Baton Rouge Gazette.

Official Journal of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE:

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1851.

☞ V. B. PALMER, is our authorized Agent to Collect, receive Advertisements and Subscriptions, at his office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

☞ HENRY L. COTTON, Esq., is our authorized Agent, for Clinton La.

☞ Dr. J. A. S. B. JAQUES is our authorized agent, for the parishes of Livingston and St. Helena.

Washington Fire Company No. 1.

The members of the Washington Fire Company, No. 1, are hereby ordered to meet at the Engine house, this evening at 4 o'clock, to attend a washing.

By order of W. S. Pike, *Foreman.*
C. A. ILON, *Secretary.*

☞ We are requested to state that the Masonic celebration will take place at the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday the 29th inst., at 12 M., at which time the officers for the ensuing quarter will be installed. The public are invited to attend. An oration will be delivered by John W. Seymour, Esq., of this city.

Musselman.

Have you seen Musselman's shop windows lately? They are filled with all sorts of beautiful things, appropriate for Christmas times, and will go off like his crackers—without any difficulty. To the children he offers every thing which can surpet their fancy; while to those desirous of making the ensuing week a merry one, he has quantities of every delicacy—from champaign to the fattest bacasse. See his advertisement in another column, and go, and look, and taste for yourselves.

☞ We have received the last number of the Cincinnati Art Union. This is one of the enterprises which should be extensively patronised by all classes of our people. How does it happen that we receive it so irregularly? Will the editors attend to this?

Music.

We have been long in want of a well organised band of music in this place By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the want has been supplied. We are satisfied that Messrs Jolly, Walters and Coats will have plenty to do, and that what they do will be well done.

Mr. Bruns.

The inclemency of the weather prevented the party given by this gentleman from being as well attended as we could have wished. All however who were there amused themselves much, and expressed themselves highly pleased. Mr Bruns is accomplished in his art and is a desirable acquisition to our city. We wish him every success.

JOHN E. LAYET, ESQ.—We observe that this gentleman is receiving complimentary notices from the Press of the State, in reference to his past official conduct—endorsing his claims to re-election as clerk of the House of Representatives. We have heard of no competitor in the field for that office, and it is probable that Mr. Layet will find no opposition. Certainly a more competent, or a more popular gentleman could not be selected.

Those of us who have known Mr. Layet for many years, will be glad to see the above extract from the Louisiana State Republican. Such notices are daily appearing in papers published in every part of the State. During the last session of the Legislature, his duties were arduous and he discharged them with unceasing industry and to the entire satisfaction of that body—since then he has been constantly employed in the Auditor's Office, and certainly no one could have discharged the multifarious duties of that position better, if as well, than J. E. Layet. He has won golden opinions from all sorts of men—and he deserves them.

Taring Sugar Hogsheads.

We some time since published a report of the resolutions passed at a meeting of wholesale grocers, in Cincinnatti; we now copy from the N. O. Picayune the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Sugar planters of the Parish of St. James, on the 11th. inst.

"Whereas, various experiments, recently made by members of this assembly, prove evidently that the conventional tare of 10 per cent, as notually established, far from falling short of the real tare of common sized hogsheads, exceeds it, on the contrary, by several pounds; whereas, said tare causes to the sugar planter a loss which is still increased by the mode of weighing generally followed by brokers; and whereas, the propposition made by merchants of Cincinnati and New Orleans to raise said tare to 12 per cent, is not only unjust, but detrimental to the sugar industry of Louisiana; therefore,

Resolved, That the sugar planters of this parish are of the opinion that the actual tare of 10 per cent, should be maintained, although it is far from being to their advantage, and that they protest most solemnly against any increase of said tare.

Resolved, That rather than to submit to the exaction of the merchants of Cincinnati and New Orleans, they would prefer acting as Western dealers do with their produce, and tare their hogsheads themselves in order to obtain thereby the real weight of each hogshead.

Resolved, That the present mode of weighing our molasses, has caused us, for years past, a positive loss of at least a half a pound per gallon, and that it would be more equitable that molasses, when weighed, should be sold by the pound, and not by the gallon.

