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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Communications may be addressed simply to "Chief, Donaldsonville, La.," or to the editor and proprietor personally.

Michael Phelan, the noted billiard player and manufacturer of tables upon which to play that interesting game, died at his residence in New York, two weeks ago.

The yellow fever is still raging at Vicksburg, Natchez and Vidalia, but the existing cold weather will doubtless put an end to the epidemic, with the present mortality will be increased.

We are always pleased to have our editorial articles copied by our contemporaries, but must insist upon the proper credit being given us. The St. James Sentinel will please make a note of this.

The Madison Journal is compelled to issue only a half sheet since the great fire in Chicago played the deuce with its "patent outside" publishing house. Better print your whole paper at home, Mr. Towne.

The New Orleans Patriot says that certain Democrats have "sold out to H. C. Warmoth." The Patriot apparently bases its orthography upon the same principle as that man did who spelled potatoes "poughtight-entz."

The billingsgate Lafourche Republican has "suspended publication"—in other words, died. We know of nothing good to say of it, and as we never speak ill of the dead, we pass the old carcass by without further comment.

The editorials of the Rapides Gazette are fearfully and wonderfully punctuated. The Red River News speaks of one a column long which is "without punctuation, save commas," and exclaims, "In the name of the whole editorial fraternity, whose fault was it, the publisher's or the typo's."

As we might have expected, the N. O. Patriot declines to act upon our suggestion and drop from its list of charges against the Governor those items which have been proven to possess no foundation in truth. The natural conclusion we arrive at is that the Patriot has not the least regard for truth or decency.

If the Republicans of Mississippi fail to carry their State in the coming election, it will not be for the want of good newspapers to advocate their cause. The Leader and Pilot, of Jackson, and the New South, of Natchez, are among the best journals on our exchange list, and they are pouring shot and shell into the ranks of Democracy that must prove of great service to the Republican cause.

Commenting upon the statement of the Attakapas Register that "The Republicans of Donaldsonville have no sympathy with the Custom-house clique and support the Turner Hall Convention," the St. James Sentinel says:

The Republicans of Ascension parish are in full sympathy with the Republican party of Louisiana, with the exception of about a dozen office holders.

You hit the right nail on the head that time, Mr. Sentinel. The dozen office holders who form the Custom-house clique and attempt to dictate to the Republican party what it must and must not do, can look for no sympathy from the Republicans of this parish.

Speech of Senator Pinchback.

We copy from the Columbia (South Carolina) Union of the 23rd inst., the following report of a speech delivered by Senator Pinchback in the Southern Colored Convention in session at Columbia:

The convention proceeded to discuss the resolution pledging the support of the convention to the Republican party. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, having the floor, introduced the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, President Grant has proven himself to be the greatest military chieftain of the age, and has administered the affairs of the government with abilities unsurpassed by any President who has filled the executive chair; and whereas, his recognition of the colored people in the distribution of federal patronage was the crowning act in our elevation to American citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse his administration, and believe that under his leadership, with judicious management, the Republican party can be led to a glorious victory in 1872.

To this Mr. Pinchback spoke as follows: Mr. President—I have seen manifested a disposition ever since we met, by nearly every member, to introduce some resolution having special reference to the national administration, and especially to President Grant. I watched the course of these gentlemen very carefully, and it seems that they wish to arrogate to themselves alone the right to be regarded as Grant men.

So fearful are these gentlemen that somebody else will be regarded as Grant men, that if a man dares to raise his voice here, even against piling up resolution on top of resolution before the convention, looking to the indorsement of the administration, that they charge him with being lukewarm or a non-supporter of that administration. Now, sir, when I first came to this city, the night before the convention assembled, it was basely circulated about here that I was against Grant. The object of this rumor I have been unable to understand, especially when it came from men whom I regard as my personal as well as political friends, and especially when I know that it came from men who can have no doubt about my political status, and especially, again, when it came from men who would have been branded before this whole country as liars, if it had not been for my intervention. I could very well understand why the last resolution preceding this was introduced.

I was opposed to, and it was well understood and a general desire expressed that no local or political matters should be brought into this convention. We do not assemble here for settling State differences. We meet here to consult the interests of the colored people of the Southern States, in whatever direction those interests might point.

