

The Pelican

SUBSCRIPTION—\$4 per annum, payable in advance or during the first month, or \$5 at the end of the first month.

Insertions for candidatures to public offices will be charged \$10 for each language.

When our bills shall be handed to a collector for payment, the same shall be charged an extra of 10 per cent. for collecting.

No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS—One square of ten lines, or the space of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All communications of a personal nature will be charged at the discretion of the Editor, and payment exacted in advance.

Capt. R. M. Boone.—We learn from a private letter received in this place, by a gentleman well known in the parish that Capt. Boone has arrived safely at home, and that he will be in Marksville on Monday next. We understand from the same source that his object in coming home at this time is, to make up an Artillery Company for active service. Several of our noble creole boys have joined his company from the company of the Atchafalaya Guards, which is and has been on the Peninsula under Gen. Mc Gruder.

Among them, we notice Valery Guillot who arrived here by the stage on Thursday morning last. By the by this patriotic and thorough going young creole looks well, and speaks of Capt. Boone in flattering terms. We are proud of such young men as Valery for they are an honor to any parish. We have several of them in Capt. B's company. On Monday we desire to see many persons in Marksville, for we understand, that, in addition to seeing the Capt., which of course will afford us pleasure, those who have sons and relations friends &c., in his company, may learn such particulars of them, as love and friendships may prompt them to know. We expect a speech or two from which we may derive edification and instruction, if a suitable audience can be convened. Our fellow citizens one and all, and let us hear the story of our brave volunteers. The times is propitious, and certainly we can meet and heartily welcome "The soldier's return from the war."

A good selection.—The commission house of Messrs Abat and Cusumano of New Orleans, has been selected by the Police Jury of our Parish for the purpose of selling the produce collected for the Military tax. Our Conscrip Fathers could not have made a better selection. That firm, one of first in the city for capital and respectability, stands high in the estimation of our community, and, no doubt, so soon as the blockade will be raised, our planters will send their crops to those gentlemen that are intimately identified with the interests of our parish.

On Monday last in the afternoon, Miss Mathilda Frank was riding back home, in our village, in a buggy, when issuing from Marks to Main street the horse got frightened and became uncontrollable. The vehicle came in contact with a horse hitched at a post opposite Didier's Coffee House; was overturned and the young lady violently thrown upon the street. She remained insensible and was taken home upon the arms of those that witnessed her perilous situation. Intelligent medical care was promptly given her, and we are happy to state that Miss Frank will not have sustained any serious injury from the accident.

We call the attention of the public to the auction sales we advertise and that are going to take place:

On the 8th Feby. at Valerien Moreau's, near Mansura;

On the 11th Feby., at Francois Roy's late residence near Mansura.

Please see also: Dr Elmer's notice of removal and offering residence for sale or rent. V. L. Mayeux's notice for the collection of special Military Tax.

Military notice for the "Ducote Guards."

Our heartfelt thanks to the Honorable G. P. Voorhies, our worthy Representative, for legislative documents.

Officers of the Roebuck. Please accept our acknowledgements for the weekly favors you bestow upon us, through the kind attention of Messrs Edwards & Sloat of Normand's Landing.

Our young townsman, Nicholas Zimmer, of the Atchafalaya Guards, quartered in Virginia, came home a few days ago and brought us late papers from the city. We are late in acknowledging the favors; the want of space prevented us from doing so last week.

THE REVIEW OF SATURDAY LAST.

For the first time in the history of this parish the Militia congregated from all quarters on Coulee des Grues. The place selected was a very suitable one, and as the day proved propitious the different companies had a splendid opportunity of displaying their knowledge of military tactics.

We were agreeably disappointed in witnessing such a general turn out, there were not less than 650 men in the ranks and very many of them were armed with double barrel shot guns. Every beat in the parish was represented and nearly every one had a full company on the ground, whilst some had enough for two, each numbering 75 men. We were very proud of the display made on the occasion; for we confess we had not expected so much. The people in responding to the orders of the Colonel showed an acquiescence in the mandates of existing authorities which we thought very commendable indeed. We hope it will ever be so. Taking into consideration the fact that the Militia has been so recently organized as not to have become acquainted with military evolutions, we candidly think their performance highly creditable. The officers too, had but lately been commissioned and it is hardly to be expected that they could have become proficient tacticians in so short a time. We allude of course to the Regimental officers. We venture to predict however that they will persevere in the study of their respective duties until they will have mastered them. In them we recognize old acquaintances in part, and all of them we know to be men of unpretending and real merit. We are glad it is so, for such and such only should be placed in authority over us. Every one regretted very much the unavoidable absence of Col. A. D. C. who had previously been detailed as a member of a Court Martial at Opelousas and who had not yet returned.