Resolved, That the sugar planters of every parish in this State are hereby invited to meet together, in the shortest delay, and protest against the resolutions passed at Cincinnati and New Orleans by certain sugar dealers, setting the tare at 12 per cent."

The President—his course towards Cuba and Hungary.

Not the least ungenerous among the attacks made upon the President on account of his last message, by many of the presses of the country, is the false position they seek to place him in with regard to his course towards Cuba and Hungary. If the censure had begun and stopped with the opposition, no notice would have been taken of it. Their business is to find fault, and anything they can lay their hands on, it is expected they will use. But, papers pretending to neutrality, have followed close upon the heel (if they have not been at the head) of these attacks, charging the President with pursuing different courses towards people engaged in the same cause. Being considered independent, they control in a great measure the public mind, and are more apt to lead astray than violent partizans. It is for this reason that we notice them. Because the President said that the persons who left this country under the command of Lopez had been misguided and unfortunate—that they had violated our own laws, and placed themselves in such a position as rendered it impossible for the government to countenance or protect them; while in the same message he announced the approaching arrival of Kossuth and recommended Congress to make such preparations for his reception as it might think proper—it is charged against him that he looks upon Lopez and his companions as pirates, while Kossuth is magnified into a hero and deliverer.

A more unfounded charge was never laid at any man's door—a more unjust one never came from any source. Those who know anything of the laws of the country, must acknowledge that the President has only done those things which he was absolutely bound to do, and that throughout the whole affair, both with regard to Cuba and Kossuth, he has but been giving effect to acts of Congress. He is placed at the head of the Government to execute laws, not to make them; and he is bound to see the laws carried out, no matter what they be. There is an act of Congress relative to the fitting out of armed expeditions in this country, making those engaged in it subject to heavy penalties The Cuban expedition was set on foot on our shores—The President is the executor of the law. What was he to do? Stand quietly by and see this positive infringement of them? Had he done so, what is the cry now against him, to what it would have been? A storm of opposition would have been raised about his ears which it would have been impossible for him to have withstood. In justice to himself and his duty he had but one course to pursue; to insist upon the proper law officers of the government interfering with all their power to prevent an open violation of the law—to see that the treaties between our government and Spain were properly observed, and to warn his countrymen of the perils they were exposing themselves to—all this he did. Had he not done this, those who have mourned the loss of friends and relatives who perished in that ill starred and ill directed expedition, might with the greatest justice have censured him saying, if the Government had not stood idly by looking on at the open violation of the law, these these things would not have happened. As it is, no censure, no reproach can attach to him for a moment. He did his duty, and all right minded men will applaud him for it.

It is possible that the law under which he acted is a bad one. It is possible that that our arms should be at the service of every people. Indeed it seems to be the opinion of a certain class that we should wage a crusade against all nations whose form of government differs from ours; it may be that our shores should be the startling point for all expeditions lawful or unlawful. If such be the case repeal it, but as long as it is the law, the President is as much bound by it as any man in the Republic. It was not intended to be a dead letter upon the the Statute Book, and he is under every obligation, moral and civil, to see its provisions complied with.

Has this law been winked at when applied to Kossuth? Has any expedition secretly started from New York to aid the Hungarians in their war? or even to procure Kossuth's release? Has the President been conniving at, and assisting in this matter—interfering with Austria and the Porte, thereby violating our neutrality laws, when he so strongly condemned it in the Cuban cause? Leaving out altogether the difference between the two cases—admitting them even to be parallel, there is not the shadow of ground for any imputation of this sort, for here as in the Cuban case, the President was but acting under the authority of Congress. It was Congress passed the resolution requesting the President to ask for Kossuth's liberation. It was Congress requested that a government vessel should be sent for him. It was only in compliance with these resolutions that the President did ask his release—and when it was obtained it was again in compliance with the resolutions that the Mississippi was sent to bring him to this country. The President thus did nothing save what he had been instructed by express legislation to do, and as soon as it was accomplished, he turned the matter over into the hands where it justly belonged. Congress had invited him here, it was the duty of Congress to see its guest properly received and provided for.

