

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY JOEL H. SANDOZ AND WM. H. SPENCER.

Opelousas : SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, 1862.

We are informed that Grand Coteau and Gros Chevreuil are pretty well exhausted in the way of fighting men; three-fourths at least of them having gone or being about going to the war. Those who remain at home about Grand Coteau, have adopted a good and summary way of according aid to the families of those who have enlisted. They pay the expenses of those families until the return of the chief. One of them, Mr. T. Devalcourt, is paying the regular wages of his overseer, until he comes back, and then, his berth will be tendered back to him.

Such liberalities are unhappily not to be found everywhere.

By virtue of an order from Gen. Pratt, about 90 hundred men belonging to six different Cavalry companies of our Parish, went to New Orleans on Sunday last, by the steamer *Vina Simmes*, and reported to Headquarters.

We are told that the Governor answered that he had not called for these companies, upon which, the men returned to their homes on Thursday, by the same boat which had taken them to the city.

This will certainly be explained by Gen. Pratt, who has gone himself to New Orleans, on Wednesday last, and the arrival of whom is looked for every moment.

John McCormack has removed his Grocery to the corner of Main & Bellevue streets, opposite Hebrard's Drug Store, Opelousas.

Gen. Beauregard calls upon the planters of the Mississippi valley to send their plantation bells to the nearest rail-road depot, subject to his order, to be melted into canons for the defence of their country. No time is to be lost.

From a letter which we received from Capt. L. Lastrapes, dated Camp near Cothuit, (Miss.) March 2nd, we extract the following:

"Yesterday evening the 18th Regiment had a small fight on the Tennessee River, 18 miles from this camp. The enemy landed two companies of infantry after shooting about 900 guns; they were immediately attacked and repulsed to their boats. We lost 3 men, 1 from Capt. Garland's company (George Grimm, from Bayou (Chicot) Alexander Tessiere was wounded; 2 lieutenants wounded. The enemy's loss fifteen men. Great preparations are being made and no doubt we will have a big fight on hand in a very short time. 2 Alabama Regiments, and the first Louisiana Regiment arrived this morning. General Bragg passed through this morning."

P. S.—Since we received the above, we learn by the Picayune of the 11th, that Valmont Marks and Alex. Tessiere, have succumbed to their wound.

Honors to their memory.

Capt. Garland's company stood the brunt of the battle, and had its full share of glory in the victory.

MISSOURI, Editor.—Will you please give the following suggestion a place in your next issue?

The undersigned offers his carriage, wardrobe, etc., for the reception and distribution of provisions or, as it is called, a free market. He will likewise give his personal attention to the same, with carriage horses; but our soldiers, wives and children must be well provided for, to serve our men to fight our battles. What say our planters for supplies, and our exempt men to lend a helping hand?

Yours, &c., JOSEPH GIBBS.

Special Correspondence of the Courier.

CAMP MARION, Warwick Co., Va., February 26th 1862.

Dear Courier: I am just returned from Richmond, where I had the pleasure of witnessing the organization of the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States of America on the 22nd instant, the counting of the electoral votes on the 23rd and the inauguration on the 22nd.

They were grand, yet almost solemn sights; for the melancholy news from the west had cast a gloom on every shining brow. But they were sublime from the stern, stubborn and religious resolve with which Southern freemen were preparing to maintain their rights, to assert and win their national independence, even in the darkest hour of our country's trials.

The President's levee at night was sadly brilliant, being numerously attended by distinguished citizens, high dignitaries, officers in gay uniforms, and many of the fair daughters of the South richly, yet even gorgeously dressed. But for the inclemency of the weather, the 22nd day of February 1862 would be as much remembered hereafter, in Richmond, on account of the grandness of the display as for the glorious recollections it should recall to the mind of the patriot.

Our capital now presents a strange anomaly. Notwithstanding its citizens' anxiety for the safety of their beloved city and the South is almost painful, their love of gaiety and display leads them into all kinds of amusements and extravagances, and reminds one of Byron's celebrated poem descriptive of the ball at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo; perhaps more forcibly of Nero's feasting while Rome was on fire.

