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Paris journals are reviving. The *Rappel* has resumed publication, and advocates the claims of Victor Hugo for the Presidency of France.

The Donaldsonville *Chief* seems determined to give us all the notoriety possible.—*St. James Sentinel*.

The Water-works bill has done enough for you in that respect.

We republish this week the admirable address of the Southern Colored Convention to the people of the United States, and recommend it to the perusal of all our readers. It will be found on the fourth page.

A Chicago dispatch of the 3rd reports that the insurance companies have doubled the rates of insurance on grain. The *Tribune* says the rate is simply ruinous, and if continued will destroy business. The end of poor Chicago's troubles is not yet.

It is announced by telegraph that Cordosa, the colored Secretary of State of South Carolina, has resigned his office to accept a professorship in the Howard University at Washington. Think of it, ye greedy holders and seekers of office, and marvel.

The *Republican* says that some of the Custom-house crowd intruded upon a meeting of the New Orleans Irish Republican Club at the Mechanics' Institute Thursday evening of last week, and kicked up a row. They first endeavored to control the proceedings of the club by voting, but were beaten by a decided majority, hence resorted to violence. Nobody was hurt by the rowdies.

The Georgia Legislature has recognized Hon. Benjamin Conley, the Republican President of the State Senate, as *ex officio* Governor in consequence of the resignation of Gov. Bullock. A special election for Governor has been ordered, to take place in December. Resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature denouncing as false the statement of Mr. Bullock that the Assembly intended to impeach him without an investigation.

The New Orleans *Times* is engaged in publishing what it designates an *expose* of the affairs of the city government, but which is a mere reprint of the official statements of receipts and expenditures which appear in the *Republican* twice a week. The latter journal is following the *Times* up and showing by contrast and explanation that the present municipal administration is much more honest and economical than its Democratic predecessors. This makes the efforts of the *Times* to vie with its New York namesake in unearthing official corruption very amusing indeed.

A number of the journals opposed to the State Administration are keeping up the character they have established as unscrupulous slanderers by charging Governor Warmoth with motives of personal interest in offering all aid in his power to assist the planters in rebuilding the levees. No matter how praiseworthy an act the Governor may perform, these hypocritical specimens of degraded humanity sneer at the act itself and impugn the motives which prompted it. We verily believe if an angel were to come down from heaven and offer good counsel to these scribbling vultures, they would first desire to know whether that angel was "for Warmoth" before listening to the advice.

Prospect of Another War.

Russia Reorganizing Her Army.—A Menacing Movement.

[From the New York Herald.]

In our columns we print a cable dispatch which proves beyond all possibility of doubt that Russia is preparing for war. The purport of the dispatch is that the army of Russia is to be not only completely reorganized, but enormously increased as a whole and strengthened in its movement. The whole people are to be trained to arms, after the model of Prussia. Such additions are to be made to the army, that in time of war he total force available for immediate use will not be under one million six hundred thousand men. So thorough and complete is the reform introduced, that it is reasonable to conclude that in the event of invasion, every able-bodied Russian will virtually be a soldier. The new arrangement makes provision for peacetime; but the new army on a peace footing will be formidable enough for war purposes.

What does this new movement in Russia mean? That is the question which most people, in running over the figures of our special dispatch will this morning ask. The simplest answer that can be given to the question is—it means war. It has been quiet manifest to the thoughtful observers for some time past, that the late Franco-Prussian war had not pacified war-like spirits in Europe. It was a gain certainly to find that France was put under bonds to keep the peace. But all that France lost Germany gained. The centre of power was transferred from Paris to Berlin. The late conferences held at Gastein and Salzburg encouraged the feeling that the purposes of Bismarck had not been exhaustively carried out, that some work remained to be done, and that it was likely to be done with as little delay as possible. It was known that Russia was not quite satisfied with the result of the war. It has since come to light that Bismarck bought Russia before the war, as he once bought Austria, and as he once bought France, and that Russia has no reason yet to boast that she has been paid in better coin than either of the other two powers. In plain terms, Russia and Germany are not agreed. Bismarck has made sure the alliance of Austria; and Russia to-day finds herself absolutely isolated in Europe. France is her only possible ally; but poor France, now that she begins to feel the weight of her enormous debt, is of the opinion that war might increase rather than diminish her troubles. Denmark dare not move. Sweden, if she finds it impossible to maintain absolute neutrality, will boldly espouse the cause of Germany and fight for the restoration of her long lost provinces to the north of the Baltic. Great Britain, of course, will content herself by looking on. It is our confident belief that the next war will be between Russia and Germany. The presumption is that Austria will fight on the side of Germany, and it is not impossible that France, encouraged by the hope of getting rid of her indemnity, will espouse the cause of Russia.

