



THE COURIER

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry.

Published on Saturday by
JOEL N. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas,
SATURDAY, 9th APRIL, 1853.

Ward Constable.
We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. ALFRED ANDRUS is a candidate for the office of Ward Constable for the Ward of Opelousas.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. JULIEN CARVILLE GONOR, is a candidate for the office of Ward Constable for the Ward of Opelousas.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. JOHN POWELL, is a candidate for the office of Ward Constable for the Ward of Opelousas.

Election Returns for Judges, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Precinct	Chief Judge		Associate	
	Ballot	Count	Ballot	Count
Opelousas	90	63	78	74
Washington	39	51	34	42
Gros Chevreuil	22	28	40	19
Grand Coteau	23	26	27	8
Bellevue	9	7	14	1
Lower Plaquemine	37	21	27	41
Quee Torque	14	10	11	13
Upper Plaquemine	23	—	22	—
Pointe aux Loups	28	—	27	—
Bayou Mallet	1	9	3	7
Esquetaine	5	14	5	14
Flat Town	6	38	7	28
Chataignier	6	4	10	2
Bayou Chicot	44	8	16	28
Old Grande Prairie	3	20	3	10
Bayou Bouf	7	15	3	12
Moundville	12	11	12	3
Atchafalaya	93	00	00	00
Waxie	19	4	6	17
Bayou Rouge	9	10	6	10
Prairie Plaisance	31	17	40	8
Mormonto	20	—	11	10
Comie Croche	7	6	17	1
Mamouth	00	00	00	00
Total	444	365	358	35

No returns from Atchafalaya & Mamouth.
Slidell's majority, 79
Voorhies' majority over Lewis, 41
Voorhies' majority over Cooley, 373
Total vote polled, 824

ST. MARTINS.

Roselius has received 222 votes.
Slidell, 127
Voorhies, 258
Simon, 118
Lewis, 9
Cooley, 1

TOWN COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen were elected, without opposition, on Monday last, 4th inst., members of the Town Council for Opelousas: Messrs. John Cook, James Ray, Christian Morning, Chas. N. Ealer, Silas Harris, Simon Richard and M. Musard. Mr. Charles Thompson was also elected Town Constable.

SALES OF NEXT WEEK.

We call the attention of our readers to two successive sales which will take place, one on Tuesday next, at Plaisance, and the other on Thursday, in Gros Chevreuil.
Lands, a slave, cattle, horses &c. will be sold upon a reasonable credit, as will be seen by referring to the advertisements in another column.

The Sugar Crop of 1852-53.

We are indebted to one of our friends for a copy of Mr. Champezier's pamphlet on the last sugar crop of our State.

The amount of our last year's crop was, according to Mr. Champezier, 321,934 hogsheads of sugar. St. Landry is classed for 7,703 hogsheads. The finest crops were made by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Prescott & Moore 609 hogsheads, Payne & Harrison 326, Cook & Anderson 325, Cyprin Dupre 304, Mrs. Littell 265, Joseph Bertrand 260, J. H. Overton 250, H. Chretien & Co. 215, J. U. Payne, 210, L. J. Roguet 206, and E. H. Angamare 201. The others are under 200—1481 sugar houses are in operation in this State, 943 have steam engines.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were elected Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the City of New Orleans, on Monday, 28th March last:
Aldermen—J. H. Caldwell, R. W. Adams, P. Irwin, W. A. Gasquet, J. A. Brand and W. Smith.

Assistant Aldermen—D. J. Donovan, A. W. Smith, C. Mace, J. R. Maccurdo, S. B. Davis, B. Wheelan, T. O. Stark, T. R. Brady, J. L. Mearns, E. O. Sullivan, L. H. Dalton, H. Vandervinden, N. Herman, J. C. Kathanan, A. Bondefouque, H. Goyol, Z. Latour, A. Derbat, R. J. Kerr, B. Beauregard, P. C. Wright, G. Pandelly, J. Magioni, J. A. Watkins, W. Reed and G. Paris.

