

OPELOUSAS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

As our soldiers are lacking greatly in oil-cloths or india-rubber blankets, and as they cannot be had even for silver and gold, would it not be a good idea to gather up sheep-skins, and sew two or three together, to be used as blankets. In cold weather they can be used as well as in wet weather, and then at night they are even better than oil-cloths. A number of officers and others with whom we have conversed commend it as an excellent substitute. We hope the planters who have sheep will take the matter in hand and gather up and sew their sheep-skins, and prepare them by combing and trimming to give to the soldiers who lack.

The Jayhawkers at work.—During the night of the 2d inst., a band of about 20 Jayhawkers carousing about Mallet Woods, set fire and burned the residences of Messrs. Charles Dorcier, Sylvain Saunier and Jos. B. Young leaving their respective families to take care of themselves as best they can, and prevented them even of saving the most necessary clothing. Young Saunier was shot at and wounded, while in the act of escaping.

On Tuesday next is the day fixed for the great Northern contest for the Presidential chair. We shall soon know who, between Lincoln and McClellan, is elected, and then speculations will go on as to their future policy.

ADDRESS OF COL. A. DEBLANC

On his return from Virginia, Oct. 1st, 1864. Fellow-Citizens of the Parish of St. Martin. I am once more in your midst. For that unexpected favor I thank God, and for the friendly demonstrations which have welcomed my return, I thank you.

Is my task over? No; I will know no rest until my country's independence be acknowledged. When that will be, I know not; but it must and will be acknowledged. The Union was destroyed, not by us, but by the crimes and injustice of the North, and it ought not, can not, and shall not be reconstructed!

When Lincoln was elected there ceased to be, in the Union, any security for our rights; and we had to choose between a disgraceful submission and a manly resistance—I for one did not hesitate: I became what they styled, and ever will be, a rebel.

My noble State has been twice prostrated at the feet of the most merciless invaders; they applied the torch to her public and private edifices, they led their steeds to the altars of our temples, desolated our soil, our homes, and the graves of our dead, heaped studied humiliation on defenceless women and children; ravaged our fields and trampled on all the laws governing civilized warfare; they stole, corrupted, and armed your servants—to crush the South—to pillage and murder they fought side by side with runaway negroes and mercenaries hired from all the markets of Europe.—To a reconciliation with such vandals, we should prefer war, ruin, exile, extermination!

Often, in the stillness of the night, talking of the life of battle, surrounded by the lifeless forms of those who had fallen during the day, and by those who, alike their departed comrades, were ready to fall in defence of our country's cause; often did I inquire upon which side did the wrong lay in this controversy, and then, as now, I declare it before God, I have felt my heart full with the sincere conviction that our foes are wrong—ten times wrong, and that alone, on this continent, we are the faithful guardians of American Liberty.

They told me when I was far from her, that Louisiana was disloyal, that her inhabitants had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. No, she is not disloyal, and the shame of the oath exacted by those who had their feet on her neck, dishonors not her fair name, but that of the nation which exacted it.

Fellow-citizens, we are a people the first of all; if you doubt it, compare our numbers.—The great powers of Europe, with their innumerable vessels, their cannons, and millions of soldiers dare not be just to our courage and valiant repub; they are afraid of even the remnants of the United States!

Remember that we rose without lead, powder, or gold; we wrested our gun from the hands of the enemy, and with these guns we conquered our nationality on a hundred battle fields, where we met and defeated, not only the Federals, but his wretches sent to their assistance from every corner of the inhabited world. And is there one among you so base as to consent to exchange for their flag polluted by the hands of negroes, our noble flag so often dipped in the blood of your departed sons? Never, never, never!

Resistance then! Resistance to-day, resistance to-morrow, resistance in the last hour and to the last drop of our blood!

ALCIBIADE DEBLANC.

Grant's and Lee's Armies Compared as to Losses and Numbers, up to September 1st.—Gen. Nagle in a letter defending Gen. McClellan's method of proceeding against Richmond, introduces the following statement of results in point of relative losses consequent upon General Grant's plan of operating against the same city: Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army variously estimated from 118,000 to 120,000. He afterwards added Butler's... 40,000. He was reinforced... 45,000. Making, exclusive of Sigel's 30,000... 203,000. On the 1st of September, our forces were estimated exclusive of Sherman's 30,000, at 50,000. Gen. Lee had on the Rapidan, after he had concentrated his army... 85,000. Eastward joined him at Richmond with his forces from the South, which, with those near Petersburg, amounted to... 39,000. Breckinridge brought... 10,000. And Lee was reinforced, probably... 30,000. Making in all... 155,000. On the 1st of Sept. his forces were estimated at Richmond at 45,000, exclusive of Early's command, 30,000—showing the difference and loss from Grant to be 100,000, and that of Lee to be 30,000.

