

The Daily Journal

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 5.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 6,769.

The Daily Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1875.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LOUISIANA.

The Greatest Outrage Ever Perpetrated on a Free People.

United States Soldiers Disperse a Peaceful and Lawful Legislature.

Sheridan Opens a Campaign of Lies.

INDIGNANT COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THURMAN THUNDERS AGAINST THE OUTRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

New Orleans, January 5.—Gen. Sheridan has assumed control of the Department of the Gulf. In a dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated "Headquarters Military Division of Missouri, New Orleans, January 4," he regrets to announce a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insouciance of life.

In the House, upon permanent organization, Wiltz received 56, Hahn 2, blank 1. A quorum voting, Wiltz was declared Speaker. The Radicals gradually withdrew, when the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent any departures. The Clerk was then elected. Swearing in of members then commenced. Several scuffles ensued from Radicals endeavoring to leave the hall. A federal officer was sent for who entered the hall with two staff officers who subsequently called in fifteen armed soldiers. The members not declared elected, while protesting, were led from the house. The old Clerk was placed at the desk by two soldiers. Wiltz and all the Democrats now left the hall and the Legislature was without a quorum.

New York, Jan. 5.—Noon.—Referring to the proceedings at New Orleans yesterday, the Herald says: There was witnessed in the Louisiana State House a spectacle, which is the first of its kind in this country, and which should cause every true American to blush with shame and indignation. We congratulate the citizens of Louisiana, and the people of the country, that this extraordinary and most revolting crime did not provoke violence and bloodshed. Forcible resistance would have been justifiable in this case, if it were ever justifiable in any case, for a greater outrage on every principle of free government was never perpetrated, were it not for the fact that the people of Louisiana have a sure resource for redress of their grievances in a sense of justice of the whole country, and in the public resentment which will be kindled to the highest pitch by these atrocities and unexampled proceedings.

The Tribune says that nothing in history, even the great conspiracy by which border ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas, furnish any parallel for this crowning iniquity of the Federal Administration. 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 rest upon the facts as they are and they invoke the deliberate judgment of the American people.

The World says: We hope there is no American man who can read the news from New Orleans without a thrill of shame and rage.

The Times expresses no opinion upon the merits of the case.

New York, January 5.—Night.—The Evening Post to-day says the removal of the Federal army yesterday in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana appears to have been absolutely unjustifiable.

chosen, and to constitute an organization under his directions. There is no escape from this statement of facts. Gen. DeTrobrion announced that he was instructed to obey Governor Kellogg's orders, and Kellogg had ordered him to break up the organization of the House; with this order he complied.

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 straggling the 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 call for membership and the organization of the House.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Night.—SENATE—Thurman, of Ohio, offered the following resolution and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control, or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or either branch thereof on the 4th instant, and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or officers, if such has been the case, then that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference has taken place.

Conkling said he would suggest that it would be better to preserve the customary phraseology of such resolutions by inserting the words "if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest."

Thurman said he did not agree with Senator Conkling, as to the propriety of inserting the words suggested. This question did not relate to any foreign power; if it was such a question, then it would be proper to insert those words. It was not for the Senate to submit to the opinion or judgment of the President. It was proper that the Senate should know the facts; it was not a case where the information would interfere with warlike movements, although the Louisiana trouble had the appearance of war, it was not a war made by the people. He would not say who did make the war, but would wait for the facts in the case. Conkling said he inadvertently had given the Senator, Thurman, the opportunity to make quite an impression and eloquent speech when the resolution came up for consideration. He, Conkling, would move to amend it by inserting the words which he had suggested, and he would ask a vote of the Senate to see what the usage of the Senate had been. A single objection he believed would carry the resolution over, and it was not yet before the Senate. The Senator from Ohio seemed to think that he distinguished the case from all others by observing that the topic did not concern our relations with any foreign power. If there was sense or reason in the rule, which committed something to Executive discretion, he (Conkling) thought it should apply to this resolution, which related to serious disorders in one of the States of the Union. He thought this rule was suggestive of considerations which should address themselves to every Senator, not as a partisan, but as he stood upon his oath to be true to the great trust committed to him. Turbulence and defiance of law stalks high-headed in a public way, and the Senate did not know but that now, even while it was deliberating over the resolution, peace, order, security of life and law were being trampled in the mire in the streets of New Orleans. The Senator (Thurman) says it is for us, in the uncertainty, the danger and the grave peril which surrounds the subject, to say absolutely, in the twinkling of an eye, before the sun goes down to-morrow, that the President must communicate all the facts to the Senate. He (Conkling) argued that the Senate had no facts upon which it could so act, and say to the President he must, with all promptness, communicate with the Senate, so that there can be flashed back to Louisiana by telegraph the exact truth in respect to the employment, in respect to the location, in respect to the proximity of that power which may, since, of all other powers, be used to trample out disorderly disposition on the one side or the other. This resolution was especially one in which the Senate should leave it to the reason, the prudence, and the discretion of the President as to furnishing the information. It should be left to the President to say whether this publication would be incompatible with the public interest. The Senator from Ohio (Thurman) desired the Senate to direct the President to furnish the information, which he was commander-in-chief. In conclusion, Mr. Conkling moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word requested the words, "if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest."

