

**Donaldsonville Chief.**  
Office in Crescent Place.  
Official Journal of Parish of Ascension,  
Official Journal Town of Donaldsonville.  
**LINDEN E. BENTLEY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Saturday, - - January 20, 1872.  
**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 Grant.  
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. Dewees, Ruford Blunt.  
**Fifth Congressional District.**  
A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.  
**Congressional Committee, 3rd District.**  
John R. Gallup, Emerson Bentley.  
Louis E. Lalore, Pierre Landry.  
Clark H. Romick.

We are compelled nearly every week to slap in the face some one of Warmoth's nose-rags.—**Leader.**  
What a pity! Why don't you have a subscription taken up among your friends to enable you to buy a handkerchief of your own?

The reduction of the National debt last month was, in round numbers \$4,500,000.  
The **Leader** charges that we are egotistical, yet its last issue contains an editorial headed "The Donkey." As we have never yet went so far as to head an article with our own name, perhaps ourself and neighbor may be at least considered square on the score of egotism.

The **National Republican** played prophet to good purpose when it stated some time since that Gen. Emory was too intelligent an officer to sustain any one in the performance of an illegal act. Subsequent events have verified the prophecy, for Gen. Emory stood by the regularly constituted State authorities and discountenanced the revolutionists who sought by illegal means to gain possession of the government. The General did indeed conduct himself as an intelligent and conscientious officer, and the National Carter hand-organ must be credited for hitting the right nail on the head for once.

The editor of the **CHIEF** says we are in the city for the purpose of getting in the Senate.—**Leader.**  
No, we don't. We only say you are there for the purpose of trying to get in. Never in our wildest conjectures have we ever thought you would succeed. Don't believe you think so either.

Several newspapers of the State which can be considered little more than reprints of the **National Republican**, together with some of their Democratic allies, are busy in circulating the lying reports that Hon. Walter Whyland was killed by a policeman, and that he was intoxicated at the time of his murder. Mr. Whyland was murdered by one of Carter's assistant sergeant-at-arms, according to the subsequent confession of the miserable creature himself, and was not at all under the influence of liquor. On the contrary, he had resolved not to touch a drop of intoxicating liquor so long as the political excitement then prevalent should continue, and had kept the resolve up to the moment of his assassination.

The actual editor of the **Leader** denies the statement that the ostensible editor of that veracious sheet is in the city for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain a seat in the Senate, and intimates that we have told an untruth. Well, perhaps we have, but our authority for the statement is the ostensible editor himself, and if a lie has been told the responsibility cannot be fixed upon ourselves.

Thanks to mail agents, Hodges, of the Pargoud, and Seaman, of the Katie, for newspaper favors.

That remarkably truthful journal, the **Leader**, says the editor of this paper has "never been known to enter a church in this place, or his own color." True enough, for the Catholic church is built of brick and we are fortunate enough not to be brick-colored; but if the blundering **Leader** intends to say we have never entered a church in this place that is attended by people of our color, then it simply tells a fib.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK!!**  
**Order Reigns at the State-House.**  
**Harmless Demonstrations of a Carter Mob.**  
**QUORUM IN THE SENATE MONDAY**  
**Reform Measures Adopted.**  
**Repeal of the Registration, Election, Constabulary and Printing Laws.**

Affairs in New Orleans have undergone no important changes since the close of our report of last week. Peace and order have reigned triumphant, with the exception of a riotous demonstration by a motley mob of some three thousand persons, headed by Geo. W. Carter, who rushed around the streets Saturday last, creating a sort of pandemonium, but committing no actual breaches of the law. This mob first assembled at the corner of Canal and Dryades street, attracted by the expressed determination of Carter and his associates to take forcible possession of the State-House at 12 M.

From this point two committees of Carter's bogus House, composed of three members each, were sent to the State-House; one to confer with Governor Warmoth, to ask him to remove the militia and police from the vicinity, and ascertain if Mr. Carter and all other Representatives would be permitted to return and take their seats; the other to go to the Hall of Representatives as a "Committee from the legal House" and demand admittance in that capacity. On this latter committee was one of the members who had been expelled, and of course he was purposely placed there as a feeler.

