

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF ASCENSION AND TOWN OF DONALDSONVILLE.

VOLUME 1.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

NUMBER 17.

Donaldsonville Chief.
Office in Crescent Place.

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—
Donaldsonville, La.

LINDEN E. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year.....\$3 00
One copy, six months.....1 50
Single copies.....10
Payable invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

[A square is seven lines Minion type.]

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square.....	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$9 00	\$15 00
2 squares.....	2 00	5 00	9 00	15 00	25 00
4 squares.....	4 00	8 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
1 column.....	7 00	13 00	25 00	40 00	50 00
2 columns.....	14 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	70 00
3 columns.....	21 00	40 00	55 00	75 00	100 00

Transient advertisements, \$1 per square first insertion; 75 cts. each subsequent insertion. All official advertisements \$1 per square each insertion.

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

The Jackson, Miss., *Pilot* re-appears as a daily paper.

The General Assembly met on Monday the first instant.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Havana, says that the students who were condemned to the chain gang for participation in the Castanon affair are to be pardoned.

We are glad to observe that the New Orleans *Semi-Weekly Louisianian* enters upon its second volume much improved typographically. We wish it the long future of prosperity its merit deserves.

We acknowledge the receipt of a specimen number of the *Weekly Witness* an eight page paper, Mr. John Dougall, publisher, New York. The *Witness* is an excellent paper. Subscription—two dollars per annum.

The question as to who is editor-in-chief of the New Orleans daily organ of the Custom-house faction of the Republican party, has been definitely settled by a card of retraction which appears in that journal of a recent date, signed, "G. W. Carter, Editor *National Republican*."

"Smart Aleck," of the Iberville *Pioneer*, pinched for subjects, amuses himself and nauseates his half-dozen readers by getting off a score or two of bad puns, for which Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's cognomen furnishes the material. Wonder if "Aleck" thinks such things have any weight as political arguments?

Mr. T. G. Compton, in former years editor of the *Opelousas Sentinel* and of the *Courier of the same place*, has taken charge of the editorial chair of the *Rapides Gazette*, and we shall expect marked improvement in the paper under his management. Mr. Compton is a recent convert to Republicanism, and as such we wish him good speed, and will not call him turncoat as we have been called by some for deserting a rotten cause.

The January Number of *Harper's Magazine* offers fresh and unusual attractions to the numerous readers of that periodical. Its poetry, its stories, its illustrated papers, its miscellaneous articles, and its editorial departments, this number reaches the highest standard of excellence. Of its twenty articles, eight are illustrated, the number containing altogether sixty-eight engravings. A glance at the table of contents discloses a variety of attractive, instructive, and interesting matter that is almost bewildering.

The Custom-house *Republican* says that several of the Senators who voted for Mr. Pinchback in the recent extra session of the Senate "offered themselves for sale to combat War-moth, but were contemptuously dismissed from notice by the Reform Republicans"—meaning the Custom-house malcontents. Those statements are composed wholly of the same article which we use to wash ink from our type. In the first place, no such offer was made by any of the Senators referred to, and secondly, they would have been jumped at by the malcontents if they had been made.

ADDRESS
Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, December 22, 1871.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate of Louisiana:
The following intelligence received from the State of Louisiana, in relation to the endorsement of the action of the Senate in the recent election of a Governor, induces this committee to present to you a resume of the facts precedent thereto:

During the two campaigns of 1870 a few ambitious men, principally "office-holders, organized a faction in our ranks. Notwithstanding an overwhelming defeat, these dissenters determined to spread discontent by asserting the policy of the State administration would be to exclude from office every colored man, and gradually transfer the government to the control of the Democracy. Unfortunately, the bolters obtained control of the late Central Committee, and under their auspices a convention was called to meet in New Orleans in August last. It is, perhaps, needless to refer to the outrages then and there perpetrated. This so-called convention met in the Federal Custom-house, outside the jurisdiction of Louisiana; the legally elected representatives of the people were excluded by armed federal deputy marshals and federal troops, and a bogus organization effected, although not a quorum was present until sixteen additional bogus delegates, principally federal employes, were appointed, on motion of a federal office-holder, to fill the places of excluded regularly chosen members.

The gross usurpations necessitated the holding of the Republican Convention at Turner Hall, not a secret enclave, guarded by armed sentinels, but open and free to the whole people. The proceedings of that convention were spread broadcast, and everywhere met the full and hearty approval of Republicans at home and throughout the nation.

