

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

For State Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce Col. ROSS E. 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.

With a heavy heart we announce to our readers the exultation of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, with the army under his immediate command. Gen. E. Kirby Smith has issued an address to his troops, imparting to them this fact and requesting them to maintain that courage which has sustained them until this hour, hoping meanwhile that circumstances near at hand will come to our aid.

Although we cannot learn positively the number of troops surrendered by Gen. Lee, we do not believe that they amounted to more than ten or twelve thousand. However, the Yankee papers set it down at 20 or 22,000. Time alone will reveal the truth on that subject.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is still near Goldsboro', with a formidable army, and notwithstanding the Yankee reports of his approaching surrender, nothing would indicate that such was the case. A great battle will probably soon decide matters on the other side of the Mississippi.

According to the most recent intelligence, Secretary Seward is not yet dead, and hopes are even entertained of his ultimate recovery.

P. S.—As we go to press we learn from different sources that the New Orleans papers of the 24th, contain the Proclamation of the Yankee Governor Welles, announcing the death of President Lincoln and of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward.

Evacuation of Mobile.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 23d, announces on the authority of the New Orleans Times of the 17th, that our forces evacuated Mobile on the 12th, and that the Federal troops entered the city the same day. A Mobile paper which the Yankees published soon after their arrival says that they captured three thousand eight hundred Confederate troops.

We give below the patriotic address of Gen. E. Kirby Smith to the army of the Trans-Mississippi Department, announcing the surrender of Gen. Lee and army. The sentiments are such as we like to meet with.

A judicial sale will take place in Prairie Mamouth, on Wednesday next. See advertisement.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

We find in the Louisiana Democrat of the 23d details which were taken from the Chicago Tribune of the 15th, of an event which will be an epoch in the history of the United States. We publish them without comment, adding, however, that we believe them to be correct.

The details will be found below.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Shreveport, La., April 21, 1865. Soldiers of the Trans-Miss. Army.

The crisis of our revolution is at hand. Great disasters have overtaken us. The Army of Northern Virginia and Commander-in-Chief are prisoners of War. With you rests the hopes of our nation, and upon your action depends the fate of our people.

I appeal to you in the name of the cause you have so heroically maintained—in the name of your friends and families so dear to you—in the name of your bleeding country whose future is in your hands. Show that you are worthy of your position in history. Prove to the world that your hearts have not failed in the hour of disaster, and that, at the last moment, you will sustain the holy cause which has been so gloriously battled for, by your brethren east of the Mississippi.

You possess the means of long resisting invasion. You have hopes of success from abroad—promote the struggle, and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you. Stand by your colors—maintain your discipline.

The great resources of this Department, its vast extent, the numbers, the discipline, and efficiency of the Army, will secure to our country, terms that a proud people can with honor accept, and may, under the Providence of God, be means of checking the triumph of our enemy, and of securing the final success of our cause.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln were at Ford's Theatre listening to the performance of the "American Cousin," occupying a box in the second tier. At the close of the 3d act, a person entered the box occupied by the President, and shot Mr. Lincoln in the head, the shot entering the back part of his head, and coming out above the temple. The assassin then jumped from the box upon the stage, and ran across to the other side, exhibiting a dagger in his hand, flourishing it in a theatrical manner, shouting the same words repeated by the desperado at Seward's house, adding to it, "the South is avenged," and then escaped from the back entrance to the theater, but in his passing dropped his pistol and his hat. Mr. Lincoln fell forward from his seat and Mrs. Lincoln fainted. The moment that the astonished audience could realize what had happened the President was carried out and taken to Mrs. Peterson's house in Tenth Street, opposite to the theatre. Medical aid was immediately sent for and the wound was at first supposed to be fatal and it was announced that he could not live, but at half-past 12 he is still alive, though in a precarious condition.

As the assassin ran across the stage, Col. J. B. Stewart, of the city, who was occupying one of the front seats in the orchestra, on the same side of the house as the one occupied by Mr. Lincoln, sprang to the stage and followed him, but he was obstructed in his passage across the stage by the fright of the actors, and reached the back door about three seconds after the assassin had passed out. Col. Stewart got to the street, just in time to see him mount his horse and ride away. This operation shows that the whole thing was a preconcerted plan.

The person who fired the pistol was a man about thirty years of age, about five feet nine inches high, spare built, fair skin, dark hair, apparently with large moustache. Laura Keane and the leader of the orchestra declare that they recognized him as J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, and a rabid secessionist. Whoever he was, it is plainly evident that he thoroughly understood the theatre and also the approaches and modes of escape to the stage. A person not familiar with the theatre could not possibly have made his escape as well and quickly.

