



The Union, it must and shall be preserved. Jackson.

MORNING EDITION.

OPELOUSAS:

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1863.

Camp Fun.

A private in one of our regiments has amused himself with putting some of the experiences of a camp into the style of a distant and simpler age, and a copy of his production has been sent us for publication.

CHRONICLES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1st. Man that is born of woman, and enlisteth as a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, is of few days, and short of rations. 2d. He cometh forth at "reville" is present also at "retreat," yea, even at "tattoo," and resteth apparently at "taps."

3d. He draweth his rations from the commissary, and devoureth the same. He striketh his teeth against much "hard tack," and is satisfied. He filleth his canteen with "applejack," and clappeth the mouth thereof upon the bung of a whisky barrel, and after a little while goeth away rejoicing in his strategy.

4th. Much soldiering hath made him sharp; yea, even the seat of his breeches are in danger of being cut through.

5th. He covenanteth with the credulous farmer for many turkeys and chickens; also, at the same time, for much milk and honey, to be paid for promptly at the end of each ten days, and lo! his regiment moveth on the ninth day to another post.

6th. His tent is filled with potatoes, cabbage, turnips, trout, and other delicate morsels of the delicious taste, which abound not in the Commissary Department.

7th. And many other things not in the "returns," and which never will return; yet, of a truth, it must be said of a soldier of the One Hundred and Twenty-third that he taketh nothing that he cannot reach.

8th. He wreath his Austrian rifle at midnight, and the whole camp is aroused and formed in line of battle, when lo! his mess comes bearing in a nice porker, which he solemnly delecteth so resembling a fresh that he was compelled to pull trigger.

9th. He giveth the Provost Marshal much trouble, often capturing his guard, and possesseth himself of the city.

10th. At such times "lager" and pretzels flow like milk and honey from his generous hand. He giveth without stint to his own comrades; yea, and withholdeth not from the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, or from the lean, lank, expectant Hoosier of the "Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania."

11th. He stretcheth forth his hand to deliver his fellow-soldiers of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth from the power of the enemy; yea, he stretcheth early dawn from Petersburg, even on a "double quick" doth he go, and tolooth on through much heat, suffering, privation, and much "exhaustion of spirit," until they are delivered. "Veggie I say unto you, after that he suffered for want of tents and camp kettles. Yea, on the heights of Monocacy his voice may be heard proclaiming loudly for "hard tack and coffee," yet he murmureth not.

12th. But the grant of a pig or the crowing of a cock awakeneth him from the soundest sleep, and he goes forth until hailed by the guard, when he instantly clappeth his hand upon his "breadbasket," and the guard, in commiseration, alloweth him to pass to the rear.

13th. No sooner hath he passed the sentry's beat, than he striketh a "bee-line" for the nearest hen roost, and seizing a pair of plump pullets, resorteth to his quarters. "The noise of a goose saved Rome," how much more the flesh of chickens preserveth the soldier.

14th. He even playeth at echre with the parson, to see whether or not there shall be preaching in camp on the following Sabbath; and by dexterously drawing from the bottom a Jack, goeth away rejoicing that the service is postponed.

15th. And many other things doth he; and lo! they are not recorded in the "morning report" of Co. B. Yea, verily.—Roxbury (Mass.) City Gazette.

A Spicy Letter.

The following letter was written by a seesh soldier to his sister. It is humorous and spicy, so we give it to our readers in full: Fort Bliss, Texas, June 13th, 1862.

