

ANNALS OF THE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP.

How Farragut's Fleet Came Up the River.

BY AN EX-OFFICER U. S. A.

Editor Democrat.—Seeing in a recent number of the Philadelphia Weekly Times an account of the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by the Federal fleet, under Com. Farragut, in the month of April, 1862, written by C. F. Hollingsworth, at the time an officer on one of the United States ships, I was reminded of that action, from a Confederate source, has ever been published, except in the official reports of the government at Richmond. Having been an officer in Fort Jackson during the attack of the combined fleets of Farragut and Porter, and having kept a journal of the events of each day, I have thought that an abstract of the same might prove to be interesting to your readers. The defense of the forts has been to a great extent misunderstood and misrepresented, and perhaps a "plain, unvarnished tale" of the circumstances attending it may have the effect of disabusing many minds of erroneous and unjust impressions.

PORT JACKSON.

is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, seventy-nine miles below New Orleans, and on the opposite side of the river is Fort St. Philip; on these forts the Confederate authorities chiefly depended for the defense of the river approach to the city. On these works there were about 110 guns mounted, mostly of small calibre, such as thirty-two and forty-four pounders, with half a dozen eight-inch Columbiads—altogether too light to cope with the nine and eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, and thirteen-inch mortars, which formed the armament of the Federal fleet. This fact was fully represented to Secretary Benjamin early in the year 1862, and the absolute necessity of furnishing the forts with heavier guns was repeatedly and strongly urged upon him, but he turned a deaf ear to all importunities, whether made by the military authorities here or by committees of our citizens, asserting with great confidence that the forts, in the condition they were in, could stop any fleet that might attempt to ascend the river. Great stress was laid on the fact that in 1815 Fort St. Philip alone was able to successfully resist the passage of the river by the English squadron; but the War Secretary did not bear in mind that the British had none other but sailing vessels, while the Federal fleet then assembled at the head of the passes consisted of twenty-one swift and powerfully armed steamers, besides twenty-one mortar vessels. Despairing of obtaining timely assistance from the general government the Confederate authorities in Louisiana, the Governor of the State, and the citizens of New Orleans went heartily to work to prepare, to the extent of their ability, for the

DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

Money was lavishly subscribed; eighty ten-inch Columbiads were ordered to be cast at the several foundries; a number of steamships and towboats were converted into war steamers, protected by bulkheads formed of cotton bales; the construction of two large iron-clads was commenced. But, unfortunately we had relied too much and too long upon getting assistance from the government, and these preparations could not be consummated before the attack commenced. The heavy guns were never finished; the cotton-clad boats, of which great expectations had been formed, proved to be no matches for the Federal war steamers, and were, with two exceptions, knocked into a cocked hat or set on fire in a few minutes at the passage of the forts. Of the two iron-clads, one was not so far completed as to be armed, while the other was towed to the forts, where she could only be used during the bombardment as a floating battery, and then not effectively.

In the month of February

A RAFT

was built extending across the river, some three hundred yards below Fort Jackson, under the direction of Major Montague; it was constructed of logs, strongly chained together in sections, each section held in its place by an anchor. Under ordinary circumstances this obstruction would have answered the purpose for which it was constructed, to prevent the enemy's vessels from running past the forts; but it unfortunately happened that the river during this season rose to an unwonted height, and the current was greatly accelerated, and vast quantities of drift wood were floated down against the raft, which, though every effort was made to remove it from this immense pressure, was swept from its moorings and carried down stream. The running rigging, rattlings and cables were left to trail astern of these schooners, as an additional impediment to tangle in the propeller wheels of the enemy's vessels. This height of water was so perfectly, as will be seen further on in this narrative.

