

The Daily Journal

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 6.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 6,770.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISIANA.

THE BARN BURNER SUSTAINED BY HIS MASTER.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS IT IS INFAMOUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Noon.—Vice President Wilson deprecates in hard terms the action at New Orleans. He is quoted as saying that it was "infamous," and would be the death-blow to the Republican party.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.—Noon.—The Cotton Exchange, Board of Trade and the meeting of citizens protest against Sheridan's letter. The citizens' meeting consisted mainly of Northern and Western men.

New York, Jan. 6.—Noon.—The Times, in an article on the Louisiana affairs, says: For ourselves we must say that the use which was made of the United States troops seems to have been an extreme exercise of power, and one for which the President, who is primarily responsible for it, must find it very difficult to show adequate authority.

The United States guarantee to each State a Republican form of government, and on the requisition for protection against domestic violence in this case there was no recent requisition and there was no actual violence. The Governor called in troops in anticipation of his own helplessness, and engaged their commander in acts which have never yet been performed by any U. S. army officer. The troops did not aid the State forces; they replaced them. We do not believe the country will regard such procedure with approval. It proposes to put down secretly armed bodies.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Noon.—The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 6, 1876. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.:

Your telegrams all received. The President and all of us have full confidence and thoroughly approve your course.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War. There is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as General Sheridan suggested in his telegram to Secretary Delknap yesterday.

Wilson is quoted as saying: "The dispatch was manufactured here. Sheridan could not have written so foolish a dispatch."

It may be positively stated that Sheridan's hand-drawn dispatch is genuine.

On dit: A prominent official here endeavors to shield Sheridan from the storm of indignation of the country by representing that he did not assume command until 9 o'clock Monday evening, and General Emory, acting under Executive instruction, is responsible for the military invasion of the Louisiana Legislature; but the President is quoted as saying, "General Sheridan is on the spot and knows what to do and his actions will meet with Executive support."

The Senate's Louisiana resolution comes up at 1 o'clock.

New Orleans, January 6.—Night.—The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of War:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6. Hon. W. W. Belknap, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C.:

The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this Department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

(Signed.) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt.-Gen. Com'g.

EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Noon.—All the great powers have authorized their representatives at Madrid to enter into some official relations with the new government.

The ex-King of the Two Sicilies has visited Alfonso and assured him that Count Caserta and Bari will withdraw from the Carlist cause.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of three iron clads, will arrive at Marsalises tomorrow to meet King Alfonso, who leaves Paris at 5 o'clock p. m.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 6.—Both houses met to-day and again failed to organize. The Senate stands 12 Republicans and 12 Democrats. A number of ballots were taken on the election for President pro tem. without any result, 13 being necessary to a choice. Four ballots were taken in Assembly to elect a Speaker, but nothing was done, 26 being necessary to elect. Both houses have adjourned until to-morrow.

Fragrant Sessodent Harms and invigorates the gums, it will soothe and perfume the breath, it cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists.

HEADQUARTERS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Noon.—House.—Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, presented resolutions of the people of Arkansas against the invasion of their right of self-government, which was referred to the Select Committee on Arkansas.

A bill was passed granting the Memphis & Vicksburg Railroad Company the right of way through the National Cemetery at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Noon.—House.—After some local business, Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threaten the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State, and

WHEREAS, By section 4 of article 5 of the Constitution it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a Republican form of government, and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of remedying this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the mind of its people by a new, fair and well guarded election for their civil officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report, without delay, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and representatives in Congress, in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will ensure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraint, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will ensure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Willard, of Virginia, said he should object to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to its being referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he did object to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Louisiana or any other State.

Hale remarked that the resolution was offered for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter. He did not care particularly whether the subject went to the Judiciary Committee or to the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs, but he wanted an expression of the sentiment of the House, so that the House could at once begin to grapple with this important matter. It was not a new question for him. He had no doubt that the solution of the matter was in accordance with what was embodied in his proposition. He had believed so for two years, and that conviction had been strengthened every day.

Kasson, of Iowa, said he desired to interpose an objection so as to prevent debate in anticipation of the report of the Select Committee.

Cox, of New York, wanted to know whether debate on the resolution was to be general. The Speaker replied that debate could only proceed by a unanimous consent.

