

M'ENERY'S EMEUTE

The Origin, Purpose and Effect of the New Orleans Outbreak.

WHY IT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Interviews with McEnery, Kellogg and Warmoth.

THE STORY OF THE FIGHT

Recapture of the Seventh Precinct Station House by the Police.

TWELVE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Arrest of Speaker Moncreux and Other Fusionists.

"ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW"

General Emory and the United States Troops Masters of New Orleans.

THE SCENE OF THE STRUGGLE.

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Kellogg's the Only Government Recognized.

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Names of the Victims and List of the Persons Arrested as Rioters.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

President Grant Aware of McEnery's Plans and Determined to Frustrate Them.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

The riot of last night was the last desperate effort of the McEnery government to maintain its existence. It was deliberately planned, it is said, with the sanction of the citizens' Committee of Two Hundred. The citizens' militia aggregated about five hundred, but moved in detached squads without concert of action. The object in view was the seizure of the buildings opposite Jackson square, in which the District Courts are held, and

IN CASE OF SUCCESS

the Kellogg judges were to be deposed to-day and those elected upon the McEnery ticket reinstated. In one of the buildings a police station is located, which, in common with all others in the city, was strongly garrisoned. About nine o'clock its surrender was demanded by about one hundred men, and an affray ensued with no serious result. A dropping fire from both sides was kept up for about an hour, when a strong detachment of police, armed with

DISPERSED AT A WORD.

As it was previously understood that no conflict would be had with the United States troops, this order was immediately complied with, and by eleven o'clock the streets were clear and everything had resumed its wonted quiet.

THE CASUALTIES

were not serious, considering the number of shots fired. One youth was killed, shot through the head with a grape shot, and several were slightly wounded. There was little of the noise and confusion usually attendant upon such scenes, and the armed citizens marched off in good order and manifestly in a good humor.

CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE.

The night before a police station at the extreme upper limits of the city had been captured by the citizens, and subsequently to the above battle the police, numbering 100 men, with one piece of artillery, moved for its recapture. This was effected about two A. M., after a sharp engagement, in which M. K. Thandler, a citizen, was mortally wounded and several others slightly.

This morning affairs were very quiet. The police were all concentrated at the stations armed to the teeth. The people appeared to be dazed with the occurrences of the night and at a loss what to do.

ARREST OF SPEAKER MONCREUX AND OTHERS.

So the day wore on to noon, when a squad of police, numbering 100, armed with Winchester rifles, moved from their station directly across Lafayette square to Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite, where the McEnery Legislature has been in session, and arrested all parties found in the hall, among them Speaker Moncreux and Senator Leonard.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The most intense excitement now prevails.

The United States soldiers are all on duty, moving through the streets and guarding Odd Fellows' Hall.

All kinds of rumors are in circulation among them, even the reported arrest of McEnery. The Committee of Two Hundred has just been called together.

Warmoth arrived here at five A. M. Governor McEnery, Speaker Moncreux and about a dozen other members of the Legislature are now prisoners at the Central Police Station, and nobody is permitted to visit them. The Court House buildings and the Armory are held by United States troops.

SIXTY-FIVE PERSONS WERE ARRESTED in the streets last night as rioters. Those having arms in their possession were looked up and the others were released upon their own recognizance.

Large crowds of people are assembling in the streets and the excitement is intensifying.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS.

At half-past one Superintendent Badger, to whom your reporter applied for a permit to visit the prisoners, stated that the trouble was all over and no further difficulty apprehended by the police authorities, and yielded cheerfully to the request. The Herald reporter then repaired to the Central Police Station, in the private office of which he found Speaker Moncreux, Senator Leonard, Representatives Harman, Foster and Voorhees. All were in

A HIGH STATE OF INDIGNATION, and on entering Speaker Moncreux was demanding, in a loud voice, "Where is a boasted manhood of our people?" As it appeared, they were there awaiting the signatures of bondsmen previous to release.

Upon being questioned Speaker Moncreux stated as follows:—"I went to the hall a half hour before the time for assembling, fearing an attempt upon the part of the police, and saw them approach across the square. I could easily have walked out of the building, but scorned to do so. The police entered the hall and arrested me, with the other gentlemen you see here. I demanded their authority, when they exhibited an order signed by General Longstreet, who holds no civil authority in this State. We were then marched over, guarded by a hundred men, and incarcerated in one of the cells up stairs, a dirty, loathsome, lousy, felon's dungeon, the stench of which made us all sick. We remained there for an hour, when we were brought down here."

ARMED AND READY FOR FIGHT.

