

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 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.

We have been loaned a New Orleans Times of the 9th inst., from which we make several extracts.

An order was issued on the 8th to suspend conscription in the Department of the Gulf.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that about forty persons have been arrested, accused of participation in the murder of President Lincoln and his Secretary, Seward.

President Andrew Johnson has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$100,000 for the arrest of President Jefferson Davis, whom he accuses, among others, of being an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Secretary Seward is said to be recovering rapidly and will soon be able to resume his official duties.

Booth, the murderer of Mr. Lincoln, was killed by agents of the Federal police, in a house where he had taken refuge.

One of his accomplices committed suicide after his arrest.

Last Saturday our town was once again thrown into commotion, by the report of the reappearance of Jayhawkers in our neighborhood.

A man of color, Pierre-Auguste, reported that while collecting cattle in the Bellevue woods, at about 3 miles from town, he perceived a horse dragging a rope and, on approaching him, a voice exclaimed: "Look out!" Casting his eyes in the direction whence the voice proceeded, he saw a man aim at him, fire and mount his horse. At the same moment he perceived another man rising from the grass where he had been reclining and about to grasp his gun, leaning against a tree near him, when Pierre-Auguste fires at him in his turn, piercing his body with a bullet before he had regained his feet. Pierre-Auguste then thinking he had fallen into a hornet's nest, rode immediately to town and announced what had happened.

He affirmed that the man whom he had shot was Billant, a Jayhawker who had left the country a few months ago, with fifteen others of the same character, and that the one who had fired upon him was Bernard, a negro belonging to Mr. Charles Pitre, another Jayhawker, the fit companion of Billant. He knows these men very well.

A squad of citizens was immediately formed and went to the spot, where they found the horse, a cartridge-box, a long knife and a Yankee cap. Two puddles of blood were discovered at a short distance from each other, from which it would seem that the man who was shot fell backwards disabled for a short time at least. As to the fellow, he had disappeared, and no clue could be obtained of him nor of his companion.

In an affray which took place last Friday at Washington, between D. D. Simon Fontenot, Jr., and André Carron, the latter was killed by a pistol in the hands of Fontenot.

The case appeared before John F. Morrrough, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Fontenot was admitted to bail until the next session of Court.

Persons who need household furniture can procure them by attending the sale of Dr. Henry in our town, which will begin this morning at 9 o'clock. See notice in another column.

WILL THERE BE WAR UPON MAXIMILIAN.

The New York Times, a commonly reputed organ of the Administration, has under the above head an elaborate editorial in which are the following salient passages:

"As our war with the rebellion—now soon to close—is to be followed by another against Maximilian in Mexico? The time is not distant when this will be forced upon us as a practicable question.

Were the answer to depend simply upon our national right, it would be easily decided. We have a right to protect a neighbor from the subversion of its Government by foreign usurpation.

Until the last French soldier, and every other foreign mercenary, quits Mexico, and the defence of Maximilian's throne is left entirely to the voluntary action of the Mexicans themselves, it must be assumed that his government is imposed by foreign means, and accepted because there is no help for it. If our own government shall choose to furnish that help, its right to do so can not be controverted.

But these are questions of expediency that suggest themselves. Are the Mexicans sufficiently capable of self-government to make it worth our while to help them recover it? Would not an orderly government under Maximilian be better for them than the anarchy which had reigned previously for a generation? Are we prepared to follow up an expulsion of Maximilian by the annexation of Mexico to our own nationality, or by other means of securing for it a good and stable government? Will not our country soon need rest after the rebellion, that it would be better to take time to recuperate before exposing ourselves to a fresh war? Would not the mighty questions which must arise, concerning the reorganization of the South, sufficiently engross our attention, without crowding ourselves in external complications? Would not a certain delay in advancing for Mexico herself, by its securing for her the con-

pletion of the railroads and other great international improvements which Maximilian now thinks it to be his policy to push forward?

It would be easy to multiply these questions of expediency. But after all it is probable that they will not affect the actual result.

