

For State Treasurer.

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

TO OUR DEBTORS.

We earnestly request our debtors to pay immediately if not all at least a portion of what they owe us, so that we may ourselves pay those from whom we draw our subsistence. We do not intend to hoard up what we get, but merely subsist and become indebted to nobody, in the uncertain times in which we live.

We publish to day, in English, two military orders concerning the regulations of plantations and of freed negroes. As these regulations cannot be strictly complied with in that part of the country just returning under federal authority...

The members of Co. A. Reserve Corps, are informed that Capt. Couret has left a list of their names with the Paroling Officer at Washington, and that they may obtain their "paroles" upon calling at the office of the above mentioned officer.

Arrest of Governor Moore—The N. O. Picayune of the 17th instant says:

We understand that ex-Governor Thomas O. Moore, of this State, has been arrested, and arrived in this city last night. We hear, moreover that he will be sent to Fort Pulaski, Ga.

The mercantile house of Bellocq, Noblam & Co., of New Orleans, has never suspended its business during the crisis through which we have just passed. One of the partners of this firm, Pierre Roy of this Parish, who left New Orleans during the war, is about to resume the business with renewed zeal and redoubled courage.

Another house of this kind is about to be established in the same city. Mr. Couret, of our town, intends to try the commission business, as will be seen by his notice in another column.

If twenty years' experience in business; if an honest and straightforward conduct are recommendations, Mr. Couret has obtained them in the Attakapas and Opelousas districts, and they will, we hope, be of great advantage to him.

PLANTATION REGULATIONS.

Hd Quarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans March 11th, 1865. General Orders No. 23.

The regulations heretofore published by Mr. W. P. Mellen, General Agent, Treasury Department, in relation to Freedmen and labor, not having been recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury, the following orders are prescribed for the hiring and government of laborers within the State of Louisiana.

Home Colonies.

1. The Home Colonies, already established by Orders from these Headquarters, are hereby continued under said Orders.

Superintendency.

2. Mr. Thomas W. Conway, as Superintendent, with such assistants as he may designate, will be obeyed and respected by all persons in the discharge of their respective duties.

Registry of Plantations.

3. The system of Registry of Plantations, as prescribed in Mr. Mellen's Regulations and the military orders in relation thereto, will continue and be in force as therein required.

Hire and compensation of laborers.

4. Voluntary contracts heretofore made between planters and laborers, or which hereafter may be made, will be submitted to the Superintendent of Freedmen; and if found by him to be fair and honest to the laborers, will be by him confirmed and approved, and stand as the contract of the parties thereto for the present year. But all such contracts must secure support, maintenance, clothing and medical attendance.

5. The following schedule will be observed in all other cases, as the title required by the Government.

In addition to just treatment, wholesome rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, and medical attendance, and the opportunity for instruction of children, the planter shall pay to the laborer as follows:

- Male hands—First class, \$10 per month. Second class, \$8 per month. Third class, \$6 per month. Female hands—First class, \$8 per month. Second class, \$6 per month. Third class, \$5 per month. Boys under 14, \$4 per month. Girls under 14, \$2 per month.

6. Engineers, Foreman and Mechanics will be allowed to make their own contracts, but will always receive not less than \$5 per month additional to first class rates.

7. One half of the money wages due will be paid quarterly as follows: On the 1st days of May, August and November, and final payment of the entire amount then due, on or before January 1.

Penalties.

8. Wages for the time lost will be deducted in case of sickness; and both wages and rations when the sickness is designed for purposes of idleness, or refusal to work according to contract, when able to do so, such offender will be reported by the Provost Marshall to the Superintendent, and put upon forced labor on public works, without pay.

The laborers must understand that it is their own interest to do their work faithfully, and that

the Government, while it will protect and sustain them against ill treatment, cannot support those who are capable of earning and honest living by industry.

9. Laborers will be allowed and encouraged to choose their own employers, but when they have once selected, they must fulfil their contract for the year, and will not be permitted to leave their place of employment (except in cases where they are permitted to do so for just reasons, by the authority of the Superintendent), and if they do so leave without cause and permission, they will forfeit all wages earned to the time of abandonment and be otherwise punished as the nature of the case may require.

10. Planters and their agents will be held to rigid accountability for their conduct toward the laborers, and any cruelty, inhumanity, or neglect of duty, will be summarily punished.

Time of labor and perquisites of laborers.

11. The time of labor shall be ten hours, between daylight and dark in summer, and nine hours in Winter, of each day, except Sunday and Saturday.

The afternoon of Saturday and the whole of Sunday shall be at the disposal of the laborer.

