

A SCATHING LETTER.

The Misdeeds of Dostie, the Bogus Martyr of New Orleans, Exposed - Beast Butler and Booty Banks his Appropriate Defenders - Experiences of an Outraged Husband.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 3, 1866. To his Honor John T. Monroe, Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

Sir:—With no disposition whatever to censure; without inclination to deal in invective, vituperation or to deal in truth, induces me to approach a subject so important, as so unusual, as that of attacking the private character of a man after he has ceased to live. Death and the grave should, and in obedience to the innate generosity of mankind it does, conceal men's faults and bring to light their virtues, and places them in strong contrast to the vices which have ceased to be remembered at the grave's brink. With these prefatory remarks, Mr. Monroe, I beg to proceed to one of the main features of this subject. Some time since, in the city of New Orleans, on the occasion of an assemblage of men in the styled character of a convention, whose intrinsic merits, if any, or alternate objects I will not discuss, disturbances arose in which, unfortunately several persons were killed and many wounded. Among the former was one Dr. Anthony P. Dostie. That he was killed, or that any one else was killed, met my sincere regret, and awakened all my sympathy for his untimely and violent fate and for his family. But since his death an army of type-setters can scarcely suffice to set up the matter written and spoken in eulogy of his virtues and unexampled height of character as a man of worth and probity, purity of morals, unparalleled ardently disinterested, self-sacrificing and all-revering and over-weighing irreplaceable usefulness. Upon all this I shan't indulge myself; nor did I wish one illiberal or envious thought, or embarked one ungenerous emotion. But when such men as Banks and Butler come forward and lend the power of their influence to stamp upon the public mind the impression that Dr. Dostie was a man of such unexampled virtue that the killing of whom, by accident or otherwise, is sufficient to stigmatize with irrevocable execration a whole city, and make him out to be neither more nor less than a martyr, whose influence, arising from his virtues, would make him so great a force, that an entire city made him the object of its veneration, and immediately took his life, I choose to come forward and enter a disclaimer. The community must be set right on this matter. It is wrong that a whole nation should be schooled to the belief that the citizens of New Orleans should seek out to kill the best man in the whole community, and do so because he was the best; and that the influence of his virtues was too great to render it safe for them that he should live! Butler and Banks, with their coadjutors, would make the world believe that the people of New Orleans are a set of incarnate fiends, and that the city itself was a second Sodom.

I unhesitatingly declare, without the slightest fear of a successful contradiction, that Dr. A. P. Dostie was not only not a good man, but was notoriously a bad one. He was a man of most infamous character; he was radically corrupt in his morals; his very nature was at arms and in rebellion with all those softer instincts which characterize the true gentleman. Philippi and swamp end of Customhouse—these streets are sacred to the nocturnal orgies of Dr. Dostie, and are the lowest haunts of prostitution. This, doubtless, is your own opinion as well as mine. Before the war he held no position in society save that which his showy and superficial character as a dentist secured him. He was unknown, totally unknown among gentlemen of education. His pretensions to accomplishments rendered him an object of laughter among those of real polish when, by accident, he came in contact with them. For his buffoonery, Dr. Wm. B. Dodson, of No. 139 Canal street, by whom I was introduced to Dostie, forsook his society; nor did Drs. Knapp, or West, or I armly ever associate with him. Forming his acquaintance through his professional services to my wife, I withdrew it on being made acquainted with the low standing he had socially. His vulgar admissions, and his freedom with other men's wives on the dental chair, disgusted me with him and brought me acquainted with the foregoing facts. Yet this very man, Banks and Butler would persuade the world to believe, was singled out as an object on which to pour the vial of wrath of a whole city because he was the best man in it.

Were it not that I feel too sensibly alive to the yet lingering regrets of an honorable man, who once sincerely loved a wife, from whom he had divorced himself for the vilest obliquity, in a civil point of view, a woman can be capable of, I would point attention to the very worst where, in a clerk's office, lines but too legible of Dostie's moral obliquity and depravity might be read. Is this not a black catalogue against a man pronounced by Butler and Banks to be an estimable man? And this man one of Butler's advisers? Butler no more sought the advice or counsel of Dostie than ever you did. And yet it is stated that he did accept his counsel in the most stupendous absurdity on record, and as informal and barefaced a falsehood as that of New Orleans. Ladies kneeling to him in abject supplication for favors! This, sir, is highly false; it is a libel upon the very laws by which the rights of civil society are governed and protected; it is a lie worthy only of one conceived in infamy, suckled upon the milk of prostitution, rested upon the breast of harboring vice, dandled upon the arm of lowliness, and reared amidst the emanating fumes of human execration.

