Donaldsonville Chief.

Office in Crescent Place.

Official Journal Town of Donaldsonville.

LINDEN E. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, - - October 14, 1871.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

Officers of the Committee.

P. B. S. Pinchback, President.
William Vigers, Recording Secretary.
J. W. Fairfax, Corresponding Secretary.

Members for the State at Large.

Edward Butler, S. S. Schmidt,
Thompson Coakley. Elbert Gantt,
John Parsons, A. W. Smythe,
H. Raby, James McCleery,
David Young, F. J. Herron.

First Congressional District.

Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District.

A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District.

Thomas H. Noland, Geo. Washington.

Fourth Congressional District.

E. W. Dowees, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District.

A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

Congressional Committee, 3rd District.

John R. Gallup, Emerson Bentley,
Louis E. Laloire, Pierre Landry,
Clark H. Remick.

Mr. Pierre Landry is duly authorized to act as agent for the CHIEF in this parish and elsewhere.

Copies of the CHIEF may always be found at Wilkinson's news depot and at the postoffice.

Our "devil" repels the insinuation that he is like a pastry-cook because he is always making "pi."

The Iberia *Banner* has changed its name to *Banner and Courier*, and an acquaintance of ours, Mr. Lepold Fischer, occupies the editorial sanctum.

The last number of the *Louisiana Intelligencer* received is almost unintelligible because of bad press-work. Send us a good copy next time.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that Peppe Llulla, "the man who invited Warmoth to pistols and coffee," is evidently an l of a fellow, because he spells his name with four l's.

It is said that the Citizens' Association of New Orleans is about to establish a new daily journal in that city, and that Mr. Daniel Dennett, now of the New Iberia *Planters' Banner*, will be called to the editorial chair.

The small particles of the party that bolted with Warmoth cannot be considered as dust in the balance.—*Citizens' Guard.*

No, we should think not! But we are surprised that you should make the admission.

The Republican State Convention of Virginia was perfectly harmonious, the recent divisions which existed in the party having been healed. Nominations were made without excitement and the Convention adjourned amid the greatest good feeling on the part of its members.

A recent issue of the *Citizens' Guard* contained two editorials styled respectively "How it is," and "How is it?" In attempting to *tell* how it was, the *Guard* got things so badly mixed that it had to *ask* how it was, after all. The usual way with that journal.

The *Meschacebe* mildly suggests that it would be more appropriate if the Donaldsonville *Chief* would substitute a "T" in place of the "C" in spelling its name.—*Republican Pioneer.*

If our good friend Mortimer Smith would only keep the columns of the *Pioneer* under his own immediate control, and not allow irresponsible parties to insert malicious sneers at his friends, we are confident that it would enhance his interests greatly.

NEW ORLEANS TO THE RESCUE.

A meeting of citizens was held in New Orleans on Tuesday to devise means for obtaining relief for the sufferers by the Chicago disaster. A committee on collection of subscriptions was appointed, and subscription books were issued to some fifty persons who offered their services as collectors, and certain districts assigned to each person.

Governor Warmoth sent in a check for one thousand dollars immediately upon the organization of the meeting, and the Howard Association and Mr. Wm. N. Mercer each subscribed the same amount.

Shortly after, the Louisiana State Bank voted a donation of a thousand, and the Teutonia Bank one of five hundred dollars. Other corporations will no doubt follow this example, and altogether it is thought New Orleans will send one hundred thousand dollars to the Chicago unfortunates.

THE CHICAGO DISASTER.

The terrible conflagration which has reduced three-fourths of the great Western Metropolis to ashes, has spread consternation thoughout the length and breadth of the land. It seems hard to realize that the immense amount of property which has taken years and years of human ingenuity and toil to accumulate, should disappear in a few hours before a devastating element, engendered by so small a circumstance as the overturning of a lighted kerosene lamp by an unruly cow.

