

Opelousas: SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS & HOUSTON RAILROAD.

Who could have expected, ten years or more ago, to go by railroad direct from here to Houston, where railroads are built, or being built, to all parts of Texas? Yet this is in prospect of being speedily within our power.

B. J. Sage, Esq., who has been laboring for years to have the direct connection from New Iberia to the Sabine made, and who will address our planters today, informs us that the Legislature has chartered a company for this purpose and has endowed it with about 400,000 acres of land; and his object is now to get the planters, on the ground of patriotism and self-interest, to put their surplus of negro labor on the road, taking their pay in stock. The company will be able to advance enough money to feed and clothe the negroes, and to pay the taxes on them if such money be required. Mr. Sage estimates that the compensation per able-bodied male hand will be from \$400 to \$550. This compensation consists in the stock, which must be very profitable as there is immense business waiting, as the road is without a rival, and in the stockholders' pro rata share of the land.

The connection between New Orleans and New Iberia is perfect, and the railroad is finished from the Sabine to Houston.

The closing of the gap (117 miles) will connect Louisiana and all her railroads and rivers with the commercial center of Texas, where all her railroads meet. That magnificent State can fully supply the loss of the Great West, which was closed against us in the vain hope that by starving we would submit. Texas can furnish the Southern Confederacy abundantly with beef, pork, bread-stuffs and everything formerly obtained from the Western States, besides salt, wool, and many other important staples.

This road is one of the most important feeders to our Opelousas road, joining it nearly at right angles, and connecting this place by railroad directly with Houston and all Texas.

But it is the military necessity that induces the completion of the road now; for it is indispensable to have transportation of soldiers, arms, munitions and supplies from one point to another of our vulnerable coast. This road would reduce the number of men, &c., necessary, one-half, and it is estimated that every year more than the whole cost of the road would be saved to the Government and people. Besides, if this road were made, thousands of brave Texan soldiers could rush to our aid in a sudden emergency as could soldiers from all the Confederacy to her in case of need.

The new state of things which results from shutting up the West, will necessitate, sooner or later, the extension of the Opelousas and other roads, northwesterly through the center of Texas, to the Pacific coast beyond the wheat, corn and pork region, and we are glad to know that the grading of our road from the Vermilion to this place is under contract to responsible parties, and is actually being done. Messrs. Mouton are grading from the Vermilion to the Caracore and Messrs. McKinstry from that to Opelousas.

These signs of progress are very cheering, and those who are carrying forward these enterprises with so much ability and energy should be commended and aided in every possible way by our planters and other citizens.

The exhibition of Tableau Vivants by the ladies of Opelousas, which took place at the Court House on Wednesday last was a perfect and brilliant success as much as regards the number of people which it attracted as for the choice of the scenes and the success of the exhibition. Most of the subjects represented were of a popular and patriotic style; provoking and denouncing, applauded, and taken all in all could not have brought a better success. The young brass band of our town contributed materially to enliven the soiree by their choice music and good execution.

It is to be hoped that the ladies that well encouraged, will continue their kind enterprise to the benefit of our volunteers.

We learn with much regret the death of one of our friends and townmen, Jacob Anselm, 2nd Lieutenant in Capt. Garland's Company, who died of pneumonia, on the 2nd inst., at Corinth, Mississippi. Lieut. Anselm was beloved by all the members of his company, officers and privates, who regard his loss not only as an officer but as a friend.

St. Martin.—This Parish has just sent its second company of volunteers to the service of the Confederate States. This last is a cavalry company, 100 strong, rank and file, commanded by Charles Terton. It is called DeLoach's Guards. If we mistake not, two of Gen. DeLoach's sons are in the company, one of whom being 1st Lieutenant.

We recommend the reading of a letter from our excellent correspondent, B. R. Butler, of Capt. Offin's company in Virginia, which will be found elsewhere.

Also, that from Camp Martigny, signed W. H. S.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemine.

DRAFTING TO STAY AT HOME.—The Houston Telegraph says that Parker county, in Texas, was called upon for twenty-five men for frontier service, and thereupon one hundred offered! Here was a dilemma. Everybody wanted to go, and we suppose lots were drawn to see who should have that privilege. This appears to be a pretty fair specimen of the spirit that is abroad in the Confederate States today. Everybody wants to go to the war, but inasmuch as everybody cannot go, men may have to be drafted to stay at home. It will be a rather hard lot, but they must call into requisition all their philo-

Correspondence of the Opelousas Courier.

Camp Martigny, March 2, 1862.

Rumors, orders and marches have put life enough into our camp recently to keep the soldiers' blood from stagnating.