But I had scarcely got here before I found gentlemen trying to undermine what little popularity or influence I did possess, by circulating reports that I was against the administration.

What was the next thing? Here comes a gentleman with a resolution indorsing the Republican party; another comes indorsing General Grant; then another on the same subject, and another, and another.

With these facts before us, it would seem that the convention should act carefully. What I complain of is this piling it on. I want to ask whether there has been brought before this convention a single, solitary resolution that looks to a stronger indorsement of General Grant than the one I have introduced?

It is true I have not gone over one of those terrific Fourth of July orations; have not exhausted the vocabulary of grand expressions; but I have in this resolution embodied the kernel of all that may be said in honor of the President of the United States.

Let me ask, if I was not a Grant man, what evidence is necessary to prove that one is a Grant man. If I propose to toss my hat higher than any one else at every mention of his name, would that be evidence that I am a Grant man? I evince not; but while I say that this is no evidence that I am a Grant man, I propose to show what I consider to be evidence of my friendship for his excellency and the administration.

From the first time my name was mentioned in connection with Republican principles I have been an unwavering advocate of his. At no time or place have I failed to do the very fullest homage to him. At no time or place have I failed to pay him the highest eulogies I could command. I have extolled that act of his in which he recognized the impartial distribution of federal patronage, as his crowning act. It was the cap sheaf, the acme.

I had the distinguished honor to represent my State in part in the national convention which nominated him for the position he now occupies. Not only did I do that, but I threw in whatever I had in his elevation to the Presidential chair. Not only that, but more recently myself and other gentlemen met and formed a corporation, and started a paper. I now own four-sixths of that paper, the other gentlemen having sold their interests, and am now running it at heavy cost, and nailed at the masthead as our choice for President in 1872 is the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

I have expended my money, and am willing to do so, and am running an organ at my own expense, but face of all this, men have the audacity to say here that I am against Grant. It seems to me they must have a brother-in-law in Louisiana, of whom I am told the first thing he says when he meets a gentleman is "Are you against Grant?"

No, sir; I am not against Grant. If the country through this convention wishes to know where I stand, I will tell them I am not against Grant. If the Republican party thinks that under his leadership it can secure a victory in 1872, by all means take him up.

But while I am thus uncompromising in favor of Grant, I am so independent as a citizen as to say that whenever General Grant does that which I think is wrong, or an injury to republicanism, I will offer my protest and opposition to it, whatever or wherever it may be. When I see several States of ours passing out of the hands of the Republican party, through the intudicious distribution of public patronage, it becomes my duty as well as that of all other Republicans, to do our best against it. The great State of Missouri has passed out of our hands from this cause. The State of Tennessee has been lost from the same cause. Texas has gone almost overwhelmingly for the opposition to this self-same cause. Alabama has, I hear, hopelessly gone from the same cause. North Carolina, I hear, can be added to the number. How many more will be added?

I say whether it be General Grant or anybody else, if their acts tend to disrupt the Republican party, or to put this government in the hands of our sworn enemies, it becomes our solemn duty, and the duty of every Republican, to enter a protest, against any such action.

From the time I entered the political arena down to this day, I have discharged the duties of a Republican according to the dictates of my conscience. No reward has ever swerved me even so much as a hair. Principle has been my star; has been my hope from the commencement down to the present time; and when I prove false to that principle, or the principles of the Republican party, may I sink so deep in the grave of political oblivion that no time shall ever help me to a resurrection.

The Union goes on to say: Mr. Pinchback, the chairman of the committee on civil rights, reported. Long and exciting debate followed, extending into the evening session. The principal points made were that generally the law was quite ample but the colored people were to blame for not seeing it properly enforced. Also, it was offered as an excuse by Price, of North Carolina, that the race was so poor in his State that they were unable to seek redress through the proper courts, even if they would grant it.

The subject was thoroughly discussed by Messrs. Pinchback, of Louisiana, Price, of North Carolina, and Belcher, of Georgia. The report, as it was then adopted, urges the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill, as proposed by Hon. Charles Sumner.

