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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

Louisiana's † Governors,

FROM

D'IBERVILLE TO MCENERY,

BY

A LOUISIANAISE,

AS

*A Contribution to the Exhibit of Woman's Work,
in the Louisiana State Department,*

AT THE

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition,

NEW ORLEANS, LA, 1884-85.



NEW ORLEANS:

A. W. HYATT, STATIONER AND PRINTER, 73 CAMP ST.—31601

1885.

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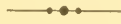
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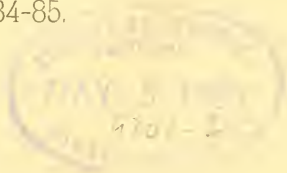
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1888
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TO THE
Hon. C. J. BARROW,
Louisiana State Commissioner

AT
The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition,
New Orleans, La., 1884-85,
these Sketches are dedicated, in admiring recognition of his invaluable
services to the State.

laws of Louisiana for seven years with great success : he earnestly endeavored to give satisfaction : his rule was most kindly and Louisiana flourished under it. When, at the completion of his term, Ynzaga left Louisiana, he was as universally regretted as he had been universally respected.

GALVEZ.

Galvez was at the youthful age of twenty-one when he became Governor of Louisiana in 1777. His administration was but a continuation of the excellent policy of Ynzaga. He permitted French ships to come from the West India Islands to Louisiana in ballast and return loaded with the produce of this country, it being paid for either in silver, bills of exchange, or negroes from Guinea. He authorized the colonial vessels to load with European goods at Campeachy and the Island of Cuba, also to export the produce of the colonies to France and the United States: while at the same time all the ports of Spain were open to them.

The duty on tobacco was reduced by Galvez, and furs admitted entirely free: hence, through him, Louisiana prospered commercially. By him immigration was encouraged, and the Government made to pay the expenses of those who desired to settle in Louisiana, besides furnishing them with lands, cattle, implements of agriculture, etc.

Galvez favored the cause of the American colonies against England: with the consent of Spain he raised an army with which he obtained possession of Baton Rouge, Fort Bute, Natchez and the forts on the Amite. In 1780, Galvez captured Fort Charlotte on Mobile Bay, and secured the conquest of Florida by that of Fort George. For all of these services Galvez was made Brigadier General, then Major General; he became Captain General of Louisiana and West Florida, with brevet of Lieutenant General of the armies of the King and the cross of the order of Charles III. In 1785, Galvez was promoted to the Captain-generalship of the Island of Cuba, still retaining that of Louisiana and West Florida: he even continued to hold these positions for some time after the King had appointed him Viceroy of Mexico, which place had been rendered vacant by the death of his father, Don Mathias de Galvez.

DON ESTEVAN MIRO.

Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Army, who had already acted as Governor of the province during a temporary absence of Galvez, succeeded him. The population of Louisiana, at this time, 1784, amounted to twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine persons, while that of the city of New Orleans was about five thousand. Within the sixteen years during which Louisiana had belonged to Spain, the number of inhabitants had been more than doubled, and now was still further multiplied by the arrival of many Canadian families. In 1786, Miro published a manifesto, declaring the principles which were to control his administration. In this he strongly advocated a holy observance of Sunday, the closing of all shops and drinking saloons during divine service, condemned severely the idleness and licentiousness so prevalent among free negroes and quadroons, forbade the women from wearing feathers and jewels, ordering a plain handkerchief to be their only head-dress. Gaming, carrying of concealed weapons and duelling were strictly forbidden. Inhabitants were prohibited from leaving the colony without a passport, or without giving security for their debts. The manifesto contained, besides these, many other wise regulations, some of which are still in force. On Good Friday of 1788, a fire occurred in New Orleans, which destroyed nine hundred houses, and a large quantity of merchandise. The people of St. Domingo immediately aided the sufferers from this disaster, by sending them a vessel laden with materials for building. Miro availed himself of the misfortune as an excuse to open trade between New Orleans and the United States. In 1791, the St. Domingo insurrection took place and the population of Louisiana received an accession from its refugees; among them came a company of French actors, the first which ever appeared in New Orleans. Miro being created Major-General in the Spanish army, left Louisiana, to the great regret of its whole community.

CARONDELET.

The Baron de Carondelet, having replaced Miro in 1792, began his official life by lighting the town, for which end he

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WORLD'S EXPOSITION,)
GOVERNMENT BUILDING, LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT,)
NEW ORLEANS, April 25th, 1885.)

To His Excellency Gov. S. D. MCENERY, Baton Rouge, La.:

Dear Sir—In submitting the biographical sketches of Louisiana's Governors, written by one of Louisiana's ablest daughters, whose personal efforts in behalf of the historical collection of our State have done much towards its success, it affords me pleasure to acknowledge the work performed by the ladies and Commissioners of New Orleans. It will be seen by careful examination that the ladies who have contributed and those who have installed the magnificent display contained in the annex of the space allotted to Louisiana, deserve the commendation of the whole people of our State. The collection in this department, including woman's work, is unsurpassed and has been the admiration of visitors from all parts of the world, and such another exhibit of priceless and precious relics, historical reminiscences, etc., will, perhaps, never be brought together again. It is to be regretted that the cost will prevent the cataloguing of the whole exhibit as it is presented.

I desire here to place on record the acknowledgment of my deep sense of gratitude to the ladies of the Committee of Installation of this beautiful display and to return my sincere and grateful thanks for their valuable assistance, among whom should be specially mentioned Miss Amanda Stone, of Madison Parish.

Yours very respectfully,

C. J. BARROW.

United States Commissioner for Louisiana.

FRENCH DOMINION.

D'IBERVILLE. Leader of Expedition	1697
SAUVOLLE. First Royal Governor.....	1699
BIENVILLE.....	1713
DE L'EPINAY.....	1716
BIENVILLE.....	1718
BOISBRIANT—ad interim.....	1724
PÉRIER.....	1725
BIENVILLE.....	1732
VAUDREUIL.....	1742
KERLEREC.....	1753
ABBADIE.. ..	1763

Louisiana, which, according to Homann's map, published at Nuremberg, in Germany, about 1712, in its early days, begun at the mouth of the Rio del Norte, ascended that river to the mouth of the St. Paul; thence by a line nearly north until it reached 33° north latitude; thence east through what are now the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia, to the sources of the James river; was discovered in 1683, by De la Salle, Father Lewis Hennepin, and the Chevalier Tonti.

D'IBERVILLE.

In 1697, Lemoine D'Iberville, a brave naval officer, accompanied by his brothers, Sauvolle and Bienville, set sail with two vessels from Rochefort, in France, to renew the explorations of La Salle on the Gulf of Mexico. On March 20th, 1698, he arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi and finally settled at Biloxi. After accomplishing much important work he returned to France to solicit assistance for the colony, leaving Sauvolle in command of the Fort, and Bienville, the youngest brother, as Lieutenant. December the 7th, 1699, D'Iberville landed in Louisiana, having returned from France, and brought to Sauvolle his appointment as Governor of Louisiana, by the King. Bienville was appointed Lieutenant Governor and Boisbriant commander of Fort Biloxi, with rank of Major.

After explorations up the Mississippi in which the Chevalier Tonti joined him as far as Natchez (at that time called Rosalie, by Iberville, in honor of the Countess Pontchartrain, wife of the Chancellor, and marked out as site of a future town), Iberville departed again for France to obtain additional aid for the colony (he returned with troops and provisions in 1701), but did not remain many months in Louisiana. In 1703, he, as a distinguished naval officer, found a great deal to occupy him in the war which broke out between Great Britain, Spain and France; he could not, therefore, personally look after colonial matters, and sent in his place his brother Chateaugue, with seventeen men and implements of agriculture. After winning celebrity by both land and sea, D'Iberville died of yellow fever in San Domingo (some say Havana), July 9th, 1706, regretted bitterly by the colonists and by France.

SAUVOLLE.

Sauvolle was the brother of D'Iberville and Bienville, and first royal Governor of Louisiana, being appointed to that position by Louis XIV in 1699. He was highly gifted mentally as well as charming in disposition, fitted to honor any court, brave, upright and true; but extremely delicate physically; unable to stand the deprivations and sufferings which fell to the lot of the colonists, worried in mind at his inability to protect them from hunger and disease, his frail constitution broke down completely and he died suddenly at Biloxi, July 22d, 1701.

BIENVILLE.

Bienville was three times Governor of Louisiana, he succeeded his brother Sauvolle in 1701, his second term began in 1718, his third in 1732. During the first administration of Bienville, Louisiana was greatly injured by the commercial monopoly granted to Anthony Crozat for sixteen years; fortunately Crozat resigned his rights in 1717, after complete failure in his undertaking. Bienville, according to the King's desires, removed the

seat of the colony from Biloxi, which he left under charge of his cousin Boisbriant, to the western side of the Mobile river, near the present site of Mobile City. It was to Bienville that were sent the first shipment of young girls from France as wives for the colonists; in 1705 he was delighted by the arrival of two sisters of charity, five priests, seventy-five soldiers, besides twenty-five more young girls and a quantity of provisions, goods, and ammunition. This same year an epidemic broke out in the colony¹ and thirty-five persons perished. Bienville had many enemies, among those who were envious of him, La Salle, in particular, was opposed to him, and in 1707 an effort was made to dismiss him from office and appoint DeMuys, instead, the attempt, fortunately, was futile, for DeMuys just at this time died in Havana, and Bienville remained Governor, *ad interim*, until the arrival of Cadillac.

In 1718, Bienville became a second time Governor of Louisiana. The great trouble of the Colony was now the exclusive trade privilege granted in 1717 to the Mississippi Company, under John Law, for twenty-seven years; the privilege was returned to the King at the end of fourteen years; it brought about the ruin of many, but was the indirect cause of increased prosperity in the commerce and agriculture of the Colony. The present site of New Orleans was fixed on for the building of a city by Bienville in 1718; it was laid out, by his wish, in imitation of Rochefort; as early as 1723 it was made the seat of government; "it contained at that time only a few wooden cottages, a store-house, a small chapel and two hundred inhabitants." In May, of 1719, Bienville and his brother, Seringay, appeared with their ships and troops before Pensacola, with the purpose of capturing it, but the Spanish Governor made no defense, and it capitulated immediately, its command being turned over to Chateaugue; however, in two months it was recaptured by the Spanish to fall once more in the possession of France at a later date.

January of 1721, there arrived from France three hundred colonists, and in March, two hundred from Germany.

In 1723, Bienville had much trouble with the Indians, and with his personal enemies, who finally succeeded in having him recalled to France in January of 1724, to answer the charges they had made against him.

Before leaving Louisiana he published in March the famous "Black Code."

In 1732, Bienville was re-appointed Governor of Louisiana, and returned to it in 1733, having been absent eight years; he found it in a bad condition from disease and lack of provision, and the Indians in a state of disaffection.

In 1734, Bienville had the troops quartered for the first time in comfortable barracks, which he caused to be constructed in New Orleans on each side of the square.

In 1735 and 1736, there were great military preparations in the Colony for the purpose of making expeditions against the Indians. Bienville took his final departure from Louisiana in 1741, after having distinguished himself in the wars with the Indians. He was a man of genius, vigilant, courageous, humane and conciliating in nature. France is under deep obligations to him for his successful work in Louisiana. He died in Paris, March 7th, 1767.

LAMOTHE CADILLAC.

In 1712, Louis granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of the East Indies, the trade monopoly of Louisiana; Crozat immediately obtained of the King that Lamothe Cadillac, a Gascon by birth and captain of infantry in Canada, be appointed Governor in 1713. Bienville was retained as Lieutenant Governor, in the mistaken hope that with his experience and superior intellect he would guide Cadillac aright. The new Governor possessed a long pedigree, but an empty purse; his intellect was limited, his self-conceit great; his disposition was a singular combination of courage, pride, morality, piety, vindictiveness, and disputatiousness.

In Canada Cadillac had gained some military reputation; but in Louisiana he devoted all his energies to the discovery of mines, from whence he hoped to derive an immense fortune. He rendered himself obnoxious to the Indians whose affections he alienated from France, and made himself ridiculous in the eyes of the colonists who nicknamed him the Black Prince, which caused the negroes to suppose he was of African descent. This soubriquet was given him because he so constantly boasted an ancestor of his had entertained the Black Prince under his roof.

Cadillac quarrelled with all of his subordinate officers, especially Bienville, who had refused to marry his daughter. To gratify his vindictiveness, he sent Bienville with a very inferior number of troops to make war against the numerous tribe of Natchez Indians, who had murdered some Frenchmen; he hoped Bienville would either be killed or prove so unsuccessful as to be discharged from his position: but Bienville was triumphant and earned additional laurels. Cadillac was finally recalled in 1716, much to the great joy of everyone.

DE L'EPINAY.

De L'Epinaï arrived in Louisiana March 9th, 1717, bringing to Bienville the cross of St. Louis, and a royal patent conceding to him by mean tenure in soccage Horn Island, on the coast of the present State of Alabama. De L'Epinaï soon disagreed with Bienville; consequently two factions again divided the colony, and quarrels among the officers were of constant recurrence. The most noted event during De L'Epinaï's term of office was the resignation by Anthony Crozat of his right of his monopoly of Louisiana trade, which was caused by disgust at failure to bring about increase of emigration to the country or improve his own fortunes. The trade privilege granted to Crozat did not cease to exist, it was only transferred by the Duke of Orleans, Regent during the minority of Louis XV, to a company under a Scotchman by the name of John Law; this company was first known as the West or Mississippi Company, and afterwards as the Company of the Indies. De L'Epinaï occupied the gubernatorial position for a few months only; he caused extreme dissatisfaction by wisely prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians; the colonists declared it to be their most profitable article of commerce and their most powerful source of influence over the Indians: hence they were pleased at De L'Epinaï's removal.

BOISBRIANT.

Bienville being called to France January 16th, 1724, to answer charges made against him by his enemies in Louisiana, his cousin, Boisbriant, was appointed Governor, ad interim.

The affairs of the Mississippi Company continued to deteriorate, the currency of the colony to depreciate, and the population to decrease in number: it having become reduced from 5400 white souls, which it was computed to be in 1721, to 1700 souls in 1724. Louisiana was daily losing favor in the eyes of France, and the government ordered that the greatest economy be used in its affairs, even going so far as to compel the reduction of its military forces from twenty companies to ten.

During his administration Boisbriant promulgated a law for the protection of domestic animals, which was remarkably severe, going so far as to order the death of a person who would, without leave from proper authority, kill even his own cow or horse.

There being anticipation of war between Spain and England, in which France, as ally of Spain, would be called upon to join, Boisbriant issued a proclamation bidding the colonists to carry to the King's warehouses at New Orleans and Mobile, all the ammunition and provisions they could command, so as to be ready for it. Boisbriant being soon after summoned to France to answer complaints against his conduct, he was replaced by Périer.

PÉRIER.

Périer became, in 1725, Boisbriant's successor. The India Company, so as to attach him to its interests, presented him, in addition to his salary, a tract of land fronting on the river, besides a donation of eight negroes a year so long as he remained in office.

Périer caused to be constructed the first Louisiana levee in 1727; it was over a mile in length and eighteen feet broad at its summit. This same year there arrived from France the Jesuit Fathers and some Ursuline Nuns. To the first was granted a portion of land, which afterwards became very valuable, and within the limits of which are now situated St. Mary's Market, St. Charles Hotel and the Cotton Exchange. This was afterwards confiscated by order of the French Government, when the Jesuits were expelled, in 1763. To the Ursulines also some land was given, and a yearly income which was to be continued until

their plantation could be made to support them. A residence was built for them on Condé, now Chartres street; this they took possession of in 1730. This same building was used in 1831 as the State House, and is now the Archbishopric. The Ursuline Nuns were intended for the care of Hospitals and the education of young girls. A boys' school had previously been started in 1724 by Father Cyril, a Capuchin friar.

In 1728, another interesting event took place, the arrival of the first of the casket girls from France. These were especially chosen for their good conduct as wives for the colonists, and were dowered by the King. The girls who had preceded them had been taken from houses of correction.