If you have a Cough or Cold, and wish to know the most speedy and effectual remedy, see the advertisement for BEYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. We are satisfied they merit a trial.
Price only 25 cents. Sold at John Posey's.

We are under obligation to one of our friends for the following list of freight brought down from Bayou Boie to Washington, from the 28th of November 1852, to the 27th of March 1853:
6,047 Hogsheads of Sugar,
41,236 Barrels of Molasses,
4,302 Barrels of Cotton.

The frequent use of asparagus is strongly recommended in affections of the chest and lungs.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS—THE PRESS.

All Legislators seem to be cured with the presence of more members who, if they possess any soul at all, are so little that it requires a microscope to discover them, and who are always attempting to show their pretensions by proposing to amend the laws and ordinances of public officers down to the starting point, and to make printers work for nothing. In regard to these mental and moral liturgians, we copy and heartily endorse the following from the *Cogitator*:
"We have known men who have been absolutely puffed into public life by the newspapers—who were for compliments to sustain their pretensions, and for editorials to cover their political blunders—to use the first moments of their power to cripple and crush the journals that raised them to it. There is but one way to treat such an ungrateful class. Sneer them down—express their weak points—repel all attacks made on them—leave them to their own helplessness, as to the scourge of their adversaries."

For one we are prepared to enforce the proposition of the *Courier*, and if the press of the State will only unite we can drive these stale brained and barren hearted individuals to a depth of obscurity from which they can never emerge. What say your brethren of the press? and what say Baton Rouge contemporary give us the name of the redoubtable personage who introduced the bill referred to? He deserves notoriety! Let us give it to him. Let us bestow upon him and those who agree with him an immortality they will never forget, even if they should cease to feel grateful.
The men who are thus meddling with printing labor know nothing about its true value, or the incidental cost of the expense of publication. They are just as likely to give too much as too little, and are as ignorant as they are obstinate and self-willed. Ignorant legislators would show their smartness by attempting to starve out all the printers of the State, and equally ignorant legislators, in other spheres, have put thousands of dollars in the pockets of their favorites for which no adequate return could be expected. There are plenty of cases in point.—N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

MAIL-LINE TO VERA CRUZ.

On Thursday week, the 14th April, the steamship *Texa* will leave New Orleans for Vera Cruz, carrying the United States mails for the first time, between the two ports. We hail this event as the commencement of a system of speedy and regular intercourse with Mexico, which will be productive of highly beneficial results to the commerce of our city. One of the earliest consequences of this important movement will be the reign of that lucrative trade with Mexico which New Orleans formerly enjoyed, but which, of late years, had declined almost to insignificance. Yet this is but one of the manifold advantages that must accrue to us from the successful prosecution of this enterprise. The connection of New Orleans with Vera Cruz will facilitate enormously our intercourse with the Pacific, and most ultimately reduce the time required to transmit intelligence and goods from California in less than fifteen days—indeed, the intelligent and energetic directors, Messrs. James Roun and J. C. Harris, speak of abridging the journey to one or two weeks, with the confidence of men who do not lightly hazard such assertions.
This undertaking is in the hands of gentlemen who possess the spirit, determination and ability to carry it through, and we are therefore warranted in expressing our full belief that it will be accomplished, and will realize all that the most sanguine of its advocates can anticipate. For ourselves, apart from the special benefits it may promote, we regard the establishment of the "Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company" as another pregnant and powerful evidence that the right spirit has been at length awakened among the citizens of New Orleans; that we are becoming imbued with a wholesome sense of energy and zeal, and that having once started on the career of commercial prosperity and wealth, we are resolved not to pause until we have attained all that beneficent nature intended for us, when she gave us unparalleled advantages of position, and left the rest to our own activity, common sense and self-interest.—*Mer.*

Death of Mrs. Fillmore.

BALTIMORE, March 30.
Mrs. Fillmore, the lady of Ex-President Fillmore, died this morning at Washington City. Her remains are to be taken to Buffalo, New-York.

