

Donaldsonville Chic.

Published Every Saturday.
Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.
Official Journal of the Parish of Ascension.
Official Journal Town of Donaldsonville.

LINDEN B. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Gervais Gauthreaux, Esq. is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions to the CHIC.

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Saturday, September 19, 74.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For State Treasurer,
HON. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,
Of Iberville.
- For Congress, Third District,
HON. CHESTER B. DARRALL,
Of St. Mary.
- For State Senator, Seventh District,
HON. PIERRE LANDRY,
Of Ascension.
- For Members of the House of Representatives,
LOUIS BUTLER,
GLOSTER H. HILL,
HENRY O. MANER.
- For Sheriff,
AARON HILL.
- For Constable,
N. C. CANTRELLE.
- For Public Jurors,
JOHN ASHBY, HENRY HAYMAN,
WM. DIGGS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Address of the Union Republican Congressional Committee.
This address with the accompanying tables showing:
The reduction of the public debt.
The appropriation of the public credit.
The reduction of taxation.
Comparative expenditures and comparative appropriations:
The document is a pamphlet of 16 pages. The document will be supplied to committees or individuals at \$1 per hundred or \$10 per thousand. Postage paid by the committee. Address the secretary, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Ward Central Republican Club. Please notify, assistant, Linden B. Bentley, secretary, meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the school room of the N. E. Church, town of Donaldsonville.

Exciting.—The remarks of the Milwaukee Press about the Louisville men.

It is to the credit of the Thibodaux Sentinel, Ouachita Telegraph, Delhi Chronicle and one or two other country League organs that they condemn the Coushatta butchery in no uncertain terms.

The Baton Rouge Advocate says Grant has made a mistake in interfering in Southern affairs. That settles it. We were uncertain on this point, but our mind is easy now. Poor Grant! he is always doing something or other that the big newspapers don't like.

A writer says that a pine straw contains potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, peroxide of iron, phosphoric acid, brown oxide manganese, potassium chloride, sulphuric acid and lots of insoluble matter. And just think! we have often picked our teeth with one of those horrible things. Ugh!

Organs of Northern Democratic sentiment are extremely vigorous and earnest in their denunciation of the violent policy of the White Leagues, which has extinguished all hope of a Democratic victory this fall. Such journals as the Louisville Courier-Journal declare that the next Congress will be even more strongly Republican than the last, and that this will be a logical consequence of the suicidal conduct of the Southern agitators.

Another journalistic fledgling has reached us—the New Delta, published weekly at Algiers, La., by J. Irving Crabbe, Esq., and at Nashville, we presume, by Mr. A. J. Aikens. Mr. Crabbe is a warm admirer of White Leaguism and believes Beecher is guilty, but first thing he knows his up-country partner will be issuing the League's right and left and proving Henry Ward an injured innocent. Then see if Mr. Crabbe doesn't crawl, like we did, and print his paper all at Algiers.

The St. Charles Herald announces that Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn has consented to become a candidate for reelection to the House of Representatives, and that his success is a foregone conclusion, as all classes of people will give him their support. Mr. Hahn is a gentleman of high talent and principle, his public and private record is unimpeachable, and he will be in the future, as in the past, a faithful representative of the people who love to do him honor.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK!

A White League Insurrection.

Overthrow of the Government.

Riot and Bloodshed—McEnery Installed.

Interference of the U. S. Troops.

The Usurpationists Forced to Abdicate.

Legal Officers are Reinstated.

The week just closing has been an eventful one for Louisiana. Startling changes in affairs of government have trod so rapidly upon each other's heels that it seems almost incredible to believe that they have occurred within the short space of six days.

Since the last number of the CHIC was sent to its patrons, the State Government has been overthrown by an armed insurrection at the capital, the Fusion candidates of 1872 installed in the various State offices, they in turn deposed and the insurrectionists dispersed by the U. S. military authorities, and, finally, the proper government reinstated in power.

These sudden revolutions have not been wrought without spilling of human blood or loss of human life, but when we consider the circumstances, the casualties have been wonderfully few and insignificant.

