

There is a pathos in the following that will reach the gushings of the deepest heart-well. No one who has ever lost a jewel from the casket of household affections, will read it but with the glistening eye that tells of buried hopes:

OUR LITTLE BOY.

I saw him in his play as in dreams I see him now:
The rose was on his cheek and the joy on his brow:
His lips were full of love and his laugh was full of joy,
And the sparkle of his eye told the merry-hearted boy.

I stood beside his couch when in suffering he lay,
And struggled with disease till he breathed his last away:
No rose was on his cheek and no spark in his eye:
Oh, how it broke my heart that the darling boy should die.

I saw him robed in white as they deced him for the tomb,
And laid upon his breast a sweet kiss on his bloom:
A smile of beauty lingered upon his face so fair,
It seemed as if an angel were sweetly slumbering there.

I saw him once again in the visions of the night,
He seemed a little cherub in his robes of snowy white,
A smile was on his lip and a gleam on his brow,
For ever more an angel—oh, such I see him now.

The Louisiana Platform.

We publish below the Platform adopted by the Louisiana America Convention recently held in New Orleans. It will be seen that the odious article in the Philadelphia Platform, relating to the Catholic religion, has been rejected.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any inference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy such as will afford stern and unwavering protection to the American name aboard and will follow and guard the American citizen where ever he moves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country.

7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of office, among office-seekers, or as a reward for partisan services.

8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Union as it now exists, and the rights of the States without diminution, insists, and the rights of the States without diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance on the parts of the General Government of all the duties enjoined upon it by the Constitution!

9. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party, at Philadelphia we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded and enthrals unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these.

10. We war with no party as such, but shall oppose all who oppose us in the advocacy of these great American principles.

STATE POLICY.

Reform of abuses retrenchment in our State expenditures.

Education of the youth of the country in schools established by the State.

A constitutional organization of the Swamp Land Commissioners.

A more efficient administration of the Internal Improvement Department, with a view of improving our inland navigation.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A FERTILE SOIL.

One of the essential conditions for the growth of plants is a fertile soil. The perfect fertility of the soil, other circumstances being propitious, depends on the presence of the following physical characteristics.

Its ability to afford a bed not too loose nor too tenacious for the reception of seeds and for permeation by roots; its power of absorbing the required amount of heat its condition with regard to retention of water; its capacity for admitting air to circulate among the roots of plants, and its containing those matters fitted to supply the growing plant with the mineral elements which are necessary to the formation of its living structure, and which are always found in its ash.

All arable soils are composed chiefly of sand, clay and lime, mixed with small quantities of inorganic matter, and more or less organic refuse or decomposed vegetable mould.

When the clay preponderates too largely, or when the soil is encumbered with many large stones, the first condition of fertility, (the absorption of seeds and roots) is but imperfectly supplied. Seeds cannot germinate (sprout) unless they are covered from the light, so only when so obscured can the chemical changes necessary to the formation of plants be made. There-

fore, the first condition of the soil present in the formation of plants is that the seeds be covered from the light, so only when so obscured can the chemical changes necessary to the formation of plants be made. There-

is a matter of much importance. At present we will only say that the darker the soil, other things being equal, the better will it absorb heat. This principle is illustrated in the fact that a black coat, when worn in the sun, is warmer than a white one. The snow melts from the dark garden-bed sooner than it does on the gravel walk beside it, because the color is better adapted to the absorption of heat. The color of the soil may be darkened by the addition of vegetable or other carbonaceous matter, and in this way its heat-absorbing power may be increased. A certain amount of heat is necessary to the germination of seeds, and it is also useful in expanding the spongioles (or feeding ends) of the roots, thus enabling them to absorb a larger amount of nutritious matter.

The condition of the soil with regard to water is a matter which greatly affects its fertility. When the amount of water in the soil is insufficient, plants experience the common effects of drought, and are thus injured, both by being robbed of the circulating fluid necessary to carry food to the various plants, and by the abstraction of heat from the lower soil by the evaporation of water from the surface. When there is too much water in the soil it fills the pores about the roots, thus preventing the necessary admission of air, and causing the spongioles to become diseased from being always immersed in water.

Cultivation cannot be carried on with perfect success when the amount of water in the soil is either too little or too great. By the use of the sub-soil plough, carbonaceous matter and under-drains, both of these difficulties may be avoided, and in later articles the principles and practice of these modes of prevention will be described.

Bill fertile soils should be open to the admission and free circulation of air. This is necessary for many reasons, among which are the following:

Plants obtained their nitrogen chiefly from the ammonia existing in the atmosphere, and much of this is received from air circulation through the absorbent parts of soil, leaving its ammonia to be used by plants, and passing out of the soil to make room for fresh quantities containing fertilizing matter.