DEAR SISTER—I embrace the present opportunity of writing you a few lines. My health is good, and all the boys are enjoying the same. We are now here at Bliss, and will leave here for Texas in a day or two. We are impatient to go home once more. I think we will get home in six or eight weeks. But I dread the long trip. I want to get home, for tobacco and whiskey are too high and scarce for me to get any out here. Tobacco is a dollar a pipe-full, and whiskey a dollar a drink, and four bits a smell. You can't go into a store for less than a dollar for admittance. Take a seat, and they charge you two and a half, and if you have no money they will give you a kick out of doors. This is the best country on this side of old Dick's ranch. We call it young h— We feed our horses on the Greasers' wheat and cornfields, and eat their peas and onions, and steal their hogs and chickens. We have not seen any bacon since the year one; and, in fact, I have forgotten what it tastes like. I really don't know whether it grows on trees or is raised in the garden. I haven't seen anything but rocks and musket thorns until my eyes have got so that I can't tell a pea from a pumpkin. The other night I made a great mistake. I had taken off my breeches, and in the morning when I got up I hauled on the provision wallet. I don't believe that I could tell a woman from an elephant. So you must not be surprised if I should not happen to know you when I get home, and if I set down at the fire and eat the meat out of the pot with my fingers, and drink out of your coffee-pot, I am much obliged to you for naming my nephew after me and Bally. But I had a short name for it. It is a Mexican name. This is it: Don Juan Antonio Lopez Santa Diamegomez. I want to raise my nephew up to eating snapping turtles, killing Mexicans and Yankees. I remain your affectionate Yankee-killing brother, A. E. McNAIR.

—American Union, Boston. Why is the letter L, in the word military, like a pretty girl's nose? Because it stands between two "I's."

Pasquinade.

Our chief he went to Washington, To gain his chief's assent, To raise a host of contrabands,— At least—a Regiment.

Returning blithe, arm'd cap-a-pie; His order quickly flies,— "Secure for me the North country," For Niggers and supplies!

And lo! the "swarms!" they come! they come! From city and from town! At bugle note, at tap of drum They come in squadrons down!

The boys run out and loudly shout, "Oh, where? Oh, tell us where!" They look around, they stare about, But vainly bawl and stare.

"Hush! hush!" the Provost Marshal cries, "Not here, my boys, not here! Go where the broad Potomac lies,— 'Tis there the "swarms" appear!

In lengthened line they loudly drill, Beneath the Bay State flag! And if, as well they march and kill, The war not long need drag!

The Bedford boys and Wholey's braves, Must come at "double quick!" Dure run the risk of being slaves Or crippled, sold or sick.

For on to Richmond! or my braves! We need not fear no fight, The whites will run without their slaves, If but the wind is right. M. P. —Roxbury (Mass.) City Gazette.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Richmond Dispatch of March 31 red-voiceth the recall of the rebel commissioners in Europe, as it is clear that their labors to secure a recognition of the Southern Confederacy are useless in view of the declarations of European governments that they will not recognize the South till the North gives up the contest.

IMPORTANT FROM DELAWARE.—The Governor of Delaware has issued a proclamation and message, ignoring State rights and vesting the State authority in the President during this rebellion. Immense for little Delaware. That State was the first to ratify the Constitution of 1789, and it true to the Union that Constitution formed. The Governor's name is Cannon. He is certainly a fifteen-inch Dahlgren Monitor pattern.

"Merrymen!" A joke is told by the boys of the 117th, in regard to the "merrymen" of a ducky attached to the regiment, who was fearful he would be deprived of his pay unless he was joined to the service. A huge mustard plaster was applied to his back about a foot above where the buttons on his coat are placed, and under the belief that all soldiers were served in the same manner, he wore it until the pain became insupportable, at which time he was declared "merrymen!" according to the new regulations made and provided. If that ducky could get his wages, it will not be because he has not soldiered for his country.

A regular "merrymen" of the Merrymen river, who had fought in the battles of the Texas Revolution, offered a free passage in his boat to any soldier who had participated in a certain engagement. One day a man claimed a free passage, asserting that he was in the battle. He was referred to the captain.

"In what capacity did you serve?" "High private," was the reply. "Stranger," said the captain, "give me your hand; I have passed two thousand and eighty-two who were in that fight, and you are the first private I have seen!"

The foreign papers have a touching incident about Poland. A little boy was standing at the door of his mother's house when he saw the Russians fire a volley on the insurgents. "Mamma!" cried the boy, "the Holy Virgin protects our friends; for I saw several of them fall." A Russian officer ran up and said, "See it the Holy Virgin will protect you," at the same time blowing out the boy's brains with a pistol.

