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R. J. Murphy -- Supervisor.

THE PARADE OF THE TWENTY - SECOND

In addition to the companies that we named in our Sunday edition, who will turn out on the twenty-second, we are gratified in being able to anticipate a "few" more Commands that are to make the military display nearly as imposing as could reasonably be expected. We give below the force that will probably parade, so far as we have information, we should say, however, that we do not speak officially for any of the Companies:

Battalion of Washington Artillery - - - -	150
Orleans Cadets - - - - -	110
Louisiana Guards - - - - -	110
Montgomery Guards - - - - -	60
Continental Guards - - - - -	55
Louisiana Independent Rangers - - - - -	50
Louisiana Foot Rifles - - - - -	70
Louisiana Grays - - - - -	35
Sarsfield Guards - - - - -	25
Jefferson Rifles - - - - -	35
Battalion of Orleans Guards - - - - -	400
Orleans Rifle Battalion - - - - -	220

<u>Battalion of Orleans Artillery</u>	- - - - -	200
Chasseurs	- - - - -	80
Crescent Rifles	- - - - -	90
Chalmette Guards	- - - - -	40
Delta Rifles	- - - - -	35
De Soto Rifles	- - - - -	40
Orleans Light Guards	- - - - -	40
Garibaldi Legion	- - - - -	250
<u>Spanish Legion</u>	- - - - -	400
Orleans Light Horse	- - - - -	25
Jefferson Mounted Guards	- - - - -	30

Total - 2,550

Besides the above there may be two or three companies from St. Charles and St. Bernard. Some of the fire companies which are organized, may turn out. We believe the "Varieties Volunteers" are equipped, but we do not know whether Capt. Owens will order his command or not,

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From: The Daily True Delta,

Vol. XXIII number 80.

Tuesday Morning Feby. 19, 1861.

John Maginnis, Proprietor.

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Howard Library.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

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From a very early hour in the morning the streets were lively with throngs of idle promenaders who wanted to have a full day's enjoyment, and with the volunteers in their various uniforms as they hurried to their respective arsenals and places of rendezvous. Great were the anticipations of a grand Military show, and the men themselves were anxiously expectant and busy with their preparations. The forming of the division line having been ordered for nine o'clock, the First Brigade, Louisiana Legion, and other commands were directed to form punctually at eight o'clock. Punctuality, however, was not easily attainable when such a large part of the troops were in parade together for the first time, and so many of them were not properly impressed with the importance of this soldierly trait.

Before the turnout in the morning, a pleasant affair came off in the City Hall, which was witnessed by a large number of the fair sex, a number of whom having male relatives and friends in the ranks of the Orleans Cadets, had prepared and worked with their own hands for that gallant corps a rich and beautiful silk flag, bordered with gold fringe, after the model of the flag adopted by the State Convention. The Cadets having been drawn up into double file, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with the commissioned officers in advance, the flag was brought out of the Mayor's office, where it had been in readiness. Standing among the bevy of lovely donors who had chosen him for their spokesman, Wm. Kleinpeter, Esq. presented the flag.

The eloquent Charley Dreux, commander of the Cadets, responded in a brilliant and felicitous, but brief and soldierlike speech, pledging his command, should the direful necessity of war call upon them to march against brothers of a once common country, to retain it to the last with honor. Receiving the flag, he placed it in the hands of the color sergeant, and the band struck up the Marseillaise, the inspiring air reverberating grandly from the mangle ceiling and walls.

From eight O'clock until ten the companies were marching to their several points of concentration - the First Brigade forming in Lafayette Square, where it had not room to make the Brigade line, and the Legion assembling in the Place d' Armes. It was not until eleven O'clock that the whole force was collected on Canal street, and then, without waiting for inspection or review, and even waiving the ceremony of forming the line of battle, the different commands were wheeled into column and took up the line of march, which was up St. Charles street to St. Joseph, then down Camp street to Canal Down Royal Street and out the Bayour Road to the Creole Course. From Negligence in some quarter, the correct route of march had not been officially published in advance, as should have been done, and many people were subjected to disappointment in consequence. The streets, however, were thronged to their utmost capacity, and every window and balcony was beaming with the beauty of the Crescent City.