AN ARMISTICE PRESSED AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes: The Armistice question is almost the only topic in Washington. It is known positively that prominent republican party managers regard it as vitally important that Mr. Lincoln should immediately take steps to open negotiations in this respect.

A conference was held a few days ago of New England leaders, in which it was concluded that the only safety of the administration party, under existing circumstances, is in proposing negotiations for a termination of the war. These necessarily involve an armistice, which will allow a postponement of the draft until after the election, and will also permit soldiers to be sent home to vote. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has paid a visit to Washington, to represent to the President the opinion of the Republicans of New England that this necessity exists. Mr. Fessenden, the new Secretary of the Treasury, who is cognizant of the movement, is understood to have declared that if something of this kind is not done promptly, he will be compelled to retire from the Cabinet.

The President is warmly in favor of the experiment. He thinks that "if it can do no good it will do no harm to try it on." It is the last card to be played to confuse the Chicago Convention and take the wind out of the sails of the peace men. That it will be done, and speedily, there is no doubt. The republican leaders here are not only full of it, but they insist that with out it they will be defeated.

MR. PENDLETON'S PICTURE BY AN ABOLITION ARTIST.—The Washington correspondent of the Mission Democrat, the organ of the radical Republicans, in drawing pen and ink sketches of the members of the last Congress, then speaks of Mr. Pendleton:

The opposite of Cox, in all that constitutes a man and a statesman, is George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Pendleton is a blooded man, being descended from a good family, and having not only the education and manners of a gentleman, but the natural hereditary characteristics also. He is a fine looking man, with dark hair, inclined to curl, dark, expressive eyes, a handsome face, well rounded head generally, and set upon a well formed trunk. It would be massive, were it not that it is in just proportion to the other parts of the body. He is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and weighs probably about one hundred and seventy pounds. Pendleton's external man appears to be in fair correspondence with his internal. The latter is well and evenly balanced, and the angles are all rounded off. There is nothing in the mind to offend the taste of the most fastidious. Differing with him as I do in principle, yet I admire his candor and the zeal with which he follows his convictions to their logical conclusions. Pendleton is a man of artistic finish, intellectually, as well as of deep reflection. His speeches are perfect specimens of oratory, not because they contain well rounded periods and flaming sentences, but because they are founded on the true principles of oratorical philosophy, and are built up in the fair proportion of an orderly and methodical system, which pays due attention to both cause and effect, and combines all in one perfect whole.

The Reason why Napoleon wants Texas.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post writing from Boston, July 28th, says: Whoever understands the history of Texas, from the day that the first cotton seeds were planted there, but knows that the Third Napoleon, by his invasion of Mexico, means anything but the conquest and control of Mexico, only as the means of controlling Texas, and keeping his fingers on Texas cotton. The writer saw the first bale of Texas cotton packed, and for years watched the French agents and French houses, always on hand to buy the best portion of the silky fiber; and so absolutely necessary has it become to France and her silk manufacturers, that Louis Napoleon hopes to offer terms to Texas that will enable her (taking advantage of this rebellion) to declare her independence, and give him an ample supply of the silky staple of that region. He no more wants Mexico than a coach wants its fire wheel, only as it will give him power there to support Texas and keep up his supply of Texas cotton. So important has this cotton become to France that he must have it, or the silk manufactures of France will languish. Any person conversant with the manufactures of that country, knows that from one-third to two-thirds of the stock of French silk fabrics is composed of Texas cotton. There is no doubt that since the battle of San Jacinto France has pocketed at least one hundred million of dollars for Texas cotton, which she has sold for silk. Under this statement of fact, can any one doubt that it is Texas cotton that Louis Napoleon is after? A dealer in French silks here tells me that he has had ostensible French silks that were two-third cotton, while the poorest that you can now find here is one-third cotton.