THE SOLDIER'S DAILY PRAYER.—Our Father who art in Washington; Uncle Abraham be thy name. Thy victory won, they will be done at the South as at the North. Give us this day our daily rations of crackers and pork, and forgive us our shortcomings as we forgive our Quarter-masters; for thou art the power, the soldiers and the negroes for the space of three years! Amen.

Some unsophisticated paragraphist heads an account of the marriage of a Virginia dandy with a Yankee artilleryman as "A step towards peace." Never wider of the mark in the world, retorts the spicy little Providence Bulletin.

Orpheus C. Kerr gives a very interesting description of a new gun just invented. It having been noticed that a gun invariably bursts in the barrel and never in the vent, the new gun avoids this danger by having the barrel the size of the vent and the vent the size of the barrel.

A soldier, dying of long disease in one of the Washington hospitals, had a blister applied between his shoulders by the surgeon. The poor fellow looked wretchedly at the doctor, and grimly asked if a man had to have a stump put upon him before he could be allowed to die.

Squire Brantley: "Pray, sir, take pity on a miserable wretch; I have a wife and six children." Gent: "My poor fellow, accept my heartfelt sympathy! So have I!"

The sign before the door of a mantua maker's shop in New York, read thus: "N. B.—Dresses made lower than ever."

—What rifle carries the maximum distance? (asked a lady of an officer.) The minnie man, (was the reply).—N. Y. Express.

—The last words of the veteran Gen. Sumner were: "God save my country—the United States of America."

—The Richmond Whig says that Jeff. Davis hasn't yet played his last trump. We suppose his last trump is like himself—a knave. But he has certainly played that.—Louisville Journal.

—Some joker announces—Rebel Whiskey Cocktails.—The rebels being tired of whiskey straight, have stolen our Stoughton.

—You throw a chimney sweep into the river if you would make a clean sweep of him.

—Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

—A nobleman having given a grand party, his tailor was among the company, and was thus addressed by his lordship:—"My dear sir, I remember your face, but forget your name." The tailor whispered, "I made your breeches." The nobleman took him by the hand, and exclaimed, "Major Breeches, I am happy to see you!"

—What is the greatest curiosity in the world? A woman's. —What is taken from you before you get it? Your portrait.

PROCLAMATION.

It having come to the knowledge of the General temporarily in command of the United States forces, that unauthorized persons are banded together and committing plunder and outrage on the property of the United States and on the peaceable inhabitants of this country, it is hereby ordered and declared to be without the authority of the United States, and all United States troops are commanded to shoot down at sight, and disperse all such bands of robbers and thieves.

W. H. EMORY, Brigadier General Commanding. By the General Commanding: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General. Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Opelousas, April 27, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SPECIAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 164. Opelousas, April 25, 1863. [EXTRACT]

PAR. 3. COL. THOMAS E. CUCKERING, Forty-First Massachusetts Regiment, having been duly appointed Military Governor and Provost Marshal of Opelousas, and having been charged with the collection of the products of the country in this vicinity, all persons within this command are hereby directed not to interfere with his operations, but, on the contrary, all commanding officers will as far as possible facilitate these operations.

Any information that may be obtained of the location of any of the valuable products of the country will be promptly communicated to Colonel Cuckering.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, 19th Army Corps, College, near Vermilionville, April 19, 1863. GENERAL ORDER, No. 28.

The morning salute celebrates the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, and the assault upon American troops in Baltimore in 1814. The day is consecrated to Union and liberty.

Soldiers, you have exhibited your devotion to its hallowed memories, and the principles it represents. In peace you contributed in every professional and industrial pursuit to the prosperity and power which gave a world wide renown to the American States. In war you have labored to endure fatigue, suffered deprivations, encountered difficulties and achieved victories. In three months you have become soldiers; you have destroyed the enemy, dispersing his army and destroying his navy. In twenty days you have marched three hundred miles, fought four engagements, expelled him from his best positions, driven him at the point of the bayonet from Bayou de la Fourche, captured ten guns and two thousand prisoners, including some of his best officers of all arms, and made the reorganization of his forces for the present impossible, by depriving him of all the material resources of war, destroying his fortifications and demolishing his works, which for two years have sustained the life of the Confederacy.