In all probability, our future relations with Mexico will be determined mainly by circumstances quite beyond our control. Whatever the policy of our government, sixty days will not elapse after the disbandment of our armies, before Maximilian will see the gleam of American bayonets. Thousands of veteran soldiers in both the national and confederate armies have contracted a taste for war that would of itself draw them into any military field within their reach. Other thousands would be eager to join in clearing the continent from imperial usurpation. Our Government has no power to prevent any such soldier, after his discharge, from going to Mexico and enlisting, when he gets there, under the Republican flag. There is no law, either municipal or international, which either imposes the duty or bestows the right. We may as well take it for granted that the Juarez Government will be heavily reinforced by American soldiers in a short time after the termination of our war with the rebels; and that if Maximilian persists in holding on to his rule, he will, at any rate, have to fight for it harder than ever before. But could the combat go on without drawing our Government into it?

If Maximilian were a wise man he would foresee this sequel, and would at once take action to save himself from it. He would lose no time in breaking up the foreign legions, and putting himself entirely at the disposition of the Mexican people. If he thinks he cannot safely do that, then let him abdicate.

The strongest foreign protectorate would prove to him but a pasteboard shield. Possibly he may count upon the help of the disbanded confederate armies. He will get no such help. The Southern people are as strongly against foreign domination on this continent as are the northern. A few valiant officers of the confederate armies might be seduced to the imperial standard, but the rank and file never. The old American sentiment would assert itself. Those who are now antagonists, would be found fighting on that ground, shoulder to shoulder. It will be a fatal mistake for Maximilian to trust any other calculation.

OUR FUTURE.

From the N. Y. News.

In dealing with a foreign enemy, supremacy in arms may bring about a settlement of the questions in dispute. The trial by battle ended, the combatants quietly resume their respective separate missions in the family of nations. Not so in a domestic quarrel. If, after peace has been conquered by the stronger party, the contestants are to live under the same political roof, subject to the same laws, and dependent for their welfare and progress upon mutual good will and co-operation in legislation, and in commercial and industrial pursuits, something more is essential beside triumph upon the field of battle. Those who have confronted each other in deadly conflict are not made friends by the simple act of sheathing their swords. The hearts so lately inflamed with the passions of civil strife must be attuned to the harmonies of tranquil companionship. The hands that have wielded the weapons of destruction must be clasped in concord. The hatchet must be buried, and with it the animosities that engendered or were engendered by contention. Until that is done, it cannot be said that peace dwells in the land.

The North has not passed unscathed the ordeal of war. Triumph has been achieved at such a cost that the pride of victory is subdued by painful memories, and exultation yields to the solemn emotions inspired by retrospection. The chimes will be rung, the cannons will boom, and the millions will wear holiday faces, but beneath the surface of popular rejoicing there will be an irrepressible sentiment of awe and sadness, a people's tribute to the countless fallen and bereaved. There are too many drops of blood and too many bitter tears upon the laurels of the North to permit us to display them vauntingly. Let them rest where they were called, to honor the ashes of the dead, and let the living seek new glories in opening the still much encumbered path of peace.

To overcome the physical resistance of the South was, after all, an affair of force. In their valor, their endurance, their martial skill and their faith in the justice of their cause, they were equal to the North. They have been subdued by overwhelming numbers. But to overcome their resentments and secure their future amity will be found a most difficult and delicate task. It will not do to make a parade of magnanimity and forbearance. The quiet and unostentatious extension to them of all the rights exercised by the people of the North may serve, in time, to reconcile them to the political companionship that it is proposed to force upon them. If they should be compelled to re-enter the Union with the deprivation of a single privilege that was theirs at the commencement of the struggle, the spirit of sectional antagonism will remain, and will be nursed and encouraged by the recollections of defeat. The history of this war will be taught to Southern children as the record of a struggle not yet ended, and the coming generation will be educated to hate the conquerors of their fathers, and to rekindle the flame of strife at the first opportunity.