"Patrick," said a Judge, "what do you say to the charge: are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, that is difficult for yer Honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

H. C. L. No. 19, F. A. M.

A regular communication of this Lodge will be held Wednesday, the 9th Nov. at 3 o'clock P. M. All transient brothers in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. CHAS. N. EALER, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND ARTICLE 170, LAW 12, OF THE TOWN OF OPELOUSAS.

ARTICLE I. Be it ordained by the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, That Article 170, Law 12, of the Town of Opelousas, be amended so as to read as follows: Every free white male inhabitant having attained the age of sixteen years and under the age of sixty-five years, and who shall have resided in the Town of Opelousas for twenty-four hours, shall be bound to do patrol duty within the limits of said Town, (except ministers of the Gospel.) Art. II. Be it further ordained, That all Ordinances conflicting with this Ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed. Art. III. Be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall take effect from and after its first publication. Ordained October 29, 1864. F. A. KING, President. JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

HEAD QUARTERS ENROLLING OFFICE.

St. Landry Parish, La., Opelousas, November 1st, 1864.

THE following Conscripts enrolled in the Parish of St. Landry, La., having been recommended by the Medical Board for detail, and assigned for Department service by Col. E. G. Randolph, Comdg. Cons. Dist. West La., will report without delay to this Office for disposition, or their details will be returned to Head Quarters Bureau of Conscription, and they be assigned to field service: Broussard, E. M. Bazin, Daniel Broussard, O. Bagneris, Edmond Bihm, R. L. Bouté, Alcide Bouffartigne, Jean Daig's, Z. J. Doucet, Auguste Doucet, Simon Duffilo, E. H. Fontenot, Joseph Fontenot, Eibo Fontenot, H. H. Gaudry, E. P. Gaudry, Joseph A. Lafleur, Zénon Lambert, Antoine Leboeuf, Alcide Lambert, Isaac Lastrapes, Albert Landry, Adolphe Matie, Jean L. Marrouh, John F. Miller, John D. Motchet, Achille Noel, Josin Olivier, Alex E. Pire, Daliouart J. Rider, Aville Ritter, Nicholas Richard, Julian Shuff. Eu Stelly, Antoine Thompson, F. H. Zéringue, Sosthène JNO. M. TAYLOR, Post Comdt. & Enrolling Officer, St. Landry Parish November 5th, 1864.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Post Comdt. & En. Officer, St. Landry, Opelousas, November 3, 1864.

TO THOSE WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN INFORMATION has been frequently presented to this office, of parties detail'd, refusing to work, or sell their produce for Confederate money—except at the most exorbitant rates. This is to notify all exempts and detail'd men who violate their affidavits, as to the fixed and vilified prices for produce and labor; that their delinquencies and exemptions, will be promptly revoked—violations, upon proper testimony being presented to this office. Exemptions and details are not given as a matter of convenience to the parties, but to facilitate the interests of the Government and country. J. M. TAYLOR, Lieut. Post Comdt. and Enrolling Office, St. Landry November 5, 1864—23—3.

TO LET.

A house and Lot, suitable for a family, in the Town of Opelousas. Apply at this office. November 5, 1864.

FOR SALE.

TWO pair Smoothing Iron. Apply at this Office. [Nov. 5, 1864.]

Public Sale.

ESTATE OF MARIE LOUISE GILBERT.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administrator, or by a duly commissioned Auctioneer, at the last residence of Marie Louise Gilbert, deceased, at Queue Tortue, in the Parish of St. Landry, on

Thursday, 1st December next, 1864, the following described property, belonging to the succession of said deceased, to wit:

SIX SLAVES,

TO WIT: Aspasie, negro woman, aged about 44 years, and her child, Susanne, about 8 years. Adèle, negro woman, about 26 years, and her two children, Aspasie, girl about 5 years and Madeline, about 3 years. Eve, negro girl, about 18 years. Terms and Conditions:—One, two and three years credit, from the 1st of April last, 1864—Purchasers furnishing their notes with two good and solvent security in solid, to the satisfaction of the administrator of the Estate. Said notes made payable to his credit, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from time due until paid. And moreover, the slaves remaining specially hypothecated unto said estate until full and entire payment of capital and interests which may accrue thereon. DRAUZON BREAU, Adm'r. Opelousas, October 29, 1864.

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 now, 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't. Gen. 20—41.

Male School.