Pensacola having been evacuated by the Confederate army under Gen. Bragg,

GEN. J. K. DUNCAN,

commanding the coast defenses of this department, sent his chief of staff, Major W. C. Dunbar, to that place, with instructions to take possession of any piece of heavy ordnance that might be found remaining there unappropriated. By this means three ten-inch Columbiads, three eight-inch Columbiads, one forty-two pounder rifle gun and five sea-coast mortars were obtained. These, with one seven-inch Brooke rifle gun, borrowed from the naval authorities, were the only ordnance that could be brought to the forts. The garrison at Fort Jackson was most uncomfortably situated, the high stage of water in the river, and the continued prevalence of easterly gales having caused the water to rise in the fort, submerging a considerable portion of the parade plain and the floors of several of the casemates to the depth of from ten to fifteen inches. In mounting guns, building traverses of sand bags, etc., the men were worked by reliefs, day and night, and by the thirteenth of April, everything had been done, with the limited amount of material at hand, which human energy and skill could accomplish to prepare the forts for

THE COMING CONFLICT.

A large number of rafts loaded with fat pine wood, saturated with turpentine and covered with tar, were brought down from the city and moored above the forts, for the purpose of being ignited and turned loose to drift down the river among the enemy's ships. There were seven cotton-clad steamers, one iron ram (the Manassas) and one sloop-of-war (the McRae) to assist in the defense of the forts. A regiment of infantry, under command of Col. Sycamore, was posted at the Quarantine Station, and a company of sharpshooters under Capt. Wm. G. Mulvan, was stationed at the "Point of Woods," two and a half miles below Jackson, to pick off the officers of the enemy's vessels when they should come up on reconnoitering expeditions. The above comprise the preparations made to resist the passage of the Federal fleet up the river.

During the last days of March, 1862, Com. Farragut kept under way a fleet of six light-draught steamers at the head of the passes, twenty-two miles below the forts, for the purpose of concealing his movements while he

was working his larger ships over Southwest Pass bar, having failed to effect an entrance by way of Pass-a-l'Outre. His force consisted of twenty-three steamers and one sailing frigate, while Porter had under way a fleet of twenty-one gunboats, each armed with a thirteen-inch mortar. Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, formerly a distinguished artillery officer of the United States army, was in command of both forts, while the garrison, an excellent and plished officer, late of the United States navy, was in immediate command of Fort Jackson, while the gallant Capt. Squires, of the First Louisiana Artillery, had charge of Fort St. Philip.

APRIL NINTH.

On this day, while our working parties were busily engaged in mounting guns and otherwise strengthening the defenses, a brisk cannonading was heard from the direction of the passes. The long roll was sounded and all were quickly returning to their quarters. The firing sounding nearer and nearer, we knew that the Federals were in pursuit of our reconnoitering steamer, a large, unarmed towboat called the Star, so we loaded several of the guns and sent them to the front to give the enemy's vessels a warm reception if they should come within range. In a short time the Star was descried steaming very rapidly toward the "Point of Woods," and in a few moments she was seen to rise from her bow chasers as fast as they could be loaded. The chase was a very exciting one, the enemy's shells bursting above and around the Star, and we momentarily expected to see her struck and disabled. She was a high-pressure boat, her machinery and boilers were all on deck and unprotected; but the old craft kept on her course, and soon found a safe refuge under the guns of the fort.

The two pursuing gunboats had the temerity to come within range of our heaviest guns, which soon laid them to rest, and they disappeared in a twinkling. This was Farragut's first reconnaissance.

APRIL TENTH.

To-day the raft of schooners extending across the river was badly damaged by the prevailing high winds, which damage was greatly increased by several "fire rafts" breaking loose from their moorings and drifting against it, pulling the chain cables and scattering several of the schooners. This was regarded as a great calamity, for we had depended upon this raft to be the means of detaining the enemy's ships under our fire long enough to seriously damage them. Nothing of interest occurred until the thirteenth. In the meantime the garrison was busily engaged in strengthening the defenses as much as possible.

APRIL THIRTEENTH.

During this day the Federal gunboats came in sight at frequent intervals to make observations. They would show themselves singly or in pairs, keeping close to the opposite shore; they would throw a few shells at Fort Jackson, to which we would respond, when they would retire. Our sharpshooters at the point annoyed them considerably, but could not effect as much as was expected of them, owing to the high water in the swamps preventing them from obtaining good positions. In a few minutes they would be seen to rise from the water. The Federals were much exasperated by the whistling of "Rebel" minnies about their heads, so they hauled off to a safe distance, and in a few minutes the woods were again filled with the whistling of their sharpshooters, doing, however, no other damage than to tear and mutilate the gigantic live oaks which there abounded.

