

# THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana, Parish of Ascension and Town of Donaldsonville.

VOLUME VI.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

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## Donaldsonville Chief.

Amicus Humani Genit.

### A Wide-Awake Home Newspaper,

Published Every Saturday, at

Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, La.,

—BY—

**LINDEN E. BENTLEY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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#### AGENTS FOR THE CHIEF.

ASCENSION PARISH.

Wm. G. Wilkinson, Donaldsonville, La.  
Dr. John Dominique, Dominique's Landing,  
J. B. Hebert, New River.

ELSEWHERE.

R. H. Bloomfield, Bayou Gené, La.  
J. Curtis Waldo, New Orleans, La.  
Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York.  
Rowell & Cheaman, St. Louis, Missouri.  
C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Illinois.  
Bates & Locke, New York.

Morehouse *Clarion*: Two little colored boys were drowned in Bayou Bartholomew, near the Williams place.

West Feliciana *Sentinel*: Wednesday night a colored man known as French Jim was shot and seriously wounded by some unknown person, in St. Francisville.

Richland *Beacon*: A mulatto sleight-of-hand performer and banjoist, named William Quigley, was shot and killed at or near Bogalia, Miss., by Louis Collins, a negro, who is now in jail at Vicksburg.

Concordia *Eagle*: John Linton, Constable of the first ward, was struck upon the head with an ax by Jacob Hawkins and instantly killed. The murderer fled, but was arrested opposite Fort Adams, Miss.

Shreveport *Telegram*: Henry Plowman, from Virden, Ill., was recently accidentally shot and killed at this place by his friend and traveling companion, James M. Fennell. The latter underwent a judicial examination and was discharged from custody.

St. John *Meschaabe*: Capt. J. Barrer, a flatboat trader, was robbed of about \$400 on the 16th inst., in front of Acadia store, parish of St. James. Capt. Barrer made affidavit charging Nellie Owen, who was traveling on his boat, with the robbery. A special constable has been dispatched in search of the maiden.

Lafayette *Advertiser*: Alcibiades Forman was arrested on a warrant charging him with having furnished Lafayette Forman, in the parish jail and accused of murder, with a file and crowbar to facilitate his escape. The small-pox cases near Pin Hook are doing well—one being recovered the other two convalescent.

Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*: On Monday of last week a colored man named Hugh Landreaux, brutally assaulted and so severely wounded his father-in-law, Edward Willis, that the old man died on the Wednesday following. The murder aroused the greatest indignation among the colored population of the parish, and an attempt was made to lynch Landreaux which was with difficulty resisted by the officers.

Franklin *Sun*: At Delhi, on the 11th inst., Mr. John Young of that place was shot and killed by Mr. George Ellison. The murderer, who is a man of bad character, said to have committed a murder in Mississippi, made good his escape, though fired at by several bystanders. The quarrel between the men resulted from an old feud. Several miles have been killed on Dr. Rapp's and Mr. John Bradley's places by the gaits.

Opelousas *Journal*: A letter dated 16th inst., from Bayou Cholet, states that the day before the body of a dead white man was found behind a log about forty yards from the old Jackson road, six miles north of that place. It seems the murdered man was a foot traveler, and had camped by the road side. Signs indicated that he had been dragged feet foremost from his camp by the road, to where the body was concealed. Two bullet holes were through the skull. The pockets of his pants were turned inside out. It is supposed he was killed while asleep.

#### POPULAR SCIENCE.

Yes, I think it was perfectly splendid!  
I'm sure I feel awfully wise,  
With my head full of glaciers and icebergs  
Of such a ridiculous size;  
And the masses of what-do-you-call-it?  
The dirt that is ever so old,  
And came down on the ice to New Jersey—  
It must have been horribly cold.  
The views, too, weren't they lovely?  
Especially Mount Blanc and the Alps!  
Though the last ones were perfectly frightful,  
Those men with the clubs and the scalp,  
Well, maybe they didn't have scalps—  
They frightened me all the same;  
And that animal—wasn't he horrid!  
The—what-did-he-say—was-his-name?  
O I perfectly dote upon science!  
I think it's just jolly good fun;  
And I wish I were going on your expedition,  
With knapsack and gun.  
Mamma says I'm growing strong-minded,  
I should cut off my hair and all that;  
Though my glasses would not become me,  
And how could I keep on my hat?