Carbonic acid is supplied to plants in the same way. Probably the amount of carbon received in this way, and supplied from the carbonic acid formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soils amounts to about one-third of that required by the plant. In order that this carbonic acid may be found in the soil, it is necessary to admit air to supply oxygen, which may unite with the carbon of its organic parts.

Many of the minerals contained in the soil are valuable as food only when rusted or oxidized—that is, combined with the oxygen of atmospheric air. The circulation of air is necessary to this supply of oxygen, and many soils are unfruitful simply because the compactness of their constituents, or the superabundance of water, prevent the accession of air and compels them to remain in an unfruitful state; when a simple exposure to the air is all that this required to render them available.

The ability of soils to supply plants with ash forming materials will be considered in the next article of this series. We would request our agricultural readers to pay especial attention to the foregoing remarks, as the same principles will be made use of in the more practical articles which are to follow.—[N. Y. Post.

A DEFINITE CONCLUSION.—Noah B. was unfortunate enough in his old age to become addicted to rather strong potatoes and when under the influence of spirits was more than usually religious. Now on Saturday afternoon, baking day, his wife, who was a very industrious old lady, and in every way a model house-wife, asked Noah to go into the yard and split some wood to heat the oven with. Noah concluded before he set about it, to start off to the tavern and "imbibe," whereby of course, the baking was neglected.—Coming back in a short time and utterly oblivious of his good woman's request, he seated himself in the old chair. Noah was very much attached to that old chair, for like him, age had made it tottering in the legs, and somewhat weak in the back.—"Wife," said he, "wife, do you think the Lord in his goodness (hic) kin send us into the fire everlasting?" Mrs. B.—"this time made no answer. "Wife, (hic) do you think the Lord means (hic) to burn us all (hic) in the fire everlasting?" This was more than human patience could endure, and she could not hold her tongue any longer; she'd speak out if she died for it. "No! yer old fool yer! not if he waits for you to split the wood!"

We dined out the other day with a citizen who enjoys a good joke. Among others, he related one of a Yankee and Dutchman, who, when discussing politics, wound up on the relative merits of Seward and Bouck, both ex-governors of the Empire State. Says Yankee, "Bouck has not so long a head as Seward."—"Vell," says Dutchce, in a huff, "By cot, Seward's head is not half so thick as Bouck's."

"No man can do any thing against his will," said a metaphysician. "Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to Botany Bay against his will; faith, an' he did."

Love, Friendship and Home.

BY DOROTHY.

Three little words, and yet embracing how much of all that renders life desirable. How much happiness is embodied in those little terms; how eagerly we seek them, and with what heartfelt disappointment we turn from the others goods of life if they are denied us.

Love, the master passion of the heart, with what vivid pictures does it present us of a future of rosy enjoyment, when, with the loved object of our affections, we will find united in one blissful combination all the elements of love, friendship and home. It paints fine scenes of womanly grace and manly vigor, a hale old age, and calm serenity attending our footsteps down life's steep declivities to our last resting-place beneath the sod, cheered by affection and truth from those around us. 'Tis strange what fairy air castles we offer our wayward imagination to erect. Our busy fancy roams the wide world o'er, lost in a maze of idle reveries, weaving in vagary's loom bright webs of future happiness, associated with love, friendship, home and those we have shrined deep within our hearts the sole occupants.

Friendship! the solace granted by kind heaven to man, to uplift his fainting heart, and renew his drooping energies, when drear disappointment has dogged his footsteps, and darkened with her dismal shadow the sunlight of his path; given that despair may not wholly claim him as her own. What would life be without the consciousness of possessing a friend,—pure, disinterested,—who will sympathize with us in our sorrow, and our happiness be to them a source of pleasure? It is a cheering thought and buoy us up under the trials that await the footsteps of all the frail sons of Adam's race.

Byron, Ion Byron, who met with but little friendship, and therefore could fully appreciate it, said: "Friendship was love without its wings." But 'tis more, far more, for 'tis love with intimacy; we may love when we cannot approach with intimacy, but in friendship it is one privilege to be near the object we desire, to soothe in sorrow and participate and join in mirth and glee.

Home, sweet home! What other word can convey the same sweet meaning! Home, a resting place from care and sorrow that we throw aside when we leave the turmoil and strife of busy life to enter that temple of domestic bliss. It is our oasis in life's deary desert, the bright fountain of sparkling waters, that lulls the weary wayward traveler o'er life's troubled path to yeade and rest. There we find quite and contentment; gay, joyous mirth, and gentle gladness are the constant attendants.

