



**THE COURIER.**

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

**Opelousas.**  
SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1853.

—We are authorized to announce that proposals will be received at the Office of the Recorder for the collection of the State Taxes due by this Parish for the years 1851 and 1852.

—We thank the editor of the *National Plaquemine*, for the flattering manner with which he has calculated the first and second number of our paper.

—Monday next, 17th instant, is the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of both branches of our State Legislature. Three of our representatives, Messrs. King, Harris, Chretien, and one of our senators, Mr. Dupre left this place on Tuesday last, by steamer *Opelousas*, for the State House.

**A LONG RACE!**  
A twenty miles race took place in our parish, some time last week, for \$150, between one of Mr. Parrott's horses and a stranger's. They started from Mr. Parrott's plantation, passed by our town for Washington and back by the same road to said plantation. Mr. Parrott won the dime. So goes the rumor.

—By one of the Steamboats arrived in our port at the commencement of this week, we learn that M. Hébert, the Governor elect, was very sick on his plantation, in the Parish of Iberville.

The *Plaquemine Gazette* of the 8th confirms this sad tidings.

**LATER.**  
**HEALTH OF COL. HÉBERT.**—A friend has kindly communicated to us the contents of a letter received this morning from a relative of Col. Hébert, dated yesterday, which says that the physicians entertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. —*Pic. 10th inst.*

**FIRE AT BATON-ROUGE.**—A telegraphic dispatch announces that a fire occurred in that city, on the 4th, and consumed four buildings on Levee street. Loss, appraised at \$30,000.

**SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.**—The *San Antonio Ledger* informs its readers of the arrival in the capital, of the illustrious general. Nothing is said of the effect it had.

—We learn by the passengers of the steamer *Sydonia*, that a large raft has formed in the Bayou Courtableau, at Little Deer, causing much injury and delay to the boats. The drift from the Atchafalaya is passing in and makes something done immediately, it will be impassable. The Grand River is also rafted in the narrow pass, for more than a mile and in a swift current. All the drift from Bayou Plaquemine is coming in Grand River, and will be very difficult to remove. The Atchafalaya boats are now obliged to pass by the Atchafalaya route, in consequence of Bayou Sorrel being rafted. The *Sydonia* returned on this route, and we were pleased to hear the owners of the boats in this trade, have taken the matter in hand, they have purchased anchors, chains, lines, &c., and have employed men to work immediately to build a spur, secure it and then cut in small pieces or remove the drift already in the mouth.

**PUNCTUALITY.**  
Washington was a minute man. An accurate clock in the entry at Mount Vernon controlled the movements of the family. At his dinner parties he allowed five minutes for difference of watches, and then waited for one. If members of Congress came at this hour, his simple apology was, "Gentlemen, were you punctual for you?" or "Gentlemen, have a clock who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come?" He always waited five minutes before the time, and if the parties had engaged to meet were not present at the hour appointed, he considered the engagement cancelled, and would leave the place and refuse to return.

—The following gentlemen are put in nomination by the Texas newspapers for the office of Governor: Hon. E. M. Pease, of Denton; Col. M. T. Johnson, of Tarrant county; Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, of Nacogdoches; Hon. G. W. Smythe, of Jasper county, and Col. Matt. Ward, of Jefferson, Cass county.

**COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.**—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

**HEAVY CLEARANCE OF COTTON.**—There was cleared yesterday, at the Custom House, 23,547 bales of cotton, of which 22,408 go to Liverpool, 2,957 to Trieste, 1,169 to Barcelona, 2,206 to Boston, and 725 to Fall River. This is the largest amount of Cotton that has been cleared any one day this season. —*Delta.*

**REPAIRS OF RAILROADS.**—The Stamford (Ct.) Advertiser informs its readers that since the opening of the railroad to New York, some three years since, property in that village had advanced in price not far from 100 per cent., and during the same time the population has doubled. Business of all kinds has improved.