On Sugar Estates, at the proper season, the hands will take their regular watches, the night work of which and the Saturday afternoons and Saturdays, if positively necessary, shall be paid for as extra work.

Laborers will be allowed land for private cultivation at the following rates:

- 1st and 2d Class hands, with families, one acre each. 1st and 2d Class hands, without families, one-half acre each. 3d and 3d Class hands, with families, one-half acre each. 2d and 3d Class hands, without families, one-quarter acre each.

On these allotments they will be allowed to raise such crops as they may choose for their own use and benefit, but will not be permitted to raise or keep animals except domestic poultry.

Poll Tax.

12. For the purpose of reimbursing to the United States, some portion of the expenses of this system, and of supporting the aged, infirm and helpless, the following tax will be collected in lieu of all other claim under these Regulations:

From each Planter for every hand employed by him between the ages of 18 and 50, Two Dollars per annum. From each hand between the same ages: One Dollar per annum.

This sum will be payable and be collected on the 1st day of June next, and will be paid over to the Superintendent of Freedmen, for disbursement.

Measures will be taken to collect the same Poll Tax, from all colored persons not on plantations, so that the active labor of this race may contribute to the support of their own helpless and disabled.

General Duties.

13. Provost Marshalls in the several Parishes, are charged with the general supervision and welfare of the laborers, reporting on these subjects frequently to Mr. T. W. Conway, Superintendent, and will use all possible exertion by themselves and their deputies, to see that industry and good order are promoted, and that the contracts under these orders are faithfully performed by both parties. Orders heretofore issued and published so far as they are not changed or modified by this order, will remain in force.

14. This order shall be deemed and taken to have effect from the 1st day of February last, and all contracts entered into in relation to the labor of the present year will be held to be controlled, amended and governed by the terms and conditions of this order.

Lien and Security for Labor.

15. All crops and property on any plantation where laborers are employed will be held to be covered by a lien against all other creditors to the extent of the wages due employees, and such lien will follow such crops or property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied.

By command of Major General Hurlbut, GEORGE B. DRAKE, Lieut. Col. and Assist. Adj. General.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE GULF, New Orleans, March 1st, 1865.

General Orders No. 20.

The plantation regulations established by Mr. W. P. Mellen, General Agent Treasury Department, and announced in Orders, will at once be complied with by all planters in the State of Louisiana.

There are several provisions in these regulations, which, in the opinion of many planters, are hard and inequitable. In these particulars, the regulations will be subject to amendment and change, and planters and others interested should understand that the Government of the U. S. has no other object than to consult, as far as practicable, the development of the industrial resources of the country, and the security and advancement of the Freedmen of the States.

All who heartily co-operate with the authorities in so doing may be assured of the most patient examination into their alleged grievances, and full consideration of their claims to modification of rules that experience may prove to be oppressive to industry.

While this assurance is readily given to good citizens who thus co-operate, the converse of the proposition is equally true, and applies with special force; and those who wilfully place obstacles in the way of officers in the discharge of their duties by refusing to cultivate their own lands, or to permit it to be done by others, will find that such lands will be given to those who will labor upon them, with no other privilege to the owner, than a light rent to be paid out of the future produce.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hurlbut, GEO. B. DRAKE, Lieut. Col. and Assist. Adj. General.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th of December 1863, and on the 25th of March 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly, or by implication, engaged in the said rebellion, and

Whereas, many persons who had engaged in the said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion and continued

hostilities to the Government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following, which shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will hereafter faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been during the existing rebellion with reference to emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of people are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

- First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government. Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion. Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army and lieutenant in the navy. Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion. Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States to aid the rebellion. Sixth. All who have engaged, in any way, in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Seventh. All persons who have been, or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Eighth. All military or naval officers in the rebel service, who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy of West Point, and at the United States Naval Academy. Ninth. All persons who held the pretended office of Governor of the States in insurrection against the United States. Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Eleventh. All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States. Twelfth. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after the conviction. Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion and the estimated value of whose property is over \$20,000. Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the United States, since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure the benefit to the people and guard Government against fraud. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HENRY W. ALLEN, to the people of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Shreveport, La., June 2nd, 1865.

Fellow-Citizens.

Plave thought it my duty to address you a few words in parting from you, perhaps forever. My administration as Governor of Louisiana closes this day. The war is over, the contest is ended, the soldiers are disbanded and gone to their homes and now there is in Louisiana no opposition whatever to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Until order shall be established and society with all its safeguards fully restored, I would advise that you form yourselves into companies and squads for the purpose of protecting your families from spoliation. A few bad men can do much mischief and destroy much property. Within a short while the United States authorities will no doubt send you an armed force to any part of the State where you may require it for your protection.