The two committees shortly returned to their associates and the expectant mob awaiting them at the corner, and the crowd crossed Canal street to the Cosmopolitan restaurant, from the gallery of which building the result of the visit of the committees to the State-House was to be announced. The committee to confer with Governor Warmoth reported that the Governor refused to remove the forces guarding the State-House, as he had been requested to place them there by the House of Representatives; in regard to the admittance of Carter and others to their seats he could give no answer, as that matter could alone be decided by the House itself; he was confident all bona fide members would be allowed to return, but those who had been expelled must look to the House for a settlement of their status. The other committee reported that two of their number were given leave to enter the House if they pleased—not recognized as a committee, however—but the third having been declared no longer entitled to a seat was refused admittance.

Several incendiary speeches followed the reports of the committees, after which the crowd, headed by Carter, moved up St. Charles and Carondelet streets to the headquarters of General Emory. The purpose in visiting the General was to ascertain if he would approve the action of Carter if the latter should appoint a sufficient number of citizens as sergeants-at-arms to take the State-House by force. General Emory ordered the mob to leave the vicinity of his headquarters and threatened to disperse them with grape shot in case of refusal. The crowd retired to Lafayette Square, and a deputation of several of the most prominent citizens among them was sent to confer with the General. This deputation was informed that he would use all the troops under his command for the preservation of peace and order, placing them at the disposal of the Governor of the State for that purpose; if any attempt was made to take possession of the State-House by force he would disperse those concerned in it with grape and canister. This somewhat cooled the ardor of the would-be rioters, and after returning to Canal street—making an unsuccessful attempt on the way to capture a cannon from the armory on Carondelet street—and listening to some more harangues from their leaders, they dispersed and returned to their homes, and peace was again restored.

A similar riotous demonstration was made the night before by a large crowd accumulated about the Clay statue on Canal street, to listen to an incendiary speech from Carter. A rumor having reached this crowd that one of the assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate had gone over to Bay St. Louis and captured Senator Lewis and was bringing him to the city on a special train, the mob rushed down to

the railroad on Elysian Fields street, and made preparations to stop the train when it should arrive there and rescue the Senator from his captor. Arrangements were even made to throw the train from the track in case of refusal on the part of the engineer to stop it. However, after waiting some time and no train appearing, the crowd vanished.

There were no exciting occurrences on Monday. The appearance of Senator Thomas in the Senate gave that body a quorum, and bills repealing the election, registration, constabulary and printing laws were introduced and passed almost unanimously. These repealing bills were at once sent to the House, concurred in with the same degree of unanimity by that body, and signed by the Governor before three o'clock of the same day. Governor Warmoth was present in the Senate and afterwards in the House when the laws were repealed, and by request addressed the Assembly after adjournment, congratulating them upon the prompt action they had taken in inaugurating the work of reform, and pledging his aid in a continuance of the same.

The remaining days of the week, up to the time our report closes, also passed without exciting incident. No quorum has been had in the Senate since Monday, as Senator Thomas has not made his appearance there since that day. Senator Todd was present Tuesday, but did not attend again. Of course the House is still delayed from transacting legislative business by the failure of the Senate to procure a quorum.

It is understood that the absent Senators have returned to New Orleans, but they still refuse to take their seats in the Senate. Interesting correspondence has passed between them and the Senators who have been faithful to their duties, which we publish in another column.  
What will be the next move of Geo. W. Carter and his small flock of adherents it is difficult to surmise. Perhaps they will make some new attempt to create disturbance, but it is more likely they will gradually return to their seats, such as are entitled thereto, at least, and take part in the duties of legislation. The New Orleans **Republican** advances as two good reasons for supposing that Carter has given up the fight, first, the fact of his not being heard from in the way of stirring up public excitement since Tuesday; second, that the **Times** has ceased to term the General Assembly of the State the "Warmoth Legislature," and now calls it the "State Legislature."

Messrs. Castille and Neven, of St. Martin, seated by the Carter clique, have declined longer to lay claim to seats in the House, and addressed a letter to the House to that effect Tuesday.

[From our Extra of Tuesday.]

**LATEST FROM THE CAPITAL**

**NO APPREHENSIONS OF A RIOT!!**

**General Assembly in Session!!**

**A Quorum in the Senate!**

**The Work of Reform Begun!**

The Registration and Election Laws Repealed in the Senate.