It is vain to hope that this future of antagonism can be averted by peopling the Southern territory with emigrants from the North. In a few years these Northern settlers would be identified with Southern interests, and would become the most earnest partisans of the doctrines of their adopted section. The past has demonstrated this; for, among the most bitter and violent secessionists, were those of Northern origin, and particularly those who were born and bred in the New England States.

If the South is to be held in subjugation by immense standing armies, our republicanism must be relinquished. The States would be powerless to resist the progress of centralization; and an authority supported by bayonets would gradually overshadow all local governments, control the elective franchise, and create a military despotism. Our condition, during the past four years, of utter submission to the Federal will, has proved how readily such a system of government can be thrust even upon an enlightened and courageous people.

If the present Administration desires to perpetuate its power, and subvert the interests of its faction at the expense of the liberties of the country, it has, perhaps, at the present crisis, such an opportunity as is rarely offered to unscrupulous ambition.—There will be found para-

sites enough of central power among the numerous stipendiaries of the Government, and the mushroom aristocracy that has sprung up among the many misfortunes of civil strife. A standing army, officered at the discretion of the Federal Government, could be relied upon to sustain any system that necessitated the existence of such a standing army. The public press, subsidized or controlled by arbitrary power, would become an instrument of, rather than a protection against tyranny, and the masses would have to rely upon revolution for their redemption.

Such are the perils that threaten the Republic as it emerges, shattered and impoverished, from the furnace of civil war. But the danger may be averted by removing at once, between the North and South, the relations of conqueror and conquered. Let perfect political equality between the sections be established, let the sovereignty of the States be acknowledged, let the necessity for a standing army be canceled, and a policy of conciliation inaugurated, and the Republic may resume its natural career of freedom, prosperity and progress.

LEE IN RICHMOND.

Approaching the city from the south-west, by the Richmond and Lynchburg Turnpike, the little cavalcade, composed of the fallen rebel chief and some half dozen of his staff, with about the same number of cavalry, attracted but little attention until it had nearly reached the center of the city. It was half-past two in the afternoon; many people were on the streets, and the face of Lee is too familiar here for him to escape recognition. Very soon a motley crowd were following him, citizens and rebel soldiers, Union soldiers and officers. The windows and doors of houses flew open, and women waved their handkerchiefs in a sad sort of a way.

Lee passed on with something of the silent, unobtrusive thoughtfulness of his conqueror, Grant, in his manner. At times, glancing right or left, he recognized an acquaintance and bowed slightly. His hair as white as snow, his care-worn face, his jaded air, the circumstances surrounding the man, stirred the people's hearts, and we can forgive them for it. Strong men wept and women sobbed with a consuming grief. The crowd increased at every step, and by the time he had reached his residence on Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth, it had grown into a multitude. As he dismounted from his tired horse, the crowd spontaneously gave him three cheers. As he mounted the steps, they called tumultuously for a speech. Lee stood for a moment on the balcony bidding his staff good-bye. In reply to the crowd, he raised his hat, bowed slightly, and the next instant the ruined soldier had passed within his door and was lost to sight. The staff rode off, the crowd dispersed, and a few moments later not even a curious loiterer was left on Franklin street. Every body seemed at once to consider the propriety of the occasion, and left the paroled General to the solitude of his own home.

All the afternoon and evening Lee's residence has been kept scrupulously closed—not a blind open, not a sign of life about it. Occasionally some old personal friend would call, but almost invariably he would be turned away without gaining admittance. It is due to Lee to say that he entered the city with the least possible display, that he took the shortest route to his house, and that he has taken all possible care to avoid any kind of public demonstration.—*Cin. Commercial.*

Dr. Johnson said of a widower who was about to marry, that it was a remarkable case of the triumph of love over experience.

The "old maid," one of the immense red wood trees in the famous grove in Calaveras county, California, fell down not long ago. It was three hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and thirty-five in diameter at the butt.

MASONIC.