In November of 1729, began the series of massacres by the Natchez and other tribes of Indians which filled the hearts of the colonists for so long with terror. These had their origin in the tyranny and rapaciousness of Chopart, the French officer commanding the white settlement at Natchez. Périer resorted to violent measures to make the Indians feel his power; not only did he meet them on the battlefield, and build many small forts to protect the whites from them, but he caused the negroes to cut the throats of the Caonaches, a small tribe living near New Orleans, and which had threatened its safety. The negroes obeyed his orders with promptness and secrecy. He had four men and two women prisoners belonging to the Natchez tribe to be burned to death as an example. He also permitted the friendly Tunica Indians to burn a captured Natchez squaw with great ceremonies on a platform erected in front of the city. These acts of retaliation only enraged the savages more than ever and caused them to commit other depredations, so that he was compelled to send to France for soldiers to assist him. The India Company, disheartened by the state of affairs, disappointed in their anticipations, concluded they could no longer support the expense of the colony and resigned their privilege of trade monopoly to the King in 1731. There now occurred in Louisiana a financial crisis, the result of the withdrawal from the money market of the company's bonds.

In 1732, the Superior Council of Louisiana was reorganized, with Périer as one of the King's Lieutenant Governors, and, in

1733, Bienville returned once more to Louisiana as its Governor for the third time.

NOTE.—A singular incident occurred at the time of the massacre of the whites at Natchez in 1729; the Indians spared the life of a man named Lebeau because he was a tailor and compelled him to refit all the clothing of the dead so as to be worn by themselves.

VAUDREUIL.

Vaudreuil succeeded to the administration of the province in 1743; five years afterwards Louisiana was swept by a fearful hurricane which destroyed all the rice crop, and, in 1748, the orange trees were, for the first time, killed by the extraordinary severity of the winter. A compensation for these losses came to the colonists in 1751, when the Jesuits of St. Domingo sent to their Order, on the Mississippi, a gift of the first sugar canes which ever entered the colony; this they accompanied by a present of slaves accustomed to its culture, and the cane was planted on the Jesuit Plantation, afterwards the Faubourg Ste. Marie. An other item connected with this period, which should be remembered, is the writing of the first literary production of Louisiana, by Leblanc de Villeneuve, an officer of the garrison: it was a tragedy founded on the assassination of a strange Indian by a Choctan. This latter fled to New Orleans for safety; the relatives of the murdered man followed and demanded his surrender of the Governor. Vaudreuil ordered his arrest, but he escaped, and his father, to secure him from further pursuit, offered his own life instead. The irate relatives accepted the compromise, and the noble old brave endured torture and death without flinching.

Vaudreuil conceded to Déruisseau the exclusive right of trading for five years in all the country watered by the Missouri and the streams falling into that river. He also encouraged the delusion that vast mineral wealth, mines of gold and silver, existed in Louisiana. Finding himself in need of money for colonial uses, he created notes of from twenty to thirty livres to be given in payment of the King's debts, and to be exchanged for all other papers, obligations and bonds. This brought down on him the displeasure of France. Vaudreuil's salary was larger than that of any preceding Governor, and he had under him the largest military force ever seen in Louisiana.

In 1753, Vaudreuil left Louisiana to become Governor of Canada, where he distinguished himself in 1756 by his resistance to the English invasion. Vaudreuil's administration in Louisiana was a brilliant epoch, long remembered with pleasure by the people, who always spoke of him as the Great Marquis.

KERLEREC.

Kerlerec was a distinguished naval officer of 25 years' active service. During the term of this Governor's administration, the French were driven by the English from Nova Scotia, and refuged in Louisiana where, during twelve months, Kerlerec supplied each one with the pay and rations of a soldier, besides granting them land, and furnishing them with agricultural implements. The disagreements and fighting betwixt the English and French terminated in the complete overthrow of the power of France. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris, 1762, by which all the territory to which France had claims on the left bank of the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain, excepting the Island of New Orleans, as also were the port and river of Mobile, and all the conquests the first country had made of the latter in America. This disaster added to the population of Louisiana, for the Canadians preferred a removal to its shores to a continuance under British rule. Many Indians also objected to it, and removed to New Orleans from Baton Rouge, Natchez and Mobile, so as to avoid being placed under it. Kerlerec granted them lands on the west of the Mississippi; for this kindly act the King of France sent him to the Bastile, and he died soon after being liberated. The Choctaws had bestowed on him the name of Father of the Choctaws.

D'ABBADIE.

One of the noted events of this Governor's administration was the expulsion of the Jesuits from Louisiana, and the confiscation of their property, in 1764, by order of the French King. An occurrence of still greater importance was the cession, by secret treaty, in 1765, through obedience to an order of Louis

XV, to Spain, of all the remaining French possessions in Louisiana. D'Abbadie died before the cession was effected, and the position of Governor passed, for the time being, to Aubry.

AUBRY.

In 1766, Charles III sent out Don Antonio de Ulloa, whom he had appointed Governor, to take formal possession of Louisiana for Spain. The French in that Colony were thrown into a great state of excitement by this event, and bitterly hated Aubry, who counseled them to moderation in their acts of opposition. Aubry surrendered Louisiana to Ulloa at the Balize.

SPANISH DOMINION.

ULLOA	1767
O'REILLY.....	1769
YNZAGA	1770
GALVEZ.....	1777
MIRO.....	1784
CARONDELET	1792
DE LEMOS.....	1797
CASACALVO	1799
SALCEDO.....	1801

DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA.

Ulloa was at first treated with indifference by the people of Louisiana, and even permitted to examine the country, for they could not believe Spain really intended to take possession of Louisiana.

In 1767, the yellow fever appeared in New Orleans for the first time. The citizens, imagining they contracted it from the Spaniards, became still more excited against them, and when, on a demand of the Superior Council, Ulloa refused to produce his credentials, they were firmly convinced Spain had lost all desire to claim their colony, and insisted on his expulsion from it. The Council allowed Ulloa one month in which to make public his authorization from the King, or else to leave the Province; the citizens took up arms against him, and he chose the latter course, as he had not sufficient troops with him to oppose them.

DON ALESSANDRO O'REILLY.

In 1769, France, as a last act of clemency towards Louisiana, relieved it from all its financial difficulties. Soon after this good fortune occurred the noted event which inaugurated Spanish rule in Louisiana, namely: the arrival of O'Reilly,

who reached the entrance of the Mississippi on the 27th of July, having with him one frigate, twenty-eight transports, four thousand nine hundred men, a quantity of arms and ammunition. Lafreniere, Grandmaison and Marent were sent to signify to him the submission of the colony : he promised a mild, paternal government. On July 28th he landed at New Orleans, marched with his troops in battle array to the French garrison, where they were received by Aubry. The white flag of France was lowered, that of Spain hoisted ; thus ended French dominion on the shores of the Mississippi after an existence of seventy years, and Louisiana became a dependence of Spain.

O'Reilly, who was now Governor, was of Irish birth, but, visiting Spain, at the head of some Irish troops, ingratiated himself in the favor of the King who overwhelmed him with favors. He is said to have been small, thin, lame, disagreeable but striking in appearance, mean, cruel, vindictive, ambitious in disposition and filled with hatred of the French.

The following were some of the most noted acts of O'Reilly during his gubernatorial term : he took the census of New Orleans the year of his arrival, and found it contained only three thousand one hundred and ninety inhabitants. He arrested many citizens of Louisiana who opposed him, causing five to be shot and others to be imprisoned for life in the Moro Castle at Havana. The Cabildo, or Grand Council, was organized by him, and Castilian laws substituted for the French ; he also made regulations respecting unoccupied lands, placed a tax on taverns, coffee houses, billiard rooms, boarding houses, the slaughter house, and on liquors. The purchasing of prisoners from the Indians, so as to save them from torture, and their use as slaves on plantations was recognized by him. To prevent the French from returning to France, as many, dissatisfied with Spanish rule, wished to, O'Reilly issued orders no more passports should be granted. O'Reilly returned to Spain in 1770.

NOTE.—By attention to incidents occurring during Ulloa's and O'Reilly's terms, it will be seen the creoles of Louisiana were the first people in America to make open war distinctly for the expulsion of European rule ; and as early as 1717 Cadillac, and later in 1726, Valdeterre, King's Commissioner, complained of the "republican spirit" of the Louisianians.

YNZAGA.

Ynzaga was the successor of O'Reilly ; he administered the

taxed each chimney one dollar and twelve and a half cents. He encouraged the importation of slaves, exempting vessels employed in it and their cargoes from duty, while, at the same time, he published regulations for the welfare of slaves. Carondelet fortified the city in 1793 by two forts, one above and one below it, and by three redoubts: he also built Fort St. Philip and a smaller one opposite, near the mouth of the Mississippi, at the same time organizing a militia of six thousand men. Commercial prosperity now blessed New Orleans. Carondelet at this period caused a canal to be dug, which, while it drained the city, made easy communication between New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.

Don Andreas de Almonaster furnished the greatest assistance to Carondelet in all his plans for the improvement of New Orleans, and, from the proceeds of his own liberal fortune, built the St. Louis Cathedral, City Hall and the Charity Hospital, which he endowed, besides other buildings.

During Carondelet's term of office many French settled in Louisiana, receiving each \$100, besides having the expenses of his voyage paid. Some received large grants of land. The Marquis de Maison Rouge was granted 210,000 acres, Baron de Bastrop 881,583, and Delassus 10,000. About this time an insurrection occurred among the slaves, but was immediately crushed by severe measures.

In 1794, *Le Moniteur de la Louisiane*, the first regular newspaper of the colony, was published.

Carondelet was a short-sized plump gentleman, somewhat choleric in disposition, but not destitute of good nature, firm, prudent, active, a man of business capacity, and both popular and respected.

NOTE.—New Orleans being for a second time almost destroyed by fire, in 1794, Governor de Carondelet advised the general use of tile roofing, which previously had been used only in particular instances: and from that time it came into universal use.

GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

Brigadier General Gayoso de Lemos became Governor 1797. During his occupancy of the gubernatorial position commerce continued to flourish; the United States sent a Consul to New Orleans, and, in 1798, the city was visited by the Duke of Orleans,

afterward Louis XVI, and his two brothers the Duke de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolais. Governor Gayoso died July 18th, 1798, after having, by his extravagant tastes, spent the whole of his large fortune.

MARQUIS DE CASACALVO Y O'FARRIL.

The office of Governor being left vacant by the death of Gayoso de Lemos, the Marquis of Casacalvo was sent from Cuba to act as Governor, ad interim. In the early part of 1799, Casacalvo solicited that the unlimited introductions of negroes be again permitted; but was refused by the Madrid Cabinet. In June of 1801, Casacalvo, being replaced by Salcedo, retired to Havana.

Casacalvo is said to have been a man of violent temper.

DON MANUEL DE SALCEDO.

Don Manuel de Salcedo was a Brigadier General in the Spanish army; he came to New Orleans in June of 1801. By secret article of treaty at St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain had agreed to transfer Louisiana to France in payment for the Kingdom of Etruria; but not until March 26th, 1803, did Monsieur Laussat, Prefet Colonial, land at New Orleans to take possession of Louisiana for Napoleon 1st. He was received with great rejoicing by the people who, in spite of Spanish rule, remained French at heart.

Immediately upon hearing of this retrocession the President of the United States instructed Robert Livingston, American Minister at Paris, to negotiate for the acquisition of New Orleans and the surrounding territory; he was successful, and, on April 30th, 1803, the treaty was signed by which, for fifteen millions of dollars, Louisiana was purchased by the United States. On November 30th, 1803, Louisiana was ceded to France through Laussat, after having belonged to Spain a little over thirty-four years, but the tricolor floated only twenty days over the Province, for on December 20th, in presence of all the militia and a large concourse of citizens, collected on the public square in

front of the City Hall. Claiborne and Wilkinson, American Commissioners, received the cession of Louisiana to the United States; the French flag was lowered, the American one went up, batteries were discharged, the Province became part of the Union, the colonial history of Louisiana was ended. Within ninety-six years Louisiana had changed hands six times; it passed from Louis XIV, in 1712, to the commercial dominions of Anthony Crozat; from him, in 1717, to the *Compagnie de l'Occident*; from that, in 1731, to the undelegated authority of Louis XV; from him, in 1762, to Spain; from Spain, in 1801, back to France; in 1803, from France to the United States.

AMERICAN DOMINION.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of Territory of Orleans..	1804
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of Louisiana.....	1812-16
JACQUES VILLERÉ.....	1816-20
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.....	1820-24
HENRY S. THIBODAUX.....	1824
HENRY JOHNSON.....	1824-28
PIERRE DERBIGNY	1828-29
ARMAND BEAUVAIS	1829
JACQUES DUPRÉ.....	1829-31
ANDREW B. ROMAN	1831-35
EDWARD D. WHITE.....	1835-39
ANDREW B. ROMAN.....	1839-43
ALEXANDER MOUTON	1843-46
ISAAC JOHNSON.....	1846-50
JOSEPH M. WALKER.....	1850-53
PAUL O. HÉBERT.....	1853-56
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.....	1856-60
THOMAS O. MOORE.....	1860-64
HENRY W. ALLEN, under C. S. A.....	1864-65
MICHAEL HAHN, under U. S. A.....	1864-65
J. MADISON WELLS, acting U. S. A.....	1865-67
JOSHUA BAKER, Appointed by military authority.....	1867
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Appointed by military authority..	1867
HENRY C. WARMOTH.....	1868-73
JOHN McENERY—de jure.....	1873
W. P. KELLOGG—de facto.....	1873-77
STEPHEN B. PACKARD.....	1877-79
FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.....	1877-79
LOUIS A. WILTZ.....	1879-81
SAMUEL D. McENERY.....	1881

WM. CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE.

Wm. C. C. Claiborne, a Virginian by birth, was the first Governor of the State of Louisiana. In his early youth he removed to New York, where he met a friend whose influence obtained for him the position of enrolling clerk in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, in 1791. Later on he studied law in Richmond, Virginia, afterwards settling in Sullivan County, Territory of Tennessee, where he began the practice of his profession. Claiborne was chosen member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Tennessee when it became a State; subsequently he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity; this he resigned to become Representative in Congress in 1797; he was re-elected to the same position in 1799, when his vote, as member from Tennessee, decided the presidential contest in favor of Jefferson over Aaron Burr. In July, 1801, Jefferson appointed Claiborne Governor of the Mississippi Territory. While still holding this position he was commissioned November 10th, 1803, in conjunction with General Wilkinson, to accept the transfer of the province of Louisiana to the United States. He was then appointed Governor-General of the province for the term of three years. The appointment of an American to this high position gave dissatisfaction to the French, and they demanded of Congress that a Governor be chosen from two candidates of their own selection. The request was not assented to. The Territory of Orleans was created March 2d, 1805. Governor Claiborne resigned the control of the Territory of Mississippi to assume that of the former. This same year New Orleans was incorporated as a city; a branch of the first bank of the United States, a library, some insurance companies and a university were located within its limits. In 1806, many new laws were enacted and murder made punishable by death. In 1809, five thousand nine hundred and seven French, who had refuged to Havana from St. Domingo, left it on account of trouble between France and Spain, and, bringing their slaves with them, made their homes in Louisiana. Claiborne, in 1810, took possession of Baton Rouge and Mobile, which, up to that period, were still held by Spain. When, in 1812, the Territory of Orleans became, by act of Congress, a State, and received again the name

of Louisiana, Claiborne, who had by this time won the admiration of the people, was chosen by them Governor over Villeré and Destrehan, two very popular and influential citizens. The use of the French language was now discontinued in public acts, and the legislative power was formed into a Senate and House of Representatives. This year was further marked by the first steamboat arrival at the levee of New Orleans, the boat itself bearing the name of Orleans.

On January 8th, 1815, was fought the Battle of New Orleans, and in December of 1816, Governor Claiborne's occupancy of the Executive chair terminated. He had been for twenty years in the public service of his country. He was now ineligible for re-election, but the people, who had learned to appreciate him at his proper value, determined he should not remain a private citizen, and he was elected by the Legislature of Louisiana to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, in January of 1817. Death prevented the completion of his term. He passed from life November 23d, 1817, admired, beloved, regretted, having, by his integrity, courage and patriotism, gained the good will of his fellow citizens, even of those who at first looked upon him with disfavor because he was an American and stranger.

Governor Claiborne was, by his three marriages, connected with some of the very first families of Tennessee and Louisiana, the Lewises, Duraldes and Bosques, and, by that of his daughter, with Mandeville de Marigny.