The whole State—aye, the entire nation—has been ringing with the Louisiana Revolution, and every citizen in this community is thoroughly acquainted with the particulars of each of the phases; hence, a detailed account of the affair in these columns is unnecessary, and we shall confine ourselves to a brief recapitulation of the leading incidents.

The trouble commenced on Monday. A mass-meeting was called by prominent merchants to protest against the "Kellogg usurpation" generally and the seizure of arms by the police particularly, said meeting to be held at the Clay statue, Canal street, at 11 A. M.

A large crowd assembled, several speakers addressed them, resolutions expressive of the spirit of the meeting were adopted, and a committee of five appointed to wait upon Gov. Kellogg and demand his immediate abdication. Of course the Governor refused to see the committee, and it returned to the meeting and reported progress—or rather no progress. The people were exhorted to go home and arm themselves and assist the White League in "taking the State House." By three o'clock the streets were filled above Canal were thronged with armed men, the majority of whom carried weapons of the most approved pattern. Rigid military organization and discipline were maintained, the streets were barricaded, cannon pointed towards Canal, and every preparation made for a vigorous defence in case of an attack from the police. About 5 P. M., a fight took place on the levee at the head of Canal street between a force of Metropolitanians, under command of Gens. Badger and Longstreet, and several hundred White Leaguers commanded by Capt. Ploagant, Behan and others. It is in dispute from which side came the first shot. After a few minutes of sharp firing, the Leaguers charged and drove back the police, some of whom took refuge in the Custom-House, others retreating to the third precinct station, Jackson Square. The number of killed and wounded on both sides could not have been much less than seventy-five, including all who received only mere scratches. The killed number thirty or forty. Gen. Badger was severely wounded in the arm, leg and side, and was conveyed to the Charity Hospital by the Leaguers. The Metropolitanians held possession of the third precinct station and armory and of the State-House until Tuesday morning, but having become demoralized and disheartened by the loss of their valiant commander, they then quietly surrendered and the city was completely under the control of the insurrectionists, Gov. Kellogg and all the leading Republicans seeking safety in the Custom-House. The same day, Mr. D. B. Penn assumed the functions of Acting Governor. Next evening two prominent personages made their appearance in the city by the same train—"Gov. McEnery" and Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A.—but bound on very different errands. The former came to place himself at the head of the insurrection, the latter to suppress the uprising with shot and shell if necessary. On Thursday Gen. Emory demanded the surrender of all the State offices and property within the space of twenty-four hours, intimating that there would be trouble in the event of non-compliance. A gentleman connected with the insurrection informed the General that a force sufficient to overwhelm his troops could be mustered in a few hours. "If such an attempt is made, I'll shell the city," was the response, and there was no further suggestion of possible resistance to Uncle Sam's authority. Within the specified delay Messrs. McEnery and Penn retired from the exercise of a little brief authority, and the military assumed possession of all State property. Yesterday Gen. Emory received orders to give Gov. Kellogg all necessary support to re-establish and maintain the lawful State Government, and the city papers inform us that affairs will resume their wonted channel to-day.

While we can not find language too strong to express our denunciation of the riotous and lawless means by which the White Leagues of New Orleans sought to overturn a lawfully constituted State Government and substitute one which is more palatable to themselves but not necessarily so to a majority of the people of the State, yet we have naught but admiration for the moderation and magnanimity shown by the Leaguers in their hour of transitory triumph. Non-combatants, black and white, Democratic and Republican, were allowed to walk the streets without danger of molestation. There were no outrages committed aside from the casualties of the fight, no rowdiness or drunkenness tolerated, and all citizens combined to prevent the anarchy and bloodshed which history has taught us will in nine cases out of ten follow such outbreaks. The leaders of the movement were enabled by reason of the military discipline enforced among their followers to suppress any indication of a desire to commit excesses, and life and property were respected to a degree that, in the premises, was remarkable. The fact of the matter is, that to their thorough organization was wholly due the success of the Leaguers. If they had made their attack as a miscellaneous, undisciplined mob, the drilled police would have routed them as easily as was done last year when an attempt was made to seize the government. In the revolution of Monday the White League appeared as a military force, commanded by men who smelled powder and faced cannon in the recent war. There were brave men and old soldiers on both sides, and the few policemen who showed cowardice but serve to set forth in brighter relief the heroism of their comrades and the gallant officers, Badger, Longstreet, Batley, Lawler and others.