DEATH OF MR. RONQUILLO.—We regret to learn the demise of Mr. Ronquillo, one of the representatives to the Legislature, from the parish of Plaquemine.—*Mer.*

MURDER.—On Monday week, John Ryan, a farmer in Jackson parish, Louisiana, was shot dead at the plough in his own field. Mr. Ryan, it is said, leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his untimely fate.

Sarah Smith, a colored girl, has been arrested in Chester county, Pennsylvania, charged with attempting to murder a little daughter of A. W. Punsack, aged five years. It appears she took the child to a barn, and notwithstanding its cries and entreaties, put a rope around its neck and drew it tight until she silenced it by strangulation, when, supposing it dead, she loosened the rope and threw the child on its face in the garden. Fortunately it was discovered by an Irish servant girl soon after, but it was several hours before it could articulate a word. The negro girl was arrested, and made a confession alleging she intended to murder the child for slapping her face.

EFFECT OF SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—A respectable farmer of Long Island, N. Y., a believer in spiritual rappings, it is said, has given all his property, valued at \$13,000, to a female medium, and he is now in the Lunatic asylum. A case of lunacy, growing out of these rappings, is now pending before court in New York. It appears a respectable man, whose friends desire to send him to the Insane asylum, is under the impression that he is about to be appointed Postmaster General, and he has already promised a number of persons to appoint them deputy postmasters.

It is said that a son of Senator Soule will be appointed secretary of Legation at Paris.

SPANISH QUERREL ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—A dispatch to the *Pictorial* from New York, says:
"The schooner *Manchester* arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, reports having been boarded twenty miles east of Cape St. Antonio by twelve men belonging to a Spanish cruiser.
They took possession of the vessel, overhauled her papers, broke open her hatches; took out part of the cargo, and attempted to break open the letters of consignment.
After detaining the vessel twenty hours, the Spaniards demanded \$30 for piloting her safely through the reef. They then left her. The whole proceedings were of the most high handed character."

Never ask your wife to sing for a friend. Ten to one, she'll sing you music, unless of the highest order. Show, but do not show off, your children to strangers. Be collected in the matter of children how many are born every year, each one almost as remarkable as yours in the eyes of its papa and mamma.

AGRICULTURAL.

No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
Manure is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in the green crops, or by the application of composts, and the elements of mould.

All highly concentrated animal manures, are increased in value, and so their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet. All wet lands should be drained.
All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

Clover, as well as grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
The churning or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value by making them produce more and better crops; by producing them earlier—and improving the health of neighboring farms.
To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.
By stabling and sheeding stock thru' the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food will answer, than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

Milk cows in winter, should be kept dry, moderately warm, well ventilated quarters, regularly fed and watered three times a day, visited twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be carried morning and evening.

Full complements of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the agriculturist.
Functuality in engagements, is as necessary to an agriculturist, as it is to a merchant.

Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as that of a lawyer or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law or physics.

Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be cut down or pulled up as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To insure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

Time and labor, devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

The orchard, to be productive of good fair fruit, requires, as much as does a field of grain. The soil of each requires to be the minutest abstracted by the crops shall be restored. The soil should be kept clean, and open to meliorating influences of the sun, the dews, rain, and the air—the bark of the trees should be kept in a healthy condition by scraping, when necessary, and by alkaline washes.

BASHFUL MEN.

We never saw a genuinely bashful man who was not the soul of honor. Though such may blush and stammer, and shrug their shoulders awkwardly, unable to throw forth, with ease, the thoughts that they would express, yet commend them to us for friends.

There are fine touches in their characters that time will mellow and bring out—preceptions as delicate as the faintest tint is to the unfolding rose; and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the shallow streamlet.

We are astonished that such men are not appreciated; that ladies with really good hearts cultivated intellects will reward the gallant Sir Moustacheio Brainless with smiles and attention, because he can fold a shawl gracefully and handy compliments with Parisian elegance, while they will not condescend to look upon the worthy man, who feels for them a reverence so great that every mute glance is worship.