Advices from New Orleans of yesterday evening report everything quiet, and all apprehensions of a riot passed away. The formidable preparations of the State authorities to preserve the public peace, coupled with the expressed determination of General Emory to disperse any riotous assemblage with grape and canister, checked the incendiary movement of which the renegade Carter was prime agitator, and it is thought the political strife is at an end.

Senator Thomas (Democrat) made his appearance in the Senate yesterday, and avows his determination to support the constituted authorities against any and all illegal, revolutionary attempts to overthrow them. The presence of Senator Thomas completed a quorum, and the Senate at once proceeded to the transaction of business.

Bills repealing the Registration, Election, Constabulary and Printing laws have been introduced by Senators Thomas, McMillen, Lynch and Campbell. Those repealing the two first named laws passed their first, second and third readings, and were adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 2 nays.

It is rumored that the Senators who have been at Bay St. Louis will return to-day.  
In the House of Representatives fifty-eight members were present

yesterday. The House is waiting to act on the repealing measures of the Senate.

It is considered certain that every one of the reform measures recommended by the Governor in his Annual Message will be carried into effect by the General Assembly.

The evening **Picayune** of yesterday says: "The Governor declares publicly his intention of sweeping the entire list of objectionable laws from the statute book, and it is understood there will not be a dissenting vote in either House."

**CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE STATE SENATORS.**

**Protection of the State-House.**

**The Question of Dignity.**

The following communication from the absconding Senators was sent to the State-House Tuesday:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:  
The undersigned members of the Senate, who have for some time been absent from their seats for reasons which will at a proper time be made public, represent to the members now in session at the State-House that they cannot return to the discharge of their duty so long as the State-House and its approaches are guarded by an armed militia and Metropolitan Police force, subject to the orders of the executive. We hold that the two branches of the State government—to wit, the executive and legislative departments—are separate, distinct and independent of each other, and any interference by the executive with the legislative department in surrounding it with an armed body, thereby preventing free ingress and egress of both members and citizens, is a usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution and laws of the State. We cannot, without a compromise of our dignity as State Senators, and a complete surrender of the rights of our constituents, recognize the unwarranted and revolutionary interference on the part of the executive, and will therefore decline to take our seats until the armed forces in and around the State Capitol have been removed.

We further represent that Senator Pinchback is not, nor has he ever been, the legal President of the Senate, and we refuse to recognize his authority as such to appoint sergeants-at-arms for the purpose of arresting us and compelling our attendance.

We feel constrained, as the legal representatives of a free people, to adopt this course, and refuse participation in or recognition of any act or measure which is revolutionary in its character, threatening, as it does, the subversion of constitutional government and republican liberty.

When these armed forces are removed, and not until then, will we voluntarily consent to take our seats in your body and participate in its proceedings.

W. F. Blackman, J. B. Lewis, John Ray, A. J. Sypher, S. M. Thomas, T. V. Conpland, S. S. Bowman, P. F. Herwig, W. L. Thompson, C. C. Antoine, C. Wilcox, J. H. Ingraham, F. Daigle, S. M. Todd, Mortimer Smith, P. O'Hara.

An answer to this communication was at once returned by the Senators who have been in regular attendance at the Senate chamber since the time prescribed by law for the commencement of the session, as follows. The reference to the question of Senatorial dignity is particularly terse and to the point:

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 17, 1872.

To Senators W. F. Blackman, John Ray, S. M. Thomas and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of yesterday, addressed to the undersigned members of the Senate, was duly communicated to us by Senator Jenks. In reply, we have to say that the force of police and militia now preserving the peace around the State-House was placed there for the single and legitimate purpose of preserving the precincts and approaches to the Capitol from a mob during the existing excitement.

That this has been done by the Governor of the State in the discharge of his sworn duty.

That it was done at the instance of a resolution and a written request, signed by fifty-seven members of the House of Representatives.

That the action of the Governor is approved by all the Senators now meeting at the Capitol, and we believe it to have been and to still be a wise and necessary precaution to protect the deliberations of these bodies and to preserve the peace of the city.  
At no time has the free egress or ingress of any member of either house been prevented by this force. We entirely disagree from your assertion that this simple precaution to prevent the precincts of the State-House from being the scenes of riot, and to protect the deliberations of Senators and members from disturbance, is either "usurpation" or an "unwarranted and revolutionary interference on the part of the Governor." The voluntary presence of two of your number in their seats in the Senate (Senators Thomas and Todd) during the presence of these peace forces, and the prominent and active participation of Senator Thomas in our legislation is a refutation of your charge that it is a compromise of the dignity of Senators, or a surrender of the rights of their constituencies to come to your seats in the Senate; for we feel assured that neither of these distinguished Senators would have acted in this manner, even for a moment, had

they believed that they thereby compromised, however slightly, their own dignity or the rights of their constituencies.