APRIL FOURTEENTH.

Finding that the sharpshooters at the point would greatly annoy him while placing his guns in position, the commander determined to dislodge them; so he brought up several of his gunboats and passed most of the day in pouring into the woods a furious storm of grape, canister and spherical case. This was done in such a manner that the woods were full of shot, and the sharpshooters, and their services not being needed at any other point, most of them were sent up to the city, to their great joy and relief. These men were sent up in the afternoon, and were merchants, lawyers, doctors, etc.—who came down here with exalted ideas of their skill and prowess with the rifle; they were unused to privations and hardships, and their four weeks' sojourn in the swampy country made them sick, and all of them disgusted with that kind of service. When they returned they were in a pitiable plight; many had lost their shoes in the tenacious mud, their clothes were soiled and their warlike armor seemed to be considerably cooled by their experience by "flood and field."

APRIL FIFTEENTH.

The excitement increases as the movements of the enemy show that the day of trial and conflict draws near. The hostile ships all came out to sea in the morning, and extended from the point to the head of the passes. Early on the morning of the sixteenth three of the gunboats opened on Fort Jackson; some of our guns responded and sent them to the bottom. Several times during the day this maneuver was repeated, and in the afternoon, under cover of a heavy fire, two mortar vessels were brought out into the stream, within plain view of our guns, but barely within range of the largest gun of the fort. The fire was continued to throw their ponderous globes of iron at Fort Jackson for nearly two hours, when some of our shells falling in dangerous proximity to them, they retired the fleet. In this little encounter the interior quality of our ammunition was very apparent, our powder not being strong enough to prevent our shells from falling short of the proper range of the guns.

During the day Com. Porter was busily engaged in placing his mortar flotilla in position. The schooners were placed close against the right bank of the river, behind the woods, and the mounds were covered with leaves and boughs to prevent our discovering their location. Early in the morning of the seventeenth, before daylight, a fire raft was successfully sent down the river; it drifted right among the Federal fleet, and produced a great commotion, and it was with the greatest difficulty the Federals prevented their mortar vessels from catching fire. The result of this experiment was that, if they had been discovered, they would have proved exceedingly annoying, if not destructive to the enemy.

BOMBARDMENT COMMENCED.

On April 18 (Good Friday), at 8 o'clock a. m., the distant booming of a heavy gun told us some unexpected bombardment had commenced. The mortar shells fell with great accuracy, and a striking proof of the skill of the Federal gunners, and of the accuracy of the calculations of the United States engineers, followed in rapid succession, and falling within the fort with almost invincible certainty. When these ponderous missiles fell on the ramparts or the parade plain they sunk into the earth a distance of six or eight feet, and exploded with a roar that shook the earth large enough to admit a barrel of iron they struck the brickwork of the fort the cracking noise produced was almost stunning in its effect, and the bricks and mortar would fly in all directions. I saw a poor fellow, who had narrowly escaped from being crushed by a falling shell, running away from the place, laughing in great glee; but before going to pass the shell exploded, throwing fragments of the miserable quality of our powder, and one man in the back, killing him instantly. This occurred about 10 o'clock a. m., and was the first casualty in the fort.

The officers' quarters in the two rear bastions were all consumed, our boys losing their clothes and bedding. During the whole day the mortar fire was most rapid and furious, the enemy directing his attention solely to Jackson. In addition to the fire from twenty-one thirteen-inch mortars, we were subjected to the horizontal firing from the Parrot guns of Farragut's fleet. The fort returned this fire with vigor, though most of our shots fell short, owing to the miserable quality of our powder, and one mortar boat and one gunboat were disabled.