**Election Returns.**

Below we give the returns of election Governor, from several parishes of the State:

Parish	Ballots	Majority
Orleans	4244	6507
St. Landry	856	528
St. Mary	379	208
St. Martin	113	269
St. James	221	143
Iberville	217	472
East Baton Rouge	460	477
West Baton Rouge	235	133
Assumption	442	528
Natchitoches	265	332
Rapides	271	123
East Feliciana	329	383
Jefferson	328	338
St. Charles	99	180
St. John the Baptist	226	190
Assumption	245	365
St. Helena	223	246
Claiborne	459	510
Lafourche Interior	408	406
Terrebonne	217	180
West Feliciana	171	240
Bertrand	131	260
Pointe Coupee	190	321
Concordia	71	30
Texas	102	93
Caddo	100	600
Washington	000	94 ml.
St. Bernard	000	31 ml.
Catahoula	000	65 ml.
Plaquemine	75	270
Azouff	328	267
Madison	71	148
Calderwell	25	188
Morehouse	25	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,054</b>	<b>14,949</b>

**Land Office Report.**

The Republic furnishes to our hand the following and interesting synopsis of the affairs of the Land Office: The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that during the past fiscal year not less than 4,570,067 acres of the public domain were sold, of which 3,201,314 acres were located with bounty land warrants. In addition, 5,219,188 acres were surveyed under the swamp-land grant, and 3,025,920 acres for internal improvements making an aggregate of 13,116,175 acres. The excess over the sales and locations of the previous year amounts to 3,342,372 acres; and the Commissioner remarks that the sales would probably have been yet larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri. The sales and locations in the succeeding quarter, ending 30th September, were in the aggregate 4,131,233 acres, of which 1,387,116 acres were located with bounty land warrants. The surveys of the year cover 9,522,953 acres, more than 6,000,000 of which have been advertised for sale.

Under the act of March last, the district land officers receive the same percentage for the location of warrants as for cash sales; and as the act was in part retrospective—extending back to February, 1847—\$110,516 have been paid out of the Treasury.

Some extent the Government has been reimbursed by an excess over the maximum compensation allowed to the district officers. The Commissioner pays a high compliment to the promptness, energy and efficiency with which the Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Astronomers associated with him, conducted the survey of the Western boundary. A report of the work is to be communicated to Congress on an early day.

The report of Dr. D. D. Owen, on the Geology of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, is being printed, and with a separate volume of maps, will shortly be ready for delivery. Dr. Owen proposes a geological survey in Oregon and in the region of the Missouri Territory in Nebraska. This is regarded as the tertiary formation abounding with the fossil remains of extinct species of animals, each combining the distinctive characteristics of several existing ones.

Messrs. Foster and Whitely's final report on the Geology of the Lake Superior land district is also prepared. The number of bounty warrants issued under the act of 1847 is 83,139, of which 74,020 have been located; and under the act of 1850 the number issued is 138,695, of which 45,500 have been located; and under the act of 1852, 171 have been located. The aggregate quantity of land covered by the various issues is 20,406,400 acres. Notwithstanding every precaution, fraudulent assignments, The Commissioner recommends that an act be passed authorizing in all cases, the issue of patents to the person who is entitled to the services for which the patents were granted, with the proviso that the title shall inure to the benefit of the parties contemplated by the acts of 1847, and 1850, their heirs, assignees, or devisees. He further recommends that all the warrants issued to soldiers who served in the war of 1812 should be for 40 acres, without reference to the length of service.

In addition to these already mentioned, warrants and scrip have been issued by the division having charge of the Virginia military and land claims under the war of 1812, amounting to 27,766 acres.

In regard to the proposition of settlers on the homesteads purchase, north of Fox River, Wisconsin, the Commissioner points out cases of hardship arising from the provisions of the act of May, 1852, restricting the preemption privilege to those settled upon lands which were surveyed prior to such act. The removal of the restriction is recommended.

Another restriction, arising out of the act of August last, providing that preemption rights shall not be attached to any section of land reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement, is being considered. It is recommended that preemptions shall be granted to all such lands when increased minimum.

Of the 6,718,586 acres ceded by the Chickasaw in Mississippi and Alabama, but 300,000 acres remain undisposed of. To avoid the expense entailed upon the Government by the holding of these lands for sale, as at present, their attachment to a contiguous district is recommended.