Here's the end of our walk. Good-night!  
You may call Wednesday night, Hob,  
And we'll talk of the Glacial Epoch,  
And the wonderful thingamabob.  
—Princetonian.

#### MAY DAY.

FANCY AND FACT.

Hail, beautiful May! sweet month of flowers!  
(John, stir the fire, put on more coal!)  
Of verdure soft and gentle showers!  
(The snowing wind, open your soul!)  
The south wind dandles with the flowers,  
(This northern gale quite takes my breath,  
And sweet blooms of jasmine bowers,  
(I'll swear I'm nearly chilled to death.)  
The joyous brooks break into song:  
(The ice is fast, one inch thick.)  
Sweet May is here, though absent long,  
(This cold's enough to make one sick.)  
To the wood's cool shade let us away:  
(The coal all gone! what a fearful bore!)  
Hail, beautiful, balmy, constant May!  
(My hat's so cold I can write no more.)  
—Philadelphia Press.

### Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1877.

EDITOR CHIEF:  
The following letter has just been received in this city by a lady friend of the *Chisolm* family. The father has died from the numerous wounds received at the hands of the brutal mob, and this morning comes the intelligence of the death of the noble hearted daughter from the wounds and mutilations inflicted by this band of Mississippi ruffians, making, with the son hardly entered his "teens," three of one family wiped out by the cowardly ruffians of Kemper county. The dispatch announcing her death states that it immediately resulted from gaugrene which supervened from a lack of prompt surgical aid, it being understood that the nearest physician either did not dare to do her assistance or had no inclination to do so. It is significant of the state of public sentiment in the locality of the occurrence to be informed that no steps have been taken to bring the criminals to justice; and past experience does not not encourage the hope that they will be:

#### THE MISSISSIPPI MASSACRE.

LETTER FROM MISS NELLIE CHISOLM.

DEKALB, MISS., May 12, 1877.

Madam—At the request of Miss Nellie Chisolm, whose wounds render it impossible for her to write, I serve as her amanuensis. She takes great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind letters, which have come to hand since the DeKalb horror took place; and let me assure you that your kindness is appreciated. I have had the pleasure of opening your letters and reading them to her; and from your writing judge that you do not know that the brave and devoted little daughter was shot, beaten, and mangled equally with the father. Her right arm was shot through and through while endeavoring to shield her father, a whole charge of buckshot, which first struck the flat iron bars of a cell, struck her full in the face filling it with chips of lead and burnt powder. She was struck in the face by some brutal hand which has blackened and disfigured it in a fearful manner. She was also shot in the leg below the knee, and is now lying prostrate and helpless as an infant, and nothing but the tenderest care and best surgical aid, can save her arm and precious life. Her father is still alive but suffering intensely; yet, we have some hope of his final recovery. The house is being guarded by a few faithful friends and relatives, but we do not know at what hour the savage barbarians may renew the attack. You can do us all no more good at present than to lay the memories of this massacre before the people of Washington, and especially the President. Our son, the heroic little Johnnie, was shot to death because he persisted in getting before his father for his defense.  
E. M. C.

The filibustering Mexican expedition continues a leading subject of discussion here since the subsidence of the sensational effect of the extra session postponement. Lerdo, the exiled Mexican President, is here and he is generally regarded as the head of the movement. It is confidently asserted that several hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by California and Eastern capitalists. Generals Thomas, Shelby and Armstrong, are mentioned as Commanders of the three columns into which the expedition will, it is said, be divided when it moves, one to go by water from San Francisco, the other two from points in the Southwest, and all to meet at some point on the Sonora coast and proceed as far towards the Mexican Capital as appears justified by public sentiment, revolutionizing the government as they go.

Mr. Evarts is said to have been tempted to a course of strict non-intervention by assurances that we be allowed to push our Southern frontier beyond the Rio Grande. From a reported conversation of Assistant Secretary Seward, international obligations will be strictly enforced, but a way to avoid the government's interference is alleged to have been suggested which is feasible and may be adopted. The prime movers in the enterprise appear sanguine of success provided their volunteers can succeed in crossing the border fairly equipped. So far as discharges from and new appointments to office have been made it appears rather difficult to discover any radical difference from the methods governing the matters heretofore. A portion of Washingtonians still continue to denounce Marshal Douglass for his Baltimore lecture, and to urge his decapitation, although the offender has disavowed all slanderous or unkind intent. The truth appears to be that his remarks were intended to apply to Washington as it existed prior to the war, and not to it in its character as regenerated by that event. But every thing said against it was reported as against the National Capital of to-day, while much said in its favor was omitted, changing the whole spirit of the lecture which, on the whole, was highly eulogistic; and no one should be mad about it, if some of the officials here and those striving to become such, found a faithful declinator.