Oh! the unhappy ones who never knew the word, to whom home conveys no meaning, save a place to eat, drink and sleep, as convenience, and nothing more. They see not the arm-chair drawn before the glowing fireside on the wintry night, the dressing gown and slippers awaiting the loved one's return, the pleasant face and beaming smile to greet him in his home, a place of joy and pleasure, a sanctuary of domestic peace. They see not the grass plot of a summer's evening, with the cozy table under the shady tree, the snowy napery, the golden honey, the dainty roll of fresh, pure butter, the luscious peach or strawberry, and their delicate accompaniment of cream; the smiling wife and happy mother, the gentle sister, and loving daughter. Home presents na such scenes to them, poor unfortunates! Home is where the heart is, be it stately hall or peasant's cot.

Our childhood's home, a sound that thrills upon the ear, after a long lapse of time, when we have been out into the world, burdened with its desires and vain wishes until our best feelings are stifled, as seed sown among thistles. How the heart will turn with eager yearning to the reminiscence awakened by that sound. Old associations come throwing up at the name, peaceful, joyous happy home, where we met around the hearthstone and chanted the evening hymn of praise; where we were assured of ready sympathy in our childish troubles, and of sterling counsel and playful teachings; where our youthful visions of future greatness, drawn by ambition's hand, would meet with kindly advice, not sneers and sarcasm; when our gentle, dark-eyed mother would rest her hand upon our head and breathe a petition for our weal. Our childhood's home—how it haunts the heart. That stern, old, gray-haired man, whose heart has long since grown callous by its contacts with life, whose ear hardened to the eal of charity and mercy, wrapped up in self, apparently—even his heart will soften, when, unawares, he comes upon his little Bible which his long-lost mother placed in his hand when he left his childhood's home.

—Why is a conundrum that nobody can guess like a ghost? Because sooner or later every body must give it up.

—Men are like bugles; the more brass they contain the further you can hear them. Woman are like tulips; the more modest and retired they appear, the better you love them.

—"I say John, Peter's caged for stealing a horse."
—"Sarved him right. Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other Paddy."

CANDIDATES.

Mr. Editor: We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. AUBIN BOULE as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing November election. j16-15

Mr. Editor: Please announce Mr. LEO HYMEL as a candidate for ASSessor for the Parish of Terrebonne, at the election to take place in November next, and thereby oblige j16-15

Mr. Editor: Please to announce in your paper that HENRY NEWELL, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fifth Dist. of Terrebonne, at the ensuing November election, and that he will be supported by his MANY FRIENDS. j14-14

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at and from Houma.

THE THIBODAUX MAIL arrives at Houma on Tuesdays and Thursdays at about 5 o'clock, P. M.
THE LAFOURCHE MAIL arrives on Thursdays at about 4 o'clock, P. M.
MAILS FOR BOTH ROUTES close at 6 o'clock, P. M. A. M. LATHROP, P. M.

A. Y. M.—Houma Lodge, U. D., HOLDS its regular meetings at the Masonic Hall, over the store of Gagne & Tennent, on the second Saturday of every month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. OFFICERS:
JOHN R. BISSLAND, W. M. | W. M. MERCER, S. W.
H. NEWELL, Sec'y. | J. A. GAGNE, J. W.
C. TENNENT, Treas. | J. AYCOCK, S. D.
W. F. GREY, Tyler. | J. L. JENNINGS, J. D.

E. W. BLAKE, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Will practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, comprising the Parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Assumption; and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at New Orleans. Office at Houma, 1-11

Thomas J. Hopper, SURGEON DENTIST, THIBODAUX, LA. Practices his Profession in the Parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Assumption j16-15

ASA S. ROSE, CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING and Repairing done in the best and most fashionable manner. All jobs warranted to please. j14-15 A. S. ROSE, Thibodaux, La.

DRS. W. & J. L. JENNINGS OFFER THEIR SERVICES to the citizens of Terrebonne. Residence and Office at the former residence of Dr. R. Frewitt. They are prepared with rooms and comfortable accommodations for six or eight patients, which they will attend to on reasonable terms. [n1-11]

Day School for Boys. THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to parents and guardians that he has purchased of Mr. J. J. Gardner, the unexpired lease of the Parish School House, situated in Thibodaux, where he will continue his school for the future. His charges are as follows:
For the regular English course, per month, \$6 00
For each additional language, per month, 1 50
Arrangements have been made to accommodate those from a distance with good boarding, at reasonable rates. For further information, apply at the office of the Thibodaux Minerva, or to CHARLES SCHEFFEPSTEIN, Principal, Thibodaux, July 17, 1854-11.