The man who is bashful in the presence of ladies, is their defender when the loose tongue of the slanderer would defame them. It is not he who boasts of conquests or dares to talk glibly of failings that exist in his imagination alone; his cheek will flush with resentment, his eye flash with anger, to hear the name of woman coupled with a coarse oath; and yet who would die to defend them is least honored by the majority of our sex.

Who ever heard of a bashful libertine? The anomaly was ever seen. Ease and elegance are his requisites—upon his lips sits flattery, ready to pay court alike to blue eyes and black; he is never compassed, he never blushes. For a glance he is in raptures—for a word, he would professedly lay down his life. Yet it is he who fills our vile city dens with wrecks of female purity—it is he who profanes the holy name of mother—desolate the shrine where domestic happiness is enthroned—ruins the heart that trusts in him—pollutes the very air he breathes—and all under the mask of a polished gentleman!

Ladies, a word in your ear; have you a lover, and would you possess a worthy husband?—Choose him whose delicacy of deportment, whose sense of your worth leads him to stand aloof while others crowd around you, if he blushes, stammers, even, at your approach; consider them so many signs of exalted opinion of your sex. If he is retiring and modest, let not a thousand fortunes weigh him down in the balance—for depend upon it, with him your life will be happier with poverty, than with many another surrounded by the splendor of palaces.

MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.—No man is a gentleman who, without provocation would treat with insolence the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments of dress or address can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, whose greatest solatium is never to give just cause of offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and by practice, tho' he may never have won a suit of broadcloth nor ever heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say for the honor of our species, that there are men in every throb of whose heart there is solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose every breath is perfumed with kindness.

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.—I never knew a marriage for money that did not end unhappy. Yet managing mothers and heedless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that many think that they will not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would have been far better single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters, marrying for a home makes that home a very tiresome one.—*Mrs. Child.*

FRANKLIN AND THE BARBER.

On Dr. Franklin's arrival at Paris, as Benbow reports, the United States during the Revolution, the King expressed a wish to see him immediately. As there was no going to the court of France at those days, without permission of the wig-maker, a wig-maker of course was sent for.

In a few minutes a richly-dressed Monsieur, with his arms folded in a prodigious staff of firs, and a long sword by his side, made his appearance. It was the King's wig-maker, with a servant in livery, a long sword by his side, and a load of sweet scented handboxes, full of wigs, as he said, "de super wig for de great Doctor Franklin."

One of the wigs he tried on—a wig too small! Band box after band box was tried; but with small success.

The wig-maker fell into a most violent rage, to the extreme mortification of Dr. Franklin, that a gentleman so belittled with sills and perfume, should notwithstanding, be such a child.

Presently, however, as in all the transports of a great discovery, the wig-maker cried out that he knew where the fault lay—not in his wig as too small! "O no," said he, "my wig no too small, but the doctor's head too big, great too big, bygar!"

Franklin, smiling, replied, "the fault could hardly lie there: for that his head was made by God Almighty himself, who was not subject to error!"

Upon this the wig-maker took in a little; but still he contended that there must be something the matter with the Doctor's head. It was at any rate out of fashion. He begged Dr. F. would please for remember, that his head had not de honser to be made in Paris. No, by gar! for it had been made in France, no in more dan half such a head! None of the French nobles, he swore, had a head anything like his. Nor de great Duke D'Orléans, nor the grand Monarch himself, had such a head as Dr. Franklin.

And he did not see, he said, what business anybody had with a head more big dan de head of the grand Monarque!

Pleased to see the poor wig-maker recover his good humor, Dr. Franklin could not find it in his heart to put a check to his childish rant, but related one of the anecdotes which the wig-maker had with such an idea of his wit, that as he retired, which he did bowing most profoundly, he shrugged his shoulders, and, with a most significant look, said:

"Ah, Doctor Franklin! Doctor Franklin! I no wonder your head too big for my gar! I find your head too big for all de French nation!"

