

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

For State Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce Col. ROSS R. BURKE, of the Parish of Natchitoches, as a candidate for State Treasurer, for the ensuing election. [April 8, 1865.]

We are authorized to announce the name of Maj. S. D. OLIVER as a candidate for State Treasurer, at the ensuing election.

The attention of the public is directed to the notice of Mr. Bloch, in another column. He proposes to undertake a species of business which the public will encourage; namely, to sell his goods at auction. During his recent absence, Mr. Bloch made arrangements in foreign countries by which he will receive goods which he can afford to sell much cheaper than now.

It will be observed that Mr. Bloch accepts all kinds of paper money, thus making a striking contrast between him and those who refuse every description of paper money. There are certain persons who do not deserve this favor; those, for example, who are often seen in our streets selling their produce for specie only.

(Communicated.)

OPELOUSAS, April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the columns of the "Courier" to submit a few plain facts to the people of your community. It is not difficult to discover that you have, in your little village, news-bearers and croakers of the most dangerous description.

We, the good people in general, are aiming at a great object, the most momentous which can engage the attention of a free and generous people; every one of us know, too, that we are traveling in a road which is every tedious, irksome and thorny. With these facts staring us in the face, we should be very careful and cautious in matters of a military character, in order to not deter or lead astray from the path of duty the defenders of our country.

But, Sir, you have two sorts of croakers in your town which should be closely attended to: the first, which is in earnest I suppose, is composed of those who are depending without cause or any knowledge of our strength, ability or disability to maintain our ground or sustain our cause, spreading far and wide our "desperate and irremediable" situation. This sick class of your community should be attended to with due care and proper attention by your medical board, and if they cannot effect a speedy cure, let them be conveyed immediately to the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson. The second class is composed of those who are also spreading lies, far, wide and loud, with the deceitful cunning and crafty subtleties of the fox, for invidious purposes known only to themselves, unless for what they heartily wish and desire, exulting over it in the vertiginous efflux of their flighty imagination, as if they had achieved some wondrous deed. This last class should be promptly attended to by the civil and military authorities.

Mr. Editor, could you remove from your community these individuals by the above or some other remedies adequate to the patients' disease, it would be a blessing to our cause, and it is most probable that the people would then cast an eye on a subject, deserving seriously and speedily their highest attention, and which has been reluctantly attended to if not conscientiously neglected. I mean, to alleviate the sufferings of the families of the brave soldiers who are in the field fighting the battles. I know of some gentlemen in your town who are ready to subscribe provisions and other articles of prime necessity. Why not open a subscription immediately?

Yours, A SOLDIER.

OF THE 7TH LOUISIANA CAVALRY.

The strength of Gen. Sherman's army. The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Journal, under date of the 12th inst., furnishes the following facts respecting Sherman's strength. Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth corps, so that Sherman set out at the head of the following force:

Table with 2 columns: Unit and Count. Includes Fourteenth corps, 12,000; Twentieth corps, 19,000; Fifteenth corps, 16,000; Seventeenth corps, 18,000; Foster's army, 22,000; Cavalry, 16,000. Total, 103,000.

This may be regarded as a large force, but I am happy to say that it does not exceed by one man the number under command of Sherman, though in it are included some ten thousand negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Port Royal, so that the actual number moving northward is a little over ninety thousand, including cavalry.

[For the News.

