

A. CROSBY Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana.

C. HARDEE, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana.

THOMAS J. KENNAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Clinton, Louisiana.

ALBION FLUKER, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana.

M. J. POWELL, Attorney at Law, St. Francisville, Louisiana.

J. EDGE, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana.

W. W. LEAKE, Attorney at Law, St. Francisville, Louisiana.

E. S. JONE, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana.

WICKLIFFE & FISHER, Attorneys at Law, St. Francisville, Louisiana.

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D. E. GREEN DAVIS, Dr. E. Green Davis offers his services to the people of this and adjoining parishes.

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TO THE PUBLIC, WEST FELICIANA, June 16, 1877.

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Feliciania Sentinel

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF BAYOU SARA PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WHITE LEAGUE. THE VICTORY—THE BATTLE ON THE LEVEE.

[N. O. Democrat.]

The campaign of 1874 threatened, from the very first, to be a hard fought one, bitter if not bloody.

The Kellogg government, born of fraud, stained its hands in the blood of our citizens, the very first month of its life.

A score of difficulties followed in rapid succession; a disputed election in Grant parish was turned into a battle in order to fire the Northern heart, begot sympathy for Kellogg and his gang and back his wild appeal to Washington for troops.

That followed massacres of citizens at Jefferson, Market and Jackson Squares, and military expeditions to Baton Rouge and St. Martinsville to awe the people in the country into support of that government.

A strong effort was made to create a military government. The whole Kellogg regime was put on a war basis.

The standing army of militia and Metropolitans was largely increased; guns were distributed in the country parishes, and negro militia companies organized; a cavalry force was projected, the nucleus of a navy organized, and cannon and Gatling guns innumerable purchased for use here.

This Radical army was frequently drilled, was taken on expeditions to the country and paraded on our streets, fully armed, on every possible occasion, to inspire awe and fear.

Early in June a number of citizens, members of the Crescent City Club, a political organization that had taken part in previous political campaigns, organized themselves into the Crescent City White League, and called upon all persons interested in the preservation of white civilization from the Africanization threatened it under Radical rule, to join with them in this fight for the white people of Louisiana.

The White League, a full account of whose organization will be found in another column, rapidly spread through the city and soon numbered several companies of a semi-military character.

The State convention of 1874 responded to the appeal of the White League and the platform began with the words: "We, the white people of Louisiana."

The campaign of 1874 was inaugurated in New Orleans on the night of the 1st of September. The nominations for Treasurer and Congressmen had been made but a few days before at Baton Rouge. To indorse and ratify these, September 1 was selected as the time, and Canal street, opposite the Varieties Theatre, as the place for a grand mass meeting of the people.

Fifteen thousand turned out. The meeting was orderly, and quiet, peaceful; yet such was the moral effect of this outpouring that the distant roar of cheers terrified the frightened Kellogg who crept from his house to the police station for protection.

Some rockets, sent off in honor of the occasion, alarmed the police, who were hastily called in from their beats to the stations, where they stood armed with rifle and cannon, ready to attack the citizens, should any outbreak take place. There was none. The crowd

was enthusiastic, but, at the same time, cool and determined.

On the outskirts of the meeting, Justin Bourdonnay, a member of the White League, was most foully murdered by a Radical desperado and paid hanger-on of Kellogg; yet, such was the calmness of the crowd, that although there were fifteen thousand of Bourdonnay's friends around, who felt that Kellogg would pardon the murderer (as he attempted to do), they refrained from what almost any other crowd would have demanded, an immediate vindication of justice—lynch law.

Thus began the campaign of 1874 in New Orleans. The first blood was spilt by the Radicals.

There was no need of blood to arouse the popular feeling. Every deed of the Kellogg government, from its very inception, rallied the people against it. His false title, his lies, his standing army, tax seizures, illegal and arbitrary arrests, military expeditions to the country, the abolition of courts, pardons, murder, rape and theft—all these had made our people desperate and determined. There were no courts to appeal to; they had been abolished; no law, it had been murdered. The only remedy lay in arms.

The registration offices were thrown open at the beginning of September and then the Radical plan of the campaign became only too evident. This was to throw such difficulties in the way of the registration of white citizens as to practically disfranchise them; and, at the same time, produce some popular uprising, which the Radicals hoped, with their State arms, backed by United States troops, to defeat and break thereby the spirit of the people and the opposition to the fraudulent Kellogg government.

From the first they meant that the campaign of 1874 should be a fight of armed forces not a contest of votes.

An appeal based on the Conshatta affair was made by Kellogg, through Laundret Williams, early in September, for use in Louisiana. These, of course, were promised him. At the same time his own forces were largely increased in number, particularly on September 4, when they were joined by a large number of levee hands, thieves and convicts, familiarly known as "The Mulligan Guards," and drilled each day to make them thorough soldiers.

On the other hand, companies of citizens were organized in all portions of the city. There were no lack of men—everybody offered himself freely to Louisiana—but weapons were sorely needed. The police were armed with the finest breech-loading rifles, supplied by the United States government as the State's quota of arms, while the citizen soldiery had old shot-guns, rusty Belgian rifles, and many not even these.

