

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

The Election.—In consequence of the little importance attached to the election of a Representative in Congress for the 5th District, only 9 boxes were opened (there are 33.) and 164 votes were cast of which Gen. Henry Gray received 144, and Col. John L. Lewis received 20, leaving a majority of 124 in favor of Gen. Gray.

We are pained to learn that Lézia Leblanc Esq. was lately murdered at his home, on Hickory Flat, by a band of Jayhawkers. Mr. Leblanc was a native of the Parish of St. Martin, and had emigrated to Hickory Flat about 5 or 6 years ago. He was the father of a large family, a respectable and industrious citizen, and had two sons in the army of Virginia since the opening of the war, serving under the gallant Col. Deblanc.

Another Murder by Jayhawkers.—Last Wednesday, as Mr. Guilanin and two other gentlemen were on their way to their command, they met with a gang of 16 or 18 Jayhawkers in Prairie Mouth, who fired upon them, killing Mr. Guilanin and wounding Mr. Landreneau, one of his companions. Neither of these gentlemen was armed.

Light skirmishing is occasionally going on of late about Lyon's and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya. Our boys of the 2nd La., it would appear, are keeping the Feds in check.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The Richmond Enquirer, in an elegant article, thus beautifully and truthfully speaks of our noble chief magistrate. Referring to the successes which have, during the present campaign crowned our arms, and which are justly regarded as happy sources of confidence for the future, the Enquirer says:

"There is still another source to which all look for strength, even as children turn to their father. The great chief, in whose hands the nation entrusted its destiny, gathers together its broken liberties, and returns them brighter with the golden bands that bind them. The spirit of good controls his counsels, and he asks of God the wisdom to serve his country. He esteems misfortune as a rebuke to human vanity, and he attributes success to the same cause that made the living water gush from the rock. His will is as rigid as truth tempered with christian charity. Neither low just nor levity mars his stately dignity and he is free from reproach as he is carress of applause. He writes the purest English of his race, and thinks truth a stronger weapon than falsehood. Pure in all relations of life, he gathers for himself no treasures except the affections of the people. Surrounded to-day in the capital by many hostile armies, his courage shines like polished steel, and his intelligence, first assuring victory, directs the people to be joyous on their birthday. Many are the causes which have nearly secured our liberty. Nature has been partial and given food for life; the enemy cruel and unwise, our soldiers brave and devoted, our hopes elevated to the faith which hope inspires but, giving to each what is just, all praise is due first to Him from whom all blessings flow, and then to our noble president who serves his country in honor of his God, and who serves his God that heaven may bless his country. Then, cheer up, for peace and honor are coming. Perhaps while we write the big guns of Lee are thundering our existence to the world, and proclaiming our title to be free. The east greets the west and echoes back to the wild east of victory. A happy deliverance to our country, and honor to its noble defenders."

GLOOMY PICTURE.—Some Calculations of the cost of the War.—What Has Come of Abolitionists.—A writer in the "Indianapolis Sentinel" sums up some of the results of Republican rule in the past three years: "We have lost by death and permanent disability more than a million of men from violence and disease in this war. Over two millions have enlisted altogether. There are not much over half a million in the field now.—Where are the balance?"

"We have created a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury does not show over half the actual debt; it does not take into account the floating debt created by quartermasters and other officers, for their receipts, certificates and vouchers are outstanding."

"By the Abolition and Secession Acts, every vestige of Union feeling in the South has been blotted out, as Denmark when they united the colonies."

"The nation's wealth is only twelve thousand millions of dollars. Three thousand millions of that has been destroyed and wasted. So that we are that much poorer. Its place is supplied by irredeemable paper."

"The whole country is the vast pesthouse of sickness and disease, consequent upon congregating men in large bodies, and then scattering them throughout the land."

"In every direction we may turn, we hear the voice of mourning and see the weeds of affliction. Well might the wise man say 'When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn.'"

"Demoralization is spreading, like leprosy sores, through all the ramifications of society.—Look at the police reports; there is no longer much regard for human life. Look around you and see the dissolution of 'the framework of society.' But the other day, two Republican papers were discussing the question whether, at the headquarters of Abolition officials, there were fifteen thousand or only ten thousand lewd women. Rascality and public plunder, as in the case of Cameron and Fremont, are regarded as special virtues in officials."

