

living and insult the dead, but history will accord to them their meed of glory for valor and devotion in a cause that they held sacred.

The Southern people are fulfilling, with dignity and sincerity, their obligations, so far as they are permitted, to the political system that has been forced upon them. All that Government has the right to claim, all that it has the power to enforce from a conquered race, is subordination to the laws. It is not possible to control their sympathies, their opinions, their hatred or their affections. Can the might of England blacken the memory of Emmet in the estimation of Irishmen? Just so surely will the names of the Confederate chiefs be a pride and glory to their countrymen; and the time will come when the North will join with the South to keep the laurel green upon their tombs.

[N. Y. News.]

A Pretty Quarrel.

The New Orleans Times and the True Delta have a quarrel on hand which has led to some very rich revelations on both sides. The following extract from an editorial in the True Delta, a column and a half of small type in length, may be taken as a fair specimen of the complimentary language used by the two belligerents towards each other:

Was not the editor of this paper of some "benefit" to the manager of the Times, when—on bright, balmy Sabbath morning, he rushed at headlong speed into the counting-room of the Crescent office, bareheaded, his hair standing on end with wild fright, shouting, "Save me, they'll kill me! I've killed a man!"—we directed him to go up stairs at once, and he had hardly disappeared from sight when some fifty or sixty enraged printers—we never saw more furious men—rushed in, declaring that he had committed a foul and wicked assassination upon one of their brethren, and avowing their determination to kill him on sight? There are, we presume, several persons living, who will maintain that they would have proceeded up stairs, and executed their threats, but for influence exercised by the writer of this article. Most people would acknowledge that such an act as this, the circumstances considered, was of "signal benefit." Whether it was so or not, the fellow was hugely grateful at the time.

Was not the editor of the True Delta of some "benefit" to the manager of the Times, when, in company with his "former partner," he drove to the Charity Hospital to see if something could not be done to effect his release from the dismal dungeon in which he was confined on a charge of murder, by obtaining a certificate from the Resident Physician that his victim might possibly recover? The certificate was obtained, and we then drove to the Parish Prison, in company as aforesaid, for the express purpose of benefiting the prisoner therein incarcerated, with the assurance that he would be shortly bailed. He was bailed out in a day or two, and permitted once more to breathe the free, pure air of heaven. The Times cites our "former partner" as a witness for itself on this behalf. In response, we would merely suggest that principles are frequently roined by witnesses they imprudently bring on the stand. The witness cited will testify to the literal correctness of what is said in this paragraph, and we feel fully confident that our witness, of unimpeachable character, can be found if necessary.

The manager of the Times more than once acknowledged that we were of great "benefit" to him by aiding in the employment of a distinguished lawyer to defend him on the murder trial. His own witness can but verify this, and when it is borne in mind that it took all that eminent lawyer could do to save him from the gallows or the penitentiary, notwithstanding the powerful influence that was brought to bear in his favor, it will seem as though a close shave in escaping condign punishment.

On another occasion—for this article is getting too long to go into further enumerations at present—it was acknowledged that the editor of this paper was of some "benefit" to the factious of the Times. The war had commenced, and the factious "soul was in arms and eager for the fray." He wanted to defend Louisiana. He desired to wage war against the Federal Union. He was opposed to the Star-Spangled Banner. He believed in nothing but the Confederate Bars and Stars. He thought the Goddess of Liberty a fright instead of a beauty. He wished to become Captain of a company in the Beauregard Regiment, but as it cost money in those days to raise companies, he applied for assistance to his friends to obtain the funds, which assistance was cordially and promptly extended. An eminent merchant, at the time doing business on Gravier street, can state whether we were of any "benefit" on that occasion. The money was collected, the company organized, he was chosen Captain, and then he was commissioned, after taking an oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God to faithfully preserve, protect and defend Louisiana against all enemies—especially against the United States! He didn't fight much, although he swore strongly, and wore a most tremendous sword; and, as we are informed, embraced the first opportunity of repudiating one oath, in order to swallow another to the United States, which Government he had disowned only a few months before!

These few facts will show the public what manner of man it is that wantonly assails the motives of a contemporary on account of a mistake or accident; and when it is borne in mind that his attention has been called to the circumstance that he "appropriated," in his evening edition of the 13th inst., the dispatches of the Associated Press, without one word of credit, and that he has not made the amende honorable since, the character of this would-be censor of morals and manners will be properly appreciated.

We offer sincere apologies to numerous and kind readers and friends for occupying so much space in our columns with this lengthy article. The controversy was not of our own seeking—it was forced upon us—and it is our habit to defend ourselves and vindicate our honor to the farthest limit which human endurance can attain.

