



THE COURIER,
Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry,
PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW METNIER.

Opeolousas:
SATURDAY, 19th March, 1853.

The Rail-road Engineers and surveyors passed by our Town on Thursday last. They seem to follow the line first surveyed, passing on the Western side of our Town, with this difference, that the line the are now tracing passes yet nearer the centre of our Corporation. This line once drawn and the report thereof made, it is expected the Board of Directors will definitely choose the location.

A Cat Story.
That worthy individual the "Oldest inhabitant" is responsible for the following:
Years ago, our good town of Opeolousas boasted an ancient dilapidated tenement, known to the denizens of the surrounding country as the "Buzard Roost," not so called because buzzards roosted there, but for being a station where the sable sons and daughters of Ethiopia were wont to congregate and "trip the light fantastic toe." Once upon a time a large concourse of *Cullud Pussons* of all ages and size was assembled to celebrate the mystic rites of Terpsichora. The fiddler mounted on a table in one corner of the long low dingy room, scraped off a Ho-down, with Congo variations, and the dancers went in heel and toe to their own exceeding delight, and to the infinite amusement of half a score of white lookers on, who had dropped in to see the fun. In the ample fire place stood the huge iron pot, that indispensable requisite to a negro ball, while ever and anon old Aunt Seely, the presiding goddess of culinary department inspected its contents, to see that the Gumbo was in a propere state of preparation. One of the spectators, observing a little sore eyed kitten on the floor, was struck with a bright idea. Slightly watching his opportunity, when the cook's back was turned, off went the lid of the pot and in went poor pussy rose eyes boots and all. In course of time the dancers becoming tired, the gumbo was served up and each with plate and spoon in hand, commenced eagerly to devour it. "Kissnt Seely," said Dinah, suspending operations, and eyeing her dish attentively. "Ei aunt Seely, whar did dis bar come from, yous been puttin' wool in de soup haint you?" The same question was echoed from a dozen different quarters. "I told you whar Sam?" said Cuffs, "dis staff stuff fast rate, but he look mighty funny, whar you call dis on my plate possum head?" Sam reaching over, took the questionable article on his spoon and eyeing it, attentively for a few seconds, let it fall on the floor, exclaiming "Kitten head, by gosh!" Aunt Seely immediately flinched, Dinah, Sam and most of the company were taken with inward convulsions, and the perpetrator of this sad cat-astrophe vanished for parts unknown.

Live and Learn.
We have to record passing events and other information that may be generally useful. We therefore recommend our readers to turn to the advertisement of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters, and the advertisement. They relieve a Cough immediately. See advertisement.

We are indebted to Hon. John E. King, one of our Representatives, in the State Legislature, for the Reports of the Treasurer and Engineer of the State. Hon. John Moore will also accept our thanks for constant favors.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—LARGE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning on board the British ship America, a large vessel of about 1800 tons burthen, lying opposite the Third District. She was loading for Liverpool and had on board 3000 bales of Cotton, valued at about \$120,000. The origin of the fire is not known though it is supposed to have commenced in the hold where some of the men had been at work with a candle stoving away the Cotton. The engines were promptly on the ground and commenced pouring water into the hold, so that after losing it to the depth of several feet, they finally succeeded in obtaining the mastery over the fire; but not before the ship was greatly damaged, and the Cotton in part destroyed and seriously damaged. At 7 o'clock, P. M. there were twenty feet water in the hold. We understand that there is no insurance on the vessel, but the cargo and freight, we believe are covered. The loss is of course very heavy, amounting to at least fifty per cent. on the value of the cargo.—See 9th inst.

The Cabinet.—We presume Gen. PIERCE'S Cabinet may now be considered fixed as follows: Gov. Marcy Secretary of State; Mr. Guthrie Secretary of the Treasury; Col. Jefferson Davis Secretary of War; Mr. Dobbin Secretary of the Navy; Mr. McClelland Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Campbell, of Pa. Postmaster General, and Gen. Cushing, Attorney General.

ANOTHER WEBSTER AND PARKMAN TRAGEDY.—A letter in the Lynchburg (Va.) Express, from the Kewhous Salines, states that a man named Stoghin went to the house of a neighbor to pay him several hundred dollars he owed him. As he was not seen afterwards, his friends inquired for him, and finally searched the house where he had gone without success, until one of them commenced ransacking the ashes of a large fire place, and to his surprise, found several human teeth and a cheek-bone; also, part of the flesh, supposed to be of the missing man, which had run into a crevice in the fire place, partly roasted. The occupant of the house was immediately arrested.

