New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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Six.....	54	90	130	200	325
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Eight.....	65	115	170	260	425
Nine.....	70	125	185	290	460
Ten.....	75	135	195	320	500
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Seven.....	8	15	22	45	80
Eight.....	9	17	25	50	90
Nine.....	10	19	28	55	100
Ten.....	11	21	30	60	110
Eleven.....	12	23	32	65	120
Twelve.....	13	25	35	70	130
Fifteen.....	15	28	40	80	150
Thirty.....	25	50	75	150	300

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

LOUISIANA APPOINTMENTS.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1866.

The official changes in our State have been the town-talk for nearly a whole fortnight. We ought to feel highly complimented to receive so much attention at the seat of government, when rumors of Baltimore riots, Mexican protectorates and foreign complications are rapidly filling up the ordinary vacuum of a recess. I will leave these last items to the wiseacres of the hotels, who know exactly what each secretary stated at the cabinet meeting yesterday, and who will tell you, if you will listen, exactly what will be said at the cabinet conference to be held next week. I want to relate simply how Louisiana came to excite so much attention at the capital, why certain officers were removed, why others were appointed, and finally why these appointments were revoked and the original incumbents were re-instated. If New York has her "rings" why should not Louisiana have at least one "ring." Not a corrupt, unscrupulous combination—but somebody must do these things, you know, and it is only fair that a State should be represented by its own citizens in these matters, and the interests of a community not be left to uninterested outsiders.

Last season, certain parties from Louisiana were in Washington, after certain offices, and certain parties, I believe, returned home without securing certain appointments. But let bygones be bygones. There is no benefit to arise from detailing the incidents of the contest for the position of naval officer at New Orleans. There can be no use in telling who tried for it, and who got it; the last fact is patent to the world. Then the postmastership caused another lively affair, but after a severe struggle the candidate still proven too strong for his opponents. Of course, there were more, even towards the end of the session, that there was to be a general overhauling of the Louisiana officials—some people are always interested in "cooking" such reports.

Congress adjourned. Summer came along, with all its delightful feeling for repose and all the beauty of its foliage. The fruit of offices, like the fruit of the earth, seemed to become more tempting. And the Philadelphia Convention—things were so ripe then—just ready to drop from the boughs. We had only to hold our mouths open, and the luscious sentiments would drop in, almost of their own accord. The convention was to be the grand fertilizer, and then we only had to blow—oh! so hot—so red hot—that the merely warm adherents couldn't stand the heat at all.

On they came to Washington. I speak not of Louisianians now, strutting up the avenue and down the avenue—racing from Willard's to the departments, and puffing from the departments to the White House. Like the long line of ghosts in some operatic scene, say in Robert le Diable, they stretched from the treasury to the capitol. All in garments white as "driven snow"—they had always been pure Constitutional Union Johnson men—they had been known to faint on looking at a carte de visite of Thad. Stevens—not a few had sent a challenge to Hon. Stoker, and a small number were bold enough to carry the President's picture in their pocket and call his excellency the handsomest man in America. This last notion was doubtless on the principle that "handsome is what handsome does."

But to return to Louisiana. First, there were mutterings and whispering that Benton must go and Kellogg must go. All of which means that Peter must go out to make way for Paul to come in. These anticipations were soon crushed. Benton stumped Indiana, visited Washington and outmanoeuvered his opponents completely. Kellogg also visited the capital and put on such a confident front that nothing more was said about his removal.

The battle was yet to come, no more skirmishing, a weak point in the line was discovered, the attack was made, and one bright October afternoon, Beady was displaced, and Norcross appointed. A new assessor of internal revenue was announced by telegraph and by mail. Newspaper men thronged the White House, and the last fat appointment in New Orleans was the topic of the evening. There was no doubt about the matter, the commissions had been signed and forwarded. This position is the same one formerly occupied by Murphy, and from which he retired in consequence of rejection by the Senate. Many persons thought that Murphy was endeavoring to be reinstated, but as the sequel will show, this was an error.