The parade we will describe in its order of marching, merely remarking in general that for numbers appearance and drill, it has, perhaps never been surpassed in New Orleans, and that a more intelligent and soldierly body of troops could not be found any-where, than our citizen Volunteers.

Major-General John L. Lewis and a full staff, including Adjutant General Grivot, Inspector General Forstall, Colonels Choiseul, Lay and others, were escorted by the troop of Orleans Light Horse, of this city, 27 strong, a finely mounted and splendidly uniformed cavalry corps, every member of which owns his own horse and equipments. Next in order was Brigadier General Palfrey and staff at the head of the following corps:

Orleans Battalion of Artillery, Major Theard;
First Company, Capt Gomez, 51 strong; Second Company Capt. Hebrard, 64 strong; Third Company, Capt. Stromach, 70 strong; Fourth Company, engineering Corps, Capt. Mioton, Strength of Battalion, 201.

Orleans Rifle Battalion, Major Janvier; Chasseurs d'Orleans, Lieut. Houdobre, 23 strong; Yagers, Capt. Peter, 35 strong; Lafayette Rifle Co. No.2, Capt. Roemer, 35 strong; Home Guards, Capt. Miller, 44 strong
Strength of the Battalion, 135.

Crescent Rifles, Capt. Gladden, 60 strong, Dressed in a neat Zouave suit of homespun grey, with white leggins.

Cuban Rifles, Captain Hernandez, 29 strong.

Second Company of Chasseurs - a - Pied, Capt. Mailleur, 91 strong.

The Junior Cadets, 55 strong, dressed in blue zouave gymnasium suits and carrying their knapsacks. They were every where remarked for their precision of movement and drill. Brigadier-General Tracy and his staff, escorted by four companies of cavalry, as follows:

Mounted Chasseurs of Jefferson Parish, right bank
Captain E. Wagaman, 38 strong.

Minute Guards of St. Charles Parish, Capt. Mc. Cutchson, 10 strong.

Mounted Guards of St. Charles Parish, Capt. Rancon, 23 strong.

Mounted Guards of Jefferson, left bank, Captain, Guy Dreux, 30 strong.

This body of cavalry, under the immediate command of Colonel L. A. Charbonnet, of Jefferson, were composed almost entirely of planters and gentlemen of large means, who have fitted themselves out for the service of the State at their own expense.

Battalion of Washington Artillery, Major Walton and Captains Voohries and Isaacson, two companies, 153 strong altogether.

Louisiana Greys, Capt. Dean, 25 strong.

Montgomery Guards, Capt. Dean, 63, strong.

Chalmette Guards, Capt. Shaw, 28, strong.

Sarsfield Rifles, Capt. O'Hara, 19, strong.

Continental, Capt. Clarke, 61, strong.

Louisiana Independent Rangers, Capt. Mancoscos, 35-strong.

Orleans Cadets, Captain Charles D. Dreux, 121-strong.

Jefferson Rifles, Captain Jules, Dreux, 27-strong.

Battalion of Louisiana Guards, Major S. M. Todd, and Captains Girardey and Fenner, 132-strong. They were parading as one company.

Orleans Light Guards, Captain Wm. G. Vincent, 34 strong.

First Company of Chasseurs-a-Pied, or Louisiana Rifles, Captain Henry St. Paul, 61 strong.

The Veterans of 1814-15, with their shot-torn and tattered flag that waved on the field of Chalmette. President Anthony Fernandez, Vice-President M. Borrett.

Battalion of Orleans Guards, Major Numa Augustin, 381 strong and commanded as follows: First Company, Captain Cruzat; Second Company, Captain Labatut; Third Company, Captain Roman; Fourth Company, Captain Poupart.