The Famine in Persia. Later accounts from Persia represent the devastations from the famine to be more widely spread and destructive than ever. At Mesched, a town of 120,000 inhabitants, 80,000 have died for their lives, and the feeble remainder have been carried into captivity by Afghan banditti. Meanwhile the shah, after the fashion of the eastern rulers, has wholly disregarded the sufferings of his subjects, and ruthlessly left them to the wretchedness and death which his own incapacity has brought upon them. While his people have been dying by thousands under pestilence and famine, his royal Majesty has been taking his usual hunting expeditions, and lived as richly and recklessly as ever. A mob of several thousand starving men and women, who assembled before his palace gates, conducting themselves in a very riotous manner, and coupling his name with opprobrious and disrespectful epithets, awoke that worthy magistrate to a realizing sense of the situation. He therefore issued an edict that bread should be sold at a certain fixed price, but as there was no bread to be had at any price this was not wholly satisfactory. After this he imprisoned the vizier of the town and the bakers baked in their own ovens. And still his people are not happy.

A New York exchange relates the following: Mr. W. D. Bancker has brought from Chicago a curious memorial of the great fire. Among the ruins of the Western News Company's establishment, where an immense stock of periodicals and books was reduced to ashes, there was found a single leaf of a quarto Bible, charred around the edges. It contained the first chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, which opens with the following words: "How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary! She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks; among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her." And that was the only fragment of literature saved from the News Company's great depot.

The New Orleans Matter.

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, one of the most influential journals in the Northwest, says:

We have been called upon by a former resident of this State and an alumnus of our University, but now a leading attorney at New Orleans, and one of the members of the committee recently sent to Long Branch to formally protest to the President against the course pursued by sundry United States officials at the Republican Convention of Louisiana, which was held at New Orleans during the summer. We have already published a statement of the facts in regard to this matter as given by eye-witnesses, and have expressed our thorough condemnation of the government officials, and our earnest conviction that it is the duty of the administration to not merely disavow all responsibility therefor, but to properly punish the men who were thus guilty of an outrageous misuse of their official powers. From documents furnished us by our informant, we give the following succinct statement of the grievances of the Louisiana Republicans who refused to participate in the so-called Custom-house Convention:

First—That President Grant's federal appointees in Louisiana called a State convention in the Custom-house without reason, against law, contrary to decency, and to the great scandal of United States authority.

Second—That they barred and locked the Custom-house against the public, and against the legitimate business to which it is appropriated by law, for one entire day.

Third—That they filled it with a crowd of deputy United States marshals, armed with loaded revolvers.

Fourth—That they called out and stationed in the rotunda of the Custom-house two companies of United States troops, with bayonets, in such a manner as to barricade, against all comers, the entrance to the United States court-room, where the convention was summoned.

Fifth—That their own retainers, and the contestants whom they had engaged in their own interest to contest the seats of delegates, were admitted at an early hour to the Custom-house, and were closeted in a secret caucus, in a room adjoining the court-room, and communicating with it by an inside door, while the other delegates, a majority of the convention, were forcibly detained on the sidewalk, outside of the Custom-house, by locks and bars, United States marshals and United States troops.

Sixth—That these United States officials made a roll of the convention, and assumed to decide who were delegates and who were not, who should be admitted to the floor of the convention and who should not, who should vote in a temporary organization and who should not.

That the real use of the armed marshals was to arrest any delegates who should denounce this arrangement and assert their rights.

Of the United States troops to back the United States marshals in the exercise of this power.

And that the object in the use of the Custom-house was to have a building in which the United States Marshal should have the required jurisdiction.

Seventh—That a United States military officer interrupted Governor Warmoth, a delegate to the convention, in a speech to his brother delegates, by insulting comments and by commanding him to desist, and that this was a high-handed intervention by the military of the United States in the affairs of a political meeting, which is unprecedented, dangerous, and not to be tolerated, and which calls for prompt disavowal and rebuke by the President.

Eighth—That these usurpations of federal authority, and these outrages upon the right of public assemblage, were met in a firm but peaceful and dignified manner by the adjournment of a large majority of the delegates in a body, upon the motion of Governor Warmoth, to Turner Hall, where the convention was held.