The Mason Rouge case is noticed, and a general law is suggested to relieve settlers who may be in like situations on other claims yet before the courts, growing out of the holding of these lands. The Commissioner enters at length into a narration of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California. Two hundred and ninety-eight cases were pending before the board, according to their latest statement.

Legislation is advised for the purpose of ascertaining and settling private land claims in Oregon, growing out of our treaty with Britain. Attention is also directed to the necessity of legislation to authorize the survey and sale of lands reserved for military and other purposes, the object of which they were originally set apart, having been secondarily appropriated. Another matter on which legislative action is desirable arises out of doubts concerning the title of the United States to lands selected under the act of 4th September, 1841, for schools and other similar purposes. The policy of granting lands for such purposes is endorsed, and the claims of the District of Columbia to assistance of these lands are incidentally presented. A necessary exists for regulating by act of Congress, the survey of the California lands, based in Oregon land offices should be established. The propriety of extending the United States land system into Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico, is also suggested for consideration. It has to the Government by the leasing system, as applied to the mineral lands on the Upper Mississippi, is suggested as a reason for avoiding the system on the Pacific. The subject of land grants to aid in the construction of railroads is discussed by the Commissioner, who urges the benefits that will accrue from them both to the particular States and to the General Government. He shows that in Illinois lands which had remained unsold for many years, have been eagerly sought at the enhanced minimum since the grant for the Mobile and Chicago Railroad. It dwells especially on the expediency of making grants to States west of the Mississippi, to California, and to the Territories of Utah and Oregon. He concludes that if this policy be pursued with a liberal hand, "many new living will see the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific brought within a few days' travel of each other."

Referring to Louisiana, the report states that

about 10,000,000 acres—much of which is inferior—will remain to the United States after deducting all the swamp and overflowed land ceded to the States. It is recommended that this quantity be sold to the States in aid of constructing levees and drains.

The Commissioner concludes with a recapitulation of the various duties now devolving upon the General Land Office; indirectly exhibiting the extraordinary growth and expansion of our public land system, and the arduous labors and responsibilities of those engaged in its direction.

Through the medium of the Telegraph, the Delta of the 8th instant, announced the untimely death of the son of President Pierce, in consequence of one of those too frequent rail road disasters, and that his wife had sustained serious and severe injuries from the same cause.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Superintendent of the Census has prepared a report on the telegraphs of the United States, based on returns furnished to the Census Office in reply to special circulars. An epitome of this document, as yet unpublished, may be usefully added to the abstract of the Census proper, already published.

Morse's first line was commenced in 1844, when an appropriation was made by Congress to test the practical operation of the invention. The line ran from Washington to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia and New York; reaching Boston in the following year. Two branches diverge from this line—one from Philadelphia and St. Louis, 1,000 miles in length—the other from New York via Buffalo, to Milwaukee, 1,300 miles long. Another 1,300 miles in length, goes from Buffalo to Lockport, and thence through Chicago, to St. Paul, N. S. The Great Southern line, from Washington to New Orleans, is 1,700 miles long; another line—1,200 miles—running to New Orleans from Cleveland, Ohio, via Cincinnati. The most productive proportion of the enterprise is that from Washington to New York, which during the first six months of the present year transmitted 184,514 messages, producing \$68,499. The total receipts of this line from January 27, 1846, to July 1, 1852, were \$335,641. From July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847, the receipts were \$32,810; from July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1852, they were \$163,860, a proof that facilities of communication, like that of facilities of travel, tract advantages to those who provide them.

The average performance of the Morse instrument is to transmit from 8,000 to 9,000 letters per hour. The cost of construction, including wire, posts, labor, and so forth, is about \$150 per mile. The total length of the telegraph lines in this country is 2,912 miles. They do not extend south of New York or west of Buffalo, being in fact limited to New York State and New England.

House's printing telegraph has about 2,400 miles in operation, extending south to Washington, north to Boston, west to Buffalo; with a prospective extension through Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville to St. Louis.