It was a bootless task for me to attempt to give you a description of the first few days in the capital after the organization of the permanent government.

The weather was execrable; the city crowded; gay ladies promenading the streets with collapsed crinoline and mud bedraggled petticoats; soldiers scuffling, who had better have been in camp; tradesmen swindling; politicians denouncing foes and praising friends, while many were assiduously laboring for the best interests of their country, in a scene which baffles my power. This will never do!

I have said the darkest hour in our country's history is come! Universal gloom surrounds us. Our dearly bought victories have turned into dead sea fruits. Our too sanguine hopes of an early recognition and foreign intervention have faded away; the tyrant foot pollutes our soil, and his bayonets press us on every side. Our only hope is in the God of battles, the brave hearts and the strong arms of the sons of the South. For this I have always contended.

bleeding country calls them to the field to win a glorious victory or a soldier's grave.

The South expects every man to do his duty! Will St. Landry prove recreant?

Lieut. Seton is already amongst the people of St. Landry and Calcasieu, recruiting for the C. S. Rangers; he is engaged in a cause which deserves success and good men and true should speed him on his way.

Last week I met Capt. Pratt and Lieut. Taylor and Dejean with many other friends, of the Opelousas Guards, on their way home. They have re-enlisted and gone back to fill up their company. Let St. Landry remember that now is the hour to fight for the cause she has so nobly espoused, and meet them as they deserve, with open arms and many recruits.

The "Bloody Tenth" stands at the post of duty, which, we hope, in this hour is the post of honor. Though the soldier who is taking off his armor may more safely boast than he who is putting it on, if the moment of trial ever come, we will give our hearts' best blood to make whatever post we may occupy, worthy of the country we represent in the army for Southern independence.

The C. S. Rangers are in better health than they have been since we came on the peninsula.

I am proud to have once been their captain. En masse they send a greeting to friends at home, whom they think they can better serve by keeping the foot of the invader from the soil of Louisiana.

An revoir. W. H. S.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.—Persons engaged in the work of depreciating the National currency might as well send information to the enemy whereby he could gain some important advantage. Money constitutes the sinews of war. If the Government money be destroyed, it cannot move. Its hands and feet are bound as in chains and fetters. It is paralyzed in all its functions and organs. Its heart must cease to throb, and action and volition must be an end. What boots it what a man says if his acts show plainly that he sympathizes with the enemy? If he refuses to take Confederate money except at a discount, or resorts to financial sleight of hand to stab their par value, what is this but exhibiting an intention to strike an effective blow at the cause of independence in the dark?

Give us an open rather than a concealed foe. With the former we know how to deal and what to expect, but from the secret assassin who comes professing friendship while playing the spy, "deliver us." The fact is, such men are the worst sort of enemies. Mere wealth cannot shield them from suspicion, or make a noble out of a sordid character. We do not suppose, however, that they care a fig for the Lincoln government or for any other government. They would accept any government with greediness upon one sole condition, viz: that it would afford them a fine chance to grow rich by speculation.

They would be strongly tempted to sell their souls—provided always they have any—to dispose of—the Old Boy for a consideration. Gold they fall down before and worship—the only kind of ardor they are capable of exhibiting towards anything upon earth. Milton represents this class of nondescript creatures—whether man, angel or demon, in matter's little—as admiring more the burnished pavements of Heaven than the glory of Him who sits upon its throne; as forever looking down and clutching eagerly the shining dust!

The effort of certain parties to depreciate the currency of the country is merely for speculative purposes. If they think they can create a doubt of its value, and thereby buy it up at a heavy discount, and then take advantage of the next favorable turn in our affairs—why they will thereby make a splendid per cent by the operation, as much as they would by lending their money at a fair rate of interest for six months or a year! Let the unreflecting be on their guard, and thus put a damper on the madly and patriotic efforts of these harpies.