HARDEE'S CORPS.—In the fight on the 1st at Jonesboro', Hardee's corps was assaulted by six corps of the enemy, but maintained its position the entire day. The fight is said to have been one of the most desperate on record. At times it was hand to hand, but the heroic band never flinched. Being flanked, they withdrew during the night. Ever since Hardee has had command of this corps, it has been an honor to army and country. On every battle-field it has covered itself with glory. Georgia may well be proud of her gallant son. The soldiers call him "Old Reliable," as he has never failed to perform his part in the grand drama; and when the curtain falls, his name will be among the brightest that adorn the page on which is written the names of the heroes of the revolution.—Marion Confederate.

Married.—In our town, on the 20th instant, Dr. JAMES RAY to Miss MARY ANN LAWLER, both of this town.

Died.—At Grand Coteau, on the 15th instant, Widow LOUIS RAULIN, aged about 65 years.

At Bay's Landing, on the 17th, PAUL DELBAY, aged 11 years, son of J. De.

District Court of the Confederate States

Opelousas, Clerk's Office, October 22nd, 1864. The account of R. N. McMillan, Confederate States Receiver, having been filed, showing his action as Receiver, under the act of Congress approved 30th August 1861, entitled "An Act for the sequestration of the estates, property and effects of alien enemies," and respecting matter which have passed sequestration.—Notice is hereby given that the Court has appointed the first day of the next term of said Court for the settlement of said account. JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk. Oct 22nd 1864. 21—54

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been detailed by Gov. Allen to put up and repair wool and cotton cards, for the Parish of St. Landry, hereby announces to those whom it may concern that he is now ready to perform this duty on the most moderate terms. L. VATTER. Opelousas, October 22d, 1864. 21—44

NOTICE.—Those wishing to haul salt from the mines, on halves with the Parish of St. Landry, are hereby informed that it is useless to go without having previously obtained orders to that effect from either of the undersigned. ONEZ A. GUIDRY, JOS. D. RICHARD. Opelousas, October 22d, 1864. 21

CIRCULAR.

HEAD QUARTERS, Labor Bureau, District W. La., Shreveport, La., Sept. 12, 1864.

THE following instructions and regulations of this Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. In accordance with paragraph 5, General Order No. 55, current series, from Department Headquarters, all officers and agents of the government having charge of negroes throughout, or from the District West La., will furnish to these Head Quarters on the first of each and every month, a correct and certified muster roll of the same, giving owner's name and residence.

All changes by death, desertion, discharge or otherwise, in the monthly reports must be fully explained.

II. All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the army of this District, who have slaves in their employ, not the owners as private or mess-servants, with, on the 1st of September, 1864, and on the first of every month thereafter, furnish to these Head Quarters a correct and certified descriptive list of same, giving owner's name and residence, and state whether they are employed with or without the knowledge and consent of the owner. The large number of slaves reported missing and lost, and the numerous cases thus reported, having been subsequently ascertained to be in the private employ of officers and soldiers, render it absolutely necessary that this regulation be strictly complied with, and for the faithful observance of its requirements, commanding officers of regiments, battalions, batteries and unattached companies are specially charged.

III. No officer or agent of the government will be allowed to transfer or dispose of any conscript negro, slave or free, to any other person, Bureau or Department except through these Head Quarters.

IV. Slaves from this District will be received for by this Bureau only, and no receipt will be respected or received as evidence of slaves being in the service, except the receipts, certificates and exemptions, given by these Head Quarters, and bearing date subsequent to July 9th, 1864.

V. Requisitions for negroes must be made upon this Bureau, and on forms prescribed and furnished by the same.

VI. Slave owners will not be credited for slaves in the private service of any employee of the government, and no employee of the government will be permitted to appropriate or receive the services of any government servant, slave or free.

VII. The pay for conscript free negroes is 11 dollars per month, rations, clothing and medical attendance. The pay for conscript slaves, in the State of Louisiana, has been fixed by the State Commissioners at eighteen dollars per month, rations, clothing and medical attendance.