THE CITADEL.

was badly battered, and was set on fire and extinguished several times during the day, but at dark the flames subsided, and the efforts to subdue them, and this portion of the fort was entirely consumed. The heat of the intense fire caused the mounds of sand, iron and bricks that followed the explosion; but a poor fellow standing near by had both legs cut off, and died in a few minutes after. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night the firing was stopped by the enemy. No 2 was the engine was quick y brought out and the whole garrison put to work to extinguish

and when all the garrison was exposed, the enemy's fire ceased, not as we subsequently learned, from dictates of humanity, but to give their gunners a resting space. By actual count the number of shells directed at Fort Jackson during this day was 2967, most of which fell within the works, causing much damage and disabling several of the best guns. The casualties were respectively 10 killed and 100 wounded. This was owing to the fact that all the men who were not on duty at the few heavy guns that were being used, were kept under cover. The door of the magazine, however, upon the naval officer having charge of the fire rafts the necessity of sending them down during the night to disperse the mortar flotilla; several efforts were made to reach the shore, but were all unsuccessful. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the nineteenth, Porter's

HUGE MORTARS.

recommended their hoarse barking, raining down on the old fort during the day a constant shower of shells, some of which were heavy and of a most formidable nature. Ever and anon an adventurous gunboat would poke her nose out from behind the point and let fly a few shells, but she could not stand the racket of our Columbiads and mortars, and would disappear. One of these saucy craft was badly crippled by our fire, and had to be towed to a place of safety. This vessel, we afterwards learned, was the sloop-of-war Onondaga, which was struck and disabled through her bulwarks and deck and out through her opposite side, the splinters that flew around wounding seven men.

The enemy's mortar practice was terribly accurate, and it was sad to witness the damage done to the old fort, the terra plain, parade plain, parapets and platforms being badly cut up. The walls of this fort—built more than thirty years ago—were not constructed to resist the impact of shot larger than thirty-two or forty-four pounds; consequently several of the enemy's shells, falling from a very high elevation, penetrated into the casemates. The shell pierced the roof of the main hall, falling in the collection of fixed ammunition; if it had exploded it would have tumbled the whole fort about our ears, and brought the siege to a premature conclusion.

COM. PORTER.

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THE FETTER INFERNAL.

of Porter's mortars was kept up furiously and continuously through the night.

APRIL TWENTYETH.

Notwithstanding the rain and high wind, the mortar fire was continued during the day. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night a gunboat stole gently up the river, under cover of the intense darkness, and attempted to drag off the few schooners remaining in the river. The mortar fire of the fort opened on it, and it succeeded in disengaging one of them, when, being discovered, the guns of the fort opened upon it, driving the venture some boat back to the net in the harbor. This was the last of the mortar fire, which was unusually heavy, the enemy using time fuses, and bursting their shells above the fort, the fragments falling in every direction. This was done to drive our men away from the fort, and to prevent our sharpshooters from their posts with unwavering fidelity. The partial success of this bold excursion on the part of the enemy was ascribable to the neglect of the naval authorities to send down the river a few light boats, as they had been urgently requested to do. I will state, in justification of Gen. Duncan, that the control and direction of these rafts had been taken from him by order of Gen. Lovell, and these were well calculated to disturb the equality of the strongest nerved man, provided he was not too much engaged to allow his mind to dwell upon them, which was the case with all of us at that time.

A LURID GLARE.

of light rested upon the fort, produced by the incessant discharges of our own guns and the explosion of the enemy's shells above and around us. At one time, when the din and tumult were at the highest, Father Nachon, a Catholic priest from the Jesuits' Church, New Orleans, a volunteer chaplain of our garrison, stepped forward and made a most interesting and eloquent address. He placed his mouth to my ear and declared that he did not believe the infernal regions could be much more terrible to the sight than Fort Jackson at that time. I will never forget the good man's displayed remarkable coolness and courage during the trying scenes of the bombardment; he animated the men by his eloquence and example, and won the respect and love of all by his brave and faithful services, with which he discharged the duties of his holy office. In 1867 the good Father fell a victim to yellow fever, in Washington, La., whither he had gone to minister to the spiritual wants of the afflicted people of that city. It was a sad discovery that all but five of Farragut's fleet had run the gauntlet of our fire, and passed above the forts. One gunboat was seen below St. Philip, crippled and floating down with the current, and another was seen to escape our shot. A double-banked sailing frigate, towed by a steamer, attempted to pass up, but our guns forced her to take shelter behind the point of woods.