Over one hundred thousand human beings, who were but a few days ago occupants of homes of more or less splendor and comfort, are to-day wanderers upon the face of the earth, houseless and destitute, dependent entirely upon the charity of their fellow beings for shelter and food. The larger portion of a great city which represented the industry of years, and contained innumerable magnificient structures, is now reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins which leave no trace but in the recollection of their once beautiful proportions. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at three hundred millions of dollars. Does it not seem strange then, that all this destruction and desolation should be the result of a boy's carelessness in placing a lighted lamp too near a cow which he was milking? What a terrible calamity to result from so trivial a cause!

The prompt action which is being taken by the authorities and inhabitants generally of all the large cities of the country to relieve the sufferers by this great disaster, is a credit to human nature. Relief is pouring in from all sides, and though suffering and want cannot be entirely checked on the moment, still it is a comfort to know that they will be alleviated to a great extent, and that the unfortunate victims of the conflagration will be enabled by the humanity of their fellow creatures to enter upon the great work of rebuilding their homes, and once more pursue the occupations from which they have been driven by a fire probably unparalleled in the history of the world.

JUDGE EMERSON'S DECISION.

The decision rendered by Judge Emerson in the case of Bovee *vs.* Herron, a suit to regain possession of the Secretary of State's office, and which we publish on first page of this issue, is a series of logical conclusions and deductions from statute laws that must necessarily reflect great credit upon the talent and legal information of the able judge.

Especially clear does Judge Emerson demonstrate the power lodged in the Chief Magistrate to suspend from his functions any unfaithful officer, and this part of his decision was all important, inasmuch as the relator relied for success solely upon the supposition that the Governor had exceeded his authority in suspending a constitutional functionary. The counsel for relator tacitly admitted in his argument that his client had undertaken to promulgate a bill which had not properly become a law, but denied that the Governor had the power to interfere with any act of the Secretary's, even though that act might be contrary to the laws of the State.

Judge Emerson quotes from the Constitution that all officers are required to perform their duties until their successors are qualified, "except in cases of suspension or impeachment," and goes on to say:

The power of suspension is thus distinctly recognized as residing somewhere, and when the law is silent, who can exercise it? Clearly, not the judiciary, and a Legislature adjourned is powerless. The exceptions stated in the article are in the disjunctive, so that one may exist without the other. Consequently it cannot refer to suspension following impeachment, but to suspension as an independent act; and since the constitution does not expressly confer the right upon the Legislature, nor limit its excercise to that body, it may, in case of emergency, be exercised by the chief magistrate.

Can anything be more evident? In our opinion, the argument is so plain as to admit of no refutation whatever. We are sincerely glad that this question has been mooted and that it has been tried before so learned a functionary as Judge Emerson, for if an officer of the government could not be interfered with for performing unlawful acts during an adjournment of the Legislature, there is no telling to what extent such misdeeds might be carried, or what amount of damage to the interests of the State might be inflicted by venal officials.

Wilkinson has all the latest periodicals at his news depot, Crescent Place.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Only partial returns from the recent elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas, have come to hand up to date.

Ohio has done her duty bravely, and probably swellted the Republican majority she gave in 1868 to some twenty or thirty thousand. Of course, the Republican State ticket is elected throughout, and the Legislature which has been heretofore Democratic, will give a good Republican majority on joint ballot. There is life in the old Buckeye State yet!

Noble Pennsylvania has proved herself to be sound in principle yet by returning a Republican majority of perhaps fifteen thousand. Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican. The Democratic candidates in Philadelphia were beaten by majorities ranging from two to ten thousand.

No returns that can be relied upon have been received from Texas yet. After the last day's voting, before the votes had been counted, the Democrats claimed the State by an overwhelming majority, and it was generally conceded that Texas had departed from the line of Republicanism and progressive principles, but later advices change all this, and assert that the State has gone heavily Republican. We can only hope for the best, and await the official returns

Taken all in all, the results of these elections have been very satisfactory indeed, and have demonstrated that the great Republican party of the nation is rather gaining than losing strength, and shows no signs of succumbing to the non-progressive Democracy.