VIII. All officers of the government who have conscripts, free negroes or slaves, in their charge, will pay, clothe and provide for them, in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

IX. All cases of desertions will be promptly reported to these Head Quarters.

X. In case of death of any conscript slave, the officer in whose employ said slave was at the time of his death, will make duplicate certificates of his death, signed by a surgeon cognizant of the circumstances of the case, setting forth fully the time, place and cause of death, and whether or not the disease from which he died was contracted while in the service. In cases where there were no surgeon present, the officer will certify, on honor, to the best of his knowledge, to the above requirements.

XI. The Labor Bureau, Dist. West Louisiana, embraces all the Parishes in Louisiana not occupied by the enemy, West of the Mississippi river, and the following named counties in the States of Texas and Arkansas, viz: Marion, Davis, Red River, Bowie, Lamar, Titus, Upshur and Harrison in the State of Texas; and Columbia, Hempstead and LaFayette, in the State of Arkansas.

APPROVED: GEO. SOULE, Lt. Col. & Chief Labor Bureau, D. W. La. By command of GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH. W. R. BOGGS, Brig. Gen. & Chf. of Staff. 20—34

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La., Sept. 14, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS No. 72

ALL officers and men belonging to commands east of the Mississippi River, and who have come into this Department since the fall of Vicksburg, and are not now serving in the field, will report immediately, in person, to Brig. Gen. H. T. HAYS, at Alexandria, Louisiana.

II. Commanding officers will turn over to Brig. Gen. HAYS, all officers and men serving in their commands, belonging to military organizations east of the Mississippi river, who may have come into this Department since the fall of Vicksburg and have not been regularly assigned to the command with which they are serving, by proper authority.

III. Quartermasters and Commissaries will furnish the necessary supplies, transportation, &c, to enable Brig. Gen. HAYS to establish a camp near Alexandria, La., and which may be required to collect and forward the men to their commands east of the Mississippi river. By command of General E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, Asst. Adj. Gen. 20—44

NOTICE.—Mr. Michel Bordenon of this Parish is my agent during my absence from this Parish. Any claims against our former firm of Root Brothers may be presented to him. ADOLPHE ROOS. Opelousas, October 19th 1864. 19—34

Male School. I WILL OPEN A SCHOOL in Opelousas, for Boys, on the first Monday in November proximo. B. F. WHITE. Opelousas, August 27 1864.

Notice to Confederate Tax-Payers.

Act of February 17th, 1864, as amended, June 13th, 1864.

DISTRICT OF ST. LANDRY.

ALL PERSONS, Copartnerships, Corporations, Associations and Joint Stock Companies of every description, within this District, or interested in property situated therein, are hereby notified to render to the Assessor thereof, within thirty days from this date, a true, faithful and complete statement of ALL PROPERTY, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, held by them as owners or agents, on the seventeenth day of February, 1864, under the following heads, to-wit:

1st. Real Estate, with all improvements thereon.—Distinguishing between that "employed in agriculture" and that not cultivated; and reporting, separately, lands purchased since January 1st, 1862.

2d. Slaves, of all ages.—Distinguishing between those engaged in the cultivation of plantations, and those otherwise employed; and designating, apart, those purchased since January 1st, 1862.

3d. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets; Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine, and other Live Stock, of every description, reporting, separately, those attached and indispensable to plantations.

4th. Carriages, Wagons, Carts, and every species of Vehicles; Plantation Tools and supplies, and Implements, and Mechanic's Tools of every kind; reporting, separately, those indispensable to the producing plantations.

5th. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Buckwheat, Rice, and all other kinds of grain; Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard; reporting, separately, the Cotton and Tobacco purchased since January 1st, 1862.

6th. Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, and other provisions; Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Cider and Vinegar.

7th. Household and Kitchen Furnitures, Musical Instruments, Cutlery, Wares (other than gold or silver), and all other articles of domestic use.

8th. Books, Maps, Music, Pictures, Paintings, Steamy, Clocks, Table, Mirrors, and other ornaments, and all works of art whatever.

9th. Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of every kind, and all articles held for sale or hire, High, All solvent Credits, including open Accounts, Bills, Notes, and other obligations, verbal or written, of value also, all interest bearing Treasury Notes and Bonds—Municipal, Parish, State or Confederate.

10th. Bank bills, and individual, corporation, or town, Parish, and State notes, and all promissory notes issued as currency, except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes.

