SPAIN.

King Alfonso's Hope of National Peace and Prosperity.

Senor Castelar Preparing To Quit the Soil.

THE ARMY IN CUBA TO BE REINFORCED.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1875.

King Alfonso has sent a telegraphic despatch to Canovas del Castello, confirming the Ministerial appointment, and expressing the hope that there will now be inaugurated an era of real liberty, peace and forgetfulness of past discords.

CASTELAR WILL NOT MEET THE KING.

A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says Senor Castelar is preparing to quit Spain before King Alfonso's arrival.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

Two Protestant newspapers have been suppressed in Madrid.

THE KING AT MARSEILLES, READY TO SAIL.

PARIS, Jan. 7—Evening.

King Alfonso has arrived at Marseilles and embarked on the Navas de Tolosa. His departure is fixed for to-morrow morning.

The ironclad frigate Numancia has not yet arrived at Marseilles.

COUNTESS DE GIRGENTI ACCOMPANIES THE KING.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1875.

King Alfonso's sister, the Countess of Girgenti, accompanies him to Spain.

SKETCH OF THE COUNTESS.

The Countess de Girgenti is the eldest child of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. She was born on the 20th of December, in the year 1851, and has consequently passed the twenty-third year of her age. She was baptized, with many names, Infant of Spain. On the 13th of May, in the year 1868, she married the Prince Gaetán-Marie-Frederic, Count de Girgenti, who died on the 26th of November, 1871. The Count was a member of the royal house of the Two Sicilies. He was twenty-five years of age at the time of his decease.

WHAT THE SPANISH KING SAID TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1875.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Alfonso declared to Prince Hohenlohe the German Ambassador, that he would be as liberal and as little clerical in his policy as it is possible for a King of Spain to be.

ARMY REINFORCEMENTS TO CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 7, 1875.

One thousand troops will be sent to Cuba on the 10th to reinforce the Spanish army on that island.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS STILL MAINTAINED—MACMAHON'S POLICY FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1875.

President MacMahon will decide to-day whether he will accept the resignations of his Ministers.

A Cabinet council is to be held to-day.

THE PRESIDENT CONSTRUCTING A NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1875.

President MacMahon has informed the Council of Ministers that he declines to accept their resignations until he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet out of the new majority of the Assembly.

THE PRESIDENT LIKELY TO GAIN BY A DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1875.

The *Times'* Paris despatch says as it is well known that the dissolution of the Assembly would render President MacMahon very popular, and influence the general election in favor of his government, the President will very probably break off negotiations with the Left and form a dissolution Ministry, comprising the Duke de Broglie, M. De Fourtou, M. Depeyre, General Cissey and Dukes Decazes and D'Audiffret-Pasquier.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

PRUSSIAN DYNASTIC TINKERING FOR A COMPLETE CONSOLIDATION.

LONDON, Jan. 8—6 A. M.

The *Times* despatch from Berlin says negotiations have been opened between the Berlin and Brunswick governments with a view to the settlement of the Brunswick succession. There is little doubt that the Prussian dynasty will waive its claim if the Crown Prince of Hanover consents to acknowledge the present constitution of the Empire.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

THE MONTENEGRINS ACCEPT THE EXPLANATION OF THE SULTAN.

VIENNA, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Montenegrin government declares itself satisfied with Turkey's action in the Podgoritza affair.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the 16th inst.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

QUEEN VICTORIA CLAIMS A NEW TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION IN NORTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1875.

The London *Globe* says correspondence is in progress between the governments of England and the United States, in relation to some territory in British North America which England claims but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

AN ENGLISH CHURCH MISSION TO AMERICA.

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN TO LABOR AMONG THE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, accompanied by several priests, has sailed on the steamer Oceanic for New York. He goes to promote the Catholic missions among the negroes of the Southern States.

SKETCH OF BISHOP VAUGHAN.

The Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Salford, England, who has just sailed from Liverpool for America on a mission to the negroes of the South, is one of the most zealous and at the same time most modest, unobtrusive clergymen in Great Britain. He is forty-two years of age. He was born at Gloucester, on the 15th of April, in the year 1832, and was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent and in Rome. He founded and is President of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College at Mill Hill, Middlesex. Toward the close of the year 1871 he accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent out from the institution on a special mission to the colored population of the United States. Dr. Vaughan has acquired great reputation as a preacher. He is also a newspaper proprietor and writer, being the owner of the London *Tablet*, and has published many pamphlets on subjects of Catholic faith and the commission and discipline of the Church.

HAPLESS LOUISIANA.

Protests from All Parts Against the Federal Outrage.

ACTION OF VARIOUS LEGISLATURES.

Kellogg's Rump Parliament in Session.

New York Calls an Indignation Meeting.

Prominent Men of All Parties Join in the Appeal.

ANOTHER SUMTER RISING

General Grant on His Policy Toward the South.

"THE ECONOMY OF BLOOD."

Old-Time Scenes in the United States Senate.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT.

Andrew Johnson on Sheridan's "Devilment."

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

An indication of the horror with which well known citizens of all shades of political opinion have received the startling intelligence of the invasion of the sovereign rights of a sister State, in the dispersion of the Louisiana Legislature by federal troops, led by General Sheridan, at New Orleans, will be found in the subjoined card. It represents the general tone of public sentiment in New York, and will, without doubt, be responded to by one of the largest and most earnest meetings which the metropolis has seen for years. As the people thronged to the patriotic gatherings in Union square which answered the firing upon the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter, so will they on Monday night crowd the vast hall of Cooper Union with an assemblage of men burning with fiery indignation at an act of military usurpation which has seen no parallel in the history of our country.

THE CALL.

JANUARY 5, 1875.

To the CITIZENS OF NEW YORK:—

To-day's Associated Press despatches of the events which took place in our sister city of New Orleans present the most marked attack upon the rights of American citizenship which has been made since the establishment of our government.

A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by federal troops acting under orders from the President of the United States.

To give expression to the outraged feelings which every citizen of a free commonwealth must experience at a crime, happily in this country so unparalleled, against the underlying principles of our government, we ask you to assemble, irrespective of party ties, at the Cooper Institute, Monday evening, January 11, 1875, at eight o'clock.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
AUGUST BELMONT,
E. L. GODKIN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
MANTON MARBLE,
JAMES M. BROWN,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
WHITELAW REID,
EDWARD COOPER,
HOWARD POTTER,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
PARKE GODWIN,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
CHARLES A. DANA,
ERASTUS BROOKS,
EDWARD SALOMON,
C. H. VAN BRUNT,
SIMON STERNE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
CHARLES DONOHUE,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES STUART,
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN,
DAVID B. WILLIAMSON,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
C. F. SOUTHMAYD,
J. A. BEALL,
C. A. HAND,
J. EVARTS TRACY,
E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
J. A. STOUTENBURGH,
JOHN KELLY,
PETER B. OLNEY,
ALFRED E. LOZIER,
F. R. COUDERT,
SIDNEY WEBSTER,
TOWNSEND COX,
CHARLES D. DICKEY,
PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
JOHN E. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM WATSON,
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
CHARLES COUDERT, Jr.,
CHARLES D. INGERSOLL,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM S. HASCALL,
THOMAS R. FISHER,
F. F. MARBURY,
L. L. COUDERT,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
J. H. COGHILL,
G. M. SPEIR,
LOUIS ELSBERG,
HENRY HENTZ & CO.,
JOHN L. MACAULAY,
WALTER & KROHN,
T. H. FACHIRI,
C. H. PARMELEE,
J. W. SLAUGHTER,
J. H. HOLLIS,
FIELDING, GWYNN & CO.,
WARE, MURPHY & CO.,
ROBERT FANNAHILL & CO.,
G. V. N. BALDWIN,
PHILO T. RUGGLES,
JOHN BRYAN,
T. J. SLAUGHTER,
J. H. HUNT,
JOHN C. MAXIMOS,
WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO.,
A. J. BACKLEY,
JAMES BRETT.
J. C. YATES,
LEHMAN BROS.,
VON GUNDELL & CYRUS,
LEVERICH & CO.,
AMBROSE FACHIRI,
E. R. POWERS,
WILLIAM WOODWARD, JR.,
LOUIS H. ZEREGA & CO.,
MARCH, PRICE & CO.,
STUYVESANT P. MORRIS,
WOOLSEY JOHNSON,
LYTTLETON G. GARRETSON,
HUGH L. COLE,
JOHN W. GREENE,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
J. V. FRENCH,
JAMES H. SKIDMORE,
JAMES M. BALL,
J. R. FAY,
J. M. CARNOCHAN,
WILLIAM MUIR,
O. S. K. PECK,
WILLIS S. PAINE,
WILLIAM VAN WYCK,
J. RAIMOND REYNOLDS,
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK,
DANIEL KINGSLAND,
MARTIN T. MCMAHON,
R. C. HUTCHINGS,
A. J. VANDERPOEL,
E. R. MEADE,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

NOTE.—Copies of the above call for additional signatures will be found at the newspaper offices, Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Corn Exchange, and at the various clubs.

THE DISHONORED CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1875.

A meeting of foreign residents of New Orleans, held at the St. Charles Hotel to-day, adopted the following:—

Resolved, That our position as foreigners residing and carrying on business in Louisiana, and subject to its laws, does not permit us as a body to express any opinion upon the political questions now unfortunately disturbing this city or to take any part therein; but that having read a telegram sent by General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, at Washington, stigmatizing the community of which we form a part as defying all lawful authority by lending itself to murder and to other crimes, we hereby declare that the character thus given to ourselves and to the honorable and law-abiding men and citizens with whom we are brought into daily contact is not consistent with truth, and is calculated to injure and degrade us in the eyes of the business community at large, as well as our countrymen at home and society in general.

CORRECTION OF TESTIMONY.

J. H. Oglesby, in a letter, says:—"The testimony given by me before the Congressional Committee has been imperfectly understood and I desire to put myself right. I have no recollection of having used the word 'prosperous.' I said, or intended to say, we were sounder than ever before; our business is less in volume and sounder in character. Claiming to possess ordinary intelligence I am at a loss to understand why the term prosperous has been put in my mouth; prosperity does not exist here."

KELLOGG'S LEGISLATURE.

Both houses of the Kellogg Legislature are in session and proceeding with business. The conservatives remain together in caucus.

QUIET IN MILITARY CIRCLES.

Nothing new is reported in military circles.

WILLING FOR ANYTHING.

Governor Kellogg in an interview to-day, said he was willing to abide by the decision of the Congressional Committee if they arbitrate the 1872 election case.

THE EXECUTIVE AND CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT FIRMLY FIXED IN HIS POLICY—SHERIDAN COMMENDED—CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLICAN SUPPORT—SENTIMENTS OF CONGRESSMEN—THE "ECONOMY OF BLOOD."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1875.

Whoever may be scared, the President is not. On the contrary, he was to-day cheerful and even elated, or as much so as he ever is. He feels himself in the saddle and master of the situation. In conversation to-day with various people he expressed himself as abundantly pleased with the result of events in New Orleans. His policy there, he believed, had drawn the party lines more rigidly than before, as was evidenced to him in the positive attitude of the republicans in the Senate, which highly pleased him. He saw by this that any differences of opinion which had prevailed before have been set aside, and he could now, he thought, count upon an undivided support.

NO TEMPORIZING POLICY.

He was determined that there should be no weak, temporizing policy hereafter. The most vigorous measures would be adopted and carried out, and that to the last extreme, to secure absolute peace and tranquillity in the South. He was determined to establish law and order. He would establish the legally elected government of Louisiana, and it should not be interrupted by violence or insubordination. As for Sheridan's despatch he sustained it unqualifiedly. He had no fault to find with it. On the contrary, it gave him great satisfaction.

MILITARY USURPATION TO BE REPEATED IN ARKANSAS.

He regards the Arkansas case as parallel with that of Louisiana and means to pursue there an equally determined policy. This is the substance, faithfully given, of his conversations to-day with several members of Congress. He does not conceal his determination to put down at all hazards everything which he regards as disorder or "insubordination" in the South, and he is very much gratified to think that his vigorous uncompromising policy will heal all party divisions and once more give him undivided support.

GRANT CONFIDENT OF THE COUNTRY'S SUPPORT.

As to the opinion of the country, he is sure that it is with him; so sure, indeed, that within twenty-four hours he said, in his own terse way, that he "could be re-elected to-morrow." If the hearts of any of the Cabinet fail them they manage to conceal it. There were persons here who expected an explosion to follow Mr. Belknap's cheerful despatch to Sheridan that "all of us were proud of him." But they give no sign, and it must be confessed that about some of them there is grief among their friends.

THE BATTLE IN CONGRESS.

In Congress the day's proceedings were uneventful. Both sides are preparing for action. As the republicans have the majority they delay the battle until they can hit upon a plan. It looks more and more as if the President's firm front would cow the party into a sullen support. There is a talk of caucusing, but every republican caucus on Southern affairs is controlled by Southern members, who fight for their own hand, and resist, of course, everything which looks like conciliation. They are firm friends of a vigorous policy, and one of them, Mr. White, of Alabama, had the temerity to-day to introduce in the House a resolution giving the President the "thanks, support and confidence of Congress" for the "powerful measures he has adopted for the maintenance of peace in Louisiana."

FRIGHT OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The paralysis of the republicans was shown by the fact that they would not let the yeas and nays be called on this indorsement of Grant and Sheridan. There is growing among many of them the hope that if only all action of Congress can be delayed a few days the present excitement and indignation will blow over, and they will not be required to blame the President or interfere with his acts. Washington has the disadvantage at such a time as this of being at a distance from the important centres of influence and opinion. Indignation here is supposed to be party feeling. The mass of the population are in office, or otherwise take little positive interest in such events as this at New Orleans, and it takes some days for a Northern storm to get down to this latitude.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT IN HIS PARTY.

Meantime, it must be added that, as usual, the positive men make themselves felt; and the positive men now are those who shut their eyes and support the President. These, at any rate, have a policy; the others are afloat, however confident the President may feel. Do the Cabinet mean to let their supporters in the Senate languish for want of countenance? Yesterday Mr. Belknap was flying about between the House and Senate during the afternoon, with smiling face, showing Sheridan's despatches and his replies. To-day both Mr. Robeson and Mr. Belknap spent the whole day in the Senate, sitting mostly with General Logan, and Mr. Conkling. "A united front," "No division," "No disputes before the enemy," is the cry; and if the country is as helpless as the republican party in Congress appears to be, the President and Sheridan will really be masters of the situation. Not that there are not men who would like to mutiny, but so far they lack a leader.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

The House will wait for the New Orleans committee, whose members will arrive on Saturday. Their report is looked for with great interest, as not unlikely to offer a way out of the difficulty to the republicans

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT DISCUSSED.

The word "impeachment" was heard more than once to-day in conversation, and there is some reason to believe that the democrats would not be unwilling to have the new Congress called to meet on the 4th of March. Indeed, there are republicans who would heartily agree, and it is possible that the matter may come to a vote.

KELLOGG URGING PINCHBACK ON THE SENATE.

Governor Kellogg has, it is said, telegraphed to prominent Senators to-day to have the Morton resolution seating Pinchback and therefore recognizing the Kellogg government "put through at once," as its accomplishment will cause a quorum in the Legislature, at least seventeen democrats having assured him that with the final action of Congress, settling the controversy thus, they will come into the Legislature.

GENERAL SHERIDAN EXPLAINS.

General Sheridan telegraphed to-day to the War Department that he finds himself misrepresented in the Northern papers, as their comments are telegraphed to New Orleans, and smarts under criticism. He says he was instructed to report the actual condition of affairs in the South, and that he did so briefly. If necessary he will send the names of four thousand persons who have been murdered in the South since the close of the war, and that he can readily give as many names of murderers unpunished.

When the despatch was read by the President he said:—"Peace shall be maintained in the South even if it requires the economy of blood."

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

It is understood to-night that the President, recognizing the importance of ending the debate in the Senate, is preparing a special Message to Congress embodying all information that has been received through the War Department and the Attorney General concerning the turbulence in the South. This, he means, shall explain his reasons for the steps he has taken in Southern affairs.

THE QUESTION IN THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Senate of the United States to-day resumed the consideration of the resolution in regard to Louisiana affairs submitted on Tuesday last by Mr. Thurman, democrat, of Ohio.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HAMILTON.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., said the people of the country might well take alarm from the unprecedented character of the seizure of the State House in New Orleans. The information asked of the President, by the resolution now before the Senate, was desired by all, and he did not see where there could be any objection to passing it. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had asked, "What are you going to do in case the President did not answer the resolution?" He (Mr. Hamilton) did not suppose the President would decline to answer; but if he should, Congress had the remedy. The army did not belong to the President, but to the people. If the President used the army for improper purposes

CONGRESS CAN DISBAND THE ARMY.

It could refuse to vote supplies for it and every armed soldier in the land could be dispersed by Congress; every vessel-of-war now before New Orleans could be taken away by Congress. It required no articles of impeachment to do that, no two-thirds vote, but a simple majority of the representatives of the people could do so. That was the remedy of Congress against a despotic Executive.

MORTON'S BLOODY RAG.

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) was flying the bloody rag again. He (Mr. Hamilton) would remind him that there were no elections now except in Connecticut and New Hampshire. The Indiana Republican Committee had in the last campaign asked republican newspapers to make Southern outrages prominent till after election. These stories of outrages in the South were heralded before the country for electioneering purposes.

Mr. LOGAN said he would like to have read the testimony showing that 100 negroes were murdered in one place. He was prepared with sworn statements to show that every particular of these outrages was true, and it would not do to say that they were heralded to the country for campaign purposes. The men who made such statements had their hearts seared with iron and had no sympathy. (Applause in the galleries.)

The CHAIR—(Mr. Ferry, of Michigan), directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the rule was enforced in the galleries.

Mr. HAMILTON, resuming his argument, said that this whole outrage business was wrong. The idea that the good people of Louisiana, as cultivated, as intelligent and as patriotic as the Senator himself (Mr. Morton) should be put under negro control, because some ruffian killed a man was an outrage.

LOGAN CAUGHT.

Mr. LOGAN asked the Senator (Mr. Hamilton) if he indorsed the action of Mr. Penn in overturning the State government of Louisiana in 1874.

Mr. HAMILTON said he would answer the question in his own way, and propound to his friend another, and that was, did he (Logan) believe McEnery had been elected Governor of Louisiana?

Mr. LOGAN said he had reported that in his opinion there had been such frauds that neither Kellogg nor McEnery were elected. He then repeated his question to Mr. Hamilton, whether he indorsed the action of Penn in overturning the State government.

Mr. HAMILTON—Why, there was no State government to overthrow, and the honorable Senator has so reported. (Laughter on the floor, applause in the galleries).

THE GALLERY OBSTREPEROUS.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., gave notice that in case of further applause he would move that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. LOGAN said that so far as he was concerned he did not mind the applause in the galleries. It was the same he had heard years ago in the infancy of the rebellion.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the galleries be cleared. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., appealed to the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) to so modify his motion as to aim it at those portions of the galleries where repeated disrespect had been shown. So far as those persons whom he heard by their predecessors in 1860 and 1861 were concerned, he knew they were practising their indignity upon the rights of the Senate, and he had no objection to interpose against turning them out of the gallery.

Mr. TIPTON moved to amend so that only persons violating the rules of the Senate should be punished.

Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky., hoped the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Tipton) would be agreed to. This was an interesting debate, and he hoped the American Senate would not drive out from this chamber ladies and gentlemen who had a right to be here.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said he desired to second the suggestion of his friend from Kentucky. Here were hundreds of American citizens in the galleries conducting themselves with propriety, while others in the galleries were violating the rules. Let them be dealt with. He did not think it wise in Senators to heap upon these people epithets, to say the least, extremely severe. It would not do to charge any portion of the people interested in these debates with treason and being traitors. Those who applauded did very wrong, and no one censured them more than himself. He recollected that since he held a seat in this body when a certain Ku Klux bill was before the Senate more than one Senator who advocated the bill was cheered. All these things were wrong. The spectators were here to listen, not to applaud. Let the Sergeant-at-Arms station enough men in the galleries to see who the offenders are, and, if that failed, he would vote for a clearing of the galleries also.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., condemned any applause and said, "The rules of the Senate must be respected."

Mr. THURMAN submitted, as a substitute for Mr. Sargent's motion, an order that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to place in the gallery a sufficient police force to arrest any person who may disturb the proceedings by marks of approbation or disapprobation, and report such cases to the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT said he had a strong hope that after the severe condemnation which the applause had received from Senators on both sides of the chamber it would not be repeated. So hoping he would accept the substitute of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), but gave notice that if the applause should be renewed he would renew his original motion to clear the galleries.

Mr. TIPTON said he heartily concurred in the substitute submitted by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), and he had no hesitancy in saying if the Sergeant-at-Arms could not preserve order the Senate had the army of the United States which it could call in to preserve it. (Laughter.)

THE CHAIR SUSTAINED.

The CHAIR (Mr. FERRY, of Michigan) said he desired to verify the remarks of the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) as to the action of the present occupant of the chair.

The substitute of Mr. Thurman was then adopted.

POSSIBILITIES OF MILITARY TYRANNY.

Mr. HAMILTON, resuming, spoke of the recent events in Louisiana, and said they were all part of the conspiracy to keep Kellogg in office. He next read from the despatch of General Sheridan in reference to declaring certain persons banditti and having them tried by military commission. He commented on this despatch and said he hoped a military commission was a thing of the past. It was one of those things which would forever remain a blot upon the fair fame of American liberty. Had it come to this, that the President of the United States could issue his orders to organize a State Legislature and General Sheridan carry them out? Could nothing be done to arrest military power? Was the Senate to sit here and hear a military officer advise the President to declare a set of men banditti? If that sentiment should be permitted that same President could march that same General to the Senate and House of Representatives and clear all the Senators and members out at the point of the bayonet. He denied that people were assassinated in New Orleans. Kellogg had not been assassinated, Casey had not, and why should General Sheridan be afraid? In conclusion, he urged that peace be given to Louisiana, by allowing the people of the State to rule over their own affairs, and once more there would be peace throughout the land.

Mr. BAYARD then obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. SARGENT for a motion for an executive session.

A SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1875.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. WHITE, (rep.) of Ala., asked leave to offer a resolution thanking the President for the prompt and efficient measures adopted by him for the prevention of violence and for the maintenance of law and order in the State of Louisiana, and pledging him the hearty co-operation of the House in sustaining his efforts in that behalf.

Mr. BROMBERG, (lib. rep.) of Ala., objected.

Messrs. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., and RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., and other democrats demanded the yeas and nays on the resolution.

The SPEAKER ruled that objection being made the resolution was not before the House.

Mr. BROMBERG then withdrew his objection, but the withdrawal was too late, and the resolution was not received.

THE DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE STATES.

GOVERNOR GASTON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, REFERS TO LOUISIANA.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1875.

The following passage was added by Governor Gaston to his address shortly before its delivery:—

The presence of an armed force of the United States in a Legislature of a State for the purpose of settling an election contest between political parties is matter of great concern to all people of all States, more especially in a case where the possible effect of such presence may be to subvert the popular will and impose upon a people rulers whom they have not selected. I invite the immediate attention of the Legislature to this subject.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, OF OHIO, ON THE FEDERAL OUTRAGE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 7, 1875.

Governor Allen has just sent the following message to the General Assembly, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:—

I desire to call your attention to the grave circumstance of the interference of federal troops in the organization and proceedings of the Legislature of a sister State. If the reported action of the military in unseating persons claiming to be members of the Louisiana Legislature and giving their places to persons contesting the same is true and is legal and proper, then the same interference would be legal and proper here, and it seems to me to be the duty of the representatives of the people of this State to at once enter a vigorous protest against an action that may be made a precedent at some future time for the overthrow of civil government here. If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in State Legislatures by the use of federal troops, then in my judgment you should request its immediate repeal; if there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent in the future such flagrant outrages against civil liberty.

GOVERNOR BROWN, OF TENNESSEE, ON THE TRAMPLED LIBERTIES OF LOUISIANA.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1875.

Governor Brown in his Message to-day refers to Louisiana matters as follows:—

Permit me to express my congratulations that, unlike the Legislative Assembly of our sister State, you have been allowed to assemble peaceably and perfect your organization without intimidation. No military force surrounds your Capitol or drives from their rightful seats the representatives of the people. The edict of a petty tyrant does not here avail to disperse the State Legislature. Yet, your immunity from such an outrage is just now made more conspicuous by the spectacle of Louisiana trampled under foot and despoiled of her liberties. If we may credit the reports that reach us through the daily press and which seem to have the sanction of official authority, the power of the national government through its military arm is being used for the subversion of the liberties of the people of Louisiana. Possibly it is not in your power to do more than interpose a solemn and earnest protest against this glaring crime. Yet it this be all that the representatives of so valorous a State as Tennessee may do, I trust that your protest may be made with such emphasis and earnestness as to arrest the attention of every patriotic citizen in this Republic and awaken the people everywhere to a sense of the danger that threatens our constitutional liberties.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE REFERS TO LOUISIANA.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Legislature organized to-day. Governor Woodson's Message is a lengthy document, devoted almost exclusively to State affairs. Touching the Louisiana question the Governor takes strong ground against the Kellogg government and federal interference, and urges the Legislature to adopt resolutions expressive of the indignation felt by the people of Missouri at the policy pursued by the President and the radical party.

VIRGINIA ASSEMBLYMEN PREPARING AN EXPRESSION OF VIEWS ON LOUISIANA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7, 1875.

A caucus of conservative members of the General Assembly will be held to-morrow night to give expression regarding the Louisiana affairs.

The State Senators were in caucus last night on the same subject, but decided to postpone action till the general caucus.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—PROTEST AGAINST THE LOUISIANA INDIGNITY.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1875.

The condition of

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA

among prominent politicians now assembled here is a subject which is creating grave excitement. A resolution denouncing in bitter language the outrages committed there by the administration was prepared by several members of the House, which adjourned to-day, however, before it could be rewritten and put into proper shape. It will no doubt be read as soon as the members reassemble, when an expression is likely to be given that will be stern and decided.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE—FEDERAL MILITARY INTERFERENCE DENOUNCED.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 7, 1875.

In the House to-day the following resolution was introduced and referred to a special committee:—

Resolved, That we do earnestly protest, in the name of the sovereign people of the State of Arkansas, against the unauthorized military interference in the local affairs of a State duly acknowledged to be, and composing a part of this American Union; and we here and now appeal to the candid judgment of the people of these United States to know whether or not the Southern States are mere provinces or independent States within and composing a part of this Union, with the constitutional right to govern in their own local affairs.

ANDY JOHNSON ON SHERIDAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1875.

I have just had a talk with ex-President Johnson on the Louisiana imbroglio. In response to interrogatories propounded he said:—"The action of General Phil Sheridan in ejecting the Louisiana Legislature is a piece of high-handed usurpation, and as such it ought and will receive the condemnation of the whole country. It is subserving civil to military power. It is an unwarrantable and dangerous departure from the organic law upon which our republican government is founded. This is a matter to be looked upon from no sectional standpoint, but entirely in a national light. There is but one grave fact staring us in the face, and that is embraced in three words, "unwarrantable usurpation of power." The false step taken by President Grant and Sheridan has no precedent in the history of our government. Sheridan attempted to create the same sort of devilment in Louisiana when I was President, but I at once cut short his untoward, unwise and reckless proceeding by peremptorily removing him, by order August 26, 1867, from New Orleans to Fort Leavenworth, and turned his command over to General Hancock, who, on assuming command, issued a proclamation or paper which was satisfactory to the whole country, properly setting forth that the military was subservient to the civil law, all of which was a direct opposition to Sheridan's policy.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S POLICY

won the respect of the people, and with the departure of Sheridan all agitation ceased and peace reigned. It was about the removal of Sheridan that General Grant and myself had a warm controversy, in which it was believed by the whole country that I got the better of him. My Cabinet were astounded at my determination to remove Sheridan in the face of his then existing military reputation. Some of them thought it would never do to take such stand. The Cabinet was divided on the proposition, but I told them that if it turned the government upside down Sheridan nor any other general should usurp the civil authority and trample it ignominiously under foot. There is a parallel case to that which has just occurred in Louisiana. It happened in Tennessee in July, 1866.

WHAT HAPPENED IN TENNESSEE.

"Many of the members of the Legislature here had absented themselves. General Holmes was induced to make application to General Grant for authority to aid in organizing the Legislature, which was refused. I had no authority or power whatever to interfere, the State having exclusive jurisdiction over the matter, that to interfere would be a usurpation of power, placing the military above the civil authorities and in utter contempt of the constitution and laws. The consequence was that the affair was not long after settled by the State authorities and there was no more trouble. People in the South should act discreetly. Regarding the Louisiana usurpation Mr. Johnson said that Grant and Sheridan should be temperate in all they say and do, and the people should look to the North and West to come forward and aid in the restoration of the government and constitutional authority. The whole country is justly indignant, and Louisiana will have her wrongs righted."

SHERIDAN'S FORMER REMOVAL.

The following is the despatch referred to regarding the removal of Sheridan:—

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1867.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and, proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri. ANDREW JOHNSON.

U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

SHERIDAN IMPUGNED IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 7, 1875.

The following was published here to-day:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—

Having seen a despatch of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in which he speaks of terrorism as existing in the State of Arkansas, we feel it to be our duty, in behalf of the religious community with which we are connected, to say to the world at large that there is no such thing as terrorism existing in this State, and no repression of public opinion or of private action, except that imposed by an ordinary code of laws, and that, since the last of May of the past year, the country has been profoundly quiet. There have been no persecutions, political or otherwise; and, so far as we have been able to learn, no white leagues, or any other similar associations. As General Sheridan has not been in Arkansas, and could only have formed an opinion by hearsay, this fact may account for an opinion of the existence of imaginary evils for which he proposes a remedy, which of itself would extinguish all law and procure a condition of affairs which would be a terrorism indeed.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, Bishop of Little Rock.
A. R. WINFIELD, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Little Rock.
H. N. PIERCE, Baptist Missionary of Arkansas and Indian Territory.
THOMAS R. WELSH, pastor Presbyterian church.
T. R. LEAK, pastor Methodist Episcopal church.
JACOB BLOCK, Rabbi Congregation Bnai Israel.

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