That Dostie followed the vocation of a barber, and carried on that business conjointly with blood-letting, leeching and extracting teeth, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, I have made it my special object, for your satisfaction, to ascertain, and assure you that such is the fact. On quitting Cincinnati he went to New Orleans. Entering the office of Dr. Knapp, he served with that distinguished dentist till he obtained a superficial knowledge of the profession, when he set up for himself at No. 10 Baronne street, at which place I first met him. By his insane fanaticism and abuse of Southern people, whose confidence he had violated, he was, at the outbreak of the war, advised to leave New Orleans, and, doing so, sold out to Dr. McClain. Returning to the State of Vermont, the place of his nativity, he remained there until Butler came to New Orleans, when he returned to pursue a wild, headlong and frantic course of folly and vindictiveness, rather than a prudent, wise and discreet patriotism.

city, and totally unacquainted with the amenities of social life, especially as they obtain at New Orleans. And all the education the poor fellow could boast of, and all the polish he could lay claim to, he obtained while a laborer of Dr. Knapp, and while practicing for himself in aping the manners of others. His pride, or vanity, rather, was without a parallel, and was only equalled by his presumption, which exceeded all, if possible, but his arrogance, while his effrontery surpassed everything to be met with in the annals of modern billingsgate. This is a picture, and but a faint one, of the man who Gen. Butler called one of his advisers.

Dostie was incapable, morally and intellectually incapable, of being anything in connection with either Butler or Banks, save their tool! That he was such, you, sir, and all intelligent men in New Orleans, know. Young John Henderson was, by profession, a lawyer, and could, for about ten minutes, make a sharp little speech before a jury; he had, too, an honorable antecedent, being most respectfully and creditably connected. He was also of Southern birth, and acquainted with the political affairs of the South, and especially so of New Orleans; and, in point of intelligence, between him and Dostie equal comparison is lost, being wholly in favor of the former; yet, for me to inform you that John Henderson was capable of advising you, sir, in the majority affairs of New Orleans would be as great an outrage to your New Orleans intelligence as an insult to yours. Yet, Dostie is immortalized by the eulogies of Butler, whose willing tool he was, while poor John Henderson, who never injured any one save himself, is not even named. But Dostie was of New Orleans origin—Henderson was not. The former was a willing instrument in Butler's hands, the latter figured on his own hook, and to gratify his eccentric inclinations, and secure ephemeral applause. Henderson was an innocent, a weak, and not a vicious or a bad man. Dostie was a spiteful, vindictive, mischief-making, fanatical fool, incapable of anything conducive to peace or quiet. The last words I ever heard the man utter were: "The time is not far distant, if it is not now at hand, when the streets of New Orleans will be blocked by processions of negroes, each one carrying in his hand the head of a man whom he once was forced to call his brother, and if it does not thus literally occur, which pray God it may, it will in theory, at least." In this language of a fiend or a madman, or in the language of a virtuous patriot? It is the language that Anthony P. Dostie made use of to me at his own office, on St. Joseph street, New Orleans, in April, 1863. And this same individual, fiend, madman, or patriot, General Butler calls one of his advisers, and General Banks pronounces a most estimable man.

On the arrival at New Orleans of the Federal troops, scores of worthless characters were visible forth who before that period were wholly unknown to fame. They were of every conceivable denomination. Some were doctors, others were lawyers, and some were ministers of the gospel. Some disappointed in getting the offices in the Confederate army of their choice, would not accept any position in it, and became Union men in way of retaliation when the Federals arrived. This class of character fawned on Butler, and he was sharp enough to take advantage of their not love for the Union, but spite at the Confeds. He used them—I will not say how, but he used them. Every genuine Union man in the South—and they were numerous—entered the service of the Union, when opportunity offered, and even the Confederates awarded this class of persons credit. But such men as Dostie, Hiestand, Henderson and company were utterly useless, and unfit for any army, Union or Confederate, and to them and their kind and kin have the affairs of New Orleans chiefly rested in the hands of, keeping up an eternal and unceasing warfare after the muskets have been stacked by the vanquished, and returned to the arsenals of the victorious forces of the Union.

