THE INDEPENDENT.

"Defendi rempublicam juvenis; non deseram senex." — Cicero.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, Editor & Proprietor

Harrisonburg:

Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

☞ The New Orleans papers of Saturday last mention the existence of yellow fever in the city.

At Last.—A sober sort of a drizzle set in yesterday morning, and before the day closed, our town and vicinity received a pretty good dampening. This rain if general through the parish, will prove of incalculable benefit.

The Catahoula.—Our weekly packet has now her "termini" at Harrisonburg. There not being a sufficient depth of water on the Catahoula shoals to admit of her passage, she will during the remaining low stage of the river, ascend no farther than this place. The Catahoula comes punctually to "schedule" and is in every respect a meritorious boat. She will hereafter leave this place for New Orleans every Monday evening at five o'clock.

The Census.—W. D. Spann Esq, is now fulfilling the duties reposed in him by the U. S. Marshal. He will be in town during the week, and our citizens to facilitate his work, should hold themselves in readiness for his visit. There is much importance attached to this work, and every care should be given to the requirements of the Act. A formula of the questions asked, information &c, on various subjects, we believe were published in this paper several weeks since.

☞ A negro woman belonging to R. E. Holstein Esqr., of Sicily Island, was by the decree of a Magistrates court last week, sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes. She underwent an examination on a charge of having caused the death of her masters child, and we learn that circumstances go far to fasten guilt upon her; but proof to convict, being insufficient, the result of the investigation, was as above stated.

☞ Capt. Kercheval of the steamer John Ray arrived in our town on Saturday last. The Capt, came by skiff from Pine Prarie on the Ouachita, a short distance above the Arkansas line. He gave us a sad account of affairs in that region. There had been no rain since March; and necessarily no crops. [illegible] visions, owing to the unusually early fall of the river; add to this that scarcely a family has escaped a severe scourging of billious fever, and the "Pine Prairie" region, we take it will possess no very particular charms at this time. The "Ray" occupies the only "hole" to float her, between this and Camden and will maintain uninterrupted possession, till next water. The "Rock City" is a short distance below Monroe, heavily freighted and "slightly" aground.

Hot Weather.

So intense a degree of heat as that which has prevailed since the commencement of this month is of rare occurrence in this country, or in fact, in any country, except perhaps the Western Coast of Africa, where it is said the mercury by Fahrenheit's scale frequently rises to 120 degrees. This extraordinary heat on that coast, is caused by the winds that pass over the immense sandy deserts in the interior of that country, and come surcharged with the heat they imbibe in traversing those hot and dreary regions. So high a degree of heat as we have had here this month, although very unusual, is not wholly without example. In the year 1821, in the month of September, and just upon the equinox, there occurred a spell of weather of about a week or ten days duration, during which the mercury rose every day above a hundred degrees, ranging during the term, from 101 to 106 degrees.

[illegible]

The pestiferous blood extracting vermin, vulgarly called ticks and bed-bugs, are out this last season in larger numbers and with sharper proboscea, and keener relish for the serum [illegible] of the human body, [illegible] witnessed by the [illegible] inhabitant of this region. The unlucky wight who travels through North Louisiana at this time, pays for his temerity. There is every night as fierce a [illegible] between the ticks and bed-bugs for his earthly tabernacle, as there was between the Archangel Michael and the Devil for the body of Moses. [illegible]

☞ [illegible] and [illegible] Ratcliff. The former it is said obtained goods under false pretences, and the latter cared for another man's horse.

Veto of the Homestead Bill.

REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIONS CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

7th. It makes a distinction between native and naturalized citizens.

Construing the several clauses of the Homestead Bill together it most surely does not make this distinction.

The 1st section of the Bill provides: "That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver of said Land Office, that he or she is the head of a family and is actually settled on the quarter section, &c.

The 5th section provides that a person not a citizen, "but who at the time of making "such application, shall have filed his declara"tion of intention as required by the natur"alization laws of the United States, and "shall have become a citizen of the same "before the issuing of the Patent as provided "for in this act, shall be entitled to all the "rights conferred by this act."