11th. Every other kind of property, or assets; articles, or effects, of value, whether held as indentures or gifts, or purchased.

NOTE.—The foregoing property and articles are taxed five per cent, on the market value of such or similar property or articles in 1860. As to Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since January 1st, 1862, the price paid therefor will be assessed, but land purchased and actually occupied by refugees from the enemy's lines will be assessed at the market value in 1860.

12th. Gold and Silver Wares and Plate; Jewels and Jewelry of every kind, and Watches.

NOTE.—Articles under the 12th head are taxed ten per cent on the market value of similar articles in 1860.

13th. All Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust, and Gold or Silver Bullion.

14th. All Money held abroad, or Bills of Exchange therefor, and Promissory Notes, Rights, Credits, and Securities, payable in foreign countries.

NOTE.—The articles under the 14th and 15th heads are taxed five per cent. On Coin, Gold Dust, and Bullion, the tax is payable in kind, or its equivalent, at the rate of twenty dollars of Notes for each dollar assessed in Coin. On Money and Credits, etc., held abroad, the tax is payable in like manner.

N. B.—Under the Act of June 10th, "to raise money to increase the pay of soldiers," an additional tax of one-fifth of the assessed taxes for 1864, is payable in new issue notes, or in change notes under five dollars, at par, or in five, ten, twenty and fifty cents of the old issue, at two-thirds their face value.

This additional tax is also payable by all Dealers and other persons heretofore or hereafter registered for 1864, in addition to the Specific tax and the tax on quarterly sales paid or due by them.

CAUTION.—Persons who fail to make returns within thirty days from this date, are liable to a penalty of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, upon the market value of all their taxable property. CHAS. N. PALER, District Assessor. Office in Opelousas, corner of Main and Laundry streets. Opelousas, October 8, 1864.—19—54

Board of Police, TOWN OF OPELOUSAS, Saturday, September 24, 1864.

WHEREAS, the owners of cattle in the Parish of St. Landry and the adjoining Parishes have refused to sell cattle, to the Agent of the town of Opelousas, for Confederate money; Therefore, Resolved, That the said Agent, W. R. Maguire, be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase cattle for the use of the town of Opelousas, for State money, or Confederate bills, of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, or bills of the new issue, and to retail the said beef in the Market of the town for the same kind of money. F. A. KING, President. Jos. D. RICHARD, Clerk. A true copy, JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

BOARD OF POLICE, Town of Opelousas, Tuesday, September 27th, 1864.

RESOLVED, That all persons who sell or work for no other currency but gold and silver, shall be required to pay beef at the Market of Opelousas in the same currency at the rate of ten cents per pound. F. A. KING, President. Jos. D. RICHARD, Clerk. A true copy, JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La., September 14, 1864. [Extract] SPECIAL ORDERS No. 230.

XII. All permits for the exportation of cotton through the lines in the District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, must be forwarded at once for revision and record to the Cotton Bureau at Shreveport, La., and hereafter no cotton will be allowed to pass the lines without it has been so recorded. All permits not forwarded within 30 days from this date for record, will be revoked, and the officers in charge of the outposts will take all of them up and forward them to these Headquarters.

By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. Gen. October 9, 1864.—19—44

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, August 25, 1864.

[Extract.] SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

IV. The following schedule of prices for articles herein named, adopted by Commissioners appointed, pursuant to law, for the State of Louisiana, is announced for the information of all concerned. The prices named, are, until further orders, the maximum which will be given within the State of Louisiana, by officers and agents purchasing for the Government.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR LOUISIANA.

Commissary Stores.

Table with columns: Articles, Quality, Description, Quantity, Price. Lists items like Wheat, Flour, Corn, etc. with prices per bushel or barrel.

Quartermasters' Stores.

Table with columns: Articles, Quality, Description, Quantity, Price. Lists items like Fodder, Hay, Leather, Shoes, etc. with prices per hundred lbs or pair.

* To which is to be added the same increase of price for the localities as made in the value of corn.

In measuring corn, 50 pounds to the bushel should be the weight allowed per bushel. When articles are impressed in any Parish or State, not produced or raised in that Parish or State, the authorized transportation from the place of production to the place to be added.