Let them be marked and avoided. When victory again turns in our favor they will be vociferous in their worthy protestations of devotion to Southern independence, and declare that the money of the Government is the best currency that can be obtained; and to prove it they will no doubt exhibit their portfolios well filled with it, with the declaration that such is perfect confidence in it that they will not exchange it a dime below par, even for gold.

Confederate notes will buy anything in the South as long as the Southern people have anything to sell. If the day should ever come when these notes will no longer pass current we may take it for granted that there is no longer any property in the Confederacy belonging to its citizens. Indeed, if such a period should ever come—which we have no fears of—there will be neither property nor citizens. They will be subjects—*sub jure*. The lands will be taken and distributed, after the fashion of the Feudal system, by the reigning sovereign to his liegemen. To the victors will belong the spoils. Our speculators will stand but a poor chance then. The victors will say they showed their hands too late; that they appeared to make common cause with the rebels, and must now share their fate!

If the Gradgrinds expect to come in at that rather distant and slightly apocryphal day for a portion of the general plunder, they should at once, now while their master would consider it a virtue in them, raise the Lincoln standard. By this game of hide and seek, this desperate effort to straddle the fence which they may consider in doubt, they will be sure to lose the respect and confidence of both parties to the strife, and be most likely to come out losers at last, no matter which triumphs.

There are some people in this world of ours to whom it is useless to address any considerations; but those of interest—dollars and cents—the sordid wretches! They regard everything else as merely sentimental, and as possessing no value—which last has always a yellow tinge, and may be expressed in the ledger and day-book. If there are such in this community—and we would fain hope, for the honor of our common nature, there are not—they may direct the above hints as best they may.—N. O. Bulletin.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.—The public mind had been prepared several days ago to hear of the evacuation of Columbus at any moment. The event therefore creates no surprise, whatever it may regret at the circumstances which rendered it a necessity.

Columbus is naturally a strong position, and its seizure and fortification by Gen. Polk, on his own responsibility, reflected the highest credit upon his sagacity. If the same degree of foresight and energy had been displayed elsewhere and by others, the Cumberland and Tennessee valleys would not have fallen, and there would have existed no necessity for the abandonment of our stronghold at Columbus. When the enemy obtained possession of these valleys, the evacuation of Columbus became a military necessity. Its retention would have entailed upon us enormous cost and imminent risk. A large part of our army would have been cooped up to no purpose, except to die by inches by the hands of the enemy or the stoppage of supplies.

We may well believe the measure of abandonment a wise one under the circumstances—however keenly we may lament that these circumstances were ever permitted to transpire—since the order evidently came from Gen. Beauregard, after he had carefully weighed the reason for it, and no doubt met with the approval of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Polk. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the wisdom of the step, all things considered; and inasmuch as neither our Generals nor our soldiers have any idea of surrendering the Valley of the Mississippi, without a struggle, we may rest satisfied that Columbus has been given up only in order that we may meet the enemy elsewhere in a more favorable position, and with greater advantages to ourselves. In the actual condition of things, we should regard our retreat from Columbus a gain and not a loss. Everything moveable we understand has been brought away, and the buildings destroyed. The enemy will secure nothing therefore by the evacuation but the naked position itself.

He will of course raise another shout and will endeavor to persuade himself that he is already master of the whole Mississippi Valley. In this, however, he will find himself mistaken. We are strongly fortified at Island No. 10, about forty-five miles below Columbus, and at other points. The vulnerability of the enemy's gunboats has been demonstrated, and before he can make any further progress down the river he will have to meet us on land. Our men by the thousand are flocking to Tennessee, and we shall be greatly surprised if the enemy do not find the Mississippi a hard road to travel. The spirit that has been awakened by our late reverses is cheering in the extreme, and we expect soon to hear again the glad shouts of victory swelling up all along our extended lines.

Let there be, therefore, no unmanly fears, no despondency. We do not underrate the enemy's strength, but he will find his difficulties increase at every step of his progress in attempting to descend the Mississippi. He will find a people unitedly hostile, and who will find means to dispute every inch of ground over which he may endeavor to pass. Let our people possess themselves and neither be unduly dejected nor elated by the events of the hour. Calmness, fortitude and vigilance are required.—N. O. Bulletin.