The aggregate number of the various lines—main and branch, in the United States is 58; in length, 16,720 miles.—*Be.*

**Attachment of a Parrot.**—An incident touching illustrative of the power of attachment in the lower animals, is related in the *Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal*, of a recent date. In a small family in the south part of that city, there was a parrot which had found a home there for years and had become a part of the family. A child was taken sick last spring and was not seen by the parrot for some days. The bird had been used to repeat her name, and in the child's absence kept repeating the name so incessantly as to annoy the family. The child died; the repetition of the name was kept up until one of the family took the parrot to the room where the corpse lay. The parrot turned first one side of its head then the other towards the corpse, apparently eyeing it, and was then taken back. He never repeated the name again, and was at once silent, and the next day died.

**The Melon.**—The melon has been cultivated for centuries. It is a native of Persia, and draws its rich and succulent juices from her arid and barren sands. To have the melon here in perfection, it must be grown in a sandy soil. New land fresh from the woods makes the best. A piece of new land that has been trod by cattle, will produce the water-melon in prodigious size. All melons, to be kept pure, should not be planted in the immediate vicinity of squashes, cucumbers, or gourds, as the seed sown from these raised in close proximity will produce melons, partaking of the nature and flavor of all the squash tribe. The mixture of the pollen produces new varieties, but rendering all worthless, causing the melon to be insipid, the cucumber to be overgrown and hollow, the squash to be watery, and the gourd shell soft. Water and manure may be planted from the middle of March throughout the month of April. Plant water-melons ten feet apart, four, some eight or ten seed to a hill, and when they begin to come up, pull up all but four plants to a hill. Musk-melons may be planted about five feet apart and thinned out in the same manner. The mixture of citrus muck-melon in the forest, is richly cultivated. When grown in perfection, it combines the flavor of the strawberry and the pine apple, but this variety should not be grown in the vicinity of any other melon. To save seed, select the earliest and best melons; dry the seeds in the shade, and put them away in paper bags. Water-melons improve with age, and may be kept ten years to advantage.

**CURE FOR RABBIT COUR.**—Dr. Forbes, of Boston, relates in a late number of the *Medical Journal*, a case in which a severe attack of croup, was cured by the application of sponges wet with hot water to the throat, together with water treatment, which he describes as follows: "Soon after making the first application of sponges to the throat, I wrapped the child in a woollen blanket, wrung out in warm water, as a substitute for a warm bath; and gave frequently drops of the tincture of antimony in a little sweetened water, which she swallowed with difficulty. I persevered in the application of the hot, moist sponges for an hour, when the child was so much relieved that I ventured to leave it."

These applications were continued through the night, and in the morning the child was well. —*Scientific American.*

**NAPOLÉON AND WELLINGTON.**—At the battle of Dryden, Napoleon perceived a group of distinguished officers ride up to a conspicuous point; where they paused and appeared to be making a reconnaissance. Pointing to the place, he called out to the officer directing a battery of artillery close at hand, "Tenez-moi vos canons de boulets, à la fois!" "Il y a peut-être quelques petits généraux."

"Thro' a dozen of bullets yonder all at once. There are, perhaps, some little generals among them." He was obeyed, and Morsau was killed. At Waterloo, the colonel commanding the British artillery observed to the Duke, "I have got the exact range of the spot where Bonaparte and his staff are standing. If your grace will allow me, I think I can pick some of them off." "No, no," replied he, "generalship is about having something else to do in a great battle besides firing at each other."

**ECLIPSES FOR 1853.**—There will be two eclipses of the sun and one of the moon during the year 1853. The first eclipse of the sun will take place on the 6th of June, and will be visible in California, the southern portion of the United States, and in nearly the whole of South America. The second will be total, and will take place on the 26th of Nov. It will be visible in California, Mexico, Central America, and nearly the whole of South America. Both of these eclipses will be invisible here. A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on the 21st of June, beginning at 29 minutes a. m., and ending at 3 hours 5 minutes. It will be visible in the northern hemisphere.—*Boston Journal.*

**Something for Every Body.**

The men who flatter women do not know them sufficiently, and the men who only abuse them do not know them at all.

I don't know which is worst, a man who marries for money, or a woman who plays at cards.

"Those dear eyes of thine," as the man said when he bought his wife a pair of ten dollar spectacles.

Majority for Louis Napoleon, Emperor, 7,547,718.