Bingham, the editor of the Indiana State Sentinel, has brought an action against General Hovey for false imprisonment and defamation of character—the damages being laid at \$80,000.

THE DAVIS PETITION.

[From the South.]

Our whole-souled lady friends have called upon us in large numbers to affix their signatures to the petition for the release of Ex-President JEFFERSON DAVIS. Day after day, our sanctum has been honored by the presence of beauty, grace and intelligence. At the present writing, the "cry is, still they come."

Several ladies have taken the matter in hand and obtained many signatures to branch petitions, and handed them to us to be consolidated with the numerously signed petition at the office of THE SOUTH. One sweet, delicate lady brought us from the Second District four hundred names in less than forty-eight hours.

As fast as the various petitions now out are fully signed, our lady friends will do us a favor by handing them into our office, to be added to the original petition. The document should be sent off to Washington as early as possible.

We observe throughout the South that the ladies are moving in the matter of asking clemency for Mr. DAVIS. Below will be found the petition at our office which has now assumed huge proportions:

PETITION IN BEHALF OF MR. DAVIS.

To his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

The petition of the undersigned ladies of the city of New Orleans respectfully sheweth that we deeply lament the incarceration of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the late President of the Confederate States, at Fortress Monroe, by the authority of the Federal Government.

We say nothing of the justice of his imprisonment, or censure the motives which prompted his arrest. We feel that, in doing so, your Excellency was actuated by a sense of imperative duty; and that, were it left to your generosity as a private individual, he would be immediately released. Actuated by this idea, and believing that the people of the North and Northwest desire not the punishment of Mr. Davis, as an individual, for his acts as the representative man of the Confederate States, we feel justified in making an appeal to the clemency of your Excellency, and the magnanimity of our Northern friends for his liberation. In presenting this appeal, it is needless to assert that Mr. DAVIS is not more responsible for the initiation of the war than hundreds of other public men in the Southern States. The history of the attempted revolution shows he was not. On the contrary, there was no man who more deeply regretted the attempt. In accepting the Presidency he only responded to the unanimous acclaim of his fellow-citizens—a call whose unanimity has, doubtless never been surpassed in the history of any government or nation. Under these circumstances, who would have declined the acceptance of a trust so flatteringly bestowed? If he has committed a crime, so have all his compatriots; and as every Southern is alike culpable, your petitioners pray that Mr. DAVIS may not be forced to suffer for the act of a nation. We sincerely trust that our petition may not, in the eyes of your Excellency, appear officious or presumptuous.

As a component part of the Federal Union the people of the South claim your clemency and pardon for Mr. DAVIS, the granting of which, we feel, will not endanger the interests of the Government, nor the cause of justice and humanity. Such a magnanimous favor at your hand, would fill with lasting gratitude the heart of a nation who venerate and love this great and good man. In thus alleviating our burden of humiliation you will lay for us the foundation of an attachment and fidelity to the Government that the laps of years could never engender. Should the zeal and feeling manifested in this appeal in behalf of Mr. DAVIS prove obnoxious, we crave pardon; our only apology being the interest we feel in the fate of one whose private and public life has shown him to be a kind, generous, noble, and christian gentleman. Hitherto our silence on this subject has not been the fruit of indifference. Policy suggested the propriety of delaying the petition until the passions and prejudices engendered by the late fierce, bitter conflict should subside.

May that generous, magnanimous spirit, unbiased by sectional prejudices, upon which we confidently rely, control your Excellency's decision since this petition shall be presented since such, we know, would be the action of Mr. DAVIS, were his and your Excellency's positions reversed.

And as in duty bound our petitioners will ever pray that peace and prosperity be the heritage of the nation.

The New York World contains a long letter from General Buell, denying the statement of General Sherman concerning the movements before the battle of Shiloh. General Buell gives many official letters and dispatches relative to the movements on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, some of which are now published for the first time.

An Infamous Outrage upon the Character of a Great Man.

There are men who become so identified with their native land that they seem almost part and parcel; so much so, indeed, that one is often puzzled to say whether the man sinks his individuality in the country, or the country finds form and expression in the man.

There are men whose name and fame are the property of their fellow-citizens; whose reputation cannot be attacked without insulting an entire people and outraging the common sentiment of mankind.

There are men so enshrined in the hearts of their fellow-citizens that a blow aimed at them inflicts pain on every member of the community, and sends a thrill throughout the length and breadth of the land.