THE "REAL STATE OF THE CASE."—A Washington letter says: Several Senators have received letters by the last steamer from the Duke of Argyle, the Hon. Mr. Bright, and other leaders of the Liberal party, saying that unless something was soon done to show that we were able to put down the rebellion, and extinguish slavery, they would no longer prevent an interference of England. They request that slavery be abolished at once in Maryland and Delaware, or the rebels would be at once recognized, and the blockade raised by them. This is considered by diplomatists as the real state of the case, and no doubt is expressed but that these are England's intentions.—True Delta.

The late reverses have caused much pain, and much serious reflection, but not the least shade of submission. Very contrary, indeed, has been the effect! Before the news was received, the war sentiment had much decayed. Volunteers insisted on their discharge when their time was up, and the original alacrity in the new enlistments was not visible. But the whole face of the affair has changed since we heard that we were beaten. There are no more returning volunteers. Regiment after regiment has re-enlisted. New companies have sprung up like the flames of the aurora. The draft is no longer mentioned with a sigh. There is a sincere determination never to yield to Yankees, and a universal conviction that, whatever evils can befall us in the coming trial, none are comparable to the consequence of submission.

Richmond Ezapiner.

STATISTICS OF NASHVILLE.—The population of the city proper is 25,118, of which 19,728 are whites—10,757 males and 8971 females; 5385 blacks, of whom 1758 are free. The population of the suburbs is 6700, making a total of 31,818. The manufactures of the city reach \$2,374,700; the total trade, exclusive of manufactures, is \$22,476,812. About 100 steamboats visit the port during a year, with an aggregate tonnage of 108,000 tons! There are 16 protestant churches, with a membership of 5825, besides five African churches with 600 members. The Catholic membership is 2000.

Rumor says that President Davis intends to be present at the big battle that is shortly to take place in Tennessee.

DIED.—In Opelousas, on the 28th Feb. last, Mr. VALMONT DERAILLON, aged about 41 years.

In Grand Coteau, after a tedious and lingering illness, on the 18th day of Feb. last, Mr. JOHN DOYLE, aged about 65 years.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. G. DENKARD is a candidate for Town Constable, at the election which will take place in April next.

We are requested to announce that Mr. RENO RAILIN is a candidate for Town Constable of Opelousas, at the election which will take place in April next.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. L. LEOPOLD CAHANAN is a candidate for Town Constable. Election in April next. (February 8, 1862.)

JOHN COCHRAN has the honor to announce to his friends and the voters of the Town of Opelousas, that he has become a candidate for Town Constable of said Town, at the election which will take place in April next, and would respectfully solicit their support.

HEAD QUARTERS, 9th BRIGADE, LOUISIANA STATE TROOPS, Opelousas, March 11, 1862.

By virtue of instructions from Gen. Jno. G. Pratt, commanding this Brigade, all the swords, belonging to the State within this Parish, and not now actually used by commissioned officers, will be deposited immediately at the office of Lieut. Col. John E. King, in the town of Opelousas.

THEO. C. LITTELL, Brig. Maj. & Insp.

March 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

All those who may have pistols and swords belonging to members of the Washington Cavalry company, are hereby requested to return them at the Drug Store of Louaillier & Bouchez, at Washington, without delay, if they wish to avoid costs and trouble.

By order of Gen. Jno. G. Pratt.

JOHN REED, Washington, March 15, 1862.—3t.

HEAD QUARTERS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 9th BRIGADE, L. M., Opelousas, La., March 4, 1862.

OFFICIAL ORDER No. 1.

In compliance with official order No. 1, from Headquarters, dated New Orleans, February 22d, 1862, I call upon the Surgeons of Regiments and their assistants, composing the 9th Brigade, L. M., to report to me immediately, either in person or by letter, at Headquarters, their names in full, residence, post-office, rank, with what Regiment serving, what surgical instruments, amputating and pocket cases they may have, what medicines, medicine chests, ambulances, letters, &c., may be in their possession.