The navy of the Gulf States in the honors of the campaign. It has been captured and dispersed the fleet of the enemy, and the Queen of the West, Texas, it will be the harbinger of the Red River and the Gulf States. With our arms, Louisiana.

Let us be grateful to Him who giveth us the victory and time to the colors we defend. New ground is before us. The army of the Gulf will command the attention of the people, and every eye be fastened upon its movements. Let us honor the flag we bear, and remember that to defy danger is to die in its ranks, the enemy.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 29. Opelousas, April 21, 1863.

The expediency of the service, and the safety of the troops, imperatively demand that the disposable force of the corps shall march in column, except where necessary detachments upon special duty are ordered by superior officers. The discipline of the column upon the march, or struggling, for the purpose of pillage and plunder, is an offense made punishable with death by the Articles of War.

The honor of the flag, and the safety of the men who faithfully discharge their duty, demand that it is to be defended; and the Commanding General gives notice, absolute and positive, that this punishment will be executed upon those men, of whatever command, who violate the Army Regulations, and dishonor the service by inexcusable and atrocious acts of this kind. All officers, of whatever grade, who shall allow the men under their respective commands to leave the line of march or the camp without authority, will be summarily and dishonorably discharged the service, as unworthy to participate in the triumph march of this column.

The army is now hundreds of miles from its base of operations, in the enemy's country. The campaign may be made one of the most creditable of the war, or it may disgrace the troops and dishonor the country. The Commanding General appeals to officers and men to reflect upon their position, to consider their duties, and faithfully to discharge the obligations which rest upon them, and is, for himself, determined to execute the severest sentence of military law upon those who have betrayed the service, and dishonor their country in this regard. Whatever property may be necessary for the support of the army, or may be proscribed to the support of the rebellion, will be taken by the Government, and due reparation will be made therefor. But we do not war upon women and children, however much and in whatever way they may have erred. Our contest is with the men and the armies of the rebellion.

Information has been received at these Headquarters that the lives of officers as well as of the men of the line have been endangered by the unauthorized and criminal discharge of firearms by persons engaged in pillage. Notice is given to all officers and soldiers, that the parties engaged in these practices will be held responsible for the consequences of their acts, and that such offenses will be punished with the severest penalties prescribed by the Articles of War. This order is not a matter of form, but will be rigidly enforced during the campaign.

Officers in every Division, Brigade and Regiment of this command, are directed to place a rear guard for the purpose of preventing stragglers from falling to the rear of the column. Where men are sick or foot sore, upon the certificate of the surgeon, they will be allowed such conveyance, or provided with such hospital accommodations as their situation may require. The captured straggler is the best source of information that the enemy possesses. A soldier who deserts his column in the face of the enemy, will not hesitate to betray his comrades, and deserves the penalty which the law provides for his great wrong.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 32. Opelousas, April 24, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders No. 82 of the 1st instant, from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, ordering a general muster of all troops in the service of the United States, whosoever they may be, to be made on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, it is hereby ordered that said muster be made throughout this Department on the 30th instant, being the next regular muster day, and that one additional copy of the muster rolls be filed by

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 30. Opelousas, April 21, 1863.

The Commanding Officer of every Division or separate Brigade in this command is hereby directed to detail a suitable guard, of mounted men if practicable,—to be under the direction of the Division or Brigade Provost Marshal, and to march habitually in the rear and on the flanks of the Division or Brigade. All stragglers and marauders belonging to any command whatever in this army, and all officers and enlisted men found out of ranks or absent from their commands except on duty or otherwise duly authorized to be absent as herein after provided, will be arrested; the names of the officers reported to these headquarters for dishonorable discharge from the service; and the enlisted men invariably and severely punished according to the nature of their offenses. The punishment must not be left to the discretion of regimental commanders.

