

The Opelousas Courier.

Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La. September 20, 1862.

No. 42.

Vol. 10.



ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, a child three years old drowned himself in a small pool near the house of his parents in our town. It appears that his father had the habit of taking his child to this small pool to bathe him, which explains the reason why the boy was drowned.

REMOVAL.—Governor Moore and Gen. Taylor have removed their Headquarters from our town to Alexandria. It is not said whether the situation is more convenient, more secure or more central, but it is to be supposed that the accommodation these officers met with here were not what they expected.

A GIGANTIC ROBBERY.
A week ago last Thursday morning we witnessed the beginning of the second grand robbery expedition on the Mississippi coast, by far more extensive and ruinous to our people than that which we saw on the west side of the river, the previous week. Col. Perkins had crossed the river to aid Col. Thomas in the first expedition, and we presume the favor was returned by Col. Thomas in this plundering expedition on the east side of the river, which we will now attempt to describe.

The Steamer Laurel Hill made a halt at Shepherd's plantation, about fifty miles above New Orleans, east bank of the Mississippi, on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., and the cavalry on land immediately commenced its work of plunder. Mr. Shepherd was at once on hand, and with a Massachusetts Colonel, and every negro, mule, horse, beef, and all moveable property that could be made useful to the enemy, including all valuable articles in and around the house, were carried off. The empty buildings, the land and the crops were all that remained for the former possessors of a peaceful, comfortable and happy home. After the work of destruction was completed, the iron were removed from the limits of the robbed plantation, and the cavalry and plunder advanced to the next plantation. Here the same operation was repeated as on Shepherd's place, and this work of ruin was continued for a distance of over twenty miles. Irons were placed upon the hands and feet of a venerable old planter whose name we think is Duplantier. He is ninety years old. They robbed him as they did all his neighbors. Their object appeared to be to mortally humble, and ruin every planter on whose soil their accursed feet were placed, and to make all the profits they could at the same time.

On Friday morning, the 5th inst., we stood upon the levee on the west bank of the Mississippi, eighteen miles below the place where we had observed the beginning of the robbery at Shepherd's on the previous morn., and saw the Steamer Morning Light dropping down the river abreast of the Massachusetts cavalry and their plunder. This steamer had on board about one hundred and fifty men, and three or four pieces of artillery, apparently for the use of protecting the plunderers. Behind this was the Laurel Hill, dropping down abreast of the cavalry, her deck cleared, and ready for the purpose of receiving on board their mounted thieves in case they were in danger of an attack. This was the beginning of the second day's robbery. How far they extended their operations below we are unable to say. But we saw, as the fruits of their first day's work of infamy, a train of negroes, carts, beavers, mules, horses, etc., etc., which showed that scores of families were ruined by them up to that point. They doubtless had from two to three millions worth of property plundered from homes and unoffending planters. They doubtless intend to sweep the east side of the river as high up as Baton Rouge.

Such infamy, audacity, and meanness, we have never before witnessed on either a large or a small scale. These emulators of Billy Wilson's tactics, these hypocrites who profess to respect private property, and to respect law, justice, their constitution, and the usages of civilized nations, who profess to know that there was a powerful Union party in this State, and who talked about "the glorious stars and stripes" and the best government the Sun ever shone upon" these Judases, Catalines and Billy Wilsons now rob and ruin those Union men, and say, "d—n the Union!" they rob widows, and orphans, and venerable and helpless old men—they even rob the poor—they even insult helpless widows and their unprotected daughters.

But we need not comment. Where is the Louisiana of the true Southern men, whose blood does not boil at the monstrous robberies, the burning insults flung into the very faces of Louisiana by Massachusetts and Vermont Colonels? Where are the men that burned with patriotic indignation two years ago at the men of the North before such insults and outrages as these had been practiced? Are any of these men idle and indifferent at the present time? Where is their burning eloquence, where their money, their influence, and their blood? Their insulted, downtrodden, bleeding State calls upon them to act. It calls upon us all to act. Let him who has influence, money, strength, blood, a tongue, a pen, a gun, or a sabre, be prepared to do his duty before it is too late to resist. Had we a voice of thunder, or a pen of fire, we would send out appeals to the people of this State which would arouse the sleeping energies of all our citizens, fire every heart to prepare for an immediate contest with a remorseless foe that would drive him from the State. We can only say to the people of Louisiana, in conclusion, "Awake! Arise! or be forever fallen!"

