

Le Pelican

JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

Marksville, Aout 9 1862.

Nous republions la lettre de T. J. Edwards pour le bénéfice de ceux qui ne l'ont pas encore lue et qui n'ont pu avoir un "Pelican" du 2. La réponse que nous faisons à cette lettre, émanant d'une des premières plumes du pays ouvre toute notre partie anglaise. Nos lecteurs de la langue française pourront facilement se faire traduire dans leur voisinage cet article dont le style est simple et coulant. Il nous a été impossible de le faire nous-même faute d'espace. Du reste, pour peu qu'individuellement il nous en soit témoigné le désir, nous la traduirons pour notre prochain Numéro.

Que sont devenus nos amis les membres du Conseil de Ville de Mansura! Dans quel doux far niente sont-ils donc plongés? Sont-ils à la recherche de sel, article indispensable à l'existence de l'homme, ou bien l'œil indiscret ne pourrait-il pas les apercevoir mollement couchés sous les ombrages touffus de leurs habitations princières? Nous n'avons pas reçu d'eux depuis longtemps le moindre petit bout de Résolution. Veulent-ils faire une sinécure de nos fonctions de Journal officiel?

DEDICACE.

Samedi prochain nous devons dédier une poésie à l'aimable dame qui nous a fait présenter un bouquet de roses. Notre romance sera faible, mais du moins elle témoignera de notre admiration pour un sexe dont Madame *** est un des plus beaux ornements.

L'invasion simultanée du Sud par les armées du Nord approche rapidement du dénouement final. Lincoln commence à voir l'impossibilité de renouer des relations fraternelles, avec un peuple qu'il a si cruellement outragé; et tous, excepté les plus aveugles de la horde des fanatiques abolitionnistes, sont complètement sans espoir de continuer avec succès une guerre aux proportions aussi vastes comme l'est celle qui règne aujourd'hui entre les Etats Confédérés et le Nord. La saisie de nos ports et l'occupation de nos cités ne sont pour l'ennemi qu'un triomphe stérile. L'expérience d'ouvrir les ports au commerce du monde sans notre participation n'a pas réussi et le Yankee est sur les dents. Les avantages que devaient retirer de la conquête les hommes qui avaient juré cette guerre atroce ne compenseront pas la poudre qui a été gaspillée par Farragut dans le bombardement du Port Jackson.

Lorsqu'on écrira l'histoire de ces temps fameux on verra poindre parmi la multitude des graves réflexions qu'elle suggérera un cachet réprobateur assez vaste pour couvrir la nation Yankee tout entière. L'exécution de la postérité est réservée à ces hommes qui furent assez insensés et assez vils pour entreprendre de subjuguier notre Sud bien-aimé. Les actes récents émanant de leur Congrès, le bill de confiscation entr'autres, ont plus fait pour établir et perpétuer l'Indépendance du Sud que la sagesse combinée des hommes d'Etat qui siègent à Richmond.

Provost Marshal's Office }
Marksville Aug. 6th. 1862. }

Order No 1.

It shall not be lawful for any person to leave the parish of Avoyelles without a pass from the Provost Marshal or one of his assistants.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and severely punished.

The following persons are authorized to grant passes.

Thomas D. Marshall at Holmesville,
Daniel Bronson at Yellow Bayou,
S. L. Taylor at Marksville.

Provost Marshall.

Provost Marshal's office, }
Avoyelles August 9 1862. }

In conformity with a Proclamation, establishing Martial Law in the Parish of Avoyelles, and by virtue of a commission to that effect directed by the President of the Confederate State, through the Governor of Louisiana, I have entered upon the duties of Provost Marshal of said Parish.

The office of the Provost Marshal will be open daily, at the law office of H. & S. L. Taylor for the transaction of Public business.

W. F. CHENEY,
Provost Marshal.

Office of the Provost Marshal, }
Parish of Avoyelles, Augt. 9. }

Believing the rules and regulations contained in the address to the people of Louisiana, published by his excellency, Governor Thos. O. Moore, at Opelousas, June 18th 1862, eminently calculated to promote the public interest, they will be strictly enforced.

1. Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances, and will be promptly punished.

2. Traveling to and from New Orleans and other places occupied by the enemy, except under flag of truce, is prohibited. All such passengers will be arrested.

3. Citizens voluntarily entering the Federal lines, and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested and punished.

4. Conscripts and militiamen having in possession such passports, and seeking to shun duty, shall be treated as public enemies, and punished accordingly. No such passports will be held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen.

5. The utmost vigilance will be used in the detection of spies and salaried informers, and upon their apprehension and conviction, they will be subjected to the extreme rigor of Martial Law.

6. Traitors to the Confederate States will be subjected to the punishment that every betrayer of his country deserves.

7. Confederate Notes shall be received as currency. Any refusal to accept them as currency, or to depreciate their value, will be promptly punished by fine and imprisonment.

8. Any one refusing to perform military service, when required by the proper officers shall be arrested and treated as a public enemy.

9. Citizens having a surplus of corn, bacon, beef, cattle, or other provisions, are not permitted to convey them beyond the limits of the Parish of Avoyelles for sale; except for the use of the Confederate Army, or on authority granted by this office.

10. Passengers on Steamboats and Mail Coaches, as well as other travellers, will be subjected to strict examination, and if found to be public enemies, will be arrested and punished.

11. The public officers of the Parish of Avoyelles, Civil and Military, are specially charged with the due execution of these and such other regulations as may be hereafter published; and when, in their judgement, the public interest requires it, will arrest delinquents and bring them before the Provost Marshal for examination.

W. F. CHENEY,
Provost Marshal.

A LIBERAL REWARD

Will be given by the undersigned for the recovery and delivery at the Office of the Avoyelles Pelican, of a Merthen smoking pipe, bound with a silver rim. Said smoking pipe was lost some two weeks ago between Frank's hotel and Gorton's Landing on Red River.

W. A. WALLACE,
August 9th. 1862.

RICHMOND, JULY 15th. 1862.

Mr. Editor.

Believing that your readers would like to hear from the Atchafalaya Guards who were engaged in the battle of the first of July in front of Richmond; I avail myself of my present leisure to pen you a hurried statement of the casualties which occurred in that company on that eventful and glorious day. I shall merely give you a list of the wounded and killed, out of thirty five members of the company, who participated in the fight. It will sufficiently attest the gallantry and bravery displayed by the boys on that memorable occasion—Killed, Lieuts. W. L. Jenkins, and M. P. Bordelon of Avoyelles; Privates, Alexandre Chatelain, both legs shot off and Charles Sherwood, one leg shot off. Wounded but not dangerous, A. D. Lacour in the side, Jules Laborde in the calf of the leg, P. Rabalais in the calf of the leg, A. Tassin in the hand, James Bowden in the eye, Y. Brewster in the eye, J. B. Kirk in the arm. From Pointe Coupee, W. H. H. Rogers had two fingers shot off, N. Picou in the calf of the leg, J. N. Causey in the thigh, C. J. Batenor shoulder dislocated, W. E. Gay slightly in the head, B. L. D. Isctor of E. Baton Rouge, is wounded in the foot.

Lieut. Jenkins, was very seriously wounded and after three or four days in tense suffering died.

Lieut. M. P. Bordelon was instantly killed at the opening of the fight. All concur in attesting to his coolness and determination to face the enemy. I would enter into a minute and individual detail of the conduct of the company, but my health is so precarious, that I shall forego that task for a future occasion.

Before closing, I must state that Lieut. Jenkins fell worthily and gallantly leading the Atchafalaya boys. In his death, we have lost a gallant officer, a brave soldier, and society, a worthy and useful member.

Lieut. Bordelon is so well known in your parish that my pen could add nothing to his sterling merits as a soldier and gentleman.

Yours Respectfully,
L. G. PICOU
Capt. Atchafalaya Guards

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

MARKSVILLE LA. AUGUST 4th 1862.

