

The Louisiana Democrat.

E. R. BLOSSAT,

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Old House far Away.

The wild birds warble, the silvery rills
Sing cheerfully around the spot,
And the beautiful shadows of the purple hills
Fall dim on my mother's cot;
Its windows are low, and its thatch is low;
And its ancient walls are gray,
O, I see it! I love it! where'er I go!
The old house far away.

The little clock ticks on the parlor wall,
Recording the passing hours;
And the pet geranium grows rank and tall,
With the brilliant scarlet flowers;
And the old straw chair, so cozy and low
Where mother sat knitting all day;
O, I see it! I love it! where'er I go,
The old house far away!

Dear mother! how plainly I see her now,
Reclining in that old arm-chair,
With the sunset resting upon her brow,
That was once so smooth and fair;
With her crimped border white as snow,
And her once dark hair now gray,
O, I see it! I love it! where'er I go—
It that old house far away!

Not all the treasures the world affords,
The riches of land and sea,
Nor all the wealth of earth's proud lords,
Can blot from my memory
The roof that sheltered each dear, dear head,
And the humble floor of clay,
Where the feet I loved were wont to tread
In the old house far away.

The New Plan for the Negro.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican—an organ of the party of that name—frankly says: "We are compelled to admit the facts upon which General Cox, of Ohio, bases his argument for the local separation of the white and black races. The facts are neither pleasant nor creditable to white Americans, but they are not to be ignored on that account." As to the question whether the General Government can and should override the State authorities, and compel the bestowal of the suffrage upon negroes at once, it says: "That it must be done by sheer brute force, if attempted now, is manifest from the state of popular opinion upon the subject, in the North as well as the South."

Gen. Cox, in the letter which is exciting such a hubbub in both wings of the Republican camp, proposes a colonization scheme to get rid of the black race. He sees no practical course but the entire separation of the races; and this he would accomplish by assigning to the negroes sufficient territory, where they may sustain and govern themselves. A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette indorses this plan, and coolly proposes that "South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Texas be assigned to the colored people." By the census of 1860 there were 1,145,000 whites and 1,093,000 negroes in those four States, and the writer thinks them "large enough to sustain twice the four and a-half millions of colored people in the United States."

Our Springfield contemporary sees "no great physical obstacle to the trial of the experiment," and concedes that "on some accounts the isolation of the negroes would be desirable;" yet it is rather staggered by a few slight "obstacles" of another kind; as, for example, that "the General Government has no power to compel the white people of any State to sell their lands and emigrate; nor will any one of the States named consent to it." Yet the Secretary of War could easily issue an order that would meet this difficulty, which, we confess, seems at first sight a little formidable. But another foreseen "obstacle" is, that "if it could be done, it does not get rid of the difficulties growing out of the antipathies of race, but merely presents them in a new form. It will be quite as distasteful to white men to sit in Congress with black Senators and Representatives from the black States of the Union, as to meet them on terms of equality at the polls."

In fact, the Republican party is in as serious a dilemma as the man who drew the prize of an elephant in the lottery, and Blaine's "what will he do with it?" may suggest a question to which it fails to supply an answer.

The negro slaves are leaving Kentucky in such numbers, that there will be hardly any left to be freed by the new constitution, when it is adopted in that State—supposing it is adopted.

In What has the South Offended? Which Section Struck Down Constitutional Freedom?