Planters' Banner.

THE GOATS AND THEIR GOAT.
The recent depredations of the Federal troops in evacuating Baton Rouge complete the resemblance of their invasion to that of the Goths and Vandals of European history. When the hordes of these barbarians descended upon Italy and sacked Rome, they made the works of art, with which that city has always abounded, the special objects of their devastating propensities. When the Yankees abandoned the Capital of our State last week, they purloined from the State House the statue of Washington. It was a splendid emanation of genius—a fitting monument of the patriotic liberality of our State, and a testimony of our affection for the memory of the Great Rebel. It was carved from a solid block of marble of the purest and whitest Italian, and represented Washington in his proper costume, differing in that respect from the great statue of Canova, and the more recent one of Greenough. This was the work of Powers.

It were vain to conjecture what is to be its fate. If not destroyed, it will certainly be defaced, or perhaps will become part of that collection of valuable objects of art, with which Butler and his trading booties are making their fortunes. Its stock has also been lately increased by the confiscation of Mr. Sillad's property, among whose household furnishings were found many precious gems of art, the accumulation of years, to the selection of which the refined taste of Mr. Sillad had given special attention. Within the Capitol was also deposited the valuable

collection of books which contained many rare and costly works. Additions have been made to the Library every year by a special fund of the Legislature, and although, situated as it was, it was of no possible use to any one except the few residents of the town, no citizen can hear of its destruction without indignation and regret. Butler's troops sought the rooms, tore the leaves from such books as gave outward indication of value, defaced the bindings, and left the whole in a ruined mass on the floors and in the corridors of the building.

The brutalized instincts thus evinced are not confined to one General, or any particular locality. They pervade the whole nation. They attach to all classes. Their legislators, their military officers, their soldiers and their people, all alike seem to have resigned themselves to the domination of passions which belong only to brutes. A fiendish and demonic bestiality prompts them to the commission of atrocities which appal the civilized world. Civil war is the parent of cruelty and the nourisher of man's worst propensities, but a nation must have been already innately depraved to have attained in this short period to so full a measure of infamy.

Mr. Roebuck, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, remarked in a speech made at Sheffield since the prorogation, that the Northern and Southern people had distinct national characteristics. The former were the scum of all nations—the latter were the descendants of Englishmen. The former exhibited the unbridled ferocity of semi-barbarians—the latter the refined influence of Christian civilization. He spoke truth. This war makes a wide and impassable chasm between the two people, or rather it existed before. The character and tastes of the two nations rendered them at enmity and created the chasm. It is the vivid light of clashing arms that makes it visible.—*Louisiana Democrat.*

THE GREAT VICTORY!

FEDERAL ACCOUNTS.

We find in the Daily Mississippian of the 4th inst., a lengthy account of the battle of the 28th and 29th of Manassas, taken from the Memphis Bulletin, (Federal) but of which we have only room for the following particulars:—On taking possession of Manassas Junction, the rebels captured seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c., ten locomotives, all of which they destroyed. Of the eighty-four men of the 10th Pennsylvania on the ground, nearly all were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, as only three are known to have escaped.

Our loss has been immense in government stores, and large in killed, wounded and missing. Telegraph communication with General Pope was had yesterday, via Fredericksburg, but none whatever direct.

A captain just in from Centerville says that firing was heard early this morning beyond Manassas, and it is believed that General Pope had attacked General Ewell in the rear.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29th.—The Baltimore American has a letter from Alexandria, dated 3 o'clock yesterday. It says that our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there.

General McClellan has visited Washington, and accepted the command of the army of Virginia. Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report that a configuration was visible in the direction of the latter place, and it was supposed that the government stores had been destroyed.

