

The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXX.

Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., Oct. 28, 1882.

No. 4.

The Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of Town of Opelousas.
Official Journal of Parish School Board.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
RONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

SALE PRICE: OCT. 28, 1882.

Save money by buying your dry goods and groceries at C. ROOS'.

A train of six cars of colored excursionists returned from New Orleans on Tuesday last.

FOUND.—A night key, watch key and small silver coin, all attached to a buckskin string, were left at this office, where the owner can recover them.

See card of Cox & Stewart, carpenters and builders, in another column. They are good mechanics, and will work at moderate prices.

THANKS.—For an invitation to attend the Sixth Grand Calico Ball to be given by the Washington String Band, at Dupre Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1882.

Remember the grand extension which will come off under the auspices of Opelousas Steam Fire Co. No. 1 on the 11th of November. Round trip, to and from New Orleans, only \$5.00.

ELECTION TICKETS.—We have secured an ample supply of paper, for printing election tickets according to the provisions and requirements of the new election law, and will fill all orders with promptness and at reasonable rates. First come, first served.

In the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Sara Granville, colored, found guilty of murder, without capital punishment, at the last term of our District Court, the Supreme Court, at Shreveport, affirmed the decision of the lower court. Therefore he will go to the penitentiary for life.

The grand ball advertised in another column to be given on Nov. 23d by Opelousas Steam Fire Co. No. 1, promises to be a grand affair sure enough. Extensive preparations are being made, and it will undoubtedly be the event of the season in the line of amusements. Fuller details will be given next week.

The weather during the past week has been clear and cool, and quite auspicious to both cane and cotton. From all we can learn, it is not probable that more than a two thirds crop of cotton will be made. The prices are flat and the market dull. The cane crop is excellent, and new syrup opened at 75 cents per gallon.

Democratic speakers are stirring up a great deal of enthusiasm in the second and third districts, and will bring out a full Democratic vote in those parishes. But it is not said that St. Landry was behind her duty in the election of a Democratic Congressman on the 7th of November, but took the lead of her sister parishes by giving Maj. A. S. Herron a rousing majority.

Some well grown and fully matured bananas which grew in the yard of Senator W. A. Robertson, were brought to our office this week. If the banana plant was suitably protected from freezing, so as not to be killed down in winter, a great deal of this fruit might be raised in our parish. Many persons succeed by this method, and why should not others do so?

YELLOW FEVER.—This fearful epidemic is proving a terrible scourge to the stricken people of Pensacola, and so far there has been but little decrease in its spread or fatality. The official record by the Board of Health bulletin, for the 24 hours ending last Tuesday, reported 51 new cases and 5 deaths, making the total to that date 2058 cases and 162 deaths. Considering the population of this small city, and the comparative late date of its appearance there, the ravages have been swift and great. By proper sanitary and quarantine measures, it failed to gain a foothold in New Orleans and most of the ports of Texas. So much for wise and vigilant precautions. Let them be continued in the future.

Register and Vote.

That sterling paper, the *Marksville Bulletin*, has an article under this caption, in which it very truly says:

To register and vote is the right of every American citizen, and when he forsakes that right, he might as well leave the country in which he takes no interest.

Of the candidates before the people of this district there is but one who is really identified with the interests of Louisiana, and that is Gen. Herron, the Democratic nominee. He is a Democrat but has nothing objectionable to the conservative or Independent Republican who wants to see honest and capable men elevated to position. We have every assurance that he will receive a number of these votes in the election. This hopeful condition of affairs should not deter the Democracy from exerting its every effort in this contest. Let the "hounds be beaten" and every man be induced to vote. Democrats, do your duty.

Rally, Democrats, Rally!

On Tuesday, November 7th, the election for a Congressman of this the Sixth Congressional District, takes place, and it remains to be seen how the Democratic voters are going to do their duty on that day, by going to the polls and casting their ballots for the Democratic nominee, Maj. Andrew S. Herron.