Mr. Sherman inquired if the amendment would preclude an objection.

The Vice President inquired if there was any objection to the consideration of the resolution at the present time.

Several Senators: "Oh, no; we don't object."

Edmunds, of Vermont, inquired if the Senator (Thurman) could name a precedent where the words submitted by Senator Conkling, of New York, had been omitted from a resolution. Thurman replied that he could name a hundred if he had time to search the record. He did not think it was for him, but in hand, to bow before the President and say it was for him to exercise his judgment. Louisiana was not the only State in which trouble had occurred in reference to the organization of a Legislature. In Ohio on one occasion there were for two weeks or more two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the State, but thank God they had no fraudulent Returning Board, they had not descended to that depth of perdition. If Martin Van Buren, who was President, had sent the military to interfere in that Legislative conflict, his troops would have never left Columbus alive. In Pennsylvania also there had been a similar instance, and how would the people of that State have acted had the Federal government interfered. What would not be tolerated in Massachusetts, Ohio or Pennsylvania, for a single moment, was now the case in Louisiana. He desired to know whether because of the first fatal step in foisting an illegal Governor upon the people of Louisiana all liberty and all law in that State was to perish. He wanted to know who it was that called to use the army of the United States to organize the Legislature of Louisiana. He did not want this matter to be decided by clamor about tumults—there would be a tumultuous spirit in New York, Ohio or Michigan if either of those States were suffering from the same cause.

Conkling read from various precedents to show that the custom had been to request the President, if not incompatible with public interest, to inform the Senate, &c.

Morton favored the amendment of Conkling. He said the Senator from Ohio, Thurman, argued the resolution as if it was in the nature of a mandate, and the very language of the resolution was that the President of the United States is hereby requested, &c. If the Senate was to have information on this subject let it have the whole story, and this could be done by amending the resolution so as to have the President send to the Senate any information he has in regard to the evidence of armed organizations in Louisiana hostile to the government of the State. What the President had done had been for the preservation of the public peace. It had been done in view of the fact that murder had been rampant in Louisiana in view of the fact that these very men who surrounded the Legislature were covered with blood and ready to commit fresh murders.

Howe, of Wisconsin, supported the amendment of the Senator from New York, Conkling. He saw no objection to having the President furnish the information, and had no doubt that it would be furnished. It would promote the public interest instead of prejudicing it.

Salisbury, of Delaware, said there had been Federal interference in Louisiana, and he hoped the time had not come when Cesar might clothe himself in purple and bid defiance to the American people. In the elections last Fall these very usurpations in the Southern States had much to do in casting the ballot as it was against the party in power.

Logan, of Illinois, said when colored men were killed in Louisiana, no voice was raised on the Democratic side of this Chamber to challenge the wrong perpetrated; he charged that these murders were committed by Democrats. Had the Senator from Delaware, Salisbury, become the Brutus of his day, to tear the purple robes from Cesar that the country might applaud? He, Logan, was as much in favor of having this information furnished to the Senate as anyone here, but he desired to inform his friends on the other side of the Chamber that they must stop their murders, and if they did not, they would be made to stop, and the armies of the United States would be used to stop them. Those who stood by these murderers were no better than those who committed the crimes. (Here there was a slight demonstration towards applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked by the Vice President.)

Thurman said he had been asked to point out precedents where the words suggested by the Senator from New York (Conkling) were omitted from resolutions of inquiry, and quoted several, among them, one submitted by Edmunds, in 1868, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he had established military departments, &c.

Edmunds said it was high time that the people of this country, and by that he meant the whole people, those who have become citizens under recent amendments to constitutions should know whether they were to have liberty, or to use a western or democratic phrase, whether they are to be frozen out by assassination and murder, or if the interference in Louisiana matters did take place the Senate could ask the President to tell it by what authority of law it did take place. The Senate had the right to request the information and if there was any reason why the President should not furnish it, it was for him to communicate that fact to the Senate or if he deemed it proper he could send it to the Senate under seal of secrecy, to be considered in Executive session.

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