The breach in the Democratic party caused by the New Departure platform, seems to be gradually widening, and no one, to judge from present indications, can reasonably doubt but that the Republican party will carry this country next year by a majority larger than has ever before been given it.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF US.

A few more editorial notices of the CHIEF have come to hand this week. The Thibodaux *Sentinel*, a Democratic journal, hits the right nail on the head in the following:

A NEW PAPER.—We have a number of the Donaldsonville *Chief*, published by Linden E. Bentley.

It is a handsome journal, and any one wanting an intensely Radical paper, can subscribe for the same with a certainty of obtaining value received.

The Natchez *New South* is an excellent journal, and we feel flattered at this handsome notice which it gives us:

We are happy to place on our exchange list, the *Chief*, a weekly, published at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, by Linden E. Bentley, editor and proprietor. After a careful perusal of its contents, we are constrained to say it has the ring of true metal, and its general appearance reflects much credit on the publisher.

The *Red River News*, of Natchitoches, is an organ of the Custom-housers, but gives us a fair notice:

WE HAVE IT.—We mean the Donaldsonville *Chief*, edited by Linden E. Bentley, recently editor of the St. James *Sentinel*. The paper in question has a very good typographical appearance, but we feel sorry for the political proclivities of the Editor and Publisher Bentley evidently needs some more Bovee in "his'n."

If you mean the kind Bovee keeps for electioneering purposes in his corner grocery in St. James, we must respectfully decline, as we never imbibe such chain lightning.

The *Homer Iliad*, the oldest Republican journal in the State, greets us kindly.

Linden E. Bentley is now bending his bow as editor of the *Chief*, a new paper which he has established in Donaldsonville, in this State. We do not know whether to class his sheet as the "chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely;" but we do pretend to say that it is very handsomely printed and ably edited. Success to you, Bentley; but see to it that you work your craft "steady around the bend," and don't "burst a boiler."

We have already rounded the bend, and are now under full headway; we will beat the Custom-house craft, Mr. Blackburn, or "by the Eternal," we'll "burst a boiler" in the attempt.

Last Tuesday night we enjoyed a ride up from New Orleans to this town on the champion steamer R. E. Lee, and were highly pleased to find that prince of river clerks, Mr. A. McVay, formerly of the Frank Pargoud, officiating in the office. Nothing could add more than this to the already great popularity of the magnificent Lee. Under all circumstances, Mr. McVay is the same genial, obliging gentleman, and passengers are sure of meeting with no uncourteous or gruff treatment at his hands.

News by Telegraph.

A riot occurred in Philadelphia on Monday evening last, in which five persons were killed and twenty wounded. The militia was ordered out.

The Georgia and Alabama fair beat Rome, in the former State, Tuesday last, the 10th instant.

Trains from all directions are carrying supplies into Chicago at a speed of forty miles an hour.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Constantinople on the 10th instant.

Political excitement is rife in Spain, and another revolution is not improbable.

Missouri militia is out after Ku-Klux horse thieves.

Religious disturbances are reported in Lima between Catholics and Italians celebrating the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces.

Elections for the Assembly have passed off quietly in France. Returns are yet meagre, but it is conceded that the Republicans have made large gains.

There is a general movement in Europe for the relief of Chicago.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, of the 11th inst., says that serious trouble is anticipated with the Creek Indians. The troops are all being removed from Fort Gibson, and none are left to preserve order There are bloody times looked for.

The Illinois Legislature was to assemble in extra session yesterday to devise means of relief for the Chicago sufferers.

Two thousand laborers on the city streets engaged in a strike the other day in New York, and marched to the court-house to demand their wages. A large force of police was on hand, and no disturbance occurred.

It is announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, will soon pay a visit to William of Prussia.