Now how under the provisions of the act, can the man, not a citizen at the time of applying for the land, avoid making affidavit that he is the head of a family; and how can he get the title before he becomes a citizen? If he can do neither, there is no discrimination in his favor. Is it a conceivable case that so ridiculous and absurd a blunder could have arisen in the phraseology of the bill even, much less that any man in Congress would sanction such a discrimination *against* our own people? Mr. Buchanan says "perhaps it was an inadvertence." But the excuse is not needed.

8th. "The bill creates an unjust distinction between persons claiming the benefit of the pre-emption laws. Whilst it reduces the price of the land to existing pre-emptors to sixty-two and a half cents per acre, and gives them a credit on this sum for two years from the present date, no matter how long they may have enjoyed the land, future pre-emptors will be compelled to pay double this price per acre. There is no reason or justice in this discrimination."

Let it be noted that the present pre-emption law (the act of 1841) is expressly confined to the *surveyed lands*. Vast numbers of settlers on public lands are located upon unsurveyed lands. Probably seven-eights of the persons now living in frontier countries, within the United States, are on unsurveyed lands. The Homestead bill enables this large class of settlers upon the unsurveyed lands to secure their lands. It betters the condition of persons now having inchoate rights under the act of 1841, by reducing the price of their lands and extending the time for payment. It would necessarily have superseded the act of 1841 for its provisions are more liberal. No one, had the Homestead bill become a law, would have claimed the benefits of the act of 1841 when by the new law, he could have secured as much land and under far more favorable terms. The only possible difference *as to persons* between the two acts, that the Homestead law could have made, is that under the act of 1841, a single man without family, over twenty-one years of age, may avail himself of its provisions, whereas under the Homestead bill the person must be the head of a family. But how very inconsiderable is the number of pre-emptors who are not heads of families? It is only this inconsiderable number of persons *not heads of families* that would have to resort to the act of 41. These are the only possible "future pre-emptors" of Mr. Buchanan that would have to "pay double." This is a praiseworthy distinction all in favor of the Homestead law. It confers the benefit upon the many that deserve it, and withholds it from the very few that do not deserve it. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan intends when his term of office is out, to improve a quarter or an eighty somewhere in Kansas, and thinks it hard that as he is not the head of a family he will have to "pay double." He doubtless thinks there is no "justice in this discrimination," which make one who has never "doubled," pay double of those who have.

9th. It would reduce the revenue by lessening the amount of sales of lands.

10th, and lastly, That the Bill lays the axe at the root of our present admirable land system.

These two objections may be considered together.

How does it derange or break up the present land system? Has not the policy uniformly been to extend facilities to *actual* settlers upon the public lands? Has not Congress over and again enacted pre-emption laws; and finally reduced the prices of immense quantities of the public lands to a mere nominal sum? The standing pre-emption law now gives a credit of twelve months to the pre-emptor. In what does the Homestead Bill infringe the landing policy in respect to pre-emption rights? Surely in no respect does it infringe the established policy or principle of disposing of the lands. It [illegible] cents per acre. In this respect it is an improvement upon the present pre-emption law. It guards much more effectually against speculation by requiring an actual residence of five years. This strikes nearer to the mark aimed at, namely, the bestowal upon the honest settler a price of the public land upon which he may have a permanent home and secure it at a price and on terms, that *any man*, however poor and helpless, may reap the benefit of it. It has never been the policy and intention of this Government to raise revenue from its lands. On the contrary the benign and just cause has been, to distribute them among the people as equally as possible, for actual settlement and cultivation. Then why talk about reduction of revenue and injustice to the old States? Have not the people of the old States the same right to avail themselves of Homesteads under the bill if they want them, as the people of the other States? Look at the vote on the bill in both houses. Nearly all the members from old States voted for the bill, or at least a large majority of them did. On considering the veto the Senate voted 32 for passing the bill and 20 against it.

Rendering An Account.