DEATH OF MR. ISAAC JOHNSON.
We learn by a passenger on board steamer *Ophelia*, which arrived in our port yesterday morning, that Mr. Isaac Johnson, one of the candidates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for this District, has died suddenly, at the Verandah Hotel, New-Orleans, on the 15th inst.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S INAUGURAL.
We find in the *Mobile Advertiser*, the amended sketch, transmitted by telegraph, of the Inaugural Address of General PIERCE. As far as we can judge from a *résumé*, the address is marked by good sense, moderation, and sound principle. Let him stick to the coil of policy embraced in that document, and he will gratify every patriot, and secure for him an elevated position in public respect and esteem. We shall see if he will not be swerved from the straight path, by the force of outward pressure.

General Pierce commenced by expressing his regrets at being elected when so many others might have been selected possessing much greater talent and better qualifications for the office, but at the same time could not help expressing his grateful thanks for the many and friendly manifestations of good feeling towards him displayed by the people during and since his election.

He next alluded to the increase of the responsibility attached to the office of President, consequent upon the recent vast extension of territory; also to the past history of the country, to Washington as the first President, and to the preceding revolutionary struggle.

Commenting upon the peaceful relations at present existing between this country and the world generally, he invited a continuance of the same in cordial terms.

He then says: "My Administration shall leave no blot on the fair record of the past."

In advising a comprehensive system of policy generally, he took occasion to allude to the complicated nature of the European systems of government at present existing, and takes occasion, in distinction therefrom, to extol the American form above all others, inasmuch as it contains the necessary elements of happiness to a much greater degree.

Speaking of his experience as soldier, in expressing himself as a standing armies, but at the same time advises protection of military science.

Gen. Pierce then proceeds to say: "Not having any implied engagements to satisfy, no promised rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult in selecting parties for official stations, I shall fulfill this duty generally, by admitting no motive for action as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate and efficient discharge of my duties, and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone, higher objects than the more personal aggrandizement of an individual, gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late campaign. They shall not, so far as I can avoid it, be disappointed in their expectations. They require at my hands, diligence, integrity and capacity wherever there are duties to be performed, and to the best of my ability, shall meet with each and every of their requirements."

Alluding to the danger of a concentration of power in the General Government, he descends on the various State and federal governments.

Speaking on the slavery subject, he says: "I believe involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of the confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States and measures to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly known as the 'Compromise Measures,' are strictly constitutional and ought to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the Rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act."

I fervently hold that the question is at rest, and no sectional or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity; but I lay not the foundation of our hope upon man's wisdom; I am moved by no other impulse than an earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showing upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence with our fathers could hardly have anticipated even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future. If such a catastrophe threatens us again I will use all my energies to check it."

President Pierce then proceeds to observe that above all other considerations must be the preservation of the Union. He condemns sectionalism, strongly, and urges conciliation and fraternity. He considers his cabinet as a mere unit, and concludes by invoking a continuance of the existing prosperity and the blessings of God upon the country at large.

The Address beautifully written, and was most eloquently delivered. In no special manner made to office-seekers, nothing in fact, beyond the expression of simple feelings of friendship. The address occupies two columns (headed) of the Washington Union.—See.

New Hampshire, it appears, has at last roused herself up to expunge a very odious feature from her Constitution. On the 5th instant a joint resolution was unanimously adopted by the New Hampshire Senate, and sent down to the House of Representatives for concurrence, to the effect that the provisions of the State Constitution commonly called the "Religious Test," which makes the profession of a certain religious faith an essential qualification for certain officers, are unjust, anti-republican, contrary to the spirit of the present age, and discreditable to the State and people, and that no efforts will be spared to abrogate such a principle.

ATTENT TO KILL THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—An attempt was made, on Tuesday, by a Hungarian, to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, the Emperor having escaped with no other than a slight wound in the head. A widespread conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary.

MARRIAGES OF EMINENT PERSONS.—Persons about to marry, who wish to know the proper age are referred to the following precedents: Adam and Eve, 0; Shakespeare, 18; Ben Johnson, 21; Waller, 22; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Dante, Kelper, Fuller, Johnson, Burke and Scott, 26; Tycho, Brahe, Byron, Washington, Wellington, Bonaparte, 27; Pean, Sterne, 28; Linnaeus, Nelson, 29; Burns, 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, Peel, 32; Wordsworth, Davy, 33; Aristotle, 36; Sir William Jones, 27; Wilberforce, 28; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley, Young, 47; Swift, 49; Buffon, 55; Old Parr, (last time), 120. If Adam and Eve got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled with a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for either early or late marriages.