THE FEDERAL LOSS.

In that action, according to official statement, 37 killed and 177 wounded; the Confederates had 16 killed and 63 wounded. The river fleet was mowed on either side of the river, a few hundred yards above the fort, to be in readiness to attack the enemy if he should attempt to retreat. Just after daylight heavy firing was heard from the direction, continuing for about one hour; then the wrecks of several of our cotton-clad steamers were seen floating past us, and we knew that the little Federal fleet had yielded to the superior weight and number of heavy chain cables hung in festoons along the sides amidships, and running on an even keel in smooth water, it was almost impossible to get under way. Under the water line, but Farragut's force did not escape unscathed. All of his ships were struck, several considerably damaged, and the flagship, as reported by her captain, received thirty-one shots and was set on fire twice.

A WHITE FLAG.

flying at the fore, bringing a demand for the immediate surrender of the forts, Commodore Porter threatening to re-open the bombardment in case of refusal. The proposition was promptly declined, and at 10 o'clock the mortar vessels recommenced their infernal racket, keeping up a languid fire until sunset, when they have up their anchors and sailed down the river, leaving six gun boats behind. The enemy granted permission to the McRae to proceed to the city, under flag of truce, with our wounded. She was so badly crippled that she could be of no service to us.

APRIL TWENTY-SEVENTH.

At 12 m. a gunboat from below put in an appearance, bearing a written demand from Porter for surrender. The Commodore

complimented in the most flattering terms the conspicuous gallantry displayed by officers and men in defense of the forts; announced that New Orleans had formally surrendered to Farragut (which was untrue), declared that it would send to a useless expenditure of blood to attempt a further defense, and offering the most favorable terms to the garrison should they capitulate. This demand was declined, our commander expressing his intention to defend the forts to the last.

Throughout the bombardment the conduct of the rank and file of the garrison of Jackson was admirable; they had proved themselves excellent soldiers, displaying marked energy and constancy in the performance of their protracted labors. While under the excitement of actual conflict they had manifested a cheerful and ardent enthusiasm, but after the enemy's ships had succeeded in passing, many became despondent and surly, which was not surprising, when the low moral state of many of them is taken into consideration. Gen. Duncan attempted to arouse their flagging zeal by issuing a spirited and encouraging address.

Late in the day a laundress attached to one of the gunboats, who had been sent to the quarantine station just before the commencement, returned to the fort, and though not permitted to come on shore, managed to inform one of our pickets that the city had positively surrendered. This intelligence reached quickly through the ranks, producing a most dispiriting effect among the men. Shortly before midnight, at

A GIVEN SIGNAL.

the men fell into line on the parade plain under the command of their sergeants. They were ordered by their commissioned officers to their quarters, where they were to remain, refused to do, declaring their determination to fight no longer. In explanation of their conduct they stated that they were waiting for the forts to be taken; that the city had capitulated; that the enemy were about to attack by land and water, and that a further defense would result only in a butchery. Every possible effort was made by the officers to induce these men to return to duty; force could not be used, for there were only thirty-seven officers, while the mutineers numbered about 400. The St. Mary's Cannoneers, who were loyal to the cause, were quartered outside the fort. That they might not come to the aid of the officers, the mutineers had raised the drawbridge and placed a strong guard at the sally-port, thus cutting off all communication with the fort. A strong party went on the ramparts, and the guns that bore up the river, to prevent the officers from firing upon them after they had left the fort. Some of

THE MUTINEERS.

were at last prevailed upon to return to duty, but not until they were assured that their mutinous comrades would be permitted to leave unmolested. Accordingly about 350 men, with arms in their hands, marched out and proceeded up the river; among these were men from every company, except the Cannoneers, many of whom had before distinguished themselves for cool bravery and strict adherence to duty. It soon became apparent, but little reliance could be placed in the small detachments of men who remained. One company, the Cannoneers, continued in duty, but they had been drilled in light artillery practice, and knew nothing about the working of heavy guns.

Such being the condition of affairs, it was the unanimous opinion of the officers that there was no other course left to pursue but to SURRENDER.