We must in justice to him say; that the State has been fortunate indeed, if through its Executive, it has been successful in making equally good appointments for each of the parishes. Col. Cocco has been indefatigable in his exertions to have the Militia of this parish organized, which is abundantly proven by the turn out on Saturday last. If he has not done everything to render its organization complete, it should be remembered how complicated the difficulties are in the efforts to organize the masses where the laws are so defective and the people so little inclined to deviate from those habits of domestic peace and quiet to which they have been inured from time immemorial. Taking those and other things into consideration, we think he has done more than could have been reasonably expected in so short a time. He has made a first rate officer, and we are confident his exertions will be unremitting until the Avoyelles Regiment and its officers shall be fully up to all the requirements of the law. We congratulate the people on the efficiency of their officers generally and we felicitate the officers, because of the ready responses of the people to their official mandates.

We understand there will be Regimental drills twice a month hereafter. Success to the Avoyelles Regiment, all honor to its gallant officers.

From Bowling Green.—The Bowling Green Correspondent of the Nashville Union (Jan. 14) writes:

On the 12th inst. five heavy siege guns were mounted upon the works at Webb's Hill, which is near a mile west of the town. One of these guns is a 32-pounder rifled Columbiad; the other four are 24 and 32-pounder smooth bore guns. They will present from the hill a most formidable appearance, and send the death-messenger to many a Hessian, if the enemy attempt to attack this place.

During the past ten days a large quantity of forage has been accumulated at this place from the adjacent country. Our army is abundantly supplied with corn, hay, oats and articles of general use. From the best information at hand we are much better supplied with provisions, provender and army clothing than our invading adversaries. In fact, from the northern papers come to hand we hear continual growls as to the deficiency of supplies and suffering among the troops.

The Baton Rouge Advocate has a communication from one of the most talented members of the Lower House. We make some extracts of it:

Messrs Editors.—The Cotton Bill now before the Legislature is of great interest to the people, and much has been published in opposition to the adoption of the measure. Much misapprehension exists as to the merits, expediency, and operation of this act. I propose in this communication to correct, in some measure, this misapprehension.

The chief objection seems to be, that the effect of the measure will be to flood the country with an irredeemable and depreciated currency. That the prices of everything will be inflated, and that the recipients of the benefits of the bill will lose more by the depreciation of the notes and high prices than they would by discount and interest on money obtained in the usual way.

The act proposes an issue of five cents a pound on cotton not to exceed in the aggregate ten millions of dollars. The crop of 1859 amounted 499,836 bales as shown by the Auditor's report. Some four or five parishes made no return. The crop of 1859 was therefore not less than 500,000 bales. The crop of 1861 was equal to that of 1859. The value of the crop on hand at ordinary prices is \$20,000,000.

I will not discuss the necessities of the cotton planter, with his crop unsold and without supplies, for these are well known everywhere outside of New Orleans. They must have relief in some form.

It is urged that these State Treasury notes will be greatly depreciated, and that the cotton planters receiving them will incur a greater loss from their depreciation and inflation of prices than discount or interest on money obtained in the usual way.

A comparison between Bank notes and State Treasury notes, will be most favorable to the latter. The validity of all notes depends on the basis upon which they rest. The bank notes rest upon the actual capital for one third and the ability to pay of their debtors for two-thirds. The State Treasury notes will rest on a pledge of property, in amount twice as great at the issue, and in addition a judicial mortgage, having the same force as a twelve months bond on real estate and slaves valued at \$350,000,000. The security of the State is infinitely superior to that of the banks.

The credit of the State will compare equally favorably. No one can successfully assert and show that the State credit is not more than equal to that of any one or all the banks combined.

It is therefore a mistake to say that when paid into the State Treasury for taxes, the State in effect will not be paid at all, because the money does not come into the State Treasury until the cotton is sold. With the same justice it could be said that when bank notes are paid in, the State would not be paid until the bank notes were redeemed in coin. But the State pays out bank notes and will pay out Treasury notes. If she is paid in one case she will be in the other. In a word the State Treasury notes will form a circulating medium; and this medium will be so small as scarcely to meet half the necessities of the times.

The argument that there is no precedent for the measure, has been answered by the movers of every new proposition, years ago.