From various parts of the South we are almost constantly in receipt of news of some outrage, some act of tyranny perpetrated by the military satraps who have been placed in power over so-called American citizens. One day we are called upon to read of the suppression of a newspaper in Virginia, Georgia, or in North Carolina, the next we hear of the "suspension" of the Municipal Government of Richmond, or some other Southern city in consequence of their supposed disloyalty. And so the work of despotism progresses from day to day, all of course, as we are told, in the interest of Liberty, and for the perpetuation of free institutions. This is the pretext. Freedom is to be saved by the policy and the weapons of despotism: Habeas Corpus can only be preserved by its suppression, Liberty of the Press by the suspension of newspapers, the right of election by the interference of the military power, and the substitution of martial law for civil law. It is a strange policy in a Republic, but stranger still it is that it should be at once adopted by men born and educated in a state of political freedom such as the world never before witnessed. Not a man of those who pretend to justify the arbitrary measures of the Administration, who was not at one time an advocate, or supporter of free institutions, and who did not entertain, or profess the belief that it was through their agency that civilization was to be promoted, and the best interests of mankind secured. But with all this tyranny has found no reader or more willing tools to its hand than they have proved. Claiming to be American freemen, they have been the first to assail and strike down the rights of their fellow countrymen. No Russian satrap has been more efficient in performing in Poland the work of his master than they have been, in doing in the South, the work of theirs. There has been nothing too low, too vile, too mean for them, from the stealing of rings off the fingers of ladies, to the robbing of babies' clothes. While blatant and clamorous for the Union, they are doing all that petty malice and persecution can do to make the Union hateful to the Southern people. It is not, it would appear, enough that it has been re-established over the sacrifice of every principle that alone rendered it desirable, over a prostrate Constitution, over hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded, over armies of widows and orphans, over the smouldering ruins of once thriving cities and once happy homesteads, over decimated fields and a plundered people, plundered not only of their worldly wealth, but of their political rights; it is not enough, we say, that all this should be done, but the reign of outrage and persecution must be continued—free institutions must be destroyed—for what? that freedom may survive; Liberty must be struck down—for what? that free government may be perpetuated. Why, what monstrous imposition on common sense is this. Can popular rights be maintained by their violation?

But we are told that the people of the South have been engaged in a great conspiracy against the integrity of the Republic, that they have put forth all their strength for the overthrow of the principles of popular freedom. Indeed, let us look into this matter. HAVE NOT THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE DEMANDED OF US A RESTORATION OF CIVIL LAW, AND HAVE WE NOT GIVEN THEM MILITARY RULE? Who are the foes of popular freedom in this relation of the parties—THEY WHO ASK FOR CIVIL LAW, OR THEY WHO REFUSE IT? To this reply is that it would not be safe to trust them with it too soon. Why not? What wrong have they done to freedom, AND WHAT RIGHT, WHAT JUSTIFICATION HAVE WE TO EMPLOY NORTHERN MEN, THOSE WHO CALL THEMSELVES THE CHAMPIONS, THE DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY, IN REVIVING THE CHAINS UPON THE LIMBS OF THE MEN WHOSE ANCESTORS AND OURS PURCHASED THE LIBERTIES OF THE STATES WITH THEIR LIFE BLOOD. If we believe that they should be deprived of political rights, how can we defend the employment of freemen in the work of their continued enslavement? We have said, however, that they have demanded the restoration of civil law, and by the refusal of their demand it is the North, and not the South, that is placed in the position of hostility to popular freedom; it is the North that sustains the whole system of despotism, or rather we should say, that it is the Administration, for we do not, we cannot, believe that the majority of the Northern people approve or sanction the despotic measures of the Government.—On the contrary, we firmly believe that the majority are to-day in favor of the restoration of every right to the Southern States which they enjoyed under the Constitution. Unfortunately, however, there is at present no means of ascertaining their views through public meetings, or the election of candidates, but we can see around us the signs and indications of a great revolution going on in the popular mind which will manifest itself on the first favorable opportunity in a way that will startle those who imagine the Administration and its acts are sustained by the Northern majority.