NOTE.—Up to the time of the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States New Orleans was regularly fortified; after that time the fortifications were entirely demolished. Previously, the inhabitants passed in and out by means of four large gates, which were defended by military works and mounted with heavy cannon. These gates were closed each night at the hour of nine. After that hour no one was permitted to walk the streets without the Governor's permission.

JAMES PHILIP VILLERÉ.

James Philip Villeré, who succeeded Governor Claiborne, in 1817, was the first Creole chosen to control the destinies of his native State. He was the son of Louise Marguerite de la Chaise, granddaughter of the Chevalier d'Arensbourg, and of Joseph Roy de Villeré, Naval Secretary of Louisiana under Louis XV, and victim of O'Reilly. His grandfather, Etienne Roy de

Villeré, had accompanied d'Iberville in his first voyage to the Mississippi. Thus it will be seen young Villeré had a right, by virtue of his ancestry, to inherit talent which would make him a man of mark. In addition to this advantage he enjoyed a second, a careful education given him at the expense of Louis XVI, as reparation for the death of his father at O'Reilly's hands.

In 1780, at the early age of twenty, Villeré received from the King an appointment as first lieutenant of artillery in a regiment at St. Domingo. After a few years he resigned and returned to Louisiana.

In 1784, he married the daughter of Gabriel Fazende, member of the First Colonial Council, and henceforward devoted his time to the cultivation of sugar on his plantation, seven miles below the city, on the river. It was on this plantation Packenham's army encamped when he was advancing on New Orleans, he making of Villeré's residence his own headquarters.

Major Gabriel Villeré, son of Philip Villeré, was surprised in the house, but, jumping through a window, made his escape amidst a volley of shots, and, hastening to New Orleans, apprised General Jackson of the landing of the British.

Philip Villeré participated in the battle of New Orleans as Major General of the State Militia. In this he won great distinction, and his gallant conduct was highly complimented by Jackson. He had been, in 1812, a member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and, in 1816, succeeded Claiborne as Governor. In this capacity he made strong efforts to prevent unlimited emigration, as through it there came to the State so many evil disposed persons dangerous to its well being. Under his care the prosperity of Louisiana increased. Sugar became the most important crop, there being little less than forty million capital invested in it. Good fortune smiled on New Orleans, her warehouses increased in number, ships and steamboats filled her port, real estate rose in value, her limits were extended, new laws for her welfare were created, and a Second Bank of the United States was incorporated.

Governor Villeré died on his plantation March 7th, 1830, full of years and honors.

THOMAS BOLLING ROBERTSON.

Thomas Bolling Robertson, a Virginian, became Louisiana's Governor in 1820: he was not only the embodiment of the ideal Virginia gentleman, but a man of unswerving principles, possessing a high order of intellect and education; by profession he was a lawyer. Young Robertson removed from Virginia to the Territory of Orleans in 1805, and soon after was named, by Governor Claiborne, its Attorney General. President Jefferson appointed him Secretary of the Territory in 1807, with right to the Executive Chair, in case of the Governor's absence, sickness or death; in the last case, until appointment of a new successor by the President, and for five months of 1808 he acted as United States District Attorney for the Territory. He was the first Representative elected to the United States Congress from Louisiana after she became a State; this position ill health forced him to resign, in 1818. In July, of 1820, he was elected Governor of Louisiana. He showed himself in every way true to the welfare of the State. He furthered, by all means in his power, popular education. During his period of office the Legion of Louisiana was formed; for many years the finest military organization in the Union. There being few good roads in the State, an act was passed for making a road from New Orleans to the State frontier, in the direction of Nashville; proprietors whose lands it crossed, and those within fifty miles, were required to contribute to its repairs.

In 1823, the Legislative Assembly authorized six gambling houses to be established in New Orleans, on condition that each would pay annually five thousand dollars towards the support of the Charity Hospital and the College of Orleans. It was also in 1823 that the first theatre in New Orleans, called the American, was erected by James H. Caldwell, a citizen of great enterprise, who was also the first to introduce gas for street lighting.

In November, of 1824, Governor Robertson resigned his office to accept, at the hands of President Monroe, the United States Judgeship for the Louisiana District; he remained on the bench until sickness forced his withdrawal; he died October 5th, 1828. Louisiana has cause to be proud of Governor Robertson, as has Virginia to be of his brothers, Wyndham and John Robertson. The wife of Governor Robertson was a beautiful and gifted woman, daughter of Governor Fulwar Skipwith, of West Florida, and Miss Vanderelooster, a Flemish Countess.

HENRY SCHUYLER THIBODAUX.

H. S. Thibodaux was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1769, his father being Alexis Thibodaux, of Canada. He was orphaned in infancy by the death of his mother and raised by the Schuyler family. His early days were passed in Scotland. On coming to Louisiana, in 1794, he settled on a plantation in Acadia, now called St. James Parish, and afterwards removed to Bayou Lafourche, near the spot where stands at present the town which bears his name, Thibodauxville.

Mr. Thibodaux filled various public offices, always with credit to himself and his adopted State.

In 1805, he was elected member of the Territorial Legislature; in 1808, Justice of the Peace for Lafourche County, including at that period Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne; in 1811, he was a delegate to the convention which, in 1812, framed the first Constitution of the State of Louisiana. He was three times elected Senator of the General Assembly for the district of Lafourche. A portion of Lafourche was, by his efforts when in the Legislature, incorporated as Terrebonne Parish.

In 1824, Mr. Thibodaux, in his right as President of the State Senate, completed as acting Governor the unexpired term of Governor Robertson.

Mr. Thibodaux married a granddaughter of the great French navigator and discoverer of Canada in 1534, Jacques Cartier.

HENRY JOHNSON.

For a third time was the highest office within the gift of the people of Louisiana bestowed on a son of Virginia when, in 1824, they chose Henry Johnson to be their Governor. He was an urbane, courteous, chivalric gentleman of the old school; honorable and talented, possessed of a keen insight into human nature, and a strong sense of justice and right.

Previous to his election, Mr. Johnson had occupied various positions of public trust. In 1809, he was Clerk of the Second Superior Court for the Territory; in 1811, he became Judge of St. Mary, incorporated at that time from the southern portion

of St. Martin's Parish. The County of Attakapas elected him member of the Constitutional Convention of 1812, and, in January of 1818, he was chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacant seat of Governor Claiborne in the United States Senate. Governor Johnson was a noted leader of the Whig party in Louisiana. His administration was a very satisfactory one. In 1842, he ran a second time for the Governorship, but was defeated by Alexander Mouton, the democratic candidate. From 1835 to 1839 Governor Johnson had represented his adopted State in the Congressional House of Representatives, and, in January of 1844, he was elected to fill the vacant seat of Alexander Porter, in the United States Senate.

While in the Senate he presented to that body the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature favoring the annexation of Texas, and also a memorial from the St. Mary Sugar planters, pleading for a repeal of the tariff of 1846. It was while Johnson was Governor that a highly commended code of civil law, and a system of rules for the regulation of legal proceedings, were drawn up by Edward Livingston, under the direction and at the expense of the State; it is also to Livingston that Louisiana is indebted for her penal code. It was also during Johnson's term that the Bank of Louisiana was created, its capital being four million, the State taking half the stock; the Planters' Banking Association too was formed at this time with a fund of two million. General Lafayette visited Louisiana as the Guest of the Nation while Johnson was at the head of the State, in 1825, and, in 1827, under his guidance still, Louisiana gave evidence of her gratitude to Thomas Jefferson by presenting two thousand dollars to his family. The vacant seat of Charles M. Conrad in the Lower House of Congress was contested with Judge Bullard, by Governor Johnson in 1850; he was unsuccessful; he afterwards retired to his plantation in Pointe Coupee, where he died, at the age of eighty-eight years, in 1867. His wife was Miss Key of Maryland, and he lies by her side in a tree shadowed grave where the rippling waters of the Grosse Tete and Maringoin meet.

PIERRE DERBIGNY.

Pierre Auguste Charles Bourisgay Derbigny, elected July 1828, fifth Governor of Louisiana, a talented and eloquent man,

was a Frenchman of noble birth. Compelled to leave France during the fearful days of revolution he first went to San Domingo, and from thence to the United States, remaining for a while in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he married the sister of the French Commandant, Chevalier Pierre De Hault De Lassus De Lozier. Mr. Derbigny seems to have been seeking a climate akin to that of his native country for he removed from Pennsylvania to Missouri, from there to Florida, finally making his home in Louisiana. Mr. Derbigny's talents soon obtained recognition in New Orleans; in 1803, he acted as Mayor Borsée's Secretary; the later part of the same year his linguistic acquirements caused Governor Claiborne to appoint him to the important position of Interpreter of Languages for the Territory. He was at different times Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Secretary of the Legislative Council, Member of the Lower House of the first State Legislature, Judge of the Supreme Court, twice Secretary of State and Regent of the Central and Primary Schools of New Orleans.

Mr. Derbigny had the honor of delivering the first Fourth of July oration made in the Territory; he was also entrusted with the entire management of the business affairs in Louisiana of his personal friend, General Lafayette. After Mr. Derbigny's death, General Lafayette's power of attorney was continued in the hands of his son, Charles Derbigny. In 1820, the first license to run a steam ferry across the river at New Orleans was granted to Pierre Derbigny and a few associates.

Seated in the Executive Chair, 15th December, 1828, Governor Derbigny grasped the reins of State Government in a way which gave promise of a brilliant administration; but alas! the shadow of death was hovering near. October 1st, 1829, his horses ran away with his carriage, he was thrown from it and so severely injured as to die five days afterwards. The entire State of Louisiana was grief-stricken at the sudden carrying off of one whose part predicted so much for his future, and the community of New Orleans gave signal proof of the love and respect his pure patriotism and noble qualities had won from them, by turning out as a single body to his funeral.

ARMAND BEAUVAIS.

Mr. Beauvais, a Creole of Louisiana, being at the date of

Governor Derbigny's death President of the Senate and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor, succeeded, by constitutional right, to the Executive Chair, which he occupied until January 14th, 1830. In 1810, he had filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Pointe Coupee Parish, and, in 1814, been elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, to which position he was twice re-elected afterwards.

From 1822 to 1830, Governor Beauvais was a continuous member of the State Senate; in the latter year he made an unsuccessful run for Governor against A. B. Roman, the successful competitor. From January 31, 1833, until in 1834, Mr. Beauvais was State Senator, in lieu of Mr. Chênevert, who had resigned.

JACQUES DUPRÉ.

Jacques Dupré being elected President pro tem. of the State Senate, he became ex-officio Lieutenant Governor: hence succeeded Armand Beauvais in filling the incompleated term of Governor Derbigny: this he did only temporarily, from January, 14, 1830, to January 31, 1831. There being no law providing for the election of a Chief Magistrate until the entire term of four years belonging to the preceding one had expired, Governor Dupré could have retained the post much longer. This was not his desire, and he yielded the position to Governor-elect Roman, who assumed control of the State: the seat of government having been again transferred to New Orleans, which was more convenient for business than Donaldsonville. Governor Dupré's early education had been somewhat limited: but his strong, practical common sense, compensated, in a great measure, for this; he was a man of wealth, being a large stock raiser in his native county of Opelousas; in fact, he is reported to have owned more cattle than any other man in Louisiana at that time.

NOTE.—The Railroad Company of Pontchartrain was incorporated in 1831, being the fifth of the kind in the United States.

ANDREW BIENVENU ROMAN.

Andrew B. Roman was one of Louisiana's distinguished Creoles; he was born in Opelousas, March 5, 1795, but was raised on his father's sugar plantation in the Parish of St. James;

he received his education at St. Mary's College, near Baltimore, graduating at that institution in July, 1815. On reaching the years of manhood he purchased a sugar plantation in St. James, which became his permanent home. He represented his parish in the House of Representatives for the first time in 1818; he was several times re-elected; was for four years Speaker, after which he received, at the request of his constituents, the appointment of Parish Judge.

Elected in 1830 Governor of the State, Governor Roman entered upon his executive duties January 31, 1831; he was as prominent for his literary tastes as he was politically, and founded Jefferson College. He had the welfare of his State at heart in every way; by his untiring efforts the water courses of Louisiana were cleared of rafts, and a company formed to drain the swamp lands around New Orleans and protect it from overflow; to him also is due the construction of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

He recommended the formation of a State Agricultural Society. This proposition was acted upon by the Legislature, a model farm was started, but the indifference of the planters killed the project.

In 1834, he not only heartily endorsed the incorporation, by the Legislature, of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, but urged it warmly.

When Governor Roman's term of office expired, in 1835, he retired to private life only to be called again to the same position in 1838, when his capable and faithful fulfillment of his duties added fresh laurels to those which already crowned his life. Not even after two terms of arduous service was he to be left to the enjoyment of home life. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1845, sent to Europe in 1848 as agent of the Consolidated Association and Citizens' Bank, on business of importance. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1852, and to the Secession Convention of 1861. Governor Roman was a Whig in politics and a Unionist, but yielded his private opinion to that of the majority, and united his fate to that of his State and fellow-citizens.

He had the honor to be one of the three Commissioners sent by the Confederate Government, at Montgomery, Ala., to Washington City for the purpose of securing a peaceable separation

He refused to take the oath of allegiance to protect his property, and, at the end of the war, accepted from Governor Wells a commission as Recorder of Deeds and Mortgages in New Orleans.

Governor Roman died suddenly as he was walking on Dumaine street, January 26th, 1866. He had served Louisiana during many days of sorrow and trial; for while he was in office she had suffered from severe storms, overflow, cholera and yellow fever. In each misfortune his aid and sympathy were unflinching. When the clouds of war gathered on her horizon, too old to serve her himself on the field, he gave her his sons, and to-day Louisiana gratefully remembers and honors his name.

EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE.

In 1835, E. D. White, a native of Tennessee, a man of classical education, by profession a lawyer, was raised to the Executive chair. Mr. White came to the Province of Louisiana with his father, Judge White, prior to its cession by France to the United States. He pursued his educational studies at the University of Nashville, in Tennessee, and afterwards his legal ones under Alexander Porter, in Louisiana.

Governor Henry Johnson appointed Mr. White Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, in 1825. He was three times elected to the Lower House of Congress by the people of Lafourche, in which parish he owned a large sugar estate. Judge White took his seat as Governor of Louisiana February 4th, 1835. He served his State with marked ability, but even his strong mind and correct judgment could not avert the evil results of the land speculation mania which infected so large a number of her citizens and brought to so many of them total ruin. During the short space of two years the General Assembly, which seemed stricken with what was termed by President Jefferson "Bancomania," had chartered seven new banks and pledged the credit of the State in favor of the Citizens' Bank. Paper money continued to be issued to an incredible extent, the bank discounting profusely. The result was, naturally, great distress in financial matters. Governor White vetoed a bill which had passed the Legislature chartering the Farmers' Bank, by this move saving the State from an increase of pecuniary

worries. May 13th, 1837, fourteen of the New Orleans banks suspended specie payments. In addition to the above disaster, a new tariff had been placed on American sugar, which caused planters to cease cultivating cane and bestow their care on cotton, the price of which was run up to 18 and 20 cents. This condition of affairs brought about numerous bankruptcies and Governor White used the most strenuous efforts to save Louisiana from the evil consequences of the rash conduct of her own citizens. Previous to the close of his gubernatorial career, the Governor was, for the fourth time, elected to the Lower House of Congress, this being repeated in 1840 and 1842.

Governor White, like his intimate friend, Governor Henry Johnson, was a staunch Whig. He was possessed of strong practical sense, frankness of character, and a merry bluff humor, which, combined with his keen wit and capacity for harmless satire, won him many life-long friends, while he ever held, in an extraordinary degree, the confidence of the people at large. Governor White's well spent life closed April 18, 1847. His wife, who was a Miss Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, still lives in this city, as do his children, among whom are two sons, James, who is a physician, and Edward D., a lawyer. The latter was a democratic member of the State Senate from 1874 to 1878, in which year he was also appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State by Governor Nicholls.

ALEXANDRE MOUTON.