The Louisiana appointments were settled satisfactorily, it seemed, but from some occult and undiscovered cause, the result of so much labor was obliterated in a single moment. A dispatch from the White House annulled the changes just made, and directed that things remain in status quo, until further orders. What reason could possibly be assigned for such a wayward course? The President, it appears, did not know when he signed Norcross's commission that he was removing Beady. When he discovered this fact, everything previously done was completely reversed. The executive wanted to know what objection there was to Beady—was he dishonest? No. Was he incapable? No—but he is a radical. What proofs? Here they are, in the form of letters from respectable citizens of New Orleans. These documents are not sufficient to prove the case. I cannot remove Mr. Beady until he has an opportunity of refuting these charges. I therefore revoke the appointments just made, and retain the present incumbents. Such was the substance of the President's conversation on the subject. This course of the executive naturally gave rise to numerous inquiries as to the cause of such devotion to Beady, and the most prominent reason assigned was a long and early intimacy between the chief magistrate and the assessor. Time after time the friends of Norcross belaboured the doors of the President's reception-room, but like the rock of ages to Andrew Johnson, when his word has once gone forth. Lincoln put his foot down, Johnson makes his mind up. At this late date the effort may excite meager interest, but last week your humble hacker felt how much interest and how many smiles this mode of conducting administrative business excited among the initiated. But three "moonlit eves" had scarce shed their peaceful radiance on the ruins of the assessorship before another thing formed its mystic circle in the shadow of the White House. The prize this time was almost as important as on the previous occasion—the marshalship of Louisiana. At first it was said that the President had inquired about Bullitt from every prominent citizen of Louisiana who had called on him, and he received the answer in terms very laudatory of Bullitt's position. The general disinclination to make removals was increased in this case by a knowledge of the fact that Bullitt had been sincerely devoted to the Union. In fact, it was well understood that nothing would be done until some justificatory papers from Bullitt had reached Washington. If a removal were made, it was understood that Murphy, who had the support of the attorney general, would be the new appointee. Norton had been on the tapis for some time, but McKee was substituted for him. Smith had been working diligently in the same direction, and Pitkin was also mentioned. Suddenly, however, the decision was made without consultation, and McKee was the fortunate individual. There was, naturally, considerable disappointment among the unsuccessful candidates, some of whom had been confident in the morning that the selection would be more "judiciously made." Politics, besides having its technicalities, like any other art, has also its slang. "An injudicious selection" is one that did fall upon the speaker. *Vice versa* arrangements would be expressed in this way. But how "uneasy is the head that wears a crown." A telegram from the White House may displace McKee, as it did Norcross. Great men have fallen before Cæsar.

KANGAROO.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

PARIS, Oct. 12, 1866.

TWO DIFFERENT VERSIONS.

"How goes the emperor?" "Oh, very well. The emperor takes long walks at Biarritz, and comes home to breakfast with a more excellent appetite." "Oh, then all right, and I shall go and tell my broker to buy me some French stock." "How is Napoleon III?" "Oh, bad, very bad. Great debility; constant pains, and endless nausea; can't live; very sorry; decay of nature, you know; used up." "Then you would advise me to sell out my French stock?" "By all means. The first evil is the least. Better lose part than lose the whole; for when the emperor dies there will be a pretty kettle of fish."

This is the kind of conversation we now hear in the most civilized capital of Christendom.

Notwithstanding the silence of the Moniteur on the subject of the emperor's health, Napoleon III may be said to be in a precarious state of health, and two medical men, of celebrity, Dr. Nelaton and Dr. Roger, have been called to Biarritz. His majesty has also called in the well known Dr. Thompson. These visits of medical men of such note, have, of course, given rise to most alarming versions, so that we may be said to live with the sword of danger over our heads.

The great event has been the news brought us from Rome, and which has taken everybody by surprise. The Empress Carlotta of Mexico, who had gone to Rome to try and persuade the pope to sanction all her husband had done in Mexico with respect to ecclesiastical matters, has gone out of her mind. It is generally supposed that the anxiety and disappointment that her majesty has undergone of late have had the effect of deranging her mental faculties. Latest intelligence from Rome states that the poor lady, for three hundred seconds, second son of King Leopold of Belgium, on receiving the sad intelligence of Maximilian's derangement, immediately started for Rome, and will conduct his sister to Castello Miramar. Latest intelligence from Rome state that an amelioration had taken place in the health of the empress of Mexico. The medical men had pronounced her majesty in a position to be able to leave her brother for Miramar.