THE STATE FINANCES.
We have before us, (says the N.-O. Bee of the 28th ult.) the Annual Report of the State Treasurer, dated Jan. 6th, and addressed to the Governor of Louisiana. It is a document of remarkably plain language, not mincing matters in the least, but expressing bluntly and bluntly the condition of affairs, and commenting in the same frank, unvarnished style upon the doings of the people's representatives. Mr. McWhorter begins by declaring that on the 31st December last, there was a balance in the Treasury of \$854,470 61, resulting from the aggregation of various funds. During the last session of the Legislature Gov. Walker was authorized to borrow, and did borrow various sums, amounting, altogether, to one hundred thousand dollars. This amount was absorbed by the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly, and of donations bestowed with a liberal hand by that body, in the form of extra compensations. The first creditors of the State were unable to receive their dues. The Report states that immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, we were in a condition of hopeless bankruptcy; the current liabilities of the State could not be met, salaries were unpaid, coupons of interest upon State bonds were not met, and this disgraceful condition of our finances still continues.

Much of this misfortune is ascribed by the Report of the bad legislation of the General Assembly. In his previous report, the Treasurer had urged the necessity of compelling tax collectors to make their payments within the first five days of September, by providing adequate penalties for a failure to do so. Instead of adopting this suggestion, the Legislature repealed the whole clause relative to payments at that time, thus leaving tax collectors free to settle or not. The consequence was, that money was received into the Treasury at various and uncertain periods, and that no fixed resources could be expected until the last days of December. The report estimates a monthly amount of \$91,269 35, and a semi-annual sum of \$115,890 90, which would have been realized, had the settlement of Collectors been enforced by adequate penal clauses. He complains that in consequence of the present state of the law, not a dollar can be realized by the Department from the tax rolls of 1852, earlier than the 31st December 1853. He fears that under these circumstances the State will be unable to meet even the current expenses of her civil list. She has been unable to return the money borrowed from the State Bank, and has barely managed to pay the interest.

Another drawback upon the financial reputation of the State, is the absence of an inflexible rule forcing collectors to a final settlement. Such a law exists, but is practically rendered inoperative by the multitude of relief bills, which pass the Legislature at every session. The difficulties which have accumulated upon the State must be met firmly, and provided for with wisdom. There is no ultimate remedy but in an increase of taxation. The responsibility is upon the Legislature, and it can neither be disregarded, nor evaded.

The amount of money due Louisiana by the General Government, from the sale of swamp lands has not yet been received, owing to technical difficulties, which have not yet been removed. The Report alludes to the general appropriation bill of the last Legislature, which authorizes the payment in quarterly instalments, of the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, to the State Superintendent of Public Education. It appears that this officer does not furnish bond to the amount of a single dollar, and the report represents it as exceedingly unwise and dangerous to allow any functionary, who has given no security, to take charge of so immense an amount. Hereafter this sum has been disbursed by the State Treasurer.

AN ACT
To place certain School Funds in the State Treasury.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this Act, the State Superintendent of Public Education be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the Treasurer of the State, the whole amount of the School Funds now standing to the credit of said State Superintendent in the branch bank of the Louisiana State Bank in Baton Rouge, and that the State Treasurer be authorized, and he is hereby empowered to pay, on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, from such fund any warrant drawn in conformity to law, in favor of a school teacher—said warrant of school teacher being first approved by the State Superintendent of Public Education.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

E. WARREN MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. W. FARMER,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved January 27th, 1853.
P. O. HEBBERT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy,
ANDREW HERRON, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Wednesday last, several amendments were agreed upon in respect to the present charter, the most important of which was to increase the capital stock of six millions of dollars, to be divided into 240,000 shares of \$25 each. Subscriptions for stock to be received until all is taken up, under former regulations. Another amendment authorized the President and Directors to borrow, if they deem necessary, three fourths of the amount of its capital stock, and to pledge the road and its appurtenances & property to ensure the redemption of the obligations entered into. Some other amendments were adopted, of no special moment.—Bulletin.