On September 8, two boxes of second-hand Belgian rifles, intended for the citizen soldiery, were seized by the Metropolitans as they were being conveyed to Olivier's gun store on Canal street and carried off to the police station. The owners of these guns claimed their property and made several attempts to get them back. A court of competent jurisdiction, heard and decided the case and ordered Badger, Chief of Police, to surrender the guns to their true owners. Badger laughed at the order, refused to obey it, and when the court sought to punish him for contempt, produced a full pardon previously written out by Kellogg, which absolutely authorized him to defy all courts and law. Not content with the seizure of private property the Assistant Attorney General discovered a statute, begotten of a Radical Legislature, creating a crime known as treason to the State, and the gentlemen who owned the guns the Metropolitans had stolen, were arrested and held to answer for the crime of owning them.

Fearful of a popular outbreak in consequence of this outrage the police were again called in from their beats that night, and concentrated, fully armed for a sortie, at the stations. This practice was followed for several nights in succession, during which the streets were free to burglars and murderers, while the police drank themselves into braggart courage at the stations.

On September 10th, the police, emboldened by their late successful seizure, invaded Olivier's store and carried off some seventy more muskets. A large crowd gathered at the corner. There were some threats, but no violence.

The next day, the police visited the levee and carried off six more boxes of guns, just landed from the steamer City of Dallas.

Another attempt was made to take the matter into court and test it judicially, but this the Radicals would not permit, and continued their arbitrary acts in defiance of laws and courts. A similar attempt to seize some guns that came in by the Jackson Railroad proved unsuccessful and the arms were safely distributed at Lead's foundry.

It was publicly known that the steamer Mississippi, which was expected to arrive in this port Sunday, September 13, contained a large supply of arms for the citizens. This was well known to the police. In fact, the citizens made no concealment of it; claimed the right to have arms sent them, and declared

that they would vindicate this right. On the other hand, the police authorities declared most emphatically that they would seize all and any arms coming to this city. In order to carry out this purpose, a large force of police, armed with Springfield rifles, with one cannon, was placed on duty Saturday evening at the wharf of the steamer, opposite Jackson Square, ready to seize the arms the moment they were landed.

The people, however, were just as determined to insist on their rights, and, in response to the strong popular feeling, a call, written on the inspiration of the moment, appeared in the Sunday papers, calling for a grand mass meeting at Clay Statue, September 14, to assert, demand and enforce the constitutional rights of the people of Louisiana "to keep and bear arms," and "to meet in peaceable assembly and petition."

Monday, September 14, proved a hot, sunny, Southern day. The streets around Clay Statue were crowded from an early hour, and groups gathered on every corner discussing the situation. Some foresaw war; others believed there would be no trouble, and not a few wandered off to the regatta fixed to take place at Carrollton that day. Most of the stores opened in the morning, but finding business dull, no ladies out shopping, and the men too excited to think of anything but their rights, closed at an early hour.

From 10 o'clock the crowd around Clay Statue increased rapidly in numbers, and within an hour there were some four or five thousand persons collected there. The appearance of half a dozen well-known gentlemen on the gallery of the Crescent Hall opposite, with tables, glasses and papers, the paraphernalia of speakers, caused the crowd to surge over to that corner where bare-headed and with up-turned faces, on which the hot sun glared pitilessly down, they waited for the watchword.

It came, after a long list of grievances read by Mr. Marr, in a formal demand for the immediate abdication of William Pitt Kellogg. At these words, the crowd burst forth in the wildest applause and cheers, in shouts that bore evidence that the movement was successful; that the people accepted the demand for Kellogg's abdication as the issue of the day; were determined on it; would insist on it, and would fight for it. The die was cast. The meeting had been called simply to defend the right of our people to bear arms; but when the people met together their enthusiasm grew so strong, their strength became so apparent, that they lost sight of their original grievance; and demanded that the tyranny that had so sorely afflicted them should end at once. From that hour the Kellogg government was doomed.

The history of that memorable day moved rapidly after this: A committee was chosen to bear this demand and challenge of the people of Louisiana to Kellogg. In half an hour they had returned and reported. Kellogg was gone; Kellogg was missing; Kellogg was not to be seen; but in some secret hiding place he had mustered courage enough to refuse this demand.

"What must be done now?" asked one of the committee.

"We must fight!" "Give us arms!" "Call out the troops!" were the cries from a thousand men.

Dr. Beard stepped forward, and in glowing words, called on them, in behalf of liberty and Louisiana, to defend their rights. They must bring their arms, pitch their tents upon the neutral ground, determined never to leave there until the last vestige of Kellogg's rule had been uprooted from our soil. If they needed food their wives and children would gladly bring it.

"Go home, get your arms," said Mr. Marr. "Come here again at half-past 2 o'clock, and you will find leaders to lead you on to victory."