Knowing well, sir, that on the appearance of this publication in New Orleans, and from its being addressed to you, you will be accosted by many a New England official, either in the military or chaplain department, with the inquiry as to who the author of the foregoing is, I will put it fully in your power to convey the information. My own locality to the Union, I presume, will be no more a matter of question than the extent of my sphere of usefulness was great and onerous; as you are, from personal acquaintance with that one of my having served as a medical officer at Fort Jackson and St. Philip, when you, sir, Adams, Maury and others, were prisoners there. I am the son-in-law of Daniel Morrison, Esq., of the Parish of Assumption La., an personally known to Professors Stone, Biddell, Hunt and Richardson; Dr. Wm. B. Dodson and the members of the medical profession generally in New Orleans; Judge McCabe, of the United States District Court; Judge Abel, ex-U. S. Senator Soule, J. J. Durant, Adam Beatty, J. M. McCutchen and Robert T. Posey; all members of the bar residing near New Orleans. Winchester Hall, Esq., of Thibodaux, almost at your door, has known me personally for fifteen years. He is my attorney, and agent of all my property interests in Louisiana; and, representing me there in an estate worth more than half a million of dollars, has it peculiarly in his power to give information concerning me. Up to this writing, my whereabouts has been unknown to but few in New Orleans. I am stopping here to superintend the education of my daughter, and, in the deep and howling solitude of an unexampled poverty, am known but little here, but have suffered not a little, while plenty lies beyond, which, in amount, is thousand, admitting of multiplication by hundreds, inaccessible no longer from rebel but New England despotism reigning in the fertile plains of Louisiana, emanating, by her intermeddling the tendency to, and present spirit for, a universal Southern reconquest and reconciliation. While I know that hundreds will read the foregoing remarks about Dostie and know them to be true, not one of you all would dare to pen and publish a similar list of statements from the despotism of a military rule under which you are held. But in the West a more lenient spirit of Republicanism obtains, and to mitigate, in some degree, the false impressions which have taken root here regarding the sanctity of Dostie, I submit this to the public, and appeal to you for the correctness of the statements made.

S. E. McKISLEY, A. M., M. D., Late senior Surgeon to Forts Jackson and St. Philip; Late senior Surgeon, Odd Fellow's Hall Hospital, New Orleans; Late Surgeon at Fort McComb, La.; Late senior Surgeon Post Hospital, Bra-shear City; Late Surgeon to hospital No. 3, Berwick city; Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. Barnacks, New Orleans; Late Surgeon in Charge Courthouse and Academy Branch General Hospital at Baton Rouge, La.; Late on Medical Staff under General Rosecrans at St. Louis; Lastly, in the Medical Staff under Col. R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky. No. 666 Main street, New Albany, Ind.

Mr. Jeff. Davis.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIEWS OF HIS RELEASE.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs on the 13th: In a previous dispatch I stated there was good reason to believe that in a few days Jeff. Davis would be released on parole or bail. I received my information from a high official who possesses excellent facilities for learning the President's views and intentions on such subjects. The announcement created quite a flutter among the politicians and several among the influential ones, favorable to the President's restoration policy, intended to call on him to ascertain if the announcement was well founded. They urged the President not to take any action in the matter until after the fall elections, reminding him that he was already accused of sympathizing with the rebels, and abusing the pardoning power, and assuring him that the release of the head rebel at this time would be handled by the Radicals in the present campaign with powerful effect, and greatly impair the chances of the party now laboring to elect to office men who would support his, the President's policy. This I have from undoubted authority.

The President replied that many distinguished and loyal gentlemen from both, the North and the South, had appealed to him for the release of Davis, and presented several considerations which made a favorable impression on his mind, why Davis should not be held longer in confinement, and that he had said to them that if from any fault of the court, or the proper officers of the Government, Davis should not be brought to trial in October, he should not, from any reason then known to him, deem it his duty to hold the prisoner for another term, but that in giving the friends of Davis this assurance, he had not anticipated the action of the court, and had not appointed any time for Davis's release in the event of his not being tried. He declared that he had from the first desired to have Davis tried for treason, and had used such influence and authority as he possessed to have the trial take place at an early day, but that if there should be further delay in bringing on the trial, he believed that neither the interests of the country nor his duty demanded that he keep the prisoner longer in custody.