THE USE OF BAD DEBTS.—An editor in Arkansas was lately shot in an affray! Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts in his pocket. Even gunpowder could not get through unpaid newspaper bills, and the editor saved his life by the delinquency of his subscribers. Surely it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Caddo Gazette that Messrs. Cady & Co. have abandoned the project of running their line through Natchitoches and Shreveport, into Texas, and have decided to take it to Alexandria, and there connect it with the Texas and Red River line, now in process of construction.

Suspension Bridge.
We have received, says the "Montreal Herald," a copy of a report on a Railway Suspension Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, near Quebec, made for the City Council, by order of N. F. Belleau, Esq., Mayor of Quebec, by William Serrell, Civil Engineer. The report reflects the highest credit on Mr. Serrell. It has been most carefully prepared. Three sites for the proposed bridge were surveyed—one near the river Chaudiere, about four miles from the mouth of Cape Rouge Creek, another from Durham Terrace to Point Levy, and a third from a few hundred yards above Cape Diamond to the opposite shore. The result of which surveys or examinations is, that Mr. Serrell sees the entire practicability of a bridge for railway and other travel, and "that too within the means at your (the City Council's) command." The site selected near the Chaudiere will require a bridge of three thousand four hundred feet. The plan proposed is a wire suspension bridge, consisting of two massive towers of masonry, built in the river in twelve feet deep of water at average low tide; these towers to be in total height from their base about 330 feet, and 52 by 137 feet square at the base, battering regularly upwards; and they will be 1,610 feet apart at their centre. The height of the roadway will consist of two carriage ways, each ten and a half feet wide in the clear, and a railway track of such width or gauge as to match the railways which may connect with it; the entire width of the road being 32 feet in the clear inside parapet.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.—One of the knottiest questions which has engaged the attention of our Legislature, this session, is the organization of a Judiciary system. Up to yesterday, no definite plan had been settled upon. The question having been discussed, reconsidered and referred three several times. The question came up again in the House, yesterday, and was discussed with much ability.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, from Bienville, the Majority Report of the Select Committee was offered as a substitute; after an able speech in its favor, from Mr. Reeves, of Tenas, who also argued in favor of a separate and independent probate system, the vote was taken, and the substitute was adopted, together with the first section of a bill to establish a Probate fixed Court in each Parish in the State.

The bill, as adopted by the House, provides for eight Judicial Districts in the State, and a Probate Court for each Parish in the State. This is probably the plan which will be adopted by both Houses, the details of which will be given hereafter.

This is substantially the system which was advocated by Mr. Reeves, at the beginning of the session, and if finally adopted, as we have no doubt it will be, is no small compliment to the ability and indefatigable exertions of its originator.—Baton Rouge Advocate 10th.

STATISTICS.—The number of newspapers in the world are set down as follows: In Austria, 10; Africa, 14; Spain, 24; Portugal, 20; Asia, 30; Belgium, 35; Denmark, 85; Russia and Poland, 90; Prussia, 300; other German States, 320; Great Britain and Ireland, 500; United States, 1828. Besides these there are a few newspapers published in the British Provinces, India, China, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, the different South American States, and a stray one here and there in the other nations of the old world. It is, however, a significant fact that the New World, with a comparatively small population, far exceeds the Old in the number of its periodical publications. In the issue of books, however, we are yet in the background.

THE PRESS STOPPED BY ELECTRO-ANTHROPOLOGY.—As we were busily engaged yesterday morning in assisting to work off the outside form, Professor Shaw entered the office, and announced to us, in his strangely mysterious tone, that we would proceed no further. Our hands instantly became paralyzed, and we were compelled to suspend composition until the professor, whom we may well denominate the "Wizard of the South," was pleased to suffer us to resume our work. We are glad that the Professor is friendly to the Liberty of the Press, otherwise we know not what would have become of the present edition of our unpretending hebdomad.

Thibodeaux Minerva, 20th ult.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Mr. James Baston, of Airside, says: Gum Copal when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it frequently, and the benefits my patients have derived from it have been truly astonishing.—The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little piece of cotton with solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and as the application is so agreeable, those who may labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.

Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, a name well known in the past history of the Mexican republic, is no more—the latest advices from Vera Cruz apprise us of his death. In 1825 Bustamante was a candidate against Vittorio for the Presidency but was defeated. Subsequently he was a candidate for the same office against Pedraza, but with no better success. Events however, soon afterwards made him Vice President, and in that position he remained until a movement on the part of Santa Anna made it prudent for him to quit the office and leave the country—thereupon going to France. Santa Anna, next a captive at San Jacinto, Bustamante was recalled and made President, which office he held till 1842, when he was again succeeded by Santa Anna. Since that time Bustamante had taken but little part in the public service beyond those party intrigues which appear to be an inseparable element from the Spanish politician.