Passing from these speculations, however, to sober matters of fact, let us ask in what have the Southern people offended that they should be treated like Poland, or Ireland? Have they struck down any one of the great bulwarks of freedom? If they have then, indeed, they are enemies of liberty, and should not be admitted to political association with us. They should, if guilty, be rather driven out of the Union than forcibly retained; in the expressive though somewhat unrefined language of Major General Banks,

they should be permitted to "slide." In a word, we should have no political partnership or association with them. But are they enemies of liberty, for be it remembered that it is only as enemies of liberty that we are justified in any degree in our treatment of them? When they seceded, did they, or did they not join and adopt a Constitution whose chief object was the perpetuation of free government and the maintenance of the political rights of the governed? If they did not, the matter is easily proved, for there are copies of that Constitution still extant, and all who have read it say that it differs in no material respect from that of the United States, in which it is, in many particulars, an exact copy. The writ of Habeas Corpus is among its guarantees, so is the Liberty of the Press, and the inviolable freedom of Religious Worship; so is Trial by Jury, and the Freedom of Speech. All of these great Rights were secured to the people of the Confederate States by their Magna Charta, and we, who are loud-tongued, trumpet-tongued in our profession of loyalty and devotion to those great rights, what have we done? We have raised armies numbering in the aggregate over three millions of men, a large portion of whom were foreign mercenaries, and we have hurled them against a population of seven millions of American freemen, overriding their civil rights, trampling upon their laws and our own, and, as any despotism in Europe would have done, forced them not into a union of rights with us, or a community of interests, but into political vassalage. This is something surely to be proud of—Americans proving to the world, and to the tyrants of the world that none can so well, and so perfectly imitate the policy of despotism as those who have been born to freedom. Are we not proud of ourselves? Have we not every reason to be gratified with our course? Could the Czar of Russia more effectively smother out Self-Government, as we did the other day in Richmond? But says some wiseacre they were rebels who were elected. Rebels? To what? To the right of election? That is too absurd. The rebels to that right were the men by whom it was suppressed.

Is it not true, that this mockery, this farce, was over, and that we admit the true character of the part we have been playing? The "Union" has been restored; let the Administration be satisfied with that, and withdraw its satraps from the South. Every day military rule over the Southern States is prolonged is but adding to the overwhelming burden the North is now struggling under. It is not the Southern people alone who are suffering from the continuance of this infamous system of repression; we in the North share to some extent in the injuries inflicted upon them. The tyranny under which they suffer is a grievous burden upon us, and we tell the authorities at Washington that their persistence in their present oppressive policy must lead to a revolution in the North that will eventually sweep them and that plant and slavish tool of their arbitrary rule out of power. When that day comes, and justice shall have been once more restored, the people will give their special attention to those by whom their rights have been withheld and the principles of Constitutional freedom trampled under foot.

[Metropolitan Record.]

Condition of Affairs in Virginia.

Under this caption the New York News of the 12th, publishes a letter from "Druid" its Washington City correspondent, from which we extract the following:

The voluntary expatriation movement in Virginia scarcely attracts any attention on the part of the Administration; but thinking men here regard it with great solicitude, although it is, as yet, but "a cloud as big as a man's hand." If the causes which produced it continue to operate, it may yet assume formidable proportions. At present it is confined to the heads of a few families, but they are said to be influential men, and persons of prominence and wealth, if real estate constitutes wealth. I do not defend them, nor the step that they are about to take. But it is right the world should know the causes which impel them to a course so unusual and extraordinary. My information on the subject is as follows: These men were among the first to see the hopelessness of the Confederate cause, and to abandon that cause, and to seek, honestly and sincerely, a restoration of the former relations between their State and the General Government. They took the oath of allegiance themselves, and urged their neighbors to do the same, and used all their influence for the restoration of the former fraternal relations between the North and the South. They cheerfully acquiesced in the abolition of slavery, announced to their slaves that they were free to go where they pleased, but urged them to remain and work for them for certain fixed and regular wages.