He also stated that he was unable to perceive that the release of Davis on parole or bail would furnish the Radicals with a valuable weapon, but that he believed the masses, if there should be further unnecessary delay in bringing him to trial, would approve of his being conditionally released. It is well understood in the best informed official circles, that Davis will not be tried at the October term, so that his release may be looked for soon after, but not till after that time. It is said, that Mr. Reed, one of Davis's counsel, has been authorized by the Attorney General to say to his client, that the Government would direct his immediate release, on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that Davis indignantly rejected the offer.

How FRENCH WOMEN GO BATHING.—Sketching a summer scene at Biarritz, the Emperor's favorite bathing places, and the fashionable Bath of all fashionable France, the writer says: The various methods in which different bathers choose to enter the sea are well worthy of note by all who desire to enjoy a hearty laugh. The smooth shore slopes very gradually, and bathers may proceed to a considerable distance without being out of their depth, though even on a calm day the waves roll in at times with considerable force. In entering the water the favorite style with young France is a skip and a jump, a leap over two or three ripples, a splash, and a retreat, then a cautious advance, and a species of wild dance, as if the bather was performing the can-can with a wave for a partner, and finally a terrific plunge into three feet of water; middle-aged France, conscious of the buoyant nature of fat, walks with the elephantine tread some little distance into the sea, throws himself upon his back, and floats placidly and contentedly till a wave washes him up amongst the pygmies on the shore, and leaves them prostrate, high and dry, when he rises and repeats the performance. Ladies trim lightly down the shore to the water's edge, throw aside the dainty little slippers they have worn over the loose, dry, gritty sand, which, fine and soft though it be, irritates bare feet not a little, and then not un frequently stand while an attendant empties a bucketful of water over their heads preparatory to their crossing the boundary of King Neptune's domain. A favorite amusement amongst the bathers at the Cote Napoleon is, to form into line, ladies and gentlemen holding each other's hands, and then advance boldly toward the rolling waves.—Just as the white crest towers above them, all spring upwards and are borne in by the advancing tide. Naturally some are unfortunate and do not make their way in, but the great object is to keep the chain of linked hands unbroken, ask those who first regain their feet on the soft, firm sand, assist in righting their less fortunate companions; but should a second wave follow close upon the heels of the first, probably the whole party are rolled ignominiously over, and after a few seconds, come paunting and dripping to their feet.

A FIRE KING HALF ROASTED.—The Journal de Rouen relates that the incombustible person known as "the Fire-King," was going through one of his exhibitions at Dieppe, dressed in his apparatus, in the midst of a quantity of burning faggots, when those which formed the vault over his head fell in. He staggered under the weight and went down, he rose, and came to the ground, and finally managed to get out the flames, but, after making a few steps, he fell a third time, almost suffocated. Immediate attention was paid to him, but his body was covered with severe burns.

An eminent German musician says there are better judges of music in the United States, better critics, and better performers than can be found in Europe.

General Grant's Relations to the President and to the Radicals.

The National Intelligencer says:

The journals of the Radical Disunion party that are clean gone in reckless partisanship as far as blindly, without respect to facts, seem, as the Cincinnati Commercial says, to "watch closely the acts of General Grant." Do they remember that he incurred great censure from the Disunionists when he paroled the armies of Lee and Johnston, allowing them to go home, where they should not be disturbed? Do they remember his report, so long ago as last December, in respect to the condition and feeling of the Southern people, which was denounced in the Senate by leading Radicals, Mr. Sumner characterizing it as a "whitewashing concern?" Do they call to mind his recommendations for the release of State prisoners, whom Mr. Holt's suborned witness charged as "poor devils," in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln? Do they remember his declining to accompany the President in his tour to Chicago. That falsehood has had a short life.

They say that he was entrapped into the company of the National Union delegates at the Executive Mansion on the occasion of their address to the President and his reply. What are the facts? If General Grant was summoned by the President on business, he knew where to go. It was the Executive Chamber and not the East Room, which was packed by a crowd to witness the ceremony and hear the speeches. We will state briefly what occurred. A gentleman, personally, who knew General Grant personally, (he was not in uniform), volunteered to get him through the crowd. It gave way when it was stated that the General Grant was the party desiring to go forward. When immediately at the side of the President, amidst great cheering, which was earnestly joined in by the Southern delegates, because they sincerely admire him, not only as a soldier, but for his kind acts before stated in this article. When the ceremony was closed he cordially interchanged civilities generally, and shook hands with the leading persons present including the Southern delegates.