The station was strongly barricaded and garrisoned with armed police, who preserved a stolid and indifferent demeanor to the surrounding excitement. A large crowd is now assembled in Jackson square, but it is peaceably disposed. Reports are current of a large gathering of armed citizens in the Third district. No movement is, however, contemplated by the McEnery government save the reassembling of the Legislature at two o'clock at the St. James Hotel.

THE "BACKBONE OF THE REBELLION" BROKEN.

Evidently the backbone of the McEnery government is broken; a spirit of demoralization has set in, and so far Kellogg appears to have all his own way. He has spent the morning at the State House in company with General Longstreet and leading radical politicians, all of whom are much elated.

THE FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

The two men killed last night are to be buried to-day. No disturbance is apprehended at their funerals.

THE ARRESTED LEGISLATORS TO BE INDICTED.

The day which opened so threateningly has passed off quietly enough. All excitement seems to have disappeared with the public's dinner, and a disposition is already manifested to accept the situation. The arrested members of the Legislature have all been released, although indictments are being framed against them under the Ku Klux law. Only a few of the rioters are yet held in duress. The

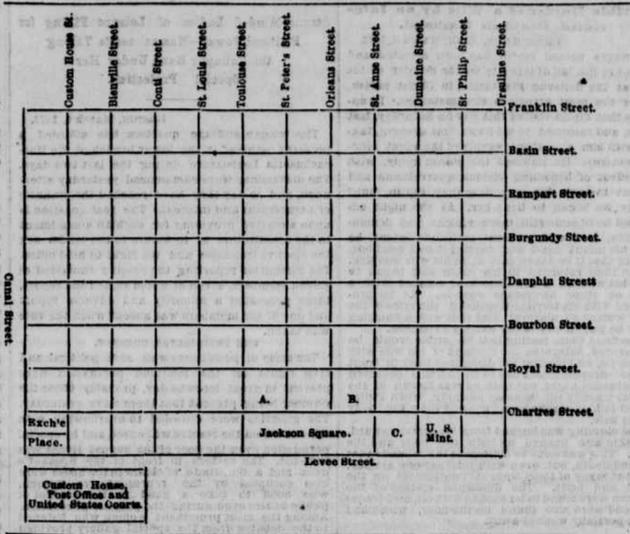
NAMES OF THOSE ARRESTED

are as follows:—August Pedro, George Williams, P. Marshall, W. A. Hurd, Martin Casso, S. Andry, J. W. Lapretto, W. R. Southland, D. Egan, C. Davies, J. Connelly, J. Williams, W. Williams, M. Blaque, P. S. Breatz, H. S. Darning, George Parsons, W. P. Fisher, L. R. Brockenberg, Giles W. Beattie, F. Hamer, R. King, J. P. Bondeau, C. R. Suray, H. Schofield, L. S. Brand, Octave Le Grand, F. W. Kneutz, Thomas Faucett, A. Berry, W. Shubored, B. Strauss, A. Vogel, J. Bozio, J. Finney, E. Birsinarant, Charles Wilson, C. M. Gilles, J. Falk, J. H. Leonard, N. H. Fowler, A. B. Andre, R. Campbell, P. Carvin, H. Crony, V. Watergant, P. H. Leanzardt, M. Buckit, E. Lifax, L. Kline, H. B. J. Long, M. Thorgerette, J. Desberrey, E. L. Williams, B. Lewis, L. Fall, M. O. Breen, S. Raul, G. P. Jaquet, C. Devel, A. Bromeral, H. Bander, Adam Navarre, A. Planchar and E. L. Dauquin.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Only two persons were killed. Mr. G. C. Hartmann, Jr., killed at Jackson square, was a native of Germany, and but twenty-five years of age. Kendrick Chandler, who was wounded in the attack on the Seventh precinct station house, by the Metropolitan police, under Colonel Badger, died this morning of the wound which he received. The wounded amounted to between fifteen and twenty, all slightly, but as they are anxious to escape arrest for complicity in the affair only two names are as yet ascertainable—E. Livandio, shot in the arm, and Hilary Casso, wounded

DIAGRAM OF THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICT.



Line of Levee of Mississippi River.

REFERENCES TO DIAGRAM.

- A—Third Precinct Station House. B—French Cathedral. C—Roman Catholic Institution.

in the foot. The Metropolitans escaped without a scratch.

THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE EMEUTE.