We publish to-day Mr. C. Jones's account of his stewardship as delegate to Baltimore, under an appointment by the Baton Rouge Democratic State convention, to attend an adjourned meeting of the Democratic National convention at that place on the 18th June last. After all, it would seem that the vote of the Baton Rouge delegates for Breckenridge was not a unit. Neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. McHatton it appears voted at all. They seem to have been somewhat at a loss, amidst the noise and confusion that prevailed, and at the moment, to have lost sight of Mr. Pope's doctrine that,

"All Discord is Harmony not understood."

Not understanding the harmony they unwisely concluded there was none and gave over. They could not get into the convention they wanted to go into, and would not go into the one they could have gone into. So,

"They could'nt, and they would'nt, and they
Did'nt go at all."

To the Democratic Voters of the 3rd Congressional District of the State of Louisiana.

Fellow Citizens:

Having been selected as one of your Representatives in the National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston S. C. on the 23rd of April last, and regarding with unfeigned sorrow and regret the divisions which have so unfortunately occured in the Democratic party.

I deem it my duty to make some explanation of my own position, and conduct as your delegate. It is well known to you that a portion of the Southern delegates, including all but two from our State determined to withdraw from the Convention, which they did, forming an independent organization. Although the unit rule adopted by our State Convention bound me by the action of the majority of my colleagues so far as any further participation in the proceedings of the convention went, and compelled me in effect to withdraw with them. I was opposed to the course adopted at the time and took no part in their subsequent action. I could not appreciate the necessity, for so grave a step at that time, the elements of harmony being still in my humble opinion, potent to control our differences in view of the great interests of the country, and the success of the Democratic party, which is identified therewith. I was, moreover, and ever shall be unwilling to pursue any policy looking or tending to the disolution of the Union, for I cannot find in secisson any remedy for the present evils to which we are subjected by the aggressive spirit of Anti-Slavery; on the contrary, it appears to me that when we have made aliens of those who are now bound to us in the fraternity of a common government and common interests, and have a foreign nation or nations on our borders reason and good sense should prompt us to look for greater outrages, and less security for our property, resulting first or last, in an internecine war, at the probable results of which humanity must shudder.

I did not attend at Richmond, as I had taken no part in the proceedings which led to the call for a convention at that place. When the convention assembled at Baltimore I was present in pursuance with my duty. The original delegation from our State was excluded without an exception in my favor, notwithstanding my position at Charleston as before stated. It is due I should here say, that the delegation which was admitted, offered to include me in their number through the resignation of the delegates claiming to represent our district. The propriety of my position evidently forbade me to accept this offer. Having been selected by you as your delegate, I could not, in respect to you, receive another appointment, at the hands of this delegation and having been refused a seat by the convention, I could not with self-respect consent to enter it irregularly, so that I declined to act with the one, and deemed that I had no authority to act with the other nominating convention.

You will therefore perceive that by the unavoidable force of circumstances the authority, with which you entrusted me was passive in my hands, and that I have done nothing in my capacity as your delegate to compromise your position towards the national Democracy or prevent you from taking such a course as your patriotism and good judgement may dictate for the best interests of the party. What that course should be, it does not become me even to suggest, but with a firm reliance in your devotion to sound Democratic principles, I may be permitted to anticipate, that wisdom and moderation will guide your counsels, and to hope that harmony and success will eventuate for us in November next despite the clouds which now overcast our horizon.

It is due to my colleague James McHatton to say that at Charleston his views and conduct coincided entirely with my own, and that at Baltimore I held his proxy, he being unable to attend.

I am very respectfully your fellow citizen
CHARLES JONES.

Breckenridge and Lane.

At a meeting held in Trinity La, July 21st, 1860, of the friends of Breckenridge and Lane, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—F. Robb in the chair and St. Jno. R. Liddell, secretary.

Resolved, That we regard John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane, as *True National* exponents of the great principles of *Equal Rights* in the Territories and of the just administration of the government. *Under* the constitution and laws of these United States;—therefore

Resolved, That we will support their election to the Presidency and vice Presidency, with *all honorable* means in our power.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet in Harrisonburg on the 8th of August next, where free discussion will be solicited.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the next Independent and the Baton Rouge Advocate.