The Cretan rebellion has not yet been crushed, and advices from Constantinople state that in consequence of the complaints made by the Turkish government to the cabinets of the allied powers, the papers of Greece were now subjected to a severe censorship. Fresh reinforcements had been sent by the sultan against the Candians.

Advices from Berlin inform us that Count Bismarck is at present in the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic, seeking repose and health after months of great fatigue and anxiety. His excellency, though improved in health, will be obliged to abstain from public business for some time to come.

It is whispered in political circles that there is every probability of a close alliance between Prussia and the great Muscovite empire. The news from Germany seems to confirm such an arrangement, and the tone of the Prussian journals sufficiently indicates it, since if the organs of the Prussian government do not precisely express the public opinions of the country, they reflect the sentiments of the government, which very often suggest to them what language they should employ. Besides, such an alliance is in the nature of things, and has been for some time generally expected by politicians, as Prussia, in order to terminate the great work which she had commenced, in the year of grace 1866, and not yet finished, must more readily disposed to respond to her advances than Russia. From Austria, Prussia can expect neither aid nor sympathy. Austria the enemy of the Hohenzollern yesterday, will be their enemy to-morrow. The government of Berlin cannot think of looking for support to the power against which it continues to develop its policy. It is the center of the kingdom of southern Germany, and perhaps the annexation of the German provinces of the Austrian empire, will be the necessary complement of that unity of Germany which it has had the ability to introduce into its policy, and we should not be surprised one day to hear that Bohemia is Venetia, and that Prague belongs to it by the same title that Venice does to Italy.

The protest of the king of Hanover against the annexation of his kingdom has been succeeded by a manifesto from the liberal majority of what has lately was his own second chamber, in which that annexation is unequivocally approved.

The reading of the patent and proclamation of the annexation of Frankfort-on-the-Maine and its territory to Prussia, took place at the Römer, or town hall, on the 6th inst, by Herr Von Paten, royal governor, assisted by Herr Von Maday, Prussian commissaire. The civil and military authorities, the clergy, the senate, and representative assembly of the city, were convoked for the occasion. Early in the morning all the troops of the garrison were on foot, preceded by their flag and music. At half past eleven the Prussian flag was hoisted on the Römer. The proceedings passed off with the greatest calm, both on the part of the people present and the soldiers, who had no doubt received orders not to provoke any manifestations.

It is affirmed that the king of Hanover will soon repair to England.

Rumors of the signing of a peace between Austria and Italy have given much satisfaction in Italy. There have been great rejoicings at Florence. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the war between Austria and Italy may be said to have begun in 1859, and that a regime of this kind has been the means of draining the resources of the country.

Italy undertakes to pay Austria a sum of 87,500,000 francs within the space of twenty-three months; this sum includes all the war material left by the Austrians in Venetia, as well as a part of the Venetian national loan, the interest of which the government will continue to pay.

Admiral Persons will shortly appear before the senate to answer the charge of having acted, at Lissa, contrary to the maritime code of 1856.

The emperor of Austria has given up the title of king of Lombardy and Venetia.

We have had for the last few days better accounts from the provinces. The inundations are subsiding every where. The subscription all over France is going on swimmingly, and it is hoped that a goodly sum will be got together for the victims in several departments.

Letters from Egypt say that the inundation of the Nile, then very high, was menacing and will prove injurious to the country. There was great anxiety for the crops, which were very fine all over lower Egypt, and which it was feared would be lost. Every precaution was being taken, but the situation of affairs seriously affected trade. The revolt in Candia will have imposed heavy charges on the Egyptian treasury. The viceroy is said to have furnished 30,000 men, four of his principal generals—including the minister of war—money, coal, ammunition and provisions.

The Suez Canal Company contemplates soon undertaking the transport of certain kinds of merchandise, but it seems doubtful whether they will be able to supply sufficient means of conveyance.

The comet will not return to the Tuileries until after the 15th. The Paris season will then begin, and the caterers for public amusements intend offering us a very splendid bill of fare.

We hear that the brothers Davenport are now honoring Holland with their company. They have come in search of dupes and golders. Their fame however, has outstripped them, and though they have exerted themselves to make the Dutch believe their assertions, they have as yet met with very little patronage.