I notice in the Pelican of the 2nd Inst. a letter taken from the N. Orleans Delta of the 11th Ult. signed by T. J. Edwards in which among other things that are false, he intimates that his relations and friends are all Union men and that they are desirous of upholding the authority of the United States Government. As it is known to a great many of the people in this parish that I am related to him, and that I was formerly on friendly terms with him, I take this method of denying most positively and emphatically that I have any sympathy for the Government of the United States in any respect; I further assert that whenever in the opinion of the proper authority or in my own judgment it becomes necessary to burn my cotton, I will do so cheerfully, that the enemy may not get it for any consideration.

I owe my allegiance to the Southern Confederacy and will sustain it in common with the balance of my fellow citizens under all circumstances and at all hazards. I was born here, and all I have is here, and here in the defence of our common rights against all invaders, I intend to live and die.

P. J. NORMAND.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The letter of Thos. J. Edwards published in the "Pelican" on the 2d inst. makes it necessary that as a distant relation of his, and a friend, I should deny that I have had anything to do with his schemes to uphold the old Government of the United States in opposition to that of the Confederacy, or that I ever had any sympathy or participated in any effort of Edwards to organize a Union Party in this parish.

True, I was opposed to the destruction of Cotton where there was no danger of its getting into the hands of the enemy, but was willing that it should be destroyed whenever the danger was imminent, that the enemy would obtain possession of it.

In this respect I occupied the ground that every good citizen did—burn when necessary,

but not when there was no danger.

Mr. Edwards might have fancied, that having been on terms of friendship with the undersigned, in common with many others, shared his sentiments, but he has greatly mistaken me, if he supposes that I could lend myself to any purpose or scheme incompatible with the duties which every Louisianian owes to his country in the present crisis of our national affairs. I hope that the public will not be influenced by any thing put forth in the letter of Thos. J. Edwards, but that they will judge me by that rule which I invoke as a test of truth, viz: my fidelity to the laws and institutions of our common country.

C. BONNETTE
Avoyelles, August 7th 1862.

LETTER FROM AN EXILED UNIONIST.

A PAINFUL STORY.

To the Editor of the Delta:

Many, no doubt, have heard of the unfortunate affair which took place in the parish of Avoyelles on the 11th of May last, but very few know the real facts of the case. I would have made a general statement of the facts sooner had I not feared that no immediate action could have been taken in the premises by the United States authorities, thereby endangering the safety of my relatives and friends at home. Reluctant as I now am to do so, I am compelled to lay before the proper authorities the causes which induced me to leave home a refugee. I deem it necessary to call the attention of the United States authorities to the state of affairs as they existed in the parish of Avoyelles, after the capture of New Orleans by the Union troops, and of the manner in which I became involved in my present embarrassing position. As soon as it was known that New Orleans had fallen, I made it my duty to visit several parts of the parish for the purpose of preparing the minds of the people to return to their allegiance to the United States government. I was generally successful in this, with the exception of a few sugar and cotton planters, and also a few designing political demagogues who had no property at all, and who were obstinate in their opposition to the United States authorities, expecting, (as a matter of course), in case the so-called Confederate States succeeded in dividing our Union, to gain important positions. It being a well known fact to the parties lastly named that I and all my family and friends were opposed to the destruction of cotton, &c., we were often threatened with arrest and hanging for our manly opposition to their nefarious designs. Muskets had been sent up from New Orleans previous to its capture to overawe and keep us in subjection.—Armed bands of men had been sent to burn our cotton by the militia colonel, which were promptly resisted by us and compelled to return home by our determination to defend to the last our property. They employed all means to bring about a conflict with the supposed Union men of our parish, in order, if possible, to crush out the rising Union feeling which was rapidly gaining ground in our community. In this we baffled them for a time, until the 11th day of May last, when a party of several militiamen, armed with shot-guns, pistols and bowie-knives, had been detailed by the militia colonel to arrest a certain individual, known to us as a Union man, with the intention of hanging him because he so far recognized the United States authority as to take a passport from New Orleans. Hearing of this, I determined to defend him from injustice, not so much as a personal friend, but because I wished to evince to them my determination to uphold the United States authority, come what might. Acting on this impulse, immediately on hearing of his arrest I proceeded, in company with my father, Wm. Edwards, P. Battell and A. Denis, to his assistance, and upon our arriving we were immediately attacked by the militia men, who, however, fled after firing some fifteen or twenty shots at us, which unfortunately killed my father, Wm. Edwards. I received a dangerous wound in the right breast. Mr. Denis received three shots in the left arm, and Mr. Battell escaped unhurt, though several shots passed through his clothes. On their side one was killed and one wounded.