With a knowledge of these facts, it is hardly possible for us to conceive how men of intelligence, coupled with a small particle of honesty, should lend themselves to the persecutions of any person—particularly when that person holds the position of President. Had he placed himself in the position it is said by them he has, then the censure would have been just and proper, but all the evidence shows that he has been merely the ministerial officer of the government, and that he has done nothing save administer the law as he found it, which he was bound to do. Look at the matter in any light, and it would be impossible to imagine a more discreet and proper course than the one the President has pursued.

If he had had any personal feeling at all upon the subject, it would have been most natural that it would have been in favor of those who were led off by designing men from his own country, many of whom were known to him, and for all of whom he must have had more personal sympathy than for those who were opperating in a strange land, and whose success or discomfiture would have had not a particle of influence upon us.

Such warfare as this is unworthy any foe, and we sincerely hope it will be abandoned—especially by those journals pretending to be neutral. It is proper that every act of the President should be scrutinized, and that he should be held to a strict accountability for every thing he does, but his acts, like those of every citizen should be looked at without prejudice, and judged without partiality.

The Plank Road.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* has changed its phase—abandoned its habitual "errors of the press," by suppressing the text out and out. On a former occasion that paper travestied the Judge of the Sixth, misprinting his opinion, with "one hundred errors of the press." Now he is travestied by not printing his opinion at all—or worse, by printing him peace meal. The process is different—the malice is the same—the purpose to objurgate the Judge.—The impressions of the article, "Plank Road," are not truthful. Impressions are hardly ever truthful, coming from one "Interested."

The above comes from a correspondent of the Advocate; who the correspondent is, any one can easily tell. But this is a matter which in no ways concerns us—the only object we have in noticing it now is to place ourselves "*rectus in curia.*"—The "Gazette" has nothing to do with this controversy. The Advocate of last week contained an article upon the subject, which a gentleman of this city thought was not correct. Being acquainted with the facts he addressed a communication to us, which we published; but it was published as a communication, and for the correctness of his statements he, not we, is responsible. As for our ever having "travestied the Judge of the Sixth," if we did we have no recollection of it. We did publish a decision of his once, which he said contained one hundred errors; which errors he was at great pains to point out, and which took us some labor to correct. If we had wished to *travestie* him we would not have published his half column: which few save the printer took the trouble to read. As for our having any malice in the matter—this is simply ridiculous—as for our wishing to objurgate the Judge—we have something else to do. We have never done him, intentionally at least, the slightest injustice. We have deemed it our duty several times to notice his judicial acts—this we thought, and still think, we had a right to do, and this we will do towards any public officer acting in a public capacity—while we will be as far as possible from saying or doing anything by which his feelings would be hurt, or his motives impugned. Upon the prosecution of the Plank Road charter, we are assured that the counsel in whose hands the matter was placed did not decline to push it farther because he was satisfied with the justness of the opinion of the lower Judge—on the contrary we know that his brief for a mandamus was made out, and the type set up in this office. It was not taken up for reasons satisfactory to those who placed the matter in his hands.

We take leave of this matter merely asking those who write for the Democratic Advocate before they attack us again, to ask the editors of that paper if they consider themselves responsible for the facts or the style of their correspondents.

RED RIVER.—The Alexandria *Republican* of the 6th, says:

"The river is at a stand here. It is now about two feet above low water.—There is a rise of fifteen feet reported above, but we know not whether it is true. The boats above the falls have commenced running again."

Want of Taste in a Boa-Constrictor.

At the begining of last month, in the evening, two rabbits were placed in the den of one of the boa-constrictors in the Regent's Park Zoological Garden. In the night, the watchman discovered that the boa had seized hold of the large rough railway wrapper which is placed over him for warmth, and drawing it down his throat. Some fears were entertained, but he was not molested, and in due course he swallowed the whole of the blanket wrapper. By the end of October the blanket was seen to have moved several feet down his body. It is supposed that he snapped at one of the rabbits,—missed his aim, seized the blanket, and in the half light made that his prey—having no taste or instinct prompting him to prefer the rabbits to the dead wool.—*Ex.*

Proverbs for the People.

Happy is the man who has no new boots; his corns shall seldom trouble him.

Happy is he who can't get trusted;—he shall have no bills to settle.

Wise are they who refuse to learn how to write; they will never be taken up for forgery.

Honor to him who always opposes the right; he will be like a lighthouse on a rocky coast.