The government is really much embarrassed in many of its most vital relations by exhaustion of the appropriations cut down to the most inadequate proportions by the reform Democracy of the forty-fourth Congress. The President and several members of his Cabinet are still absent on their New York visit, and the city is suffering from an inundation of office-seekers, chiefly from the South, awaiting his return.

SENTINEL.

### Our New York Letter.

THE PRESIDENTS VISIT—THE CARNAVAL—SUICIDES—THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON BUSINESS, etc.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1877.

EDITOR CHIEF:

The President visited New York this week as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, who dined him. His reception was significant, and was in and of itself, the highest endorsement that he could have. On Tuesday he unveiled a statue of Fitz-Green Halleck, in Central Park, and notwithstanding the attraction of the carnival, an immense throng went thither to pay their respects to him. On Wednesday he received the citizens at the City Hall, and for four mortal hours he was kept shaking hands with the best citizens who stood patiently in the sun waiting for their turn. And, understand, it was not the mere curiosity to see a President that kept merchants and lawyers in a long line for hours, under a broiling sun. It was to do honor to this particular President—the President who has shown the nerve to grapple with the corruptions that were undermining the government. It was to endorse his policy, and his administration—it was what he has done that attracted the throngs that flocked to receive him, and that greeted him with manifestations of respect wherever he went. The low-down politicians of both parties kept aloof from him, and thronged the grog-shops in the vicinity of the City Hall, trying to belittle the reception, but no President ever had a more cordial welcome from the only class whose good word is worth any thing. It was an honest compliment paid to an honest man.

I must say something about the Carnival, for it has been more advertised than any thing that has happened in New York for years. It was a fraud. Carnivals in Europe are days of universal merry-making, in which the whole population join, but even in Europe they are going into disuse as too frivolous. In New Orleans and the Southern cities they are in vogue and are successful, for the people are of the temperament to enjoy them. It was thought it could be done in New York; the managers plastered the country with advertisements,

promising an enormous daylight parade, and a still more enormous one in the evening, and all sorts of other amusements. So loud were the promises that the trains were crowded with people. They came from the East, West, North and South, and the streets were never so crowded as on that day. Anxiously they waited for the procession and finally it came. A more humiliating failure was never seen. It was nothing more than a half hundred advertising wagons, of brewers, patent medicines, and all sorts of things which strive to catch the public eye. There were a few attempts at fun, but they were of a ghastly nature. The night procession was only better, because it could not be seen. There were a dozen wagons, on which were low women and lower men, dressed in various costumes, but as they rode along in solemn silence and the densest darkness, nobody saw or knew any thing about them. The ball at Gilmore's garden was even a more dismal failure. A rich brewer paid \$3000 for the privilege of personating the "King of the Carnival," and as he kept drunk all the day it is to be presumed he got the worth of his money. And now it has transpired that the scheme was the work of a couple of frauds from New Orleans. They charged \$15 each for the advertising wagons, they sold the "privilege" of riding in the procession as "dukes," "earls," &c., they sold the privileges of the bars, stands and coat rooms at Gilmore's garden for a great deal of money and they collected large sums from the hotels and other places of public resort. They got everything on credit, those from whom they got supplies supposing that reputable citizens were at the head of it, and as they paid nothing, they made a good thing of it. It is estimated that they cleared not less than \$15,000 by the operation. The loss in money is the least of it. It cost the city one entire day's business, and was a nuisance, a worry, and a vexation from first to last. New York is easily galled.

There seems to be an epidemic of suicides with the approach of hot weather. One young man came down from Orange county to get work, but was disappointed. He had a watch which he intended to pawn to live on till he could get something to do, but it was stolen from him the night of the Carnival, and he went to his room and shot himself. The police recovered the watch two hours after. A woman hung herself in Macdougall street because her husband ran away from her and a wealthy man named Adams, took poison, because there was so much worry in taking care of his estate. A merchant was found dead in the basement of his store on Broadway, leaving a note stating that his trade had left him, and he saw no hopes of a revival; and a young man cut his throat because he could not get an appointment in the Post Office. All these, with a dozen others who stepped out without giving a reason, in a week! Is there any thing in heat that drives people to the madness that precedes suicide?