The New Orleans Typographical Union has subscribed five hundred dollars to the Chicago relief fund.

Charges Refuted.

Under the above caption the *Attakapas Register* publishes twelve of the charges of official corruption made against Governor Warmoth by the disruptionist journals of the State, and says in regard to them:

Each and all of the above twelve charges may be found on pages 152—155, of the journal of the House of Representatives, session of 1870. They are part and parcel of thirty-four charges presented by the famous and corrupt Wickliffe to the House in January, 1870, accompanied by the names of more than a hundred witnesses.

Concerning these thirty-four allegations of official misdeeds, the New Orleans Republican says:

The charges were referred to a special committee, composed of four Republicans and one Democrat. The witnesses were sent for and testified before the committee. The testimony was printed and laid before the House. And, what is remakable, every witness who was placed on the stand was brought there by the prosecutor. The Governor did not introduce one in his defense. And the result of all this was that the committee submitted a report to the House, signed by every member, which contained these words:

Your committee beg leave to report, that after a lengthy and thorough examination of all the witnesses whose attendance your committee has been able to procure, they have been able to find from the testimony elicited no foundation whatever for any one of the charges preferred by George M. Wickliffe, Auditor, etc., against his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor, etc.; but, that the said charges be declared by your honorable body to be without foundation in fact, and incapable of being sustained by the evidence brought forth by the accuser himself.

* * And this report, unanimously agreed to by the committee, was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives, which included among its members thirty or thirty-five Democrats.

Section 1740 of the Revised Statutes is here quoted:

In case the committee shall make a report in favor of the accused, the adoption of the report by the House shall be sufficient, and the accused shall be discharged, and can never be brought before the Legislature for the same acts with which he has been already charged.

The *Register* concludes its article thus:

Therefore, Henry Clay Warmoth, having been tried on the above twelve charges, by the highest tribunal in the State, and by it having been most honorably aquitted, let just men hold their peace; and his defamers stand convicted of violating not only common decency, but the spirit of statute law.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Charles Bradlaugh, the head of the Republican move in England, has been interviewed by the *World's* London correspondent. Mr. Bradlaugh declares himself able to pull down the monarchy, though not quite ready to build up the republic; that Victoria is the last monarch who shall sit on the English throne; that he deprecates a revolution before 1876, when he will be perfectly prepared for it, but that whenever the Government throws down the gage to him he will pick it up.

Still Another.

We copy from the New Orleans *Times* the following in relation to the suspension of Secretary of State Bovee from office. The *Times* does wrong to attribute the actions of unfaithful officials to the party which elected them, but the article contains some sound, good sense, and we reproduce it in full:

Sometime ago Gov. Warmoth performed a useful task in bringing to judgment and expulsion the second officer in responsibility and importance in the State Government. We refer to the Auditor, who has an almost unlimited control over the finances of the State. We gave our zealous aid to the Governor in that movement, at a time when he could not get the aid even of the organ of his party, and the other city journals held aloof, or rather suggested apologies and defences for the defaulting and corrupt Auditor.

Fortunately, Wickliffe was ejected, and fled the State. Warmoth's course was vindicated, and we did not hesitate to give him the credit due for such a result. Still the Radical party had justly to bear the burden and disgrace of electing and retaining so notorious and flagrant a knave in one of the highest offices of the State. His character was well known to the party when he was elected, yet, until the Governor took grounds him, he was recognized as one of the chiefs of the party, and, at one time, exercised so large an influence, that the contest between him and the Governor was regarded as very doubtful.