Coming to the next scene in this political drama. The outcry against the State administration was vigorously maintained by the factionists, but how much truth there was in the charges of antagonism to the colored people, and secret affiliation with the Democracy, can be best determined by the events of the sixth of December. Upon both parties a practical test of their sincerity was suddenly and unexpectedly forced. The lamentable death of Oscar James Dunn created a vacancy in a constitutional office, to fill which the State Senate was convened. The cloven foot of treason could no longer be hidden. Their mask of deceit and dissimulation was ruthlessly torn away, and the bolters exhibited in their true colors. One of the foremost colored men in the country—one exceptionally devoted to his race and advanced Republicanism—became the candidate of the party for the vacant Lieutenant Governorship, and received the earnest support of the State administration, while the Custom-house faction, to defeat him, and further their secret aim to irrevocably divide the Republican party, boldly entered into league with the Democrats, who, true to their proscriptive prejudices, exacted (the only qualification they demanded), that their candidate should be a white man!

The traditions and platform of the Republican party of Louisiana pledged its adherents to "an equal distribution among white and colored alike of all offices."

This, the bolters deliberately ignored, thereby betraying the claims of ninety thousand Republican voters, and exhibiting a treachery unparalleled in the history of political organizations. The Custom-house faction even resorted to threats to intimidate Senators, as in the case of Senator Butler, of Plaquemine parish. The federal Marshal, S. B. Packard, asserted to him that the State would be put under martial law if the coalition, of which he is the leader, did not win in the contest. How abused they felt at the fruitless results of all their treacherous and nefarious plottings we have no means of judging, but the best commentary that can be given on this contest of Loyalty vs. Treason is contained in the vote which gave to the Republican party a glorious victory, and drove its leagued enemies beaten and dismayed to their haunts.

On call of the roll for election of Lieutenant Governor the Senators reported as follows, each candidate voting for his opponent, according to custom:

For P. B. S. PINCHBACK—Messrs. Barber, Butler, Campbell, Conpland, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchel, Whitney, Wilcox—eighteen true and steadfast Republicans!

For T. V. COUPLAND—Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Daise, Futch, Hervig, Ingraham, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Told—sixteen, including seven Democrats and six Custom-house employes!

Republicans! If these men, on an occasion of comparatively inferior importance, can so vilely betray your party, and its solemn pledges, will you trust them in the great crisis of 1872, when your liberties—aye, even your lives—are staked upon the issue of the struggle? Fortunately, the victory

of the sixth of December positively demonstrates that the Republican party can carry Louisiana against the Custom-house faction and Democracy combined.

One particular point it is desirable should be made clear. The whole political capital of the bolters is founded on wanton mendacity. Assuming, by virtue of occupancy of federal positions, to be the direct representatives of the national administration, they have, with a persistence equaled only by its falsity, endeavored to instill in the public mind a belief that the State administration is antagonistic thereto. This is not true. The Republican party, of which this committee is the head, and to which the State officials give allegiance, will, under all circumstances, stand firm and true with the national Republican organization, and guarantee Louisiana for Grant if it is the expressed desire of the party, in convention assembled, that he be re-elected to the Presidency.

Finally, your Central Committee regard the action of the members of the Senate, in extra session convened on the sixth of December, 1871, in giving full recognition to the claims of the colored people, of such importance as to justify the declaration that our party has again been consolidated, and that with measures of retrenchment and reform in all branches of the government which the party proposes to carry out, your earnest co-operation with this committee, defeat in 1872 is an utter impossibility. Let there be no compromise with treason, but, with the watchword, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," emblazoned on your banners, press on to a glorious triumph that will overtop in benefits to humanity even those past victories which have rendered our beloved Louisiana truly "the land of the free!"

THE COMMITTEE.
Last of the Commune.

The Shooting of Another Insurgent.
The correspondent of the London

Daily Echo says:

Gaston Cremieux was shot this morning at Marseilles. The following details have reached me by telegraph: The condemned communist, who was confined in the prison of St. Pierre, was informed of his fate at two o'clock. He appeared calm and collected, and replied, firmly, "I will show you how one ought to die." He then put his papers in order, dressed himself, and got into the wagon that was to conduct him to Fort St. Nicholas. Arrived there, Cremieux asked for a few minutes to finish a piece of poetry; having done this he charged M. Vidal, the Jewish rabbi, to beg M. Esquiroz to complete a drama he had begun. At seven o'clock a cart drove up, and he was taken in it to the platform of the Pharo. The sentence was then read, and Cremieux appeared to listen to every word. After spending a few minutes with his religious consoler, he approached the fatal post. He bore a kind of ring in his hand, with which he intended to attach himself to the post in the event of his courage failing him, but he did not make use of it. He prayed the soldiers to aim at his heart, and not his face, as his family desired his body. He then took off his hat, coat and waistcoat, undid his cravat, opened his shirt, and standing firm and erect, with no bandage over his eyes, cried out: "Now, fire! Vive la Repub!" He fell dead before he could finish the word. The public numbered about five hundred. The body was afterward taken by the family of the deceased to the Jewish cemetery. The execution passed off quietly.

