

The following address, signed by the representatives of the Catholic, Episcopal, Jewish and Methodist churches in New Orleans, was published in the papers of that city in reply to Sheridan's wanton and malicious libel on the people of Louisiana, contained in his recent dispatch to the Secretary of War:

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: Whereas, General Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th instant, has addressed a communication to W. W. Eckman, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority and approving of murders and crimes; and Whereas, He has given to that communication full publicity; We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unwarranted, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment exerting their power over the State of Louisiana.

HOE MICHAEL McCULLOUGH was a member of the Assembly from Berks county during the session of 1873 and 1874, and as his early education had been really neglected, he was accustomed to spell his first name with a k—thus, Mickel. He had a strong love for Harrisburg and its attractions, and came to the city at the recent meeting of the Legislature in pursuit of an office in the House. He was not particular what it should be, but waited, like Micawber, for "something to turn up." His claims on the party, as well as his peculiar fitness for the post, were slowly but surely recognized, and McCullough was duly installed as a member of the immortal brigade of pasters and folders.

If office-seeking can descend to a lower depth of personal degradation than this we would like to know how it could be done. The Democracy of old Berks will of course appreciate the high and distinguished honor which has been conferred on one of her former representatives.

Another Democrat from the interior of the State, who sets himself up as a leader of the party in his own county, and who is reputed to be worth at least seventy thousand dollars, also went to Harrisburg intent upon an office, and got one at a salary of \$300. He did not need the place, and simply cheated some poor and deserving Democrat out of the appointment who did need it. Who will say that McCullough and — are not honorable men?— a credit to their party and deserving to be kindly and generally cared for at the public expense.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 5.—I think the wrong 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 League. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by military commission.

This banditti who murdered the men here on the 14th of last September, also, more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should be justly punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring these banditti that no further action need be taken, except that which devolves upon me.

No such blood-thirsty and brutal request as the above was ever before made by a military officer in this Christian and civilized land. It is simply atrocious and would have been worthy of Suwarrow, the despoiler of Warsaw, or Haynau, the Austrian butcher, in the darkest day of their infamous military careers. It will be observed that there are two suggestions in this memorable dispatch. One is that if Congress would pass a bill declaring the ringleaders of the White League in three States (Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas) "banditti," he (Sheridan) would try them by military commission. In this he writes himself down an ass, knowing as he ought and does, that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Milligan case from Indiana, decided that a trial by military commission in time of peace is unconstitutional and void. Fearing that Congress might not gratify his barbarous request, however, he thinks that if his dear friend, the President, would only issue a proclamation declaring them "banditti," that no further action need be taken, "except that which devolves on me," (Sheridan himself). His action of course would be a trial by military commission, which is always organized to convict, and a speedy execution of its sentence. The preposterous idea that Congress by a resolution, or Grant by a proclamation, could declare certain persons in a State "banditti" shows what Sheridan's notions are about the supremacy of the civil over military law. When he commanded at New Orleans, in 1867, he attempted to place the military above the civil authorities and was instantly removed by Andrew Johnson and sent to take command at Fort Leavenworth. He was succeeded by Gen. Hancock, an officer of brains as well as a man of humane feelings, whose discreet conduct soon won the respect and confidence of the people. Grant, instead of promptly relieving Sheridan from military duty at New Orleans and recalling him to Washington for judgment and punishment, permitted the Secretary of War on the

next day after Sheridan's despatch had been received to telegraph to him as follows: "The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course." Grant and his cabinet officers have thus shrouded all the infamy of Sheridan's conduct and will be held responsible for it by the American people at the ballot-box.

The Louisiana Outrage.

The long list of tribulations and insults which Louisiana has been made to suffer by the mailed hand of the military despot who sits enthroned in the White House, culminated on Monday, the 4th instant, by the perpetration in the State House at New Orleans of an outrage unequalled in the past history of this country, and which has but few parallels in modern times. On that day the State Legislature met and organized by the election of ex-Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, as Speaker of the House, a chief clerk and other subordinate officers. They were all Democrats. This result was not included in the programme marked out by the villainous Returning Board, nor was it the entertainment to which Kellogg, the usurping Governor of the State, and his corrupt crew expected to be invited. Gen. De Trobriand, and officer of the United States army who commanded the troops stationed in the vicinity of the State House, was immediately sent for by Kellogg and received a written order from him directing that officer to enter the hall of the House with a military force and remove every member from his seat who had not been included in the list fraudulently manufactured by the Returning Board.— Gen. De Trobriand executed this order with a squad of soldiers, and ejected five conservative members who were pointed out to him by one Campbell, a henchman of Kellogg's. Against this military invasion of the hall of the Legislature, Speaker Wiltz and the ejected members entered their solemn protest and then withdrew in a body to another building. As soon as this was done, the Radicals elected Michael Hahn Speaker and all the other officers. It is fortunate that no blood was shed. Resistance to a force of eighteen hundred troops quartered in the city would have been madness, and quiet submission to superior force was the only alternative.