A cause of quarrel between Russia and Germany will be easily found when required. A Prince of the House of Hohenzollern rules on the lower Danube. Roumania is a barrier wall between Russia and Turkey. Austria is in trouble with her Slaves. In Austria or Roumania trouble might arise at any moment sufficient to bring Germany and Russia into actual conflict. It is suspected by many—it is said to be known for certain in some quarters—that Bismarck intends to play a bold part in the next great conflict. In Europe, Germany has no rival but Russia. Determined to leave Germany mistress of Europe and to establish an empire more powerful than that of Charlemagne, it is Bismarck's intention, so it is said, to proclaim the independence of Poland. To this end, he will part with that portion of Poland which Prussia owns. Austria, it is said, is willing to make a similar sacrifice. It is known that some time since, when France was in her agony, the head centres of the secret societies of Poland, instructed the Poles in France to hold off, to fight no more for France, and for the reason that all hopes for the restoration of the Sarmatian kingdom centred in Berlin, not in Paris. It is well known how the Poles fought in the armies of the First Napoleon. It is well known how hopefully they looked for a time to the Third Napoleon. It requires not to be told how in both cases, they were received. If Bismarck can rally the Poles around him, Austria, fighting heartily in the same cause, Russia will not have a shadow of a chance of success. It would seem strange to see Poland restored as one of the kingdoms of Europe; but it would not be more strange than many things which have happened in this eventful age. Most certainly the Polish kingdom, restored under a Hohenzollern, would be a powerful barrier wall between Russia and Germany. The restoration of Poland would be a stroke of policy not unworthy of the daring and fertile genius of Bismarck. All things considered, we think it fair to regard in a serious light this reorganization of the Russian army. It is, in our opinion, a response to the Gastein and Salzburg conferences. Europe gravitates towards unity. Before it can be one united republic it must come under the controlling influence of one

grand central power. According to all promise that central power is to be Germany. But between then and now, there must be wars and rumors of wars.

Resignation of Gov. Bullock.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has resigned his office and left the State. We append the comments of the *New York Times* and *Tribune* upon the affair:

The *Times* says: Governor Bullock, of Georgia, arrived in this city yesterday. He states that all his official acts are matters of record, and that Governor Conley has a detailed statement of all financial transactions, and that there is no foundation whatever for the wild charges that are being made against him. He states he is ready for any fair investigation, and intends soon to return to Georgia and demand it, but he is not willing to permit any arrest at the instance of his political enemies in Georgia, because his friends advise him it would result in his being ku-kluxed by a mob, under the instigation of the men who were so near grasping the State Government, and have been so neatly and effectually foiled.

The *Tribune* says: The letter of Governor Bullock, of Georgia, announcing his resignation, is not very clear upon the points on which the public desire more light. He says he resigned because there was a conspiracy to impeach and remove him, and that by resigning he defeated the conspiracy. Some people will say that he gave up his office to escape impeachment, but Governor Bullock also says, that, by surrendering his office into the hands of Mr. Conley, he secured an honest successor.

As we understand the case, Mr. Conley would have become acting Governor even if Governor Bullock had been removed by the conspirators, and the retiring Governor, expressly says that no proceedings against Conley have been suggested. The whole affair is certainly very hazy.

In Washington a man who helps to get a wife who has money is held to be legally entitled to payment for his services. Abraham Goldheim recently brought suit against one Goldberg in that city for bringing about such a marriage, and the case was tried before Justice Johnson. The plaintiff claimed that Goldberg wishing to marry a Mrs. Jacobs, and being not only naturally bashful, but somewhat diffident in regard to his personal attractions, had offered him \$25 if he would arrange the match. Now, as the lady was fat, fair and forty, and possessed of five thousand dollars, while the modest wooer was only thirty, meagre in form, and in an impecunious condition, the plaintiff urged that the exercise of much perseverance and genius was required to effect the desired consummation, and that having succeeded in his efforts, he was fully entitled to the stipulated remuneration. The defendant admitted his bashfulness, but denied that he had employed the plaintiff to use his influence with the widow, though he had paid him \$10 cash for an introduction. Mrs. Goldberger, the first fair cause of the litigation, testified against the plaintiff's claim; but as its payment would probably come out of the \$5000 if sustained her testimony could scarcely be deemed disinterested. After hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, the Justice gave judgment for \$23 50, from which decision an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court.—*Exchange*.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.—The Mississippi has almost dried up. The majestic river, whose magnificent volume two thousand miles from its outlet, has been the theme of the tourist's admiration; so broad and deep that it seemed some grand estuary of the sea on which the navies of the world ride, has shrunk to a mere ridiculous creek, and its thin and attenuated current crawls lazily, as if it were ashamed of its shrink shanks, among low, red, bare submarine ridges and beaches of sand that have never seen the sun before, so far as human knowledge goes, since God separated the waters from the dry land. The water has never been so low within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Herds of cattle bask in the sunshine on the dry bed of the great river, ten or fifteen feet under level of the waters where a few months ago great fleets of steamboats rode at will. Boys with their trousers rolled up to their knees, sound with their feet the grand mysterious depths which have engulfed so many wayward boys and hapless men whom accident or rashness has entangled in the strong swift undertow.—*St. Paul Press*.