A MODEL COCK FIGHT.—John Leonard, an engineer on one of our lake steamers, was great on a cock fight. He kept a well trained rooster, and fought him at every port between Buffalo and Chicago.

Hearing of a crack bird of the pit at Windsor, over went John, with a half dozen friends, to see and rejoice with him, over the anticipated sudden demise of John Crapaud's celebrated game stock; the birds were laid loose, and at the first blow of the little Frenchman's bantam, John's bird was numbered with the things that had been—he was dead. Greatly mortified and astonished was John he left the field crest fallen, amid the laughter of his competitors. "Egad," said the engineer, "I'll try him again." On his first trip to Buffalo John bought a full grown eagle, cut his feathers into shape twisted up his tail, rooster fashion, fastened a cock's comb on his crown, and otherwise metamorphosed him into a game cock, brought him up to this city, again rallied his friends, put his bird into a bag, and over they went for another fight. *Parlez vous* brought out his bird again, certain of success, and placed him ready for action. The engineer took his out of the bag, they slowly approached each other, the bantam stooping and picking as he advanced to the assault, while the engineer's walked boldly on, with his head erect, beak open, and an eye of fire that never blanch in the mid day sun; the bird of Jove seized the gallant bantam, and with beak and claws tore him to pieces, and cut him up, to the utter astonishment of the crowd.

The little Frenchman danced all sorts of figures, and cried out:

"*Sacre ventre bleu*, me, nevaire see one roostaire like dat; he eat him up bon chicken. Vat one crooked nose your sere dam Yankee roostaire. Ever since that John has been considered the Santa Anna of the cock pit in the west.—*Detroit Free Press.*

He must have been a good deal of an observer and something of a philosopher also, who wrote as follows, in a unique paper, some fifteen years ago:

"Man is never contented. He is the fretful baby of trouble and care, and he will continue to worry and fret, no matter how pretty are the playthings that are laid before him to please him. He will sometimes fret because he can find nothing to fret about. I've known just such men myself. If he were bound to live in this world forever, he would fret because he couldn't leave and go to another, 'just for a change'; and now, seeing that sooner or later he must go, and no mistake, he frets like a caged porcupine, and thinks he would like to live here always. The fact is, he don't know what he wants."

"I've seen about enough of this world myself. For forty years I've been searching every nook and corner for some pleasant spring of happiness, instead of which I have only found a few flood-swollen streams, bearing upon their surface innumerable bubbles of vanity, and all along by their margins nests of young hungrings are continually being hatched. I have drunk of these waters high unto bursting, and have always departed as dry as a cork."

"In fact, I've been kicked about like an old hat, nearly used up by the flagellations of Old Time, and am now feeling the way with my cane down to the silent valley. But, yet, I'm happy—happy as a clam at high water. I sleep like a top, but I don't eat as much as I used to. Oh! it is a blessed thing to lie down at night with a light stomach, and a lighter conscience! You ought to see me sleep sometimes. The way I 'take it easy is a caution to children."

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.—There was a young woman left in the care of a house; her master and mistress being in the country. One night on her going to bed, when she was undressing herself, she looked in the glass and said, "how handsome I look in my night cap!" When she rose in the morning she found the house robbed. She was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, but tried and acquitted. Some time afterward, as she was walking in company with another female, a man passing her said, "how handsome I look in my night cap!" This expression so forcibly struck her mind that she was the man that robbed the house, she seized him with the utmost intrepidity, and held him fast, assisted by her companion, till he was given into custody; at which time he confessed that when he was under the bed he heard her use the expression previously to his robbing the house, and he suffered accordingly.

NEWS BY THE OPHELIA.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune.
THE ELECTION.

In West Baton Rouge the reported majority for C. Roselius and A. N. Ogden, is 50. Townsend's precinct gives Roselius 19, Slidell 3.

Roselius's majority in East Baton Rouge, as officially given, is 50.
The official vote for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in East Baton Rouge, is: C. Voorhies, 211; Thos. H. Lewis, 160; Thos. J. Cooley, 50.