A surgeon will march in rear of each regiment or battery to examine cases of alleged inability to march. He will give to each officer or enlisted man whom he shall find actually unable to march a certificate to that effect, which certificate will be a satisfactory excuse for a reasonable delay in rejoining the command. If an enlisted man is obliged to leave the ranks for a necessary purpose, the commander of his company shall give him a written permission to fall out for such purpose,—with date and hour of giving the permission,—to be signed by said commander; the soldier to return it when he rejoins the company. Such permission in writing will be deemed a sufficient excuse for being found out of ranks, provided the soldier shall rejoin his company without unnecessary delay.

Officers, messengers, and detachments on duty will not be deemed absent from their commands without authority, but will be required to state by whose authority they are so absent when questioned by any provost guard. All servants of officers must always have the certificate prescribed by paragraph 752 Army Regulations.

A semi-weekly report of the stragglers (officers and men) arrested by each Provost Guard will be made on Wednesdays and Saturdays to these headquarters by the Division or Brigade Provost Marshal, showing the name, rank, and regiment of the commissioned officers, and the number of the enlisted men from each regiment and company. The latter will be taken as an indication of the efficiency of the regimental and company commanders.

Commanders of Regiments, Battalions, and Cavalry companies will cause the roll of each company to be called immediately upon arriving at the place of encampment, and all absences without such excuses as are herein admitted, will be severely punished.

As the provisions herein contained are ample for the protection of all persons necessarily absenting themselves, no excuses for straggling or absence other than those herein allowed will be received.

The discharge of five men in this command will only be allowed when the performance of duty requires it, and when necessary for the purpose of clearing the place. For this purpose the discharge will take place by permission of the Commander of a Division or separate Brigade at such time and place as he may appoint. Of such intended discharge he will give the necessary notice, to prevent alarm. The filing will invariably be under the direction of a commissioned officer, who will be held strictly responsible that such measures are taken as to prevent the possibility of accident. All enlisted men found discharging the arms, except as herein provided, shall be arrested by the Provost Guard or by any commissioned officer, sent to the Provost Guard at this Division, and severely punished by the Division Commander, and shall moreover be held responsible for any accident that may result from their carelessness.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 21. Opelousas, April 23, 1863.

The fortunes of war have placed in the hands of the Commanding General a military order dated at Headquarters of the Forces south of Red River, New Iberia, January 27, 1863, in which, in conformity to the act of the Rebel Legislature of Louisiana, authorizing the government of the State to press into its service slaves and other property for the defense of the State, and in pursuance of the powers delegated by the insurgent government to the officer commanding the district of Western Louisiana, the Sheriffs of the several Parishes are directed to forward with the strictest possible delay, to the Headquarters named, a statement and description of all able bodied male slaves between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, in the several Parishes designated, the names of their owners, and the localities where they reside.

It is apparent that the purpose of this order is to effect a general conscription of slaves as a part of the Rebel military power against the Government of the United States. Notice is hereby given by the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, representing the Government of the United States, that Sheriffs or other persons who comply with this order, will be held and treated as enemies of the Government, and subjected to all the consequences of armed resistance to its authority. Negroes who desire to escape the intended conscription in the rebel army,—whether free or slave,—will follow the flag of the Government, now and forever the FLAG OF UNION AND LIBERTY!

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SPECIAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 102. Opelousas, April 23, 1863. [EXTRACT]

PAR. 11. COL. THOMAS E. CUCKERING, Forty-First Massachusetts Regiment, having been duly appointed Military Governor and Provost Marshal of Opelousas, from the 20th instant, the date of his appointment as such. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SPECIAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 102. Opelousas, April 23, 1863. [EXTRACT]

PAR. 11. COL. THOMAS E. CUCKERING, Forty-First Massachusetts Regiment, having been duly appointed Military Governor and Provost Marshal of Opelousas, from the 20th instant, the date of his appointment as such. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 82. Opelousas, April 24, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders No. 82 of the 1st instant, from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, ordering a general muster of all troops in the service of the United States, whosoever they may be, to be made on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, it is hereby ordered that said muster be made throughout this Department on the 30th instant, being the next regular muster day, and that one additional copy of the muster rolls be filed by

be immediately forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army for use by the Provost Marshal General in making drafts to fill up the several regiments and batteries to the proper complement.