I ascertained afterwards that the Colonel had ordered out the militia to capture us for having resisted his assumed authority and of upholding that of the

United States, and had they been successful in taking us I have reason to believe that we would have been immediately hung as traitors to the so-called Confederate States of America. So, on the night of the 11th of May last, I left Normand's Landing, on Red River, in company with Mr. Battell and Mr. Denis. My uncle, F. Edwards, and one of my brothers, W. W. Edwards, came to render us assistance in escaping from bloodhounds who were pursuing us, and proceeded down Red River thirty or forty miles, we were in that the mouth of Red River was reached to prevent our escape to New Orleans, and consequently we had to proceed through the swamps from Red River to the Mississippi. With great difficulty we succeeded in reaching the latter river in safety, and, having pulled our little boat over the levee, we laid up during the whole day, and at night proceeded down the river some ten or fifteen miles, where to our great joy we were taken on board of the United States gunboat Kinno, and my wounds and those of Mr. Denis were carefully dressed, and every possible kindness shown to us. We were subsequently transferred to the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, at Natchez, on which we remained several days, and were treated with great kindness. On the 19th of May last we left the Brooklyn at Natchez, and proceeded down the river to New Orleans.

I have understood, since my departure from home, that some of my relatives and friends have been arrested and trust into jail, and others had to flee to the swamps for safety, leaving their property at the mercy of a Confederate r. bble; and that four or five hundred men had been stationed near Red River, and they were actually compelled by brute force to remain there, against their own will and inclination, and who, for the most part, are Union men, had they an occasion so to express themselves. I could cite many instances to prove that the majority of the people of the parish of Avoyelles are for the Union, if they were allowed the freedom of speech and action; that they have been long desiring to throw off the yoke of tyranny which weighs so heavily on them, whenever the proper occasion presents itself.

As soon as practicable, I earnestly wish that the Commanding General of the Gulf Department would take this matter under consideration, and give to the people of the Parish of Avoyelles and vicinity such assistance as he may see fit and proper to do—all of which is respectfully submitted for his action.

Respectfully, &c.,

T. J. EDWARDS.

New Orleans July 11 1862.

N. O. Delta.

DIED.

On board the C. S. Steamer Music at Gorton's Landing, Red River, on the 5th instant, of congestive fever, NARCISSE LANDERNEAU, a private in Captain M. V. Singleton's Compy. from the Parish of St. Landry.

"Opelousas Courier" please copy.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

PAROISSE DES AVOYELLES.

Cour du Septième District Judiciaire.

Succession de J. Fisher, décédé.

ATTENDU que John W. Fisher administrateur dépose au bureau du greffier de la Cour un tableau au compte provisoire de son administration, dans la succession ci-dessus nommée, afin que ce tableau soit approuvé et homologué.

Toutes les personnes qui peuvent y être intéressées, sont dûment notifiées à deduire les raisons, si elles en ont, dans les trente jours à partir de la première insertion de l'avis, pourquoi il ne serait pas fait droit à la requête de cette pétition.

Bureau du Greffier, Marksville ce 12 Juillet 1862.

L. H. COUVILLON,

Greffier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

7th Judicial District court.

Parish of Avoyelles.

Succession of Joshua B. Fisher deceased. W. THEREAS John W. Fisher administrator of the above succession has filed in the office of the clerk of said Court a provisional account tablean of his administration of the estate of said deceased, praying that the same be approved and homologated.

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

Bureau du Greffier, Marksville, the 12th of July 1862.

L. H. COUVILLON,

Clerk.