The fact that the ticket is limited only to one Congressman, and that no State or parochial candidates are to be voted for, may make a great many indifferent or careless about going to the polls. Some will doubtless say: "Oh! if only one candidate is to be voted for, I shall not lose my time and ride so far simply to elect one man to office. I can use my time better at home by attending to my work." As a matter of course, those who may make such excuses as the above, are either not informed of the importance of a Congressional election, and of the vast national interests involved therein; or fail to appreciate the great value of the elective franchise and the bounden duty of its honest exercise; or lastly, they are not really interested in the triumph of the Democratic principles which they profess to follow.

In the first instance, the ignorant should be enlightened by the more intelligent citizens of each neighborhood as to the vital necessity of our district, and, if possible, our whole State being represented in Congress by Democrats, if we would hope for the success of Democratic legislation or of the triumph of a Democratic administration in the presidential election of 1884. They should be made to understand that it is through the election of a Democratic majority in the present Congress, during this fall, that we are to hope for civil service reform, the building and repairing of our levees, the improvement of the Mississippi, the remodeling of the tariff, the passage of suitable laws to secure a fair count of the electoral vote at the Presidential election in 1884, which are amongst the important measures to be acted upon by the next Congress. To secure such legislation, so vital to the common interests of our whole country, and particularly to the South, depends upon the election of Democratic representatives in Congress at the approaching elections. Therefore, it is apparent to every man of ordinary intelligence that every Democratic voter should make use of his ballot for the nominee of the party on the 7th of November next.

The elective franchise is the highest privilege of American citizenship; it is the civil weapon placed in our hands to overthrow tyrannical and corrupt governments, to establish our constitutional rights, and protect life, liberty, and property. The man, therefore, who neglects to exercise so inestimable a privilege at so critical a juncture, or prostitutes it to the support of the enemies of his party, is not only responsible for any defeat that may occur at the polls, but is unworthy of possessing this grand instrument of patriotic citizenship. The Republicans are well organized, and every voter of them will cast his vote for the Republican candidate on the day of the election. Hence the absolute necessity of every Democratic voter being wide awake, and of his going to the polls and casting his ballot for the Democratic nominee—Maj. Andrew S. Herron, on Tuesday, Nov. 7. We point with pride to our standard bearer in this District. His name is as familiar to every Louisiana as household words. As Attorney General, as Senator, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, as a soldier, as a citizen, as a Democrat, he has always reflected honor on the people of his State, and has always stood without reproach. We could have no better or able man to represent us in Congress than the Hon. A. S. Herron.

Ohio has led off with an overwhelming majority for her Democratic ticket, and everything points to the same grand results in Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania, and that our next Congress will be controlled by a large Democratic majority. Shall the Empire Parish of St. Landry, with her large Democratic majority, fall behind as a laggard in these glorious achievements and in the pride of saying "we helped to make up the great Democratic majority which will rule the destiny of our next and succeeding sessions of Congress?" Then let every Democrat remember his duty and cast his ballot on the 7th of next November.

We desire to call the attention of some of our delinquent subscribers, who promised to pay up at harvest time, that harvest has come, and we do not expect them to be backward in coming forward and paying up all arrears and one or two years in advance. Times have been so hard with the most of our people during the past year that we have refrained as much as possible from hounding up delinquents, but now a fair crop will enable them to square up the old score and a little more, without inconvenience to themselves, and we expect them to do so.

The Election Law of 1882.

The act of 1882 relative to elections in this State has been the subject of a great deal of criticism. Amongst others, section 4 of the act has been the subject of the bitterest and most unrelenting criticism. It reads thus:

That all the names of persons voted for shall be printed on one ticket or ballot of white paper, of uniform size and quality, to be furnished by the Secretary of State, at a cost of five per centum above the actual cost of said paper; and the names of persons voted for, and the office for which they are voted, shall be accurately specified; &c., &c.