The Headquarters of the medical department of this Brigade is for the present established in the Town of Opelousas, at the office of Dr. James Ray. It becomes my duty as chief of the medical department of this Brigade to inform all Surgeons of Regiments and their assistants thereto attached, that all business to be done at Headquarters is to be transacted through me, and that they, in so doing, are to be governed by the Rules and Regulations established in the Confederate States' service.

I conceive it useless to urge active exertions on a body of men that stands so pre-eminently for their patriotism, intelligence and energy as the medical men of the South. Both the South and the Confederate government expect every man to do his duty.

GEORGE HILL, Surgeon 9th Brigade, L. M.

March 8, 1862.

The papers published in the Parishes of Calcasieu, Vermilion, Lafayette and Aveyelles will please give the above a few insertions.

MILITARY BOARD.

PELOUSAS, March 4, 1862.

Resolved, That Dr. Vincent Bogani be and is hereby authorized to pay the allowances granted by this Board to the families of Volunteers.

J. A. TAYLOR, President.

J. M. PORTER, Secretary.

RALLY, YOUNG MEN, RALLY!

CAPTAIN Aaron Prescott Jr. and Lieutenants Wm. Dejean and John G. Warfield, are now organizing an infantry company of volunteers for the Confederate States service and to enter into active service immediately.

They sincerely hope that the young men of old St. Landry will respond to their call before being drafted.

Those who may be desirous of joining this company are requested to call on either one of the above named officers, or to Judge Macdonald, in Opelousas, who is authorized to swear them in.

Opelousas March 1st 1862.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE ladies of Washington will give an exhibition of Tableaux Vivants, for the benefit of the Volunteers, at Washington, in the large and spacious room of what is known as the "Old Cotton Warehouse" on water street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, (St. Joseph's Day).

Price of admission per person, 50 Cts.

Children and servants half price.

N. B.—The room can accommodate easily 500 persons.

March 1, 1862.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!!

THE undersigned having been authorized to raise a Battalion of Infantry for the Confederate States service, to serve for and during the war, is now prepared to receive such companies as may offer.

It will be seen by the proclamation of the Governor that each soldier will receive a bounty of fifty dollars, besides clothing, arms, equipments and transportation, also a liberal bounty from the Parish.

Companies to consist of

1 Captain,

1 1st Lieutenant,

2 2nd Lieutenants,

4 Sergeants,

4 Corporals and not less than

64 Privates.

ALLEN THOMAS, Opelousas Feb. 22 1862.

GOODS. NEW, fine and cheap! Fresh supply just received. Apply at BLOCH, FIRNBERG & CO., Opelousas, April 12, 1861.

NEY & DUPRE WILL take Beef hides, wool, woolen socks and spun wool in exchange for goods at their store, in Opelousas. Aug. 17th 1861.

JOHN LEGIER, DEALER IN HAY, OATS, CORN, &c., No. 105 Old Levee, (formerly No. 62) NEW ORLEANS.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. (May 18th 1861)

ROBERT BERNARD, Auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon me to "furnish, from the State of Louisiana, five and a half Regiments of troops for the war," therefore, I, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim, that Volunteers will be received in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Volunteers will be received by Companies, Battalions or Regiments.

Each Company will be composed of one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, two 2d Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and not less than sixty-four privates. Regiments must contain not less than ten Companies and Battalions not less than four Companies.

Commanding officers will report as soon as their respective commands are organized, to Adjutant General M. Girov, New Orleans.

The troops will be mustered into service at convenient camps, and will then be clothed, supplied and armed by the Confederate Government. Each soldier will receive from the Confederate Government a bounty of fifty dollars when his regiment or company is mustered into its service, and will be allowed transportation by it from his home to the place of rendezvous.

It is earnestly desired that the troops now called for be ready by or before the 15th March.

Relying upon the activity and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, I anticipate a response from them as prompt as the emergency demands.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS, 9th BRIGADE, L. M., Opelousas, La., Feb. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

I. Having received, from His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, Thos. O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the appointment of Brigadier General, under the Militia Law of January 22d, 1862; and having been assigned to the Ninth Brigade, L. M., this day, assume the command thereof.