Two Detectives recently visited Derby Line, Vermont, and, crossing into Canada, purchased \$200 worth of silks, which they persuaded the clerk of the Derby Line Hotel to bring over the line for them. When the clerk arrived with the goods they seized him, took the goods and a receipted bill for the property from him, and then had him held in \$500 bonds to answer a charge of smuggling. But, having procured bail, the clerk turned the tables on his accusers, whom he had arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences; and as they had no acquaintances on the spot to enter security for them, they soon found themselves in a worse predicament than their late victim.

Letter from Charles Sumner.

In the Southern Colored Convention recently in session at Columbia, South Carolina, Mr. Turner, of Georgia, submitted the following letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner:

Boston, October 12th, 1871.

DEAR SIR—I am glad that our colored fellow-citizens are to have a Convention of their own. So long as they are excluded from rights, or suffer in any way on account of color, they will naturally meet together in order to find a proper remedy. And since you kindly invite me to communicate with the Convention, I make bold to offer a few brief suggestions.

In the first place, you must at all times insist upon your rights, and here I mean not only those already accorded, but others still denied, all of which are contained in equality before the law. Wherever the law supplies a rule, there you must insist upon equal rights. How much remains to be obtained you know too well in the experience of life.

Can a respectable colored citizen travel on steamboats or railways or public conveyances generally without insult on account of color. Let Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, describe his journey from New Orleans to Washington. Shut out from proper accommodation in the cars, the doors of the Senate Chamber opened to him, and there he found that equality which a railroad conductor had denied. Let our excellent friend, Frederick Douglass, relate his melancholy experience, when, within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was thrust back from the dinner table, where his brother commissioners were already seated. You know the outrage.

I might ask the same question with regard to hotels, and even the common schools. A hotel is a legal institution, and so is a common school. As such, each must be for the equal benefit of all. Now can there be any exclusion from either on account of color?

It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens, even if in all respects as good as those of other persons. Equality is not found in equivalent, but only in equality. In other words, there must be no discrimination on account of color. The discrimination is an insult, a hindrance and a bar, which not only destroys comfort, and prevents equality, but weakens all other rights.

The right to vote will have new security when your equal right in public conveyances, hotels, and common schools are at last established. But here you must insist for yourselves by petition and by vote. Help yourselves and others will help also.

The civil rights law needs a supplement to cover their cases. This defect has been apparent from the beginning, and for a long time, I have striven to remove it. I have a bill for this purpose now pending in the Senate. Will not colored fellow-citizens see that those in power no longer postpone this essential safeguard? Surely here is an object worthy of effort; nor has the Republican party done its work until this is accomplished.

Is it not better to establish all our own people in the enjoyment of equal rights before we seek to bring others within the sphere of our institutions, to be treated like Frederick Douglass on his way to the President from St. Domingo? It is easy to see that a small part of the means, the energy and the determined will, spent in the expedition to St. Domingo, and in the prolonged war-dance about that island with menace to the black Republic of Hayti, would have secured all our colored fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of equal rights. Of this there can be no doubt.

Among cardinal objects is education, which must be insisted on. Here again must be equality, side by side with the alphabet. It is in vain to teach equality if you do not practice it. It is in vain to recite the great words of the Declaration of Independence if you do not make them a living reality. What is lesson without example? As all are equal at the ballot-box, so must all be equal at the common school. Equality in the common school is the preparation for equality at the ballot-box. Therefore do I put this among the essentials of education.