In regard to their political status, they say that they had none, except what might be granted to them by the General Government. They accepted Mr. Pierpont as their Governor cheerfully, but as a matter of necessity, for they had not voted for him; he had been elected by the votes of the people of only a part of the State, and he came to Richmond with the whole power of the National Government at his back. They were informed by the Richmond Republic, on the authority of the United States District Attorney, that the confiscation act would not be enforced against those who had taken the oath of allegiance, and therefore they felt that their landed property was secure. When Governor Pierpont's proclamation for an election was issued, they understood that they were free to vote for whom they pleased; and those who came to

Washington and saw President Johnson returned home impressed with the conviction there was a bright future in store for Virginia.

A few weeks only have passed and these bright anticipations are, as it seems to them, all dispelled. Their elections have been "set aside" by military authority; it is said and believed by them that the confiscation act is to be rigorously enforced in all cases. They see no hope that the \$20,000 clause, being the thirteenth exception in the President's amnesty proclamation, will be revoked. The negroes have been encouraged to run away after making engagements to work, and there are no means to compel them to fulfill their agreements, and disputes between the blacks and their former owners are invariably decided by the local military authority in favor of the negroes. It is even alleged that the latter are encouraged, not only in impudence and insolence, but also in actual crime. Such is the state of affairs in Virginia, as it appears to those who are about to emigrate to Brazil or Mexico. They are forced to believe that the Administration does not intend them to become equal and honored members of the national constituency, but intends them to occupy a position of political inferiority as compared with their fellow-citizens in the North, and intends to continue to rule over them by military power. With no means to secure that steady and faithful labor on the part of the negroes which is necessary for the cultivation of their lands; with the fear that their land itself will be confiscated; with the exercise of their political rights interfered with by the military power, they see before them a dark and perilous future. They regard submission to such a state of things as degrading. But they are powerless to resist it, and the only remedy they see is voluntary expatriation. "Where liberty dwells, there is my country," they say; but they say that liberty dwells in Virginia no longer. We at the North, with our superior light and knowledge, might feel differently; but that is the way they feel.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The infamy of this sheet culminates in its issue of the 23d inst.

It contains an editorial, every line of which is replete with the most intense hatred of the Southern people. The writer, a Radical Republican of the most approved centralizing stripe; insists that the people of the South are not to be trusted; and until they repent in sackcloth and ashes, the sword should be suspended over their heads.

This is not all. The climax of infamy is reached in huge wood-bits, filling two pages, the object of which is to mortally degrade the Southern people. The first cut represents Stephens, Hunter, Ewell, Poyor, and the great and good Gen. Robert E. Lee, abjectly suing a thingy-clad mythical goddess, Columbia for pardon. Gen. Lee is prostrate before her, his sword on the steps of a temple, his flag held by his own hand trailing in the dust. Underneath these figures is the word—"Pardón." Columbia is made to ask: "Shall we trust these men?"

Opposite to this wood-bit is another of equal size. Columbia stands with her hand familiarly resting on a one-legged negro of the genuine facial and cranio-logical conformation of the Uongoe race. Underneath is the word: "Franchise" Columbia; who has just asked, "Shall we trust these men?" now strikes an attitude, saying commiseratively—"And not this man?"

One can imagine how Gen. Grant's lip would curl in scorn whilst looking upon this illustrated effort to place his former gallant antagonists, headed by Gen. Lee on a social and political footing with a negro. One can well imagine how the good and the noble everywhere must scorn this burning insult to a people unarmed, powerless—a people whose sacrifices, endurance and heroism have challenged the admiration of the world, and who to-day are respected and even honored by every brave man who crossed swords with them.

Before the war, all through the war, Harper's Weekly and other pestiferous, agitating Northern publications, vilified the Southern people. Now that the war is over, now that the work of organizing peace is progressing, there is no abatement of that satanic spirit of financial disorder heretofore such men as Harper and the rest have been for years possessed.

This wicked, negro-qualifying, miscegenating sheet should never again be received into any respectable Southern family. We trust our news-dealers will repudiate it—at all events, we shall, and request that they will not send us Harper's Weekly. It soils our table. [The South.]