My countrymen, we have for four long years waged a war which we deemed to be just in the sight of High Heaven. We have not been the best, the wisest nor the bravest people in the world, but we have suffered more and borne our sufferings with greater fortitude than any people on the face of God's green earth. Now let us show to the world that as we have fought like men—like men we can make peace. Let there be no act of violence, no heart burnings, no intemperate language, but with manly dignity submit to the inevitable course of events. Neither

let there be any repining after lost property. Let there be no censure or recrimination—no murmurs. It will do no good but may do much harm. You who, like myself, have lost all (and oh, how many there are!) must begin life anew. Let us not talk of despair, nor whine about our losses, but with strong arms and stout hearts adapt ourselves to the circumstances which surround us.

I now rests with the United States authorities to make you once more a contented, prosperous and happy people. They can, within five years, restore Louisiana to its original wealth and prosperity, and heal the terrible wounds that have been inflicted upon her; so great are our recuperative energies—so rich is our soil—so great are the resources of the State! Our rulers have it in their power to dry the mourner's tears—to make glad the hearts of the poor widow and the orphan—to cause the past in a great measure to be forgotten, and to make your devastated lands "to blossom as the rose." If my voice could be heard and heeded at Washington, I would say "spare this distracted land—oh spare this afflicted people. In the name of bleeding humanity they have suffered enough! But my countrymen, this cannot be, I am one of the proscribed—I must go into exile—I have stood by you, fought for you, and stand with you up to the very last moment, and now leave you with a heavy heart. The high trust with which you have honored me is this day returned. I leave the office of Governor with clean hands, and with the conscious pride of having done my duty. All the officers of State and all employees in the various departments have rendered their final accounts and made full and complete settlements. I thank them for their uniform kindness to me, and their patriotic devotion to the several duties assigned to them. These accounts are in the hands of Col. John M. Sandidge. I invite the closest scrutiny not only to these papers, but to all my acts as Governor of Louisiana. My State Stores and Dispensaries and Manufactories have all been conducted in the most successful manner. None can tell the vast amount of good they have done, not only to you, but to the people of Texas, Arkansas & Missouri.

Fellow citizens in this the darkest hour of my life, I do not come before you as an old man broken down by the storms of states, nor do I come to plead for mercy, at the hands of those whom I have fought for four long years. No, no, I come in the pride and vigor of manhood, unconquered, unshaken, I have nothing to regret. I look back with mournful pleasure at my public career, now about to close. As a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman I have done my duty. The soldier's family, the widow and the orphan, the sick and the wounded, the poor and needy have all had my especial care, while the wants of the soldier and the citizen have not been forgotten. I have protected the people from the encroachments of military power and have never permitted a bale of cotton in the State of Louisiana to be seized or impressed. It is partly in remembrance of these acts that you have always given me your entire confidence. But few in authority have ever had so many evidences of affection and regard as you have so often shown to me.

Refugees, return to your homes. Repair, improve and plant. Go to work with a hearty good will, and let your actions show that you are able and willing to adapt yourselves to the new order of things. We want no Venice here, where the dainties of an unhappy State shall ever mediate with incooly brow, and put the overthrow of the government, and where all shall be dark and dreary—cold and suspicious. But rather let confidence be restored. If required, let each and every one go forward cheerfully and take the oath of allegiance to that country which they expect in future to live and there pursue their respective avocations with redoubled energy as good, true, and substantial citizens.

I go to exile not as did the ancient Roman to lead back foreign armies against my native land—but rather to avoid persecution, and the crown of martyrdom. I go to seek repose for my shattered limbs. It is my prayer to God that this country may be blessed with permanent peace, and that real prosperity, general happiness and lasting contentment may unite all who have elected to live under the flag of a common country. If possible, forget the past. Look forward to the future. Act with candor and discretion, and you will live to bless him who, in parting, gave you this last advice.

And now, what shall I say in parting, to my fair countrywomen! Ladies of Louisiana, I bow to you with tears of grateful affection. You have always responded most promptly and cheerfully to the calls of patriotism and of duty. You have clothed the soldiers, nursed the sick and wounded, cheered up the faint-hearted, and smoothed the pillow of the dying warrior-patriot. God bless you! God bless you! I can never forget you. In the land of the exile, I shall remember you with feelings of gratitude, too deep for utterance. My countrymen, I bid you adieu! Farewell; sometimes think of him who has sacrificed all for you. Perhaps in better days when the storms of passion and prejudice shall have passed away, we may meet again; I may then be permitted to return—to mingle with my friends, to take them by the hand and "forget my own griefs to be happy with you." If this should be denied me, I humbly trust we may all meet in Heaven at last, to part no more.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, Governor of Louisiana.