Be kind to those you know are ungrateful; this will prove you to be disinterested.

Lucky are they who always act like scoundrels; they are sure of a warm house to live in and an excited mutual in far.

Happy are they who always have to go on foot; they do not take the same trail with the beggar.

The Nashville & New Orleans Rail Road.

We see by late Nashville papers that the committee of which Mr. Robb is chairman has been at Nashville some days, endeavoring to enlist the legislature and people of Tennessee, to co operate with this section of country in the above enterprise. The committee were well received, and the Legislature was addressed by Mr. Robb, upon this subject. From the speech delivered by this gentleman in New Orleans some time since, we are satisfied that this effort was creditable to him and we have great confidence that it will be as productive of good effects there as here. Mr. Robb understands the matter better perhaps than any man in this State, he is deeply interested in the success of the plan, and he is just the man to carry it through if it is practicable.

We hope soon to be able to announce the fact that this enterprise is begun, and that it will soon be completed. That it is a work of vast importance to this State, no one denies. Thousands of acres of land now idle and waste, will be reclaimed and put under cultivation, a ready and safe conveyance of products will be within reach of a portion of country now isolated and inaccessible to ordinary means of transportation, while the necessary work to be done will give much employment to the laboring classes. To us sectionally the work will be of little comparative advantage. We have never doubted that the main object for which the road was to be constructed would be as well, and perhaps better attained, by making Baton Rouge the terminus. The great necessity which calls for it is the bringing the products of that section of country between the middle of the Mississippi and Nashville near a market. This would be fully attained if the Road ended here. Below this the people are not suffering from the want of a road—and the lands laying east of this place are for the most part entirely barren, and utterly worthless for agricultural purposes. Those living on the river would not send their sugar by the Railroad, if the cars ran before their doors, for the simple reason that the freight by steamboat would be much cheaper, quite as safe, and attended with less loss (from the shaking it would receive) than upon the cars, while the distance is not so great as to make difference in time any object. Added to this the safety of a road built upon a shore constantly caving might well be considered rather a dangerous experiment. While if the road terminated here, the end for which it was intentend would be accomplished, and the expense greatly curtailed. Steamboats belonging to the line could easily transport all the cotton brought here to New Orleans, and there the merchants could take charge of it. But notwithstanding all these advantages we have no idea that it will pass within twenty miles of the place. The people in New Orleans who are interested in its commerce are afraid that if the road stops here, the produce arising by it will never get to New Orleans, but of this they need be under no apprehension—they will have the controlling interest in it and will be able to manage it, so as to derive all the advantages from it.

We are not jealous of this however, we have elements of prosperity enough amongst us to make us independent of such contingencies, the only desire we have is to see public improvements so carried on in our State, as to make us entitled to the position we claim among the great States of the Confederacy. Rail roads we consider indispensable to this. One is particularly wanted between the Opelousas and some point on the Mississippi river. No country on the face of the earth can show lands more susceptible of successful cultivation than those lying west of us, all of which are altogether valueless from the simple fact that there is no access to them by roads which can be travelled.—This would be obviated by a Railroad, and soon the millions of acres of our State, in that section, which are now covered with deep woods, and terrible swamps, would be in a high state of cultivation, giving employment and homes to thousands, and adding wealth and importance to our position. We are glad to see the people in that part of the State which would be most benefitted by this work, alive to its importance and active in getting it started. Meetings are being held in all the Parishes interested directly in it, they are well attended—the spirit and necessity of improvement, seems to be appreciated by them, and we sincerely wish them every success in the enterprise.

☞ Reader, can you imagine a happier state of existence than that enjoyed by the individual alluded to in the following delicate morsel which we find in an exchange?

"We know a man who invariably reads while eating his dinner. The table is never set unless a book is placed beside his plate. When he leaves the house in the morning he tells his wife to have Tennyson and tomatoes for dinner, or "Shakspeare and smothered chicken," Bacon and pork and greens; Burton and buttered beans; Carlyle and calve's head; the Edinburgh Review and turtle soup, &c. He is so ardent an admirer of the "Keystone Doe," that he can't eat venison without a copy of Wadsworth in his hand."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—J. C. LaNoue, has some of the choicest Christmas and New Years presents we have ever seen We advise those in want of such things to give him a call.