Ninth—That, upon reflection, so disconcerted and dismayed were the small band of Custom-house conspirators and their retainers at the consequence of their lawless acts, that they did not venture to take even a recess, or to trust their own members outside of the walls of the Custom-house, lest they should be deserted altogether, but after a short session of two or three hours they dispersed, without an attempt to assemble again, or even to hold a public meeting to ratify or sanction their proceedings.

Tenth—That on the other hand the convention at Turner Hall held a spirited but harmonious session of two days, crowded by the people, passed resolutions condemning the course of the federal officials, and appointed a committee to wait upon the President and in the name of the Republicans of Louisiana demand their removal; all of which proceedings were ratified by an immense public mass meeting, held immediately after the convention.

Eleventh—That these acts of Messrs. Casey, Packard, Lowell and Jonbert have caused a division in the Republican party of Louisiana hitherto a unit, between the mass of the party acting with the State administration and the adherents of the Custom-house office holders; have rendered the success of the Republican party in the State, hitherto certain, doubtful; have outraged the sense of propriety and decency of the whole people; have attacked the right of every citizen in the land to free speech and public as-

semblage; have aroused the popular indignation throughout the country; have damaged the national administration; have wronged and injured the whole Republican party, and have forfeited the confidence of the people in the official integrity and the political fidelity of these men.

Twelfth—That as these outrages were committed by the appointees of President Grant, and in his name and ostensibly (see their resolutions) for his political advancement, he, as principal, is responsible for the acts of his agents until he disavows them, and revokes their powers by their removal.

We only desire to add that our own investigations have convinced us of substantial accuracy of the foregoing statements, and lead us to reiterate our opinion that the matter is one which the administration should, for its own sake and for the sake of the Republican party at large, interfere to punish its unworthy servants.

The Colored Convention.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Semi-Weekly Louisianaian:

This gathering of Representative Colored men from the Southern States, to effect "a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, and to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist," have held a protracted meeting in Columbia, South Carolina, and ranged over the expansive field of questions, most materially affecting the colored race in this country, and they have said and done such things as in their judgment are best calculated to promote more directly the interests they assembled to advocate.

The magnanimity, patriotism and intelligent loyalty which characterized their proceedings cannot but impress the unprejudiced reader with admiration, if not respect for a class of citizens who have been so long and so ruthlessly regarded, by many, as the "offscouring" of America.

Their catalogue of wrongs is a grievous one, and the exceedingly tardy, imperfect, and half-hearted measures which have been generally adopted for their relief, and habilitation are well calculated to stir their nature to its profoundest depth. Yet in the discussions over them, in their addresses, in their speeches, and in their resolutions we find no bitterness, no acrimony, nothing but open, manly, truthful statements of their wrongs and honest dignified appeals for redress.

And notwithstanding the carping of Democratic organs to whom obviously republican utterances, and especially "negro" claims for civil and political equality are exceedingly distasteful, the Convention will not fail of favorably impressing the people and the government of the United States.

The Daily Union summarizes the work of the Convention in these words:

"The Convention adjourned yesterday sine die. The principal work accomplished has already gone forth to the world in the admirable address adopted during the early sitting of the Convention."

If no more had been done than this, the Convention might well be proud of its work. It has shown conclusively the fallacy of the oft repeated charges of the Democratic press, that the colored men were graspingly ambitious. They have met like men, discussed the questions brought before them, sometimes with warmth, and have gone to their homes wiser and perhaps better men for having conferred together. The Convention has met and adjourned, and yet the country is safe. If any Democratic babies were troubled with the nightmare of a "war of races," we trust they will now be comforted.

A Heartless Act.

The following incident is vouched for by a Washington journal:

The circumstances of a most aggravated and heartless piece of cruelty have just reached us. It appears that a lady, who had been burned out of house and home during the recent disastrous fire in Chicago, secured from General Sheridan a pass for herself and two children, from that city to Washington; and started for this city to place herself under the care of friends residing here. Having lost everything by the fire, she was utterly destitute of money, and consequently, was anxious for her own and children's sake to reach Washington. Her pass was honored by every conductor on the route, with but one exception. Characteristic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, she was refused conveyance from Baltimore to this city, without purchasing a ticket. Her pass on this road was dishonored, and herself threatened with expulsion from the cars. A humane gentleman who had listened to her story as related to the conductor, had the manliness to advance the funds necessary for her transportation, and the lady was therefore enabled to complete her journey and arrived in this city yesterday. Her name is Mrs. Evans, and she is now stopping at the corner of E and Tenth streets, northwest, at which place those interested in her story, may have the chance of hearing it verified. The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for this piece of cruelty, should be "shown up" by the press, from one end of the Union to the other.