John Larkin, COPPER, ZINC, TIN, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD MANUFACTURER, Jackson Street, Thibodaux, La.

Has on hand every variety of Cooking and other Stoves and Grates. Also—manufactures Clarifiers, Granulators, Gasometers, Sheet Iron Juice-Boxes, and everything connected with his business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Hoping Planters will see it to their own interest to encourage domestic manufactures, he is determined to do everything in the very best manner. ALSO—Agent for the parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne for the sale of C. LEVITT'S CORN and COB CRUSHING MILL for Planters. —ALSO—SPRATT'S PATENT LIGHTNING ROD, the best in the world. All on the most reasonable terms. j14-15

J. S. FRIZELL, DRUGGIST, HOUMA, LA.

WHERE may be found a full assortment of GENUINE IMPORTED MEDICINES, and all the popular Medicines of the day. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Also—English and French Perfumery, German Cologne, Soaps, Pomades, Oils, Tonics for the Hair, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Combs, elegant Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

Pure Wines and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes, Choice Cigars, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Congress and Blue Lick Water. BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. 1-11

Estate of Terzile LeBlanc, wife of Hyppolite Chauvin.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth Judicial District Court, Parish of Terrebonne.

WHEREAS, JOHN C. RAGAN, of the parish of Lafourche has filed his application with the Clerk of said Court, praying to be appointed Administrator of said Estate, Therefore all persons are hereby warned and notified to file their objections, if any they have, to the said application with the Clerk of said Court at his office in the town of Houma, in ten days after the first publication hereof, or the said application will be confirmed and granted in due course of law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. 1 21 A. J. DELAPORTE, Dep. Clk.

Succession of Terzile LeBlanc, épouse de H. Chauvin. ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Cour de Cinquième District, Paroisse de Terrebonne.

Attendu: Que JOHN C. RAGAN, de la paroisse de Lafourche, a fait son application au Greffier de la dite Cour, pour être nommé Administrateur de la dite Succession.

En conséquence, toutes les personnes qui pourraient avoir des objections à la dite demande sont par les présentes notifiées de la déduire au Greffier de la dite Cour à son Bureau dans la ville de Houma, dans les dix jours qui suivront la première publication de cet avis, sinon la dite demande sera accordée et confirmée selon la loi.

Témoin ma main et le sceau de la dite Cour, ce 15 JUILLET, mil huit cent cinquante-cinq. 1-21 A. J. DELAPORTE, Dé. Greffier.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine. A Monthly Periodical of Literature, Art and Fashion.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE contains eight hundred pages of original double column reading matter yearly, about Thirty Steel Plates, and nearly three hundred Illustrations engraved on wood. It is the cheapest and best Magazine published in the world.

TERMS PER ANNUM. One copy, \$4 00. Three Copies, \$3 00. Five Copies, \$2 50. Eight Copies, \$1 00. Sixteen Copies, \$2 00. Always in advance. Address, Post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, July 20-11. No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DEBOW'S MONTHLY REVIEW. VOLUME XIX. Adapted to the Southern and Western States of the Union.

Including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise. PUBLISHED IN NEW ORLEANS, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. THE JULY NUMBER of this Review is issued in new type, and with a greatly improved appearance. It is the opening of the nineteenth semi-annual volume, and volume two of a new series. It is an appropriate time to subscribe, and back numbers of any complete series can be supplied by applying at the New Orleans or Washington offices. Address J. D. F. DE BOW, New Orleans.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine.

THE LARGE and increasing circle of readers of Putnam's Monthly Magazine, of course a great variety of taste, and many shades of preference, as to the scope and character of its contents. Fully aware that every article—grave or lively, speculative or practical, fact or fiction—cannot possibly excite the interest and meet the approval of every reader alike, the aim of the publishers is to present such a combination of all these features in each number, that all intelligent readers will find their tastes catered for, and their intellectual entertainment provided for, with all reasonable despatch. It is intended that every number shall contain articles on each of the following subjects, viz:

1. National Welfare.—A paper on some topic of grave public interest for the consideration of all good citizens.
2. Popular Science.—Information illustrative of the various branches of Natural History, prepared by competent scientific men, in lively and attractive language for family reading.
3. Sketches of Travels in various parts of the world. In this department selection is made from a large mass of original material.
4. Biographical and Historical Sketches.
5. Essays on various literary topics of general interest.
6. Stories, Sketches of Society, Structures on Popular Follies and Fallacies, &c.
7. Editorial Notes on Literature, Fine Arts, Music, and topics at large.