A paper by Dr. Cheron on medical art in relation to military organizations, gives some curious details in regard to the period of growth in the human being. The average number of Frenchmen liable each year to military service is 395,000, but about 61,000 are exempt from various causes, of which deficient height is one of the most frequent. This, Dr. Cheron thinks, is not a sufficient ground for exemption, as the time required to reach the full development of the stature varies considerably in different races. The population of France being composed of mixed races, presents great difference as regards height, and the time of growth varies greatly from one region to another, according to the origin of the inhabitants. The descendants of the aboriginal Gauls, occupying the central zone of France, from the Alps to the Atlantic, are remarkable for developing so slowly that they scarcely reach their full height before the age of twenty-six. The inhabitants of the south—sprung from Greeks, Romans and Gauls—attain their complete stature at twenty-three years of age. In the northwest of France the descendants of Belgians, Northmen, Flemings and Germans, are not fully grown until they reach the age of twenty-six. Dr. Cheron thinks the 18,000 or 19,000 persons exempted yearly for deficient height might well pay their debt to the State, and quotes the opinion of Dr. Larrey, a great authority in such matters, to the effect that a low stature is more often coincident with a strong constitution than a very high one.

Colds should be warmed over frequently, and sore throats taken in before sun down.

Difficulty Between the United States and Spain.

A special Washington dispatch of a late date furnishes the following:

Official advices received by the government recently indicate that we are involved in no inconsiderable difficulty with Spain, whose officials in Cuba have for sometime shown an utter indifference to the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. The Cuban volunteers there have maltreated Americans and driven them within a recent period out of Havana. This government aware of this, has repeatedly represented the condition of affairs to the authorities at Madrid, but without any other result than promises of early action which were never fulfilled. As affairs became so threatening at Havana that the United States Consul General telegraphed that American citizens and officials needed the immediate protection of the government. The matter was brought to the attention of the Cabinet, and an armed fleet of four or five vessels had been ordered with all possible dispatch to Havana, to be placed in immediate communication with Consul General Biddle. The commanding officer has received instructions in case the Cuban volunteers strike down the life and property of American citizens, to first demand an apology and reparation. If they are refused then he is required to open his guns on the city of Havana. The gunboat Nipsic, now at Pensacola, will leave, while the Terror, at Key West, undergoing repairs, has been ordered into commission, to be dispatched at once to Havana. Also the Kansas has been ordered from the Brooklyn navy-yard to the same destination with all possible dispatch, while the Severn and Natusket are already on their way to the Cuban waters.

Admiral Lee, commanding the Southern Atlantic squadron, is now in Washington, but was active by orders of the government in dispatching his vessels, so as to be ready for any emergency. Owing to the rigid censorship over the telegraph at Havana, but little is known here of the immediate events which have compelled Consul General Biddle to appeal for assistance, but the condition of affairs with Spain, arising out of the Hornet difficulty and the treatment of Americans in Cuba, is sufficiently shown by the diplomatic correspondence to warrant the government in the startling course it has taken.

Liberia.
We clip the following from an exchange:

The British steamship Loando has arrived in the Mesty from the west coast of Africa. Affairs at Monrovia had assumed a serious aspect. Some time ago a loan was negotiated in England for the purpose of constructing railroads, &c., in Liberia, by which the country could be opened up to European trade and native enterprise. When the Loando left Monrovia it was currently reported that the President and his son were in jail, charged with having misappropriated upward of £40,000 worth of Liberian bonds. The following extracts from a manifesto issued by the chiefs of the Executive Committee will tend to show the nature of the offense with which the President is charged:

"He has contracted a foreign loan, contrary to the law made and provided; and without an act of appropriation by the Legislature he has, with his officers, been receiving the proceeds of that loan. He has ignored a fundamental principle of the Constitution, making the executive, legislative and judicial departments of government distinct and separate. Invading the courts of justice, he has assumed to dictate the selection of jurors, thus interfering with the even-handed justice of the judiciary. Every effort to induce him to desist from his unconstitutional course has been unavailing. Threats and entreaties have been alike lost upon him. He has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances from all the counties of the Republic. He has declared the people in a State of rebellion, and attempted to escape to foreign countries with the officers of his government, clothed with full power, in order to wield in other lands a power which at home he had employed in vain to crush the liberties of the people." It is added that "the sovereign people did by their resolution in the city of Monrovia, joined to the resolutions from the other counties of the Republic, depose President E. J. Roye from his high office of President of Liberia, and did decree that the government shall be provisionally conducted by a chief executive committee of three members, until the arrival of a constitutional officer at the seat of government."