Cott's ✓ Esplanade Guards, Captain Thibaut, 23-strong, each man armed with a Colt's revolving rifle and sword bayonet, furnished at his own expense.

Arrived at the Creole Course, there was a force of 1816 troops, excluding the Veterans, who did not march out, and the Junior Cadets, as a matter of course. This force may properly be divided as follows:

Infantry and Light Infantry	817.
Fiflemen. -----	508.
Artillery (Acting as Inf.	340.
Cavalry.-----	137.
Engineering corps.	14.

Total ----- 1816

Unfortunately the rain, which was heavier at the course than in the city, and the marshy nature of the ground there, prevented the exercises in regimental and brigade evolutions intended, and for which the troops were marched out there. The soldiers spent a couple of very pleasant hours, however, lunching, smoking, conversing and even waltzing, without regard for the rain.

The presentation of the flag made by their lady friends to the Washington Artillery, came off at the large stand, about two O'clock. The stand was entirely occupied by ladies, and the battalion drawn up in front . The honorable J. P. Benjamin made the presentation speech and eloquent and spirited address and Color Sergeant J. T. Wheat received it with some graceful and appropriate remarks.

THE BEE: Vol XXXI111 # 11915 N.O.La. Sat. Feb.23rd 1861

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Louisiana State Historical Library, at Cabildo.

Splendid Military Turnout:

Great Public Demonstration:

Pursuant to the arrangements made by the Committee of Arrangements, a grand Military and civic procession was formed on Canal street, yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Colonel Chas. A. Labuzan, Grand Marshal to render home the venerable Major General David E. Twiggs, late of the United States Army.

At an early hour, the Military of the City, being the First Division Louisiana Militia, under command of Major General John L. Lewis formed the line on the south side of Canal street, the right resting on Tchoupitoulas street.

All the citizens companies that took part in the great celebration of the 22nd. of February, were out on this occasion, and their full ranks, notwithstanding the difficulty attending parades on week days, when every one has his occupation to attend to, showed the deep interest felt by our citizen soldiers in the demonstration made in honor of the war worn soldier they have long learned to look upon with respect and admiration for his gallantry and patriotism. Besides the volunteer troops of the city, we noticed Captain Guy Dreux's fine company of Dragoons from Jefferson City.

The whole force being on the ground, Captain Taylor's Company of Light Horse Guards formed into line on the outer edge of New Levee Street, and a guard was detached to clear and keep free the large vacant space from the Levee to Tchoupitoulas street. This being accomplished the Light Horse Guards started at a trot, headed by the Grand Marshall and Aids, being detached as an escort of honor to meet and accompany the General.

Major General Lewis, and staff, and Brigadiers General Tracy and Palfrey with their respective staffs remained in the vacant space in a line with the right of the troops. Presently a signal gun was fired from the levee, opposite the Jackson Square, announcing the arrival of the Opelousas Railroad Company's boat with the General. Presently the loud shouts of the crowd on the levee told of the approach of the cortege and preceded by the Grand Marshal and Aids, and escorted by the Light Horse Guards the veteran soldier appeared in an open carriage drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by Major General Braxton Bragg of the Army of Louisiana. General Twiggs although somewhat fatigued and careworn, looked still robust and strong. His erect form and bright eyes bespoke the proud soldier, whilst his venerable head, uncovered, and the long white locks floating on his shoulders, claimed the respect of the beholder. The carriage drove slowly around and stopped in front of the group of supervisors, and officers, who approached and surrounded it, the escort falling back.

The Procession was then formed in the following order:

Major General Lewis and Staff preceded by a Marshall:

Brigadier General Palfrey and Staff:

The Louisiana Legion consisting of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery four companies.

The Chasseurs of 1814-1815, The Yagers, Lafayette Company No.1. Orleans Home Guard, Cuban Riflemen, Being the Rifle Battalion commanded by Major Janvier; the Second Company of Louisiana Foot Rifles.