Louis Napoleon, in his solicitude for the glory of his family, has just ordered the execution of a bust of Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon the Great.

A Paris letter mentions a rumor that a letter has been received from Rome, in which the Pope consents to crown the Emperor Napoleon III, at Notre Dame, on 30th of May.

A Hard Job.—"Oh, papa, Dr. Marsh had such hard work to pull mother's tooth out."

"Yes, I see him try first with his pinchers, then he put his mouth right close to mother's, and pulled it out with his teeth!"

Footie, being scolded by a lady, said, "I have heard of tartar and brimstone; you are the cream of the one and the flower of the other."

A western farmer, being obliged to sell a yoke of oxen to pay his hired man, told him he could not keep him any longer.

"Why," said the man, "I'll stay and take some of your cows in place of money."

"But what shall I do," said the farmer, "when my cows and oxen are all gone?"

"Why, you can then work for me, and get them back."

True quietness of heart is got by resisting our passions, not by obeying them.

Impatience deprives man of movement, and impels him to danger.

God created hope when listening to repentance. To live amidst general regard, is like sitting in meadows, "rain and sweet."

He that embarks in the voyage of life will always wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind than the strokes of the oar, and many founder in their voyage while they lie waiting for the gale.

When Sidney was told he might save his life by telling a falsehood—by denying his handwriting—he said, "When God hath brought me into a dilemma in which I must assert his or lose my life, he gives me a clear indication of my duty, which is to prefer death to falsehood."

An exchange says an old sheep gave birth to a lamb in Cambridge last week, belonging to a widow lady with six legs and fine wool all over her head.

A new kind of paper has appeared in England, manufactured entirely from straw, and applicable for all writing and printing purposes.

An act has passed the North Carolina Legislature, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to free persons of color.

It has been discovered that feathers unskillfully dried and put in beds are deadly to persons with weak lungs sleeping upon them.

Happiness is not in a cottage, nor a palace, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor in learning, nor in ignorance, nor in passive life; but in doing right from right motives.

**DIED.**—At Plaquemine Brulé, in this parish, on Sunday last, 9th instant, Mr. ELOY J. LANDRY, aged about 85 years.

**CANDIDATES.**

**Supreme Judges.**  
Messrs. Editors, Please announce that the Hon. Edward S. Lewis, of St. Martin, late of the Supreme Bench, will be supported as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by The Bar and People. September 11th, 1852.

Messrs. Editors, Please announce that in the event of the adoption of the New Constitution, Mr. Thomas H. Lewis, of St. Landry, will be supported as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by Several members of the Bar. September 11th, 1852.

Messrs. Editors, In the event of the adoption of the Constitution now submitted to the approval of the people of this State, we beg to suggest the name of the Hon. C. VOORHIES, of St. Martin, as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Several members of the Bar. September 11th, 1852.

**Town Constable.**  
—We are authorized to announce Mr. Hilaire Descaerts as a candidate for the office of Town Constable, at the next April election. 11th dec. 1852.

—We are authorized to announce Mr. James D. Israel as a candidate for the office of Town Constable, at the next April election. 11th dec. 1852.

**MARRIED**, in this Town, on Monday night last, by Gay H. Bell, Esq., Mr. Louis DURON YERRE, of the Parish of St. Mary, to Miss CONSTANCE MARTEL, of this Town.

**PLANTATION FOR SALE.**

The undersigned offers for sale his Plantation, situated on Bayou Teche, in Petit Bois, in this Parish, measuring 700 arpents, more or less, with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected. There is on said plantation about 250 arpents of wood land. Said plantation has also a right to make wood on a wood land of 960 arpents, situated at about eight arpents from said plantation, ceded by the Spanish Government for the use of the inhabitants of Petit Bois.

For terms or other particulars, apply to Mr. Valère Roy or the undersigned. BENOTT NEY. Barre's Landing, 15th Jan. 1853.—3m.

**French Garden Seeds.**

The undersigned has just received from Paris, an assortment of Garden Seeds, also a small quantity of Flower Onions of varied colors. For sale at his store, on Main street, opposite Christopher Steel's Hotel. FREDERIC PIGEON. Opelousas, January 15th, 1853.—3c.