It is a sad spectacle to contemplate such a wanton and shameless exercise of the military power of the government in a sovereign State in a time of profound peace. It is a fundamental principle that a State Legislature has the undoubted and exclusive right of judging of the election and qualifications of its own members. It is necessary that it should be so in order to protect the very existence and liberties of a State. It is home rule in its broadest signification and its preservation is as dear to the people of Louisiana as to those of any other State. If Grant can lawfully march troops into the House of Representatives of Louisiana and dictate at the point of the bayonet who are and who are not its members, he can do precisely the same thing in Pennsylvania, and having expelled five Democrats, as he and his creature Kellogg did in Louisiana, could elect Bill Mann, Bill Kemble, or Bob Mackey United States Senator. When he can exercise such a power with impunity, he becomes the meanest and most despicable of tyrants and the liberties of the people are lost beyond the hope of recovery. We will then have a government of the sword instead of a government of law.

This Louisiana infamy reveals Grantism in all its usurpations and lawlessness and is a fit sequel to his treatment of the Southern States during his entire Presidential career. He has no more just conception of the rights of a State or the prerogatives of its Legislature than the late Captain Jack, chief of the Mole Indians.— He knows only one law and that is military force. For civil law and the guaranteed rights of a Legislature he has no more respect than as a general he would have for a mutiny in a regiment, to be quelled by the arrest and swift conviction by a drum-head court martial of those who incited it. If any additional reason were required why he should be driven from power amidst the execrations of the people, he has furnished it by his high-handed and lawless conduct in the affairs of Louisiana. It is the last straw that will break the camel's back.

We have received from State Superintendent Wickersham his annual report detailing the condition of the common schools of Pennsylvania for the year ending June 1st, 1874. We take from it the following statistics:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Number of school districts, Number of schools, Average length of school term, etc.

The Governor's Message.

The following abstract of Governor Hartman's Message embraces all the main points of the document:

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During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1874, the following items were reported: Public Debt, Bonds in Sinking Funds, and Unpaid Debt.

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Two hundred and thirty-four years ago yesterday, says the World of the 5th inst., the rumor went down to the House of Commons in person and demanded the arrest of Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Haslerig, and Strode. Yesterday Ulysses Grant, in the person of General De Trobriand, entered the Legislature of Louisiana and demanded the election of five members of that body. The five members of Louisiana were as strictly the champions of free government as the five members of the House of Commons, and the whole political welfare of these United States is bound up with the success of the latter in their contest with the former.

Every well organized government very properly provides against betrayal of trusts or abuse of power by its Representatives. The public has a right to expect honesty, diligence and a conscientious discharge of duty from those whom it distinguishes by election or appointment, but on the contrary are not its servants when they fulfill these essentials, entitled to confidence and protection from detraction and abuse. Men of character shrink from contact with public employment, because it involves suspicion and a possible stain on their honor. It is not their duty to degrade it. Respect for law will not be increased by holding up those who administer it to public contempt. The propriety and justice of official acts should be examined with more candor and less prejudice. To punish those who take their opinions on trust, but fairly and dispassionately investigate for themselves. Good citizenship requires that we should scrutinize closely the antecedents, character and fitness of candidates for office, and if they possess the necessary qualifications, and if we are satisfied that they will faithfully support while in the public service.

We have in the State one hundred and ninety-nine National banks, whose capital is \$1,200,000,000; and one hundred and twenty State banks, whose capital is \$100,000,000. The aggregate capital of all these banks is \$1,300,000,000. The aggregate deposits of all these banks is \$1,500,000,000. The aggregate assets of all these banks is \$1,800,000,000. The aggregate liabilities of all these banks is \$1,500,000,000.

The payment of a State and county tax is one of the duties of every citizen under our Constitution. Formerly the State imposed a tax upon trades, occupations and professions which was repealed, and the right to levy a similar tax for county and municipal purposes exists. Its imposition in some counties and municipalities is now being resisted by a spirit of lawlessness and defiance of the law.

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News and Political Items.

Kankakee, Illinois, reports sixteen cases of trichinae. The rumor that Spinner will resign is depressing the ink market. The only daughter of the Governor of South Australia has been scalded to death. John Hogan, a Chicago laborer, was found frozen to death in that city on Friday night. The wife of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M. P., was recently burned to death in her own house in England. In the year 1874 there were constructed 1,844 miles of new railroads, against 3,630 miles in 1873, and 7,170 miles in 1872.

The cold snap of Saturday was very general. Around Chicago and west of it the mercury ranged from 9 to 30 below zero. A laboring man was frozen to death in Chicago and a school girl died from the cold at Omaha. The heirs of David Crockett have lately received information with regard to a large donation of land which was made to his heirs by the State of Texas. Some of the lands are very valuable. A part of the city of Austin is said to be situated on one of them. A man was recently found lying in the street by the police of Baltimore. He has been claimed by a woman, who positively identified him as her husband, and by a young man, a stranger to the woman, who is just as positive that the man is his father. King Alfonso entered the capital of Spain yesterday. It is reported that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The government will accordingly direct the resumption of active operations against him in a few days.