The Grand Marshall and Aids:

Major General Twiggs accompanied by Major General Braxton Bragg, in an open carriage escorted by the Light Horse Guards:

Brigadier General Tracy and Staff;
The Jefferson Dragoons.

The First Brigade consisting of the Washington Battalion of Artillery; The Orleans Cadets; Louisiana Guards; Louisiana Grays; Continental Guards; Montgomery Guards; Sarsfield Guards; Chalmette Guards; Orleans Light Guards, Independent Rangers, Cresent Rifles:

The Battalion of Orleans Guards bringing up the rear: Etc.Etc.

Extract from the Daily Picayune N.O.La. March 6, 1861.
Published by Lumsden Kendall & Co. Vol. 25 No. 25
From the Times Picayune Library:

* EXCERPTS *

THE RECEPTION OF MAJOR GENERAL TWIGGS

A GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT - THE STREETS THRONGED.

Major General David E. Twiggs, the conscientious and humane man, as well as the gallant soldier, was the recipient of a welcome by the people of New Orleans that he will be likely to remember to his last hour - a Welcome that in its unanimity enthusiasm of feeling will stand as a fitting rebuke to the miserable and cowardly spitefulness of a disgraced administration.

The soldiery formed the most appropriate escort for a soldier, and it was left to all other citizens to greet the noble visitor as citizens.

General Twiggs arrived by the Opelousas Railroad, in Algiers, at five O'clock, and shortly after landed at the foot of Canal street. The Volunteer State Troops were drawn up in division line on the south side of Canal St, extending from Camp street to the river. The immediate reception of the General took place at the landing, where he was received by the committee, Major-General Braxton Bragg, Major-General Lewis, and Brigadier-Generals Tracy and Palfrey, with their respective staff Officers, city and State Officers, members of the Convention, the Judiciary and other dignitaries. ***

General Twiggs then took his seat in the open barouche drawn by four horses, and General Bragg took the seat beside him. Both of them were attired in citizen's dress. The barouche then drove the length of the division line and back, the troops presenting arms, and the procession then took up the line of March, which was down the North side of Canal Street to Chartres, down Chartres to St. Louis, on St. Louis to Royal, up Royal to Canal, down the

North side of Canal to Rampart, up South side of Canal to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Julia, on Julia to Camp, and up Camp and Prytania to General Twigg's residence. Col. A. Labuzan was the grand Marshal, and his aids were Col. Daniel Edwards, Capt. J. G. Mc Learn, J. D. G. Quirk, Col. Louis Lay, D. C. Johnston and James Beggs.

In the order of the procession Major General Lewis took the lead with his staff, and next came Brigadier-General Palfrey and Staff with his command, the Louisiana Legion, acting as the advance escort. In this command were the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, Major Theard, four imposing companies, all very strong, commanded by Captains Gomez, Hebrard, Stromayer, and Mioton. The Orleans Rifle Battalion, Major, Janvier, composed of the following five companies: Chasseurs de Orleans, Captain Houdobre, Yagers, Captain Peter; Lafayette Company No. 2, Home Guard, Captain Mueller; Cuban Rifles, Captain Hernandez. The Chasseurs-a-Pied, Captain Meilleur, had the left of the Legion, and attracted general admiration by their splendid marching.

After the advance escort came the open carriage in which were seated General Twiggs and General Bragg, followed by a long line of carriages containing the civic dignitaries. The Orleans Light Horse, Captain J. McD Taylor, rode in single line on each side of the carriages as the special escort ***

The rear escort was General Tracy's command, at the head of which he rode, with his staff, immediately followed by the Jefferson Mounted Guards, Captain Guy Dreux. The other commands in his brigade were as follows; in the order we place them: Battalion of Washington Artillery, Major J. B. Wlton, two companies, Captains Voorhies and Isaacson; Second Battalion, commanded by Captain Dean, and composed of the Louisiana Greys Montgomery Guards, Captain Nolan, Chalmette Guards,

Captain Shaw, and the Sarsfield Rifles, Captain O'Hara; Third Battalion, composed of the Continental Guards, Company A, Captain Clarke, Louisiana Independent Rangers, Captain Mancosas, and the Orleans Cadets, Captain C. D. Dreux, Battalion of Louisiana Guards, Major S. M. Todd, two companies, Captains Girardey and Fenner. Fifth Battalion, composed of the Orleans Light Guard, Captain Vincent, Louisiana Rifles, Captain St. Paul, and the Crescent Rifles, Captain Gladden.