Kasson then said I object to precipitating a debate at this time.

Randall, of Virginia, it is better to precipitate a debate than to precipitate civil war.

Willard, I do not approve by any means of the course taken in Louisiana during the last two years, but I do object to having this house brought at once to vote upon such an important proposition as the right of Congress to fix and determine the election of State officers.

Eldridge, of Wisconsin, it seems to me that this is the most opportune occasion. Objected to by Kasson. There can be no more pressing question on Congress. Renewed objection by Kasson. Enforced by the speaker with a vigorous hammering of his gavel. But Eldridge in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individual who had lorded it over that people when that State was being reconstructed by the same tyrants.

Mr. Hale—As objection is made I now give notice that he will offer his resolution next Monday. I give notice of another resolution on the same subject which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that.

Butler, of Massachusetts, made a remark that Cox had offered a similar resolution before the fall of Fort Sumter.

Hale, this is no new idea of mine. Eldridge, I object to further debate; if I have to run a race with the Speaker's gavel the other side must do the same thing.

Negley, of Pennsylvania, before this question is settled we will have to send more military forces to Louisiana.

Hale's resolution was returned to him from the Clerk's desk and the matter ended for the present.

The House went into a Committee on the Whole on the Fortification Bill. Among the appropriations are the following: Fort Monroe, \$20,000; Fort Moultrie, \$15,000; Fort Pickens, \$25,000; Fort Jackson, \$25,000; Fort Jefferson, \$15,000; Fort St. Phillip, \$25,000; Fort Morgan, \$25,000.

A bitter colloquy injected regarding Louisiana, when Irwin was brought before the bar of the House and committed for contempt.

SENATE—After local business was transacted the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Thurman, in regard to the Louisiana troubles. Pending which the question being motion of Conkling to insert the words "if not incompatible with public interest."

West, of Louisiana, said it was somewhat remarkable that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate declared that they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana; yet they wanted the President to send information to them. He then spoke of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and quoted the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to show that it was necessary for the Government to interfere to protect life in that State. It had been charged here by Senators on the other side of the Chamber that the President had used the army in Louisiana in violation of the law. They need not think that the President had made a mistake. He might make mistakes some times, but he never made a military mistake. It had been charged here further that Gen. Sheridan was ordered to march the army over the State of the Army, and contrary to all usages. He, West, before commencing his speech, fortunately had found upon the floor of the Senate the Secretary of War, and upon asking him if such had been the case, the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed the evidence to him to contradict the statements that the General of the Army had been ignored.

West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following letter received by him from the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30, 1874. To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of December 26th, with the enclosures.

Very respectfully, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Saulsbury, of Delaware—That is simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of confidential communications, and does not state the character of them.

When this resolution shall have been passed and all the information comes out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgment of the receipt of all the orders and communications in reference to General Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans. That is the fact, and I know it to be so. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New Orleans, on Monday last, and charged that by the laws of Louisiana the acts of the Legislative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent and at the outrage he perpetrated upon his people, he stood against it, at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday, a spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and the honor of the people of the South as before the eyes of the civilized world. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor so much hate, he was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions, which he heard from Senator's lips yesterday, reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that these expressions forwarded to the South, then he would say let us have done with this farce of local self-government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people, he did not believe that the brave men against whom the people of the South had lately contended entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such a spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872 by the late President had heartened many of the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else for those purposes. Only the other day a resident of Georgia in his last will and testament bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to educate the colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these acts of semi-barbarism which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Edmunds said the Senator did not quote him correctly.

Gordon—Does the Senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Edmunds—I do.

Edmunds then requested the Senator to read from the record what he did say.

Gordon—Never mind what may be in the record, the words are in my memory and will not out.

Edmunds—Well, the Senator has the record, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity.—Sensation.

Gordon—I took down the Senator's words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Edmunds—Responsibility is a very good thing.