The alarm was sounded at every quarter. Stanton was notified and immediately left his house. All the other members of the Cabinet escaped attack. Cavalrymen were sent out in all directions, and dispatches sent to all the fortifications, and it is thought he will be captured. The President, Secretary Seward and Major Seward have been assassinated by some desperadoes to-night, evidently under some preconcerted arrangement.

About half-past ten o'clock this evening a well dressed person appeared at the house of Secretary Seward, and asked to see him. He was informed that he could not, upon which he said that he had a prescription from Surgeon General Barnes, which he was ordered to deliver in person. The servant referred him to Fred. Seward. The latter told the stranger that he was master of the house, and would take charge of the medicine, but the desperado refused to deliver it, and immediately rushed past Fred. Seward and struck Seward with a dagger in the throat and breast, but upon examination by the Surgeon General he is pronounced safe, the dagger not having cut the jugular vein or penetrated the breast deep enough to prove fatal. He is now pronounced safe.

Maj. Seward, son of the Secretary, and Paymaster in the Army was also badly cut in his efforts to defend his father. The assassin had a horse at the door, and as he was mounting, he pronounced the motto of the State of Virginia, "Sic Semper Tyrannis."

Simultaneously with this, another desperado appeared at Ford's Theatre and obtained admittance to the box occupied by Mr. Lincoln and shot the President in the back of the head, then jumped from the box to the stage, repeated the motto of Virginia, "Sic Semper Tyrannis." In a moment more he had disappeared.

1:15 A. M.—The President is slowly dying; the brain is oozing through the hole in his forehead. He is of course insensible. There is an occasional lifting of his hand, and heavy stentorian breathing—that's all.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in a room of the house opposite to Ford's Theatre, where the President was taken and adjoining that where he is lying. Mr. Sumner is seated at the head of the bed. Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Dennison, Usher and McCulloch and Mr. Speed are in the room. A large number of Surgeons, Generals and personal and family friends of Mr. Lincoln fill the house. All are in tears.

Andy Johnson is here. He was in bed when the assassination was committed in his room at the Kirkwood. He was immediately apprised of the event and got up. The precaution was taken to provide a guard of soldiers for him, and these were at his door before the news was well through the avenue.

Captain Rathbone of Albany, was in the box with the President. He was slightly wounded. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1:30 A. M.—The streets in the vicinity of Ford's Theatre were densely crowded by an anxious crowd. A guard has been placed across Tenth street at F and E streets, and only certain official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to pass.

The popular heart is deeply stirred, and the greatest indignation against the leading rebels freely expressed. The scene at the house where the President lies in extremis is very exciting. Even Secretary Stanton is affected to tears.

When the news spread through the city that the President had been shot, the people with pale faces and compressed lips, crowded every place where there was the slightest chance of obtaining information in regard to the affair.

1:30 A. M.—I have just visited the dying couch of Abraham Lincoln. He is now in the agonies of death, and his physicians say he cannot live more than an hour. He is surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, all of whom are bathed in tears.—Senator Sumner is seated on the right of the couch on which he is lying, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and sobbing like a child. All around him are his physicians. Surg. Gen. Barnes is directing affairs. The President is unconscious and the only sign of life he exhibits is by the movement of his right hand, which he raises feebly.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in an adjoining room, into which Secretary Stanton has just gone to inform them that the President's physician has pronounced his case hopeless.

As I pass through the passage to the front door I hear shrieks and cries proceeding from the room in which the grief-stricken wife and children are seated.

We obtain from Quartermaster Gen. Maigs the following account of the assassination: About half past ten o'clock, a man dressed in a dark suit and hat, entered the private box in which Mr. Lincoln and his party, consisting of Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, and Capt. Rathbone, of Albany, were seated. Immediately upon opening the door he advanced towards Mr. Lincoln, with a six-barreled revolver in his right hand and a bowie-knife in his left.

The president, who was intent upon the play, did not notice his interruption, and the gentleman who was seated beside him rose to inquire the reason of his entry. Before he had time to ask the assassin what he wanted he fired one charge from his revolver, which took effect in the back of the President's head. The ball passed through and came out at the right temple. Capt. Rathbone, who was in the box with Mr. Lincoln, attempted to arrest the murderer and on doing so received a shot in his arm. The assassin then leaped from the box on to the stage.

Before he disappeared behind the curtain, he waved his knife and shouted, "Sic Semper Tyrannis." So sudden was the affair that, for some moments after its occurrence, the audience supposed that it was part of the play, and were only undeceived by the manager announcing from the stage that the President of the U. S. had been shot. The shock fell upon the audience like a thunderbolt, and loud cries were immediately made to kill or capture the assassin. The murderous emissary of the slave power escaped easily and rapidly from the theatre, and mounted a horse and rode off.