On the twenty-eighth of April, at an early hour, a flag of truce was sent down to the fleet to convey a written offer to surrender. The offer was accepted by Com. Porter on the previous day. Soon afterwards the flagship Harriet Lane, accompanied by four gunboats, steamed up to Jackson, and Com. Duncan and Col. Higgins repaired on board to accept negotiations. While the negotiations were pending, the iron-clad steamer Louisiana was set on fire by her officers; her guns, which protruded from the portholes, went off at random, being discharged as the fire reached them. A few minutes later a deafening report was heard, and a huge column of white smoke was ascending far up toward the heavens; fragments of wood and bars of iron were thrown in all directions; some of them falling in St. Philip killed one and wounded three of our men. The iron-clad steamer Louisiana, which was lying Capt. McIntosh, the commander of the Louisiana, who had been desperately wounded in the action of the twenty-fourth, but, fortunately, that gallant officer escaped further injury.

The terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. The garrisons were paroled, and the officers were to retain their side-arms, and their private property respected, and Com. Porter verbally agreed not to host the United States flag until the Congress had adjourned. The surrender, which was the result of a long and arduous struggle, was formally completed, was a sad spectacle, and tears came freely from the eyes of men who never had flinched during all the trying scenes of the bombardment, and were of modern times. In the afternoon we embarked on board the gunboats for New Orleans.

From the morning of the eighteenth to the evening of the twenty-third of April over 12,000 mortar shells were thrown at Jackson, of which 5730 fell within the confines of the fort.

THE SALARY REDUCTION BILL.

still under consideration. Action has been taken as yet upon only one section, and hardly any of them are left as recommended by the retirement committee. The amendments to the bill, as acted upon so far by the Council, reduce the salary of the Mayor from \$3000 to \$2400, that of the Auditor from \$3500 to \$3000, that of the Treasurer from \$4000 to \$3500. The salaries of the head deputies of the different departments are fixed at \$2200 and \$2000, and the salaries of the clerks at \$1500. Reductions are made in the salaries of nearly all the clerks in the departments acted upon.

The school board has also harkened to the cry of the public, and has undertaken to reduce the salaries of the principals and assistants and first assistants, of all the public schools of the city and of most of the second assistants. The salaries of third assistants are to be reduced 25 per cent, and those of fourth assistants 10 per cent. The salaries of the janitors of school buildings were also slightly reduced.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF MISSOURI held a State Convention in St. Louis last week, and adopted a platform and then adjourned without nominating a State ticket. It is their intention to meet again after the other political parties have named their nominations, and to make up their ticket from the different ones already in the field. Their convention last week was attended by a number of "strong-minded" women, and a resolution to insert the female suffrage plank in their platform failed of adoption by only a few votes.

THE NATIONAL PARTY and the Greenback party of the State are now holding a convention together at Sedalia, Mo. The parties, although different in name, are substantially the same in principles, and the fusion of the two was not unexpected. The big game among the Democrats in St. Louis attorney, Mr. Hill has published a number of pamphlets on the subject of currency, and is the recognized leader of the greenback men throughout Missouri and adjoining States. He is trying at present to unite all the members of the National party and the Labor Union party with the men of his own party, and hopes, also, to catch the vote of the other political parties having no party, the leaders of which are all Democrats. With all of these parties, and the Democratic and Republican parties, there will probably be several State tickets in the field this fall, and certainly four or five tickets for Congress in each of the St. Louis districts. The Democratic Legislature has had this portion of the State divided, so as to make each district Democratic by two or three thousands majority, and there is hardly a possibility of the Democratic party losing either of the districts this fall, even if all the opposing parties should unite against them. Instead of three Republican tickets, the Democratic ticket will represent St. Louis in the next Congress.

J. B. Walker, D. D. S., No. 154 Canal street.

The delightful hotel at Point Clear is now ready for visitors. This is the most delightful watering place in the South.