☞ We learn by telegraph, that a Mr James B. Wagner a wealthy Baltimorean and a bachelor died yesterday of dropsey He leaves a fortune of $250,000.

Non Intervention.

Mr. Monroe first engrafted the advice of Washington, against the interfering between European powers, upon the principles of our foreign intercourse, and all the Presidents since his time, have constantly declared this to be one of the cardinal principles in our policy as a State.

At the time the announcement was made of the determination of this government to permit no interference on the part of European nations with the affairs of this continent, and that we would not interfere with them, our position among the nations of the earth was so inconsiderable, that it was thought worthy of but little attention abroad, and was not much thought of here. Small in population, and that population scattered over an immense territory; with a form of government then scarcely more than an experiment, and the experiment bearing no certain proof of success, this position, assumed by the chief authority of the country, was looked upon more as an empty boast than as a doctrine which could be productive of any consequence to the aid or detriment of any European State. But time, while it has constantly added to our territory, has also constantly added to our population—from five millions of people, with a weak government, few cities, a small commerce, and no improvements, we number now, a population of thirty millions, that which was considered as a mere experiment, has stood the test of many trials, until the then dependant country has now become one of the most powerful States of the earth, and of more *real* importance in the affairs of the world than any other nation on the Globe. Our commerce is upon every sea, our produce in every land, and our industry felt every where—while we number more firestrate cities than any other people, and in all the sciences tending to the improvement of mankind, we are altogether ahead of all competitors. And it is being looked at in this light, that all nations who have the hope of freedom, or who are now striving for it, which makes this position assumed long ago, of interest now. They cast their eyes upon us because they remember that we struggled against tyranny and conquered it, because they know we must necessarily be opposed to everything like a monarchical government, and that we will not only countenance any movement by which such governments may be overturned, but that we also feel inclined, any bound, to take an active and positive part in their behalf.

Well, we suppose there is not a man in this country, at all events not an American, who has not all this sympathy for the oppressed of other nations; who would not wish to see every king who encumbers a throne deprived of his unnatural authority, and made to live among men as their fellow man—who does not hope for a Republic universal.—Nor do we suppose any considerable number of men could be found here, who would not render any personal assistance in their power, for the promotion of any cause having for its object the freedom of any country from oppression. But our conduct as individuals is very different from what our conduct as a nation should be; and here rests the importance of this subject's consideration.

It is possible that a struggle, severe and bloody, will soon agitate Europe, influencing the destiny of the people of that continent. What course are we as a nation going to pursue? How are we going to stand in reference to it?

Kossuth has lately landed in this country—Kossuth who was liberated from captivity mainly by the intercessions of this government. After an enthusiastic reception in England, he comes amongst us, and our people crowd round him, almost falling down and worshiping him. The recollections of his heroic attempts to free his country from a terrible despotism, his constant labors in the cause of liberty, his sufferings, his privations, all speak to the hearts of those who look upon him, making them rejoice at the delivery from captivity of a great man, and true lover of his country, while his magnificent eloquence, makes them forget everything, in their admiration of the man, and shout with exultation at the possible prospect of the realization of his hopes. And what are these hopes? He seeks in no manner to conceal them; he boldly says they are inseparably connected with the freedom of his native land, nor does he hesitate now to say that the United States are looked to for assistance, and support. He does not say that he wishes for troops and means to fight with Hungary against Austria, but he wishes and expects that we should stand by, ready to step in and prevent any interferance on the part of Russia, or any other power which may wish to take sides with Austria. This is a mere political move, for he knows that Russia will interfere, and that then, acting up to the pledge he is seeking to extort from us, we will be obliged to come in, and with our great force, and influence thrown into the scale, weigh down any opposition, and secure the independence of his country.