Appomattox Court House, at which General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, is eighty miles west of Richmond and forty-three east of Lynchburg.

There is something of an incongruity in the mottoes of a store window in Portland, on the occasion of the recent funeral of the President—"In God we trust." "Terms cash."

Married—At the Church of the Epiphany, Tuesday evening, 20 inst., by Rev. Mr. Moore, Episcopal minister of Cheneyville, Dr. JAS. G. CAMPBELL to Miss LUCY M. TAYLOR, both of this place.

With the above announcement, we received a large slice of the delicious wedding cake, and a bottle of sparkling wine.

Those who do not forget the printer on such great occasions may be assured of a long and happy life.

On the 20th inst., at the Catholic Church, Opelousas, by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, ULGER BOY, Jr., to Miss J. MASTRICK, both of this Parish.

On the 21st inst., at the same Church, Dr. DORSINO DEBLANC, of Vermillion Parish, to Miss MARTHA HUGINLEY, of this place.

FRESH GOODS STILL CHEAPER YET! THE undersigned has the honor to announce to the public that he has just received a consignment of goods of all descriptions, which he will sell cheaper than he could heretofore. He solicits an examination of his goods at his prices, with the conviction that they will be satisfied with both. Opelousas, June 24, 1865. JOS. BLOCH.

Notice. MR. J. I. COURET, of Opelousas, has this method to inform his friends of his intentions that he will leave for New Orleans on the first boat to establish a commission in that city. He will receive for sale all products of the State, Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., &c., that may be consigned to him. He will also take charge of all commissions and planters may desire, provided they have a sufficient supply of produce on hand. As soon as he reaches New Orleans he will discover the turn affairs will take, and he will be glad to inform the public, so that they may be guided in their future conduct in regard to business. If I have not visited my friends and acquaintances it was because I had no plantations to give them on this subject. Opelousas, June 24, 1865. J. I. COURET.

BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO. Commission Merchants No. 61, Canal Street, NEW ORLEANS. Advances in bagging and weighing made as heretofore, to planters and others of cotton. [24th June]

FOR SALE. A handsome residence in the town of Opelousas, comfortable dwelling, good kitchen, an excellent garden, a good orchard, a falling well of excellent water—Two enclosed in a good neighborhood. For further information apply to J. I. Couret, Opelousas. [June 24th]

Notice. THE FERRY known as the Tremont at Joseph Leblanc's, on Mermentau has just been reorganized and repaired now ready to cross drives and travel. Pens and pastures in good order. H. DESERRE, Mermento, June 24th, 1865.

Dr. James G. Campbell. HAVING returned to Opelousas, he solicits a share of the public patronage of the different branches of Medicine, Surgery, &c. A supply of Medicines on hand. Opelousas 17th June 1865.

Notice. OWING to the difficulty of procuring rials of prime necessity to his patients the undersigned hereby notifies the public from and after this date, he will work for cash. His prices will be most moderate. Those who are indebted to him are to come forward and settle; he will payment all kinds of provisions. J. JOBIN, Esq., Opelousas, May 13, 1865.

The Old Bank House. NOW kept and directed by Mrs. J. M. person, near the Court House Opelousas, will receive regular as well as boarders. The table will be supplied with the best the country can afford. Opelousas, April 8th, 1865.

MOLASSES FOR SALE. FIFTY BARRELS good molasses, sold to families, by the barrel at Apply at the office of the Opelousas Opelousas 12th June 1865.

E. Claude Houder. THIS establishment (formerly Hotel) has lately been reorganized with convenience of regular boarders public. A good Stable is attached to the house. EMILE CLAUDE, Opelousas, August 9 1865.

A. H. ISAACSON. ISAACSON & KILPATRICK. Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS. Corner of Milan and Common streets, Levee. April 15, 1865.—46. SHREVEPORT.

WANTED—A Lady well educated in a good neighborhood. She has had experience as a Teacher—can give references as to qualifications, &c. Apply at the Courier Office. December 10th, 1864.

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER. Published on Saturday, by JOS. BLOCH. CONDITIONS. Subscription, three dollars per year in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. Critter wishing to discontinue must give notice to that effect and settle up all arrears. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per line for each insertion; and all advertisements in publication will be charged at the same rate unless otherwise ordered, and trench (unless otherwise ordered) editor shall judge it convenient to stop. No subscription will be stopped unless arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Candidates to public favors will pay each, in advance, if they wish to be published.