The Orleans Guards, Major Numa Augustin, independent of all the other commands of Volunteer State Troops, closed the procession. They paraded four companies, commanded by Captains Cruzat, Roman, Labatut and Poupart, each one over the regular strength of a company. This splendid corps might well form a regiment which would be the pride of our citizens.

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Wed. Mar. 6, 1861. pub. by G.F.
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-:GENERAL BEAUREGARD:-

 *

Our distinguished fellow
citizen has arrived at Charleston.
The Mercury, of Monday, thus ann-
ounces his arrival;

Brigadier General Beauregard,

P. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana,
appointed by the President of the Con-
federate States of America, to take
command of the troops in our harbor,
arrived in Charleston yesterday morn-
ing, and took rooms, for the present,
at the Charleston Hotel. By reference to
the General Orders of the Secretary of
War, it will be seen that Gen. Beauregard
takes command immediately.

We learn that he will this
morning make a preliminary inspection
of all the harbor defenses.

The following is the order of
Hon. D.F.Jamison, Secretary of War of
South Carolina;

Executive Office, Department
of War, Charleston, S.C. March 3, 1861;
Peter G.T. Beauregard, having been appointed Brigadier General of the Confederate States of America, and having been ordered to assume command of the troops in and near Charleston harbor, will be respected and obeyed accordingly; and all State officers of the Volunteers, enlisted men and Militia, on duty, are commanded to obey all orders emanating from him.

D.F.Jamison;

*

NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BULLETIN. MAR. 8, 1861
VOL. XXX. NO. 58; PUB. BY I. G. AND W. J. SEYMOUR
JAN. TO JUNE 1861; CITY HALL ARCHIVES:

THE MILITARY

Sunday last was mostly devoted to warlike exercises, one of the most interesting of which was the field manoeuvres of the company of Orleans Light Guards, Captain Vincent, and the 1st. Company of Foot Rifles, or Chasseurs a Pied. For the first time, these two fine corps, composed almost exclusively of our native youth, met to fraternize and throw the foundations of a Division of skirmishers. Early on Sunday, they met on Royal St., numbering upwards of one hundred and thirty men, and Captain St. Paul having courteously waived his seniority in favor of Captain Vincent, marched downtown, preceded by a fine band, and under the folds of the Pelican flag which presented in 1846 by the ladies of New Orleans to the late lamented gallant chief Horatio Davis, had led one of the Louisiana Regiments to the bloody assault of Monterey, and which, faded and riddled with balls, has ever since been preserved as an heirloom in the family of the brave chieftain last named, whose sons, now the most effective members of the 1st. Company of Foot Rifles, have placed it under the guardianship of their brothers in arms.

The two companies having reached the fine Plains in the rear of the lower Cotton Press, commenced their joint evolutions, and although the ground was covered with water, and ditches full, they gave the inhabitants of that retired section of the Third District a fair sample of military drills. They executed the firings in a style so perfect that on two occasions the crowd broke forth in rapturous applause. Towards evening, the ranks were temporarily broken, and some refreshments given the men. Here, we must notice a great improvement. Generally, on such occasions, vast expenses are incurred to provide the most delicate food and drink for the men, and one can hardly tell whether they turned out for the drill or for the good cheer. It was not so with the companies named. An ample provision of common bread, with a large cheese, also of the commonest kind, was all the men were tendered, and this with an appetite whetted by fatigue as well as by the novelty and the roughness of the fare, was soon devoured by them, with many a hearty jokes, and when they came to taste the contents of two bright looking barrels that stood in the military wagon of the "Foot Rifles", they found them to contain the purest Mississippi River water, to which the liberality of the officers added the luxury of a half tin cup of sour wine for each man.