The action of President Grant in sustaining the legal government and crushing the insurrection has the approval of the mass of the people of the country, and is sustained even by those who oppose the Kellogg government, especially in the North and West. To recognize a dynasty forced into power by an armed rebellion against lawful authority, would be to establish a precedent fraught with the greatest danger to the institutions of the country, and if the President had been personally disposed to act otherwise than in the manner he did, public opinion would have demanded of him the immediate suppression of this new Southern rebellion.

We trust that in this overt act of insurrection by which life has been sacrificed and the material interests of the State jeopardized, we have witnessed the culmination of the long continued state of uncertainty and threatened discord that has hovered over our State. The determination of the federal government to uphold Governor Kellogg's administration is evident, and lawlessness and riot will be put down at any cost; so, let the White Leagues of Louisiana abandon their rule or ruin policy and adopt a more manly, fair and peaceable course if they would hope for success.

It having been currently reported that the editor of the CHIC, in an address to the Fourth Ward Central Republican Club advised the colored people to arm themselves, we desire to inform the public that the rumor is wholly libellous and untrue, and we caution individuals who repeat it that they are circulating a simon-pure slander—an outrageous lie. We have never given any but pacific counsel to whites or blacks, and have carefully avoided any expression which the most critical could class as incendiary. It is our desire to aid in the propagation of good feeling between the races and the frowning down of extremists and mischief breeders, and in carrying out this purpose we will, in the event of insurrection or riot, be found with those who seek to restore law and order, be they Republicans or Democrats.

COMPROMISE.

It is proposed by the wisest and most cool-headed men of the rival political parties in this State to embrace the favorable opportunity created by the recent insurrectionary movement of the New Orleans White Leagues, to bring about, if possible, such a compromise among the leaders of opposing elements as will insure the future peace and good government of the State, and prevent a recurrence of scenes of violence and bloodshed, that are blasting the reputation of Louisiana, driving capital, immigration and enterprise from her borders, and sinking her deeper and deeper into the mire of political anarchy and commercial ruin.

With a view of effecting such an amicable arrangement as will bring together the temperate and honest masses of both parties in a common cause—the pacification and redemption of the State—Conference Committees composed of men who have the respect and confidence of the people are holding daily sessions at the New Orleans Custom-House, and the greatest reliance is felt in the final accomplishment of the object for which they are earnestly laboring.

Several plans of fusion and compromise have been discussed, but as the committees have decided not to make their deliberations public until the work is completed, only imperfect outlines of these measures have found their way into the public prints. The fundamental idea seems to be to devise some legal method of filling the executive chair, and mayhap one or two other State offices, with men who will prove acceptable to both parties; failing in this, or in addition thereto, to provide means of giving Democrats and Republicans equal control and supervision of registration and the counting of votes in all the parishes, thereby insuring fair play and an untrammelled expression of the people's will at the coming election.

Such Republicans as Gov. Kellogg, S. B. Packard, B. F. Flanders, James F. Casey, B. F. Joubert and Wm. G. Brown are participating in and endeavoring to forward the objects of the conference, while Messrs. Effingham Lawrence, D. B. Penn, Danan F. Ketter, Dr. Choppin, D. S. Cage and B. F. Jones represent the opposition elements. These are all gentlemen of ability and presumed sound judgment, and to them can safely be entrusted the important work they have taken in hand for the advancement of the common weal.