It is also said that the rebels have destroyed the bridge over Accomac creek, which is five miles this side of Manassas, Bull Run and Centerville. It is also said that the rebels have captured three out of the four new Jersey regiments, stationed at Centerville.

Gen. Hooker's brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the rebels at Centerville, and driven them back to Manassas.

Gen. Pope is beyond Manassas, cut off from Washington.

Gen. Burnside's and Porter's corps had landed at Aquia Creek.

It is also stated that Gen. Ewell has penetrated to the rear of Gen. Pope, and occupies the left bank of the Occoquan river.

A large force is marching to meet them, and to assist in opening a way to Gen. Pope and Gen. Burnside. If success attends this movement, it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our troops is now in, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburg and reach Washington by river.

On the other hand, if Jackson is cut off his army may be scattered and destroyed. The movement of the rebels is a bold and hazardous one.

The Bulletin also contains the following editorial:

"Our columns are so crowded with exciting news that we have no room for even a brief summary. The news from Virginia is bad. There appears to have been considerable fighting, in which the Confederates have gained very decided advantages, capturing a large quantity of arms, stores and several railroad trains. Whether the outflanking of Pope will eventuate in advantage to the Confederates remains to be seen."

THE COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.—How to detect them.—The disclosure of the fact that a large amount of counterfeit Confederate notes have been introduced into our circulation by the Yankees, aided by knaves residing amongst us, has caused much anxiety among bill-holders, and a very general suspicion in the public mind in regard to the genuineness of such of the Confederate money in circulation. Yankee ingenuity has been so successful in imitating our bills, that even good judges are sometimes at a loss to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit notes. The following description of the different denominations of counterfeits, will enable our readers to guard against receiving them:

The \$100 Bill.—The sailor in the left hand corner leans upon an anchor. Across the vignette in genuine there is a hair line very distinct, as if the stone from which the impression was taken had been broken or cracked.

In the counterfeit there is no such blue or hair line. In the centre vignette, right side near the well, is a mule. In the genuine it is very indistinctly executed and the mule looks as if he were walking from you, presenting only a tail view. In the counterfeit it is much plainer and the mule presents a broadside view.

The \$20 Bill.—In genuine the sailor on the left hand end that is leaning forward is partly bald, in the counterfeit, a more full head of hair. The genuine has knobs or handle on iron chest. Have seen none signed except on left by M. C. Riggs—letter A small, letter D to the right of the A.

The \$20 Bill.—The sailor in the left hand corner again betrays the counterfeit. In the genuine the brim of the sailor's hat is very much broader than in the counterfeit. The shading lines on his jacket, in the genuine, run square across the body. In the counterfeit they run diagonally across the body.

The paper of the counterfeit is white, stiffer and better than the genuine.—*Seemah News.*

DESERTERS.—It is astonishing, says the Chattanooga Rebel, to behold the number of deserters from the Federal army now stationed in our neighborhood. They arrive daily by ones, twos, threes, and in squads. A rumor was prevalent on the streets yesterday, that Gen. Maxey had sent a dispatch for a special train of cars to bring up an entire regiment of Federals that had deserted and wished to be paroled. Of course we must make due allowance for the whims of Madam Rumor.

POETICAL.

SCOTT'S BAPTIST—A SOLILOQUY.
BY A LADY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Virginia! Thou art well avenged!
Remorse is killing me!
Let me pour forth one long, last wail,
For all I've injured thee.

Would I could feel, as once I did,
The proud and lofty air,
With which I took my Mother's sword,
I never more can wear!

I see it now with reeling brain!
The blade is gory red!
Each drop stands out, a brother's name,
I've numbered with the dead!

Oh! Take from me the maddening sight!
The glittering bill I grasp;
It stings me with the serpent tooth,
Deadly as poisonous asp!

The vision's gone! Again I'm calm,
Reflecting now with tears;
In six short months I've blasted all
The hopes of sixty years!

Ambition, with constrictor coil,
Did all affection smother,
And bade me join the Tyrant cause,
To subjugate my Mother!

With cold ambition came the twin,
This mother tie to sever;
Envy and hatred sped the shaft,
To blast my heart forever!