Now comes another high official, elected by the Radical party, whose counsel goes into court and virtually acknowledges that he perpetrated a corrupt and gross fraud, one of the most shameless that can be imagined, that of promulgating as a statute of State, what never was approved and acted upon by the constitutional legislative power. See the proceedings, yesterday, in the case of Bovee, Secretary of State, in the Eighth District Court. The Attorney General, who appeared in behalf of Bovee, took the constitutional ground, that, having been elected by the people, he could not be suspended or removed by the Governor, but at the same time, the Attorney General not only avoided all denial or defense of Bovee against the charges of fraud, in promulgating the act in question, but his own written statement furnishes the strongest proof of the truth of that charge. If the Attorney General is correct in his legal proposition, and it certainly has an appearance of correctness and sound logic, it would follow that a a high official elected by a popular vote cannot be removed from office, or suspended for any act, unless the Legislature is in session, and he is impeached. Considering the character of the men who are preferred by the Radical party in this State, for all the offices, the highest and lowest, there is certainly a great flaw in our political system which produces such lamentable results.

"John, dust that chair, dost thou hear?" "I dost." And John dusted.

The Ku-Klux.

The New York *Evening Post* is a journal which is more than ordinarily careful in its statements, and candid in its opinion. It is also one of the few Republican journals that opposed the Ku Klux legislation of last Congress. It has recently, however, published a series of letters from a prominent South Carolinaian, whose intelligence and honesty it vouches for, and in an editorial article it states that the facts it has learned from him, and other sources, completely establish this much: That a powerful organization exists in the Southern States, controlled by intelligent leaders, and working though small, secret societies, composed chiefly of desperate and unscrupulous men; that the object of this organization is to intimidate colored voters of the Republican party, in the interests of the Democratic party; and that it is sufficiently powerful, social and numerically, to control the local courts of justice, and to influence or suppress public sentiment. Its acts of violence are invariably done under the cover of night, and its victims are always negroes and white Republicans. In all places where the known acts of the order have betrayed its existence, public sentiment sustains it, either openly or by silence. No one dares to denounce it. Judges in many places are intimidated by threats of removal or death. Juries are brow-beaten, and public officers of every grade, if not in sympathy with the order, are intimidated. It is evident from this, that the Ku Klux organization has great strength in both the number and social position of its members and officers.

The *Post* still further, emphatically denies the Democratic theory, that no acts of violence have been committed in the South except in the interest of law and morality, and on this point it says:

No one class in the Southern States, or in any other part of the world, has a special monopoly of either vice or virtue and if vigilance committees assume the vindication of outraged morality, they ought to make a distinction other that of color and politics.

The *Post* adds that it does not expect any relief from the Congressional legislation on this matter, and expresses its preference for a resort to "moral remedies." We have repeatedly traversed this ground and stated the reasons why we differed from the *Post* and other liberal Republican journals on this point, and have believed that some positive action was necessary under the circumstances. We will not republish our reasons at this time, and have only summed up the *Post's* statements as being important testimony from a witness of unimpeachable character.—*New York Tribune.*

The Code Ordinances

OF THE

TOWN of DONALDSONVILLE.

PREPARED BY FREDERICK DUFFEL,

In Pursuance of a Resolution of the Common Council of the Corporation of Donaldsonville.

[Published by Authority of the Council.]

CHAPTER XXXIV.—WHARF.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE WHARF AND WHARF DUES.

Sec. 221.—He is authorized to demand and receive the following fees and no more:

For each steamboat landing within the Corporation,	$1 00
For each boat (except skiffs), landing within the Corporation limits,	50
For every pipe, hogshead or Tun	10
" Barrel (full),	05
" " empty,	03
" " of molasses, one day,	08
" " " several days, not exceeding one week,	10
For each barrel of molasses, every additional day over a week,	15
" Hogshead of sugar or coal, one day,	15
" Hogshead of sugar or coal, several days, not exceeding one week,	20
For every additional day over a week,	05
" bale,	10
" bundle of merchandise,	05
" " rope or baggage,	05
" crate of glass or crockery,	10
" basket full,	05
" half barrel,	02
" demijohn (full),	10
" " (empty), one,	05
" " " several,	21
" sugar kettle,	35
" dozen or less of small pots,	14
" sack of coffee,	10
" sack of salt, corn, oats, bran, etc.,	05
" jar (full), 10 galls.,	20
" jar (empty), 10 galls.,	10
" jar " 5 "	05
" jar (full), 5 galls.,	10
" trunk containing merchdse.,	05
" box containing crockery or hardware,	10
" box containing dry goods,	05
" thousand bricks,	50
" " slates for roof,	50
" hundred hoop poles,	10
" vehicle of any kind,	50
" pair of wheels,	29
" plough,	05
" horse, mule or horned cattle,	25
" armoir, bedstead, sideboard, sofa,	25
" piano,	25
" ton of iron,	50
For ringing the bell at the request of a passenger, day or night, if the boat answer the bell,	25
For the privilege of staying on the wharf waiting for a boat at night, when fires are provided,	25

Passed by the Common Council August 26, 1871. Approved September 4, 1871.

E. W. MASON, Mayor.

A true copy from the original records.

W. G. WILKINSON, Secretary.

THE END.

Resolutions

Adopted by the Republican State Convention, August 10th, 1871.

RESOLVED, That we declare the Republican party of Louisiana in full sympathy with the national Republican party; that we indorse the platform of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention.

Resolved, That we believe that the congressional measures of reconstruction have proved a complete success in our State. We indorse these measures, and all laws of Congress enacted in the interests of order and civil liberty. We believe that if honestly and fairly executed, these statutes will conduce to the prosperity of the South and to the strengthening of Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we specially indorse those planks of the Republican platform which pledged our party to the payment of the public debt.

Resolved, That we advocate the reduction of national taxation, and a redistribution of the imposts in such manner as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our party to faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children of the State without distinction.

Resolved, That we indorse the Republican administration of the national and State governments. We especially indorse and commend the official career of our Governor, H. C. Warmoth. We do this because, in our opinion, his administration of the government of Louisiana under reconstruction has been so successful as to bring about the condition of peace and order which characterizes our State above all the other Southern States. By reason of his execution of the laws, it is possible for Republicans to assemble in any part of the State, and the Republican party consequently presents a united front and compact organization.

Resolved, That we pledge our party to the reduction of taxation, and we insist upon an economical administration of the government. We condemn indiscriminate appropriations to individual enterprises, and we urge upon the Legislature the curtailment of its expenses.

Resolved, That we advocate a policy of reasonable and wise appropriations by the State to internal improvements. We call upon the national Congress to give to the South its full quota of aid and assistance to the improvement of our harbors and rivers. We believe that we are entitled to an appropriation to assist in opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and in constructing our levees.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. Harris, Garstkamp, Stamps, Swords and other members of the late Central Committee, who remained true to the party, and refused to enter the combination for its overthrow.

Resolved, That we denounce the outrageous acts of the federal officials connected with the late State Central Committee, for having attempted to pack this convention with their chosen adherents, against the expressed will of the Republicans of the State. We denounce them for having called the convention to meet in a United States courtroom, in a United States Customhouse; we denounce them for having attempted to intimidate the convention by surrounding it with armed special deputy marshals; we denounce them for having closed the door of the courtroom, and having barred the entrance of the Customhouse; we denounce them for attempting to exclude from this convention ninety-five delegates of the people, who were met at the threshold by two companies of the United States army, called out by these men to assist in carrying this convention against the people. We denounce their whole conduct in connection with the calling out and assembling of this body. They were guilty of every unfairness in the progress of the election for delegates. They were guilty of simulation and fraud in connection with the determination of the time and place of meeting. They finally established, without authority, certain pretended rules relative to the admission of delegates, calculated to further their scheme. They admitted to the convention hall, or to an adjoining room, with an open door, their fraudulent delegates, while the doors were kept closed against the bona fide members of the convention until the hour of meeting, in order that they might spring and force an organization under the protection of the revolvers of their marshals, and the bayonets of their soldiers.