You must recollect that for the last six months we have seldom been beyond hearing of the enemy's cannon, and never more than a day's march from Newport News and Fortress Monroe. And though, as it has turned out, our past has not been one of imminent peril, from the very nature of things, it has been one of hard labor, severe guard duty, forced marches, and continual watchfulness; none of which have been spared under the supervision of Gen. Magruder, whose vigilance has won for him the unenviable sobriquet of "the alarmist."

But notwithstanding when Virginia came out of the Union she left the best harbor and the strongest fortress on our seaboard in the hands of the Yankees, though Hampton Rhodes has since been covered by every fleet which has borne their troops and guns, as an immense armada, Southward, though they still hover around the shores in the vicinity of the two forts, their soldiers have not yet moved "onward to Richmond" across the peninsula, and I believe, never will.

Still, the news which reaches us of disgraced surrenders on the part of Southern soldiers, and the enemy's triumphant progress, makes us not only look anxiously around us, but feel the burning bush of shame emanate our cheeks for the stain thus indignantly put upon the escutcheon of "Southern chivalry." This poisoned chalice we confidently hoped never would have been commended to our lips. Who could have believed that Southern freemen fighting for their homes, their altars, and their hoarse-hoed gods, would cowardly ground their arms in thousands before the Yankee invader, and that too, before their own ranks were thinned by the shot from his gun and their bayonets undimmed with his blood.

Rumors of baser conduct, which excites our utmost loathing, reach us daily: "his said that those who have staid at home, vowing to rush to the field, when needed, and make the whole South bristle with bayonets, are now not only false to their pledges, but panic-stricken; fly before the invader, with white lips muttering, 'the foe! the foe, they come! they come!'" Such is not the conduct of men worthy to be free. My such creatures live despised, and die unobscured, unwept and unsung. May their presence bring the light to no fair girl's eyes, and freeze the almost adoring love of a mother, whose lips must refuse to smile in the presence of such a son.

Their conduct has brought shame upon our arms and injury to our cause, but this we learn with less of regret than of scorn and contempt for the cowardly acts which have brought it about.

The whole South should now rouse up, backle on their armor, become "bloody, bold and resolute," determined to be free or die like men with arms in their hands. *Acus ferrore.*

The gigantic preparations of the enemy, the absence of our twelve-months men, and our recent disasters are causing us to draw in our horns everywhere. Ship Point, Harwood's Mill, Deep Creek, Young's Mills, all the camps between this and Newport News will soon be abandoned; but with a line of fortifications from Yorktown, in the York river, to Mulberry Point, on James River, passing by this camp, we expect to make a desperate stand, if the Yankees ever put us to the proof.

Now is the time for desperate deeds, and not for idle boasting words.

W. H. S.

Correspondence of the Opelousas Courier.

Camp Carondelet, Va., Feb. 18, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:

Some time has elapsed since I last wrote to you, during which, various changes have occurred in our company. Lieut. L. A. Cormier now fills the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. J. John C. Hickman. Three of our Sergeants have been voluntarily, and otherwise, reduced to the ranks; and privates now fill the places of the promoted Corporals of Duke's company. I had nearly forgotten to mention that Walter R. Olds, of our company, has been appointed to fill the responsible position of Regimental Provost-Marshal.

We have been in our winter quarters near Manassas two months, during which, (time) our suffering has been very little in comparison to what it was while remaining in our tents without covering by fire by night, and greatly exposed at all times to the driving snows and bitter blast of winter. In consequence of the danger from the enemy being lessened by the severity of the weather, neither our regimental nor picket guard is so inactive or laborious as at present as it was last summer and autumn. Nearly all of our camp duty consists in answering roll-call both night and morning; and standing picket and regimental guard occasionally. Col. Seymour makes all our duty as light as he can, consistently with good order and military discipline. Our daily duty is of another nature, and we perform it without being told by the Orderly Sergeant; it consists in keeping on hand a plentiful supply of wood and water, preparing our provisions, and refreshing the iron man—when the hour strikes for the performance of the last named duty, every man is at his appointed post.

Since we came to Virginia, we have lost three men by death, and twelve by discharge. Of late six or eight of the members of our company who have been suffering for some time with chronic rheumatism, spinal affections, and a combination of both, have received discharges. In the generally of cases, the boys do not like to take them, but when Acting Surgeon Robertson finds that it is impossible to alleviate their sufferings with the few conveniences he has at hand, he forces them by argument to receive their certificates of disability. I heard a story related by a member of the 9th regiment a few days since, of a young gentleman who had done no duty for three months previous to his obtaining a discharge. The second night after his arrival at home, he attended a ball given in the neighborhood, and danced every set during the evening. If the ladies of St. Landry should observe the same thing in any of the discharged of our company, we wish them to look over it; as their influence is more potent to cure the weary and worn soldier, than all the nauseous mixtures of the combined skill of the medical staff of the 5th brigade.