**Public Sale.**

The public is hereby informed that there will be sold, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of Evrard Debailon, auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Landry, at the Warehouse of Messrs. Bignon and Carriere, at Washington, in this parish, on

Thursday, 27th January 1853, the following described property, to wit: **A PLANTATION,** late plantation of Lamorandier and Angamere, situated on Bayou Courtableau, in this parish, measuring 326 acres of land, more or less, with all the

**BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS**

consisting in a Sugar-House and all necessary accessories, House of Residence, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:—Payable in three equal instalments, the first on the 1st day of April 1854, the second on the 1st day of April 1855 and the third on the 1st day of April 1856; purchasers to give their notes with approved security in solid to the satisfaction, and the property to remain specially mortgaged and hypothecated until the full and final payment of said notes, with the interest which may accrue thereon.

View JOSEPH MELANÇON. St. Landry, 15th January 1853.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

STATE OF LOUISIANA. District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 5617. George W. Haygood vs. Wm. F. Davis, adm. In virtue of a writ of alias f. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the plantation of defendant, on the Atchafalaya, in this parish, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1853, at twelve months' credit, being the second and last exposure, purchasers giving bond with security, with interest at eight per cent. from the day of sale until paid, all the right, title, interest and demand of Wm. F. Davis, adm., &c., in and to the following property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land, situated on the Atchafalaya River, in the Parish of St. Landry, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, bounded on the East by the Atchafalaya, on the North by lands of Hill and Taylor, on the South by the land of E. W. Taylor and on the West by Public Domain, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

And also, a Negro-man, named Budd, aged 27 years, a Mulatto-boy, named Duron, aged 8 years and Jane, Griffe-girl, aged 5 years.

The two last mentioned children, Jane and Duron were pointed out by the defendant, Wm. F. Davis, in absence of their mother who is still living and now in the State of Alabama.

HARRISON ROGERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, St. Landry, 15th of January 1853.

**List of Letters**

- Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, La., December 31st, 1852, which, if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be sent to the dead letter office as dead letters.
- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Angamere C.          | Jackson A. E.            |
| Bihon John           | Joubert Valmont          |
| Bredes P.            | Johnson J. J.            |
| Bell M.              | Johnson Ira & Theophilus |
| Comense Jacob        | Johnson Thomas           |
| Coyte Michael        | Kimball Louisa           |
| Conklin Charles      | Keller George            |
| Chenier Jos.         | Laney John               |
| Debaillon V.         | McDaniel John            |
| Duckworth Mr.        | Morgan David             |
| Desaux J. B.         | McCune John              |
| Dominique Cazaux     | Nowell Jas. A.           |
| Estour Leonard       | Noland Matthew           |
| Friedlander L. S.    | Pecot Octave             |
| Fontenot O. L.       | Reed James               |
| Foret Auguste        | Sterling Phillip         |
| Franchis B.          | Swann Jeremiah W.        |
| Gardes Henry         | Smith Thomas             |
| Grubben June Mrs.    | Sherman Obadiah          |
| Havard Henry         | Wiley Henry W.           |
| Henderson Jas. & Wm. | Winkler Auguste.         |
- T. C. ANDERSON, Post Master.

**NOTICE.**

CELINE GULLORY, Widow of Ange Solens, of the Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, having filed her petition to be appointed Administratrix of the estate hereof in community between her and her said husband, deceased, lately of the aforesaid Parish and State.

Therefore, any person having legal opposition to make to said appointment, will file the same, in writing, within ten days, from the date of the present notice, at the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in the town of Opelousas. A. GARRIGUES, Clerk. Opelousas, 15th January 1853.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

By the undersigned, a public Auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned, at the late residence of the late George W. Addison, late of the Parish of St. Landry, in the Town of Opelousas,

On Friday, the 11th February next, and the following day, if necessary, all the property hereinafter described, belonging to the Estate of said late Geo. W. Addison, to-wit:

**A LOT OF GROUND,**

situated in the Town of Opelousas, fronting on Landry Street, bounded on the North by the property belonging to William Mason, on the West by property belonging to Mrs. Laroquette, on the South by said Landry Street, and on the East by—Street, together with all and singular the

**Buildings &**