

The BATTLE
of
LIBERTY
PLACE



arms.* When the incident was forgotten, one day the guns were brought out from the secret hiding place and placed in the Washington Artillery Armory. These guns are now in the State Museum at the Cabildo.

Three regiments of Negro militia were garrisoned in the old Parish Prison on Tulane Ave. and were to march down along the New Basin Canal and attack the Leaguers from the rear. To prevent this, Leaguers under Capt. Peck kept a position at Tivoli Circle (Lee Circle). The Negro militia never came.

The article in the *Times-Democrat* continues:

One of the most astonishing things about the whole battle was the behavior of the crowd. Cheering thousands watched the conflict from every vantage point. They crowded every window, doorway, and balcony which offered a view of the scene, and they filled the street at the very edge of the line of fighters. No one apparently even thought of danger, but gazed on the battle as if it were a panorama arranged for some great holiday.

The newsboys were recklessness personified. They darted in and out between the lines of men and in front of the very guns. When the police fled the newsboys were close behind them, themselves picking up the Winchesters which the frightened constabulary were throwing aside.

In the river were excursion boats which had promised to convey the crowds to the rowing regatta [at Carrollton.] They were filled to their loading capacity, with men, women and children, who crowded the decks which gave a full view of the conflict, and many of the bullets of the police which missed the White Leaguers struck the boats. One shot from a piece or artillery went through the boilers of one boat.

NEGROES ON THE FOURTEENTH

The *Picayune* pointed out that during the uprising and the battle of the 14th as well as the activities of the White League the next day, no colored

**Stolen State arms — Proclamation of reward.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

New Orleans, October 31, 1874.

The following-described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally-constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons: Two mountain-howitzers, caliber 4.62, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked T. H. R. on the face.

Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet-attachment, numbers ranging between 31,120 and 34,163, marked L. S. M. on butt-plates.

Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, caliber .50, marked L. N. G. on butt-plates.

Ninety-three Spencer carbines, caliber .50, marked L. N. G.

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of \$50 each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and \$100 additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of \$10 for the recovery of each of the above-described rifles and carbines, and \$25 additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any person illegally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG

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S. N. PACKARD, UNITED STATES MARSHAL
AT NEW ORLEANS IN 1874

Originally from Massachusetts he came to Louisiana after the War and became active in politics. Said the *Graphic*: "He is the chief of the so-called 'Custom House Ring.' He is the person who executed the famous Durell midnight order by which the McEnery government was ousted from the State House." Packard later ran against Nicholls for the governorship and claimed the election. The White League in the Spring of 1877 kept him and his government bottled up in the State House, the old St. Louis Hotel, until Hayes became President and recognized Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana. (This picture is from a sketch in the N. Y. Daily Graphic of Sept. 25, 1874 which was made from a photograph by Washburn of New Orleans.)



JUDGE HENRY C. DIBBLE

Judge Henry C. Dibble was an officer of volunteers during the War. Coming to Louisiana he entered politics and became a Warmoth adherent. In 1874 he was Judge of the Eighth District Court of Louisiana and a colonel on Gov. Kellogg's military staff. The *Graphic* said: "Report has it that his legal experience is of the slimmest possible character." (From a sketch in the N. Y. Daily Graphic made from a photograph by Washburn of New Orleans)

C. C. ANTOINE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
OF LOUISIANA

On another page will be found a short article about him. (This picture is from a sketch in the N. Y. Daily Graphic of Sept. 25th, 1874 made from a photograph by Petty and Quinn of New Orleans)