The venerable Alexandre Mouton, who so lately died on his plantation, near Vermillionville, in Lafayette parish, retaining to the last the love and esteem of all who had known him through his long and untarnished career, became the ninth Governor of Louisiana. Governor Mouton was born on Bayou Carenero, in Attakapas, November the 19th, 1804, and, at the time of his death, was probably the oldest surviving United States Senator: to him also belongs the distinction of having been the first Democrat to fill the Executive Chair. Governor Mouton was a descendant of one of the Acadian refugee families whom Longfellow's pen so glowingly described; his first wife was the

granddaughter of Governor Jacques Dupré, and his second one the daughter of an old officer of the United States Army; he was the father of General Alfred Mouton, killed at Mansfield in 1864, and father-in-law of General Gardner, who defended Port Hudson. Alexandre Mouton studied law in his youth, but did not practice it long, having a preference for the quiet of a country life; he undertook planting near the town of Vermillionville, which was built on land donated, for the purpose, by his father, Jean Mouton; but his fellow-citizens called him again and again from the retirement of his home. In 1826, they chose him as their Representative in the State Legislature, re-electing him three times consecutively, and again in 1836. For two sessions he was Speaker of the House. January, 1837, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Porter, and was chosen as his successor for the six-year term. While in Congress he was on many important committees; he resigned his position in the Senate to accept that of State Governor, and entered upon his new duties January 30th, 1843; these came to an end in three years, on account of an entire change in the State Constitution. Following this the Governor retired to private life until he came again to the front as delegate to the Cincinnati National Convention of 1856; he was also delegate, in 1860, to the National Convention, at Charleston, S. C., for the nomination of the United States President, delegate to and President of the Secession Convention at Baton Rouge in 1861, and, finally, candidate for the Senate of the Confederate Congress. In all the positions of private and public life Governor Mouton was efficient and trustworthy, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the best Governors the State ever had.

ISAAC JOHNSON.

Again, in 1846, was a Democrat installed in the Executive Chair, Isaac Johnson, of West Feliciana Parish. He was a gentleman of high social position, the son of a British officer who settled in the province of Louisiana during the Spanish regime. Mr. Johnson belonged to the legal profession, in which he was successful and popular. When member of the Legislature, and afterwards Judge of the Third District, he

gave complete satisfaction. As Governor he fully justified the confidence and esteem of the people. When he issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to reinforce General Taylor, in Mexico, thousands rallied to his call; these reinforcements enabled Taylor to add the conquest of Matamoras to his other glorious achievements.

Governor Johnson was ever ready to uphold State rights, and was bitterly opposed to any meddling, by Congress, with the slavery question; he was also a strong supporter of our public schools. During his official term both the State House and Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, were completed.

On March the 15th, 1853, Governor Johnson, of whom it was said "he possessed so many fine traits of character, he gained friends innumerable, but never an enemy," expired suddenly in New Orleans, at the Verandah Hotel.

JOSEPH MARSHALL WALKER.

The subject of this sketch was born and grew into manhood on St. Ann street, in New Orleans, almost under the shadow of the old St. Louis Cathedral; he was of French descent, upon the maternal, and English on the paternal, side. Young Walker was educated in the best schools existing at the time of his youth in his native city; when grown he purchased, with a legacy bequeathed by his English grandmother, plantations in Rapides parish, where he became an eminently successful cotton planter. Being an unswerving Democrat, an ardent supporter of Southern States rights, he was ever a favorite with his party. For a series of years he filled various official positions previous to being placed at the helm of the State. He had been in the Legislature, both as Representative and Senator, besides President of the State Constitutional Convention of 1845 and State Treasurer, in 1846. Never were such determined efforts made by the Whigs to crush the Democratic party, as in 1849, when Mr. Walker was nominated for Governor, and the esteem in which he was held is signally evidenced by the fact that he was victorious when the opposing party had such influential leaders as General Alexander De Clouet and Mr. Duncan F. Kenner.

On the 28th of January, 1850, his triumph culminated by his installation in the Executive Chair at Baton Rouge, being the first Governor inaugurated there.

The people of Louisiana were so dissatisfied with the Constitution of 1845, that a new one was adopted in 1852; this was strongly opposed by Governor Walker, as was also the withdrawal of the prohibition to create banking institutions, he considering that neither one of these measures would be beneficial to the State. It was during Governor Walker's administration, and that of his predecessor, the Cuban expeditions from the United States took place: these ended in complete failure. The leader, General Narcisso Lopez, was executed, which excited the friends of the cause to such an extent there was a riot in New Orleans against the Spanish flag, for which the Federal Government was obliged to give redress to Spain.

The new Constitution of 1852 coming into operation, Governor Walker resigned at the end of three years, having, from first to last, conducted the administration of the State with marked ability and success. Efforts were made to have him take up again the thread of public life; but he refused every honor offered him, even the position of Congressman.

In 1812-15, Governor Walker served as Brigadier General of the State Militia. Death deprived Louisiana of this devoted son, January 26, 1856, but he left a record on her annals that both his family and State can be proud of, for in every phase of his existence, private and public, civil and military, he did his duty and did it well. Can greater meed of praise be given?

PAUL OCTAVE HÉBERT.

In Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi River, at the Acadia Plantation, so called because its owner, Paul Hébert, was of acadian descent, was born on November 12th, 1818, Paul Octave Hébert, twelfth Governor of the State. From his earliest years he gave evidence of those characteristics and talents which were in the future to procure him a high place among men. He graduated at the head of the Jefferson College Class of 1836, and again at the head of the West Point graduates of 1840; these

were forty-four in number, and among them were several who became distinguished in after life. So soon as his cadetship expired, he became Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and, in 1841, Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point; in 1842, he was ordered to Barataria, in Louisiana, to superintend the construction of the defenses of the Western Passes. In 1845, he tendered the resignation of his army position, as Governor Mouton had appointed him Chief Engineer of the State. It was at this time Governor Hébert issued his noted report opposing the Racconrei Cut-off. In 1846, he volunteered against Mexico, starting out as Lieutenant Colonel 14th Infantry Volunteers; he took an active part in the battle of Contreras, Chermusco, Molino del Rey; at the last named place, he was complimented by General Scott personally, and brevetted Colonel for his gallantry; he was also at the storming of Chapultepec and the capture of the City of Mexico, covering himself with glory in all of these engagements. Honors, justly deserved all of them, seemed to crowd upon young Hébert; in 1851, he was called from the quiet of his agricultural pursuits to visit Paris as Commissioner to the World's Fair; in 1852, he was chosen member of the State Constitutional Convention, and the same year elected Governor of the State. Governor Hébert being ill at the time, Chief Justice Eustis, accompanied by a committee from the Legislature, repaired to his plantation where they administered to him the oath of office. During the war of secession, Governor Hébert, who after his gubernatorial term was concluded, had returned to his planting interests, was appointed by President Davis, early in 1861, one of the five Brigadier Generals for the Provisional Army of the Confederacy, who were subsequently confirmed by the Confederate Congress as officers of the Regular Army.

Governor Hébert was first in command of Louisiana, then of the Trans-Mississippi Department, afterwards of Texas, and finally of the Galveston defenses. At the termination of the war General Hébert surrendered to General Granger, U. S. A., who returned him his sword, and kindly gave him especial transportation for himself and family to New Orleans. President Johnson removed General Hébert's political disabilities in 1865. In 1873, he was created State Engineer by Governor Kellogg; the same year he received from General Grant the ap-

pointment of Commissioner and Civil Engineer on the Board of United States Engineers for the Mississippi Levee. When Greely ran for President against Grant, Governor Hébert led that wing of the Democratic party in Louisiana which sustained Greely.

After an illness of some months, General Hébert died April 20th, 1880.

Governor Hébert was a fluent speaker and a brilliant writer : he was fond of society, which he graced : his hospitality was well known ; he was a club man, and for several years President of the Jockey Club in New Orleans.

Governor Hébert married twice, each time into a prominent Louisiana family.

ROBERT CHARLES WICKLIFFE.

Louisiana's thirteenth Governor, Robert C. Wickliffe, comes of excellent lineage, and we have only to turn back a page or so of his family history to learn whence he derived the traits of character which have won for him so many admiring friends. His father was Governor Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, also Postmaster General of the United States, and for ten consecutive years member of Congress ; besides, being twice elected to the Lower House of that body, during the civil war. Running for Governor again in 1863 he was unsuccessful, owing to his opposition to Lincoln whom, he asserted, had broken his promise to preserve slavery. On the maternal side, Governor Robert Wickliffe is grandson of Col. Cripps, who made for himself a name in the Indian fights of Kentucky, and nephew of Dr. Brashear, of this State, for whom Brashear City is named. Governor Wickliffe is a man of classical attainments and belongs to the legal profession, of which he is an able and successful member.

In 1854, he was elected State Senator and re-elected the two succeeding terms without opposition ; he was also President of the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Farmer. For four years he was Governor of Louisiana, taking possession of his office January 22, 1856. The Governor belongs to the Democratic party ; and was opposed to secession

so long as the South could remain in the Union with honor. Governor Wickliffe gave earnest attention to all the interests of the State, and his administration was a satisfactory one to the people.

In 1866, they chose him to represent them in the Lower House of Congress ; but he was denied admittance for refusing to take the oath demanded of him, in accordance with Reconstruction laws. In 1876, Governor Wickliffe was an elector for the State at large, on the Tilden ticket. He is now practising his profession at the bar in West Feliciana, where he has resided ever since 1846. A handsome man in his youth, Gov. Wickliffe is still so in his older days, and he is noted everywhere for his conversational gifts, courtly manners and refinement ; he was twice married, his first wife being the charming daughter of the well-known Judge Dawson, of Feliciana, and his second, Miss Anderson, of Kentucky.

THOMAS OVERTON MOORE.

This gentleman was a North Carolinian. The esteem in which his family were held in their native State is evidenced by the naming of Moore County for them. Governor Moore's grandfather on the distaff side was General Thomas Overton, who held the position of major during the Revolutionary War under General Lee's father. He acted as second for General Jackson in a duel, and his son, General Walter H. Overton, was aid to Jackson at New Orleans.

When Governor Moore came to Louisiana he settled in Rapides Parish as a cotton planter, and was sent from there to the State Senate in 1856, where his political course was so creditable he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket of 1860. Early in his administration "he convened the Legislature in extra session to determine the course Louisiana should pursue in view of the evident determination of the General Government to destroy the institution of slavery."

Through Governor Moore's advice a convention was called by the Legislature, at Baton Rouge, on the 23d of January, 1861. The 26th of the same month the Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession and Louisiana bid farewell to the Union.

Thus were fulfilled the prophetic warnings of every Governor who had controlled the State for during more than forty years, beginning with Governor Robertson, in 1820. No sooner had the decree of Secession been declared than Governor Moore ordered Adjutant General Grivot to organize the militia force of the State, consisting of 24,000 men, ready for active service. With these troops the military posts and garrisons within the State were taken possession of, with many thousands of stands of arms and immense quantities of ammunition. A Soldiers' Relief Association was formed, and free markets opened in New Orleans. Governor Moore compelled the banks to suspend specie payments, even though by this move they forfeited their charters, as he considered this necessary for their protection. Being petitioned by many cotton factors of New Orleans to issue an order forbidding the introduction of cotton within its limits, he did so, although such a course was not guaranteed by law of any kind but that of practical sense and emergency of circumstance. When, by the disastrous fate of war, New Orleans passed under Federal control, in 1862, Governor Moore called together the Legislature at Opelousas; the quorum of members being small, they were reassembled at Shreveport. Here his official term drew to a close, and he passed the scepter of State Government on to his successor, the brave and gallant Allen.

Governor Moore cannot be described better than in the words of Meynier: "He was remarkable for his truthfulness and strict integrity as well as for the purity of his private life. His disposition was fiery, and, politically a democrat, he believed in the precepts of Jefferson and Jackson, being a great admirer of the General's determination whose example he followed in his gubernatorial career."

Governor Moore's life ended at his home in Rapides Parish, June, 1876, aged seventy-one.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN.

Louisiana's fifteenth Governor was Henry W. Allen, the idol of the people, whose name is a household word, and of whom it may be said: "There is glory in his dust." To Virginia, the

mother of statesmen and soldiers, belongs the honor of having given Governor Allen birth. Through his ancestors, he was of Scotch and Welsh extraction. Of his parents we need no clearer picture than the following words of Meynier, which, at the same time, eulogize son and parents. In speaking of the Governor, he remarks: "He inherited the energetic determination, strict integrity and courage of his father, softened by the constancy and impulsive tenderness of his mother. While yet a lad, at Marion College, Missouri, the future soldier gave proof of the determined character which marked his after life, by challenging an officer of the State militia, who had insulted his father, and forcing him to apologize. The restless disposition which possessed young Allen caused him to run away from college, but destiny led him with kindly hand, for, landing at Grand Gulf, he obtained a position as tutor in the family of W. R. McAlpine, where he made life-long friends. Two years later he opened a school within the town of Grand Gulf, devoting his leisure hours to studying law, the practice of which he began so soon as licensed, and in which his native talent brought him success. When Sam Houston, President of Texas, called for volunteers, in 1842, to aid her in defying Mexico, both Allen and his brother Nathaniel enlisted for six months, for which service they were thanked by the Secretary of War and the President. In 1842, Mr. Allen married Miss Salome Crane, of Rodney, Miss., a lady noted for her brilliant wit, quickness of repartee and many loveable traits of character. She brought him, as dowry, a plantation in Claiborne County; this became their home. In 1846, Mr. Allen was elected to the State Legislature of Mississippi, a position he filled with honor. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1850, Mr. Allen's fancy for roving reasserted itself. He removed to Tensas, La., and afterwards to West Baton Rouge. Here, as in Mississippi, his merit soon became manifest. The people of the parish recognized it by electing him to the House of Representatives, in 1853. He had previously been defeated for the State Senate. In 1854, he resumed his collegiate course at Cambridge University; but, ever restless and fond of adventure, neither planting, nor law, nor literature, could charm him long, and, in 1859, we find him crossing the Atlantic, with the intention of taking part in the Italian war and travelling through Europe. During his absence, his friends again elected him to the

Louisiana Legislature. When the war tocsin sounded, in 1861, Mr. Allen was in Havana. Pleasure had no witcheries for him when country called. He immediately returned home, where he joined, as volunteer, the Delta Rifles, of the Confederate Army. Before very long he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Louisiana. In this capacity he figured at Ship Island and Fort Berwick, becoming, eventually, after his Colonel's death, Military Governor of Jackson, Miss. At Shiloh, where he gave a rare example of courage, he was wounded in the cheek, and at Baton Rouge was desperately wounded. Not being one to shield himself from what he held as sacred duty, he barely allowed himself time for recovery ere he returned to the army, when he was appointed Brigadier General and ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Scarcely had he reached Shreveport and entered on his new responsibilities when, by unanimous choice, he was placed at the helm of the State, being inaugurated Governor January 25th, 1864. His message to the Legislature touched upon all the necessities of the State and pointed out clearly those matters calling for legislation. He addressed a personal communication to General Kirby Smith, December 21st, 1864, opposing strongly that official's unfortunate order to the planters of Louisiana, bidding them burn their cotton. June 2d, 1865, his term of administration being ended, the pilot who had guided the bark of State through such troublous waters gave up its helm and sought fortune's favor in the City of the Incas. The people of Louisiana, whom absence could not teach to forget him, made a futile effort to have him return among them and accept, for a second time, the Executive Chair. In Mexico a newspaper was started especially for him, and he was acting as editor, with success and credit to himself, when, on April 22d, 1866, death overtook him whom we had learned to cherish for his valor and high deeds, and to whom we offered the incense of our hearts. Henry Watkins Allen has passed away, but

" His spiritual influence is upon his kind ;
 He lives in glory : and his speaking dust
 Has more of life than half its breathing moulds."

Though he died among strangers, his body does not lie in foreign soil. Here, in the Crescent City, he rests under a monument of marble until loving hands will have prepared a more

suitable place of repose. Amid the fragrant magnolias and weeping willows which surround the State Capitol is a spot his own fancy loved. No sound disturbs its silence but the low whispering of the winds, the warbling of the birds, and here, at some future day, will the State place him who has a right to the honor she will gratefully bestow on him.