The effect of the war in Europe upon New York is mixed. While it does not materially improve business at present, it has had the effect of putting up the price of every thing the people live on, and so it bears upon those who are doing nothing, and those working for low wages. The farmers who have grain are rejoiced at the advance it has caused, but the poor laborer, the underpaid clerk, and the half-starved seaman, stress don't like it so well, for it has doubled the cost of their living. It has not increased their wages. The merchants hope to profit by it, for they reason that if it puts up the price of produce the farmers will not only buy more freely, but they will pay for what they have already bought, and make the wheels run more smoothly. The trade in arms is getting to be a big thing. American arms have always been favorites in Europe, and this war has given a fresh impetus to the business. The Colt and Remington armories are now running, night and day, on both Russian and Turkish orders, and ship loads are sailing daily. A vessel loaded with arms and ammunition for Russia sailed yesterday, and as they

were paid for before they left the port, as well as the vessel that carried them, the whole concern is Russian property. The vessel and cargo is valued at \$1,000,000, making it a tempting prize. Accordingly a party of speculators, acting in concert with the Turkish representative here, have bought a fleet steamer, and put into her an armament, and propose to follow and capture her on the high seas. It will be a splendid speculation, as the Turkish Government will immediately buy the steamer to be used in similar ventures, and as both governments are compelled to get their arms from this country, to a very considerable extent, there will be great deal of this kind of thing done, which will employ many adventurous spirits. The Remingtons, it is said, have contracts for over a million of rifles, as both Russia and Turkey have inspectors on the ground, there will be a curious state of affairs at Hlon. It may puzzle the manufacturers there to keep the officers from cutting each other's throats. But they have done it before. They used to have Spanish and Cuban officers inspecting arms at the same time, and they will probably manage the Turk and Russian with equal skill.

The weather is frightfully hot. The thermometer having stood at 85 for three days. As it came without any preliminary skinning, it pulls us down.  
PIETRO.

### The Flag of the Prophet.

What is this flag of the Prophet, around which the turbaned, "the faithful" are called upon to rally? The best authorities state that it was originally of a white color, and was composed of the turban of the Korish, captured by Mohammed. A black flag was, however, soon substituted in its place, consisting of the curtain that had hung before the door of the Ayesha, the favorite wife of the Prophet, whose affection for her was so strong that he was wont to say that she would be the first of his wives to whom the gates of paradise would be open. The Sanjak-Sherif is regarded by the Mohammedans as their most sacred relic. It first came into the possession of the followers of Omar, the second Caliph of the Moslems, and generally regarded as the founder of the Mohammedan power, as from a mere 222 he raised it to the rank of a conquering nation, and left to his successors an empire greater than that which Alexander of Macedon had made and ruled in older time. It was this Omar who assumed the title of "Commander of the Faithful" (Emir-al-mumenina) by which, as the readers of the "Arabian Knights' Entertainments" will remember, the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, who was contemporary with Charlemagne, was always addressed. The flag of the Prophet passed from the followers of Omar, at Damascus, into the hands of the conquering Abbasides, in the middle of the eighth century; next into those of the Caliphs of Bagdad and Kahira. It was brought into Europe toward the close of the sixteenth century by Sultan Amurath III., with whom Queen Elizabeth made a treaty of commerce in 1579. It was deposited in Constantinople, where, covered with forty-two wrappings of silk, it was deposited in a chapel in the interior of the seraglio, where it is perpetually guarded by several emirs with constant prayers. It is known, however, that the banner unfolded by the Moslems at the beginning of the war, and likewise carefully preserved, is not the same as the identical flag which Mohammed had made out of the white turban of the Korish. The Moslems believe that it is, and will fight bravely under it, verifying Mokuana's famous declaration, that—

"Faith, fanatic faith, once welded fast,  
To one dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."  
—Philadelphia Press.

### The Sugar Interest.

(Cotton-Boll.)