(Signed.) FELIX ROBB, Ch'n.
St. Jno. R. Liddell, Secretary.

BELL AND EVERETT!

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEETING.

We are authorized to announce that there will be a meeting of the citizens of this parish friendly to the nomination of Bell and Everett, on Saturday the 4th of August next, at the Courthouse in Harrisonburg, for the purpose of organizing. Several addresses will be made, in which the political topics of the day will be considered.

July 25th 1860.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

There will be a meeting in this place on Saturday the 28th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for the offices of President and vice President, of the United States.

All those in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the land, being faithfully administered, are invited to participate without regard to their former political creed.

Trinity La, July 20th '60.

☞ The entire town of Dallas, in Texas was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $300,000 upon which there was only $10,000 insurance. Several lives were lost and many persons seriously injured.

☞ [illegible] lassite Organ at Alexandria will please drop us from the exchange list. We already average three of each political creed, and a fourth Douglass, is not wanted.

The Cattle Disease Abated.—Since the adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the cows have gone to grass, the cattle disease, the Boston Transcript says, has suddenly disappeared in Massachusetts. The change from pent-up stables to fresh air in the fields, has doubtless produced this effect.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, July 20.—The Navy Department has issued orders to prepare the U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna, for a cruise in the Mediterranean sea. She will leave about the 30th of August.

The U. S. frigate Constitution will leave Portsmouth on the 3d of September for Annapolis.

California Boundry Survey.

Washington, July 20. Lieut. Mowry, of Arizona, has been appointed Commissioner to run the eastern boundry line of the State of California.

Death of a Chief Justice.

Halifax, July 20.—Mr. Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, died on the 16th inst.

Burning of the Steamship Pennsylvania.

Norfolk, Va., July 20.—The steamship Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, belonging to the Philadelphia and Richmond line, was destroyed by fire near Jamestown.

Three of Mrs. Dietz's children perished by drowning. The other passengers on board were all saved.

How the fire originated, is as yet unknown, but it is supposed by spontaneous combustion.

New York Markets.

New York, July 20.—The cotton market closed steady. The sales to-day were 1000 bales at 10¼a10½c. for Middling Uplands.

Flour closed dull. The sales amounted to 9500 bbls. Superfine State is quoted at $5a$5 15 per bbl.

Wheat closed dull, at a decline of 1a2c.

Corn is steady. There were 60,000 bushels sold to-day at prices ranging from 61½a63c.

The market for pork closed quiet. The sales amounted to 2500 bbls. at $19 40a$19 50 for mess.

Lard closed firm. The sales add up 350 bbls. at prices ranging from 13a13½c. per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, July 20.—The flour market closed dull. Prices range from $4 25 to $5 25.

There were 700 bbls. of whiskey sold, at 17c. per gallon.

Pork closed quiet, at $18 50a$19 for mess.

Oats is selling at 37½a38c. per bushel.

Coffee is firm. The sales amounted to 1600 sacks at 14½a15½c. per lb.

The sugar market closed firm. There were 200 hhds. sold at 8¼a9c. per lb.

Molasses is selling at 44c. per gallon.

The following answer to the over curious about matters relating purely to God's own prerogative, would often be in place: St. Augustine was once asked by some one, "What the Lord was doing before the creation of the world?" to which the great Doctor replied: "He was creating a hell for inquisitive people."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fruit Jars! Fruit Jars!! Fruit Jars!!!

12 Doz. Atmospheric Fruit Jars received and for sale by MORRIS & BRO.
Trinity La, July 25, 1860. 2–m.

SHERIFF SALE.

Simon Shlenker, vs: Timothy Spann. } District Court, Parish of Catahoula.