The winter this far has been remarkably mild for this climate—as yet, we have not seen the snow six or eight inches in depth; the snows, of which we have had four; produce much more terror among our soldiers than a snow-storm. The mud of Fairfax County, far surpasses anything I have ever seen in depth, softness and tenacity. It would cause Waxa Swamp to blush, and Bayou Beaufort to stand appalled. Messrs. Editors, imagine the Opelousas and St. Landry Guards carrying all the wood and water they use on an average of three-quarters of a mile, where the mud is eight inches deep, and see if you do not think it is enough to make the patriotism of the heroes of the Peninsula State to ooze out. Yet do not murmur, because we know our cause is just, and will eventually prevail.

From the tenor of the newspapers, I observe that our late reverses at Somersett, Fort Henry, Roanoke, and Fort Donelson have produced quite a reaction in certain localities. If those reverses serve to arouse our people from the lethargy in which they have been so long indulging, and dispels the illusion that the enemy we are fighting is no despicable foe, they will prove by far, greater blessings than the victories of Bull Run and Manassas Plains. History proves that the greatest enemy's nation at war has a blind self-confidence in its own strength. We should by no means think the enemy we have to combat is contemptible—the Yankees were, (with a slight difference) reared in the same climate, educated in the same schools, and subsisted by the same pursuits with ourselves. We must not underestimate their strength, nor overrate ours—the victories of Bethel, Sumpter, Manassas, Alleghany, &c., were not so much attributable to our superior prowess in arms as to the ignorance of

to their cost; if they remain passive and hug the defensive platoon of hope much longer. While we have been sleeping on our oars in innumerable security, the Yankees have been busily at work; they have summed every energy of the nation from Maine to Oregon, to prepare for the pending conflict. The crisis has arrived the first blow has been struck at Roanoke, and it has fallen. The war-cloud now hangs like a sable pall over the whole Southern horizon. This is the time for the bright-eyed daughters of our once peaceful and happy land, to emulate the example of their Revolutionary mothers; by closing to them their pinos, and commencing oiling and rubbing the rusty firelocks of their husbands, sons, brothers and lovers. This is the time for the chivalry of the South to arise as one man and hasten to the post of danger. If they do and I am confident they will—ere long the cry of subjugation will be no longer heard—and the footsteps of the ruthless invaders will be effaced from our soil.

The privations of different kinds which we have undergone since we came to Virginia, have sadly thinned the ranks of the 5th Brigade. By order of the War Department issued through Gen. Taylor, one company from each of our regiments, and one company from each of our regiments to recruit. Those of our company who have gone, are Lieut. McCarty and Serg't. Sang. As a matter of course we are deeply interested in the success of their expedition—and sincerely hope that the patriotism of the gentlemen and ladies of St. Landry will cause them to exert every influence to induce the young men who have hitherto remained idly luxuriating in the pleasures of home, to come out to the snow-dusted hills of Virginia, and let the members of Capt. Offin's Co., give them a few lessons in standing guard, baking bread, &c. There are some whose health is too delicate—such we do not wish, and it would be high better that suicide were they to come. We want healthy young fellows who wear military pants, with feathers in their hats and talk to their shilleenoes until, notwithstanding they believe them greater men than Julius Caesar—they would like to see them off to the wars. Boys, if you would come out and relieve us of double guard and fatigue duty, though you had occasionally to eat salt pork and sea-biscuits you would feel much better during the day, and sleep better during the night than you do at present. The only thing necessary to make you an honor to your country is to shoulder your musket and knapsack, and adopt the makeup of a member of our company from the gallant old State of Georgia. Hoping it may have some effect on you, I will give you his words, the names you can easily change. "My name's Sam, and I don't care a damn, I'd rather catch a Yankee than a damned old man."

Messrs. Editors, I might give you many items of interesting information relative to the rumors in camp, but a line of demarcation has been drawn by Gen. Johnston, relative to what shall and what shall not be written for public and private perusal, that I fear I might possibly overstep the prescribed limits, consequently I refrain from saying anything.

I cannot close this epistle without thanking the ladies of the parish in the name of the company, for the many presents sent us when we were most in need. To Mrs. C., Mrs. T., and the unknown lady who sent the comfort T. Am. under especial obligations.