MICHAEL HAHN

Was born in Bavaria, in 1830. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to New York; and, in a few years, from thence to New Orleans: here he graduated in the high schools, entered the law office of Christian Roselius and graduated, ere yet twenty years of age, with the degree of L. L. B., in the Louisiana University. By an exception made in his favor, he was permitted to practice his profession previous to the legitimate period for so doing. Mr. Hahn had a natural inclination for politics, and while attending to his business, still found some leisure to bestow on them: he was antagonistic to the Slidell wing of the Democratic party; opposed the nomination of James Buchanan for President, in 1856. He was a strong Douglass advocate and a bitter opponent to slavery. Member of the committee who, in 1860-61, canvassed against secession, he did all he could to prevent the dismemberment of the Union. When, during the early period of the late agitation, all public, State and Parish officers took the oath to the Confederacy, Michael Hahn omitted it in renewing his oath of office as Notary: no public notice was ever taken of this omission.

Farragut's Federal fleet arriving at New Orleans, April 25, 1862, Mr. Hahn hastened to pledge his allegiance to the United States Government, according to the oath administered by the Federal Office, &c.

The latter part of the same year, he became Representative of the Second Congressional District in Congress, when his able advocacy of what he chose to consider "Louisiana's cause," overcame the objections made by leading Republicans against himself and Mr. Flanders, Representative of the First District, taking the seats they claimed.

On returning to New Orleans, Mr. Hahn advised that no more Congressional elections be held until Louisiana became more thoroughly reconstructed. He bestowed his attention on the re-opening of the Federal Courts and endeavored to have the State immediately reorganized as a free one. To further the plans of Lincoln and Grant, he bought and edited the New Orleans *True Delta*.

Mr. Hahn was inaugurated as Governor, March 4, 1864, being elected in New Orleans on the Free State ticket, in opposition to Mr. Flanders and Mr. Fellows, who was the Conservative candidate. In the meanwhile, Gov. Allen, who had been elected by the Confederates and inaugurated at Shreveport, January 25, 1864, was in control of all that portion of the State not occupied by Federal forces.

President Lincoln had great confidence in Gov. Hahn, and addressed him a letter advising the elective franchise be extended to the colored race, so as to enable the using of them in furthering the Reconstruction policy. Gov. Hahn attempted to bring this about; but could only succeed in having the Fifteenth Section adopted. The State Legislature chose him to fill a Senatorial position in the Congress of 1865; he presented his claims, but did not press them, owing to the fact that the reconstruction views of Mr. Johnson varied from those of this predecessor, President Lincoln.

Mr. Hahn was the organizer and chief editor of the New Orleans *Republican*, started in 1867. He has been several times member of the School Board, three times member of the Legislature for the parish of St. Charles, and once speaker of the House. In 1876, he was State Registrar of Voters, subsequently Superintendent of the United States Mint, in New Orleans; since then, Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, and is now, 1885, Congressman elect from Louisiana. Governor Hahn is an able speaker and writer; as a politician, he is ever actuated by that which he considers the true principle; he is extremely popular in his own parish, and has the respect and good opinion of many who are to the opposing party.

JAMES MADISON WELLS,

Seventeenth Governor of Louisiana, was born in the State, but

raised partly in Washington City, partly in Kentucky. On reaching manhood he returned to his birthplace, where he has always lived on his estates as sugar and cotton planter. In 1840, he filled the position of Sheriff; in 1864, Lieutenant Governor on the Hahn ticket, and assumed the position of Governor in lieu of Mr. Hahn when he resigned. In 1865, he was elected Governor on the Citizens' ticket, and removed by General Sheridan in 1867. By appointment of General Grant, at that time President, he became Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, an office he continued to hold under President Hayes. He was also chairman of the Returning Board of 1876, which decided the Presidential contest in favor of Hayes.

JOSHUA BAKER

Was born in Kentucky, March 23d, 1799. His parents removed to Mississippi when he was only four years of age, and subsequently to Louisiana, in 1811, settling in St. Mary's Parish. Mr. Baker grew into manhood amid the grand old oaks which beautify the banks of the limpid Téeche, and the decline of his years is passing peacefully under their moss-bannered branches. In 1819, he graduated at West Point, and is to-day its oldest graduate in existence. When Governor Baker travelled to West Point from St. Mary's Parish, in 1817, the entire journey was made in a wheeled conveyance. What a difference between then and now! While still pursuing his studies there he was appointed assistant Professor of Engineers, and was afterwards, for many years, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Academy. Louisiana has many evidences of his knowledge in mechanics in the bridges he has built in several parishes, and in the Franklin Court House, constructed under his supervision. Mr. Baker studied law in Connecticut, but entered the Kentucky bar, eventually returning to Louisiana, where he continued to practice his profession. In 1829, he was appointed Judge of St. Mary's Parish. Judge Baker owned several large plantations, still he gave much of his attention to steamboating and the lumber trade. In politics, the Judge was a conservative Democrat, and an opponent of secession. General Hancock, of the

United States Army, the Gulf Department Commandant, in 1867, appointed him Governor of the State at that time.

Governor Baker is one of Louisiana's well-known citizens, who has won many friends, not only by his kindly ways and generous nature, but by the fact that he has always been an upright man, honest in his opinions and principles.

NOTE.—Since writing the above Governor Baker has gone to give the record of long years well spent; he died at the residence of his daughter, in Connecticut, on April 15th. Disease did not carry him off.

“He fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,
Even wonder'd at because he dropped no sooner.”

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLANDERS.

B. F. Flanders left New Hampshire, his native State, and made New Orleans his home in 1843; here he studied for the bar. Much of his time has been devoted to teaching in the public schools of New Orleans, in which he was, for many years, Principal, being finally chosen Superintendent in the Third Municipality, a position he refused. The newspaper business has also received his attention, he having been at one time part proprietor and one of the editors of the New Orleans *Tropic*.

Mr. Flanders has filled various public positions, all of them important, and in every instance with merit; but at no time has he been so occupied otherwise, as to overlook the cause of popular education, of which he has been so warm an advocate, and for which he has accomplished so much. In 1848, he was elected Alderman of the Third Municipality, and again in 1852; the latter year, he was also appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company. In 1862, the Federal military authorities made him Treasurer of New Orleans; this office he resigned in a few months, having been elected to represent the First District in Congress.

In 1863, Mr. Chase appointed him Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; this he resigned in 1866. For one year he was President of the First National Bank of New Orleans, at the completion of which period he withdrew. General Sheridan, U. S. A., created him Military Governor of Louisiana, in June, 1867; he resigned in six months. Governor Warmoth made him Mayor

of New Orleans in May of 1870; the ensuing November he was elected to the office and held it for the two following years. In 1873, General Grant appointed him United States Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans; this office he has held up to the present time.

HENRY CLAY WARMOTH.

Governor Warmoth was born in Illinois, in 1842; he entered the Missouri bar as early as 1860, being soon afterwards appointed District Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District of Missouri. During the late war, Mr. Warmoth was at one time Brigadier General of the Missouri State troops; he resigned to become Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment of Missouri Infantry, remaining in this capacity from the first fight at Vicksburg, until the capture of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Afterwards he was Chief of Staff to Major General McClelland in the Gulf Department; subsequently, Gen. Banks appointed him Judge of the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf.

Col. Warmoth left the Federal Army in 1865, when he undertook the practice of law in New Orleans; the following year began his political career, he was sent to Congress by the Republicans; but failed to obtain his seat, on account of the decision by Congress not to re-admit Louisiana. In 1868, the Republicans elected him Governor in opposition to the candidate on the Independent ticket.

Gov. Warmoth's party had chosen him previous to this to represent Plaquemines Parish in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and subsequently elected him to the Constitutional Convention of 1879; he, at one time, made an unsuccessful run for the State Senate.

For many years, Governor Warmoth has resided on his plantation, in Plaquemines Parish; it is one of the show places of the State, and is frequently visited by strangers, who are ever sure of a hospitable welcome, from the Governor and his charming wife.

JOHN McENERY

Is the brother of our present Governor, S. D. McEnery; he was born in Virginia, educated at Hanover College, Indiana; is a graduate of the New Orleans Law University, and began the practice of his profession in Monroe, Louisiana. At one time he was Registrar in the Monroe Land Office, a position his father had once filled for eight years; but President Buchanan removed him because he strongly advocated Stephen Douglas for the Presidency, whereupon he returned to the law. During the late troubles between the North and South, Mr. McEnery served with honor and distinction in the Confederate Army, he began as Captain, but was twice promoted for his daring. He was in the field both in Virginia and Georgia, and held the advanced posts at Savannah. In 1863, he took part in the battle of Secessionville, recapturing the Fort on James Island which had been taken by the Federals, thereby saving Charleston, for which act he was greatly commended; he participated in many other battles, being twice wounded. In 1866, he was elected to the Legislature, but the Reconstruction Acts of Congress deprived him of his place in 1867. In 1871, Col. McEnery was nominated three times for the Executive Office; in June, by the Democrats, July, by the Democrats and Reformers, and August, by the Democrats and Liberals; he carried the State, as he so worthily deserved to, by a majority of ten thousand, and yet was counted out by the Republican Returning Board. In 1865, under the Allen State Government, Governor McEnery had been elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State. For some years he has been living in New Orleans, where he devotes himself to his profession.

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG

Is a Vermonter, his education was acquired at Norwich University; he removed to Illinois in 1848, where he studied law and applied himself to its practice. He was in the Federal Army during the war of Secession as Colonel of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, and, up to the evacuation of Corinth, commanded Granger's Cavalry Brigade. The last official signature from President Lincoln's hand was that signed to the commission of

Kellogg, as Collector of the New Orleans Port, in 1865; Republican Senator from Louisiana to Congress, elected in 1868, he resigned in November, 1872, to become Republican candidate for Governor of the State.

John McEuery was elected by a large majority; but the Returning Board so managed matters that Kellogg obtained possession of the Executive Chair which he occupied, under the protests of the people of Louisiana, until January 5th, 1877. The result of this occupancy was the memorable "Fourteenth of September," during which disturbance Kellogg concealed himself in the United States Customhouse, where Federal bayonets protected him. A Republican Legislature elected him to the United States Senate, and, in the latter part of 1877, he took his seat; but for years it was contested by the opposing candidate, Judge Spofford. Governor Kellogg was Louisiana Delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1868, which gave Grant his first nomination; Chairman of the Louisiana Delegation to Chicago in 1880, which nominated Garfield, besides having been, in 1876, Chairman of the Louisiana Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

STEPHEN BENNETT PACKARD

Was born in Maine, educated at its public schools, and studied law at its bar. He entered a Maine regiment at the very commencement of the civil disturbances, remaining until their close, having earned the grade of captain. During President Grant's two administrations he held the official position of United States Marshal of Louisiana. The Republican Convention of 1876 nominated him as candidate for Governor. General Francis T. Nicholls, the Democratic nominee, was favored with eight thousand more votes than were polled for Mr. Packard, yet the latter claimed the Executive Chair, and determined to take it by force. With this view he and his friends, accompanied by a number of the city police, took possession of the State House (now the Hotel Royal), where they remained barricaded for several weeks. President Hayes' recognition of General Nicholls' claims, combined with the effect of the Wheeler compromise, and a change of opinion on the part of some of the

Republican members of the Legislature, then in session, forced Mr. Packard to yield. President Hayes afterwards sent Mr. Packard to Liverpool, as United States Consul to that port : this responsible position has remained his ever since.

FRANCIS TILTON NICHOLLS.

In his biographical sketches Meynier so truthfully depicts Nicholls, the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" of Louisiana. We will quote his words in describing this "Bayard of the South :—" "Brave and capable as a soldier, and incorruptible as a civilian, his private life has been above reproach, and his public career in the discharge of both military and civil duty, an unbroken testimonial of his self-sacrificing devotion to what he considered the best interests of the State in which he was born, and of the people amongst whom he had spent the most delightful portion of man's existence—boyhood days."

Governor Nicholls' birth place is Donaldsonville, La. His father, Thomas C. Nicholls, was a Marylander. He was a lawyer, and had filled several judicial positions ; but the crowning honor of his life is the fact that to him is due the organization of the first temperance society of Louisiana, he himself being its President. Governor Nicholls was partially educated at the New Orleans Jefferson Academy ; he completed his studies at West Point, where he graduated in 1855, receiving at the same time a lieutenancy in the Second Regiment of United States Artillery. Later he passed into the Third Regiment, from which he resigned in the latter part of 1856, with the intention of preparing for the legal profession. After completing his law course he was examined before the Supreme Court and licensed in 1858, when he immediately began practicing in Donaldsonville. At the outbreak of the war Governor Nicholls donned the grey, and his military record proves he was "brave as the bravest who wore it." He was at first elected captain of a company from Ascension and Assumption. In June, of 1861, he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. In 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth Louisiana. Only a few days later he received the commission of

Brigadier General commanding the Second Louisiana Brigade. Governor Nicholls was no "carpet knight;" his was an active part at Winchester, Chancellorsville, Port Royal. At the first place he lost his right arm and was captured; at the second a shell deprived him of a foot. But neither prison nor wounds could damp his ardent love of country. So soon as he was exchanged, so soon as his wounds would permit, he took the field again. He was ordered, after Chancellorsville, to take charge of the defence of Lynchburg, Va., and, in 1864, was placed in control of the Conscript Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department; there the close of the war found him. He returned to his extensive practice after the surrender, but was called from it by the Baton Rouge Convention of 1876, which nominated him for Governor. In the election he triumphed over his opponent to the extent of eight thousand votes: the circumstances attending it being related in the sketch of Governor Packard, there is no need to repeat them; suffice it to say, that in his political career, as in his military, he ever led in the path of honor. To-day he lives in New Orleans, quietly attending to his profession: politics know him not; he is among old friends who esteem him, surrounded by a loving family, honored by all who know his name; and to whom in the whole State of Louisiana is the name of Francis T. Nicholls unknown?

LOUIS ALFRED WILTZ

Was born in New Orleans, January 21st, 1843, and educated, in a great measure, at the City Public Schools. He volunteered in the Confederate service, as private in the Orleans Artillery, when a lad scarcely eighteen. Before attaining his majority, he was elected Captain of Company E, of the Chalmette Regiment. Not very long after this event, the Regiment had the misfortune of being captured. Governor Wiltz, however, was soon exchanged, and was ordered on detached duty in the Mississippi Department, being transferred afterwards to the Trans-Mississippi Department; subsequently he became Provost Marshal at Franklin, Louisiana, remaining there until the war ended. On his return from the scene of national strife, he felt a growing

interest in politics and entered the arena of political strife. In 1868, he was chosen by the Democrats to represent them in the State Legislature; the same year Mr. Wiltz was elected to the Common Council of the City, made School Director, member of the Board of Aldermen and its President. Mr. Wiltz ran twice for Mayor of New Orleans: the first time he was elected, but counted out by political trickery; the second time the Republicans had the election postponed, but Mr. Wiltz was eventually elected. In 1875, he was a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House.

When Governor Nicholls was the Executive head of the State, Mr. Wiltz became Lieutenant Governor and President of the State Senate; subsequently he was President of the Constitutional Convention, and became the choice of the people for the Gubernatorial office in 1879. Not two years of his term had elapsed when all Louisiana was thrown into mourning by his death, on October 16, 1881. His demise was a shock to the entire community; he was the leader of his party, and had given Louisiana his active support in the days when her political horizon was one of intense gloom; his was a career of golden promise, and all hearts grieved to see it so prematurely closed. In his military life Gov. Wiltz was enthusiastic, brave and faithful; his political acts were prompted by a desire to serve the State of his birth, and in all things he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. Never will Louisiana forget the brilliant young Governor, who, in peace as in war, was so unselfishly, so entirely devoted to her cause.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY.

While Louisiana still wept over the early death of Governor Wiltz, Lieutenant Governor Samuel D. McEnery succeeded, by constitutional right, to the Executive chair. He is a Louisianian. His collegiate course was pursued at Spring Hill College, the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., and the Virginia University. He graduated in his destined profession at the State and National Law School, of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1859, upon which he went to Missouri for the purpose of practising,

but in twelve months returned to Louisiana. Early in 1861, Mr. McEnery entered the volunteer forces of the Confederacy, as Lieutenant of the Pelican Greys; a year later he became Lieutenant in the regular Confederate Army, and was placed in command of a camp of instruction, near Trenton, La. When the war terminated he again took up his law practice, which proved successful and remunerative. The Democrats frequently requested him to enter the political lists, offering him honorable preferment in the Legislature, or on the Judicial Bench. Finally, he allowed himself to be placed on the same ticket with Mr. Wiltz, in 1879. When Governor Wiltz died, Governor McEnery completed the term left vacant by that great misfortune. In 1884, the people elected him for a second term on his own account. This he now fills. Need we say how conscientiously and satisfactorily? No! his actions are present facts that speak for themselves, and that which they tell is all in his favor.