SUPPRESSION OF SOUTHERN PAPERS.—A Washington letter writer says: "It is said that the President is annoyed, and greatly displeased at the action of certain Generals and Provost Marshals in the South, in suppressing newspapers for trivial and insufficient causes, particularly in the case of the Macon Journal. It was never intended, when these officers were invested with the large power which they wield, that they should set themselves up as censors of taste and propriety, and to judge of the style in which editorial articles should be written. The success of President Johnson's administration does not require a muzzled press, and the over officiousness of Provost Marshal Grosvenor will probably be rebuked."

The Arrogance of Despotic Power.

The cessation of war, it seems has not restored civil law to the country, even in what is termed the loyal States. Here, as in the South, military power is supreme, and the laws of the State are defied. The last case is that of Mr. Cheshire, the Brooklyn Supervisor, who had been sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for alleged malfeasance in office. Before Judge Lott of the Supreme Court, Kings County, an attachment was asked by the counsel of prisoner against Mr. Pillsbury, the keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, for his refusal to produce the body of Mr. Cheshire before the Court, in obedience to the writ issued in his behalf.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Silliman, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, appeared for Mr. Pillsbury, and made a special return in writing to the effect that Mr. Cheshire was in his custody at the time the writ was served, but that since the service of the writ the custody of the prisoner had been transferred from the respondent to Colonel Fred. Townsend, the Provost Marshal of Albany; that said transfer was made by an order of the President of the United States, and that Mr. Pillsbury had lost the custody of Mr. Cheshire between the seventh and eighth instant.

Judge Lott said that the action of the Government relieved him from the necessity of a speedy decision, but deprecated its course as an attempt to evade the laws of the State.

Without regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, of which we know nothing the action of the Government is clearly in violation of law. Is it another instance of the infringement by despotic power; of the rights guaranteed to every citizen. It has been decided that no subordinate can shield himself behind the order of his superior, but that he is responsible for his own acts when he violates the law of the land. Unless, then, the arbitrary exercise of military power shall cease, it behooves every citizen whose rights shall be invaded to protect himself. There is no other remedy, since the patience and forbearance of the people leads only to the perpetrating of outrage upon outrage, under the shallow pretext of a necessity to sustain the Government. [N. Y. News.]

A RICHMOND PAPER says of the changes that have taken place in that city since its return to Federal authority:

"The insignia of war and battle-fields have given place to the more genial emblems of peace and instead of the Chickamauga, Chickahominy and Manassas Saloons, we have the Olive Branch, the White Dove and the Bureka. The Hood House is suddenly transmogrified into the Gen. Grant's Restaurant, and the Lee, Morgan and Stone-wall Saloons have changed their coat of paint, and have subsided into less ostentatious resorts. For a 'rebel' bar-room, we have now a host of 'Union' dining rooms, restaurants and saloons, sufficient to feed and inebriate the whole army."

NEGRO EQUALITY AFFIRMED BY LAW.—The questions of negro equality may be considered as settled in Boston. A few evenings since, two negroes applied for admission to a place of amusement in that city, but the agent refused to sell them tickets. The next day the negroes sued the agent, and won their cases on the strength of a passed by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter, that no person was to be excluded from any place of amusement on account of color. The court however, remitted the penalty prescribed by the law upon the plea of the defendant that he was ignorant of the existence of the statute referred to, but supposed that he had a perfect right to admit or exclude whom he pleased from a hall of amusement which he hired and paid for.