After careful inquiry the origin and purpose of the McEnery government may be safely stated as follows:—After it became evident that Congress would do nothing to settle the Louisiana difficulty, the fusion leaders generally came to the conclusion that the only way to derive any advantage from the situation was to use force to establish the McEnery administration as the de facto government of the State. They argued, that as it was admitted on all hands to be a de jure government, it only lacked the element of possession and actual authority to force its recognition at Washington. They thought that Grant would not venture to use military force to suppress a State government thus established or to support Kellogg, which six out of seven of the members of the Senate Committee had declared to be an usurpation and a fraud. They likewise relied on the public opinion of the country to sustain them and influence the administration. To accomplish their purpose it was necessary to reinstate the judges who had been expelled by the Kellogg Legislature and take possession of the police stations of the city. With these objects, under authority of acts of the Fusion Legislature and proclamations of Governor McEnery, an attempt was made to organize a militia and a police force. This was attended with much difficulty, on account of

THE LACK OF ARMS,

as all the weapons belonging to the State had been turned over to the Kellogg militia after the old State militia was disbanded by the United States force in December last. Nevertheless a considerable force was enrolled, amounting to about two thousand men, and it was resolved to make the attempt to capture the Court House last night, to hold it, and to reinstate the expelled judges to-day. At the same time the police station was to be taken, and a new police force organized in the interest of the McEnery government.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

The movement failed, as the Herald has already been advised, principally because the overshadowing power and imminent intervention of the United States government paralyzed the courage and weakened the energies of the people, and affected the whole movement with a fatal lassitude. Besides this the other side had a force of several hundred police, armed with Winchester rifles, thoroughly equipped and disciplined, and supported by a battery of two Napoleon guns; the whole under General Longstreet, commanding the first division State militia. The attacking party was about four hundred strong, variously armed with shot guns, pistols and brick-bats.

M'ENERY'S STATEMENT.

Governor McEnery's whereabouts was unknown during the earlier portion of the day, but this evening your reporter succeeded in finding him at a friend's private office. He appeared very much depressed at the turn affairs had taken, and was inclined to be reticent. In response to various inquiries proffered, his statement may be summed up as follows:—

The movement of the militia was made with his consent, as an unavoidable necessity in the discharge of duty, but only after having exhausted every other resource in his power. Its main object was to precipitate an issue with the general government, in order that its policy might be clearly defined and military interference with the State government made overt before the American people. On no account was the United States authority, when once asserted, to be disputed or resisted. He had hoped for a more successful result, but attributed its failure to the impudence of the people and want of the means. They had but few arms, no money, and lacked proper organization.

NO SURRENDER.

When asked if he gave up the contest, he

replied in the negative, feelingly and with decision. He expressed a determination to remain at his post in the city and to persevere in his attempts to maintain and establish his authority. When questioned as to how he expected to accomplish this end he did not speak very hopefully. He contemplated only passive resistance, and acknowledged that the only success possible was to be found in the determined resistance of the people to the payment of taxes, or recognizing in any other manner the Kellogg authority. He had not been arrested as reported, but understood a writ of arrest had been issued.

THE KELLOGGITES RESPONSIBLE.

He expressed himself with much feeling in regard to the killed and wounded, and charged the entire responsibility upon the opposite faction. He knew of no other movements contemplated by his friends, and after the result of last night, developing, as it did, the attitude of the United States government, should oppose any further employment of force in his or the people's behalf.

HAVING EXHAUSTED THIS FOUNT OF INFORMATION

your reporter then sought the headquarters of the opposite faction, and, after a long chase, finally came up with Governor Kellogg, at his apartments in the St. Louis Hotel, en route for the dinner table. But, being in excellent spirits, he consented to forego this post-prandial pleasure, in order to state his case to the readers of the Herald.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S STATEMENT.

Your reporter commenced by asking him if he was informed in advance of the movement last night. His answer was detailed and interesting, and your reporter gives it as nearly as possible in Governor Kellogg's own language.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG.—Of course we knew of the movement in advance. We always knew what the McEnery people were going to do. We always were prepared for them, and never failed to have forces in front of them and to checkmate them whenever they contemplated making a move. We had men in McEnery's police and militia, who gave us full information of every plan and scheme and of all their discussions. If it had not been for me more than a hundred persons would have been killed last night. There would have been a perfect hecatomb of victims.