The following scale of prices for the service, &c., hereinafter specified, will be paid by officers of the army and Government agents:

Transportation by Stage for soldiers or any person in the employ of the Confederate States Government, shall be paid for at the rate of eighty cents per mile on Stage, or twenty-eight cents per mile by Railroad.

For hauling Tax in kind and other supplies, to be paid for at the rate of six cents per hundred pounds per mile—forage to be furnished by the owner of team.

Six mule or eight ox team—driver, rations and forage furnished by Government—ten dollars per day. Four mule or six ox team—driver, forage and rations—seven dollars per day.

Two mule or four ox team—driver, rations and forage furnished by the Government—six dollars per day. One mule or two ox team—driver, rations and forage—four dollars per day.

Load for two mule wagon and team, eight hundred pounds; load for all others, five hundred pounds per load.

Distance: mule team, eighteen miles per day; ox team, fourteen miles per day. If the load or distance be greater or less than above, the price to vary accordingly.

For the hire of Orist or Saw Mills, one dollar per day for each horse-power, the Government to furnish everything, and repair all damages beyond the usual wear and tear, rations, clothes, shoes, hats, blankets and medical attendance.

For the rental of stores or other tenements, fifteen per cent, per annum on the State tax assessment, and pro rata for portions of buildings.

For all trees cut for saw-logs, the Government shall pay one dollar per tree.

When articles are impressed which are not the product of the State wherein impressed, the authorized transportation will be allowed from the place of production to the place where impressed.

The above schedule of prices has been adopted by the Commissioners at this station, and they would respectfully recommend that, in addition to its publication in one of the newspapers of each Parish, that the same be published in hand-bill form, and each and every Quartermaster and Commissary be furnished with copies.

JOS. H. RYNSON, REUBEN WHITE, Commissioners. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH. By command of S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. G. [October 1, 1864.—18.

Published by Order of His Excellency, Gov. Henry W. Allen, C. S. TREASURY AGENCY, Marshall, Tex., September 7th, 1864.

When cotton or other property subject to taxation in money, shall have been destroyed or burned by authority of the Government, the tax may be remitted before payment, upon application of the tax-payer to the District Collector, and his report of the facts to the State Collector. And when payment has been made, the State Collector is authorized on report of the facts by the Dist. Collector, to refund the money.

Instructions have been given to the State Collector of Louisiana on this subject, and he has been authorized to allow the amount to be refunded, in any case, to be credited on the taxes for 1864. The law and instructions also provide that if crops be taken or destroyed by the enemy, and slaves taken or lost to the owner by act of the enemy, the tax shall be remitted on proof of the facts to the State Collector, and if the loss occurs before assessment of the tax, then the Assessor, on proof of it to him, may make deduction in proportion to the loss, or in other words, the property lost before assessment will not be included in it.

Variations in the value of cotton, as of other property, by Assessors in different Parishes, cannot be avoided.

The agent has no power to suspend laws. Respectfully, P. W. GRAY, Agent Treasury, Trans-Miss. Department. October 15, 1864. 20—24

The Old Bank House.

MRS. STUART will receive regular and transient boarders at this Hotel, situated near the Court House, Opelousas, and make the establishment as satisfactory as the time and market will permit. Opelousas, August 27, 1864.—13.

St. Charles College.

THE session at St. Charles College (Grand Coteau) will commence on the 24th of October to end as usual about the 20th of August.

Terms.—Board, Tuition, Washing, Stationery and medical fees, \$200, (the former pension.) Entrance fee, \$10.

Books and medicines form extra charges. The terms are to be paid by half session in advance. The first instalment being due the 24th of October; the second being due the 15th of March.

The age of admission is from ten to fifteen years. It is required that the pupils know previously how to read and write. Oct. 8, 1864.—19—44.

FOR SALE.

A second hand family four seat buggy.—Would also be exchanged for a lighter one. Apply to the Courier Office.

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER.

Published on Saturday by Joel H. Sandon.

CONDITIONS:

Subscription, for six months, payable in advance, TWENTY dollars, if paid at the end of the six months, twenty-five dollars. A subscriber wishing to discontinue must give a written notice to that effect, and settle up all arrearages.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per line for each publication. A liberal discount will be made for long standing advertisements.

All the advertisements will be inserted in french and english until the editor shall judge it convenient to discontinue the publication.

No advertisements or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.