We do not wish to enter into a discussion upon the result of this experiment. We will not examine the question whether or not the United States, even assisted by England, could keep the whole of Europe in check: we will take it for granted that it could. The question is whether we could volunteer in it with safety to our own institutions and a proper regard for our own policy. And this question we must answer in the negative. We have nothing to do with other governments.—The only safety we have is to attend to our own affairs, and let others attend to theirs. Once let it be known that the United States holds itself up as the champion of every people who wish for revolutions, and our mass will be endless. If we step in now and say to Hungary, go on, we will protect you, we would be obliged to say the same thing to the Turks, in case they were in need, to England and to Russia, even, if its serfs should at any time rise in rebellion against the oppression of their masters. Wars, and wars interminable would be the result of this action, wars carried on thousands of miles from us with people who never offended us as individuals, and who respect us as a nation, as highly as we could wish. We owe justice to all alike, and justice demands that we should let others alone so long as we are not molested. Peace is necessary to us—we are an agricultural and commercial nation; and both these pursuits require to be fostered with a tender care. How can the proper attention be given to them when all our energies are required, as they would be, to carry on a foreign war: what would become of our commerce and where would our products find a market, if our vessels were constantly liable to capture, and the ports of the most populous countries of the world closed to us? We have enough to attend to at home. Our true policy is to keep our eyes there, being constant in our endeavors to keep on as we have stared, upon the road to prosperity and greatness. And if people in other parts of the world are dissatisfied with the government under which they live, we have territory enough to furnish homes for them all, as large a liberty as any would wish for; in the enjoyment of which we have strength enough to protect them against every emergency.

Hitherto we have been speaking merely upon the course our Government should pursue—what the individuals of our country may see proper to do, is a matter entirely under their own control. Certainly we would be among the last to advocate the doctrine that they should be voiceless upon the subject. They must feel, and feel deeply towards the result of any such undertaking. Let them gratify their feelings: let them raise as large a fund as they can for the promotion of the cause—let them as individuals go and fight for it; but let not the nation be embroiled in wars of which no man can see the end, when nothing but philantrophy calls for it, and at this time particularly, when all our resources are wanted at home.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev Father Lavée, Mr. ALFRED MONGET to Miss MARGARET L. PYBURN all of this Parish.

On the 17th inst., by P. A. Walker, J. P. Mr. Wm. J. PIRCE to Miss CATHERINE KING, all of this Parish.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grenshaw Mr. JAMES H. ADAMS to Miss MARY BROOKS, all of this Parish.

DIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Hubb's of consumption Mr. S. J. FLEMING after a long, lingering and painful illness aged about thirty years.

He was a young man of study industrious habits and had by his own exertion acquired the good will and esteem of all who know him. He has been a citizen of our town for eleven years.—Here he learned his trade, here he followed it for a livelihood with strict honesty integrety, and uprightness, and here amongst us found an early and premature grave. He has a Mother, a sister and a brother to deplore his loss. A Friend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic Celebration.

ST. JAMES LODGE, No. 47, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th inst.—by a public installation of its officers, an oration and a dinner;

All brethren in good standing are invited to participate.

The procession will form at the Lodge Room at 11 o'clock A. M. S. M. HART, *Chairman.*

AMOS ADAMS, JORDAN HOLT, WM. J. SHARP, EUGENE LANOUE, WM. S. PIKE, } Committee.

Baton Rouge, Dec. 11, 1851. [3t.

The Magnolia Brass and String Band.

BATON ROUGE.

WE BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the citizens of East Baton Rouge and the public generally—to the fact that we are now prepared with well selected music, to attend to calls upon us for balls, parties and soirees, and processions. We will attend promptly to calls upon us from the neighboring towns, for music, for any occasion.

Serenades got up at short notice.

☞ Address Messrs. JOLLY, WALTERS & COATS, Baton Rouge, La. [dec 20—3m]

Ho for Christmas!

PERSONS desirous of making *Christmas* and *New Year's Presents* are invited to call at the Post Office Room, where there is now exposed a splendid assortment of *Richly Inlaid Fort Fe ate Work and Fancy Boxes Tables richly Inlaid*; with *Pearl*, and many other articles suitable for the occasion which will all be sold at reduced prices by *J. C. LaNOUE.*

Proposals.

SEALED Proposals for making Pavement around School House No. 5, will be received by the undersigned, until Wednesday the 24th inst. the contract to be given to the lowest bidder—The undertaker will be required to furnish all necessary materials. J. C. CHARROTTE.

(11.) Off.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

FOR

City Property.