In reply to your second proposition, that you "can not, without a compromise of your dignity as State Senators, take your seats until the armed forces in and around the State Capitol have been removed," we state that the question of Senatorial dignity is of doubtful taste on your part when we recall the fact that for the past two weeks you have voluntarily absented yourselves from your posts of duty, and to avoid compulsory attendance took refuge in a United States revenue cutter, until forced to leave her by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, when you fled under cover of the night to another State to evade the jurisdiction of the body of which you are members.

We desire also to recall the fact that this revolutionary action of yours was taken at a time when perfect peace reigned in the Senate Chamber, and the approaches thereto were free to you and all citizens; and furthermore, that your action in remaining away from your seats was the first step toward inaugurating the revolution and threatened violence which have rendered the presence of armed men around the Capitol necessary.

We decline at this time to enter into any discussion as to the legitimacy of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's seat as President of the Senate. He is acting as Lieutenant Governor, and is recognized by us, as the result of the action of a full Senate, in which you all participated.

In conclusion we respectfully and cordially assure you that no member of the Senate will be interfered with in any manner by the peace force under the Governor; and we request you to resume your seats and assist us in completing the measures of reform which the people desire, and in relieving the city and State from apprehension of revolution and anarchy, and the great loss to every interest resulting therefrom. Respectfully,

P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
A. B. Harris, O. F. Hunsaker,  
Thos. H. Noland, L. B. Jenks,  
H. L. Swords, John R. Gallup,  
T. C. Anderson, John Lynch,  
W. L. McMillen, E. Butler,  
A. E. Barber, Geo. Y. Kelso,  
M. H. Whitwell, Geo. W. Ragan,  
A. R. Whitney, Hugh J. Campbell.

At Boston, at one of the engine houses wires like bell pulls are placed in various parts of the building, upstairs and downstairs, connecting with the stable. When an alarm is sounded, by pulling one of these wires the horses are unhitched and the stable doors thrown open. As the horses are trained to start from their stable at the sound of the gong, it sometimes occurs that they are in their places at the pole of the engine before any of the firemen can reach the machine.

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Keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Fine-Class of Goods for Men's wear to be found in the city, at  
Nos. 40 & 42 ST. CHARLES STREET,  
(Opposite St. Charles Hotel),  
New Orleans.

**New Orleans, Mobile & Tex. R. R.**

**NOTICE.**  
On and after December 11th, 1871, Passenger Trains will run daily between New Orleans and Donaldsonville as follows:

**GOING TO NEW ORLEANS.**

Leave Donaldsonville, 1 00 P. M.  
" St. Michael, 1 15 "  
" Forstall's, 1 30 "  
" St. James, 1 45 "  
" St. Peter, 1 55 "  
" Valcour Aime's, 2 10 "  
" St. Patrick, 2 25 "  
" St. Stephen, 2 40 "  
" St. Edward, 2 55 "  
" St. John, 3 10 "  
" Lesasier's, 3 25 "  
" St. Andrew, 3 40 "  
" St. Charles, 3 55 "  
" St. Denis, 4 10 "  
" St. George, 4 25 "  
" St. Joseph, 4 40 "  
" Westwego, 4 55 "  
Arrive New Orleans Ferry, 4 40 "  
Arrive N. O. Canal street Depot, 4 50 "

**GOING TO DONALDSONVILLE.**

Leave N. O. Canal street Depot, 8 00 A. M.  
Leave New Orleans Ferry, 8 15 "  
" Westwego, 8 30 "  
" St. Joseph, 8 45 "  
" St. George, 9 00 "  
" St. Denis, 9 15 "  
" St. Charles, 9 30 "  
" St. Andrew, 9 45 "  
" Lesasier's, 10 00 "  
" St. John, 10 15 "  
" St. Edward, 10 30 "  
" St. Stephen, 10 45 "  
" St. Patrick, 11 00 "  
" Valcour Aime's, 11 15 "  
" St. Peter, 11 30 "  
" St. James, 11 45 "  
" Forstall's, 12 00 "  
" St. Michael, 12 15 P. M.  
Arrive Donaldsonville, 12 45 P. M.