DEATH OF MRS. CASS.
Baltimore, April 1 p. m.—Mrs. Cass, wife of Gen. Cass, died at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday.

Plaquemine: Slidell, 34 majority.
Island: Roselius, 6 majority.
Dapuy: Roselius, 4 majority.
Acadian Parish: Donaldsonville: Roselius, 133; Slidell, 50; Duffel, 185; Ogden, 99; Taylor, 3; Beatty, 3; Strawbridge, 1; Barile, 1.
Napoléonville: Roselius, 4 majority.
St. James: Convent: Roselius, 1 majority.
St. John the Baptist: Two precincts: Slidell, 43; Roselius, 29; Beatty, 29; Ogden, 24; Taylor, 1.
St. Charles: Roselius, 50 majority.
Orleans: Slidell, 50 majority 31.

WHAT WILL THE GIRLS AND BOYS SAY?—It has been decided by an eminent physician that twenty-one for a female, and twenty-eight for a male, are the proper ages for the earliest marriages.

Always precede a lady going up stairs. This maxim is a legacy from a maiden aunt.

APPOINTMENT.—J. L. Siger, Esq., formerly of the New Orleans *Delta*, has been appointed by Gov. Iberville, and confirmed as Register of the State Land office.

Jealousy, is the vice of narrow minds. Confidence, the virtue of enlarged ones.

CANDIDATES.

District Judge.
We are authorized to announce Lucius J. Dupre Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Judge, for whatever Judicial District will include the Parish of St. Landry. Opelousas, 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. Opelousas, 15th February 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

By R. Benguerel, Auctioneer.
Estate of the late Mrs. Mary Bihm.

The public are hereby informed that the last and highest bidder, by R. Benguerel public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, on Bayou Bouf, in this parish, on Tuesday, 10th day of May next, 1853, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Bihm, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on Bayou Bouf, in the Parish of St. Landry, containing one hundred and five arpents, more or less, bounded above by lands of Peter Collins, and below by Morgan & Dorosier, together with

The Buildings and improvements thereon erected, being the last residence of said deceased. (Possession to be given on the 1st of January next.)

ANOTHER Tract of Land, situated on Bayou Mallet, in the said Parish, containing four hundred arpents, bounded below by lands of Mrs. Young, and above by Gallory.

ANOTHER Tract of Land, lying on the West side of the Bayou Mallet, containing one hundred and sixty arpents, adjoining the land of Hypolite Taylor.

A valuable negroman. Several head of horned cattle, a lot of hogs, Plantation implements, household furniture, Kitchen utensils, &c. &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All sums of \$25 and under, payable cash, and all sums over twenty-five dollars payable one half on the 1st day of April 1854, and the other half on the 1st of April of the following year, 1855.—Purchasers furnishing sufficient security; and moreover, the lands and slave remaining specially mortgaged until full and entire payment of capital and interest which may accrue thereon.

WM. LINK, Administrator.
Opelousas, 9th April, 1853.

NOTICE.
The subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has just arrived from New Orleans, with a complete assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries of all kinds carpenter's tools, jewelry, watches, clocks, saddlery, hardware, crockeryware, wines, brandies, &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. He takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received from them till this day, and hopes to deserve a continuation of their favors.
C. MEDICIS.
Opelousas, 9th April 1853.—3m.

NOTICE.
GEORGE W. MARSH, of the Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, having filed his petition to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late Aaron Prather, deceased of the aforesaid Parish and State: Therefore, any persons having legal oppositions 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, 9th April 1853.

Sheriff's Sale.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Akenhead & Patton, District Court, St. Landry, vs. Thomas Rand Jr. No. 0016.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, 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, for Cash, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the Seventh day of May 1853, commencing at the hour of 11 O'clock A. M., and from day to day, if necessary, all the right, title, interest and demand of Thomas Rand Jr., in and to the following property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

A certain lot or tract of Land situated, lying and being in the Bayou Chicot settlement, in the aforesaid