A HIGHLY Valuable Tract, on the high ground adjourning the rapidly improving town of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi river, containing near 500 acres, adapted to every variety of culture the climate will justify, whether sugar, cotton or fruit. For terms which will be liberal, apply at 304 Camp street New Orleans.

Stray or Stolen.

ON or about the 5th inst. from my residence near the Magnolia Race Course two horses one is a Gray about 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a small scar on the back part of the left shoulder. The other is a sorrel Pony about 13 years old, branded on the right shoulder B M and some small white spots on his back from saddle much [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information of the [illegible] or secure them so that I may get them again. RAPHAEL THERIOT.

Notice.

A PERSONAL will be held in Ward No. 5 at the Parish, at the usual place of Ward [illegible] on Saturday the 20th day of December [illegible] for Parish and Corporation purposes. [illegible]

[illegible] 1851. [illegible]

Fresh Arrivals

THE Mussulman corner of Laurel and Third sts. has just received a fine assortment of Confectionary fresh fruit, Cordials, liquors, &c., &c., selected with care from new importations, among which are:

Raisons in ¼ ½ and whole Boxes and in barrles Citron and Currants, Oranges and Lemons, Figs in Jarsins and boxes, Guaze Jelly, Jujube paste.

Prunes in fancy boxes, jars and barrels.

Fruits in their own juce, *viz* Pears, Peaches strawberry's Plums, Prunes, Apricots &c., &c., Preserved Fruits *viz*, Pine apple, apple, figs, Tomato and Citron, Quince Glass, Peaches &c.,

Brandy fruits, viz Cherry Apricots, figs oranges

Fine Chocolat christalized Peaches, figs, oranges, &c., &c.

English and American Pickles, Olives and Capers

A variety of Ketchup and Sauces,

Sardines, Lobsters, Mackerel, Milkfish Anchovies &c., &c. Sweet Oil in whole and ½ bottles.

English Dairy and Western cheese, Gophers and Roll Butter, Almonds, La. Chalked Sugar, Stewarts double refined loaf sugar, French and Kentucky Mustard—Duff's Powder Stoughton, Orange and other Bitters; Absynthe, Maraschino, Gumolet and Curacoo. An assortment of the finest French Cordials. White claret, A musca wine; a superior article Bay Water, importing essence Orange water. The finest brands of Champaign, sherry, maders and Port wine in bottles. A superior article of Brandy and Irish whiskey—Maples superior Liverpool Ale in half bottles.—Cigars Cabana, Vigilancia, savalina, salvadors, and other favorite brands.

Playing cards—Fire crackers and fire works. Fancy boxes, &c., &c.

Wedding parties, balls and soirees, served at short notice.

Pound, fruit, and sponge cakes, &c., &c.

Anniset by the barrel, assorted syrups by the gallon—the trade supplied on liberal terms.

And the finest assortment of candies, with everything in his line intended to meet the wants of his friends and customers. dec 20 1y.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Parish of East Baton Rouge—Sixth District Court.

PERRETTEY & BRIN, vs. McMAIN & Co., *et al.* } No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of *fi fa* issued in the above entitled suit, by the honorable the 6th District court, I will expose at public sale, at the court house door in the town of Baton Rouge, on *Saturday, the 3rd day of January next*, 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Messrs McMain & Co., in and to the following described property to wit: One Brick Kiln, containing about One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Brick. Also 3 mules, one bay horse, three horse carts, and 1 dray, seized as the property of defendents, to satisfied the amount of Judgment, interest and costs in the above entitled suit. *Terms of Sale*—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement. H. V. BABIN, *Sheriff.*

dec 20, 3t.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Paroisse d'Est Baton Rouge—Cour du Sixieme District.

PERRETTEY & BRIN, vs. McMAIN & Co., *et al.* } No. 927.

EN vertu d'un writ de *fi fa* lancé dans la cause susdite, à l'honorable la cour du 6ème district, j'exposerai en vente publique à la maison de cour, dans la ville de Baton Rouge, *Samedi, le 3me jour de Janvier*, 1852, à 11 heures, A. M., tous les droits, titres, intérêt et prétentions de Messrs McMain & Co., dans et à la propriété suivante, ci-après décrite, savoir:

Une briquederie contenant à environ cent cinquante mille brique. Aussi 2 mulets, un cheval bai, 3 charettes à chevaux, et un dray, saisie comme la propriétés du défendeur, pour satisfaire le montant du jugement ainsi que d'intérêt dans la susdite cause. *Conditions de la Vente*—Comptant, avec bénéfice d'évalution. *H. V. BABIN, Shérif.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Sixth Judicial District Court—Parish of East Baton Rouge.