IN this case, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on a 12 months bond, issued from the above named court, and to the Sheriff of the Parish of Catahoula directed, I have seized as the property of defendant the following land situated on the east side of the Ouachita River at the mouth of the "Haw Haw" in this Parish and described as the South half of the South West fractional quarter of Section number nineteen in Township number eight North Range number seven East containing forty one acres as per State Patent No. 4363, and on

Saturday the 1st day of September next

within legal hours at the door of the Courthouse in the town of Harrisonburg I will offer the same for sale for what it will bring in cash.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff.
July 25, 1860. Prs. fee $10 50.

SHERIFF SALE.

J. R. Williams, vs: M. N. Swafford. et al. } No. 5575.

IN this case, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on a 12 months bond, issued from the District Court of the Parish of Rapides and to the Sheriff of the Parish of Catahoula directed, I have seized as the property of Richard G. Wooton Jr, security on said bond, the following land situate lying and being in this Parish, to wit: The South East quarter and East half of the South West quarter of Section No. 31, Township 8 Range 6 East containing 240 acres more or less with all the improvements on the same, and on

Saturday the 1st day of September next

within legal hours at the door of the Courthouse in the town of Harrisonburg I will offer the same for sale for what it will bring in cash.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff.
July 25, 1860. Prs. fee $10 50.

SHERIFF SALE.

In 11th District Court—Sheriff's Office.

Smith & Brother, vs: N. & M. Trunzler.	No. 1423.
[illegible] vs; N. & M. Trunzler.	No. 1529.
J. G. Peppard & Co., vs: N. & M. Trunzler.	No. 1537.

BY virtue of three writs of fi fa issued from the District Court of the parish of Catahoula, in the above entitled cases, and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I have seized upon as the property of Nicholas Trunzler, one of the defendants, the following described tracts or parcels of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, viz: Lots No. 10 and 11, in square No 6, on the corner of Spencer and Walnut streets, in the town of Trinity, in this Parish; and will, on

Saturday the 1st day of September next

within legal hours, at the door of the Courthouse, in the town of Harrisonburg, offer said Houses and lots for sale, at public auction, to pay and satisfy said writs of fi fa. Terms of sale—A credit of 12 months from day of sale, purchaser to execute bond with security stipulating interest from date until paid.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff.
July 25, 1860. Prs. fee $14.

SALE OF SIXTEENTH SECTION.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Catahoula. }

BY virtue of, and in obedience to an order to me directed, by the Hon. E. W. Robertson, Auditor of the State of Louisiana, I will, on

SATURDAY, the 25th day of August next,

at the Courthouse door, in the town of Harrisonburg, and within legal hours, expose at pulic auction to the highest bidder, in quantities not less than forty, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, after having been legally appraised, section 16 of township No. 8 North, and R. 6 East, in the parish of Catahoula.

Terms of Sale.

Ten per cent of the price to be paid in cash and the balance to be paid in nine annual instalments, the interest to be paid on the whole amount of the credit portion of the price annually, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum; the purchaser executing his notes with approved security, *in solido* for said credit portion, payable to the Auditor of Public Accounts and secured by special mortgage on the land sold until final payment of principal and interest as aforesaid.

G. SPENCE MAYO,
Parish Treasurer.
July 25, '60. Prs. fee $12 00

ESTRAY HORSE.

ESTRAYED by John M. Whatley a bay HORSE, six or eight years old, about 14 hands high, appraised at eighty dollars, no marks described.

Now notice is hereby given that if said Horse is not called for, and the law complied with, in such cases made and provided, he will be sold at the door of the Courthouse in the town of Harrisonburg, in conformity to law, on Saturday the 1st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

All costs of estraying, advertising &c., cash on the day of sale.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff.
July 25, 1860. Prs. fee $10 50.

NOTICE.

THE Public are forwarned trading for two certain premisory notes; each for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars. These notes were drawn by the undersigned in favor of Mrs. Mary J. Gilbert, and as the consideration for which they were given has failed, payment will not be made without recourse to law. They bear date sometime in the latter part of December 1859, and were made payable respectively on the first day of Jan. 1861 and 1862, with 8 per cent interest from maturity.

J. H. SCOTT.
July 25, 1860. 7–4 St.

PROBATE SALE.