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF LONGSTREET AND BADGER

were so complete and their resolution so firm that defeat was impossible. I was sitting last night in my office at Mechanics' Institute in company with Longstreet, and I noticed that he was getting a good many despatches. You know we have an instrument there connecting us with the fire alarm telegraph. Suddenly Longstreet said:—"There is a crowd of men at Poydras Market. They are armed. They are moving down town. There are about fifty of them." Soon we had announcements of similar movements in other parts of the city. We knew what it meant. We knew that the attempt was to be made to capture the Court House and the police stations, and every arrangement had been made to meet it. We had about a hundred picked men armed with Winchester rifles at the station. We had bodies of from fifty to seventy-five more stationed at various points ready to march by concentric lines and take the mob on all sides. Our two Napoleon guns were ready to move at a moment's notice, under command of Superintendent Badger; but he had orders not to move until the attacking parties should cross Canal street, and then to follow rapidly in their rear. Soon despatches came in that the armed mobs were moving towards the Court Houses. They had crossed Canal street; they had reached the ground. Then Badger followed with his artillery. Soon another despatch came:—

"They are throwing brickbats at the building. Shall we fire?"

"No," was the answer.

Then another despatch:—"They are firing pistols. Shall we return the fire?"

Longstreet then said, "I shall give the order to open on them."

"Why, General," I answered, "would you fire on that crowd of people at the risk of sacrificing many lives before there has been any bloodshed?"

"Yes," said he; "that's the only way to deal with these people. The mistake Warmoth always made was in not being willing to open fire on the mob. We mustn't fall into the same error."

Well, you see, I did not want this thing to happen. I knew that we were more than able to hold our ground, and I had promised Longstreet and Badger not to ask for the interference of the United States military authorities. But I foresaw that if their arrangements were carried out a fearful slaughter would be inevitable. I left the room, went to the street, jumped into a cab and ordered the driver to take me as fast as possible to General Emory's headquarters. I found

THE GENERAL IN NEED.

I had him called. He came down at once and was much surprised to see me.

"Have you a staff officer here whom you can send out immediately?"

"Why, yes; there's Smith in the next room. What do you want with him?"

I told the General what was taking place, and suggested to him that he send General Smith to request the rioters to disperse; that they would surely be defeated, as we were abundantly able to maintain ourselves with the forces at our command; but that there would be fearful slaughter if the thing were not stopped at once; and I thought that

IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND ORDER

and to avert bloodshed he ought to intervene; that the other side were punctilious and required the intervention of the United States, but would disperse at a word from him. The General said he would comply if I would make a written request. I wrote the application with a lead pencil, and he immediately despatched General Smith to act as I had suggested. In a few moments he remarked:—

"Smith can do nothing down there by himself. If we are going to intervene at all we had better send force enough to act with efficiency."

I said nothing and he gave orders to send two companies to follow Smith. Soon after Smith returned and reported that the whole affair was over, and that

BADGER WAS MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

He had opened on the mob with grape and canister, and they had retired from the contest and were dispersing in all directions. Smith had found Colonel Waggonman in command. He was in the Sheriff's Office. Ellis, I think, was with him, or somebody dressed in uniform. General Smith communicated his business to Colonel Waggonman and said:—

"I request you to disband your men."

"Do you command me to disband them in the name of the United States?"

"I request you to disband them, but if you will have it so, I command you."

"Very well, we obey, as we do not wish to have any collision with the United States."

This was the end of the affair. I regret it on account of the lives which were sacrificed. I believe at least twelve were killed. Several have been reported to me as having died of their wounds to-day. In regard to seizing the Odd Fellows' Hall and the McEnery State House, this morning, I will say that I was willing to let their Legislature run till the end of the constitutional term of sixty days; but this morning several very prominent citizens—six, I think, and most of them, I believe, sympathizing with McEnery—called on me and said that they thought it was

TIME TO MAKE AN END OF THE MATTER;

that trade was languishing, commerce was dying out, and that there could be no improvement as long as this conflict continued. McEnery would call an extra session of his Legislature and industry would be ruined unless some solution should be arrived at. If I was to be sustained at Washington (which they had no doubt was the case)—if I had the force to re-establish order (which they believed)—I ought to use it at once. I thought they were right and, therefore, ordered the movement to be made. I don't think we shall have any more trouble here. Things will be quiet now, but I am as anxious as ever that I shall be placed in a position to assure good government to the State and to satisfy the public. It is possible that arrangements may be made satisfactory to all parties, or at least which ought to be satisfactory to all parties.

WHAT WARMOTH THINKS OF THE SITUATION.