The Canvass.

The Jackson Pilot gives the following hopeful account of the campaign in our neighboring State of Mississippi:

The canvass is progressing very satisfactorily. From all parts of the State we hear the most cheering news of the work being performed by our Republican friends. The people turn out in great numbers to hear our speakers, and among them it is noted the increase of the white people who, at last, have become willing to hear Republican doctrines from the lips of Republican teachers, and not from the misrepresentations of their opponents. In many cases, white men have frankly come forward and assured our speakers that they perfectly coincided with them in their political views, and if that was Republicanism, they were Republicans. They had been accustomed to hear nothing but abuse and misrepresentations of the Republican principles and Republicans; but they were now assured that the party in power was in favor of building up the State in all those things which make a people great. They were in favor of free schools for their children. In favor of immigration, enterprise and capital coming to the State, and know that only that sort of policy would reuscitate the State and place it on equal footing with other States of the Union. Many evidences of this kind reach us of the change in political opinion and action going on among the white inhabitants of the State. We may lose a few colored votes—some will be deterred from voting by fear of the Ku-Klux lash and double-barrelled shot guns; a few may be deceived into voting the Democratic ticket, not knowing the danger to their own rights which such a step insures; but we are now very much inclined to believe that all those losses to the Republican party will be more than made up by the white votes that will, in the coming election, be cast, for the first time, for the Republican ticket. Our friends, we think, have much to encourage them in the work before them. The State is undoubtedly safe for the Republican cause.

The American Idea.

We heard a story the other day of the rise of a little city in the far west, which illustrates better than anything else could, the remarkably progressive spirit which characterizes Americans over other nationalities, and which in itself is a true index of American character.

A party of men and women, weary of great cities and crowded neighborhoods, went out in April of last year to find a home in the far west. They were near a thousand strong, and just one-fourth were children of a tender age. They crossed the Mississippi and Missouri rivers into Kansas; kept the Indian trail, and chasing the buffalo and black-tailed deer, they crossed the unmarked lines into Colorado, where they pitched their camp on an open plain. A hiss of rattlesnakes was heard among the sun-flowers, and the prairie dogs were chattering on a hundred little mounds. Near by they saw a huge grey wolf. Some antelopes were browsing in the distance, and the sweet bunch grass suggested Buffalo runs and prowling Cheyenne braves. They liked the spot; unyoked their teams, and ran up hasty sheds for shelter and defence. They called their city Greeley; in May they pitched their camp, and in June they built a school. At first the task was rather hard. These settlers came from twenty-seven different States. They were strangers to each other, and the school-books they brought along were not the same. To fifty different pupils who were mustered, there were fifty different kinds of books. But they began in earnest with the school; and ere these settlers staked the ground and built their shanties, they surveyed the lands around them—roughly—and reserved not only city sites for public schools and seminaries, but estates to serve as maintenance forever. Eight classes were at work in a few days, and when the wise men of the Educational Bureau in Washington first heard of this new city in the prairie, it was not a cry for help, in either money or advice, but simply a report of what these energetic people had done.—Educational Reporter.

The Ohio Legislature stands as follows: Senate, Republicans, 18; Democrats, 18, with a Republican president. House, Republicans, 57; Democrats, 43; giving nine Republican majority on joint ballot, and insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator. The last Legislature stood thus: Senate, Republicans, 19; Democrats, 18. House, Republicans, 53; Democrats, 54. The Legislature elected in 1867 was Democratic in both branches, and elected a Democratic United States Senator. These figures show very decided Republican gains in the past four years. The Republicans will have all the votes they will require for redistricting the State for members of Congress, and securing almost the entire delegation to their party for the next ten years. This question entered largely into the canvass, and was made an issue by both parties. The Democrats lost, and they can now do no better than eat the crumbs that fall from the Republican table.

An exchange wishing to speak of the "lost heir" was surprised to see that the compositor made it the "lost hen."