The writer of these sketches is all unaccustomed to appearing before the public and hesitates to take the step since circumstances has compelled her work to be so hastily done; no time was allowed for rounding of sentences, or polishing of rhetoric. She feels, however, as a Louisianian "to the manor born" she must contribute her "widow's mite" to the "woman's work" in the Louisiana State Department; this desire must be her excuse, and she hopes will purchase for her the indulgence of all who may venture to read what she has written. But while the style of the work is certainly faulty, the matter should be correct, having been drawn from such sources as Gayarré, Bunner, Meynier, Darby and Stoddard, and it is hoped this will compensate for other deficiencies.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20th, 1885.

To his Honor, Mayor J. V. Guillotte, and the City Council of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit this my first report as City Commissioner to the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition.

Early in October last I undertook a thorough and systematic canvass of the different industries and manufactures of New Orleans, for the purpose of obtaining exhibits in the Louisiana Department. At first I met with very limited encouragement, some manufacturers refusing to exhibit at all; others, the greater number, preferring to display in the Main Building. To the limited space allowed the State of Louisiana, and to the slight importance attached to the State collective exhibit, must be ascribed their refusal and indifference. Their error is fully demonstrated by the interest and appreciation of the Government Building, shown by the general public and all papers throughout the States. This was soon understood by many exhibitors, but too late to avail themselves of the limited space allotted to the City of New Orleans. Nevertheless, Louisiana has secured a very fair display of the manufactures of her metropolis, such as wood, iron, cotton, cotton seed, fertilizers, chemicals, soaps, leather, saddlery, canned goods, liquors, tobacco, silks, raw, spun and woven, and many others too numerous to mention.

In connection with the above, I have organized a Ladies' Committee, over twenty in number, representing all sections of the city, and among whom I will specially mention Mrs. Pierre Lanaux and Mrs. Eugene Soniat. Through the untiring efforts and energy of said committee, there has been collected a splendid display of woman's work and objects of art, all produced by natives or residents of Louisiana. The work of Charitable Institutions and Asylums, which are nearly all represented, is a feature of this exhibition, and draws the attention and encomiums of all visitors.

I must also mention the Historical Collection, made by the same committee. It comprises a nearly complete gallery of portraits of the Governors of the State since the transfer of the Terri-

tory of Louisiana to the United States, a fair number of French and Spanish Governors and officers, historical paintings and relics, such as arms, banners, commissions, autographs, etc. A number of the above were contributed directly to the State Commissioner by different parishes. Nearly all these paintings and relics are heir looms, and so treasured by the owners that they were obtained with the greatest difficulty. They are now exhibited for the first time; it is likely they will never be exhibited again.

The annex of the Louisiana Department, containing the historical exhibits and woman's work, has become a centre of attraction; at all hours it is thronged with visitors.

To Honorable C. J. Barrow, United States Commissioner for Louisiana, I am indebted for many favors and valuable aid; the State Department contributing materially to the installation of the Woman's Work and Historical exhibition.

To the Ladies' Committee I must credit the success of this department. They have worked assiduously during nearly four months, sparing neither time nor trouble; they have succeeded in their noble and patriotic efforts; and to them is due the honor of having made Louisiana a centre of attraction.

Trusting this first report will meet with your approval, I remain, very respectfully,

A. DELAVIGNE,
Commissioner for New Orleans.

CATALOGUE
—OF—
HISTORIC RELICS AND ANTIQUITIES
—IN THE—
LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT.

These articles were mostly collected by a committee composed of the following New Orleans Ladies:

Mrs. Pierre Lanoux,	Mrs. Eugene Soniat,
Mrs. L. Dolhonde,	Mrs. L. Estorge,
Mrs. J. Anatole Hincks,	Mrs. Alfred Roman,
Mrs. Eugene Mioton,	Mrs. L. A. Wiltz,
Mrs. Chas. Gayarré,	Mrs. W. H. Hyatt,
Mrs. Willie Grunewald,	Mrs. Jos. Flanner,
Mrs. M. Ashley Townsend,	Miss Delphine Forstall,
Miss Blanche Bernard,	Miss Corinne St. Martin,
Miss Stephanie St. Martin,	Miss Sydonie Wiltz,
Miss Emilie Delavigne,	Miss Victoire Vienne,
Miss Therese Vienne,	Miss Louise Vienne,
Miss Valentine Vienne,	Miss Emilie Coiron,
	Miss E. Delavigne.

The space allotted to the "Collective City and Country Exhibit" of the Louisiana Ladies, is in the Louisiana State Department of the Government Building. It is decorated with the French, Spanish, Federal and Confederate colors as being illustrative of Louisiana's History, and symbolical of the four Governments under which she has existed.

Mr. L. Grunewald and the Jesuit Fathers aided the Committee of Ladies by giving the use of parlors at the hall and college for their meetings.

The Committee gratefully thank Mrs. Field, of the "Picayune," and Miss Bislaud, of the "Democrat," for favors rendered.

CONTRIBUTORS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

MRS. M. TODZWER—Contributed flint lock Revolver brought from Blois, 1768, used in America in the War of Independence. Sword of Jean Lafitte, Pirate of the Gulf, pardoned by French Government for assistance rendered to the Americans at battle of New Orleans.

GUSTAVE DAUBOIN—Cutlass of Domingo Yeu, First Lieutenant on Lafitte's Ship.

J. MOORE SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—Sword of Colonel James Bowie, one of the "Heroes of the Alamo."

CAPTAIN WM. BULLITT—Sword of Colonel Jos. Parnell, who, at his own expense, mounted and equipped a cavalry regiment which served during the Revolutionary war. This Sword was also used at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815.

H. M. FAVROT, West Baton Rouge—Silver mounted Sword which belonged to General Gellusseau; it was not only used in the French Revolution in 1788, but also in the United States during the war of 1812; its history can be traced back one hundred and thirty years.

J. KUNEMAN, St. James—Sword captured at Shiloh.

H. M. FAVROT, West Baton Rouge—Extremely antique short Sword.

GENERAL JOHN L. LEWIS, New Orleans—Silver mounted Sword presented to General Kellerman, commander of cavalry, by the Executive Directory, for gallant conduct at the battle of Marengo. By his bravery and skillful military tactics, Kellerman secured the victory at Marengo, when it was considered lost. General Kellerman himself presented this Sword to his friend General Lewis.

MRS. J. A. HINCKS, New Orleans—Battle Sword of General H. W. Allen, who not only was a valiant leader of the Confederate forces during the war of secession, but also Governor of Louisiana at the same period.

MME. J. LAVERGNE, New Orleans—Silver mounted Sword and Silver Spurs of Major General Villeré.

MRS. WALTER STAUFFER—Gold mounted Sword presented to her grandfather, General Zachary Taylor, by the State of Virginia, in recognition of his victories in Mexico.

Sword and Helmet used by General Taylor during the Mexican war.

OUACHITA PARISH—Sword presented by the Governor General of Louisiana, Don Estevan Miro, to Don Juan Filhiol, first commandant of the District of Ouachita, and donor, in 1783, of a square of ground on which is built the Ouachita Court House.

LABATUT—Sword used by General Labatut at the battle of New Orleans, and by his son during the Mexican war.

EMILE DABOVAL—Sword used in battle of New Orleans by Captain Cotré.

H. M. FAVROT—Sword which belonged to a member of the Body-Guard of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X, of France. This arm was brought from France by one of the D'Arensbourg family; it was used at the battle of New Orleans, and later belonged to the Freemasons.

H. F. BALDWIN—Sword used at the battle of New Orleans by Colonel Michel Fortier, in command of a body of colored troops.

H. M. FAVROT—Sword used in 1812 by a United States officer, who died at Baton Rouge in 1822.

JNO. SEYBOURNE MOORE—Silver inlaid flint lock Rifle of Col. Rezin P. Bowie; this was used in Virginia during the war of secession by a young Confederate soldier.

D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH—A Rifle bearing on it this inscription: "Buena Vista, Mexico. February 22nd and 23rd, 1847, First Sargt. D. M. Hollingsworth, Company A, First Mississippi Rifles, Col. Jeff. Davis."

MRS. GARDANNE—Flint lock Musket with bayonet attached, used at battle of New Orleans by Cassimir Gardanne.

MRS. H. PALFREY—Flint lock Musket with bayonet attached, used at battle of New Orleans, 1815.

JOS. W. LEAVIERE—Pistol used at battle of New Orleans.

S. TURPIN—Flag used at battle of New Orleans.

MRS. McDANIEL—Parade Flag of the West Feliciana Volunteers during the Mexican war.

B. R. CHISM—Flag which was carried by the Americans in the Mexican war.

MRS. FRANK PARKINSON—Confederate Flag presented by the ladies of New Orleans to the Crescent Guards in 1861.

OSCAR DUPEIRE—Confederate Flag carried by Dreux Battalion during the entire war of secession; it is riddled by bullets, tattered and smoke stained, showing that, like those who bore it, it did its duty.

LIONEL LEVY—Blood stained Confederate Flag, carried in Virginia during the war of secession, and used to lay over the dead Confederates at their burial.

J. WATTS KEARNEY—Tomahawk captured from the Rock Island Indians.

H. M. FAVROT—Tomahawk carried by Le Blanc de Villeneuve, Commandant at Opelousas, who always wore Indian costume when he went among Indians, and who wrote the first literary work ever produced in Louisiana, in 1753. Knife Scabbard and Leather Belt of Le Blanc de Villeneuve.

EDMOND VILLERÉ—Document naming Roy de Villeré Brevet Auditor of the Louisiana Navy in 1750; it contains the autographic signature of Louis XV, of France.

MISS JOSEPHINE FAVROT—Document dated January 1st, 1751, signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Louisiana under the French Dominion.

Leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Favrot of the French army in the Province of Louisiana, dated December 22, 1773, and having the autographic signature of Louis XV, of France.

Orders issued to Pierre Favrot, dated January 10th, 1775, with autograph of Louis XVI.

Military instructions issued to Favrot, Captain of Infantry, dated September 4th, 1761, signed by Kerlerec, Governor of Louisiana from 1753 to 1763.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Spanish Document dated October 12, 1773, signed by J. Lafitte, and the autographic answer of Ynzaga (Spanish Governor of Louisiana from 1770 to 1779), dated October 14, 1773.

Spanish Document dated July 1st, 1797, with autograph of Baron de Carondelet, Spanish Governor of Louisiana from 1792 to 1797.

Rules governing land concessions in Louisiana, dated July 17, 1799, signed by Juan Ventura Morales.

French Passport of François Xavier Derbigny, dated 1797; signatures attached are all illegible.

Spanish Passport of Augustin Derbigny, dated August 7, 1804, with autograph of Casacalvo, one of Louisiana's Spanish Governors.

MISS ST. MARTIN—Document, having attached the autograph of Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, dated June 5, 1795.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Act of Sale to the Ursuline Nuns, dated February 8, 1730 or 1736, signed by Paul Ducatel, C. Derbigny and others.

Panger's Map of New Orleans, showing also the Levee: it bears date of May 29, 1724, and the certifications in 1817 of Jacques Villeré, Governor of Louisiana; Mazureau, Secretary of State; Macarty, Mayor; Tanesse, City Surveyor, and Michael de Armas, Notary Public.

View of the Harbor of New Orleans, certified to by the same parties, dated 1817.

Copy of Certificate of Baptism performed in St. Louis Cathedral July 21, 1749, signed Dagobert, Vicar General, and also Ynzaga and Joseph Foucher. This Father Dagobert was the Superior of the Capuchin Friars, who, in 1717, had secured for their body exclusive ecclesiastical jurisdiction over New Orleans and a large portion of the territory of Louisiana; these Friars came from the Province of Champagne.

EDMOND VILLERÉ—Document written by d'Argenton October 20, 1790.

H. F. BALDWIN—Autograph Letter by Gayoso de Lemos, of date June 9, 1798.

C. A. THORNTON, Rapides Parish—The original last will and testament of Mary Washington, mother of Gen. George Washington, dated May 20, 1780.

Extract made from the baptismal registry of St. Gabriel's Church in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, June 5, 1808; this extract is a copy of certificate of a baptism performed at this church in March of 1792 by Father Bonaventuro de Cabo, and is signed by Father Desainthiene, the pastor. The Church of St. Gabriel is said to be built on the site where d'Iberville heard his first mass when settling Louisiana.

EDMOND VILLERÉ—Brevet of First Lieutenant, Second Company of Militia in Louisiana, signed by Laussat, countersigned by D'Angerot.

Autograph Letter from Thomas Jefferson, of date September 24, 1808.

Commission as Colonel of the Third Regiment of Louisiana Militia, issued to Gabriel Villeré by W. C. C. Claiborne.

Commission of Captain in Seventh Regiment of Louisiana Militia, given to Jean Baptiste Hébert by Governor W. C. C. Claiborne.

J. S. AITKINS—Ship Papers signed by Thos. Jefferson, President of the United States; James Madison, Secretary of State, and James Simons, Collector of Port at Charleston, dated 1802.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Lafond's Claims, dated 1810, with map of the city of New Orleans of that period.

H. F. BALDWIN—Autograph Letter from General Andrew Jackson, dated January 24, 1815.

JULES LAVERGNE—Autograph Letter from General Andrew Jackson to Major General Villeré, dated Headquarters, January 23rd, 1815.

Letter from General Lafayette to Mr. Lavergne, dated June 2nd, 1812.

Letter dated May 4th, 1815, and directed thus: "To Mr. ———, residing on the Levee, near the Church."

Order issued to Felix Forstall, January 11th, 1815, to deliver twenty-three wounded British prisoners, and to demand receipt for same, signed Lavergne; on the reverse is the receipt, signed P. L. B. Duplessis.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Power of Attorney given to Charles Derbigny (son of Governor Pierre Derbigny), by Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Dumottier Lafayette, Major General in the Revolutionary Army of the United States, dated February 16, 1830; signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Robt. K. Hunter and S. D. Boulanger.

JULES LAVERGNE—Card of invitation extended to Mr. Lavergne by General Lafayette, June 17, 1812.

ALFRED LANAUX—Autograph Letter from Lafayette to Governor Villeré, dated from Lagrange, the residence of Lafayette, September 4, 1712.

J. LAVERGNE—Autograph Letter from Lafayette to Mr. Lavergne, Lagrange, July 26, 1812.

MISS BLANCHE LORENZON—Autograph Letter from Lafayette to Felix Paul—Lagrange, October 3, 1829.

MRS. HARDY, of Tangipahoa—Tax Bill 1767 and an account sale of 1800.

GOV. MOUTON, St. Martinsville—Verbal Process of Andrew Jackson's electoral vote to the Presidency in 1832, drawn by John R. Grimes. This is one of the three original certificates which the law requires to be deposited in the United States Court. It bears signatures of the following electors: J. B. Plauché, Trasimond Landry, A. Mouton, W. H. Overton; the fifth is illegible.

MISS C. ST. MARTIN—Autographic Letter of Governor W. C. C. Claiborne, addressed to Judge St. Martin.

JULES LAVERGNE—A petition from the citizens of New Orleans begging to have troops raised and offering money for the purpose, dated September 3, 1813; signed R. J. Ducros, J. Etienne Borée (who first succeeded in granulating sugar in

Louisiana), Morière Fazende, Deléry, Jacques Villeré, B. Macarty, F. Bienvenu, L. C. Le Breton Deschappelles, P. La-barre, Chas. Oliver Forcelle, Bernard de Marigny, R. Deverges, T. Soniat Dufossat, Cirille Arnoult, S. C. Fortier, Louis de Fériet, Guichard J. Pitot. Quan de la Croix, Pierre Pedesclaux, Livaudais, Foucher, Moreno, P. Sauvé, J. Fortier. T. L. Zeringues, father and son, Hubert Zeringues, Harang, D. Bouligny, Mayronne, De La Roche, Chas. Dehault Delassus. Cazelar, Lefébore. L. J. Beauregard, C. Chiapella, Pierre Lacoste, P. Denis de la Ronde, and several illegible.