The opponents of the measure have only tendered one other mode of relief and that is through the banks. To obtain relief through this channel, as every planter knows, will cost him never less than ten and a half per cent. per annum. If the war continues three years the cost to the planter for relief will be from thirty to fifty per cent and therefore ruinous. Besides the banks cannot discount twelve months' paper to the amount required, without a further violation of their charters. The policy of this kind of relief would be to flood the country with a rag currency, similar to that which afflicted the country in 1836, and will be fraught with all the evils and calamities incident to that momentous financial period, and bring a storm that will again prostrate the whole country. The measure proposed, guards the people safely from these dangers, and saves them from ruinous discounts and interests. It is unfair to require planters to pay interest and discount upon the proceeds of a crop, which the present war prevents them from selling.

Some argue that the cotton can be sold for a fair price. Is such the fact? The Governor, as commander-in-chief of the State has prohibited the transportation of cotton to New Orleans for sale. But were this prohibition removed, it is well known that 100,000 bales of cotton in New Orleans would glut the market to that extent that it would not bring two cents a pound. There is no denying this fact.

No better and no safer measure has been proposed than the cotton bill none that confers so many benefits with so few objections. It benefits the merchant, the

mechanic, the planter, and every interest and cannot possibly injure any one unless it is to deprive the money changers of New Orleans from reaping a rich harvest from the distresses of the cotton planter.

W. F. K.

The Richmond Examiner on the 15th states that "the secretary of the treasury has determined to introduce some changes in the Produce Loan Office; and Professeur de DeBow, the superintendent of the loan, has gone to New Orleans to take charge of a branch of the office to be established in that city."

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Parish of Avoyelles.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Francois Roy, deceased.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in and for the parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, will be offered at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned, Public Auctioneer of said Parish,

TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1862.

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the late residence of the deceased, the following described property, to wit:

1. A certain tract or parcel of land, situated near the plantation where the deceased last resided, being the same purchased from Alcee Laborde, containing one hundred and sixty arpents more or less, bounded North by the plantation above mentioned, South by Louis Prevot, East by Jo Bte Laborde Jr. and West by Paulin St-Romain, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. A certain plantation or tract of land, situated near the above mentioned plantation, containing one hundred arpents more or less, bounded North and West by the plantation above mentioned; South by widow Joseph St-Romain, and East by Jean Pierre Ducote with all the buildings and improvements, purchased by the deceased at the succession sale of Mrs Emilie Couvillion, deceased wife of Zepher St-Romain.

3. A certain tract of cypress land situated on the South side of Lake Pearl, containing twenty six acres, more or less, bounded South by Alcee Roy, North by Louis Prevot, East by Jo Baptiste & Pan in Laborde and West by Prudent Normand.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING SLAVES:

- 1. Baptiste, negro man, aged about 45 years.
- 2. Bob, " " " " 40 "
- 3. Similien, " " " " 27 "
- 4. Victoire, negro woman aged about 38 years, with her four children, to wit: Victoire, aged about 9 years; Henry, a boy aged about 7 years; a boy aged 2 years and a girl aged 28 days.
- 5. Louise, negro woman, aged 24 years and her child, Clementine aged six years.
- 6. Elizabeth, negro woman, aged ab. 20 years.
- 7. Alfred, " " " " 17 "
- 8. Fanny, " " " " 12 "
- 9. Marianne, " " " " 10 "
- 10. 25 heads of cattle.
- 11. 2 heads of work horses.
- 12. 1 mule.
- 13. 30 heads of hogs.
- 14. 40 heads of sheep.
- 15. 1 pair oxen.
- 16. 350 barrels of corn in the stacks.
- 17. The farming utensils.

Terms and Conditions.

All sums of ten dollars and under payable Cash. All sums over ten dollars payable in three equal annual instalments, viz: one third payable on the first day of April 1863; one third on the first day of April 1864 and the last third on the first day of April 1865.

Purchasers to furnish their notes with two good and solvent securities, in solido, to the order and satisfaction of the Administrator, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, after their several maturities until final payment. The lands and slaves to remain specially mortgaged and hypothecated in favor of the Administrator until the full and final payment of the principal and interest that may accrue thereon.

Acts of sale to be passed before the Recorder of this Parish and the notes made payable at his office.

Marksville, January 4th 1862.

E. E. COCHRANE,

Public Auctioneer.

ESTADO OF PRUDENT D'ARTLLS, deceased.

NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the above estate are notified to present the same to the undersigned properly sworn to, and all those indebted to said estate are informed that prompt settlement must be made or else legal measures will be resorted to to enforce payment.

H. & S. L. TAYLOR,

Atty. of Est. d'Artlys.

DUCOTE GUARDS.

Those who wish to enlist in the above named Avoyelles Company will please apply either to captain J. Ducote or Paulin M. Gremillion at Bordeaux or to Wm. M. Ewell or J. A. Cappel at Evergreen.

11 Jan - 1 m.

Milice.

Le public est prevenu par les presentes que je collecterai strictement et d'apres la loi, les amendes imposees contre les personnes qui negligeraient de paraître aux revues.

Bureau du Sherif, Marksville, le 29 novembre, 1861.

P. F. NORMAND,

Sherif.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Parish of Avoyelles.

Seventh Judicial District Court.

Succession of Valerien Moreau, deceased wife of Valerien Moreau, per.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in and for the Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, will be offered at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned, public auctioneer for the said parish,

SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1862.

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the residence of Valerien Moreau per, the following described property, to wit:

1. The plantation upon which the said Valerien Moreau pere now resides, situated near Mansura in this Parish, containing fifty three and 1/2 acres, bounded North by lands of J. B. M. Gremillion; South, by the succession of John Cole; East, by Gervais Chatelein and West by Valery Gauthier, with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated.

- 2. The slave Sophie, negro woman, aged about 80 years.
- 3. 20 heads of hogs.
- 4. 1 cow and calf.
- 5. 15 heads of sheep.
- 6. 5 beds and bedding.
- 7. 1 armoire.
- 8. 1 clock, 2 tables and 8 chairs.
- 9. 1 lot farming utensils.
- 10. 1 lot kitchen furniture.
- 11. Seven thousand pounds of cotton in the seed more or less.

Terms and Conditions.

All sums of five dollars and under payable Cash. All sums over five dollars payable in four annual equal instalments, viz: one fourth payable on the first day of April 1862; one fourth on the first day of April 1863; one fourth on the first day of April 1864 and the last fourth on the first day of April 1865.

Purchasers to furnish their notes with two good and solvent securities, in solido, to the order and satisfaction of the Administrator, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum after their several maturities until final payment. The land and slave to remain specially mortgaged and hypothecated in favor of the Administrator until the full and final payment of the principal and interest that may accrue thereon.

Acts of sale to be passed before the Recorder of this Parish and the notes made payable at his office.

Marksville, January 4th 1862.

E. E. COCHRANE,

Public Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers for sale or rent his former residence in the town of Marksville. To any person desirous of being permanently located in Marksville, an advantageous bargain might be made as the premises are situated in a very pleasant part of the town. He would further inform his friends and patrons who may need his services, that he now resides on the farm formerly owned by E. Gremillion, about a mile from Marksville, where he may at all times be found, ready and willing to serve each good friend, who has so long honored him with their patronage.

G. E. ELMER, M. D.

Jan. 18th 1862.

NOTICE.

Special Military Tax.

THE undersigned, Collector duly commissioned informs the Tax-payers of the Parish of Avoyelles, that the special Military Tax for 1860 being due, he will proceed to collect the same, and if not satisfied upon demand he will enforce payment according to law. In order to facilitate the public in the payment of said tax, the undersigned Collector will be in attendance at the Sheriff's Office at Marksville every Monday, when and where payments can be made him.

Messrs P. A. Ortrand and Alphonse Morrow are his deputy Collectors.

V. L. MAYEUX,

Collector.

Avoyelles, Jan. 11th 1862.

Militia.

Notice is hereby given to the public that will proceed strictly according to law in the collection of fines imposed on persons failing to attend drills.

Sheriff's Office, Marksville Nov. 29th. 1861.

P. P. NORMAND,

Sheriff.

W. W. WADDILL, CHRISTIE BARRIN

WARDEN & BARBER.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that on the 1st of June, they have formed a co-partnership to transact business in their line in the 7th Judicial and adjoining Districts. Office at Marksville, Main street, may 11

William A. Stewart,

LAWYER.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. He will practice in the parishes of Avoyelles, Point Coupee and Rapides. Special attention given to collections and to any business entrusted to him. Office at Marksville, opposite A. Frank's hotel, Washington street. ap20 1y

MUSIC!

A. BILLY, ROYAL STREET, MARKSVILLE, LA. HERZ AND PLEY PIANOS.