There are men whose fame is so pure and whose characters are so elevated that an imputation flung upon them is an aspersion upon virtue herself.

These are truths which no man will pretend to dispute, and yet it is clear, from the action of the Military Commission inspired by Secretary Stanton, that some men overlook them, or forget them, or disregard them *in toto*.

How else can we account for coupling the name of Robert E. Lee with an accusation of murder—with conspiring to starve Union prisoners to death!—Well may the astonished world look on in wonder at the peans that are played before high heaven in this Republic at the absurdity of our crimes, the malice of our blunders.

Robert E. Lee an assassin! Was this charge got up to insult the people North and South? To make the name of America a synonyme for baseness? To draw down upon us the contempt of the nations? Could the men that framed the indictment against Gen. Lee have believed the charge they made. We know that the credulity of vice often rivals that of innocence, but still we venture to say, that not a man on this continent believed this. We would not do them the injustice of supposing it possible. A man might have a heart black enough to believe anything; but we never saw a mind dulled enough to believe this.

However, it is of very little importance whether these men believed or disbelieved their own accusations. What we have to do with is, the fact that wanton outrage has been offered to the South by these men; that the name of Robert E. Lee was put on the arrow that sends the shaft searing home; that the attempt to brand him with disgrace sprang from the desire to humiliate the noble section whose worthy representative he is, and that consequently it was prompted, not by a blind, perverted idea of duty, but by a criminal desire to stir up bad blood between the North and South, to widen the chasm that divides them, and to make Union impossible henceforth and forever. That any action of theirs could lower General Lee in the estimation of his country and the world, that the hero-worship of which he has been the object could be checked by them, that the moral status of such a man was dependent on the finding of a military court, would take greater fools than they are to believe, and therefore we are more confirmed in our belief that it was the section, not the individual that was aimed at, not the representative of the South, but the South, through its representatives, that was to be degraded. Right glad are we that, in erring out on this object they flew at such high game—lower would not have done. Had it been any other, the animus would not have been so apparent. Lee is just the man they cannot attack without hurting themselves; they can make no effort to degrade him that will not recoil on themselves; accusations flung against him are sure to rebound, and the man or men who assail his character are certain of blasting their own. Let them do so, the country cares but little. If they still have a shred of character to lose, the sooner it is blown to the winds the better. They have signified their exit of the stage in a fitting manner. There has been an unbroken harmony in all their acts from first to last.

Horrible Perjury by a Major General.

Dispatches from New Orleans announce that Nathaniel P. Banks, ex-Speaker ex-Governor, ex-Major General, and, we hope, ex-Union man, has been swearing in that city. Banks wanted to practice law in the Crescent City, and to do so had to take the oath in such cases made and provided. He took the "iron-clad" law oath, which among other ingredients has in it: "I do solemnly swear that I, N. P. B., have never directly or indirectly given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States." &c. &c. Now this same N. P. B., ex. &c., to our knowledge has done more for the C. S. A. than any other man that can be selected out of the thirty millions. It can be shown conclusively that N. P. B. has given more "aid and comfort" to the "bloody rebels" in their revolution against "the best government the world ever saw," than any other man on the Continent. Let us see: Old Stonewall Jackson got short of commissary supplies at Front Royal. Who furnished him with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth? Banks! Dick Taylor (then and forever after the thorn in his side) got hungry and fed on his supplies. We went left hand body Jackson thrashed him. Mr. Gwely tells us of that: We transfer the story to the West. We first hear of him organizing his great Texas Expedition.

He starts from New Orleans with 30,000 men, with all the pomp and circumstance of "glorious war." He established an immense depot of supplies at Brashear City. Dick Taylor, his old Virginian enemy, stubbornly contested his advance. After being beaten at Camp Bismarck by one-fourth his numbers, he changed his base, *i. e.*, instead of going to Texas he went to Port Hudson, leaving all his immense supplies. Dick Taylor's eyes were fixed on this magazine. He was hungry—he must have bread. He let Banks go to Port Hudson; but, early on the morning of the 23d of June, 1863, he found himself in possession of Banks' depot, 2,200,000 prisoners, and about \$5,000,000 worth of supplies. It gave Taylor "rebels" clothing and supplies for six months! Taylor got hungry again, and out of blankets! His Commissary was soon to be on hand! N. P. B. wanted cotton—cotton was to be had on Red River and in Texas. Taylor only had about ten thousand "rebels" Banks marched up Red River with 55,000 men. He carried a train of wagons ten miles long, to bring back the cotton. Taylor caught him, with his corps separated fifteen

miles. He attacked him at Mansfield, smashed up his caravan; took all his artillery and about four miles of wagons, filled with coffee, sugar and paper collars.