Document signed by Lakanaul, one of the signers of the death warrant of Louis XVI, of France, who, after the restoration of the regal government, sought refuge in New Orleans, where he became President of Orleans College.

OLIVIER CARRIERE—Autographic Letter from General Lafayette, dated Paris, July 2nd, 1823.

Note written by G. W. Lafayette, son of General Lafayette, in which he accepts an invitation to a fourth of July dinner, dated Paris, July 3, 1823.

MRS. C. DE LACY—Consular Commission signed by President John Tyler, and Fletcher Webster, Acting Secretary of State, September 8, 1827.

Consular Commission signed by President John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay, Secretary of State, September 8th, 1827.

MISS A. W. ELLIOTT—Military Orders issued to Captain Shaw, December 15, 1814; signed by A. Lanenville, Adjutant General.

H. F. BALDWIN—Bond issued by General Narcisso Lopez, dated New Orleans, April 30, 1850, and bears autograph of Narcisso Lopez, J. Sanchez Inzaga, Ambroise José Gonzales and C. P. Smith.

MISS D. FORSTALL—A newspaper entitled "Olden Times;" it is a copy of the "New Orleans Telegraph," published July 21, 1804, containing the first fourth of July oration delivered in Louisiana, on which occasion Mr. Pierre Derbigny, afterwards fifth Governor of Louisiana, was the orator.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—"Moniteur de la Louisiane," August 16, 1804; it contains an address of the United States Congress to the Canadians, in 1774. The "Moniteur" was the first paper ever published in Louisiana; it made its appearance in 1794, under the auspices of the Baron de Carondelet.

"Journal de Paris," March 12, 1818.

MISS SYDONIE WILTZ—First Directory of the City of New Orleans, published in 1811.

CHAS. A. MOUTON, Lafayette Parish—Folio of the "United States Gazette," published in New York and Philadelphia from July 22, 1790, to January 21, 1791.

MISS FORSTALL—"Le Passe Temps," published in Louisiana in the French language, January 5, 1828.

OLIVIER CARRIERE—"Moniteur de la Louisiane," August 9, 1809.

ALCIDE MOLLO—Ulster County "Gazette," of January 4th, 1800; this contains an account of General Washington's death and funeral.

A. W. ELLIOTT—Ten Colonial Currency Bills: framed.

H. F. BALDWIN—The "Telegraph," of 1804; it is printed in both French and English, and is the first paper in which the English language appeared in Louisiana; it contains Derbigny's fourth of July oration.

MISS HELEN EASTIN, Lafayette Parish—President Jackson's first message to the United States in 1829.

MAJOR POTTS—A Colonial Bill of Revolutionary days, a Bill of the French Revolution, and one of Confederate Rebellion, dated respectively 1776, 1793, and 1861; they are framed together so as to represent the three great Revolutions November 2d.

MISS LAURA G. KELLER—Autograph Letter from General Washington to Governor Clinton, of New York, dated Headquarters, Fredericksburg.

Very old Map of the City of New Orleans, and of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

MRS. EUG. SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—Land survey made on the Ohio river, in the colony of Virginia, for Ensign John Harper, July 20, 1773, according to an order issued in 1763, by his Majesty, George III.

Map of Louisiana and of the Mississippi river at the time it was explored by DeSoto.

M. C. RANDALL—Acts of the first session of the first Legislature of the *Territory of Orleans*, March 26, 1806.

GABRIEL VILLERÉ—Biography of the Rouer de Villeré family, descendants of Etienne Roy de Villeré, who accompanied Iberville in his very first voyage to the Mississippi; and among whom were Joseph Roy de Villeré, appointed by Louis XV Secretary of the Navy in Louisiana in 1750, and who afterwards fell victim to O'Reilly in 1767, and also James Philip Villeré, second Governor of Louisiana. Major Gabriel Villeré, son of the Governor, escaped from the British troops who had captured him on his father's plantation, and at the risk of his life made his way to New Orleans and announced the arrival of the British to Jackson; this being his first information concerning their landing.

MRS. EUG. SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—Passport of Colonel Rezin P. Bowie, member of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, giving him permission to go by land to "*Texas in Mexico*;" dated June 16, 1831, signed A. B. Roman, Governor of Louisiana, George A. Waggaman, Secretary of State, and R. P. Bowie, Bearer of Passport.

Address of the Louisiana House of Representatives to the people of France, congratulating them on the success of their Revolution of July 27, 28, 29, 1831. This is printed on satin and surrounded by the names of the Representatives of each parish. In addition to these are those of A. B. Roman, Governor of Louisiana; George A. Waggaman, State Secretary; A. Mouton, President of the House; A. Pitot, Secretary; L. Allard, T. C. Nicholls, and Chas. Gayarré, Reporter for Committee.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Acts of first session of first Legislature of the *State of Louisiana*, July 27, 1812.

H. F. BALDWIN—The Weekly "*Picayune*," New Orleans,

September 7, 1840, containing a notice headed: A rare invention—"The Steam Engine."

H. F. BALDWIN—Sunday "Delta," New Orleans, February 10, 1861, containing sketch of Jeff. Davis' life and notice of his election to the Presidency of the Confederate States of America.

ZENON DE MORUELLE—Morning "Courier," published at Port Hudson, May 11, 1863.

Files of the "Avoyelles Pelican," from October 12, 1861, to January of 1863, and from end of January, 1863, to March 12, 1864. These papers are printed on wall paper, the universal substitute for printing paper when it was exhausted in the South during the war of secession. These files were preserved by A. & A. D. Lafargue, editors and proprietors of the paper.

MRS. EUG. SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—The "Daily Citizen," Vicksburg, July 2, 1863; it is printed on wall paper. This paper had been set in type by the Confederates, and some remark made in it as to how little danger there was that Grant would take his fourth of July dinner in Vicksburg: the city was entered by Grant before the paper was issued, the Federals completed it, adding these lines on July 4th: "Two days bring about great changes; the banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. This is the last wall paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them."

H. F. BALDWIN—Confederate newspaper on wall paper.

MISS SADIE MARSHALL—Pen Point used by Henry Marshall, of DeSoto Parish, to sign the secession of Louisiana, and a second Pen used by him to sign the act of secession of the Confederacy.

Constitution of the Confederate States—desk copy used by Mr. Marshall in the Southern Congress, and corrected and revised by him; also a second copy printed after revision used by him.

H. F. BALDWIN—Louisiana Spelling Book, published in the Confederacy in 1864, containing brief sketches of Confederate Generals, principal events in Louisiana History, names of the Government and State officials, roll of the State Legislature of 1864.

MRS. JOS. H. OGLESBY—A book, "Joseph I and his Court," printed during the war of secession, and bound in wall paper.

MISS JOSEPHINE FAVROT—Documents signed by Louis XV and Louis XVI; one by d'Iberville, one by Kerlerec and another by Vaudrenil. "L'Ami des Lois," printed in New Orleans, 1815; "Gazette de Baton Rouge," 1821; "Telegraphe," 1809; Supplement of "Moniteur;" Almanacs of 1805 and 1812.

HENRY PALFREY—Pincushion made of scraps of first Confederate flag belonging to Louisiana.

JOHN A. WATKINS—Imperial Eagle from the shako of a French soldier; it was found on the battle field of Waterloo.

MRS. BARBEY—Duchesse lace collar and cuffs worn by Louise de la Vallière during the reign of Louis XIV.

MISS LÉONIE PICHOT—Rosary of amber and Reliquary of Limoges enamel, which belonged to the Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI.

MISS ANNA GORDON—Locks of hair of Marie Antoinette, of her daughter, Mde. Royale, and of her son, the Dauphin.

MRS. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY—Lock of hair cut from the head of Napoleon I by Gen. Bertrand at St. Helena.

MISS C. ST. MARTIN—Scarf and ribbon badge worn by Gen. Lafayette.

MR. PUGH, of Amite City—Ball dress worn by Miss Chapman at a reception given to Gen. Lafayette on his visit here in 1825.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Tea set belonging to Governor Pierre Derbigny and used at a fête given by him to Gen. Lafayette.

Set of Rhine Stone Jewelry, belonging for two hundred years to the Derbigny family, and worn by Mrs. Governor Derbigny.

Medal commemorating execution of Louis XVI.

MRS. DE LACY—Lock of Andrew Jackson's hair.

MISS B. BERNARD—Also a lock of Jackson's hair.

Colonial bill of \$30, July 22, 1776, and a copper cent of near the same date.

DR. SAM. LOGAN—Silver medal, fac simile of a gold one presented to Gen. Zachary Taylor by the State of Louisiana in honor of his Mexican victories; there were several silver and bronze fac similes struck off and presented by the Legislature to men of distinction; this one was given to Judge King, of Opelousas.

Inkstand made of the hoof of a horse killed while being ridden by Gen. Beauregard at the battle of Manassas.

MRS. McKEOUGH—Sun-bonnet made of pine straw, and worn in Alabama during the secession war.

MRS. E. T. MERRICK—Bit of homespun cloth woven in the Confederacy, and worn during the war as a ball dress by a Southern girl.

Waiver given with a tea set to Joseph Locke, of Tennessee, as premium on best cotton raised in Ouachita Parish in—, and sample of cotton.

Silver dipper given as premium to Joseph Locke for three best bales of cotton in 1845, and sample of cotton.

MRS. F. S. DE LACY—Irish newspaper, "The Nation," containing one of Thomas Moore's songs, printed in the Irish tongue.

"The Argus," published New Orleans, 1824.

"Louisiana Statesman," Lafayette, June 21st, 1845. (Lafayette is now the Fourth District of New Orleans; but in 1845 was a separate corporation).

Five water color pictures, representing female beauties of the beginning of this century.

Two pieces of tapestry work done in 1820.

A watch, semi-globular in shape, eighty-five years old.

FRANK T. BARTLETT—Watch charm made of bit of flag staff of Fort Sumter.

Small white ground Confederate flag.

Photograph of hoisting of first Confederate flag put up in New Orleans; picture was taken at the moment.

MRS. M. A. TRIPLER—Nine old books, published in London in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

“ Historical Remarques and Observations of the Ancient and Present State of London and Westminster, by Burton. 1684.”

Old prayer and psalm book, printed at Oxford, 1704—Queen Anne's time.

Christian Sacrifice, printed in London, 1675—Charles II reign.

Ladies' Magazine, London, 1779, 1787, 1807.

Gentlemen's Magazine, London: 1737, 1800.

Antique cup and saucer, from India.

Pitcher, eighty years old, commemorating victory of Lord Nelson.

Antique pitcher, over one hundred years old.

MRS. F. S. DE LACY—Antique embroidery on silk.

Autograph letter from Napoleon III, written while in exile.

Memorial medal, worn at Washington's funeral

Autographs of John Quincy Adams, John Tyler, Fletcher Webster and Henry Clay.

A badge worn at, and ode commemorative of, opening of Croton Aqueduct, New York.

MRS. CHAS. GAYARRÉ—Dagger of Lafitte.

MRS. VREDENBURGH—Portrait and will of Bishop Dubourg, who was the second Bishop consecrated expressly for the diocese of Louisiana. Bishop Penalvert, who first had charge of the Church in Louisiana, belonged to Havana. Bishop Porro was consecrated for Louisiana, but died before leaving Rome. Bishop Dubourg was consecrated soon after this.

MRS. McDONALD—Medal of Commodore Ed. Preble.

Sword belonging to B. F. Reed in 1804.

DR. SOUCHON—Engraving of battle of New Orleans.

Piece of battle flag of 1815.

MISS GUYOT—Flag Staff used at battle of New Orleans.

MISS FAYROT—Lady's Netted Cap, over 100 years old.

MISS EMILY COIRON—Sunday "Delta" of April 12th, 1857, giving an account of the introduction of sugar cane into Louisiana in 1751, by the Jesuits of Leoganne, Bay of Port au Prince, St. Domingo, who sent it, and slaves accustomed to its culture, to the branch of their order in New Orleans. The cane was of the Malabar or Bengal variety, since called Creole cane, and was planted by the Jesuit Fathers, in what is now the first district of the city; but what was at that time their plantation, and just above the upper limits of New Orleans, as it then existed. The Otaheitan Cane was brought from the West Indies somewhere in 1796 or 1797. This paper also describes the introduction of the red or purple ribbon cane, which is a native of Java; in or near 1814 an American schooner brought a few bundles of this cane from a Dutch colony, at St. Eustatius, to Georgia, where they were planted by a Mr. King, not far from the mouth of the Savannah river, on St. Simon's Island. In 1817, John Jos. Coiron brought a dozen canes from there and planted them in his garden, at Terre aux Boeufs. In 1825, Mr. Coiron, having succeeded in his experiment with the first cane, imported a sloop load from Savannah, which he planted on his St. Sophie plantation (known since as the Millaudon Place), about thirty-six miles below New Orleans. In this manner was the Javanese or ribbon cane brought to Louisiana. Mr. Coiron made gifts of it to his friends, and the culture became general.

A. P. RALLI—Indian Relics—Two pottery vases and eight tomahawk heads from Mounds, near Arkadelphia.

One green tomahawk head, one arrow head, and portion of bead necklace from Mound, in Virginia.

Louisiana tomahawk and four arrow heads from Tangipahoa.

Twenty-two roughly finished arrow heads, eighteen unfinished arrow heads and two knives, found on the Menelas estate, two miles from Brookhaven, Miss.

One tomahawk, twenty-one arrow heads, twelve spear heads and a pestle from Cave City. Clay head and collection of broken pottery ware from shell mounds, near Portersville.

Two spear heads, one small chisel, seventeen arrow heads, four sinkers, two disks, and portion of tomahawk from shell mounds near Mobile.

Stone pipe from sand banks near Bainbridge, Georgia.

A. P. RALLI—East India Arms, consisting of one black buck horn shield, sacrificial knife, bludgeon, sword with gauntlet, gun, three swords, two daggers, spear spike, catar bickava and shield of ornamented hide.

Three Japanese swords.

One Turkish sword.

Six Turkish pistols.

Albanian pistol with ramrod.

Four Circassian daggers.

MRS. C. H. TEBAULT—Silver Tea Spoon brought over on the *May Flower*, by William Bradford.

MISS SIDONIE WILTZ—Latin Document written on parchment, previous to the era of printing.

OLIVIER CARRIERE—Papal decree written in Latin on parchment, in 1455.

MRS. M. A. TRIPLER—"Textus Sententiam" of Peter of Lombardy, teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas; this book is printed in old Latin and English black letter; it is bound in beechwood and bear skin, and was printed in 1488, printing itself having been then in use only forty years. Attached to the book is an iron hook, by which, in the times when books were treasures and carefully guarded, it was chained to a reading desk in a Monastery.

MRS. TRIPLER—"Historie of Philip de Commynes, Knight and Lord of Argenton; London, 1596."

Book of Magick of John Baptista Porta, a Neapolitan; printed 1658.

Fac Simile of Death Warrant of Charles I. with his portrait attached; also the signatures of those who ordered his execution.

Carved Chest of English Black Oak, five hundred years old,

which came originally from Worcester Cathedral; church records were kept in it; the Catholic Church was despoiled of it in the days of Henry VIII.

Wedding Slippers of George III reign.

Small painting of English Lady by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Crayon Drawing by Penryn Williams, of Wales.

Two extremely old Aquarelles from Somersetshire, in England.

JNO. CONNELLY—Two German China Plates over two hundred years old.

MRS. E. T. MERRICK—Plate with picture of McDonogh's victory on Lake Champlain.

MRS. DOLHONDE—Plates which belonged to Governor Pierre Derbigny.

MISS S. MARSHALL—Cup bearing picture of Commodore Porter.

ALFRED KEARNY—Revolving bronze Inkstand.

MISS SIDONIE WILTZ—Bronze Mortar and Pestle three hundred years old.

MISS JULIA HERRICK—Extremely old Cream Jug.

MISS REGINA FRÉMAUX—Cup and Saucer which seems to be made from some specie of peculiar marble; but it is of plain white china, on which this effect was produced by burning in the great Chicago fire.

MRS. JOSEPH JONES—Book bound in alligator hide.

JOHN CONNELLY—Medal struck off in honor of Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, having on it his effigy.