CANDIDATES.
Supreme Judges.
For Chief Justice.
Jude THOMAS SLIDELL, is a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, at the election on the first Monday of April next.
March 12th 1853.

We are authorized to announce Mr. CHRISTIAN ROSELLUS as a candidate for the Office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, at the election in April next.
March 12th 1853.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Isaac JOHNSON, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court for the Third District.
19th February 1853.

A RUNAWAY IN JAIL.
WAS committed into the Jail of the Parish of St. Landry, on the 15th instant, a runaway mulatto-boy, calling himself William, and says he belongs to a certain Mr. Wilkins, residing near the junction of the Teche and Fuselier, in the Parish of St. Martin's.

William is about 20 years of age, five feet, four inches high, spare made, and speaking English only.

The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

CHS. THOMPSON, Jailor.
Opeolousas, March 19th, 1853.

THE GEORGIA HOME GAZETTE,
A Southern Family Journal,
PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GA.
THE HOME GAZETTE is devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, General Intelligence and Southern Interests. The columns of the paper will contain Historical and Domestic Romances, Sketches of Biography, choice Poetry, entertaining Anecdotes, Scientific Memoranda, with Agricultural and Industrial Articles. It is published for the season gratis.

Besides rich variety of Miscellaneous matter, it will contain the GENERAL NEWS of the day, and exhibit the course of political events without the least party bias. In addition to this, it will contain a COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the pen of the Senior Editor, now in the course of publication. This, when completed, will equal in quantity of matter, a large octavo volume of 600 pages.

The GAZETTE is a large imperial sheet, of elegant appearance, printed upon new and beautiful type. Terms, \$2 00 per annum, always in advance. Two copies, \$3 50; Five copies, \$8 00; Ten copies, \$15 00. Address

SMYTHE & WHYTE,
Editors Home Gazette, Augusta, Ga.

Good Bargain!
The undersigned offers for sale at advantageous terms, a Property, with all the Buildings and Improvements, consisting of a neat residence, magazine, kitchen, stable, &c.—A store with the lot, both property situated in Opeolousas.—2 Wagons with new harnesses.—6 choice mules and 4 horses.—A mulatto-man, good wagoner and a faithful servant.—A good cook.

Any person having funds, and who desire to make a good bargain can buy all those property. Each wagon regularly gives to their owner \$4 a day. The undersigned is bound to sell in order to meet his engagements.

J. L. COURTE.
Opeolousas, 19th March, 1853.

Messrs. Editors,
Please announce that the Hon. Edward STIMMONS, of St. Martins, 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
The People.
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. WOODRIF, of St. Martins, as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
Several members of the Bar.
September 11th, 1852.

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. J. COOLEY, of the Parish of Pointe Coupee, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court for the Third District
22d January 1853.

District Judge.
We are authorized to announce Lucius J. DUPRE Esqr., as a Candidate for the office of District Judge, for whatever Judicial District will include the Parish of St. Landry.
Opeolousas, 5th March 1853.

ASSESSOR.
We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. H. GRADENIGO has become a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor for this Parish, at the next election.
[February 26th 1853.]

Town Constable.
We are authorized to announce Mr. Hilaire DESSERTAS 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.

State of Louisiana.
DISTRICT COURT, } No. 6022.
Parish of St. Landry. }
ESTATE OF LATE EDWARD HIGGENBOTTOM.
GILES HIGGENBOTTOM, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Edward Higgenbottom, deceased, of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Tableau of Classification of the debts of said Estate, accompanied by a petition, praying that the same may be homologated. And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated March 17th, 1853.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within ten days, from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.
Opeolousas, March 19th, 1853.

State of Louisiana.
DISTRICT COURT, } No. 5981.
Parish of St. Landry. }
Estate of Placide Marks, deceased.
MARE EDVISE CHAUTIN, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Placide Marks, deceased, of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Tableau of Classification of the debts of said Estate, accompanied by a petition, praying that the same may be homologated. And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated October 26th, 1852.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within ten days, from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.
Opeolousas, March 19th, 1853.

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SMYTHE & WHYTE,
Editors Home Gazette, Augusta, Ga.

