

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 in full language.

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.

Military movements.—On Monday evening last the Battalion of Avoyelles Volunteers, 425 strong, left for New Orleans under the command of Colonel W. W. Johnson, on board the Dr. Batey, captain D. Glascock. These troops are well drilled and seem animated with the right spirit. No doubt but they will be of good service for the protection of the great southern city against its contemplated attack by the yankees.

Captain Fenelon Cannon left also by the same boat, taking along with him quite a number of choice recruits to fill his ranks in Scott's Regiment of Cavalry. Captain Keary of Rapides has also left for the seat of war after having recruited successfully among us.

Boone's Battery of Artillery was taken down last week to New Orleans by the Milton Reif. They number 122 men. This fine company from the parish of Avoyelles was raised out of her own sons, and the money necessary to equip it was munificently donated by our Police Jury. We, therefore, protest here against the injustice done us by the Delta of New Orleans and other papers, when they persistently credit other parishes with Avoyelles sons and treasure. We have to-day one thousand men in the field, and our sister parish of Point Coupee cannot believe that, with such a proud record, any feelings of jealousy may prompt us in the redress we seek. Says the Delta:

"MORE SOLDIERS.—The steamer Milton Reif yesterday morning brought to our levee a splendid company of artillery from Point Coupee, under Capt. Boone. They number 122 men, and brought their horses and battery of six guns.—The other officers are Lieuts. Thomas, Askin, Harmanson, and Leavy. We hear that this company, which is one of the Miles Artillery, is ordered into camp immediately."

If this is the way history is written, City Reporters are not all generally well informed.

The Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for 1860, contains the following table for our Parish.

PARISH OF AVOUELLES,

Table with 2 columns: Description of property and its value. Includes items like Real Estate, Slaves, Horses, Cattle, etc.

Total value of Property . . . \$5,932,201

AMOUNT OF TAX OF 16 CENTS ON THE \$100, FOR THE SERVICE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 2 columns: Tax description and amount. Includes Real Estate, Slaves, Horses, etc.

Total amount assessed . . . \$19,440-89

Table with 2 columns: Land description and acreage. Includes Cultivated in Cane, Cotton, Corn, Rice, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Production of goods and their quantity. Includes Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Population statistics. Includes Free Whites, Colored, Slaves, and Total Population.

Number of Eligible Children between the age of 4 and 16 years . . . 1,457

THE EVENTFUL MONTH.

The Bee of yesterday morning contained a well-considered and timely article, urging the planting of corn and other food crops, instead of cotton, and presented irrefragable arguments in favor of its proposition. The grounds taken are substantially those assumed by this press of the Confederate States, with an unanimity rarely paralleled in journalism. Whether the influence of the press has been as great upon the planters as circumstances imperatively require, we do not know, although we are confident that a great deal of good has been accomplished, and that tens of thousands of patriotic farmers are about devoting their exclusive attention to the growth of food crops, to the temporary neglect of the great staples. At all events, they will not raise any more cotton than is absolutely necessary for home consumption.

We have said, in the heading of this article, that this is to be the eventful month. That it is to be so, and in a twofold sense, we feel almost as sure as we do of our own existence. But, we have more apprehension in regard to the food question than we have in regard to the war question—vitality important as the latter undoubtedly is. We do not now entertain, and never have entertained, the slightest doubt of the Southern people to fight their way through to independence, if they were properly sustained by the cultivators of the soil. On this especial point, however, the Bee speaks so forcibly that we adopt its language as our own. Says the Bee: "We are nearly entirely cut off from the supplies of Kentucky and Missouri—these fertile granaries being in the power of the Federalists. If the Cotton States fail to produce corn in large quantities, not only will the people suffer greatly for want of provisions, but our armies will starve. We cannot keep hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the field without feeding them, and where is the Government to procure their food, unless furnished by the Southern States? The extensive cultivation of articles of non-essentials becomes, then, absolutely imperative. There is no getting round it or over it. The planters in all directions must make up their minds, if they do not wish the war to come to a disgraceful and humiliating end, and themselves to be eternally liable to the bitter reproach of betraying the country to its ruin—we say they must resolve, from a stern and solemn sense of duty, to replace this year most, if not all, their cotton with corn and other vegetables. Let them do this, and we shall have no dread of a famine. Our armies will be plentifully supplied with food, while the planters themselves will be richly rewarded for their patriotic and praiseworthy conduct. The question will soon be settled, as the period for planting has now arrived."

We fully agree with our contemporary, and so far as our means of observation have enabled us to judge, we can truthfully say that concurrence in the sentiments expressed is universal throughout the South. And, in many of the Cotton States, planters have given public notice of their determination that the people and soldiers of the Confederacy shall not want for food, if it is in their power to prevent it. All credit and honor is due such noble and patriotic citizens. They deserve, and will receive, the gratitude of their countrymen, and the admiration of honest men everywhere.