HUGUET & PIZE, vs. JOHN B. SCRIBNER. } No. 819.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fi Fa* issued in the above entitled suit directed to the sheriff of the Parish of East Baton Rouge from the Honorable 6th Judicial District Court, in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge. I have seized and expose at public sale at the Court House door in the Town of Baton Rouge, on *Saturday the 3d day of January next* (1852) *at 12 o'clock M.*

All the right, title, and interest and claims of the defendant, in or, to the following described property to wit:

The entire stock of Horned Cattle (work oxen excepted) numbering from Eighty to one hundred head more or less, to pay and satisfy the Judgment interest and cost in the above entitled cause. Terms of Sale Cash with the benefit of appraisement. H. V. BABIN, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 20 1851

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Cour du Sixieme District Judiciaire—Paroisse d'Est Baton Rouge.

HUGUET & PIZE, vs. JOHN B. SCRIBNER. } No. 810.

EN vertu d'un writ de *fi fa* lancé dans la cause susdite, adressé au shérif de la Paroisse d'Est Baton Rouge, par l'honorable cour du sixieme district judiciaire, dans et pour la Paroisse d'Est Baton Rouge, j'ai saisie et exposerai en vente publique, à la maison de Cour dans la ville de Baton Rouge, *Samedi, le 3me jour de Janvier*, 1852, à midi, tous les droit, titre, intérêt et prétentions du défendeur, dans et à la propriétés ci-après décrite, savoir:

Toutes les bêtes à cornes (excepte les bœufs de tires), en nombres de quatre-vingt cent têtes plus ou moins, pour payée et satisfaire le jugement, intérêts et frais dans la cause ci-dessus.

Conditions de la Vente—Comptant, avec bénéfice d'évalution. (dec 20, 3.) *H. V. BABIN, Shérif.*

Notice.

WHEREAS Daniel Morgan has applied to the Honorable District Court, of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Hamilton W. Sweeney, late of said Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause within ten days from the first publication of this notice, why the said application should not be granted.

Dec 20, 3t. *M. MORENO, Clerk.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 10th of January 1852 at 10 o'clock unless previously disposed of at private sale, all the household furniture of the house known as the Rielly house, and now kept by S. B. Harbour; consisting of 25 beds, bedsteads and bedding, tables Washstands washbowls and pitchers, together with a large lot of crockery and glass ware, 1 sofa 2 sideboards, [illegible] glasses, lamps, 2 set tea chairs, 4 set common chairs 1 cooking stove, large lot of kitchen furniture, Sale made to satisfy account of James Perrey & co.

Terms Cash. L. C. MORRIS.

dec 2031. *Auctioneer.*

Avis.

A TOUS A QUI IL PEUT CONCERNER: Sait publication à l'honorable Cour de District Judiciaire d'Etat de la Louisiane, pour la Paroisse d'Est Baton Rouge, pour être nommée administrateur de la succession de Hamilton W. Sweeny, dernièrement de cette paroisse décédé.

Avis est par le présente donné à toutes personnes intéressées, qu'à moins que quelques une dix jours de la première publication de cet avis, pourquoi la dite application ne serait pas accordée.

Dec 20, 3t. *M. MORENO, Greffier.*

Stray Notice.

TAKEN up by J. I. Freeman about 4 miles below the town of Baton Rouge, [illegible] Yearling old [illegible] high, branded L. in the left shoulder blemish in the left eye, [illegible] The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be sold according to law. W. E. WOLFE, *Ranger.*

Fresh Arrival of Garden Seed.

[illegible] Fresh Seed from [illegible] Nashville, and 2000 pounds [illegible] Pleasant Hill, Ky.

[illegible] Onions sets.

Sweet Potatoes, Canary and Hemp.

In store and for sale at A. MONTAN.

Rice!! Rice!!

[illegible] C. A. HOOD, Lake [illegible]