At a stated meeting of Cyrus Royal Arch, Chapter No. 12, held in Franklin, Parish of St. Mary, La., April 11, A. D. 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call from our earthly fellowship our excellent and worthy companion Thos. J. Jones, member of this Chapter, with whom we have long lived in fraternal endearment, bound together by the Mystic ties of our sacred Order, and whereas, his many noble virtues have enshrined him in the hearts and memories of his companions, therefore,

Resolved, That while we submit with humility and reverence to the fiat of the Great Ruler of the Universe, summoning our beloved companion, as we religiously trust to the Grand Lodge above, we deeply mourn the death of companion Jones as a bereavement to the Masonic Fraternity, of which he has long been a worthy member and whose tenets he has illustrated in a life of purity, benevolence and usefulness, endearing himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That companion Jones has worthily sustained all the relations of life, as a man honorable and upright, as a citizen loyal and public spirited, a friend of the poor whose benevolence was bounded, only by the wants of the distressed, and father to the brave defenders of his country, whose house was their home, as a neighbor kind, courteous and obliging, as the father of a family, fulfilling the most sacred duties of life, and as a Mason zealous in the discharge of every obligation.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased members of this Chapter, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, during which period also, our Hall shall be draped in mourning; and that an entire page of our minute book be devoted to the record of the death and memory of companion Thos. J. Jones.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of our deceased companion our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to them.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Editor of the Opelousas Courier, with a request to publish the same.

A. L. TUCKER.
JOHN C. GORDY.
CHAS. C. PALFREY.
THOS. J. GADSBERRY.

At a regular communication of Franklin Lodge No. 57, A. F. and A. M., held at their Lodge Room in Franklin, La., May 2d, 1865, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted as the expression of said Lodge, of which our deceased brother, T. J. Jones was a member; the above named committee, being the committee appointed by the Lodge on the occasion.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department. Shreveport, La., April 27, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 42.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE C. S. 11th February, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No. 2, of this date, from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that Order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these Head Quarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE, General.

II. General Orders No. 2, Headquarters of the Armies of the Confederate States, having been published in this Department in General Orders No. 36, current series, it is announced, by authority of the Secretary of War, that all enlisted men of this army who are improperly absent from their commands, except those guilty of deserting to or arrested in the act of deserting to the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offences, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without authority, who shall within twenty days from this date, voluntarily rejoin their commands, or deliver themselves to any regularly appointed enrolling officer, provost marshal, or any officer on duty, to be forwarded to their commands, shall be entitled to and receive the benefit of the pardon promised by the General-in-Chief, on authority of the President of the Confederate States.

III. General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, published in this Department in General Orders No. 36, current series, by authority of the President, applies to enlisted men who are undergoing sentence, or trial on charges, or are in arrest for desertion or absence without leave, with the exceptions above mentioned, and all men who come within the provisions of this paragraph, will at once be released from arrest and returned to duty.

By command of General E. KIRBY SMITH. S. S. ANDERSON, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. Mai 20, 1865.—51—61.

HEAD QUARTERS, Trans-Mississippi Department. Shreveport, La., April 19, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 39.

The District of Arkansas and West Louisiana will hereafter form one command, and be known as the District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, under the command of Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner.

II. During the temporary absence of the General Commanding, the command of the Department will devolve upon Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner. Communications for Department Headquarters will be addressed to Shreveport, La., as heretofore.

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

HEAD QUARTERS, TRANS-MISS. DEPT. Shreveport, April 22, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.

The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General. Mai 20, 1865.—51—41.

Notice.

OWING to the difficulty of procuring materials of prime necessity to his profession, the undersigned hereby notifies the public that, from and after this date, he will work exclusively for cash. His prices will be most moderate.

Those who are indebted to him are requested to come forward and settle; he will receive in payment all kinds of provisions.

J. JOBIN, Blacksmith. Opelousas, May 13, 1865. 50—21.

To State Tax-Payers.