This was a Democratic measure, adopted in a caucus of the party, and receiving the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature. Before criticising it so severely, we think it would have been nothing more than fair to have inquired into the motives which influenced the Legislature in adopting it. Every man conversant with the way in which elections have been conducted in St. Landry since 1868, must have noticed the peculiar devices resorted to by party managers in getting up tickets for the elections. Generally, about a week before the election, the Republican managers would send an agent to New Orleans, who would return just before the election with a sufficient number of "regular" tickets for the party in the parish. These tickets were printed on a peculiar paper which it was impossible to procure in the parish. At the head of the ticket was generally a wood cut of Grant or some other leader of the Republican party, and on the reverse of the ticket were peculiar stripes, and sometimes the stars and stripes themselves. These tickets the leaders would distribute to the masses, and hence there was no trouble to know who did and who did not vote the regular ticket, on election day.

It is a well known fact that at the last election, in this town, several of the regular Republican tickets were found in the box with the Democratic ticket pasted inside. These tickets were voted by colored men, who desired to vote the Democratic ticket, but who disliked or were afraid to do so, because the party managers or their agents present would have noticed it. It must not be supposed the Republicans alone did this. The Democrats also got at it, and at the election just referred to, they had the backs of their tickets equally plainly marked. The result was that their party managers could stand around a polling place, and as soon as the vote was deposited test exactly whether the voter had voted the regular ticket. The result was that to vote free of the surveillance of party managers was almost an impossibility.

The object of the act of 1882 was to break this up effectually, by requiring all tickets to be "on white paper of uniform size and quality," thus giving every man the right of voting the ticket of his choice, free from the surveillance of party managers. The very provision so harshly criticised in the act of 1882 has had to be adopted in other States of the Union, and for the same purpose. Says Judge Cooley, in his work on Constitutional Limitations, page 603, which has been called to our attention:

"In order to secure as perfectly as possible the benefits anticipated from this system (voting by ballot), statutes have been passed in some of the States, which prohibit ballots being received or counted unless the same are written or printed upon white paper, without any marks or figures thereon, intended to distinguish one ballot from another.—These statutes are simply declaratory of a constitutional principle of voting by ballot, and which ought to be inviolable whether declared or not. In the absence of such a statute, all devices by which party managers are enabled to distinguish ballots in the hands of the voter, and thus determine whether he is voting for or against them, are opposed to the spirit of the Constitution." The system of ballot voting rests upon the idea that every elector is to be entirely at liberty to vote for whom he pleases and with what party he pleases, and that no one is to be in a position to question his independent action, either then or at any subsequent time."

This, we think, is all that need be said in vindication of a Democratic Legislature for requiring the ballots to be "on white paper of uniform size and quality." The object was simply to secure every man the right of voting as he pleased. "But," say some of the critics, "you must vote a printed ticket; you can't scratch out one name and insert another—if you do, your ballot will not be counted." We respectfully beg to differ with these critics. We say that it is not so; that if twenty names were printed on a ballot, and the voter were to scratch out every one of them and write the names of twenty others in their place, the commissioners of election would be compelled to receive the ballot and count it. Any voter desiring to test the question can do so at the Congressional election on the 7th of November, and we guarantee him his vote will be counted. No court of justice would, it appeared to us, hesitate to order such a ballot to be counted, nor in our opinion would any commissioner of election dare to refuse to count it. The provision of the section quoted which says that "all the names of persons voted for shall be

printed on one ticket or ballot" is merely directory. It is not prohibitory. It affixes no penalty for a failure to vote a printed ticket. Says Judge Cooley: "A statute affixing no penalty to the non-observance of an act it commands is directory, and courts in the absence of express legal authority will not declare forfeiture of rights which the statute confers."—Ib., 14 A. 89. Here the statute confers the right to vote by ballot. It prescribes the peculiar kind of ballot to be used, but it does not affix a penalty to the non-counting of a ballot containing a written instead of a printed name of a candidate. But the very next phrase of this very section settles this when it says: "the names of persons voted for and the office for which they are voted shall be accurately specified." So that this is done, and the ballot is on white paper is all that the law requires, and whether the name is written or printed amounts to nothing. But, in addition to all this, the word ballot has been judicially defined to be "a piece of paper or other suitable material, with the name written or printed upon it of the person to be voted for."