In asserting your own rights, you will not fail to insist upon justice to all, under which is necessarily included purity in the Government. Thieves and money changers, whether Democrats or Republicans, must be driven out of our temple. Tammany Hall and Republican self-seekers must be overthrown. There should be no place for either. Thank God! good men are now coming to the rescue. Let them while uniting against corruption, insist upon equal rights for all, and also the suppression of lawless violence wherever it shows itself, whether in the Ku-Klux Klan outraging the South, or illicit undertakings outraging the black Republic of Hayti.

To these inestimable objects add specie payments, and you will have a platform which ought to be accepted by the American people. Will not our colored fellow citizens begin this good work? Let them at the same time save themselves and save the country.

These are only hints, which I submit to the Convention, hoping that its proceedings will tend especially to the good of the colored race.

Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me,

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) CHAS. SUMNER.

The Democracy of Texas.

The good people of Texas seem doomed to further discord through the pernicious political agitation of the Democracy centred there since the smash up of their beautiful scheme of a Southern confederacy. Thirty-two of these choice spirits, thinking to pass themselves off successfully as part and parcel of a loyal Democracy, recently addressed a letter to Carl Schurz, the great political doctor of the present day—the physician who proposes to heal the sores of the past and give the republic a perfect body politic. The object of this artfully written letter is to advise the great medicine man of a disease that has seized upon the State of Texas, and threatens to end in "galloping consumption" if something is not done immediately to relieve the patient. Of course Republican rule in Texas—dropping metaphor—is the disease complained of; and the thirty-two complainants would no doubt like Doctor Schurz to prescribe Democratic rule as the remedy. But as the people will undoubtedly have to be consulted as to who shall be the physician to ascertain the real cause of the disease that afflicts Texas, in common with other of the reconstructed States at this time, it is highly probable the "call" that has been made upon Doctor Schurz may be premature on the part of the "thirty-two" individuals who have no authority to speak for the State of Texas. We are satisfied that it is, and that the men who figure in that call represent nothing more than the Democracy of Texas—an element in Southern politics of the most malignant type, and one that has operated as a deadly poison in preventing the restoration of peace and prosperity among our people. The letter is an insidious attack on the Republican State administration of Texas, and the authors of it have found a means of bringing themselves before the public by addressing their grievances—which in reality consist of disappointed political hopes—to Carl Schurz. It is a dodge of a few desperate malcontents, who have been deservedly consigned to oblivion, to resurrect their political fortunes. They evidently believe that Mr. Schurz is the great galvanizing doctor who is to restore rapid life to this unworthy class of defunct politicians, and therefore they have the impudence to address him—not that they like him, but that they think they can use him, and that they used him. Through him their fulminations against the Republicans of Texas have found their way into a portion of the public press of the North and West. The letter was published in the *Missouri Republican* and commented upon by the *Chicago Tribune* in a manner that has compelled members of the State administration to meet the charges and refute them. This has been done in a pamphlet signed by James P. Newcomb, Secretary of State, James Davidson, Adjutant General, and J. C. DeGress, Superintendent of Public Schools. We have received and read this pamphlet carefully, and with a deal of satisfaction, for we consider it a complete vindication of the Republican State administration of Texas of the charges preferred against it by the Democracy of that State. As the *Chicago Tribune* made the letter of these thirty-two ex-rebels and bitter haters of Union men the text for its article headed "Civil Service Reform in Texas," the pamphlet is addressed to the editor. The *Tribune's* article compared Texas to New York, and endeavored to show that a far more profligate use of the public money had been obtained in Texas than in New York, according to the resources of the two States. Upon this subject the *Tribune* says:

"New York has only had its debt increased a hundred millions within two years on a total valuation of sixteen hundred millions. Texas has had hers increased fifty millions in a much shorter space of time, upon a total valuation of two hundred and fifty millions; and whereas New York's bad rulers have been of her own choosing and can at the worst, be turned out at the next election, those of Texas have been foisted upon her at the point of the bayonet and despite of the popular vote."

The pamphlet denies this, and asserts:

"The only debts Texas has made under the present administration, are that for frontier protection, amounting to about \$460,000, to meet which she has issued her seven per cent. bonds, now in New York for sale, and an issue of \$400,000, in ten per cent. bonds, running for five years, predicated upon and to be paid, principal and interest, from the tax income of the State. These \$400,000 ten per cent. bonds were issued to meet deficiency caused by short collection of taxes, owing to the change of government and defective system of assessing and collecting taxes. These are all the debts made so far by the present government. The debt for frontier defenses is a valid claim upon the United States government."