In a warlike point of view, the present month is destined to be mightily eventful. This April will "make history" which may last for ages to come—perhaps as long as the language is spoken, read or written. On all sides—in the North, the East, the West and the South—a ruthless enemy is pressing upon us with all the strength that can be brought to bear. We may anticipate that this pressure will continue to grow greater and greater as the days come and go. We must look forward to, and be prepared to meet, the last and mightiest effort of the enemy. That there will be put forth during the month that is upon us, there is little or no room for question. The Lincolnites, above all things, desire the possession of New Orleans and the Valley of the Mississippi, as well as of the Southern seaboard cities. They foolishly think that such successes would be tantamount to the overthrow of the South, when the war would be further from termination than ever, although our losses would be unquestionably great. They know, too, that their only chance to obtain possession of the points indicated, lies in immediate, energetic, constant and determined action, as the season will be so far advanced in a month, that large bodies of wholly unacclimated troops would suffer a weekly decimation from the fumes of the latitude, while besieging the places named; leaving out of view the immense slaughter they must suffer as they ad-

vance. Their programme undoubtedly is to make combined movements upon the most valuable points, and if they succeed, to leave what they conceive adequate garrisons in them, and then withdraw the main body of their army into the interior, there to await the approach of autumn. Everything indicates that this is the policy they are now pursuing, and that they are not in the eve of attempting to put it into execution. New Orleans has already been assailed on Island Ten, and a considerable fleet now lies below the forts. Can our enemies succeed? No! we say deliberately. They cannot succeed. They have advanced about as far as they ever will advance. The Upper Mississippi is well guarded. The fortifications are believed to be impregnable; and a march to New Orleans by land is an impossibility. The forts below are most formidable, and in admirable condition, and we have been told that the gallant officer in command, Gen. Duncan, is entirely confident of his ability to hold his position against any force that can be brought against him. Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, we are assured, are well prepared to meet the invaders, and Pensacola is by no means abandoned, as has been reported.

But, reassuring as all this may be deemed, the Government and all those in authority need, in this hour of trial, every aid and assistance—moral, physical and intellectual—which can be given them. Every arm, head and heart, is required, and we should all, with one accord, help to drive back the common foe of the South and of humanity. This is the last great effort of the enemy. It is a spasmodic effort, too, but the more dangerous on that account. Let Northern armies be defeated at one more important point in the next few weeks, or even held in decided check, and the folds of the "Anaconda" will begin to relax, and we may reasonably anticipate enjoying the blessings of substantial peace at no remote period. In the meantime, we should be prepared to fight as men desiring liberty only can fight.

Cr. secut.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS

BATTLE AT COINTH, MISS., ON THE 6 AND 7.

The second day's fight has been the bloodiest conflict ever known on this continent, and was illustrated by deeds of valor and heroism never exceeded.

There was a report that Gens. Van Dora and Price had come up, with reinforcements. But this was premature. It was caused by the enthusiastic cheering of our men all along the lines, at the speech of Beauregard to the troops; in which he said that men had never fought with more interperid valor than during these two days, and that he would continue the fight from every hill top and valley until the invader would be driven from our soil.

No one of our General officers killed excepting the lamented Johnston. Gens. Beauregard and Polk, and their staffs, are all safe.

Gen. Beauregard led the 18th, Louisiana and the Orleans Guards, in person, charging the enemy's lines with the colors of the regiment in his hands, driving back the enemy with great slaughter.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded is about 5,000. The enemy's loss is 10,000. We captured 18 batteries with horses and camp equipages and 20,000 stand of arms. At least 3,000 prisoners are in our hands, among which 145 commissioned officers. All we took has been secured.

The remains of the lamented Johnston arrived in New Orleans on last Wednesday.

Many powder their faces so that their skin may appear white; it is as a pollterer floors an old hen that it may pass for a young chicken.

During a recent trial, there was a large number of ladies present, who caused a gentle murmuring all the time. The usher called out repeatedly "silence!" when the judge mildly said,—"Mr. Usher, don't you know bet'er than a call s'lan ce when ladies are in court."

A lady wished a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman brought her a chair. "You are a jewel," said she. Oh no! I am a jewel; I have just set the jewel."

A Western editor having published a long leader on "horses," a rival paper in the same village upbraided him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. A negro boy, aged about 20 years. Apply to Valery L. Mayeux or to A. Lafargue, Pelican's Office. April 12th, 1862.

CORPORATION OF MARKVILLE

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council in and for the Town of Markville, met at the Court House on Friday the 11 day of April 1862

Were present: W. W. Waddill, Mayor. J. Zimmer, Jos. Rullong, Ed. Barbin, E. Comer, aldermen; W. M. C. Nelson, absent.

Upon motion, Be it Resolved, That the sum of Twelve Dollars be as is hereby allowed per month for the support of each and every head of family, and two and a half dollars for each child from one to twelve years old, of the indigent volunteers residing within the Corporation of Markville, said support to be granted during the time of the absence of said volunteer from his family in the service of his country.