The Fires of Liberty. In the midst of the changing fortunes of the present gigantic revolution the minds of men are apt to be strongly influenced by the successes or reverses which follow our arms, and those events which must fill the pages of our future history. Unparalleled as this struggle is in the history of nations, for its magnitude, stubbornness and fierceness, few stop to garner from the past those examples which should encourage and animate the hearts of all in their uncompromising resistance to the aggressions of the North. No people were ever enslaved by a despotic power who possess the strength and advantages of the South to a successful achievement of their independence. To will is to accomplish. To be free requires the united efforts of the people at home as well as the patriot men confronting the invading hosts of the foe. The future of the South as conquered provinces under Yankee despotic rule exhibits a picture so fearful in all its details that the mind instinctively recoils from its contemplation. Our lands in the hands of a hated foe, fraternizing with Ethiopian slaves raised from slavery their natural condition, to equals with their scarcely superior Yankee friends, the natural inferiority of their mental powers but rendering them all the more pompous and arrogant in their elevation; high toned and chivalrous citizens deprived of the right of suffrage or a voice in the affairs of the country they once possessed; the women, the pride and bosom of the home and

enlightened, subject to insult; the rude familiarity of the conquerors and their dusky equals. The picture grows too vivid to further attempt its delineation. Such thoughts, far inferior to the reality of a subjugated South, should nerve anew the strong arms and stout hearts of our people to ward off such calamities. A conquered, subjugated South will not extinguish the fires of intense hatred and desire for independence which must burn forever unquenched in the hearts of the people, until the dawn of that period which shall witness the consummation of their fondest hopes. Years of vassalage, slavery and grinding despotism may roll by, but our people will never rest quietly beneath the burdens and yoke of Lincoln's fanatical tyranny. The Gauls, with that desperation and valor which was alone from a love of liberty, met the Roman legions under Cæsar. But their armies were routed, their wives and daughters outraged or sold into a hopeless slavery, to fill their own lands with the lash and cruelties of their fierce conquerors, or worse still, perished in the arena of the amphitheatre to administer to the bloody, cruel pleasures of their conquerors. Notwithstanding centuries of cruel oppression, they never forgot their native land and former independence. Meeting in caverns and secret places they swore oaths of terrible vengeance. We imagine they hear their avenging song, "Flow, flow blood of the captive! Fall, fall incarnate dew! Take root and grow avenging harvest!" The avenging harvest did take root and grow. Insurrections followed each other in rapid succession, and by the force of struggles and perseverance against the Romans, the Gauls reconquered their liberties. Under the rule of Victoria they once more became a free, happy and prosperous people, successfully defeating the barbarian hordes of Franks who attempted to once again overrun and enslave them. This example of history shows that the light of liberty is inextinguishable, and though for ages hidden beneath the dark clouds of oppression, despotism and slavery, will eventually burst forth in its pristine effulgence and power. Liberty is a natural right, and this sacred right of humanity can only be made to triumph amidst torrents of blood and innumerable disasters. Such is the record of our struggle. Yet we believe that the patriotic fires which now animate the bosoms of our struggling people can never be extinguished by Lincoln's military despotism. He is the real author of our present miseries, and if he should succeed in his attempt, which we do not yet imagine possible, he will possess a country whose inhabitants will need only opportunity to manifest their hatred for the conquerors. We have made vain appeals to the heart and reason of the Northern autocrat. He has left us the only alternative of armed resistance. Energetic, obstinate, incessant, let this resistance go on, and sooner or later right will triumph over tyranny, and all the blood which it has or may cost us will fall with fearful vengeance upon the heads of those who would enslave us. Let the struggle go on then as Lincoln has thus ordained, yet if the South proves true to herself the day is not far distant when the blood which has so freely flowed in defence of our rights will take root and grow and descend with a fearful sleet, blast of vengeance upon the vandal hordes who march with iron tread upon Southern soil, disregarding all rights human and divine. Liberty is an inextinguishable flame and can never be extinguished from the human heart by mortal tyranny and oppression.

For the News.