The mass of evidence to-night is that J. W. Booth committed the crime. Whoever it is there are reasons for thinking that the same bold and bloody hand attempted the life of Mr. Seward.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 14—10 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places besides a severe cut on the head. The attendant is still alive but hopeless. Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous. It is now ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one who shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he cannot escape.

It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then, because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore, the other has not been traced since. Secretary Seward is dead. Booth is arrested.

E. M. STANTON.

To Confederate Tax-Payers.

C. S. Tax Acts of February 17th and June 10 and 14, 1864, under Section 14 of Assessment Act.

District No. 3 of St. Landry, comprising the 3d and 4th Police Jury Wards.

DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Washington, La., April 29, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Lists for the year 1864 returned to this Office by the Assessors, will remain open for examination by tax-payers during the next fifteen days, and that all appeals therefrom must be in writing, and must set forth distinctly the ground of complaint.

Notice is also given to those whose valuation of property is too low, to come forward and show cause why said valuation should not be increased so as to bear a just relation or proportion to other valuations in this District.

Office at Washington. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

E. DUBUISSON, Dist. Collector. N. B.—The Parish of St. Landry has been divided into three collection Districts by the State Collector. District No. 1 comprises the 1st and 2d Police Jury Wards—Theo. C. Littell, Collector; District No. 2, the 5th and 6th Police Jury Wards—Valentine C. Clark, Collector, and District No. 3 comprises the 3d and 4th Police Jury Wards—E. Dubuissou, Collector. April 29, 1865.—43—21.

Stolen

From the undersigned, near Washington, La., on the night of the 13th March, a chestnut sorrel American Mare, about nine years old, and 14 or 15 hands high. She has a small white spot in her forehead and a roan colored spot on the left ham near the root of the tail, is a natural pacer, has a very heavy mane and tail, was very poor, and is branded H, with a J under the cross bar of the brand, on the shoulder; but the brand is very dim. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received, and liberally rewarded. JOHN D. HUDSPETH. April 29, 1865.—43—21.

Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure to announce that he is back at his old stand, in Opelousas, and will endeavor to keep continually 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 2d 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 ask to be patronized.

All kinds of currency received in payment at its market value. J. BLOCH. Opelousas, April 22, 1865—47.

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—21.

Headquarters, Trans-Miss. Dept. 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, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. April 22, 1865.—47—41.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Suitable for making shot, for sale at this office.

Head Quarters, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, Shreveport, La., April 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

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 force 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 fortitude 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.

ENTERING upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the hardships of the war require no exhortation to respond to the calls 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 to those who have abandoned their comrades in 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 to 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—31.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Shreveport, La., March 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.

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, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. April 22, 1865—47—41.

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, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. April 15, 1865—46—41.

FOR SALE.

A second hand family CARRIAGE payable in New Issue Confederate Notes. Apply at the Courier Office. Opelousas, Nov. 19th, 1864. 25—11.

Public Sale.

Estate 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 for the Parish of St. Landry, the public are by informed that there will be offered for public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of the undersigned, a duly licensed Auctioneer, at the residence of said Raphael Manuel, deceased, Prairie Mamouth, in the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, on

Wednesday, 3d May ne

1865, the following described property, belonging to the Estate in community between the said Raphael Manuel, deceased, and Marie Soliman his second wife, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND situated in Prairie Mamouth, in the Parish of St. Landry, containing

ly-three arpents, bounded East by large of Joseph Bacon, North and West by Public Domain, 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 Public Domain, 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, 1865, to wit: one-half on the 29th of April next, 1865, 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 will be payable to the order and at the domicile of Francois Fontenot, administrator of said Estate, in Prairie Mamouth, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from time due until paid. And moreover, the Lands remaining specially 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, etc., 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 said tax, as prescribed in Sec. 5 of the Tax Act.

THEO. C. LITTELL, 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.

DRAUZIN LASTRAPES. Opelousas, April 8, 1865. 45—51.

The Old Bank House.

NOW kept and directed by Mrs. Musard, a 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—11.

ISAACSON & KLINE,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS. Corner of Milan and Common streets, on the Levee, SHREVEPORT, LA. April 15, 1865.—46.

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. Musard's, Court House square.

Ladies of the vicinity who should need services will please call immediately, as Dr. Plough's stay in Opelousas will be of short duration.

Opelousas, April 8, 1865.—45—11.

WANTED.—A Lady made homeless by

war, wishes to obtain a permanent abode 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. 25—11.

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 \$3 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 arrearages.

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 arrearages 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 papers 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.