SUCCESSION OF MARY A. COOKSY, DEC'D

BY Virtue of an order of sale, issued from the District Court of the parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff of said parish directed, I will, on

Thursday, the 2d day of August next,

at J. B. Benifield's, in the town of Trinity, offer at public sale the following property of said succession, viz: Five Trunks and their contents, three Boxes and contents, one Demijohn of Brandy, a lot of Knives and Forks, a Chest and contents, one Work-Stand, two small Wool Matresses and a lot of Bedding.

—Terms of Sale—

Cash, under benefit of appraisement, and such portions as fail to bring their appraised value in cash, will be reoffered on same day on a credit of twelve months, according to law.

D. M. PRICHARD,
Sheriff.
July 18, '60. Prs. fee $6.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING AND EXTENDING THE LEVEES CLOSING CUT-OFF AND ISLAND BAYOUS, IN THE PARISH OF CATAHOULA, LA.

Engineer's Office, Board of Public Works, Baton Rouge, La., July 6, 1860. }

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, to the lowest responsible bidder, at Little Prairie Postoffice, in the Parish of Catahoula, on

MONDAY, the 13th day of August next,

a contract for repairing the Cut-off Bayou and Island Bayou levees, and for extending the same by wing levees, according to certain plans and profiles which can be examined on the day of sale at the place named.

The work amounts to about 13,000 cubic yards, and will be sold per cubic yard.

A bond must be furnished by the party obtaining the contract, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $2,500, for its faithful execution.

J. K. DUNCAN,
Chief Engineer.
July 11, 1860. tds.

SHERIFF SALE.

Joseph Trunzler, vs. N. & M. Trunzler,	No. 1697.
H. Block & Co., vs. N. & M. Trunzler.	No. 1720.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued in the above entitled cases from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff of said Parish directed, I have seized as the property of Defendants, the Horseboat "MARY ANN" and all the goods, wares and merchandize upon the same, and on

Saturday, the 4th day of August 1860.

within legal hours at the door of the parish Courthouse, I will offer the same for sale for cash with benefit of appraisement.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff.
June 25, 1860. Pr's. fee $10 50.

CASTOR SPRINGS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully notified that I have placed a new HACK on the route from Columbia to this place, which will leave Columbia as follows: On Tuesday Morning, on the arrival of the Packet; and whenever Harrisonburg becomes the head of navigation, it will leave on Wednesday mornings, connecting with the Mail Stages from Harrisonburg, so that passengers arriving on Monday evening on the Packet, will be sure to connect by taking the Tuesday Mail Stage.

Should the travel warrant it, (of which due notice will be given) it would then run twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

H. E. ANDERSON.
June 27, '60. 2m.

SHERIFF SALE.

H. H. Hansell, vs: J. C. Godwin. J. G. Peppard & Co. use of vs: J. C. Godwin. }

TO satisfy the writs of fieri facias in these cases issued from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula La, the defendant has pointed out the following described property to wit: Two horses, and the land mentioned below. Lot No six of Section No five, Township No five, Range No seven East; containing forty acres. South half of lot No three being South East quarter of North West quarter of Section No thirty-five Township No seven, Range three East; containing forty acres. South half of lot No four being South West quarter of North West quarter of same Section Township and Range containing forty acres, and on

Saturday, August 4th 1860.

within legal hours at the door of the Courthouse in the town of Harrisonburg, I will offer the same for sale for what it will bring on a credit of 12 months, purchaser to execute bond according to law.

D. M. PRICHARD,
Sheriff.
July 17, '60. Total Prs. fee $18 50.

SHERIFF SALE.

I. Shlenker & Bro., vs. John S. Edwards. } No. 1229.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facius issued in this case, from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I have seized as the property of the defendant, the following land, to-wit: The south-half of south-east quarter of section No. 32, Township No. 10, Range 4 east, containing eighty acres, more or less; and on

Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1860.

within legal hours, at the Courthouse door, in said parish, I will offer said property for sale, for cash, under benefit of appraisement.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff.
July 4th, 1860. Prs. fee $5.