations of the earth.

"O God, we thank Thee for the pleasant auspices of this present occasion: that Thou hast permitted Thy most gracious smiles to fall upon us as here we have created anew the form and empire of the law over this State, with all its rich and fertile territory, with all its brave sons and fair daughters, to honor Thy service in the future."

"O God, we pray Thee to enable the officers that have been inaugurated to-day, faithfully to observe the obligations they have taken upon themselves. Aid and direct them in the faithful performance of their respective duties, and let Thy blessings rest upon them while they continue faithful to their several trusts.

"O God, we pray Thee now, as in the culminating of these exercises, we go out from this place to our respective abodes, that the present may prove only a fit symbol of that glory and that blessing that shall crown the history of this returning State.

"O God, we thank Thee for the blessings of the mild rule which we have received even at the hands of the

military ruler that has been appointed over us. We thank Thee for the beneficent government of one who has been appointed over us in a semi-military position, whose rule has been one of integrity and patriotism.

"We pray that Thy blessing may rest upon these Thy servants, who have been charged with the performance, and who have assumed the trusts which a confident people have reposed in them.

"We pray, further, that under the shadow of the government which may be organized, free institutions, public education and religion may prosper and flourish for all future time, even until the coming of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, with all its power and glory in this beautiful land that Thou has given to our common country.

"May Thy richest blessing rest upon those whose business it is to train the minds of these children and upon those little ones whose voices have given us the national anthems on this occasion.

"May Thy blessings rest upon the Executive of these United States in the further and future discharge of the onerous duties of his position, and grant that when another year shall have passed, and we are again called upon to place one in the highest position of authority and power in the gift of a free people that it may be to witness a complete and final destruction of the rebellion in every State, and that the whole people of the nation may feel that as a nation we shall be one and inseparable through all coming time.

"We ask it in the name of Thy dear Son, to whom, with the Spirit, we would ascribe all honor and power, world without end. Amen."