We allude to this mainly to correct the public mind, if it has been wrongly impressed by any mean and malignant statements of the enemies of the President of the idea that General Grant, in his relations to the President, has acted otherwise than as a gentleman, or to the Southern delegates other than in consistency with his previous great public acts of generosity and charity to rebels in arms. We have no idea that the Radical Disunionists have any aid or comfort from him in their more than suspected designs to break up the Government if the elections go against them this autumn.

Wade Hampton Repudiates the 14th of August Platform.

At a meeting held recently by the soldiers of Anderson District, for the purpose of forming a Soldiers' Association, Gen. Wade Hampton was invited upon a committee, and in response delivered the following speech: We can expect nothing from the Government of the United States, whatever party may be in power. The Convention at Philadelphia—where the North and South, burying the past, where to re-establish liberty, equality, fraternity—has declared the platform upon which the Conservatives propose to enter the canvass. In the declaration of principles which compose the platform, I see it announced that the brave soldiers and sailors who suppressed the rebellion are entitled to the thanks of the nation; that the debt incurred in that holy cause is to be sacred, and that all Confederate debts are null and void. We pondered the men who forged our fetters; but the soldiers of the South—men with empty sleeves or on crutches, such as are seen around me now—are to be branded as outlaws, rebels and traitors. No fostering hand of paternal government soothes or cares for their widows and orphans. The country and the Government for which they fought, like their hopes, are dead, and they are thrown on the cold charity of the world.

It is our duty to open our hearts and hands to our brave and disabled soldiers, and to the families of those who fell in our defence. Whatever may have been the result of the cause in which they fell, remember that they died for us, fighting, as they honestly believed, to make us free. They offered up their lives a willing sacrifice for their country, and shame upon the man who would not help those who lost all in our behalf. I shall not turn my back upon any brave soldier who stood by his banner to the last, though that glorious banner may be forever furled; though now—"There's not a man to wave it, And there's not a soul to save it, And there's not one left to love it, In the blood which heroes gave it."

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA AND THE IRISHMAN.—A Plymouth (Indiana) correspondent relates the following incident that occurred during a speech of Governor Ogden at Indianapolis. The Governor was abusing the President for enforcing the neutrality laws during the recent Fenian raid upon Canada, and having exhausted his vocabulary of epithets in expressing his virtuous indignation at the wrongs Irishmen had suffered from the traitor, Andrew Johnson, paused a moment for breath; when an Irishman in the crowd asked him why Congress did not repeal the neutrality laws during that raid, instead of spending their time passing bills for the negro over the President's veto.

A clap of thunder in a cloudless sky could not have produced a greater sensation. Amid profound silence for a moment, the nonplussed governor and his Irish questioner looked at each other. It was becoming painful to the radicals that the Irishman had hit the nail on the head. "You are a traitor," shouted the governor, no longer able to control himself. "You are a liar!" coolly answered the Irishman. "You were sent here by the copperheads to create a row," exclaimed the governor. "That's another lie!" replied the Irishman. "I can whip you I can mash your old head any day!" shouted the enraged governor. Amid the confusion which followed, the Irishman's further replies could not be heard. Order was soon restored, and no further interruption occurred.

Are We in Danger of a New Revolution.

The New York Times of the 12th repeats its note of warning of an impending revolution. In reply to an article in the 19th, burg Chronicle it gives some further reasons for its fears on that subject. Quoting the law of Congress approved by the President in 1862, now upon the statute-books, which provides "that from and after the 3d day of March, 1863, the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two hundred and forty-one; and the eight additional members shall be assigned in each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, and Rhode Island."

The Times argues that if the Southern States and districts in the Southern States sympathizing with them, sufficient in numbers to constitute such legal quorum, should elect Representatives to the House, while the radical Republicans, who do not believe in the right of the Southern States to representation, should send their Representatives, claiming that they constituted the House of Representatives in Congress, then the President would be called upon, as the Chief Executive of the nation, to recognize one of these bodies as the lawful one. He must send his message to one or the other, but must sign bills passed by one or the other, etc. The Senate would doubtless take a position antagonistic to the House, while the radical Republicans, who do not believe in the right of the Southern States to representation, should send their Representatives, claiming that they constituted the House of Representatives in Congress, then the President would be called upon, as the Chief Executive of the nation, to recognize one of these bodies as the lawful one. 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