On motion the Council adjourned. W. W. WADDILL, Mayor. J. J. GOUDEAU, Secretary.

LOST.

On or about the last of March 1862, a Memorandum Book with a number of notes in it, described as follows:

Table listing lost items and their values: Note on J. Levi & Co., \$228 00; G. Beteron, 100 00; Dr. Sharp & Dr. Pauché, 125 00; Widow P. Aymond, 79 00; Fisher Marlock, 25 00; Alonz Robert, 100 00; John Fogleman, 65 00; Darby, 26 25; Waddy, 10 00; Joseph Laborde, 65 00; Due bill of B. Weil & Bro., 100 00.

The public are hereby forewarned not to negotiate nor trade for said notes and accounts, as payment of the same has been stopped.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery and delivery to. ISRAEL MARKS, Evergreen, La. April 12, 1862.

Detained in the Parish jail of Avoyelles the runaway negro man George Washington who says he belongs to Mr. James H. Hudson of Point Coupee said slave is aged about—years, measures 5 ft. 6 inches, speaks english only, and bears no distinctive marks. The owner is hereby duly notified to claim his property according to law. Parish of Avoyelles April 12th 1862. DORA GUILLOT, jailor.

\$25 REWARD!!

Stolen from the subscriber on the night of 30th inst. A certain Bay horse, with black mane & tail mane; foretop quite long slightly hump-backed. Moves stiff other marks if any not remembered. I will pay the above reward to any one delivering said horse here to me. S. J. C. GORDON, Atchafalaya, La. March 31th 1862.

Regiment of Volunteers for the War.

Headquarters at New Orleans. Colonel: J. C. DENIS, late of the 10th Reg. of Louisiana; Lieut. Col. HEWITT, late of the 2nd Reg. of Kentucky; Major: A. PHILIPS, made 1st Campaign in Virginia; Capt: E. F. FELLOWS, R. M. HEWITT, CONRAD, etc, made 1st campaign in Virginia.

The organization of this Regiment will be complete in a few days, and Volunteers from the patriotic Parish of Avoyelles, are earnestly solicited to come and fill the ranks of this Corps of Louisiana's Defenders. Col. Denis expects that his call will be responded to by Avoyelles faithful sons, and that Companies or parties will, at once, hurry to join him under his command; the soldier will find comfort and protection; in all his wants he will be attended to with the most watchful care.

Come, rush to the Rescue of our sacred soil, polluted by the invasion of a Vandal; his hand is already at work upon the borders of our fair State.

By order, 5 av-4 f.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Durand Rocquet & Co. is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are hereby notified to make no payments, except to the undersigned, who will carry on the liquidation at the same place of business No 12 Carondelet St. New Orleans. ADOLPHE ROCQUET, LEOPOLD ROCQUET. New Orleans, 13th March 1862. 29 m. 12f.

H. & L. TAYLOR, LAWYERS.

Will attend to any business entrusted them in the Seventh and adjoining Districts. Office at Markville. 1829 s

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Parish of Avoyelles.

ARRESTED JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF POINT COUPEE.

Submission of Lydia E. Gaudin, deceased. WHEREAS, George A. Hignier, the parish of Point Coupee, has filed in the clerk's office of said District a petition praying to be appointed administrator of the above entitled succession.

Now, therefore, all persons interested herein, are hereby notified to show cause, if any they have, within ten days from the publication hereof why the petitioner's prayer should not be granted.

Clerk's office, Markville, this 5th day of April, 1862. L. H. COUVILLON, Clerk.

Militia Men Attention!

The Marksville Militia Company, will, from this date, meet for drilling every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. upon the ground in front of the late residence of Masters. Days of Reviews excepted. By order, B. A. ROBERTS, Captain M. M. C.

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 6th Brigade, La. 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 proverbial 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, La. M., March 8, 1862.

Bricks!! Bricks!!!

The undersigned offers for sale any quantity of Brick, first quality and at moderate prices from his brick yard at Markville.

Purchasers will please call at his residence on Washington street where he will be found on all times. 15 Feb-3m CHARLES GERARD.

EDOUARD DE GENESEE, PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that from this day, the co-partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Leon Gauthier is dissolved, and he personally tenders his services to his friends as a Notary public and Auctioneer.

He returns his thanks to them for the liberal patronage they have extended to him heretofore, and solicits the continuance of the same. Marksville, this 6th April, 1861. EDOUARD DE GENESEE.

HEADQUARTERS AVOUELLES

Regiment, Markville, La. M.

22nd March 1862.

Dr. L. K. Branch having received the appointment of surgeon, and Dr. D. M. Murdock that of assistant-surgeon of the Avoyelles Regiment of La. Militia, they will be respected and obeyed as such.

Any certificate of exemption emanating from either of these officers will entitle the party holding the same to an immunity from the duties incidental to the Militia service, as long as said party may hold the same.

By order of W. W. JOHNSON, Col. Com. Avoyelles Reg. L. E. T.

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