A NEGRO EPIDEMIOLOGUE.—We heard a good story told on a "colored gentleman" of our acquaintance, who is by no means destitute of common sense. He went lately to his former master, Judge H——, to ask his permission to get married; he was told that he was now free, and could do as he pleased. But, said Judge——, "Sam, you are now about 70 years old, and you have had about fifty wives to my knowledge, and I think you had better experience epilogues in that line, and I don't see what you want with another. Get married if you like, but remember that you must be married like white people, by a minister, Justice of the Peace or any one authorized to marry parties, and be bound by the same laws; you must support your wife, pay her taxes, take care of her in sickness and health, and act as a married man should act; you must be true to your marital vows, and if your wife should see proper to report you for any impropriety, you must get a divorce if you wish to be released, and support your wife while the case is in court. In other words, Sam, you must bear the same relationship to your wife that I do to mine." Sam listened quietly, and after his old master had got through, Sam remarked that he would not get married, he believed. [Milledgeville Recorder.]

A private letter from Paris says that there are more Americans there at the present time than was ever known. Some of the largest Parisian hotels are exclusively occupied by rich Americans.

Meetings Extraordinary.

[From the Mobile Register, Aug. 16.]
Upon the testimony of an old citizen, who was present, we have to report the proceedings of a very extraordinary meeting of negroes, which took place on Sunday, near this city, in the direction of Dog river. Nine hundred of them assembled, to consider their condition, their rights and duties, under the new state of existence upon which they have been so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views. After a long talk and careful deliberation, this meeting resolved, by a vote of seven hundred voices to two hundred, that they had made a practical trial for three months of the freedom which the war has bequeathed to them—that its realities were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted it—that they had discovered that the prejudices of color were by no means confined to the people of the South; but, on the contrary, that it was stronger and more marked against them in strangers from the North, than in the home people of the South, among whom they had been reared; that negroes, no more than white men, could live without work, or be comfortable without homes; that their Northern deliverers from bondage had not, as they had expected and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for their happy existence in this new state of freedom; and that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them or have a care for them; and finally that their "last state was worse than the first," and it was their deliberate conclusion that their true happiness and well-being required them to return to the homes which they had abandoned in a moment of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters. And so the resolutions were passed, and at last accounts the wanderers were packing up their little stock of moveable goods, preparatory to the execution of their sensible purposes.

Whereabouts of Gen. R. E. Lee.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says:

The report in the Northern papers upon the movements of Gen. R. E. Lee are wholly erroneous. Six weeks or more ago, Gen. Lee left this city and proceeded to the village of Cartersville, Buckingham county, in this State, on the south of the James river 40 miles from Richmond, where he is living in the utmost seclusion, scarcely answering the miscellaneous letters addressed to him. He resides in a small cottage the property of Mr. Cox, adjacent to and belonging to which are some four acres of land, which he finds recreation in cultivating. Gen. Lee is unusually retired in his seclusion, and it is probable he will rarely if ever emerge from it.

The advocates of nigger sovereignty and white subjects are much exercised on account of the vote of the St. Paul, Minnesota, School Board excluding negroes from the schools. In the contest between the negroes and the whites they take the side of the negroes, as usual, and threaten to execute the law of their last Legislature, firing teachers or school trustees \$50, if they refuse admission of negro children to a regular school with the whites.

Five hundred teamsters belonging to SUMNER'S wagon train, mostly negroes were mustered out of service in New Albany on the 9th instant and furnished transportation to Washington for final discharge.

We see it stated that General B. F. Butler is trying to get the Abolition nomination for Governor of Massachusetts; failing in which he will run as a Temperance candidate for that office. "O tempora! O mores!"

A numskull, sitting beside a sharp girl, asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know unless it is because I am sitting beside a goose."

The Republican convention of Maine did not indorse negro suffrage, but recommended an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing negroes to vote for members of Congress.

DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF RAPIDES.

Ninth Judicial District.
Estate of Louisa A. Dawson, } No. 16.
Administration.

WHEREAS, Marion M. Myers, has petitioned this Court, to be appointed administrator of the Estate of Louisa A. Dawson. Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause within ten days from the date hereof why the same should not be granted.

Clerk's office, Alexandria, La.,
August 23d, 1865.
24. FRANK E. FORBES,
Deputy Clerk.