UNION HOTEL, OPELOUSAS.
THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel formerly owned by F. Martel, and more recently by Jas. O. McClelland, in Opeolousas, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to receive boarders and travellers who may patronize this establishment.

The long experience of the subscriber in this line of business, as well as the active principle with which he will conduct his house, and the moderate charges he will exact, will entitle him, he hopes, to a share of the public patronage. Call and try me!
CHRISTOPHER STEEL.
Opeolousas, 19th March, 1853.—9m.

All Physicians agree
THAT "large and frequent doses of nauseous alcoholic compounds taken into the stomach from time to time, must have a tendency to destroy the healthy tone of that vital organ of the human system;" and it is well known to all the Medical Profession, that the active principle of a gallon of Liquid Medicines can be placed in a teaspoon; why then the use of giving large and nauseous draughts! The erroneous idea that "the more nauseous the medicine the more potent its effects" is now discarded by all candid reasoners, and it is indisputably proved beyond doubt that BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, a medicine of the most agreeable and palatable nature, is the most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, and their consequences. They invariably give relief in TEN MINUTES, and are so pleasant to the taste that any child will take them.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
JOHN POSEY.
Opeolousas, 19th March 1853.

Estate of the late J. B. Lebray Gonor.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late J. Bte. Lebray Gonor, dec'd, are hereby requested to come without delay and settle with the undersigned;—And all those who may have claims against said Estate will please file the same for settlement.

S. GONOR.
Parish of St. Landry March 19, 1853.—15

BOARDING & DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SUPERINTENDED BY MISS BERCIER.
THIS Institution is situated in one of the most retired and agreeable part of the town of Opeolousas, offers all the advantages desirable for a house of Education.

The course of instruction will embrace the French, English, reading, writing, History, Geography, Mythology, Arithmetic and all kind of needle works. A particular study of the English language is the object of a special care, it will be taught by an American Lady, residing in this Institution.

Religion, the basis of all good education, is followed and taught with care. Miss Bercier will spare no care, and no pains to obtain the well-being of young ladies under her direction, and to deserve the confidence of their parents.

The terms per quarter are as follows:
Instruction, - - - \$10 00
Boarding, - - - - - 25 00
Music, - - - - - 15 00

Each student must be furnished with a bedstead, a mattress, a bolster, a musquito bar, four sheets six towels, a fork, knife and spoon.

Opeolousas 12th March 1853.—9m.

Public Sale.
Estates of Felix Andrepoint and his wife, Marguerite Elise Vige, both deceased.
THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in Plaisance, in this Parish, on
Tuesday, 12th April next, 1853,
the following described property, belonging to the Estates of Felix Andrepoint and his wife, Marguerite Elise Vige, both deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to wit:

A Certain Tract or Parcel of
LAND,
situate in the Prairie Plaisance, in the Parish of St. Landry, being the same upon which the deceased last resided, containing about one hundred and fifty arpents, more or less, bounded North by Auguste J. Pitre, South East by land of Francois Dupré and on the West by Pierre Belair and Napoleon Andrepoint, with all the

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS
thereon erected, being the same purchased by the deceased, Felix Andrepoint, from the heirs of Joseph P. Pitre.

About forty head of gentle horned cattle, marked with the brand figuring thus
E, S, F, S; about sixty head of Sheep, four pairs of Oxen, 700 Pickets, an american sorrel horse, several horses, mares and mules, farming utensils, two Ox carts, blacksmith tools, a gold watch, about twenty head of hogs, household furniture, &c.

CONDITIONS.—All sums under \$5 payable cash, and all sums of and above that amount, on a credit of one and two years, from the 1st of April next, 1853, with interest at 8 per cent, from maturity of instalments, with good personal security and mortgage upon the Land.

SIMEON FONTENOT,
Auctioneer.
Opeolousas, 12th March, 1853.

State of Louisiana.
DISTRICT COURT, } No. 6021.
Parish of St. Landry. }
ESTATE OF AUGUSTE LEDOUX, DECEASED.
JEAN BAPTISTE ROY, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Auguste Ledoux, deceased, of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Final Settlement of the said Estate, accompanied by a petition, praying that the same may be homologated. And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated March 10th, 1853.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within ten days, from the date hereof, why said Settlement should not be homologated, the administrator discharged from all further liabilities and his bond cancelled.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.
Opeolousas, 12th March, 1853.

JOEL H. SANDOZ,
Notary Public.
Office—At the Court House.