Gordon—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. (Laughter.) He then read from the record of yesterday, Mr. Edmunds' remarks when he said: When I see Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that the people as they call themselves, the white leaguers, or the white Democrats, or whatever they may be, if any State in this Union where they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder or wrong upon their fellow citizens for no cause but opinion sake, turn upon him as in this, they would turn upon him or in Vermont without respect of party and bring him under the heavy hand of justice. Then I shall begin to have some faith that our

A band of misguided negroes who marched at night with arms to murder and hearts to plunder could not be attacked by whites in self-defense. If they were attacked, and a conflict resulted in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. Colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them. These men made the laws collected the taxes, and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England would like that, how the West would like that, and strived by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be misunderstood in the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people upon equal grounds? But we are told that we intimidate voters. It does not matter what may be our minority, though we may be as one to many, still we intimidate voters; it would soon be found that there was intimidation on the other side. He (Gordon) then read from the Chicago Intra-Ocean certain testimony taken in Alabama to the effect that been for the relief of persons in the overflooded districts was distributed to persons living out of these districts on the eve of the election. Other colored men swore that they had been discharged for voting the Republican ticket and others that they had been beaten and turned out of Church for so voting. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday had spoken of the lies sent out by the Southern Associated-Press Agents. He (Gordon) thought that a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He (Gordon) as a Senator and a man, recognizing his responsibility to his country and to his God, would say these things are true. (Renewed applause in the galleries.) Continuing his arguments he said: Liars are they, what does the Senator do with the reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country from the city of New York, are they also liars, if so why did not the Senator charge it. They testified to the very same class of facts. Why Mr. President does it find a place in the Senator's heart to charge falsehood upon the Southern reporters, when if falsehood existed it also existed in the city of New York. No sir the Senator could not believe the power of the Herald, Tribune and Times, and he dare not say it. (Renewed applause in the galleries.)

Chair-Sergeant give notice that if any further applause be made that the rule will be enforced and the galleries cleared.

Gordon resuming said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order desire murder in the Southern States, they knew when peace came, when people of this country understand each other as they are beginning to understand each other now. Good Government would ensure life, liberty and property would be safe, and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief, but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not so many military companies in the South as before the war. Even the old fashioned double-barreled shot-gun has almost disappeared, and was it all right for the Government to arm the black militia and disarm the white men? Before the men who had no interest with the Southern people except to arraign the blacks against them came there, good feeling existed between whites and blacks. There were churches and schoolhouses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by the whites for schoolhouses and churches for the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else for those purposes. Only the other day a resident of Georgia in his last will and testament bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to educate the colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these acts of semi-barbarism which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

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Southern brothers who it seems have forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarism times, have thought better of it, &c.

Resuming his argument, Gordon said, where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the Chamber as I have done. He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the Revolutionary War, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said if such men and deeds be evidences of semi-barbarism he was willing to accept before his country and before Heaven the arms attached to it, but for all of this he came here with a heart full of good will towards every one, and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice and truth would triumph, and that the feeling of good will already began between the North and South would continue, and build up one common country. (Applause in the gallery.)

Edmunds said the honorable Senator had misstated what he (Edmunds) said and arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language.

Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) was mistaken in his position. He (Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment he (Edmunds) made of his (Gordon's) people.

Edmunds said the Senator had repeated a phrase which bordered on semi-barbarism, that was if he was responsible for what he said, was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senator used to say when he had no better argument: That they would fight it out by the time the honorable Senator, Gordon, in speaking of his people had referred largely to the glories they attained in the interest of our common country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country for it, but, unfortunately, there had been a more recent period when in the conduct of Davis, Lee, Toombs and others whom he might name, blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flag. There was a late period in the history of the United States which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history, which the Senator had alluded to. The Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States lived side by side; the ballot box settled all matters, and they met together in society good friends. The Senator, Gordon, with the fairness which characterized his conduct to impute to him, Edmunds any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States. All he desired was the security for life and property for all men and parties; he had no objection to white men and their party having control of every Southern State so they administered equal justice to all. There should be a careful effort to get at the truth and whatever it turned out to be act upon it, but he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South, though not the portion to which the Senator from Georgia referred, to have the truth. Ever since the rebellion had terminated they had cried out for tolerance of opinion only and not for vengeance. Northern men had removed their political disabilities and received men who had been engaged in the rebellion with open arms. All that the North desired was that peace which the Senator spoke of.

Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) had referred to him, using the word "responsible." What he (Gordon) was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleman and as a man for the truth of what he said, and if that truth was responsible to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi-barbarous, he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statement I will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the recent war. He had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there was any glory on either side he supposed it was a common heritage to a common people. The Senator (Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

The resolution was further discussed by Flaussan of Texas, and at half past seven Hamilton of Maryland took the floor, but yielded to the Sergeant for a motion to adjourn—which was agreed to and the Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Vice President authorizes and requests a palliation of the *ad dit* of this morning. While he deprecates the condition of the South, he uses no words of condemnation of the conduct of any officer, and has hopes that the Republican party is not killed.

GOTHAM.

INDIGNATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Jan. 6.—Night.—This afternoon the Post has the following paragraph: "Preparations are making for a public meeting of the citizens of New York to utter their indignant protest of the people, without distinction of party, against the military usurpation in Louisiana.

ELECTRICISMS.

The sale of Plymouth Church pews, in Boston, yesterday amounted, in the aggregate, to \$70,000, against \$5,000 for last year. The highest price paid was \$500, and the lowest \$10.

OFFICE

Garden City Cigar Manufactory, NEW YORK.

All cuts of New York Factory cigars, quality guaranteed as represented. The cheap of House in the State, and the only one doing business in Oglethorpe, GA. KASPROVITZ & BRO., No. 9, Roubin Street, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

TO ALL!

BROWN & RODDICK, 45 MARKET STREET.

Santa Claus' Headquarters

DRY GOODS of Every Description suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

REMEMBER THE LITTLE FOLKS! TOYS per New York steamer this day. In fact it is a mixture of everything.

LADIES' MOSCOW BEAVER ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Just received the Largest Line of BLACK ALPACAS we have ever had. Prices at least 10 per cent. lower than our former prices.

We advise all who want anything in our line to call early in the morning, as we get so busy it is impossible for us to wait on all.

BROWN & RODDICK, 45 Market Street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! FOR THE FAIR AND HOLIDAYS.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, AT THE "CHEAT CASH HOUSE" OF

M. FRANK & BRO., 17 Market Street.

WE OFFER OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at Our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES: SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO At \$58.00 per Ton, Cash, or \$60.00, payable 1st of November, next;

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE, At \$33.00 per Ton, Cash, or \$35.00, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED

R. H. BRIDGERS, President, D. McKAY, Treasurer, W. L. DRAPEAU, Secretary, Jan 5

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY WILMINGTON, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS. M. CRONLY, Auctioneer. By CRONLY & MORRIS. Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of and in pursuance of the power conferred by a mortgage, made and executed on the 23rd day of April, 1870, and registered in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of the State of North Carolina in Book 2, page 27, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, for cash, at the Market House in the city of Wilmington, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1876, at the hour of 11 o'clock, the following lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point in the Western line of North Water street 132 feet southwesterly from the corner of M. Liberty street, thence with the said line of North Water street southwesterly 53 feet, thence southwesterly parallel with said M. Liberty street 85 feet, thence southwesterly parallel with North Water street 46 feet, thence southwesterly parallel with said M. Liberty street 150 feet to the River, thence northwesterly with the River 20 feet, thence eastwesterly parallel with M. Liberty street 23 feet to North Water street, the beginning. The same being a part of Lot 3, Block 100, as per Turner's plan of the city.

The improvements consist of a large Frame Store Building, fronting on North Water street 62 x 80 feet deep, divided into two stories on the first floor with offices above. All fitted up in the best style with modern heating apparatus, &c. In rear a large frame Warehouse 60 feet high 61 x 82 feet. Also, a large frame building on the wharf 40 x 80 feet. The wharf 90 feet front, is in good order and water sufficient for the largest vessel to load.

WM. H. HALL, 376-south 5th St. dec 13

THE SEASON, Dress Goods, VELVETS, FUR, SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS, EMPRESS CLOTH, EMPRESS DELANES, CASHMERE, POPLINS, and other fabrics on hand which we are determined not to carry over to another Season, and in order to sell them now while they are all

NEW, NICE AND FASHIONABLE, we have determined to reduce the price and sell them at our former than make any.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER. The Ladies are invited to call and examine our Stock before making purchases. Post paid specimens sent by Post Office in adjoining country of the carriers.

JOHN DAWSON, 19, 20 and 21 Market Street. dec 13

BOSWORTH & LIEBER, 29 Market Street. dec 13

PRINTING