"Tough on Chills." Cases 5 cases for 35 cts. in each of 5000. Sent by John P. Rainin, Atlanta, Ga. Eminent Female Doctor is introduced for young girls as well as married ladies, who have by some exposure, become irregular, pale and feeble, with headache, leucorrhoea, pain in side and back, falling of womb, or female weakness, or nervousness, stomach, indigestion, nervous irritability, to blood, corrects irregular uterine action and removes unregular obstructions.

FOAMING and sparkling *Beleg's Aline Apertient* is the cheapest and most delightful purgative in use. For dyspepsia and habitual constipation, it delights overflows.

Candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce MR. LOUIS TRAGER, Of West Feliciana Parish, as a candidate for Congress for the 10th Congressional District. Election Nov. 7, 1882.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

TO BE GIVEN BY Opelousas Steam Fire Company No. 1, At the New Detlain Building, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

Gentlemen's Admission, \$1.00.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: L. A. SANDOZ, Chairman; ALPHONSE LEVY, H. E. ESTORGE, W. C. PERRAULT, P. TITARD, October 28, 1882.

A CARD.

The undersigned, who were of the excursion visiting New Orleans on the 14th inst., cheerfully state that the pleasure of their stay in the city was greatly enhanced from the fact that they were the guests of Mr. Joseph Fabacher, the worthy and genial proprietor of Fabacher's Hotel and Restaurant, 45 Royal St. Mr. Fabacher's kindness and hospitality, and the kindest consideration all his old friends and former neighbors. We therefore take pleasure in commending his well conducted establishment to the favorable notice and liberal patronage of the traveling public, and assure them that they will find there all the comforts and conveniences of a good hotel at very reasonable rates.

W. W. DUSON, W. M. PRESCOTT, ZENON HUBER, A. DEJEAN, M. W. TAYLOR, G. W. HUDSPETH, A. LAFLEUR.

MISLAD OR LOST.

A set of reticulation and sale, from Mrs. Mary A. Chandler, the wife of Samuel N. Chandler, to Mrs. Francis S. Chandler, wife of the first marriage of Abisha Ashcraft, now the wife of Richard Heatherton, of lands and improvements situated in the parish of St. Martin, in the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana. Said set was purchased by A. P. Williams, a notary public of the parish of St. Landry, in or about the month of May, 1873. A reward of \$10 is offered for its recovery.

MRS. RICHARD HEATHERTON, St. Martinsville, Oct. 28, 1882.

Notice of Registration.

I WILL be at the places designated below to correct and revise registration books for each place, also to register all voters who have not heretofore registered, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. each day. Manonah—At J. B. Landrean's, on Monday, Oct. 24. Bayou Chauvin—At Sam Haas' store, on Tuesday, Oct. 25. Ville Platte—At Mrs. H. Bates, on Wednesday, Oct. 26. Old Grand Prairie—At Paul Stagg's store, on Thursday, Oct. 27. Washington—At the Town Hall, on Friday, Oct. 28. Lower Bayou Bout—At School House, on Saturday, Oct. 29. Upper Bayou Bout—At Louis Stagg's store, on Monday, Oct. 30. St. Charles—At L. Godeaux's, on Tuesday, Oct. 31. Petite Prairie—At Jules Godeaux's store, on Wednesday, Oct. 11th. Churchville—At J. L. Morris's store, on Friday, Oct. 13th. Waxia—At the School House, on Monday, Oct. 16th. For a week preceding the election, at the Courthouse in Opelousas.