Your reporter, after a search for Governor Warmoth, who arrived this morning from Washington, found that distinguished person in an office in the Louisiana National Bank building, a modest sign on the door with the name O. A. Bragdon indicating that it was occupied by the ex-Governor's private secretary. Your reporter was welcomed with much warmth, and found himself in presence of a number of friends of the young champion of Louisiana and prominent fusionists who had called to see him; among them Lieutenant Governor Penn, Senator Harry Swords, Durant, Deponte, Judge Walker, Louis Texada, J. C. Hancock and others. Warmoth did not seem at all depressed, but bore himself with his usual gal-

lantry and geniality. He gave a graphic account of

THE WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN,

and showed how it had been lost principally by the effort to pass the new Election bill, a measure which would have resulted disastrously, since the management of the election would have been in the hands of persons who would have spared no endeavor to carry the State for the Kellogg ticket, in order to sustain Grant and Durell. He thinks that the many attempts of unofficial committees to conciliate Grant and Morton and his bitterly partisan and unscrupulous confederates by offering to elect Casey and General Dick Taylor and others to the Senate were greatly damaging to the cause of the people of Louisiana. Morton he regards as

THE PRINCE OF ALL LIARS.

Carpenter's report he considers an unanswerable argument as to the illegality of the Kellogg government. Warmoth thinks now that the only hope of the people of Louisiana is in what he calls Kellogg's inherent treachery, which will show itself in immediate plans to sell out his present friends and allies.

When asked about the present situation he said that the attempt last night should have been a success. Without assurance of success it should not have been made. As to advice, affairs had been so badly managed that he had no counsel to give nor views to express. He did not think the cause entirely lost, but hoped something might be gained by peaceable measures. Kellogg, he felt assured, would soon get rid of his unruly Legislature (if adjourns sine die to-night) and then would prove more tractable, as it will be impossible for him to maintain his government without allaying the terribly conflicting elements and affording the people some substantial relief from their present oppression.

THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

This afternoon the McEnery Legislature met at the St. James Hotel, with a quorum of both bodies. Its session was short and to the point, passing a resolution of remonstrance and sending a communication of inquiry to General Emory in regard to their treatment. The latter officer replied to this that he recognized the Kellogg government only. The Legislature then adjourned, to be convened at the call of Governor McEnery—an event not likely to take place very soon, as its members are all disheartened and some hopeless.

THE ST. CHARLES ROTUNDA IS CROWDED TO-NIGHT WITH POLITICIANS, IN WHICH THE EVENTS OF THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ARE BEING DISCUSSED WITH GREAT BITTERNESS OF FEELING.

SUMMING UP.

And so ends the Louisiana muddle for the present, with the Kellogg government established by United States bayonets; the State House, Armory, station houses all strongly garrisoned and garrisoned with armed police; the peace of the city left to take care of itself under the surveillance of a cavalry patrol; two funerals of the victims of civil strife wending their way out to the cemeteries; a street blood-stained, torn and blotched with the marks of grape and canister hurled into the ranks of citizens; one party of politicians elated and exulting, another mad with defeat and indignation, and the people dazed and stolid. Yet, with all this, the wheels of trade roll on unimpeded and the social life scarcely shows a ripple out of its common course. Not twenty-four hours have elapsed and from all appearances the whole affair might have taken place in Timbuctoo or Madagascar instead of New Orleans.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

THE SCENE OF THE CONTEST—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MILITARY COMMANDER AND M'ENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873. Large numbers of people this morning witnessed the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of canister is visible in two or three places. Several of the iron columns of the balcony of the building on the corner of St. Peter and Chartre streets are perforated, and one was knocked down and broken in splinters. The railing of Jackson square is also broken in several places, and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. The trees in the square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground is strewn with broken branches. This gives a faint idea of the severity and bitterness of the fire.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN M'ENERY AND GENERAL EMORY.

The following correspondence explains itself, and shows that the mastery of the situation rests with the federal force:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

To Major General Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf. GENERAL—I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry whether or not the Metropolitan Police force of this city, in the seizure of the Odd Fellows' Hall this morning, and the armed prevention by said force of the assembly of the Legislature of this State in the State Hall, meets with your countenance and approval, and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support the occupation of the building. I have the honor, &c., JOHN M'ENERY, Governor of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, in which you request me to advise you of the contents of the letter referred to by you in your letter of the 5th inst. I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the Hon. William P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Governor Kellogg and of the government of the State of Louisiana, I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support the armed occupation of the building, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the Hon. William P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Governor Kellogg and of the government of the State of Louisiana, I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support the armed occupation of the building, I have the honor, &c., W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding Army.

The telegram alluded to above is the one received from General Sherman last night, which was sent hence this morning.

[From the New Orleans Times, March 6.]

In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.