**G. W. R. BAYLEY,**  
General Superintendent.  
**G. T. BENEDICT,**  
Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11th, 1871. 12th

**New Orleans Republican.**

**DAILY AND WEEKLY.**  
Official Journal of the United States, State of Louisiana, and City of New Orleans.

Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, and the Dissemination of Republican Principles.

**TERMS:**  
Daily, one year, \$16 00  
" six months, 8 00  
Weekly, one year, 5 00  
" six months, 2 50  
Payable invariably in advance.

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Advertisements of ten lines Agate solid one dollar and fifty cents for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Second page advertisements charged as new each day. Advertisements inserted at intervals charged as new.

**The Donaldsonville Chief,**

A WEEKLY PAPER  
Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, and the Dissemination of Republican Principles.  
Published Every Saturday Morning,  
AT  
Donaldsonville, La.,  
BY  
Linden B. Bentley, Editor & Proprietor.

**SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.**  
**TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
One dollar per square of seven lines Mission type, first insertion; seventy-five cents per square each subsequent insertion.  
Professional or other cards of one square or less, fifteen dollars per annum.  
Special Terms to Liberal Advertisers.

As the **CHIEF** has been designated by the proper authorities as the Official Journal of the Town of Donaldsonville, in its columns will be found all proceedings of the Common Council, and all notices and advertisements pertaining to the Corporation of Donaldsonville.

It will be a constant source of reliable political and general information, and will always contain a fair amount of editorial matter.

Special attention will be given to the department of home news, and among the "LOCAL JOTTINGS"

will always be found an account of transpiring events in the Town of Donaldsonville and Parish of Ascension.  
Besides the "Local Jottings," there will appear each week, under the heading of "ST. JAMES ITEMS,"

a summary of the current news of the adjoining parish of St. James, transmitted us by reliable correspondents; and these two departments will serve to make the **CHIEF** emphatically

The Representative Newspaper of the Seventh Senatorial District.  
Communications should be addressed to  
**THE CHIEF,**  
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No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in Harper's Magazine. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every age, from eighteen to eighty.

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There is no monthly magazine that an intelligent reading family can afford to be without. Many magazines are accumulated, Harper's is read, and there is not a cheaper magazine published. There is not confessedly a more popular magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

The most popular in its sphere, the most original of our magazines.—*Nation.*

**HARPER'S WEEKLY.**

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Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed.

Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being inimitable by the best artists in the country.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly deserves its primary in this class of publication, alike for the value of its matter as the excellence of its illustrations. The spirited and telling pictorial satires of Nast are a power in society, and are detailed in and of a sound public opinion, and against public wrongs and follies. The editorials on public affairs are models of discussion, weighty and temperate, supporting high principles in an elevated tone and a chastened literary style.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

**HARPER'S BAZAR.**

Free from all political and sectarian discussion, devoted to fashion, pleasure, and instruction, it is the most agreeable, companionable, and interesting paper which every mother and wife and sweetheart will require every son, husband, and lover to bring home with them every Saturday evening.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

This paper at the outset occupied a place not filled by any American periodical, and won for itself a deserved popularity. It is really the only illustrated chronicle of fashions in the country. Its supplements alone are worth the subscription price of the paper, while fully maintaining its position as a mirror of fashion, it also contains stories, poems, all gossip. The publishers appear to have spared no labor or expense necessary to make the Bazar the most attractive journal that can possibly be made.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

**TERMS FOR 1871.**  
Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4 00  
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Harper's Bazar, one year, 4 00  
Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly and Harper's Bazar, to one address, for one year, \$10, or any two for \$7.  
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers for \$4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for \$4, without extra copy.  
The Postage within the United States is for the Magazine, twenty-four cents a year; for the Weekly or Bazar, twenty cents a year, payable yearly, semi-yearly, or quarterly, at the office where received. Subscriptions from the Dominion of Canada must be accompanied with twenty-four cents additional for the Magazine, or twenty cents for the Weekly or Bazar, to prepay the United States postage.  
The volumes of Magazine commence with the numbers of June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.  
The volumes of the Weekly and Bazar commence with the year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of the order. When the subscriber's address is to be changed, both the old and new must be given. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.  
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