It's seared and withered; like the tree
The lightning bolt has riven,
On Earth there is no peace again—
Would I could hope for Heaven!

Oh! Lee! How proud thy soul must feel!
Your Mother's heart you cherish;
Virginia! Prayers ascend for thee,
Whilst all my hopes are perished!

And Davis, too, like Washington,
Is blessed in every heart—
Wives, Mothers, Sisters, pray for him—
I took the Traitor's part!

My heart grows sick, or I could call
On many a brilliant name
Inscribed in characters of gold,
While mine is writ in shame.

Scorn, contempt, and cold neglect,
Are the reward my treachery won;
With honor, health and power destroyed,
Virginia! Revenge is done!

Then cease, Virginia, to upbraid;
Could you but look within
The heart remorse is gnawing at,
You'd pardon e'en my sin!

THE DYING SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER.

On the field of battle, mother,
Ah! the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

I lay thinking of you, mother,
And your loving ones at home,
In to our dear cottage, mother,
Boy again, I seem'd to come.

He to whom you taught me, mother,
On my infant knee to pray,
Kept my heart from fainting, mother,
When the vision pass'd away.

In the gray of morning, mother,
Conrades bore me to the town,
From my bosom tender fingers,
Washed the blood that trickled down.

I must soon be going, mother,
Going to the home of rest;
Kiss me as of old, my mother,
Press me nearer to your breast.

Would I could repay you, mother,
For your faithful love and care;
God uphold and bless you, mother,
In this bitter-woe you bear.

Kiss for me my little brother,
Kiss my sisters, loved so well;
When you sit together, mother,
Tell them how their brother fell.

Tell to them the story, mother,
When I sleep beneath the sod,
That I died to save my country,
All from love to her and God.

Leaning on the merit, mother,
Of the One who died for all;
Peace is in my bosom, mother,—
Hark! I hear the angels call.

Don't you hear them singing, mother?
Listen to the music swell!
Now I leave you, loving mother,—
God be with you—fare you well.

Died.—On the 15th inst., of Dyspehria, MARY JOSEPHINE IDA LATOIRAS, aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days, daughter of L. A. Latoiras and Julia Guidry.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."
All men, everywhere, must, according to the decree of heaven, return unto the dust from whence they came. "Whatever we do, whatever we be, we're travelling to the grave." Whether young or old, rich or poor, bond or free, all alike must give way before the reaping hand of death.

Upon nearly every breeze that floats along, we get the sad news that some one of our dear friends in the army is dead. It has been but a short time since the sad news came to our ears that W. S. LYONS, of St. Landry, is numbered with those that have passed away. He died at the Hospital in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 27th of June 1862, from the effects of measles, aged 18 yrs. and 4 mos.

Just at the hour when his country was loudly calling for volunteers, this promising young man, with many others, readily responded, bidding his weeping father, mother, brothers and sisters farewell, and rushed forward with a spirit which seemed determined to win or die in freedom's cause. Seth was a good boy, was loved by all who knew him. His loss we deeply mourn; but we mourn not as those who have no hope; for we shall ever cherish the pleasing thought that he has reached the happy little shore of heaven, and has joined the peaceful hosts of heaven, and where all is peace, and peace forever. May the bereaved parents and friends be comforted with these reflections, and endeavor at all times and under all circumstances to be resigned to the will of heaven.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE for cavalry, aged over 45 yrs. Apply to the undersigned, on the plantation of Mr. Damonville Dejenn, between Opelousas and Washington. PIERRE ROY.
Opelousas, Sept. 20th 1862.—2t.

Robert Deangueret,
Auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas.

SATURDAY, July 5 1862.

The Board met—present: F. A. King, President; W. R. Megninley, John McCormick, J. J. Beauchamp, Omer Poirot and E. D. Estilette.

Present: E. C. Dupré.
Mr. Estilette presented a petition of Yves D'Avy, praying that a street be opened, commencing at some point near the lands owned by Evariste Holler and others, East of the town, and running to Union street; which petition was referred to the following committee, to wit: W. R. Megninley, Omer Poirot and E. D. Estilette.