N. P. B. was driven ignominiously back and his cotton-stealing expedition was frustrated by the obstinacy of his old enemy, Dick Taylor. When N. P. B. takes that oath again, he ought to count up the number of good rations of flour, bacon, soap and candles, sugar and coffee, &c.—the number of good pieces of artillery—the quantity of good ammunition and small arms—the ounces of quinine, &c., &c., &c. that he has given to the "Rebs."

Of all the monstrous perjuries that the present system of hard swearing has furnished, there is not one to compare to that of Major General N. P. Banks—"the best Commissary" the "Rebs" ever had—when he swore that he had never given aid and comfort to the enemy—directly or indirectly!

[N. Y. Freeman's Journal.]

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—The letter of your New Orleans correspondent Mercier, I did not read until the 20th inst. He has not given us history, simply fancy sketches. He says Presidents Lincoln and Johnson recognized the government of 1864, and says it is binding, &c. We shall see in time if so. I expect ere he reads this note a Provisional Governor will have been appointed. Then what becomes of his history?

Mercer says the members elected to both houses of Congress were admitted, but were not allowed to vote. "That they received their mileage, &c., at least they were not rejected." I think Mercier can not point to a single instance in which parties claiming seats in Congress, though rejected, did not receive pay and mileage—even in contested elections both parties receive pay. So that part of his argument is worth nothing. Where are the men who were elected to Congress and the Senate under the Constitution of 1864? Some of them are serving government in quite different capacities—have given up all expectation of obtaining seats in Congress. The Senators are writing books to show they are entitled to seats. Did Congress ever before this postpone action for seats to another term?

Why did Gen. Hubert say he held Louisiana in the palm of his hand if he had civil government? You are fixing on him usurpation by your statement; which I will not agree to. If he was an usurper he was sustained by the President who you say recognized the Constitution of 1864, and declared it binding. It then should have had full force and effect, and carried out now by ordering elections throughout the State for State and Federal officers. Before elections are held a Provisional Governor are doing, who have had no conventions since the beginning of the war. "When Mr. Roselins asked if he would be molested in the discharge of the duties of his office, and whether civil law was supreme, the General answered in the negative." Well, if the constitution of 1864 was in force why did the General answer as he did? The General is a first class lawyer, a gentleman, and not an usurper. Mr. Roselins' office was created by the Constitution of 1864, and he was appointed under its provisions.

Mercier says we have had a convention—that we have paid for one. Yes, we have paid for a nondescript government. We are now paying very high for it. Look at the salaries we are paying, when they should be reduced because of the inability of the people to pay. Should we have a convention I trust that they will be reduced one-half what they are now. None should be voted for who will not promise to reduce them. I will require such a pledge for my vote.

Mercier says "strenuous efforts have been made to have a Provisional, or Military Governor appointed." That is news to me. The people have held no meetings for that purpose—and those in office have been telling the people to be quiet, that the status of the negro was not yet settled—that they might slip over that question—which he might not be notified in his condition; which had the desired effect on those who held negroes. Wait, something might turn up yet for their benefit. I regret to see sensible men cajoled by such reasoning—sophistry, deception. It was intended to make men support such reasons because they fear opponents. I have heard men of sense say we must support such and such men, for they stand well at Washington. What do the people care who, in particular, stands well at Washington. Let us do our duty in accordance with the oath we have taken—act up to it, and the people will stand well at Washington; we will not be under obligations to the few men who stand well at Washington. Then, friend Mercier, are my sentiments, though they may not be agreeable to you and your office holders, I am a conservative in the strictest sense of the word, therefore do not like a slipping, sliding, skulking, polky, or men: I heard a professional gentleman of character, a conservative, who said he was in a room with a high officer, one of the very highest, double locked, the key in his pocket, when such reasoning as stated, was retained to him. He was full of it, believed all was safe if we could do without a convention. He did not see that officer was pleading for his salary of thousands, and for power and patronage.

Mercier says if the *foreign* element had contributed more liberally the South might not have been subjugated. Perhaps so, but I think if the sons of Louisiana had been true who went into the army instead of deserting, sneaking and skulking in bye-ways, and finally going over to the Federal side, filling Federal offices; and others who stated to the commanding General in Rapides when interrogated, that they were good Southern men as any in the South; and then the first opportunity skulked off to the Federals, and obtained high positions, the South would not have been subjugated. Some of these very skulkers are asking, and expect office, at the hands of those who they deserted, who will "with a determination never to leave a stone unturned that will assist in smashing the last man, &c." Be it so. Stand firm, and vote for no such candidate—and they are all alike who fled us. If you vote for such you blacken your record. I trust we have no such cravens among us. Take up Yankees first, they would not crush you. They would, as citizens, act for the country, not to crush you as Mercier threatens.