Messrs. Editors, at the suggestion of an officer of our regiment I will enclose a list of the names of the officers of the 6th, you can use your own discretion in regard to publishing it.

Thanking you for past favors and soliciting a continuation of the same,

I am, respectfully, &c., BENJ. R. BUTLER.

Mr. YANCEY'S SPEECH.—Our readers have been duly informed of Mr. Yancey's return from Europe, of the fact that he had reached this city day before yesterday, and that he made a short address at the St. Charles Hotel in the evening. In compliance with our promise of yesterday morning we give a short though very imperfect sketch of his remarks:

He wished all to understand that we must not look abroad for assistance, but to our own strong arms and stout hearts only. We have no friends in Europe. The nations there are opposed to slavery, and look coldly on a country where it exists. Neither have they any sympathy with our doctrine that government is made for the people. With the North they believe that the people are subordinate to the government, and lost sight of in its paramount importance.

But the North is equally far from enjoying their esteem or sympathy, being considered by them a false, hypocritical and unjust people. They see clearly through the shallow Northern pretense of devotion to human liberty, and recognize the true motive of a wish for supremacy. They wish to see honesty displayed even in the manner of abolishing slavery.

Caring nothing, therefore, for either side they would not probably act with injustice towards us but for interest of their own involved. Their chief policy as to this country is to produce division in it. It was becoming too dangerous a rival. To effect this, if necessary, they would interfere in behalf of the South, but they feel every confidence in our ability to maintain our independence. Their object then is to see the war drag on to a length which shall leave both sides exhausted and crushed under an intolerable load of debt and taxation. Therefore they will not recognize us lest the war might terminate at once. Therefore they violate every principle of international law and fixed treaty stipulation, by permitting a blockade to continue which has been proved ineffectual in a thousand instances. Never will they recognize our independence until they see our blood-dripping sword stretched over a prostrate and helpless foe. For his part, said the speaker, he would no longer ask it of them. He would act in national as in individual affairs. If he made friendly advances to another man, and they were constantly and repeatedly met with coldness and disdain, he would cease to trouble him with importunities.

As to the blockade, Mr. Yancey was not satisfied that it was injurious. If kept up for six months longer it would prove a blessing in the impetus that would have been given to our manufactures. Various causes had combined to prevent its being raised as soon as had been expected. The wealthiest men of Europe—men of paramount influence—had immense stocks of cotton on hand, which they wished to be enhanced in value by the blockade. Governments too were willing to test the question of obtaining sufficient cotton from other sources, than the South. They had become satisfied, though, now that India cotton is too dear, and that Orleans midding is the only kind that suits their machinery. The supply of that will be exhausted by the first of April, and then popular clamor will raise the blockade.

In conclusion, Mr. Yancey spoke of the permanent government now in operation.

the same craft. The storm is raging around it, the waves threatening to engulf it, and all history shows that if there be a watery on board, the craft must go down.

Throughout his remarks, Mr. Yancey was warmly applauded, and fully seconded in every expression of independence towards European powers.—Bulletin, 15th inst.

A CHEERING SIGN.—True courage always rises with the difficulties that confront it. Its loftiest traits are only developed in the midst of the greatest dangers. It is cheering to see this illustrated so thoroughly now at the South. The recent disasters to the Confederate arms, and the advance of large armies into Southern territory, serve but as stimulants to Southern courage and determination. The threatened danger is arousing our people as with a trumpet. It is urging them to face perils and encounter hardships of which few dreamed at the outset of the war. They feel, now, emulous to prove themselves not degenerate scions of the heroic stock of the American Revolution. The history of that, and of other revolutions which have been fought for the sacred right of self-government, is read with unblanching cheeks; and our brave soldiers are buckling on their armor, and preparing to meet with firm step the bloody path that alone can lead to independence, security, and peace. The perils of the hour have appealed successfully to our brave volunteers already in the field. They are enlisted with most encouraging alacrity for the war. The call for additional troops is being responded to with enthusiasm. Some able-bodied men, it is true, are holding back. They have neglected to volunteer, and are seeking pretenses to evade the draft. There is nothing surprising or discouraging in this, as it is not expected that every man whose rights are in peril is a hero or a patriot. In every revolution the dead weight of the inert, the lazy, the selfish, and the false-hearted has been felt. But the spirit of heroic resolve, and of patriotic self-sacrifice almost universally prevails at this hour throughout the Southern Confederacy. It will blaze higher and higher, until its glowing ardor shall have penetrated every valley and ascended every hill top and converted our people into a solid mass of soldiers.