On motion of Mr. Megninley,
Resolved, That a resolution of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, passed September 11 1860, and recognizing the citizens' Police as an additional town patrol, with full authority to carry into execution the existing Patrol Laws, be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion, it was ordered that the following accounts be paid on the usual warrant, to wit:
Bloch, Kirnberg & Co. for Nails, \$ 6 00
John Cochran, for work on the streets, 160 25

On motion,
Resolved, That a warrant be issued in favor of E. D. Estilette, for the sum of ninety-two dollars and fifty cents, for printing town notes, payable out of the fund accruing from the sale of said town notes.

On motion of Mr. Megninley,
Resolved, That the Clerk and President of this Board and town Treasurer, be paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each, for signing town notes issued by said Board to this date, and keeping the money received for said notes on deposit; said sums to be paid out of the fund accruing from the sale of said town notes.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

MONDAY, August 4, 1862.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, held this day—Present: F. A. King, President; John McCormick, W. R. Megninley Omer Poirot, E. D. Estilette and J. J. Beauchamp.

Absent: E. C. Dupré.
On motion of Mr. Estilette, an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to carry into effect an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana," entitled "An Act relative to Patrols," approved January 23, 1862, was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to examine into the expediency and necessity of opening a street running East from Union street near the property owned by Yves D'Avy and others to the woods, on the East side of the Corporation, reported that inasmuch as there never was a street laid out in the locality above mentioned, the opening of the said desired street could only be effected by a large expenditure; and recommended that said street be not opened. Whereupon, said report was adopted.

The committee appointed to examine and receive the bridge built by contract by W. R. Megninley, on the stream on the East side of the town of Opelousas, on Landry street, reported that they had examined said bridge and were satisfied that it was built according to contract; whereupon, it was ordered that warrants be issued in favor of said W. R. Megninley to the amount of one hundred dollars, being the amount of his said contract.

On motion, it was ordered that the following claims be paid on the usual warrant, to wit:
John Cochran, for work on streets, \$129 70
Theodore Chathery, for bridge lumber, 77 48
Andre Wable, for blocks for the market house, 10 00
F. A. King, for paper for printing notes, 10 00

On motion of Mr. Beauchamp,
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the town of Opelousas be and he is hereby authorized to pay warrants Nos. 971 and 972, in favor of Omer Poirot, out of any money in the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Beauchamp, the Board adjourned.

F. A. KING, President.
Jos. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

State of Louisiana.

District Court—Parish of St. Landry.—No. 3378

DOLBIE GARRIGUES, Clerk of the District Court of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Tableau of administration of the Estate of Julien Lubertie, deceased, late of said Parish, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated.—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated August 21, 1862.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested to make opposition, if any they have, in writing at my office, within thirty days from the date of the present notice, why said Tableau should not be homologated.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.
Opelousas, August 23, 1862.

Dr. Lanter,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

HAS just returned to Washington from a Southern City with a large stock of Gold and Teeth,

and is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the mouth and teeth in the most skillful manner at prices which will suit the times. All calls from Opelousas left at the Drug Store of Mr. Hebrard or Mr. Posey will be promptly attended to.

Cash is always expected after the operations are performed. [19 July 1862.]

\$10 Reward.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the undersigned, in this Parish, about a month ago, a cream yellow or dun mare, two years old last spring, about 14 hands high, branded nearly thus:—

A reward of ten dollars will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the undersigned. ANDRE PRUD'HOME.
St. Landry, August 23, 1862.—2m.

WANTED.

A negrowoman, cook and washerwoman, would be hired, for the country, or else, a house servant of that description would be purchased, or a negrowoman, field hand, 35 years; would be given in exchange thereof.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Opelousas Courier. [July 25, 1862.—4f]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, manufacturer of soap and candles at Opelousas, will buy all the tallow and cracklings that may be brought to him. He will also purchase all the old or broken pewter instruments. AUG. BORME.
Opelousas, March 20, 1862.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

LIBERAL compensation will be made for a substitute, able bodied and between the ages of 35 and 45. Apply at this office. (Sept 6.—40)

1000 BARRELS OF CORN

For sale by
LASTRAPES & BRO.