A Russian Heiress in Bad Company.

[From the Albany Knickerbocker.]
Among the distinguished personages who visited police headquarters at Albany on Monday was Mr. Soldatkoft, a Russian, who is one of Prince Alexis' party. While viewing the objects of interest about the rogue's gallery the distinguished foreigner was struck by the face of one of the females in the frame. If his recollection served him right he knew the woman, and of course instigated some inquiries. Up-

on consulting the book containing the names of the persons represented, it was found that the face identified by the stranger was set down as Madam Gratoski, which was an alias. She was arrested on the charge of shoplifting at the stores of several of our merchants, and after trial was sent to Sing Sing prison for three years and six months. The stranger said the woman was a native of his country, that her name was Radetsky, and she was the daughter of one of the first families of the empire; and what was more, since her departure, having, by the way, eloped, her father died, leaving her in immense fortune. Chief Maloy and Capt. Hale both recollected the woman well, and her general description given by the stranger corresponded with their impressions exactly. These officials also assert that the woman served out her time at Sing Sing, but has been arrested within a year, and is now at Sing Sing serving out another term. The stranger made a memorandum of all that the Chief and Capt. Hale said, and informed those officers that he would make the fact known to the Prince, who was acquainted with the circumstances connected with the case, and between them an effort would be made to secure the pardon of Madame Radetsky.

Carpet Baggers.

What the *Liberator* (Alexandria Va.)

Citizen says of them:

We have heard much and read much, within the last three years, about "Carpet Baggers," "the Northern Scum," the "gaunt and cadaverous Yankee," and the "bloated and stunted German," and we have taken a deep interest in the matter, and made a careful investigation in order to ascertain to a certainty at what time, and from what country, and from what cause this remarkable personage originated, and why it is that "the Southern gentleman (?) elevated in his instincts, and honored in his lineage, looks with inexpressible contempt on the New England worshipper of the Almighty dollar, and the pestiferous German scum, which pollutes our land!" (Extract from a Georgia Democrat paper.)

But for an eminent London publisher, this interesting fact and record of "elevated instinct" and "honored lineage" would have been lost, lost forever to the world!

But thanks to Mr. John Camden, who has made antiquarian works a speciality, and has just published a volume entitled—*The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Rebels, Serving Men, Sold for a Term of Years, Apprentices, Children Stolen, Maidens Pressed, and others who went and who were sent from Great Britain to America in the 17th and 18th centuries.* The work gives the names of the ships, and other interesting facts compiled from British public records; they are of course authentic.

From the record we find that, in October, 1732, 68 men and 50 women, "Carpet Baggers," were carried from Newgate to Black Fryars and put on board of a lighter to be carried down the river to be shipped on board the *Cesar*, off of Deptford, for transportation to Virginia.

In January, 1736, 140 "Carpet Baggers," from Newgate and 18 from the jail at Southwark were sent over. In May, the same year, 106. In 1738, at one time, 126. In 1739 were shipped 127. In 1741 a whole ship-load of "carpet baggers" were transported. In May, 1747, several large ships sailed from Liverpool, carrying in all 1000 "carpet baggers." In 1749 the ship *Laura* sailed with 135. In 1754, Mr. Stewart made a regular contract to transport "carpet baggers" to Virginia.

In 1758 were shipped to Virginia, from Newgate, 63 men and women, and 45 from Southwark; the same year, also, came 35 men and 50 women. In October, same year, 27 women and 18 men from Newgate. In 1762 were shipped 36 women and 5 men. 1766 Sir Edward Sandways says the British Government sent over 100; and speaking of Maryland and Virginia, he says: "Several of the best planters, or their ancestors, have in the two colonies, been originally of the (carpet-bag) class."