The pamphlet further says, in regard to the *Tribune's* comparison:

"In comparing Texas with New York, you fail to show the jobbing. Has the Governor or any State officer been engaged in any jobbing, or guilty of a single dishonest act? Have they drawn upon the treasury of the State a cent over their salaries? Even the mendacious 'open letter' does not venture to make this charge."

The charge that the present State government was foisted upon the peo-

ple by bayonet power is also denied, and figures given to show that upon a fair ballot Governor Davis received 39,838 votes and General Hamilton 39,055; and that if the counties had been thrown out where Democratic violence prevailed, the majority of Governor Davis would have been much larger.

The charge that the Legislature had prolonged its existence a year beyond its legal term is also denied and satisfactorily explained. The assertion of the *Tribune* that the Legislature has voted away \$40,000,000 to railroads is also refuted. It is shown that but two roads have been promised subsidies—the International \$5,000,000, and the Texas Pacific and Trans-Continental \$6,000,000. These subsidies are in the shape of bonds, and they cannot be issued until the road is completed. It appears that Governor Davis vetoed the bill granting subsidy to the thirty-three Democrats in the Legislature voted to grant it; and among them were the three Democratic representatives from Dallas, whence the notorious "thirty-two" hail from, who complain that the Legislature voted away \$40,000,000 to railroads.

To the assertion that the Legislature has levied a tax of seven millions of dollars on the people of the State, it is shown that the "whole direct tax for State, public school and county (and in fine, for every purpose whatever) cannot exceed, at the outside limit, two dollars and five cents on the one hundred dollars, and a poll tax of one dollar."

The tax act makes the following exemptions:

"Household and kitchen furniture to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, all wearing apparel, all mechanics' tools, and all articles made by mechanics while in the manufacturers' hands, the present and the previous year's crop while in the producer's hands, all farming utensils, wagons, etc., all fowls; thus protecting a large class of our people from onerous or ruinous burdens."

The pamphlet shows that the taxable property of Texas is estimated at \$250,000,000, but considers it doubtful whether taxes can be collected on more than \$200,000,000. It defends the public school system, and shows that its greatest enemies are of that class that have addressed Carl Schurz, complaining of the misgovernment of Texas under Republican rule. The enabling act, the militia law, the State police law, the six-shooter law, and Governor Davis' election order, are all ably defended on the score of protecting the public interest, it being conclusively shown that these measures were rendered absolutely necessary to repress and keep down the rebel Democracy and the Democracy of Texas. Without these laws there was no security for life and property, and it is impossible to believe the peaceable and well disposed object to them.—*New Orleans Republican*.

Concerning A Dictionary.

Who, that ever read it, has forgotten the irresistibly funny description of the career of a dictionary, which Mark Twain puts into the mouth of one Coon, "a nice baldhead man at the hotel in Angel's Camp," in the Big Tree region of Calaveras county, California. It was to a request for the loan of a book to enliven a rainy day, that Coon replied:

"Well, I've got a mighty responsible old Webster's Unabridged, what there is of it, but they started her sloshing round the camp before I ever got a chance to read her myself, and she went to Murphy's, and from there she went to Jackson's Gulch, and now she's gone to San Andreas, and I don't expect to see that book again. But what makes me mad is that for all they're so handy about keeping her shashaying around from shanty to shanty, and from camp to camp, none of 'em's got a good word for her. Now, Coddington had her a week, and she was too many for him; he couldn't spell the words; he tackled them, regular busters, tow'r'd the middle, you know, and they throwed him. Next Dyer, he tried her a job, but he couldn't pronounce 'em—Dyer can hunt quail and play seven-up, as well as any man, understand, but he can't pronounce worth a cent. He used to worry along well enough though, till he'd flush one of them rattlers with a cluster of syllables as long as a string of sluce-boxes, and then he'd throw up his hand. And so finally Dick Stover harnessed her up there at his cabin, and sweat over her, and wrestled with her for as much as three weeks, night and day, till he got as far as E, and then passed her over to Lige Pickercill, and said she was the all-fredest reading that he had ever struck."

WORK DURING SLEEP.—Those cases in which the brain is hard at work during sleep, instead of being totally oblivious of everything, may be called dreaming or somnambulism, according to the mode in which the activity displays itself. Many of them are full of interest. Some men have done really hard mental work while asleep. Condorcet finished a train of calculations in his sleep which had much puzzled him during the day. In 1756, a collegian noticed the peculiarities of a fellow-student who was rather stupid than otherwise during his waking hours, but who got through some excellent work in geometry and algebra during sleep. Coleridge composed *Kubla Kahn* while asleep. *Exchange*.