Ye Lincoln Laudamus. We praise thee, oh! Abel, we acknowledge thee to be sound on the goose; All Yankee land doth acknowledge thee, everlasting old joke; To thee all office-seekers cry aloud, flunkydoodle and all the powers therein; To thee, Stanton and Wells continually do cry, Bully! bully! bully! hey with a glass-eye; Washington and Illinois are full of the majesty of thy glory; Thy glorious company of Political Generals praise thee; The noble army of contractors praise thee; The goodly fellowship of Postmasters praise thee; The mighty republican Institutions throughout all Columbia, do acknowledge thee; The father of infinite proclamations; Thine adorable, true and only policy; Also, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, the comforter; Thou art the King of rail-splitters, oh, Abel; Thou art the everlasting son of the late Mr. Lincoln; When thou tokest upon thee to run for the Presidency and deliver the Union thou didst humble thyself to stand on the Chicago platform; When thou didst overcome the sharpness of election thou didst open the White House Kitchens to all believers; Thou sittest at the right hand of Uncle Sam in the glory of the Capitol. We believe that thou shalt not come to be re-elected; Nevertheless, we pray thee, keep thy servants, whom thou has kept from Jeff Davis and foreign intervention; Make us to be remembered with thy favorites in office everlasting; Oh, Abel! save thy people and bless thy favorites; Govern them, and increase their salaries forever; Day by day we puff thee, and we exalt thy name forever in the daily papers; Vouchsafe, oh, Abel! to keep us this day without a change of Generals; Oh, Abel! have mercy on the army of the Potomac; Oh, Abel! let thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is not in Stanton. Oh, Abel! for thee have I voted--let me never be drafted.

The State Convention of Missouri has passed a ordinance vacating all offices of Judges, Circuit Attorneys, Sheriffs and Clerks, the vacancies to be filled by Executive appointment. This is a summary way of getting rid of all disloyal incumbents--Louisiana Democrat.

Headquarters, Trans-Miss. Dep't. Shreveport, La., April 3, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 32. ALL officers and men delivered on parole in this Department previous to this date are exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their commands.

By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, Asst. Adj't. Gen., April 22, 1865--47-4t.

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Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure to announce that he is back at his old stand, in Opelousas, and will endeavor to keep constantly an assortment of such goods as are indispensable to the community, which he will sell at very reasonable rates.

He also informs the public that he will sell, every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, commencing on the 23rd May, at public auction, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SUGAR, FLOUR, COFFEE, and in such quantity to suit everybody.

He will also receive on commission, to be sold at auction or private sale, any merchandise of whatever description they may be, and respectfully asks to be patronized.

Opelousas, April 22, 1865--47.

Headquarters Bureau of Conscription, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, Marshall, Texas, February 13, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.

The following extracts from General Orders No. 10, Department Head Quarters, is published for information: HEAD QUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., Shreveport, La., February 13, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.

I. In accordance with the above order, all details of men who do not hold certificates of Medical Boards, showing fitness for service in the field, are revoked with the following exception: Men detailed from Department Head Quarters on the ground of justice, equity, and necessity, where that ground still exists, and is stated in the order of detail; clerks who are experts and whose services are indispensably necessary, not exceeding one for each office, except for those in the Bureaux at Marshall, Texas, and in the service of the Post Office, Treasury, and Adjutant General's Departments, men detailed in the field service, in which class is embraced those constantly engaged in collecting cattle, horses and mules, and in hauling indispensable supplies from one post to another; artisans, mechanics, and persons of scientific skill, in service of the Government, whose personal services are certified by the Chief of the Department with whom they have contracted, to be indispensable to the execution of their contracts, and whose individual attention is given thereto.

II. Men detailed as mechanics, artisans, or persons of skill, other than those in the service of the Government, will be allowed until the 1st of May, 1865, to renew their applications. If they are not re-detained by that time, Enrolling officers will send them to their commands without delay.

III. Men detailed as mechanics, artisans, or persons of skill, other than those in the service of the Government, will be allowed until the 1st of May, 1865, to have their details renewed. If not renewed by that time they will be sent to their commands.

By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

II. By instruction of the Department Commander, the foregoing order will not be construed as to interfere with those details which were made in favor of King & Co., Kennedy & Co., nor with cases where the detail was granted for a limited period, and for the accomplishment of a specified object.