Mr. Sumner's proposed amendment to the Constitution, enforcing the One Term principle, is presented in such a form that a fair discussion on its merits, and not on personal considerations, can hardly be avoided, even by the most perverse. He carefully guards against any complication, on account of Gen. Grant's aspirations for re-election, by providing that the amendment shall not take effect till 1873. It being thus plainly impossible to silence discussion by the able argument that this is the mere trick of Republican traitors to stab the President, we may expect to see Mr. Cameron, Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Nye show the folly of the Whig and Democratic parties, of Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Harrison, Benj. F. Wade, and the whole line of worthies cited in Mr. Sumner's learned preamble. Let us see them grapple with the case, and, forced out of all side issues and personal dodges, go fairly upon the record. We thank Mr. Sumner for presenting the issue fairly before the holidays, and appeal to the people to note the case and keep watch of the Senators.—N. Y. Tribune.

Matilda Heron.

The Sad Story of a Woman's Life.

Matilda Heron, in the very greatest brilliancy of her career, became fascinated with a man who had gained some reputation as a musician, a composer, and leader of an orchestra. It was his music that won her. She loved him and married him because she loved him. He had other motives. It was not her talent, it was not her personal appearance, it was not her kind heart, or good reputation which attracted him. It was the money she had earned and her ability to earn more. It did not take long for the loving but deceived wife to discover this. Harsh things and sorrowful things are quickly forced upon our comprehension in this world.

Matilda Heron no sooner became convinced of this than she set about to do what only her own generous, but peculiar, nature could have suggested. "He married me for my money," she said to her friends, "and he shall have it." She at once proceeded to make over to him in legal form her house, her wardrobe, her diamonds, everything of value which she had in the world. It was in vain that her friends attempted to dissuade her from a course so absurd from a utilitarian point of view. She was obstinate in her purpose, and completed the sacrifice by paying this man \$1800 a year rent for the very house which she had deeded to him, and which she had paid for with her own hard earned money. Of this husband, it a sufficient indication of character to say he accepted all this.

Matilda Heron had no heart for the stage after this. She determined to earn her living by teaching elocution. But pupils were few for the woman who was now poor and obscure. She removed from one residence to another trying to live by economy when she could not work. It was of no use. She was again forced to try the stage. But grief had made sad havoc with her spirits, time dreadful inroads upon her attractions.

"You can never please the public with that figure," said one manager to her.

"The public will look only at the heart and brains of Matilda Heron," she said confidently.

But her confidence was misplaced. The public had found new idols and neglected its old favorite. Then she wrote new plays in which she hoped to attract with novelty. One of them it is remembered, was called "The Belle of Somewhere."

"It is an excellent play," said the manager who produced it for her, "but it needs a belle."

The next that is heard of this poor broken-hearted woman is the laughing stock of a St. Louis audience, because of her misfortunes and the negligence of her manager. They speak of her now as "crazy," and perhaps they are right. She has certainly had trials and grief enough to make her so.—E.

A Scoundrel Well Punished.

[From the *Lafayette* (Ind.) Journal, Dec. 12.]

From an eye-witness of the latter part of the transaction, we have some particulars in relation to the attempted outrage upon the person of the little daughter, seven years old, of Mr. Bush, the Marshal of Attica, on Friday afternoon. A young man named Hardman, about twenty years old—a clerk in the employ of Mr. Yerkes, a merchant of the town—was the criminal. The facts becoming known to Mr. Yerkes, he at once discharged the accused, who packed his trunk and had it taken to the depot. About the time the train was due in the evening, Mr. Bush put in an appearance at the depot, armed with a good and substantial horsewhip. Meeting the young man, he ordered him to take off his coat and vest, which he did without a word, whereupon Mr. Bush proceeded to lay on with all his might with the whip, every stroke counting and cutting through the shirt into the flesh. Hardman bore the punishment like an abject hound, never opening his head nor uttering a complaint. After becoming tired out, the enraged father rested and demanded to know why the culprit had done what he did to which the latter gave only incoherent excuses. Mr. Bush then took a second tilt at him with the whip, which lasted until his strength was again exhausted, the culprit taking it as it was done before; at the end of which he was ordered to put on his coat and vest, which he did. The fellow's shirt was cut into thin shreds, and the skin of his back was terribly cut and mutilated. The father's feelings again overcame him, and he ordered the young man to take off his coat and vest the second time, which he did in abject submission. The swift and hard blows of the whip this time overcame him, and he belled like a child, and finally got down on his knees to his tormentor, and begged for mercy. After tiring himself out the third time, Mr. Bush desisted, and the young man was allowed to dress himself and go on about his business. According to our informant, the well-merited punishment was witnessed by quite a number of persons in the depot building, each and every one of whom decided that Mr. B. had done just right.

A lady sometimes keeps charms upon her watch guard; but it is more important that she keep watch and guard upon her charms.