Before resuming their martial exercise, that fine young officer, Lieut. Lauve, picked out twenty of the oldest members of the company and put them through the french bayonet fencing in which they surpassed all we ever heard of the agility of the French Chasseurs. In their ranks, we were proud to find Lieutenant or rather, Adjutant Stern, who went through the fencing in admirable style.

When the bugle again called the men in ranks, Captain Vincent marched the whole division through the Plain, breaking from line of battle into column and going through the several formations in a manner clearly showing that his first military training had not been forgotten amidst the busy scenes of commercial life. When they halted, he ordered Captain St. Paul to deploy his Company as skirmishers, to the great surprise and delight of the crowd. Imagine sixty or more of the most nimble and active young fellows, not one over twenty-four years of age, starting at a quick run and in less time than required to count it, covering a space of upwards one thousand feet, and then firing, standing or lying down, then advancing with rapid strides, jumping over wide ditches, and with a continued and regular fire, advancing until fences made it impossible to go beyond; then at the tap of the drum, suddenly facing about, as in retreat before a regular cavalry charge; yet every ten paces, fronting again the enemy and delivering their fire, thus all the time keeping on loading, firing and retreating; then, at another signal, rallying by fours, and presenting twenty little moving squares, bristling with bayonets, then suddenly breaking off at full speed to reform their broken ranks, under the protection of a reserve composed of the sturdy fellows of the Orleans Light Guards, who, in their turn, advancing with rapid strides, commenced pouring their direct and oblique fires upon the pursuing enemy.

This is the first time this spectacle is offered to the citizens of New Orleans, and we heartily wish that the Chasseurs and Light Guards could be afforded the means to have at least two such exercises a month, as it would soon show our young men that light infantry when properly drilled, is justly valued as the most efficient as in the service. Towards 3 o'clock, the division, muddy, but not worn down, returned to town, and after three hearty reciprocal cheers, they disbanded for the day in true military style. This turn out will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

THE ORLEANS CADETS AT CAMP DAVIS.

OUR VOLUNTEER TROOPS PREPARING FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The encampment of the Orleans Cadets at Salter's Field, just below Gretna, last Sunday, attracted thither a large crowd of people of both sexes, and the various Military exercises, as well as all the duties of active Service were observed by the outsiders with an unusual interest, not only created by the nature of the times, but by the popularity of this splendid company. Without inferring a comparison with any other corps of our Volunteer State troops, we can justly say that for all the best qualities of a company of soldiers number, esprit de corps, discipline and fine appearance - the Orleans Cadets rival any regular service, while its personal is unsurpassed, its rank and file being all young men of character and worth, of whom our city can justly be proud, whether in their social sphere as co-laborers for her prosperity and commercial eminence, or as the volunteer defenders of her interests and her honor. To their soldierly commander, Capt. Charles D. Drew, who is devoted to the interests of his company and beloved by every member, and to the able manner in which his efforts are seconded by his lieutenant, J. P. Nisbet, Henry Bond, W. R. Collins and Theodore Zacharie, are greatly to be attributed the present high standing of the Cadets in a military point of view, although all praise is due to the members themselves for their earnest ambition to profit by their instruction, their intelligent obedience and decorum, and their soldierly carriage and bearing on all occasions. Their encampment on the open field on a day which alone could be spared by most of them from their business, to initiate themselves into every duty of the soldier in active service, is a

proof of their desive to prepare themselves for responding to the most sudden call of their country whenever her danger requires them to do so. We should like to see all our Volunteer corps practicing in this way as often as they can make in convenient or practicable to do so, for a man learns more of a soldier's requirements in one day on the field than during scores of evening drills. And, by the way, our Volunteer troops should be provided at once with camp equipage by the Military Board.