II. The following officers having been appointed on my Brigade Staff will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Major Theo. C. Littell, Brigade Major & Inspector.

Captain Thos. C. Anderson, " Quartermaster.

" Capitan Dupre, " Paymaster.

" Chas. H. Mouton, Aid de Camp.

" J. Bachman Lee, " "

George Hill, M. D., Brigade Surgeon.

III. Until the organization of the Militia as contemplated by the Act of Jan. 22d, is perfected, or until further orders, the Militia organization under the Act of 1853, as respects regiments and companies will be continued; and all officers commissioned under that Act will continue in the performance of their duties until regularly relieved or re-appointed.

By order of JNO. G. PRATT,

Brig. Gen. Commanding 9th Brigade, L. M.

THEO. C. LITTELL, Brig. Maj. & Insp.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS PLANTERS' LIFE GUARD, No. 35 Union street, New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. Brown, Fleming & Co., will, from this date, attend to the business department of this Regiment. Parties having money or produce in their hands, belonging to the Regiment, will please transfer the same to the above house.

All subscriptions to the Regiment of sugar and molasses, &c., will be forwarded to them at New Orleans, and cotton to Messrs. Thos. Henderson & Co., Natchez, Miss.

THOS. J. HARRIS, Lieut. Col. Com. P. L. G.

Feb. 22, 1862.—4t.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS PLANTERS' LIFE GUARD, No. 35 Union street, New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1862.

THIS Regiment will receive, arms, uniforms and completely equip three more companies for the war. Each company must have the full complement of 76 men.

Immediate application must be made at these Headquarters, where they will be mustered into service at once.

T. J. HARRIS, Lieutenant Col. Com. P. L. G.

Feb. 22, 1862.—4t.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.

BOARD OF POLICE, Opelousas,) March 15th, 1862.

THE price of choice flour in New Orleans being \$16, the Bakers of the Town of Opelousas are required to give 16 ounces of bread for 10 cents during the week ending on the 22d of March.

ED. C. DUPRE, President Board of Police.

J. BOUFFARTIGUE, Notary Public and Auctioneer.

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public. His office is at Levenille, Gros Chevreuil. [Feb. 22, 1862.—1y

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the issue of small notes in the name of the Corporation of Grand Coteau.

ARTICLE 1. The Corporation of Grand Coteau ordains

ART. 2. That the President of said Corporation and the Clerk thereof be and they are hereby authorized to issue notes in the name of the Corporation of Grand Coteau, in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and one dollar, to an amount of three hundred dollars of each denomination, making an aggregate amount of fifteen hundred dollars. That the said notes shall be made payable to bearer, at the office of the Treasurer of said Corporation, in Confederate States notes when demanded in sums of ten dollars or upwards.

ART. 3. That the said notes shall be immediately printed and signed by the said President and Clerk in their official capacity, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said Corporation. That the said Treasurer shall sell the same at par, and keep the money received, on deposit, to be used for no other purpose than for the redemption of the notes sold.

ART. 4. That the Treasurer of said Corporation shall furnish a bond of fifteen hundred dollars with good and solvent security, conditioned that he shall truly and faithfully perform the duties herein imposed upon him, and that he shall account for all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of this Ordinance.

ART. 5. That this Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Ordained January 31st, 1862.

HENRY S. DENBAR, President.

JOHN F. SMITH, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1862.—5t.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplemental to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the issue of notes in the name of the Town of Opelousas," passed December 24, 1861.

ARTICLE 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, That the President and Clerk of said Board, be and they are hereby authorized to issue town notes to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore issued by virtue of the ordinance aforesaid, and that the said notes

ART. 2. Be it further ordained, That the President and Clerk of said Board, be and they are hereby authorized to issue town notes to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore issued by virtue of the ordinance aforesaid, and that the said notes

EDMOND C. BERNARD, President.

JOHN D. ROBERTSON, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1862.—5t.