III. All able-bodied men who have been detailed from these Headquarters, other than mechanics, artisans, and persons of scientific skill, in Government service, and those detailed for the purposes named in the exemptions to the above recited order, will be allowed until the 1st of May next, to have their details renewed. If not re-detained by that time, Enrolling officers will immediately send them to their commands, or Camps of Instruction, as the case may be.

By command of Brig. Gen. GREER, W. STREADMAN, A. A. G. (Official), GOODWILL, Capt. & Adj't. Conscrip't Dist. La., April 22, 1865--47-1t.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La., March 13, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.

I. BRIG. GEN. HARRY T. HAYS has been assigned by the Secretary of War to the duty of collecting and forwarding to their commands, all officers and men in this Department who belong east of the Mississippi river.

II. All officers and men who have come into this Department by any authority other than by special order of War Department, will immediately report in person to Brig. Gen. Hays, at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

III. All officers and men belonging east of the Mississippi river, who have been assigned to commands or duty, by the Department, District, or subordinate commanders, will at once be relieved by their immediate commander and ordered to report in person to Brig. Gen. Hays, at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, Asst. Adj't. Gen., April 22, 1865--47-4t.

Notice to Louisiana State Agents. ALL Agents of the State of Louisiana, under appointment from this office, are hereby notified that their agencies will cease on the First day of May next, unless their certificates of agency are renewed on or before that date. They are furthermore directed to make reports of their transactions to me at this place, in person or otherwise, as early as practicable, and before May 1st.

Executive Office, Shreveport, March 25, 1865. HENRY W. ALLEN, Governor of the State of Louisiana. April 22, 1865--47-2t.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La., March 14, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.

UNTIL further orders the rations of corn will be eight pounds; except in the case of artillery horses, and animals continuously engaged in hauling supplies from one post to another.

By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, Asst. Adj't. Gen., April 15, 1865--46-4t.

Head Quarters.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, Shreveport, La., April 13th, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

THE following orders from Headquarters of the Army, are published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1865.

BY authority of General Order No. 3, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely, for success, upon the courage and firmness of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence.

The Headquarters of the Army, to which all special reports will be addressed, will be, for the present, with the Army of Northern Virginia. The stated and regular returns and reports of each army and department will be forwarded, as heretofore, to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

R. E. LEE, General.

Head Quarters, ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, February 11, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

IN entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships of the war require no exhortation to respond to the call of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men, with arms in their hands, can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition: those who have abandoned their comrades at the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered to them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands in which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communication may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer, showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General. By command of GENERAL E. K. SMITH, S. S. ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant Gen., April 15, 1865 46-3t.

DR. PLOUGH, DENTIST, WHO has arrived in Town, can be found and consulted, every day from 9 o'clock A. M., until 5 P. M., at Mrs. Massand's, Court House square.

Ladies of the vicinity who should need his services will please call immediately, as Dr. Plough's stay in Opelousas will be of short duration. Opelousas, April 8, 1865--45--1t.

Almanac for 1865. THIS almanac which was printed at the office of the Opelousas Courier, is calculated for this part of the State, and contains the moon's phases, the rising and setting of the sun, &c., &c., is for sale at P. L. Hebrard, Bloch, Firnberg & Co., John Posey, at the Post Office, at the Courier Office, Opelousas, E. Bouché, Washington, J. P. Bay, Ville Plate, H. S. Dumar, Grand Coteau, M. Emonet, Gros Chevrot. Price, \$5, or 25 cts. in specie.

WANTED--A Lady made homeless by the war, wishes to obtain a permanent school in a good neighborhood. She has had long experience as a Teacher--can give the highest references as to qualifications, &c. Apply at the Courier Office. December 10th, 1864 28--1t

FOR SALE. A second hand family CARRIAGE payable in New Issue Confederate Notes. Apply at the Courier Office. Opelousas, Nov. 19th, 1864. 25--1t.