On Saturday a detailed squad went over to Salter's field, and made all the camp arrangements during the thunder storm, which soaked the ground thoroughly and covered the field with pools and streams of water. In the center was flung the State flag. On each side was a row of tents for non-commissioned Officers and men, at the head were the tents of the commissioned officers, and some distant to the rear was the guard tent. At seven O'clock the Cadets were formed at their Arsenal, on Poydras street, more than full company strength, and marched up to the foot of Jackson street, where they took the ferry and crossed to Gretna, going then directly to the camp, which was at once inaugurated as Camp Davis, in honor of the gallant President of the Confederate States. The officers accompanying the force were as follows:

Captain, Charles D. Dreux.

Senior First Lieutenant J. P. Nisbet.

Junior First Lieutenant, W. R. Collins.

Junior Second Lieutenant, Theodore Zacharie.

First Sergeant, A. G. Huck.

Second Sergeant, Henry Laudun.

Third Sergeant, J. C. Golding.

Fourth Sergeant, W. A. Selph.

Color Sergeant, F. A. Duge.

First Corporal, R. Dolbear, Jr.

Second Corporal, W. F. Bartels

Third Corporal, J. L. Gill

Fourth Corporal, G. A. Micou

Fifth Corporal, E. W. Finney

Sixth Corporal, A. B. Johnston

The Cadet's brass band under the excellent management of the gay and gallant Joe Kingslow, were along, and furnished inspiring music. The joke was on them Sunday morning, when they were all put in the guard tent for not being on time for reveille and breakfast call and was a "Big Thing," and created no little fun at their expense.

The routine of camp duties was too numerous to detail, though the general order was as follows: at quarter to ten o'clock P.M. tattoo, half-past ten taps, on Sunday at 6 o'clock reveille, seven breakfast call, eight guard mounting, nine company and regimental drill, ten target shooting, two dinner, four battalion drill, six return to the city. The camp field was a very extensive one and required twenty sentries, so that the guard mounting and relieving, the alarms and calls for the corporals, sergeants and officers of the guard, kept most of them pretty actively engaged. The strictest military discipline was enforced, the slightest infraction of which consigned the soldier to the guard tent. No one could get in or out of the lines without the countersign, which was "Jeff Davis" at night and "Louisianans" during the day. And this work was not so easy on that wet ground during the dark night. About four o'clock in the morning a man, who attempted

to force one of the outer lines without regard to the injunctious of the sentries, was badly scared by two of them firing off their muskets in the air, which caused a much more hasty retreat than dignified departure on his part. Unused to sleeping in blankets in the mud and water as the men were, they were uncomplaining, and not a murmur was expressed at the severity of the discipline.

At the target-shooting, private Horatio Jenkins put three line shots into the board, measuring 25 inches, and private W. Woelper's three shots measured 26 3/4 inches. Of those who hit the target only once, private George Hull's shot was farthest from the bull's eye, measuring 41 inches, and to him was accorded the leather medal, although several members did not hit the target at all. This can be taken as a fair trial of sharps-shooting, as it was with old regulation muskets made in 1828. The first prize was a silver cup inlaid with gold, and engraved "Prize presented by George W. Gregor to the Orleans Cadets. Target practice. Awarded to H. Jenkins, March 24th, 1861. The second prize was heavy silver Medal, inscribed "Confederate States of America. Officer's prize. Orleans Cadets. Target practice. Awarded to W. Woelper, 24th March, 1861. The leather medal was gotten up quite finely and was by no means an unenviable prize. When the corps, acting as a battalion, were drawn up in line, General Donatien Augustin present the prizes to the winners in very elegant and apropos speeches. His address on the subject of the leather medal was in a style of deep solemnity, and he reminded the winner that it was only through a slight mistake on his part, in not striking the target in the right place, that he had not won the first prize. In the evening the Cadets struck their tents and returned home, somewhat fatigued but in the best of but in the best of spirits and highly pleased with this taste of Camp life. May they never have more unpleasant experiences.

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