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

E. Claude House.

THIS establishment (formerly Union Hotel) has lately been re-opened for the convenience of regular boarders and the public. A good Stable is attached to the Hotel. EMILE CLAUDE. Opelousas, August 8, 1863.

FOR SALE.

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

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 their own, as private or mess-servants, will, on the 15th 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 by this Bureau only, and no receipt will be expected 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, Upshear 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. 20-31

HEAD QUARTERS TRANS-MISS. DEPT.,

Shreveport, La., Sept. 25th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS No. 74.

THE per diem and transportation allowed by the act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1864, and published in General Order No. 69 from these Head Quarters, will be granted only to officers traveling under orders from Department Head Quarters, from the Commanding Generals of the Districts of Arkansas, West Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and the Indian Territory, and from the Chiefs of the several Bureaus at Marshall, Texas. Paragraph V, G. O. No. 59, current series A. & I. G. O. will not be construed to allow transportation or per diem unless the orders emanate from one of the above named authorities. By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. Gen. October 20, 1864—22—41.

District Court of the Confederate States

Opelousas, Clerk's Office, October 22nd, 1864.

THE account of R. N. McMILLAN, Confederate State 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. Oct 22nd 1864. JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk. 21—51

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

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—12

Notice to Confederate Tax-Payers.

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

DISTRICT OF ST. LANDRY.

Opelousas, October 8, 1864. ALL PERSONS, Copartnerships, Corporations, Associations and Joint Stock Companies, 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 tenth 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 those purchased since January 1st, 1862.

3d. Horses, Mules, Asses and J-mules; Sheep, Goats and Swine, and other Live Stock of every description, reporting, separately, the attached and indispensable to plantations.

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

5th. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Buckwheat, Rice, and all other kinds of grain; Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Green 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 Furniture, Medical Instruments, Cutlery, Wares (other than gold or silver), and all other articles of domestic use.

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

9th. Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, every kind, and all articles held for sale on the 10th.

10th. 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.

11th. Bank bills, and individual, corporate, city or town, Parish, and State notes, and other papers issued as currency, except interest-bearing Confederate Treasury notes.

12th. Every other kind of property, or articles, of value, whether held as heritances or gifts, or purchased.

NOTE.—The foregoing property and articles are taxed five per cent, on the market value, such or similar property or articles in 1860. 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.

13th. Gold and Silver Wares and Plate; Jewels and Jewelry of every kind, and Watches.

NOTE.—Articles under the 13th head are taxed ten per cent on the market value of similar articles in 1860.

14th. All Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust and Gold or Silver Bullion.

15th. All Moneys 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, in Confederate Treasury Notes of the new issue, or their equivalent, at the rate of twenty dollars of Notes for each dollar assessed in Coin, Moneys and Credits, etc., held abroad, the tax payable in like manner.

N. B.—Under the Act of June 10th, "to increase the pay of soldiers," an additional tax of one-fifth of the assessed taxes in 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 Dealers and other persons heretofore or hereafter registered for 1864, in addition to the Specie tax and the tax on quarterly sales paid or due to them.

CAUTION.—Persons who fail to make return within thirty days from this date, are liable to the penalty of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, upon the market value of all their taxable property.

CHAS. N. EALER, District Assessor.

Office in Opelousas, corner of Main and Broadway streets. Opelousas, October 8, 1864.—19—54.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been detailed by Gov. Allen to put up and repair wood cutout cards, for the Parish of St. Landry, particularly those whose handles are so awkwardly hereby announces to those whom it may concern that he is now ready to perform this duty on the most moderate terms. L. VATEL, Opelousas, October 22d, 1864. 21

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER.

Published on Saturday, by Joel H. Stuart. Owing to a constant fluctuation in the value of paper money, we shall, from the 1st of November 1864, adopt our former rates of Subscription, three dollars per year, payable in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. A subscriber wishing to discontinue must give a written notice to that effect and settle up all arrears. Advertisements will be inserted at five cents per line for each insertion; and all advertisements sent in for publication will be inserted in French and English (unless otherwise ordered) and editor shall judge it convenient to discontinue. No subscription will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber. Candidates to public favors will pay for each, in advance, if they wish to be announced. Confederate and other current paper money will be accepted at their relative value at the time of payment.

Until further change, advertisements of General or State Government will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents per line, payable in Confederate or State-bills.