JOHN MACDONALD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, At the Post-Office, Opelousas. [Mar 18

OLD TYPE METAL, Suitable for making shot, for sale at this office.

Public Sale.

State of Raphael Manuel, deceased. BY virtue of an order from the Hon. the District Court of the 8th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, holding sessions in and for the Parish of St. Landry, the public are notified by informed that there will be offered for public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of the undersigned Administrator, or a duly licensed Auctioneer, at the residence of said Raphael Manuel, deceased, in Prairie Mamouth, in the Parish of St. Landry, on

Wednesday, 3d May next, 1865, the following described property, belonging to the Estate in community between the said Raphael Manuel, deceased, and Marie Salomon his second wife, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Prairie Mamouth, in the Parish of St. Landry, containing thirty-three arpents, bounded East by land of Joseph Bacon, North and West by Public Mamouth, and South by said Joseph Bacon, together with all and singular the

BUILDINGS & IMPROVEMENTS thereon erected and thereto pertaining, being the last residence of said deceased.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated likewise in Prairie Mamouth, same Parish, measuring two hundred arpents, bounded East by Henry P. Fontenot, West by Fontenot, North by the Domaine and South by Bayou des Cannes.

Terms and Conditions:--Payable in one or two years from the 29th of April next, 1866, to wit: one-half on the 29th April next, 1866, and the other half on the 29th of April following 1867. Purchasers furnishing their notes with good and sufficient security in solid, to the satisfaction of whom the right; said notes may be payable to the order and at the domicile of Francis Fontenot, administrator of said Estate, in Prairie Mamouth, and bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum from time until paid. And moreover, the Lands remaining unsold, mortgaged and hypothecated unto said Estate until full and entire payment of the capital and the interests which may have accrued thereon.

FROIZIN FONTENOT, Administrator. Opelousas, April 1, 1865.

C. S. TAX, 1865. DISTRICT OF ST. LANDRY, LA. REGISTERED merchants, dealers, &c., are hereby notified that sworn returns of the gross amount of their sales or receipts derived from their business or vocation for the quarter ending 31st March, 1865, must be made to the Assessor of this District within twenty days, and the tax thereon paid to the undersigned Collector within thirty days from the expiration of said quarter, under penalty of double the amount of said tax, as prescribed in Sec. 5 of the Tax Act.

THEO. C. JETTIE, District Collector. Office on Main street, Opelousas, La. April 8, 1865.

LOOMS! LOOMS! THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish looms of his own make, which can be recommended by persons who have used them. He has one up for sale. His prices will be moderate. J. BRAZIN LASTRAPES, Opelousas, April 8, 1865. 45--3t

The Old Bank House. NOW kept and directed by Mrs. Massand in person, near the Court House Square, Opelousas, will receive regular as well as transient boarders. The table will be supplied with the best the country can afford. Opelousas, April 8th, 1865. 45--1y.

A. H. ISAACSON, J. A. KLINE. ISAACSON & KLINE, Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS, Corner of Milan and Common streets, on the Levee, Opelousas, April 15, 1865--46. SHREVEPORT, LA.

To amateurs of Books. THOSE who may have borrowed or taken without leave books belonging to the undersigned, are requested to return them immediately. The undersigned is decided to prosecute to the full extent of the law, those who have in their possession books belonging to him. P. LEONCE HERBARD, Opelousas, April 15th, 1865. 46

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

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER. Published on Saturday, by Joel H. Sanderson. Owing to a constant fluctuation in the value of paper money, we shall, from the 1st of November 1864, adopt our former rates, of 1860. Subscription, three dollars per year, payable in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. A writer 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 English and French (unless otherwise ordered) until the editor shall judge it convenient to discontinue. No subscription will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. Candidates to public favors will pay ten dollars 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 the General or State Government will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents per line, payable in Confederate or State bills.