Commanders of Divisions and Brigades will see that their commands are mustered as above required, that special care is taken in preparing these rolls, and that they are promptly forwarded.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General. OFFICIAL: Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 31. Opelousas, April 25, 1863.

SERGEANTS BRADY, STAPLETON, McCORMICK, REINHARDT, SIEDLE, NEAL, HARRIS, DAKEN, and two hundred and sixty-nine men of the Eighth Infantry of the Regular Army of the United States, having been exchanged by the rebel government, whose prisoners they were, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th of February, 1861, and a portion of them, under command of Lieutenant CORNEY AMORY, 4th Cavalry, reached this post on the 25d instant, to share with us the honors of this campaign. It has been deemed but an act of justice to these gallant men to relieve them from this service, and to expedite their return to the North. They separate from the command this day. In honor of their departure from Opelousas, the Commanding General has ordered a national salute, and a similar honor will be paid them upon their departure from New Orleans, Captain Bainbridge at Opelousas, and Brigadier General Sherman at New Orleans, are charged with the execution of this order.

These gallant men of the army of the United States in Texas were shamefully and unconditionally surrendered to the rebel authorities by their superior officers on the 9th of May, 1861. Separated from their officers, divided into squads and removed to different posts on the frontiers of Texas, deprived of pay for more than two years, they were subjected to degrading labors, supplied with scanty food and clothing, and sometimes chained to the ground, or made to suffer other severe military punishments. Recruiting officers visited them daily, offering them commissions and large bounties, to desert their flag. Notwithstanding the false reports of the overthrow of their Government, which seduced so many men of higher pretensions and position, unsustained by counsel with each other, with few exceptions they repelled the bribes and avoided the treason. Those who chose a different course, did it to escape their prison.

No government has ever been more faithfully served than by these men. Officers of the army and navy to whom they had a right to turn for counsel and example—who had been educated by the Government and never received a month's pay that was not drawn from its coffers, nor borne an honor that it did not confer,—at the first suggestion of treason betrayed the mother that nursed them, and deserted the flag that protected them. With every branch of the Government within their control, and the continent under their feet, they yielded to the indecency and folly of the rebellion, and without a shadow of cause they sought to blacken the name of America and Americans, by fastening upon her the greatest crime of human history—that of destroying the best government ever framed, and annihilating the well founded hopes of humanity in Republican liberty. Thank God! the officers could not corrupt the men they commanded! Not a soldier of the army, nor a sailor of the navy, voluntarily abandoned his post. The poisonous subtleties of secession never touched the hearts of the people, nor led them to substitute the guilty ambition of vulgar, low bred provincialism, for the hallowed hopes of national patriotism.

Soldiers! let the gallant men that part from us to-day receive the honors they deserve—the peal of the cannon and the shout of the line! Let them receive, wherever they go, the homage of the army and navy together,—the army and navy forever!

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General. OFFICIAL: ROBERT T. DETHMAM, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SPECIAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 102. Opelousas, April 23, 1863. [EXTRACT]

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By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS: RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 21. Opelousas, April 23, 1863.

The fortunes of war have placed in the hands of the Commanding General a military order dated at Headquarters of the Forces south of Red River, New Iberia, January 27, 1863, in which, in conformity to the act of the Rebel Legislature of Louisiana, authorizing the government of the State to press into its service slaves and other property for the defense of the State, and in pursuance of the powers delegated by the insurgent government to the officer commanding the district of Western Louisiana, the Sheriffs of the several Parishes are directed to forward with the strictest possible delay, to the Headquarters named, a statement and description of all able bodied male slaves between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, in the several Parishes designated, the names of their owners, and the localities where they reside.

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, GENERAL ORDERS, 19th Army Corps, No. 82. Opelousas, April 24, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders No. 82 of the 1st instant, from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, ordering a general muster of all troops in the service of the United States, whosoever they may be, to be made on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, it is hereby ordered that said muster be made throughout this Department on the 30th instant, being the next regular muster day, and that one additional copy of the muster rolls be filed by



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