NEW LINEN SUITS AND DRESSERS.—Messrs. L. Byrne & Co., 167 Canal street, will open on Monday a beautiful assortment of new lawns, organdies, muslins, etc. Their commodious and pure establishment is a well fitted to receive the patronage of the ladies of the city where more attention is paid to the comfort and wants of customers. The fact and experience of these gentlemen are a guarantee that they will be able to place in their elegant goods, which fill the store, a new attraction and an ornament to the great New Orleans. See their card published elsewhere.

THE NEWEST THINGS OUT.—Are always to be found at the very popular establishment of Messrs. E. H. Adams & Bro., 59 Magazine street. Always ready to receive and recommend this Fourth District dry goods house to our lady friends, for those of them who deal there are unanimous in their expressions of praise and estimation. For there is no place in the city where more attention is paid to the comfort and wants of customers. The fact and experience of these gentlemen are a guarantee that they will be able to place in their elegant goods, which fill the store, a new attraction and an ornament to the great New Orleans. See their card published elsewhere.

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THE NEWEST THINGS OUT.—Are always to be found at the very popular establishment of Messrs. E. H. Adams & Bro., 59 Magazine street. Always ready to receive and recommend this Fourth District dry goods house to our lady friends, for those of them who deal there are unanimous in their expressions of praise and estimation. For there is no place in the city where more attention is paid to the comfort and wants of customers. The fact and experience of these gentlemen are a guarantee that they will be able to place in their elegant goods, which fill the store, a new attraction and an ornament to the great New Orleans. See their card published elsewhere.

J. B. Walker, D. D. S., No. 154 Canal street.

ST. LOUIS NEWS.

THE MILITARY FEVER—YOUNG MEN IN CAMP AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

A New Clock System—Reducing the Salaries of City Officials—Socialists, Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Etc. (Special Correspondence of the Democrat.)

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1878.

ST. LOUIS had

A SEVERE ATTACK OF THE MILITIA FEVER. Eight companies of the Polio Reserve force were encamped at the Fair Grounds from Thursday to Sunday evening. The object was to give them a little experience in camp life. The companies are made up almost wholly of young men or boys scarcely out of their teens, and very few of them ever saw any fighting or did any soldiering of any kind before. They were subjected in a measure to the discipline of army life, but had better fare, of course, than the usual army rations. The Fair Grounds were open all day to visitors, and the camp a large portion of the day. Friday evening

A GRAND MILITARY BALL

was given by four of the companies, and on the following evening the remaining companies entertained their lady friends with a promenade concert. Saturday afternoon the Reserves were visited by the National Guards (four companies of State militia, the militia battery and the Kirkwood cavalry. The visitors were presented with a stand of colors by a committee of citizens, the presentation speech being made by Mr. Samuel Cuppler, a wholesale woodman merchant, and the response in behalf of the soldiers was made by Mr. Robert S. Voorhies, an attorney. After the presentation the entire militia force, State and city, was reviewed by Gov. Phelps and his staff and a number of city officials, and after the review the citizens were entertained with a sham battle, in which both infantry and artillery engaged. Eight or ten thousand people from the city—nearly half of them ladies—witnessed the maneuvers. Sunday afternoon religious services were held on the grounds, and Sunday evening the camp broke up, and the boys returned to their homes.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SOCIALISTS

here do not attract as much attention now as they did a few years ago. They continue holding meetings regularly, but only a few dozen or more words of the city, and some of them are known to be drilling with arms, but the newspapers have stopped advertising very little about them. The leaders of the socialists have stated time and again, when interviewed by newspaper reporters, that they did not intend to inaugurate a general strike very little prospect of a repetition of last summer's rioting. An attempt was made to break up their meetings. Exactly what their plans are, if any, is not known to the public at large, but at present there seems very little prospect of a repetition of last summer's rioting. An attempt was made to break up their meetings. Exactly what their plans are, if any, is not known to the public at large, but at present there seems very little prospect of a repetition of last summer's rioting. An attempt was made to break up their meetings. Exactly what their plans are, if any, is not known to the public at large, but at present there seems very little prospect of a repetition of last summer's rioting.

GEN. BONNEVILLE.

the oldest officer in the United States army, was buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery last Sunday. The funeral sermon was preached by Father Gleason, at St. John's