OCTAVE FONTENOT, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish St. Landry, No. 13217. SOPHIE JOBERT, WID. vs. SOLOMON GAUSE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Hon. the District Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and do directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the principal door of the Court House in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of December, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following described property, to-wit:

A tract or parcel of woodland situated in Prairie Rouge, parish of St. Landry, containing forty 7/100 acres, more or less, bounded north and south by Artémus Lafleur, east and west by Mrs. F. P. Pire, Sr. Also, a tract of prairie land situated in same place, containing fifty arpents, more or less, bounded north and south by Mrs. F. P. Pire, Sr. and east by Eraste Durio, being the same property purchased Dec. 4th, 1876. Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash. C. C. DUSON, Sheriff of the parish of St. Landry, Opelousas, Oct. 28th, 1882.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4650. ESTATE OF MARIE LOUISE GUILLOU. Whereas, Simon Ardoin, of the parish of St. Landry, admitted to having filed a final tableau of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same; And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date October 9, 1882;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, which said account should not be homologated and confirmed. JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk. Oct. 28, 1882.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4375. ESTATE OF MARC PENN. Whereas, Joseph B. Roy, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Marc Penn, deceased, late of the parish of St. Landry; Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment will file the same in writing in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice. JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk. Oct. 28, 1882.

Wanted.—200 barrels of COB in the shuck. Apply at this office.

Oct. 28, 1882.

JUDGMENT.

DISTRICT COURT OF 15TH JUD. DIST. ST. LANDRY—NO. 4370.

JUSTINE ROBIN vs. ALCEIDE KERLEGUE, GAND, HUSBAND, ET AL.

The plaintiff, wife of defendant, Alceide Kerlegue, sued her husband for a separation of property and for a judgment against him for monies received for her by her said husband. In the above proceedings, the plaintiff asked for an injunction prohibiting Louis De Kerlegue from paying over to Alceide De Kerlegue, or to any assignee of said Louis De Kerlegue, any part of the monies which said Louis owed to the said Justine; and the plaintiff further prayed by a supplemental petition for a sequestration of all the property of the defendant, Alceide De Kerlegue.

Interrogatories on facts and articles were propounded to Louis De Kerlegue, to obtain the information of the amount of his indebtedness to Alceide De Kerlegue, and to fix his liability towards the plaintiff. After being duly authorized to carry on these proceedings, the plaintiff caused a judgment by default to be rendered against the defendant, Alceide De Kerlegue, and to fix his liability towards the plaintiff. After being duly authorized to carry on these proceedings, the plaintiff caused a judgment by default to be rendered against the defendant, Alceide De Kerlegue, and to fix his liability towards the plaintiff.

On these reasons, and because the law is in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the plaintiff, Justine Robin, be separated in property from her husband, Alceide De Kerlegue, and that the community between them be dissolved; and it is further decreed that she have judgment against him for the sum of six thousand dollars, with five per cent yearly interest from the date of this judgment, and the costs of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that Louis De Kerlegue be enjoined and prohibited from paying to Alceide De Kerlegue, or to any assignee of this latter, the balance which she acknowledges yet to owe, to-wit: four thousand six hundred and eight dollars, less three hundred and fifty dollars.

And it is further ordered and decreed, that this balance, when exigible, shall be paid to the plaintiff in this suit; and it is further decreed that the plaintiff be allowed to sell and satisfy the judgment herein rendered against the defendant; and it is further ordered that the plaintiff's mortgage to secure the above described property, being the same as established by her said mortgage, be recognized upon all the property which the said Alceide De Kerlegue owned on and since the 9th of September, 1871, hereafter recited in an open court, this 5th of Oct. 1882.

GEO. W. HUDSPETH, Judge 15th District of La.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of St. Landry. I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy from the original on file in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Opelousas, this 13th day of October, 1882. D. B. MEGINLEY, Dpt. Clk. 15th Judicial District of La. Oct. 21, 1882.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4371. ESTATE OF MARIE LOUISE GUILLOU. By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned notary public, or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in Old Grand Prairie, parish aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, November 14th, 1882, the following described property, to-wit: the estate of Marie Louise Guillo, deceased, in community with Marius Amy, her surviving husband, to-wit:

1. The plantation, the last residence of the deceased, situated in Prairie Rouge, St. Landry parish, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, containing one hundred and fifty acres, bounded north by lands of Lanzo Rabinery and James Lehou, south by lands of Laoudsade, east by land of Steen and Ben Goss, and west by James Ledoux.