The list of able and distinguished contributors has been widely extended, and embraces the most eminent writers in the country. The plan of omitting the names of the writers will be adhered to, but the series of steel portraits engraved for the Magazine will be continued, and the names will be given in the index to each volume.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$3 per annum, or 25 cents per number. Two copies for \$5; five copies to one address, \$10. Clergymen and Postmasters supplied at \$2. Those remitting \$3, promptly in advance, will receive the Magazine free of Postage. All communications should be addressed to DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers of PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, [July 1847] 10, Park Place, New York.

New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Express.

A DAILY EXPRESS is now established on the Opelousas Railroad, between New Orleans and Baton Lafourche, connecting in New Orleans with "The American Express" for all the principal Cities and Towns in the North and West, and at Baton Lafourche, with HOLDEX'S STAGES AND EXPRESS WAGONS, for Thibodaux, Houma, Tigerville, Berwick's Bay, Baton Rouge, Centerville, Franklin, New Iberia, St. Martinville, Washington and Opelousas.

SPECIAL JEWELRY, VALUABLES, and Merchandise of every description awarded and delivered promptly. Notes, Drafts, Bills, etc., collected, and all orders attended to promptly. Each EXPRESS in charge of special messengers. All merchandise, or orders from New Orleans for the interior, are left at the office before 6 P. M., the day previous to departure. Orders left at Joseph Barba's, 130 Old Levee street, will receive prompt attention. EXPRESS leaves Adams & Co's Office, No. 28 Camp st., daily at 7 A. M., returning, leaves Franklin House, Thibodaux, at 1 P. M., and Bay Lafourche at 2 P. M.

RAILROAD AND CITY BAGGAGE EXPRESS. In connection with the above there is an express for the transportation of Baggage to any part of the city of New Orleans, so that passengers giving their name and check to the Express Messenger, can have their baggage delivered as directed, with promptness and despatch.

STARR & JONES, Office 98 Camp Street.

New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Rail-Road. OPEN TO BAYOU LAFOURCHE CROSSING, 53 miles, for Passengers and Freight. Trains will run daily to and from Lafourche Crossing, as follows:

Summer Arrangement. LEAVE ALGIERS at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Lafourche Crossing at 11 o'clock, A. M. RETURNING, leaves Lafourche Crossing at 3 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Algiers at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Special Train. A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Algiers every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning on MONDAY MORNING, leaving the Crossing at 7 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Algiers, at 10 o'clock, A. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, to go and return the same day, will be issued every day, as follows: To Bayou des Allemands, \$1 25 To Lafourche Crossing, \$2 50 July 14-11 A. B. SEGEL, Vice President.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. EACH Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year this comprising nearly one thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and important Notices of the Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the numbers for June and December; but Subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS. The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The Semi-annual volume, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and music covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Ten volumes are now ready, bound. The Publishers will supply Sixteen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with those for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs of two persons, at Five Dollars, or five persons at ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at two dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement will be entirely completed in a few weeks.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Three Cents.

Exchange Newspapers and Periodicals are requested to direct to "Harper's Magazine, New York."

The Publishers would give notice that they have no Agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those ordering the Magazine from Agents or Dealers must look to them for a supply of the work.

Estate of Ernestine Boyer, wife of Narcisse Boudreau. STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth Judicial District Court, Parish of Terrebonne.

WHEREAS, NARCISSE BOUDREAU, of the Parish of Terrebonne, has filed his application with the Clerk of said Court, praying to be appointed Administrator of said Estate, Therefore all persons are hereby warned and notified to file their objections, if any they have, to the said application, with the Clerk of said Court at his office in the town of Houma, in ten days after the first publication hereof, or the said application will be confirmed and granted in due course of law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. J. AYCOCK, Clerk. 1-21 Fifth District Court, Terrebonne.

Succession d'Ernestine Boyer, épouse de Narcisse Boudreau. ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Cour de Cinquième District, Paroisse de Terrebonne.

Attendu: Que Narcisse Boudreau, de la paroisse de Terrebonne, a fait son application au Greffier de la dite Cour, pour être nommé Administrateur de la dite Succession.

En conséquence, toutes les personnes qui pourraient avoir des objections à la dite demande sont par les présentes notifiées de la déduire au Greffier de la dite Cour à son Bureau dans la ville de Houma, dans les dix jours qui suivront la première publication de cet avis, sinon la dite demande sera accordée et confirmée selon la loi.

Témoin ma main et le sceau de la dite Cour, ce 15 JUILLET, mil huit cent cinquante-cinq. 1-21 de la Cour du 5ème District, Terrebonne.

JNO. JAY LANE AND WM. J. LACEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 1-6m No. 92 Camp Street, New Orleans.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A good Cook and Ironer, to serve in a small family. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.