MRS. H. WEHRMANN—Original Music Manuscripts of Gottschalk (1855), one of which is very curious. Also specimens of Music Plate engraving done by the contributor.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Game of Patience, dated 1811.

MRS. VREDENBURGH—Tumbler having on it a small likeness or picture of the Count de Chambord; this was once the property of the Duke de Berry.

OLIVIER CARRIERE—Autograph Letter of Victor Hugo.

GEORGE JOSSE, of Vermillionville—Violin made by the contributor. The bottom is of Guarnerius, the celebrated violin maker. Mr. Josse constructed the balance of the instrument, and elaborately inlaid the back with marquetteries representing the Dome of St. Peter, at Rome, and the Escorial, of Madrid.

MRS. CHRISTINA HARRISON—Table Cloth woven in 1750.

MRS. M. W. DODD—Copy of Virgil presented to Eleanor Custis by Martha Washington.

MRS. W. A. CAREY—Embroidered Velvet Cape worn fifty years ago by Mrs. Carey, grand niece of Thomas Jefferson.

Scarf spun and netted by Thomas Jefferson's sister from some of the first cotton grown in the State of Virginia.

“News from the Stars,” an astronomical pamphlet printed in 1692.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson taken in Paris while he was Minister to France, 1784.

MRS. J. Y. GILMORE—First issue of the “Morning Herald,” New York, May 6, 1835.

ST. VINCENT ASYLUM—Curious Walking Cane made of horn circles joined together.

E. MCGEEHEE, West Feliciana—Walking Cane made by an Indian, and carved by him to represent his idea of the Egyptian Plague.

MRS. E. T. MERRICK—A Spinning Wheel presented to Mrs. Benjamin Trumbull when she was married, December, 1760. A towel woven from flax spun by her on this wheel, and a sample of the flax she used.

IKE C. DICK—French Huguenot Bible, 316 years old.

MRS. J. R. PERRY—Thimble, sixty years old.

MRS. EUG. SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—Antique Spanish gold Needle Case.

MISS DAVIDA TRUMPY—Norwegian Medal.

H. MCKNIGHT, Grant Parish—Miniature Portrait of General Hugh Waddel, a British officer, afterwards an officer of the

Colonial Army of the Revolution. It was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

MRS. D. FORSTALL—Watch of Lafitte. "the Pirate."

MISS MAY CLACK—Miniature of Commodore John Henry Clack, United States Navy, a native of Mecklenburg, Virginia; painted 1820.

MISS B. BERNARD—Metal Buckle of the last century.

MISS SIDONIE WILTZ—Coin of 1691, attached as bangle to a bracelet eighty years old.

MRS. M. C. RAILE—Cross made from a bit of the Charter Oak.

Box which belonged to a Toilette Set presented to Mrs. Martha Washington by General Washington.

S. H. DAVIS, Green City, Missouri—The oldest Duplicate Draft of the Banking House of Benoist, Shaw & Co., of New Orleans; being for four hundred dollars, and dated July 24, 1855.

MRS. C. E. KELLY—Antique silver Shoe Buckle, set with brilliants.

Very old gold Shoe Buckle, oval shaped, and set with brilliants.

T. W. WILMARSH, JR.—English Penknife of 1740, used for fifty years, and brought to America in 1790.

MRS. C. E. KELLY—Locket, heart-shaped, made of crystal and gold, presented to a child in Pensacola, Florida, by a squaw who had taken it from the neck of a lady massacred at Fort Mims, Alabama.

MRS. EUG. SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—Extremely old Pincushion, bound around with a silver hoop, and made to hang from a lady's waist.

MRS. C. E. KELLY—Two antique Spanish Combs, one of Tortoise shell, the other of silver, set with brilliants; these were worn by a Florida lady during the days of the Spanish Régime. She never wore a bonnet until after the cession of Florida to the United States.

MRS. BUDDENDORF—Queen Anne Bible.

MISS MAY CLACK—Bible of the Livingstone family, printed 1765.

MRS. EUG. SONIAT-DU-FOSSAT—Travels in America in 1806, printed in London in 1808.

“Primitive Physic” a medical work, written in 1785 by John Wesley; with prefaces from five different ministers.

MRS. DE LACY—Baby Dress, two baby Shirts, and a baby Cap, all being fine needle work, forty-five years old.

Waist of ball Dress worn in 1802.

Hand embroidered Fichu made twenty-five years ago, and embroidered Pincushion of same date.

Baby Dress of transferred work made forty-five years ago.

“The Orphans,” a piece of embroidery done previous to 1812.

Very fine crocheted Collar, piece of point lace, and lady’s Reticule, all very old.

Gold Chain made in Paris, in 1775.

MRS. McKEOUGH—Portrait of Isaiah Thomas, a Bostonian, who in his youth was a printer, and passed from town to town with his press on his back; during the Revolution he published the “Massachusetts Spy” in Worcester, Mass., and became a celebrated patriot of the Revolution. He founded the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, giving land for its buildings, a public hall, a library of one thousand volumes, and several thousand dollars: he was himself first President of the Society.

Green silk Umbrella carried by Isaiah Thomas, when traveling through Massachusetts, as a printer.

Tea Set that came over on the May Flower, and belonged to Isaiah Thomas.

Bible printed by Isaiah Thomas in 1791.

Sash worn by wife of Isaiah Thomas in 1785.

Blue China Bowl, which is one of the first pieces of crockery made in the United States, and belonged to Isaiah Thomas.

MRS. DE LACY—Ticket of Invitation to Buchanan’s Inauguration Ball, 1857.

“The Louisiana Statesman,” dated June 21, 1845, containing account of General Jackson’s death.

MRS. E. M. KELLY—Picture of General Placide Deforest and family, painted one hundred years ago by a Spanish artist.

Portrait of Auguste Donce, a Parisian, who was present at Marie Antoinette’s execution; not long after, he came to New Orleans, became an American citizen, and carried arms under Jackson all during the war of 1812-15. After the battle of New Orleans Jackson wrote him a complimentary letter for his bravery. In 1826, Mr. Donce established himself in Mexico, and during the troubles which took place in the City of Mexico December 5, 1828, his store and house were pillaged; this picture was mutilated and carried off to headquarters, from whence it was afterwards returned to the family.

Portrait of L. D. Deblanc de St. Denis, of whose bravery and enterprise, such as going by land to Mexico entirely alone, or pursuing the Indians without aid, many anecdotes were told, was the Commandant at Natchitoches, in 1730, when the French were massacred by the Natchez Indians.

SENT BY URSULINE CONVENT—An Engraving, representing the arrival of the Ursuline Nuns from Spain in 1727; they were five months making the trip.

Portrait of Pierre Soulé, American Minister to Spain.

JOHN L. LEWIS—Portrait of General Jackson.

DR. SOUCHON—Engraving of battle of New Orleans.

MRS. SOPHIE BLANCO—Portrait of Chas. F. D’Aunoy, son of Nicholas F. D’Aunoy and Brigitte de Macarty. He was Colonel of Artillery in Louisiana, and entered the service of Spain under the reign of Charles III. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States he followed his regiment to Spain, was promoted to the rank of Major General, and died Captain General of Andalusia under the reign of Ferdinand VII.

G. D. COULON—Portrait of Ah-pissah, a Choctaw Prince of Louisiana.

Pere Antoine de Sedella, who was a Capuchin Friar, and made curate of the old Church of St. Louis in New Orleans,

November 25, 1785. Pere Antoine was a remarkable man and idolized by the people of the city: he died January 20, 1829.

MISS MAY CLACK—Portrait of Colonel Franklin H. Clack, Crescent Regiment, Confederate Army, who was killed at the battle of Mansfield, La., April 9, 1862.

GEN. WILLIAM E. DODGE—"The Council of the Gods," in bronze, by Benvenuto Cellini.

MR. CLARK—Portrait of Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Didier Dreux, a Creole of Louisiana, descended from some of the best families in the State, a talented man and brave soldier; was the first Confederate officer killed in the late war. Previous to the war, Colonel Dreux had organized the Orleans Cadets, of which he was Captain; it was the first volunteer organization in this city to offer its services to the Confederacy. This company and five others, all volunteers, were formed into Dreux's Battalion, known every where as Dreux's *celebrated* Battalion, and Captain Dreux became its Lieutenant Colonel. This chivalrous soldier was killed at Newport News, Va., July 8, 1861.

MRS. EUG. SONLAT-DU-FOSSAT—Photograph of the old Court House, 219 and 221 Royal street, where Jackson was sentenced to one hour's imprisonment and \$1000 fine for proclaiming martial law in New Orleans, in 1815. This ancient landmark is now occupied as a furniture store by Chas. Watrigan, a descendant of Louis XIV.

CHAS. WATRIGANT—Bust of Louis XVI.

MRS. EVANS—Portrait of Antonio Mendez.

GENERAL DE CLOUET—Portrait of Agricole Fuselier, the original of one of Cable's characters in "The Grandissimes."

MRS. CHAS. GAYARRÉ—Portrait of Hon. Chas. Gayarré.

MRS. EUG. SONLAT-DU-FOSSAT—Photograph of Hon. Chas. Gayarré, "Louisiana's Historian." Mr. Gayarré has held various public positions of honor and trust in his native State; but it is as her Historian, her Biographer, he has won fairest laurels for himself and her.

SUGAR EXCHANGE—Etienne de Boré, grandfather of Judge Gayarré, was a sugar planter, who after many experiments suc-

ceeded in doing that in which Mendez, Solis and others had so utterly failed; that is in granulating sugar. In 1792, Mr. de Boré purchased land just a few miles above New Orleans, employed a man by the name of Morin, who had made sugar in St. Domingo, purchased canes of Mendez, who had endeavored to make sugar in 1791, and started a sugar plantation. Mr. Mendez in his efforts to granulate the cane juice had purchased the same sugar-making apparatus with which Mr. Solis had failed in 1790, at Terre aux Bœufs, below New Orleans, but Mr. Boré caused Morin to put up works exactly like those used in St. Domingo. Two years were consumed in planting and building; in 1795, Mr. Boré's expectations began to be realized, and in 1796 he had the triumph of making the first sugar crop of Louisiana, which was sold for \$12,000. After this the culture of cane soon superseded that of indigo, and Louisiana's sugar crop of the year 1800, yielded fifteen million livres.

MR. GENIN—Portrait of Gustave de Toutant de Beauregard, creole of Louisiana, General in the Confederate States Army. Beauregard's name throughout Louisiana is a household word; he is so widely known there is no need to say aught of him.

GENERAL DE CLOUET—Portrait of Commandant De Blanc de St. Denis, Commandant at Natchez, in 1731.

H. M. FAVROT—Portrait of Le Blanc de Villeneuve, Commandant at Opelousas, who in his day spoke the Indian tongues, and was a great favorite with the savages, whose costumes he wore when among them.

DR. C. TURPIN—Engraving of the old St. Louis Cathedral, which was erected at his own expense, under Carondelet's administration, by the public spirited Don Andreas de Almonaster. Almonaster's daughter, the Countess de Pontalba, presented to New Orleans that space in front of the Cathedral known as Jackson Square, formerly "La Place d'Armes." Mde. De Pontalba was the owner of the fine buildings on each side of the square, which she caused to be erected for the express purpose of beautifying the surroundings of the Cathedral. The property is now owned by her son.

DR. C. H. TEBALD—Engraving of "La Grange," the residence, in France, of General Lafayette. The original of

this picture was painted in oil by Lafayette's daughter, and sent as a gift to General Washington. The engraving in the "historic collection" was presented by Lafayette to Christopher Hall, of Norfolk, Va., maternal grandfather of Dr. Tebault.

W. A. CAREY—Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, taken in Paris while he was Minister to France, in 1784.

MISS SADIE MARSHALL—Portrait of Hon. Henry Marshall, of DeSoto Parish.

A. DELAVIGNE—Portrait of Hon. J. V. Guillotte, present Mayor of New Orleans, 1885.

G. D. COULON—Portrait of Col. James Burn, of the Second United States Dragoons, Aide de Camp to General T. A. Wilkinson, and painted for him by Jarvis, in 1812.

Portrait of General Wilkinson.

MRS. CHAS. DUCROS—Portrait of Mademoiselle Emilie Adelard Ducros, born in 1758; the picture was painted in 1775, and serves to illustrate the fashions of that period.

MRS. BROUSSEAU—Portrait of Commodore Porter, United States Navy.

MISS GUYOT—Flag Staff used at Battle of New Orleans. Head of Wheat taken from tomb of Egyptian mummy, where it had lain 1500 years.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Portrait of Governor Derbigny's wife.

MRS. FELIX LABATUT—Portrait of Chas. L. Trudeau, first Surveyor General of Louisiana.

MRS. LABATUT—Portrait of Mrs. Chas. L. Trudeau: these two pictures were painted in 1779, and, although on separate canvass, Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau are represented as playing a game of backgammon together.

H. M. FAVROT—Portrait of Anna Leandre, a mulatto woman, belonging to Mrs. Ursin Soniat-du-Fossat. This servant refused to accept her liberty under the emancipation act, and accompanied her mistress to France, where her fidelity was such as to attract the attention of the French Government, which presented her with the cross of honor. The portrait was painted in affectionate recognition of her services by Mrs. Favrot, whom

she had nursed in infancy : it is an evidence of the strong attachment which so often existed between masters and slaves in the South.

GEN. DE CLOUET—Three portraits of ladies of the De Clouet family : painted in the past century : one in the early bloom of maidenhood, one of maturer years, and one in age ; these are exhibited to show the costumes worn by ladies of different ages one hundred years ago.

MRS. POTTER—Portrait of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the great and celebrated female litigant of Louisiana, who claimed "God gave her a long life simply to show man what the energy and perseverance of a woman could accomplish."

MRS. BURKE—Portrait of E. A. Burke, Director General of the Exposition.

MISS BLANCHARD—Crayon Portrait of Mr. Burke, executed by herself.

Portraits of A. G. Carter, A. Bondousquié, Howard, of Howard's Association, Casimir Lacoste, Wm. B. Barrow, J. C. Bossier, V. Z. Armand, B. Winchester, D. Lanaux, P. Thomas, Geo. S. Guion, Andre Martin, M. Downs, Horatio Davis, H. M. Thibodaux, L. DeBlanc, Alex. De Clouet.

MISS LUCY CLAIBORNE—Portrait of Governor W. C. C. Claiborne.

MDE. JULES LAVERGNE—Portrait of Governor Villeré.

THE STATE—Portrait of Governor Thos. B. Robertson.

DR. JOSEPH BAUER—Portrait of Governor H. S. Thibodaux.

MRS. L. DOLHONDE—Portrait of Governor Henry Johnson.
Portrait of Governor Pierre Derbigny.

Portrait of Governor Jacques Dupré.

MRS. LAVILLEBEUVRE—Portrait of Governor A. B. Roman.

MISS SUSANNA WHITE—Portrait of Governor E. D. White.

GENERAL MOUTON—Portrait of Governor Alex. Mouton.

MRS. JULIA JOHNSON—Portrait of Governor Isaac Johnson.

MRS. C. E. KELLY—Portrait of Governor Joseph Walker.

ROBERT HÉBERT—Portrait of Governor P. O. Hébert.

Portrait of Governor T. O. Moore.

Portrait of Governor H. W. Allen.

MRS. URBAN—Portrait of Governor Michael Hahn.

Portrait of Governor J. Madison Wells.

JUDGE PARDEE—Portrait of Governor H. C. Warmoth.

MRS. JNO. MCENERY—Portrait of Governor Jno. McEnery.

MRS. F. T. NICHOLLS—Portrait of Governor F. T. Nicholls.

MRS. L. A. WILTZ—Portrait of Governor L. A. Wiltz.

MISS C. ST. MARTIN—Portrait of Governor R. C. Wickliffe.

MRS. P. LANAUX—Portrait of Governor Alex. O'Reilly.

MRS. CULBERTSON—Portrait of Governor Bernard Galvez.

J. LEOPOLD, of Tyler, Texas—Portrait of Governor Gayoso de Lemos.

WORLD'S-EXPOSITION
1884-1885

LOUISIANA DAY



PURCHASED 1803



ADMITTED 1812



APRIL 30th

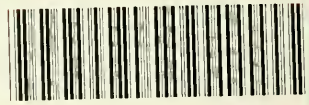
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