2. The undivided one-fourth of a tract of wood and prairie land, situated at Mallet, containing seven arpents front by forty in depth, bounded north by Bayou Mallet, south by John M. Martin, east by T. Amy, and west by Bayou Mallet; said tract, south by lands of Marie Louise Guillo, deceased, in community with Marius Amy, her surviving husband, to-wit:

1. The plantation, the last residence of the deceased, situated in Prairie Rouge, St. Landry parish, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, containing one hundred and fifty acres, bounded north by lands of Lanzo Rabinery and James Lehou, south by lands of Laoudsade, east by land of Steen and Ben Goss, and west by James Ledoux.

2. The undivided one-fourth of a tract of wood and prairie land, situated at Mallet, containing seven arpents front by forty in depth, bounded north by Bayou Mallet, south by John M. Martin, east by T. Amy, and west by Bayou Mallet; said tract, south by lands of Marie Louise Guillo, deceased, in community with Marius Amy, her surviving husband, to-wit:

3. One crole horse, one crole mare and one crole foal, or a daily, one yoke oxen, one gun, one wagon, etc.

Terms and conditions.—The woodland, being lot No. 2, to be sold for cash; the plantation, the last residence of the deceased, to be sold on a credit of one, two and three years from day of sale; purchasers to furnish their notes payable to the order of the Notary and Administrator, with two good and solvent sureties to his satisfaction, and to bear eight per cent yearly interest from day of sale, and the plantation to remain specially mortgaged with vendor's privilege in favor of said estate, until final payment of purchase price and interest. The movables to be sold as follows: all adjudications of fifteen dollars and under payable cash on day of sale; all adjudications over \$15, one half cash and balance in one year; purchasers to furnish their notes to the order of the Notary and Administrator with eight per cent yearly interest from date, with two good sureties to his satisfaction.

PARTITION SALE.

GEORGE K. PRATT et al. vs. SUSAN PRATT, WIFE, et al. DISTRICT COURT, ST. LANDRY—No. 13267.

Pursuant to a judgment rendered in the above entitled suit and a writ of execution do directed, in order to effect a partition, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1882, the following described property, possession thereof to be delivered on 31st of December, 1882, to-wit:

1. A certain tract of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on the Morgan Railroad, five miles south of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, in the quarter known as Bellevue, consisting of eight hundred and eighty arpents, having a front of ten arpents by eight in depth, now bounded on the north by lands of McNelly and Morgan, newly granted to the inhabitant of Bellevue, and west by lands of the petitioners in the above entitled suit and Vincent Boagni.

The land will be sold in three separate lots, each with sufficient road attached. The tract of the public road, with the residence and other improvements thereon, constituting one lot; the tract lying east of the public road, to be sold in two lots, to-wit: one to the survey and subdivision to be seen at my office, and to be exhibited on day of sale.

Terms and Conditions.—Cash on day of sale, or one-third purchase price cash, and the balance in two annual installments, with eight per cent per annum interest from date; notes to be drawn to the order of purchaser, and by him endorsed in blank, and secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege; the mortgage to contain a stipulation for payment of ten per cent attorneys' fees in case they are incurred. These cash or credit terms to be at the option of the purchasers.

This is a choice property, situated in the most eligible section of St. Landry parish, having the advantages of good society, good well water, healthfulness, and productiveness of soil. C. C. DUSON, Sheriff of the parish of St. Landry, Opelousas, October 21, 1882.

WANTED.—200 barrels of COB in the shuck. Apply at this office. Oct. 28, 1882.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Caroline Morgan. By virtue of an order of the District Court of the 15th Judicial District of Louisiana, acting in and for St. Landry, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on

Tuesday, October 31st, 1882,

at 12 o'clock M., before the Courthouse, in Opelousas, the property hereinafter described, upon the following terms, and conditions, to-wit: One-tenth of the price cash, and the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest at five per cent from day of maturity, and eight per cent from maturity till paid. And in case of suit to enforce payment of the installments, or of any of them, the purchaser or purchasers to pay attorney's fees at ten per cent on amount sued for.