This is by no means a movement likely to prejudice the rights or interfere with the privileges of any class of citizens. If its aims are accomplished, Republicans and their opponents will stand upon common ground—as we understand the spirit of the proposed compact—and satisfactory guarantees will be given by each party to the agreement that the specifications will be faithfully adhered to. All candid men must admit that the successful inauguration of a scheme of this nature will prove a panacea for the political evils with which we are so sorely afflicted. It is absolutely essential to the well-being of this people that violence, mobocracy and agitation should be repressed, and none are more interested in accomplishing this than the Republicans—none would rejoice more than they at the prevalence of peace and quietude.

The Republican party of Louisiana may be said to have "the inside track" in the approaching contest. In possession of the reins of government, backed by the whole power of the federal administration, assuming with every probability of truth to comprise a majority of the voters of the State, its success seems assured. If, then, its leaders will, in their hour of triumph, make concessions and personal sacrifices to produce such a state of society as will do away with this cursed intolerance and turmoil that is the bane of the South, they will be displaying a magnanimity which will challenge the admiration of their bitterest enemies. They are invincible in their present position; hence a voluntary relinquishment of certain advantages for the sake of harmonizing differences with a defeated foe and removing every excuse for the exercise of violence against Republican citizens, would be thrice generous at this juncture.

In times like this it behooves every man to keep a bridle on his tongue, and not accept as truth and retail to his neighbors every rumor that may reach his ears. There is no trouble to be apprehended in Ascension from the Republicans; their counsellors are law-abiding and the disposition of the masses is peaceable.

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HARD TIMES PASSING AWAY!
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Registration Notice.

To the Qualified Electors of Ascension Parish.
NOTICE is hereby given that the office of registration will be opened at the following times and places for the purpose of issuing certificates to all persons in the parish of Ascension entitled to vote at the coming election, viz:

1. From Monday, August 21st, 1874, to Saturday, September 5th, both inclusive, at the Court-House in the town of Donaldsonville.
2. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 7th, 8th and 9th, at the store of Mr. B. Mollere, on the Bayou Lafourche road at the junction of Sacramento Bridge lane, third ward.
3. From Thursday, September 10th, to Tuesday, September 15th, both inclusive, at the office of Mr. P. A. Jones, Justice of the Peace, in Smoke Bend, second ward.
4. Wednesday and Thursday, September 16th and 17th, at the store of Mr. J. P. Dombinge, Deming's landing, fifth ward.
5. Friday and Saturday, September 18th and 19th, at the store of Mr. Wm. S. Little, first ward.
6. Monday and Tuesday, September 21st and 22nd, at Mr. V. P. Landry's ball-room, on New River, seventh ward.
7. Wednesday and Thursday, September 23rd and 24th, at Mr. Solomon Barmon's, lower New River, seventh ward.
8. Friday and Saturday, September 25th and 26th, at the Dutch Store, eighth ward.
9. Monday and Tuesday, September 28th and 29th, at Mr. Alex. Meyer's, on Amite River, opposite Port Vincent, eighth ward.
10. From Wednesday, September 30th, to Saturday, October 3rd, both inclusive, at the school-house, Linwood plantation, sixth ward.
11. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 5th, 6th and 7th, at Mr. G. H. Hill's store, Futch's point, fifth ward.
12. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 8th, 9th, and 10th, at Mr. S. E. Braud's store, opposite Donaldsonville, fifth ward.
13. From Monday, October 12th, to Friday, October 16th, both inclusive, at Mr. Demais Melles' store, Burnside's Mount House plantation, fifth ward.
14. From Saturday, October 17th, to Friday, October 23rd, both inclusive, at the Court-House, town of Donaldsonville; after which the office will be finally closed in accordance with law.

Office hours—From 7 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

All persons desiring to vote at the general election of November 2nd, 1874, will be required to register anew, as the law prohibits any one from voting upon any certificate of registration issued prior to the year 1874.

J. B. HEBERT,
Supervisor of Registration.
FELIX BRAUD, } Clerks.
P. A. JONES, }

Parish of Ascension, September 1st, 1874.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes. *—Boston Herald.*

The character which this magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that it has kept pace with, if it has not led the time, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The MAGAZINE has done good and not evil all the days of its life. *—Boston Eagle.*

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