Mercier is exquise. He says he pays all debts he contracted before the war with Confederate money of the *last issue*. And he doubts if I have made any payments of that class of debts since the close of the war. If I have not it is because I had no money. He deserves no credit for his attempt at ridiculing me because I am poor, and have no money, except Confederate. I will give him a high per cent. If he will pay my debts with Confederate money. From his associates, high in authority, doubtless he has learned much that is useful to him. Unfortunately few have the like opportunities. Whether I would confer a favor on mankind by letting you know who I am I can not believe, for you would not let mankind know who I am. I might interfere with the high position your mind has elevated you to.

In conclusion, whether "I am a subjugated reb or an *alien* enemy," I will not vote for any candidate for office who did not go into the field to meet those who invaded my country to subjugate me. And any man who does so vote blackens his record. He is truly subjugated who does so vote.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Board of Councilmen of the Town of Alexandria convened on Saturday the 23d inst., and were present: John Fraser, Mayor; Councilmen Irving, Levy, Walker and Bissot.

The following Ordinances were passed:

1. Be it ordained, that from and after ten days publication of this ordinance in the Louisiana Democrat, that no hogs shall be permitted or allowed to run at large within the limits of the Corporation. That it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to cause all such to be penned at the expense of two dollars a head to the owner or owners, and they be allowed eight days to reclaim them. In default of their being claimed they will be sold for the benefit of the Corporation.

2. That from and after the publication of this ordinance in the Louisiana Democrat, no person or persons shall be allowed to give or have public Balls without first obtaining the written consent or permission of the Mayor. When such permission is granted it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to be present to preserve order and see that no intoxicating drinks are allowed to be sold; And, further a license or tax of fifteen dollars is levied on the proprietor of the house or building wherein said Ball shall be allowed to be given.

The Board adjourned.
JOHN FRASER, Mayor.

SUCCESSION SALE.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Rapides, Estate of Wm. F. Deloach.

By virtue of an order, issued by the Honorable the Judge of the Ninth Judicial District Court, and directed to the Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides. Will be sold to the highest bidder on the plantation of W. F. Deloach deceased on the 27th of October 1865: the following described property to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Parish of Rapides, about twenty-five miles above the Town of Alexandria on the south side of Red River bounded above by lands of H. M. Hyams, and below by that of Nicholas Villain and containing the quantity of One hundred and Eighty acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon or there to belonging. Also about 45 head of sheep, 70 head of cattle, 14 yoke of oxen, 50 head of hogs; farming utensils, three wagons, balance scales, one old buggy and harness, one silver ladle, 6 silver table spoons, 6 silver tea spoons, 2 silver dessert spoons, 1 silver gravy dipper, silver tongs, crockery ware, House and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Mules, Gold watch &c as per inventory.

TERMS OF SALE.

On a credit until the first day of January 1866: The purchaser to execute his note with good and solvent security, bound in solido and payable to bearer with vendor's note and privilege retained, and bearing eight per cent per annum interest after maturity.

C. V. LEDOUX.

Deputy Sheriff.

Sept. 27—ids. Printers fee \$23 50.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—DISTRICT COURT—PARISH OF RAPIDES.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Estate of John Gill, No. 53 Administration.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Jane Gill has made application to this Court to be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of John Gill, deceased. 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, Louisiana, September 27th, 1865.

FRANK E. FORBES, Deputy Clerk.

S. WHITTED, F. S. GIBBS, D. C. MARTIN, LES CRANDALL.

S. WHITED & CO., COTTON FACTORS.

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale of Southern and Western Products, and the purchase of Goods of every description, for Merchants and Planters. Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. Prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to us.

No. 27 Canal Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

11 Jan.

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

At the request of a number of the leading citizens of St. Landry, Thayer removed my Opelousas, which resumes its old name, to Opelousas, where I have already obtained a circulation which makes it one of the most advantageous advertising mediums in the State. The SENTINEL will no doubt have the widest circulation of any paper in the State, out of the city, as arrangements are perfecting for that special end. Reference is made, by permission, to his Excellency the Governor of the State.

T. G. COMPTON, Editor and Proprietor.

EDWIN C. LECKIE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA.