The Democratic Advocate.

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Military Despotism in Louisiana.

We publish in this issue a brief outline of the doings in New Orleans, where the Legislature of a sovereign State has been broken up and dispersed by United States soldiers at the bidding of the usurping Governor Kellogg, under whose orders they were placed by their commander Lieutenant General Sheridan, by express command of President Grant. The rule of the bayonet over a free people, is thus substituted for the peaceful rule of the ballot. The outrage is of the most flagitious character, unparalleled in the annals of this country, and calls for the indignant rebuke of every citizen, without distinction of party, who cherishes free government and abhors military despotism. We publish, also, the comments of several leading journals, Republican as well as Democratic, expressing their detestation of the conduct of the besotted despot who disgraces the Executive chair at Washington. If the next House of Representatives does not arraign him for impeachment, it will be unworthy to be considered the representative body of a free people. We publish, also, the infamous telegram from the sanguinary Pretorian commander, Sheridan, to the Secretary of War. Are the American people abject helots, that they should be subjected to conduct such as this from men chosen to be their servants, but who seem bent on being their masters?

Monarchy Restored in Spain.

The quiet, bloodless revolution, which has overturned the pseudo-republic and set up a monarchy in its stead, is an evidence of the unfitness of the Spanish people for self-government. Republicanism, in Spain, it has been seen, is the merest mockery; the people know nothing of the fundamental principles of republicanism and are incapable of learning. They want and need a master, and feel it no degradation to become the subjects of a king. The stripling they have set up as monarch, Alfonso XII. son of Isabel II. of Spain, serves them as well as the profound intellect of a Bismarck. A manikin would do as well as he, as what is wanted is an ideal something called king or monarch, as a figure-head to the government, not a ruler, or any one with ability sufficient to enable him to rule directly for the good of the whole people. A few influential personages allied to the crowned head, and propped by the brute force of soldiery, lord it over the rest of the people, and they are content. France is destined to another *coup d'etat*, and a Bourbon or a Bonaparte will be reinstated, and the republic will disappear like a bubble upon the surface of the ocean. It is only a question of time. Republicanism in Europe is but the dream of the visionary; there is nothing real or substantial about it. Even such men as Garibaldi, and the whole batch of agitators and reformers, are as destitute of a proper knowledge of popular rights, as the most undisguised votary of the "divine right" of kings or the most asinine believer in the "blue blood" of a natural aristocracy.

BRISTLING UP TO SPAIN.—Heretofore, in consideration of the difficulties surrounding the Spanish Republic, the United States has hesitated to vigorously press her demand against Spain, on account of the Virginius and other questions. On the contrary, England, which has had no love for the Spanish Republic and never recognized it, has been the first to press her demand for indemnity. The change in Spain to a monarchy relieves the United States from any supposed obligation to forbearance, for fear of discouraging a new and struggling Republic. The indications from Washington are that the treatment of the various questions with Spain are already being viewed by the Government in this new light. The United States, it is said, will recognize the new Spanish Government as soon as Alphonso establishes himself in Madrid, and instructions to that effect have been sent to General Cushing, our minister there, with instructions also to press the Virginius settlement.

The strictures of the Republican press in Maryland upon the appointment of Ex-Gov. Bradford to the position of Appraiser in the Baltimore Custom House, eminently proper in themselves, were disarmed, in so far as he was concerned, by his declension of the appointment. The Ex-Governor had the good sense not to lend himself to any of Grant's schemes in Maryland. It was an exhibition, not only of good sense, but of self-respect. To accept position under this Administration, under existing circumstances, is a compromise of one's honor, unless honor had previously been held at a discount. A man of character could only lower himself in public estimation, by an association with the Administration now. Without feeling any special interest in Ex-Gov. Bradford, we are gratified, as a Marylander, that any prominent citizen of this State should have estimated, at their true worth, the advances of this effete Administration.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—In his recent message to the Legislature, Governor Ponder, of Delaware, in speaking of the Civil Rights Bill, says:

"If the Congress of the United States, by the passage of a bill now pending in the House of Representatives, or by the adoption of any similar measure, should interfere with the educational interests of the State for the purpose of compelling the education of white and colored children in mixed schools, the Legislature, in my judgment, would not only be justified, but required by public sentiment in the State, to sell in the investments set apart for common schools and apply the same to the payment of the public debt.

Maryland stands ready at any moment, in the event of the passage of such a bill, to carry out a similar line of policy.

The *Observer*, published at Centreville, Md. by W. W. Busteed, appeared in a new dress and enlarged to 52 columns, on Tuesday. We tender our congratulations to the *Observer* upon its prosperity. Its miscellaneous selections, general news and local departments evince that a live man is at its head.

Popular Indignation.

All honor to the Democrats of Illinois who were the first to utter their indignant remonstrance against the despotism of Grant in Louisiana. Why have the State Central Committee of Maryland remained silent? Have they no appreciation of the enormity of this great outrage upon the whole people? Let them speak at once.

The New York *Tribune* calls upon the cities of Boston and New York, to lead off in the denunciation of Grant's tyranny in Louisiana.

Expressions of adverse opinion are being made all over the country. In New York a call for a public meeting to protest against the action of the Administration has been issued, the name of Wm. Cullen Bryant heading the list of the signers. Tammany Hall on Thursday night uttered its denunciations. Senator Hamilton, of this State, made an eloquent and vigorous protest in the Senate on Thursday. An indignation meeting was held in Frederick last night. Gov. Allen of Ohio, and Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, have each sent messages to the Legislatures of their respective States on the subject, and in the Kansas House of Representatives a resolution of remonstrance against Gen. Sheridan's acts was introduced. The idea of ordering a new election in Louisiana is mooted at Washington, but there is a question as to the legal power of Congress to do such a thing. Meanwhile New Orleans is quiet, and the people are awaiting the results of the future.

We have received from Geo. W. Childs, Esq. a copy of the sixth annual issue of the PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC. The enterprising publisher has issued 110,000 copies of the Almanac, not for sale, but as a gift to the patrons of the LEDGER, and as an every-day companion for the year 1875. It is a compendium of valuable information, and in the language of the publisher, "the Ledger Almanac has become a home book of reference and a treasury of useful information on local and general subjects and events."

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.—President Downing of the Philadelphia City Councils, addressed the chamber on Monday. In the course of his remarks he said: The work of the Centennial Commission is progressing favorably, all the buildings having been contracted for, and are now in process of erection, with every prospect of their being finished in time for the great event of 1876.

We are indebted to Messrs. Josephus H. Hoppe and Geo. W. Matthews, for copies of *The Farmer's Friend*, the organ of the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware Patrons of Husbandry, published at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., at $1.50 per year.

RINEHART.—We give to-day a full account of the funeral obsequies of this talented son of Carroll. Few men, public or private, are so thoroughly mourned, not only in this country, but throughout the world, as RINEHART.

A war with Spain, on account of the Virginius indemnity, and the acquisition of Cuba, would not insure a third term to Grant. The people have had enough of him. A civil war among ourselves would lessen his chances still more.

Frederick Schley, of Frederick, Md., is said to be hopelessly ill.

The Grangers met in force at Williamsport, Pa. this week.

For the Democratic Advocate.

The Right Kind of a Right Step.

At a full meeting of the Hook and Ladder Company, of Westminster, held on Wednesday night, after a number of speeches, which were well received, it was determined by the Company to purchase all the necessary equipment, without the aid of contributions from the citizens; and for all the damage done by fire, after the thorough organization of the Company, a tax will be levied on the members to make good said damage, and, if insured, to relieve the Insurance Companies of the same. After which the Company adjourned to meet when the members feel themselves able to purchase an outfit, and have a sufficient amount in the treasury to meet all expenses, &c. A LIVE MAN.

Deficient Revenue.

The customs duty on tea and coffee was some time ago taken off, so that, for eighteen months past, these articles have been imported free of duty. The decline in the revenues of the Government has recently been so marked, that a deficit is feared. Washington telegrams indicate that Congressmen are now seriously considering whether something ought not to be done to increase the revenue, and that a restoration of the tea and coffee duties, or at least some portion of them, is contemplated. An increase in the internal revenue tax on spirits is also proposed. These additional taxes are said to be already incorporated in a bill in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, which will be reported in a short time to the House. If the bill shall be passed, the change will not go into effect until the next fiscal year, beginning June 1st 1875. A rigorous pruning of expenditures will prevent any deficit, and it is the duty of Congress to adopt this policy of economy, whether there be a deficit or not.

Mr. Daniel Lloyd, formerly of Wye Heights, Talbot county, where he resided for many years, died a few days since at his home in Dorchester county. Deceased was nearly seventy years of age, and known throughout the State as an influential politician in former years and highly respected.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Watts, Mr. William Michael Harris, of Hooksville, and Miss Mary Blizzard of Preston, Canada.

At St. John's Church, this city, on the 31st of December, 1874, by Rev. Father Gloyd, Mr. George W. Barnes and Miss Martha V. Bowers.

On the 13th ultimo, by Rev. J. D. Zehring, Mr. J. D. Zehring, Jr., and Miss Sarah A. Walter, of Manchester, Md.

At St. John's Church, this city, on the 24th of December, 1874, by Rev. John Gloyd, Mr. Wm. H. Bineman and Miss Sophia C. Clayton, both of Taneytown.

In this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874, by Rev. J. T. Ward, D. D., Mr. John H. Wisner and Miss Lavinia B. Mills; both of this co.

On Sunday, Dec. 20, 1874, by the same, Mr. William Carrick, of Baltimore county, and Miss Nettie Hooker, of this county.

On Thursday, Dec. 31, 1874, by the same, Mr. John W. Sides and Miss Rachel Spairrel, both of this county.

DIED.

Near Warfieldsburg, on the 3d inst. Mary, wife of John Logue, aged years.

In Baltimore county, on the 30th of Dec. 1874, Sarah Jane, wife of Daniel Taylor, aged 37 years and 5 months.

At his late residence, Glen Rock, Pa., on the 24 inst. George, son of Ephraim Tracey, Esq., aged 33 years.

DESPOTISM IN LOUISIANA.

GRANT LEVYING WAR UPON THE PEOPLE.

THE LEGISLATURE DISORGANIZED BY U. S. SOLDIERS.

The Louisiana Legislature met in the State House at New Orleans on Monday, their place of meeting being surrounded by eighteen hundred United States troops and a strong guard of metropolitan police. All the doors of the State House were "barricaded," and only State officials, members of the Legislature and a few others were admitted. The House was called to order at noon by the chief clerk, 102 members answering to the roll. As soon as the clerk announced that a quorum was present, a motion was made that Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Conservative, of Orleans parish, be temporary chairman, and Mr. Wiltz immediately took the chair. Confusion at once arose, but Wiltz proceeded to appoint a temporary Sergeant-at-arms and Clerk. Motions were made by various members, and as many as fifty were at one time "yelling at the top of their voices." Order being at last restored, the Chairman stated that he would treat all the members alike, of whatever party or color. Colonel Lowell protesting against the manner of temporary organization, Wiltz reminded him that it was identical with that of the organization of 1868, in which Lowell participated. The members not returned by the Returning Board were then seated by resolution, the matter of contest for their seats being reserved for the Legislature. The Conservatives being thus reinforced, a motion for the election of a permanent president was carried. A ballot being taken, Wiltz, Conservative, was found to have received 55 votes to 2 for Hahn, Republican, and 1 blank. A quorum having voted, Wiltz was declared elected, and was immediately qualified as presiding officer. The wildest excitement prevailed during the proceedings.

At this stage of the proceedings Gen. De Trobriand entered with a file of fifteen soldiers, and put five Conservative members without the bar of the House, all of whom entered a solemn protest against it. Mr. Vigers, the pretended Radical Clerk, then proceeded to call the roll, when Speaker Wiltz protested and called on the Sergeant at Arms to remove him. General De Trobriand then ordered two soldiers to advance to put Vigers in the clerk's seat, whereupon Speaker Wiltz rose and said:

As the legal speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, I have protested against the invasion of our hall by soldiers of the United States with drawn bayonets and loaded muskets. We have seen our brother members violently seized by force of arms and torn from us in spite of our solemn protest; we have seen a force of soldiers march up the aisles of the hall of Representatives of Louisiana. I have protested against this. In the name of a once free people, in the name of a once free State, in the name of the Union, I enter my solemn protest. The chair of the only speaker of the House of Louisiana is surrounded by United States troops. The officers of the House are prisoners in their hands. I solemnly declare that Louisiana has ceased to be a sovereign State, that it has no longer a republican government, and I call on the representatives of the State to retire with me before this show of arms.

The democratic representatives, headed by Speaker Wiltz, then marched out of the hall and the State-house, both of which were closed as soon as the last democratic representative went out. They went to No. 7 St. Louis street, followed by a large crowd, who cheered them on their way.

Speaker Wiltz was loudly called upon, when he came out and addressed the crowd in the following words:—"We have attempted and succeeded in organizing the House of Representatives. I was elected speaker, and after a permanent organization, notwithstanding interference of police, we have had proceedings until a few minutes ago, when United States troops forcibly expelled about eight or ten of our duly seated members. We then retired and left, and come to our people to tell them what has been done." Other speakers followed, counseling order and asked the crowd to retire. Speaker Wiltz called the members together and adjourned them until 7.30 o'clock, to allow members some rest and time for refreshments.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HE WANTS A REIGN OF TERROR.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 5, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission. This banditti, who have been active on the 4th of last September, also more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and peace and prosperity to the southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti that no further action need be taken, *except that which would devolve upon me.*

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General, United States Army.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Wednesday says:—No one can read the brutal dispatch telegraphed by Sheridan from New Orleans without feeling his blood tingle in his veins at its insolence. This military ruffian—for such he is—no sooner took possession of his new command than he began to vilify, denounce and malign the people who had a right to look upon him not as their scourge, but as their protector. Not content with this, he now wants Congress to declare the members of the White League to be banditti, Grant to issue a proclamation outlawing them, and authority given him to hunt down, try by drumhead court-martial, and shoot every prominent leader of the opposition in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Such, and nothing else, is the plain tenor of his suggestions. What do the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in Congress and elsewhere think of it? Are they prepared for a military despotism? Are they prepared to see resistance deliberately provoked at the South, and to applaud the conspirators who have concocted this vile scheme to perpetuate their power and that Grant into the Presidency for a third term? Look at the manner in which the resolution of Senator Thurman was met by Conkling and Morton yesterday. That resolution simply asked the President by what authority Federal troops entered the State House at New Orleans and broke up the Legislative body assembled there. It was fought off until the hour of adjournment, and will not be suffered to pass except in such a form as will render it discretionary in Grant to answer it.

We have now come to that point when every member of the opposition, in both Houses of Congress, must take united action. It is incumbent on them to meet at once and demand of the President the immediate recall of Sheridan and the dismissal of Williams from the Attorney Generalship. If this is denied, they should draw up articles of impeachment against Grant, and issue an appeal to the country. If we have not mistaken the temper of the people—not only in the Middle States, but at the North and West—the response would be prompt and the support overwhelming. Already meetings are contemplated in the larger cities and Sheridan's brutal telegram ought to stimulate to action even those who as yet but dimly apprehend its sanguinary meaning. Already, too, every decent Republican journal throughout the country is protesting as strongly as those of Democratic inclinings against the infamous course which is being pursued to hold Louisiana in subjection. There is cause for something more than protest; and if there be any manhood left among us, there will be, before long, such a popular uprising as will admonish Grant that he has grossly violated the oath of his great office, strip the shoulder-straps from Sheridan, and shatter to fragments the conspiracy that has its foundation-head at Washington, and its chief agents in the Senate and among the habitues of the White House.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says:—The political events of the past two years in the State of Louisiana found their logical result yesterday in the forcible expulsion of four Conservative members of the Legislature by the Army of the United States, and the consummation of the greatest outrage that has ever yet in the history of the country been practiced upon the citizens of a State. To day a minority Legislature never elected by the people, but foisted upon them by the most barefaced frauds, without regard to ballots or returns or anything but the necessities of a wicked and corrupt Ring of politicians, sits in New Orleans under the protection of Federal bayonets, and undertakes to legislate for the State. Nothing in the history of even the great conspiracy by which the Border Ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas can furnish any parallel for this crowning iniquity of the Federal Administration.

The history of Louisiana during the progress of the complications which ended yesterday in putting the people of the State absolutely under the heel of military despotism is familiar to the readers of *The Tribune*. No impartial person doubts that the Conservatives carried the State and elected an overwhelming majority of the Legislature in November last. It was as plain and patent a fact as the election of Gov. Tilden in New York, and no one pretended to dispute it until the Returning Board began doctoring the returns and paving the way for this stupendous fraud upon the most flimsy pretexts—indeed almost without even a pretext this Returning Board threw out the returns from a sufficient number of Conservative precincts to leave the complexion of the House of Representatives 52 Democrats to 54 Republicans, instead of 70 Democrats to 41 Republicans, as the original returns showed. In most of the cases wherein the returns were thrown out, the grounds of rejection were of the most frivolous character; in all of them there was a manifest purpose to defeat the expressed will of the people, and make the Legislature Republican. This purpose was apparent through all the proceedings, and there was hardly any attempt to conceal it. All things having been prepared, as the Kellogg managers believed, to insure the organization of the House in their interest, it turned out on Sunday that through the non-appearance of some of the members upon whom they had calculated, the scheme was in danger of failure; that after all their well-laid plans, there would be a Conservative majority of two.

But these men were playing for too large a stake, and had already committed too many outrages and too great crimes to be balked at this stage of their enterprise. The President of the United States was at their back and the army and navy at their command. What they had failed to secure by audacious fraud and unparalled villainy they could easily make sure by simply invoking the Federal arm. And so the Army of the United States was called in, a sufficient number of legally elected Conservative members were forcibly ejected to answer their purpose, and the last act in this series of unblushing outrages was made complete. The Conservatives—powerless against the Federal Government—retired from the hall in which their rights were denied them, and where their presence was only an excuse for a farce of legislation, and left the body without a quorum. There is no disturbance. The people are quiet. The forces of Gen. Emory, numbering 1,100, are encamped around the State House, subject to the orders of Kellogg. Sixty United States soldiers have ejected from the Legislature four members who had been declared legally elected by the Legislature to which the returns had been referred by the Returning Board. The citizens of Louisiana have seen themselves cheated and defrauded, and when the fraud came near to failure they have seen the whole power of the General Government used to consummate it and make villainy successful. They make no outcry, but upon the facts as they are they invoke the deliberate judgment of the American people.

The Phila. *Ledger* of Wednesday says:—Negligence of the disgraceful condition of affairs which has prevailed in Louisiana for the last two years—the continuation in office there of a State administration which the members of a Congressional committee have said was not lawfully elected or returned—has at last led to events sufficient to cause every American to drop his head in humiliation. Of tumult, and disorder, and riot, and outrage and bloodshed there have been an abundance, and the numerous and foul crops of these were sufficient long ago to have justified such decisive measures as would have given Louisiana a chance to choose her own Government, free from the interference of the Kelloggs, the White Leagues, the wretched Returning Boards, the office-holding intriguers and their plots, and all the disturbing influences and devices with which the State has been afflicted. We do not go into the now useless and idle discussion of who is most in fault in New Orleans. The fact has been patent for two years that Louisiana has been constantly threatened with anarchy to get rid of usurpation. The general Government has been complicated and compromised in the business during the whole of that time, and has felt called upon repeatedly to interfere. Whatever cause of complaint is grounded on Federal interference has existed during the whole two years. The complaint and the odium of interference exist without the satisfaction of having accomplished any settled result. There could be no worse cause of complaint if an election had been ordered by Act of Congress in 1875. That might have settled something, but now, after repeated interferences, everything is again in chaos. It is a humiliating sight to American eyes to see an officer of the United States army ordered to enter a legislative chamber at the head of a platoon of soldiers, and, at the dictation of a Government whose own case is involved, presume to say who is and who is not a member of the Legislature in the face of the protest of the Speaker and of the members themselves. What had already passed in Louisiana was bad enough, but this, in the danger of the precedent it sets, is far worse.

The New York *Herald* says:—Every maxim of free government was violated and trodden under foot by the Federal interference yesterday with the organization of a State Legislature. Our Declaration of Independence denounced the King of England for making the military superior to the civil authority, and for dissolving representative houses, for opposing his invasions on the rights of the people. President Grant has done these very things by the use he made of the Federal army in New Orleans yesterday. Of course the responsibility must rest on General Grant, for without his orders none of his military subordinates would have dared to interfere with the organization of a State Legislature. It cannot be pleaded that this was done to preserve the peace, for the citizens of New Orleans were never more quiet and orderly than at the time this great outrage on free institutions was perpetrated. The outrage is not extenuated by saying that the Federal troops acted in obedience to Governor Kellogg, as was pretended, while these shameful scenes were enacting. No Governor of any State has the least shadow of right to interfere with the organization of its Legislature. What General Grant has caused to be done in New Orleans will prove a finishing and irretrievable blow to him and the Republican party, unless Congress shall promptly repair this monstrous injustice, which was perpetrated under the eyes of one of its own committees.

The New York *World* says:—We can have nothing but praise for the spirit in which the representatives of Louisiana yielded to the tyranny which they could not resist. We say deliberately that there was no reason why they should not have resisted, and resisted to the death, this foul outrage upon law and liberty, except the hopelessness of resisting. A rising yesterday would have had consequences which are pitiful and terrible even to think of. These consequences were present to the legislators of Louisiana, who not only yielded with decency when they could not resist with hope, but who have thus far stayed the hands of their constituents. But we say also that, terrible as would have been the consequences of resistance yesterday, they are less terrible than will be the consequences of submission on the part of the people of the United States to the outrage which has been perpetrated upon them all through the people of Louisiana. For that submission, or any tolerance of this last and worst outrage of the traitor who sits in the President's chair, which stops short of driving him from it into darkness and disgrace, will be a confession that the American people are no longer fit to have the liberties which in that case it will not take them long to lose; and it were better that the gutters of New Orleans should run with blood than that republican government should be exchanged throughout the country, as it has been exchanged in New Orleans, for the rule of a stupid and sordid tyrant.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, says:—"For the first time in the history of the United States, armed men have invaded the Legislative Hall, and bayonets have been used to expel representatives of the people from their seats. No one ever dreamed that the President had the right to employ the army for the purpose of shaping the organization of a State Legislature. In this case there were no emergency such as the law contemplates, and no call was made upon him through the channel which the law points out. There was no insurrection, no invasion. The General Assembly was in session and had not asked him to interfere. Simply there was an organization of the House which was not agreeable to Governor Kellogg, and upon Kellogg's requisition he sent his forces to drag from their seats members whom Kellogg asserted not to be properly chosen, and to constitute an organization under his directions. There is no escape from this statement of facts. General De Trobriand announced that he was instructed to obey Governor Kellogg's orders, and Kellogg ordered him to break up the organization of the House, and with this order he complied.

The N.Y. *Times* says:—The farce of State Government in Louisiana, received another illustration yesterday. Practically we have no Government legal or illegal, and have not had for the past two years. What is there of this show of respect of State rights? The rule is that of musket and sword, and central authority, and everybody knows it. Proclamations by the President and appeals for assistance by Governor Kellogg, are formalities which do not cloak the real nature of the business. There is no pretense in this case of riot or of any insurrection. It is a seizure of the State House by United States troops in time of peace, a dissolution of the Assembly, and forcible expulsion of its members.

The *Bulletin* says:—When the hour arrived for the constitutional assembling of the Legislature elected by the people and absolutely admitted by the Board for strangling returns, the army of the United States was marshaled, and when the organizing of the House of Representatives showed a working force against the Kellogg usurpation, a General of the Federal army marches his troops into the very halls of legislation, and before the Speaker's chair dictates the roll of membership and the organization of the House.

The New York *Evening Post* says:—The employment of the Federal army yesterday in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, appears to be absolutely unjustifiable.

There was a mass meeting of Northern and Western business men at the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans on Tuesday night. The rotunda, parlors and corridors were crowded. Resolutions were passed expressing the sentiments of the meeting, and especially contradicting the falsehoods of Sheridan and his new allies, the political thieves of New Orleans.

Everything continued quiet at New Orleans Wednesday, and the number of soldiers at the State House was reduced to about twenty. General Sheridan sent another telegram yesterday to the Secretary of War, saying that the city was "very quiet;" that "some of the banditti" had threatened to assassinate him the previous night; but that he "would not be stopped from informing the Government that there are some localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years." Two telegrams were sent to the General yesterday by Secretary Belknap, stating that the President and Cabinet approved his course and had confidence in his wisdom.

Denials of the General's statements, however, continue to come from New Orleans. The Board of Underwriters, of that city, unanimously adopted a report, yesterday, contradicting the assertions of what they term his "insane dispatch," of the 4th inst. An address to the people of the country, of similar purport, has also been issued, signed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, of New Orleans, the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, Bishop Keever, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; J. K. Gutheru, pastor of the Jewish Temple of Sinai, in New Orleans, and other clergymen. At a meeting of the New Orleans bank presidents resolutions contradicting Gen. Sheridan were also adopted.

Congressional Proceedings.

TUESDAY.—Congress reassembled after the Christmas holidays. In the Senate various memorials and bills of no special interest were disposed of. The event of the day was a discussion upon affairs in Louisiana. Mr. Thurman led off by a resolution requesting the President to furnish information of the actions of United States troops in the State, especially in relation to the breaking up of the Legislature on Monday, and by what authority that was done. Mr. Conkling promptly moved the insertion of the formula, "if in his (the President's) judgment not incompatible with the public interest." Mr. Thurman objected, and declared that the people had the right to demand a statement. Mr. Conkling replied, and a hot debate ensued, in which precedents of usage were freely quoted for and against the objectionable phrase. Mr. Thurman conducted the discussion in a masterly manner, and denounced the unlawful and tyrannical ways in which the United States army has been used for the oppression of the people of Louisiana, and to defeat the ends of justice. Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Howe and Edmunds, of Grant's upholders, fought desperately for their chief, and attacked the White League organization. Mr. Saulsbury spoke briefly, and worthily answered the arrogant question of Mr. Howe, "What will you do about it should the President refuse to answer?" by curtly saying the people "would tear the gown from the shoulders of this Cæsar."

In the House of Representatives Hon. John M. Thompson was admitted to a seat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. E. McJunkin, of Pennsylvania. A bill granting lands to the Oregon and Central Pacific Railroad was passed, with amendment. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up for discussion, but Mr. Beck objected, as certain official documents relating to the operations of troops in Louisiana had not been laid before the House. He thought they would show that the army had been employed in civil affairs by order of the Attorney General, and if such was the case articles of impeachment should be preferred against that officer. Mr. Wheeler, who had charge of the bill, admitted that the papers should be furnished, and the bill was temporarily postponed. Mr. Butler made a determined effort to get the Senate Civil Rights bill before the House, but filibustering was commenced on the Democratic side. Various unsuccessful proposals for a compromise were made, when the Louisiana question again came up, and was briefly discussed by Messrs. Cox, Butler and Randall. Without acting on the pending question, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate the debate on Mr. Thurman's resolution calling on the President for information concerning the recent operations of the United States troops in Louisiana was continued. Mr. West made a speech setting forth the condition of affairs in that State, and giving an explanation of the law which was violated in the attempt to organize the Legislature. Mr. Gordon made an eloquent speech, reviewing the political condition of the South. Mr. Edmunds also participated in the debate, and a colloquy between him and Mr. Gordon was somewhat personal.

In the House Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report a bill providing for a new election in Louisiana, and this precipitated a discussion on Louisiana affairs, but the resolution was withdrawn. It will be offered again on Monday. The House went into the Committee of the Whole, and the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill gave another opportunity for a debate on Louisiana affairs, but it was interrupted by the appearance of the contumacious witness, Irwin, at the bar of the House, and the rest of the session was occupied with his case. He was committed to prison.

THURSDAY.—The discussion of the Louisiana outrages was continued in both Houses until the hour of adjournment.

Business Locals.

We call attention to the advertisement of farm for sale near Martinsburg, West Virginia. We are acquainted with the owner and feel that the offer is in good faith. A bargain no doubt is offered.

Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C., writes:—"Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

In the Hands of Science all things become valuable by *adoptment* and salutary by their *application*. This Dr. J. Walker has obtained from certain vegetable products of California, that have been trampled upon for centuries by the ignorant, the invaluable curative known as the California Vinegar Bitters, a medicine which is exciting the wonder of the community by its beneficial operation in the worst cases of Rheumatism, Pulmonary Disease, General Debility, Congestion of the Liver, Constipation, Scrofula and Malarious Fevers.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Selling a fine lot of Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, at Schenthal's opposite the Western Md. Railroad Depot. tf

Go to Schenthal's for your Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods. tf

William Parr, who is credited with being the inventor of the phrase "carpetbagger," died recently at Suffolk, Va.

One ton of silver was received at the Assay Office in New York on Wednesday.

News of the Week.

Over sixty nations now burn American coal oil.

York county, Pa., has over $6,000,000 locked up in its unsold crops.

Sam Sharpley, the well-known negro minstrel, died at Providence, R. I. Friday night.

A bronze statue of Robert Burns is shortly to be erected in Central Park, New York.

A large aquarium is to be established in connection with the Philadelphia Zoological Garden.

The public debt statement for January 1st shows that the debt increased $3,659,967 during December.

The trial of the civil suit of Tilton against Beecher began in the Brooklyn City Court on Monday.

Vermont thinks that it is evoluting a volcano, one of its mountains having acquired the habit of smoking.

Mrs. Asa Hutchinson, of the well-known "Hutchinson Family" of singers, died last week of apoplexy, at Rushford, Wis.

Broom corn has advanced in Philadelphia, and the manufacturers thirteen in number, have put up their prices fifty cents per dozen.

The Kentucky Patrons are debating the feasibility of doing their own banking, as well as manufacturing their own agricultural implements.

The Hanover *Spectator* says one hundred and sixty-five tramps were furnished with lodging during the month of December at the lock-up in that borough.

The net debt of the City of New York, according to the Comptroller's statement, is $115,187,980. There is an additional floating debt of from ten to twenty millions.

Mayor Cobb states the debt of the city of Boston, funded and unfunded, at $44,719,123, an increase of $1,252,818 on the total of last year. The net debt of the city is $29,057,216.

Rumors of the resignation of Treasurer Spinner and other Treasury officials have been circulating in Washington, but the gentlemen concerned deny that there is any truth in the reports.

The new Academy of Music in Baltimore, has just been completed, and was opened on Tuesday evening last by a grand entertainment, to which the President and his Cabinet were invited.

William Dripps, of Coatsville, Chester county, Pa. is a successful trout breeder, and has now on hand 130,000 trout eggs, and numerous specimens of the full grown fish, some of them very large.

A Chicago couple, after living in matrimonial harmony for thirty-two years, were divorced. After a two months' trial they decided that single blessedness was a myth, and were recently married again.

A delegation of "head men" from the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory called upon the Secretary of the Interior Monday morning to oppose the proposition for a Territorial Government for the Indians.

In Quebec recently as a bridal party were leaving the French cathedral a heavy snow slide from the roof fixed them all securely in the sleigh and the vehicle had to be turned over in order to effect their release.

The monopoly that has for some years maintained the high price of anthracite coal is at last likely to come to an end. An early reduction of one dollar a ton is probable, followed by a further reduction in March.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, twenty-seven cock-fighters were arrested by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The roof of their den had to be knocked off before the police could capture them.

An entertainment was recently given by colored citizens in Fredericksburg, Va. The body of the hall in which it was given was appropriated to colored folks, and the gallery set apart for white people, with half price admission.

In North Carolina, recently, two negro women placed obstructions, in the shape of heavy logs, upon a railroad track. When questioned as to their motives for the act, they naively replied that they wanted to kill some ladies on the train, so they might get their bonnets.

Edward T. Williams, who, with J. K. Moore, was concerned in the robbery of Treasury certificates from the Internal Revenue office in Washington last summer, and made his escape in Philadelphia, has been sent to Washington. Moore was caught again in Washington last week.

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York in 1874 was 140,337, compared with 266,818 during 1873. There is thus a falling off of nearly one-half in the immigration, which shows the effect upon the other side of the Atlantic of the intelligence from this country of the depression in trade and the inability to procure work.

Mail advices from Cuba give particulars of the loss of the steamer Thomas Brooks, on the morning of the 3d ult. The vessel struck a rock, about fifteen miles from Guanatanamo, and, after striking backed off and sank in about ten minutes, in deep water. Thirty-five persons went down in her, and the remainder, about the same number, escaped to the shore.

The storm of Saturday interferred with the entertainment of King Kalakaua at Boston, as it kept him in his apartments at the Revere House. In the afternoon, Governor Talbot and Mayor Cobb paid their respects to his Hawaiian Majesty, and in the evening "he dined privately with the Mayor and a few gentlemen whose interests have been identified with the Sandwich Islands."

A despatch from Nashua, N. H. says that William B. Towne, President of the Southegan National Bank of Milford, passed through Nashua on Saturday, with bonds and collaterals stolen from the bank October 19th to the amount of about $112,000. The property was recovered by the aid of detectives, but no particulars are given. Its recovery will relieve the bank from embarrassment by restoring its full capital.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from the Indian Territory reporting all quiet at Vinita and in its vicinity. No trains have been molested, and there is no disturbance in the Territory. The only trouble was caused by an attempt to introduce whisky among the Indians near Prairie Creeks, where an attempt to make arrests by the Cherokee sheriff and posse resulted in two men being killed and two wounded.

The import of Foreign Dry Goods at New York, during 1874, amounted in value to $106,520,453, compared with a little more than 114 millions in 1873, and nearly 137 millions in 1872. This shows a falling off of 74 millions compared with 1873, and 31¼ millions compared with 1872. Last year's dry goods importations at New York were the smallest since 1869, the importation of 1872 having been heaviest arriving in any single year. In comparing 1874 with 1873, it is demonstrated that the decline was chiefly during the earlier part of the year, the last eight months having kept about even pace with the corresponding months of 1873. The dry goods importation represents about one-third the total foreign imports at New York, so that these figures would indicate a decline in the import trade of that city for 1874, to the amount of about 22 millions, compared with the previous year.

WANTED

A WOMAN, to do general house work, for a small family.
jan 9-3t* Apply at the Advocate Office.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Carroll Co.,

WESTMINSTER, JANUARY 4, 1875.

Amount of property insured.....		$742,268.00
" In premium notes.....		50,147.00
No. of policies issued 449.		
Cash in hands of Treas'r January 5, 1874.....	$182.23	
Receipts from January 5, 1874, to Jan. 4, 1875...	1826.05	
		$2008.28
Amount invested in W. Md. R. R. Bond endorsed by Washington county.....	$912.50	
Loss by fire paid Jacob Coppersmith.....	400.00	
Expenses, including salaries of officers, commission and incidental expenses.....	232.74	
Cash in hands of Treas.	463.04	
		$2,008.28
Amount in Bonds, Bank Stock, &c.....	$3368.75	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, January 5, 1875..	463.04	
Interest due on investments not collected.....	200.00	
		$4,031.79
Interest on premium notes payable March 1, 1875, at 4 per cent.....		$2,005.88

R. MANNING,
jan 9-2t Treasurer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Liberty St. in the City of Westminster.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Benjamin J. Matthias and Wife, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on *Monday, the 1st day of February, 1875,* at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, situated on Liberty Street, in Westminster, the following property, to-wit: A lot of Ground fronting 60 feet on Liberty Street, upon which is erected a well finished two-story Brick House, with a good Well of Water near the door. Also one unimproved lot adjoining the above fronting 60 feet.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash on the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, balance in four, eight and twelve months, purchaser giving notes with security to be appro