It seemed scarcely a second before armed men began to appear in every direction. Old armories and gun stores had been ransacked to find something military. One man had an ancient Roman broadsword, taken from some theatre's green-room; another bore as his only weapon a keg of powder; old muskets, disabled shot guns appeared carried on the shoulders of old and bending men.

Those having arms rapidly coalesced into squads and these squads were organized into companies by officers who moved here and there among the crowd, and then marched up the street.

At the same moment that the meeting broke up the papers appeared on the street containing the proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Penn. McEmery being absent from the State, declaring the McEmery government organized and calling on citizens and militia to arm and drive Kellogg from power. This proclamation also appointed Gen. Fred. N. Ogden commander-in-chief of the militia.

It had become apparent that the object of Kellogg's military forces then assembled down town, was to disperse the mass meeting and arrest the leaders of the people under the lately discovered crime of State treason, messengers were at once sent to the various officers of the White League and other forces in waiting, each at its own rendezvous, with the information that the police was determined to precipitate a fight and that

a conflict was, therefore unavoidable.

Accordingly, at 2 o'clock, Gen. Ogden put his forces in movement from Felicita street down Prytania and thence down Camp. Shortly after a portion of Gen. Angell's command, about twenty strong, under Capt. McGloin, occupied the City Hall, in order to be in possession of this important position and the Central Police Station. Care was taken at once to break up the telegraphic communication between the various police stations which centred there.

A few minutes later the Crescent City White League and auxiliary bodies, with two Home-made cannons, marched up Camp street to Poydras, along which they prepared to form their line of defense under Gen. Ogden as commander-in-chief, and Col. Behan second in command Protector White League of the Second District, Battery C, and Company E, C. C. W. L. Capt. Flournoy, formed on Delta street. Thence the line extended up Poydras in the following order:

Company A, Capt. W. T. Vadury; Company B, Capt. C. H. Lord; Company C, Capt. S. H. Buck; Company G, Capt. E. M. Kilpatrick; Company K, Capt. Ed. Flood; Andrew's Company, Allen's Company; Dupre's Company; Company F; C. C. W. L., Co. McIntyre; Phillips and Tennyson's Company; Roman's Company—which formed the extreme of the line on Poydras street, being stationed at the corner of St. Charles and Poydras.

Angell's Battalions, Capt. Borand, McGloin, Richardson, Blanchard, Lincoln and Hill, were in line on St. Charles, some of them being stationed in the Crescent Hall, and others along Canal street as skirmishers.

The rear line was formed on Julia street, where Coleman's Battery, and Capt. Augustin's, Mitchell's and Prados' commands were stationed. There were altogether twenty-five companies on duty; few of them, however, were strong in numbers, the whole force of men with muskets or rifles amounting to probably less than 800. The new recruits were drafted into these companies, while many lookers-on, armed only with pistols, fell into line and prepared to do battle for Louisiana.

A few moments after this line was formed the news spread along the line that the police were advancing to attack them. There was intense excitement. The men knew that the police were better armed and better drilled than they, were nearly equal in numbers and boasted of a large artillery force; they foresaw, therefore, a desperate and bloody fight, but not a single man wavered at this thought. Every one was determined to fight to the bitter end, to give up his life if necessary in defense of the rights of Louisiana. Fortunately, indeed, it was for the Metropolitans that day that they were so easily beaten and so early in the action, for had they been temporarily successful, had they gained some slight advantages at the beginning, their defeat, which ultimately must have come, such was the firm determination and spirit of the people, would only have been the bloodier and more destructive to them.

At the same time that the citizens were organizing, the police were preparing for battle. The Jackson Square Station was selected as their headquarters from its proximity to the arsenal and State House. Here they rendezvoused early on the morning of the 14th, and organized and armed. The other stations were wisely deserted so as not to weaken and divide their forces. The Supreme Court room and the station were transformed into barracks, and the greater part of the police station in these, under arms, and ready for an immediate sortie. The cannon in the arsenal were hitched to the horses, so as to be moved out at a moment's notice. The total police force, which had been largely increased in the previous few days, numbered about 650 men, with six cannon, two Gatling guns, three Napoleons and a howitzer. In the State House, two squares distant, was stationed an additional force of militia, about 600 strong, for the most part negroes, well armed, but without artillery. Scouting parties and spies were frequently sent out during the morning to report the action and feeling of the citizens. About 3 o'clock these reported that the citizens organized, and preparing to march to the steamer Mississippi, lying opposite the station, to protect the station, to protect the landing of the guns she contained. A conference was at once held, and it was determined to advance to Canal street and give battle there.

A picked body of men, organized into three companies, chosen for their conspicuous courage, very few of whom, by-the-by, were colored, was accordingly marched down toward Canal street, under the command of Gen. Badger and Longstreet. At Canal these took up a position in the centre of the Custom-House, with four guns pointing northward toward St. Charles so as to sweep it.

A squad of mounted police rode up both sides of the street, calling to the citizens to disperse, as the police were about to open fire. The crowd on Canal street was, at that time, very large, particularly around Clay Statue. Most of these were non-combatants, and not a few of them ladies, but, here and there

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]