Aug 2]

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Thibodaux, August 31st, 1862.

ORDERS No. 1.

ANY of the families of the Volunteers now in active service, and the Conscripits and others sent to camp, have not the means of taking off and housing their crops, which will cause great distress among them. Now, in order to facilitate them, and to save the crops, the Colonels of Regiments will assess each planter within the limits of their respective parishes and detail proportionately from their slaves a certain number of hands to assist in taking off and housing their crops, and distribute the said hands on each place, requiring the assistance according to the necessity of the case. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief trusts that all planters will comply cheerfully with this order. Major-General John L. Lewis, Commanding State Militia, will cause this order to be carried into effect without delay.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. Garrot, Adjutant and Inspector-General.
Sept. 13, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA TROOPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Thibodaux, August 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 137.

IN compliance with the above order from the Commander-in-Chief the Brigadier-Generals of the several Brigades of the State will immediately on receipt of this order, instruct the Commanders of Regiments in each parish in their Brigades, to make the necessary assessments in their respective Parishes, as so to carry into effect the object of the order, without delay.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
G. W. LEWIS, A. D. C.
Sept. 13, 1862.

Headquarters,

ST. LANDRY REGIMENT, L. M.,

Opelousas, September 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 273.

BY General Orders 45 Brigade Headquarters, and 12 Orders 138 from Major-General John L. Lewis, Commanding L. Troop, setting forth that many of the Volunteers now in active service as well as Conscripits and others sent into Camp, have not the means of taking off and housing their crops, which will necessarily cause much distress; in order to facilitate and aid them in saving their crops, I am required in a manner therein indicated to assist in gathering and housing their crops.

Therefore, all Officers of St. Landry Regiment, L. M., are commanded to canvass their respective parishes and ascertain the names of Volunteers now in active service, as well as Conscripits and others sent into Camp, who have not the means of taking off and housing their crops, and also the nature and quantity of each said crop, and report to these Headquarters, on Tuesday, the 23d inst.

As the Conscription Act has in effect disorganized the Militia of St. Landry, leaving so many beats without officers, the citizens of St. Landry are requested to set in aid of the remaining Officers of the Militia, and report to these Headquarters, the names of such persons heretofore mentioned, who have not the means of taking off and housing their crops.

By command of JAS. M. PORTER,
Colonel Commanding.
THEO. LASTRAPES, Adjutant.
Sept. 13, 1862.

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, August 26, 1862.

(Extract from General Order No. 62.)

The II Section of said order, provides as follows, to wit:

It is hereby announced that no oath of allegiance to the United States, and no parole by a person not in military service, pledging himself not to bear arms against the United States, will be regarded as an exemption from service in the armies of the Confederate States, but persons liable to Conscription taking such oath or giving such parole, will be enrolled for service. If captured by the enemy, they will be demanded and protected as prisoners of war.

By order of S. COOPER,
Adjutant & Inspector-General.
Sept. 13, 1862.

Headquarters Dist. Western Louisiana

Opelousas, September 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.

I. Pursuant to instructions from Head Quarters Trans-Mississippi Department, the powers of the Provost Marshall over any portion of the State of Louisiana are hereby abrogated and annulled.

II. All independent companies raised under "General Orders No. 17," from "Head Quarters Trans-Mississippi District," will be disbanded, and the members thereof subject to the Conscrip Law will be sent, by the enrolling officers of the respective Parishes, to the Camps of Instruction.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. TAYLOR.
B. SROGAT, A. A. Gen.

\$50 Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the stable of the undersigned, on the night of the 7th inst., a deep bay ercole pony, aged about 8 years.

Said pony is shod in the front and hind feet, and shows very plainly the marks of the sulky saddle. Paces under the saddle and trots in harness.—Is branded on the right hip thus:—

A liberal reward will be given to any one returning the same to me in Opelousas, or giving such information as may lead to his recovery. If stolen, which is strongly suspected, I will give an additional reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the thief.

JAMES RAY.
Opelousas, September 13, 1862.