The natural effect of the high price of sugar, consequent upon the Cuban troubles, and the restoration of good government and public confidence in Louisiana, is extensive plantation improvement throughout the whole State. Never before, in the entire history of Louisiana, was the prospect for the sugar interest so promising as now. The only drawback at present is the scarcity of labor, but that will be rapidly overcome by the influx of white immigrants—for this class are this very year to turn their attention to view Louisiana, which offers better inducements to working men than any other State in the Union. The acreage in cane has been much increased this year, and next season it will be still more largely so. We base our assertion upon the fact that sugar lands are every where in demand, and many new sugar-houses are now being erected, and others, which have been idle for years, are being repaired, ready for taking off a crop this fall.

Thus the good work of redeeming the sugar interest of Louisiana has fairly begun, and we predict that in less than five years the crop will be double that of 1876, and within ten years it will be larger than ever before in our most prosperous days.

### Weekly News Summary.

#### Foreign.

The Russians are bombarding Nikolopol.

A balloon exploded at Hull, England, injuring 86 spectators.

The Turks bombarded Sukum-Kale and burned the town, which was consequently evacuated.

An affray took place at Mallow, Ireland, between the town people and some militia recruits, in which eleven of the latter were injured.

A mutiny occurred on board the American ship Kate Davenport, at Liverpool. The chief officer was shot.

The Russians have succeeded in exploding Krupp shells under water, the fragments flying a great distance.

The Russians have captured Ardahan, in Asiatic Turkey, with sixty cannon and a large quantity of stores.

The steamer J. Bramwell, from New Haven with a million dollars worth of war material, arrived at Constantinople.

The American brig G. C. Sweeney, for the United States, returned to Havre, the crew having mutinied and killed the mate.

The Danube is too high for pontooning. It is estimated the Turks have 200,000 men north of the Balkans to resist 250,000 Russians.

The Porte is anxious about arms and ammunition due from America, and is represented as angry with us for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters.

Russia is said to be alarmed by indications of a Polish insurrection. The Governor General at Warsaw is ordered to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent an uprising.

The Pope received the pilgrims from Canada and Rhode Island, headed by the Bishop of Sherbrooke and Vicar General Bonsigne. The Bishop delivered an address and the Pope replied.

#### Domestic.

Town of Creswell, N. C. burned.

A \$300,000 fire occurred at Woodstock, Mo.

A \$500,000 fire occurred at St. Stephens, N. B.

Quigley the wife murderer, was hanged at Philadelphia, Pa.

L. Felix committed suicide at New Orleans by drowning himself.

A loaded coal barge sunk at the head of Piety street, New Orleans.

The body of Mrs. Augustine Menkin was found in a well in New Orleans.

The sloop-of-war Plymouth left Pensacola for Vera Cruz on the 24th.

The ships Uncle Toby, Geneva and Hancock were lost on the coast of Peru.

A child six years old, fell from a balcony in New Orleans and was killed.

Seventeen ships were wrecked and forty damaged recently on the coast of Peru.

Charles Horr, a little child, fell into the New Basin at New Orleans and was drowned.

R. E. Peterson was arrested at New York charged with having obtained \$10,000 fraudulently.

A steady and increasing demand for American securities by foreign investors is indicated.

P. T. Barnum and the father of Charlie Ross offer \$10,000 for the boy and no questions asked.

Mrs. Donovan having quarreled with her husband, drowned herself and two children at Cleveland, O.

Rochester Company's factories were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$100,000; insurance \$80,000.

A deputation of the United Methodist Conference, in session at Baltimore, called on President Hayes.

Capt. R. J. Jeffreys of Horn Lake, Miss., shot himself, blowing the whole top of his head off with a shot gun.

Dent Whipps, proprietor of Willard's Hotel, Louisville, who killed his clerk in May last, was acquitted.

Tom Malone shot and killed himself at a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, eight miles from Mobile, Ala.

It is feared the schooner G. P. Pomerooy, from Satilla river, Ga., for Bath, Maine, with timber, has been lost off Hatters.

The depot building at Little York, N. Y., was burned, with five children of a brakeman who occupied the upper story.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called ten millions five twenty bonds of 1865, on which the interest ceases August 21.

The building occupied by Hostetter Bitters Company and C. H. Rutherford, drug manufacturer in N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

Tom and Ike Reynolds, illicit whiskey distillers, resisted four revenue officers who sought to arrest them, near Glasgow, Ky. Both brothers were dangerously wounded.

Chas. Tommy, colored, after selling his body to the doctors for three dollars and confessing the outrage and subsequent murder of Mrs. Carnaway, a white lady, was hanged at Ansonia, Ga.