Should there be lack of arms or ammunition, the sharp pike and gleaming knife will make up deficiencies, and do their deadly work in the hands of a people whose intensest passion is now to shorten the distance between them and the foe. The short, broad, heavy Roman sword was the formidable weapon which carried the victorious eagles of the empire over every known nation. It gave rise to the saying "the shorter the weapon, the wider the conquest." Let our people remain steadfast, united, resolute, as they are now, and they will yet hurl back discomfited the massive legions of the invader. Improved weapons will be of no advantage to the enemy in hand to hand contests—their rifled cannon will give way before the bayonet and the pike. Their gunboats cannot travel over land nor can their armies penetrate far into the country without danger of starvation. They are dependent on the sea and the water courses for supplies. Our protection and safety, next to stout arms and brave hearts, will be in the vastness of our territory and the deficiency of supplies for foraging parties of the enemy. In these things he much of our defensive strength—much of the enemy's weakness. When he leaves his ships and gunboats on a tour of conquest, his difficulties will begin; and if our people but maintain steadily the bold and defiant front they now exhibit, the limits can soon be fixed to the advance of the invading columns. On the water, sustained by iron-plated ships and gunboats, the enemy exhibit their ability to defy mud fort obstructions, and get possession of river towns. But when brought down to warfare on first principles, and compelled to depend on wagon trains for supplies, they will have no advantage over Southern troops. They will then experience the exhausting process of invasion, and be compelled to retreat from famine—an enemy not less wasting than the sword. How long Northern finances will sustain a war waged on so extensive a plan, would be another problem for solution. Were their armies to overrun the whole South, it would still be found that the expense of sustaining them would be intolerably exhausting to Yankee credit and resources.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

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

We are requested to announce that Mr. RESÉ RAULIN is a candidate for Town Constable of Opelousas, at the election which will take place in April next. [1st February 1862.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. LUDWIG CAHANNIN as 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.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LANDRY REG'T. L. M. Opelousas, March 20, 1862. ORDER No. 1.

S. E. LOEN is hereby appointed Adjutant of this Regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Captains of companies will call at the Adjutant's office when notified of their appointment, for company books, in which shall be kept the Roll of the company, and a proper record of attendance and non-attendance. Said books to be returned to the Court of assessment, at its session.

All communications addressed to the Col. of this Regiment, relative to the militia, shall be marked "official business."

ALLEN THOMAS, Col. commanding. [March 22, 1862.]

S. E. LOEN, Adjutant.

Taken up as an Estray, BY the undersigned at Bayou Chicot, about the 1st of March inst., a large American brown Horse, aged about 8 years, having no brand, but some saddle and harness marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as a stray.

BAYOU CHICOT, St. Landry, March 20, 1862—20.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees.

HEAD QUARTERS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 9th BRIGADE, L. M. Opelousas, March 19th, 1862. I will attend at the office of Dr. James Ray from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., each Saturday to examine all those who may claim exemption from military duty. GEORGE HILL, Surgeon 9th Brigade L. M.

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, 76 [Opelousas Feb. 22 1862.]

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.

MILITARY BOARD. OPELOUSAS, March 4, 1862.

Resolved, That Dr. Vincent Boagni 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.

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 Lougillier & Bouchez, at Washington, without delay, if they wish to avoid costs and trouble.

By order of Gen. J. G. Pratt, JOHN REED, Washington, March 15, 1862.—5t.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.

BOARD OF POLICE, Opelousas, March 22nd, 1862. THE price of choice flour in New Orleans being \$1.16, the Bakers of the Town of Opelousas are required to give 15 ounces of bread for 10 cents during the week ending on the 29th 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 Leonville, 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 sign 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 five hundred dollars with good and solvent security, conditioned that he shall truly and satisfactorily 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. DUNBAR, 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 I. 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 be sold at a premium of three per cent.

ART. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Treasurer of said Town be required to furnish an additional bond of two thousand five hundred dollars. Ordained February 11, 1862. EDMOND C. DUPRE, President. JOE D. RICHARD, Clerk pro tem.

HEAD QUARTERS.

9th BRIGADE, LOUISIANA STATE TROOPS, Opelousas, March 31, 1862.

BY virtue of instructions from Gen. J. 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. G. LITTELL, Big. Maj. & Insp. March 15, 1862.

JVEY & DUPRE

WILL take Beef hides, wool, woollen socks and spun wool in exchange for any article.

Aug. 17th, 1861.

WILL take Beef hides, wool, woollen socks and spun wool in exchange for any article.