THE tax roll for the year 1864 being now completed, the same has been deposited at the office of Yves Davy, Recorder, in the town of Opelousas, where it will remain for thirty consecutive days, according to law, where and during which time the tax-payers may come and examine the same and make such corrections as they may deem just and proper.

V. JOUBERT, Assessor. Opelousas, May 6, 1865.—49—51.

For Sale, A GOOD Mule Cart with Iron axle-tree, but little used. Apply at this office. Opelousas, Feb. 18, 1865.—38—11.

The Old Bank House.

Now kept and directed by Mrs. Mussand 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.

MOLASSES FOR SALE.

FIFTY BARRELS good molasses, will be sold to families, by the barrel or half barrel. Apply at the office of the Opelousas Courier. Opelousas 18th June 1864. 31f—

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 6 1865.

Public Sale.

Estate of George West. BY virtue of an order from the District Court of the 8th J. of the State of Louisiana, holding for the Parish of St. Landry, for informed that there will be a public sale, to the last and through the ministry of the administrator, or a duly licensed auctioneer, residence of said George West, made Bayou Petite Prairie, in the Parish of St. Landry, here on Tuesday, 6th June 1865, the following described property to wit: To the Estate of said George West, to wit:

A PLANTATION.

Situated on Bayou Petite Prairie, Parish of St. Landry, containing acres of Land together with the buildings, improvements thereon erected and thereon long, being the last residence of said deceased.

Terms and Conditions:—The sum of two hundred dollars payable cash, and the balance payable in one and two years credit from the day of sale. Purchasers furnishing their notes with good solvent security in solid; said notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum from time to time until paid, and moreover, the land remains specially mortgaged unto said Estate until full payment of capital and interest.

ELIZABETH TEAR, Administrator. Opelousas, May 6, 1865.—49.

Sale at Auction.

THE undersigned having leased a portion of his house, and having at present more movables than needed, will sell through the ministry of a duly commissioned Auctioneer, at his residence, in Opelousas, on Saturday, May 20th, 1865.

(The auction will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. a large supply of household and other furniture consisting mostly of Common and glass Presses (library), Bed Board, Bodsteads, Chairs, Cradles, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Sheets, Mugs, Bar, Counterpane, woolen blankets, Neck Covers (pure India Silk) Pillow Cases, Table Cloth, water Pitchers and Basins, Bowls, Soap Dish, Plates, fine Table Glasses, decanters, Grindstones, excellent Clocks, Mirrors, a splendid service of German Silver, Corn Mill, Tin Basin, Kitchen utensils, Night-glasses, Smoothing Iron, Ropes, Chandeliers, a Revolver & box complete Munitions and articles for hunters, a snaky, Carriage harness, Soap in bars, Candies, Sugar, in lumps, Lard, and many other articles the enumeration of which would be too tedious.

Conditions:—CASH in coin. N. B.—He will make known on the day of sale the conditions upon which other entries will be received, or whether they will be received at all. DR. A. HENRY. Opelousas, May 6, 1865.—49—21.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Trans-Mississippi Department. Shreveport, La., April 17, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 38.

Paragraphs VI and VII, General Order No. 10, current series, T. M. D. is so modified as to extend the time for making application for the renewal of the details of agriculturists and of men detailed as mechanics, artisans and persons of scientific skill other than those in the service of the government, until the first of July, 1865.

II. So much of General Orders No. 27, current series, T. M. D., as places the detail of men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, unfit for service, but fit for staff duty, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription, is hereby revoked, and all such details will be made by the Generals of the Reserve.

By command of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH. S. S. ANDERSON, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. May 6, 1865.—49—41.

ISAACSON & KLINE,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS. Corner of Milan and Common streets, on the Lovee, April 15, 1865.—40. SHREVEPORT, LA.

FOR SALE.

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

WANTED.—A Lady made homeless by war, wishes to obtain a permanent residence 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.

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER.

Published on Saturday, by Joel H. ... 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 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 subscriber. 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 to the Confederate or State bills.