Purchaser to give notes with two good sureties; the property to remain mortgaged and the purchaser not to act or interfere with the possession of the property till full payment of the purchase price, and the possession of the property to be delivered at farthest, on 1st of January, 1883.

1. The undivided half of a tract of land situated in the parish of St. Landry, on Bayou Petite Prairie, bounded north by land formerly belonging to Robert Hart, and east by land formerly belonging to and yet belonging to F. W. Cason, south by land of same, and west land of Z. T. Hart, and of Robert Hart, with improvements thereon. The whole tract contains about one hundred and sixty acres.

2. The undivided half of thirteen acres of land more or less, situated in the village of Big Cane St. Landry, bounded north by Bayou Rouge, south by land of L. S. Havard, west by land of M. A. C. Collin, east by C. W. Havard and Methodist Church.

3. The undivided half of a tract of land situated on the west bank of Bayou Beauf, bounded north by land of F. W. Cason, south by land of George W. Huds, east by Bayou Beauf and west by land of owner unknown, containing about three hundred and thirty arpents.

4. A tract of land on Bayou Petite Prairie, containing about 100 acres, bounded above by Robert Hart, below by T. A. Hicks, in front by Bayou Beauf, north by Estate of Jas. H. Crutcher, with buildings.

5. The undivided half of a lot of ground in Big Cane village, having an area of about one acre, bounded north by Estate of Jas. H. Rutledge, south by L. S. Havard, east by C. W. Havard, west by Dr. Clifton.

C. C. DUSON, Sheriff. The undivided half of the above will be sold on the same terms and conditions. Sept. 30, 1882.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4328.

ESTATE OF HORTENSE DESHOTELS. By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned notary public, or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in Old Grand Prairie, parish aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, November 14th, 1882, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Hortense Deshotels, deceased, to-wit:

1. A plantation situated in Old Grand Prairie, St. Landry, bounded north by Bayou Cecidre, south by property of Léandre Deshotels, east by François Guillory, and west by public road.

2. One crole mare and harness, one wagon, six head of cattle, seven head of hogs, one buggy horse, one yearling colt, household furniture, farming utensils, one branding iron, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All the movables will be sold for cash on the day of sale; the immovables on a credit of one and two years from day of sale; purchasers to furnish their notes in favor of the estate; purchasers furnishing their notes, with good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the notary, tutor, and of course of non appeal from the sale.

LEANDRE DESHOTELS, Notary. Sept. 30, 1882.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4319.

ESTATE OF CLARA JEANSONNE. By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned notary public, or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in the parish of St. Landry, on WEDNESDAY, November 14th, 1882, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Clara Jeanonne, deceased, to-wit:

1. About two hundred arpents of land, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded on the north by Célestin Andrieux, south by widow Augustin Belair, east by Pierre Jeanonne, and west by Frédéric Dupré.

2. Three crole horses, one crole mare, one cow, about twenty head of hogs, nine head of sheep, one lot of goats, one small sugar house and chutneys, one Singer sewing machine, one buggy, one harness, household furniture, kitchen utensils, one branding iron, one loom, and many other articles.

Terms and conditions.—All the movables to be sold for cash on the day of sale; the property on a credit of one, two and three years from the day of sale; purchaser to furnish his notes with good and solvent surety to the satisfaction of the administrator and payable to his order, at the office of Estlette & Dupré, at Opelousas; the notes to bear eight per cent annual interest from maturity; special mortgage and vendor's privilege to be retained on the land to secure the price thereof, interest which may accrue, and attorneys' fees, fixed at ten per cent, in case of suit to enforce payment of the installments, or of any of them; purchaser binds himself not to sell, alienate or otherwise dispose of said property to the detriment of the mortgage rights of the estate. The land to be sold in two equal pieces of one hundred arpents each—the division line to