Mrs. Miller, of Bathurst, N. D., has become insane, and in her ravings disclosed the particulars of a tragedy in that city which she witnessed before she was married. Her husband was murdered and burned in his office. She appears to have been in a saloon with the murderers before and after the deed. Several new candidates for the Republican nomination for Senator have been named, among them being John Allison, of Butler, and Russell Errett, clerk of the Senate. The tide seems to be turning in favor of the last named, the west claiming that the nomination belongs to that part of the State. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that some of the daily newspapers and seven Sunday journals published in that city only two have attempted to bolster up the Louisiana outrage, and they have done it in such a Sir Fobible-Fable way as rather to make their advocacy of it the strongest condemnation.

The Governor of Pennsylvania receives a higher salary than the executive of any other State in the Union. Kellogg comes next, drawing \$8,000 from the impoverished treasury of Louisiana, while Mr. Tilden draws \$4,000 as sufficient remuneration for administering the gubernatorial duties of a Great State like New York. Grasshoppers are now hatching out in great numbers in the Greenwood settlement in Maryland. This remark may passably be regarded with suspicion, but the thing is a fact. A settler built himself a house, and didn't put any floor in it. Consequently when things got warmed up the grasshoppers commenced to hatch out and things are now pretty lively in that house. Illinois romance: "Alphonse Barrett, of Ottaville, married a second wife, a handsome lady about twenty-eight years of age, a year since, and died last July, leaving, among other assets, a son aged twenty-five years. This young son of the late Alphonse Barrett celebrated New Year's day by marrying his father's widow, and the happy couple are now living at the old homestead."

The city of Covington, Ky., recently paid about \$10,000 for removing bodies from the streets, and for the purpose of burying them. The money was expended in a haphazard manner, and it was ascertained that the lot was decided to the city for a graveyard, and could be used for no other purpose by the city. So the city had to leave two or three dead bodies buried in the lot to keep the heirs of the grantee from coming to the city. A wid' w' man, fifty years of age, named T. J., died at Portland, Me., on Christmas morning. She had lived alone and possessed some means. Almost as soon as she was known to be dead, her neighbors rushed in and began to appropriate various articles, under the plea that they had been promised to them. They were eventually driven from the house by more orderly individuals. The Democrats of Philadelphia last Friday night celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by a banquet at the Merchants' Hotel, over which John Otterson presided. Speeches were made by Hon. William H. Witte, Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, John O'Byrne, Geo. Northrop, G. M. Dallas, Richard Vaux and others. The remarks were chiefly relative to the battle of New Orleans and President Grant's action in the premises severely denounced. The Franklin Repository says Hugh J. Campbell, the person who figures as Kellogg's lieutenant at New Orleans, is a Pennsylvania, born in Fayette county, and that he was fifteen years ago a resident of Chambersburg. The Repository says that the State no credit in establishing the information. To Mr. Campbell was assigned the Judas task of betraying to the military the persons of the representatives whom the soldiers ejected from their seats at New Orleans.

In the case of Father Stock vs. Bishop O'Hara, long in controversy, the Master in Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stock from the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport was in full accord with the recognized law and discipline of the Catholic Church, and that a priest is bound to accept and abide by the law of a voluntary association while a member. The case may come up again in the upcoming Court of Common Pleas. The Baptist ministers of Philadelphia, after listening to an address by Father Stock, explaining his controversy with Bishop O'Hara, passed resolutions to the effect that they would accept and abide by the law of the cause he represents, and that the "talent, integrity, and heroic conduct" which he has shown in prosecuting his claims are worthy of hearty admiration. The Episcopalian ministers of Philadelphia, after listening to an address by Father Stock, passed resolutions to the effect that they would accept and abide by the law of the cause he represents, and that the "talent, integrity, and heroic conduct" which he has shown in prosecuting his claims are worthy of hearty admiration. The Evangelical ministers of Williamsport, Pa., have a touching picture of a noble man's love: A tin-pail containing an indomitable mixture that had been heated burst in the hands of Mrs. Perry Bushnell, of Auburn, N. Y., a few days ago, and the burning material was thrown over Mrs. Bushnell and her little child on the floor. Mrs. Bushnell's eyes were put out and she was enveloped in flame, but she began crawling about the floor to know if the child was safe. The latter was burned to a crisp, and the mother lived but a short time.

A mysterious basket, addressed to the station master at Clapham Junction, in England, on being opened, was found to contain a living child. The station master declining the gift, a porter volunteered to accept it, and took the child to his home. On lifting the child \$200,000 was found in the basket. The story goes that the mother refused to give up the child, and her husband was killed by the child. It now seems that Secretary Sherman was not authorized to say to Sheridan that "all of us" approved his action. Secretary Fish and Brewster and Postmaster General are all well. The President is well. The Vice President is well. The Secretary of War is well. The Secretary of the Interior is well. The Secretary of the Treasury is well. The Secretary of the Navy is well. The Secretary of the State is well. The Secretary of the War is well. The Secretary of the Interior is well. The Secretary of the Treasury is well. The Secretary of the Navy is well. The Secretary of the State is well.