NEAL DOW.—Gen. Neal Dow was present at the meeting of the Social Science Congress in Manchester, England, and attempted to make a temperance speech, but was hooted down.

LETTER FROM MOBILE.

(Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.)

MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

FEVERS, CHOLERA, ETC.

This city is generally regarded as one of the most healthy in the South. It has long had that reputation, and perhaps deserved it; but during the past two or three months, various classes of fevers have prevailed to a most alarming extent. The cases of congestive and bilious fevers have been so numerous that, to judge from the official reports and the sallow, feeble invalids creeping about town, one might suppose at least a third of the population had been attacked. The dreaded but less dangerous dengue, or "break-bone fever," is most common of all, and nobody pretends to remember a time when these maladies were so universal and virulent. During the past week there was an unusual increase of mortality, the city sexton reporting 54 interments against some 30 odd in the previous week. Since the close of the war about half the deaths reported are of blacks, their style of living huddled together by dozens in unventilated rooms, or sleeping in the open air and eating unwholesome food and starving alternately, rendering them specially subject to bowel complaints and fevers. It was generally supposed that we had little or no cholera here, and the public were surprised by the report of eight deaths last week from that disease.

A BONE OF CONTENTION

Has arisen regarding the extension and widening of Government street, or rather the correcting the line of the north side, which involves a serious amount of cutting down of lots, removing buildings, etc., and consequently also involving numerous exaggerated claims against the city for damages. Of course much real estate in the neighborhood of these alterations is enhanced in value by the improvement of the street, and the Times newspaper character sees the measure as a scheme to improve private property at the expense of the city treasury. In defense of the city authorities the Advertiser takes up the cudgel, and explains that their action is in obedience to a law of the legislature of 1820, requiring the width and boundaries of Government street to conform to an old Spanish survey; which, the Times says, has never been produced. There does not appear to be the best feeling possible between these two ably conducted journals, the controversies which frequently arise between them being touched with quite an unusually degree of acerbity, though not going beyond the retort courteous.

SHOT HIMSELF.

A well-known gentleman at this city shot himself a few days ago with a pistol. He put the muzzle to his head, just aft of the starboard ear, and blazed away; but the bullet, for some cause or other, did no serious damage beyond stunning him for a time, and perhaps knocked out of his brain the crotchet that made him think this life not worth a pinch of snuff. It appears that the poorest marksman should fail to make a center shot under such highly favorable circumstances; but I suppose he turned his head at the critical moment, to take aim, which would seem to be quite unnecessary with a target so near. It is stated that the happy gentleman (who is now quite recovered) was moved to this attempt at a leap in the dark, by financial troubles, and the near approach of his wedding day. A lack of greenbacks is hardly a sufficient reason for a premature departure to the next world, where these certainty are scarce, but a man *might*, thus escape matrimony, as there, we are told, there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. Although the occurrence was known to everybody here, where everybody knows a little of everything that occurs, it was kept out of the papers, and therefore, I shall not give the name, for the reason that publicity might offend him, and a person so ready with his pistol as to take a pop at his own cranium, might take a pop at mine, with as little scruple and more effect.

BUSINESS.

With the exception of unusually large receipts of cotton recently, remains at zero in allits branches, and to the business observer, shows no sign of speedy reanimation. The most lively business doot seems to be at the auction establishments, some of which are in full blast regularly twice in the twenty-four hours, knocking down to the highest bidders all manner of odds and ends, from dry goods and ready-made clothing to Peter Funk jewelry, "forty-three cents this time," as I heard one of the auctioneers vociferously assure his black and white crowd of customers. The article which he held aloft and lavished his eloquence upon was a ponderous locket at the end of a chain of proportionate dimensions, and the voluble salesman was much chagrined and somewhat himself flushed when compelled to knock it down at the price of a dollar and a half.

NO LEGAL STANDARD OF VALUE FOR GREENBACKS.

In a case tried last Friday in the criminal court, it was decided that greenback currency has no legal standard of value. A man was convicted of stealing a bale of cotton. Upon the amount of the theft depended the degree of punishment—if above $100, imprisonment in the penitentiary; if under $100, a term of imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of not more than $500. The cotton was valued at $125, but the court decided that its worth in specie could alone be considered, and the jury assessing that at $83, the thief escaped the penitentiary. Morals is thoroughly posted upon the money market before you steal anything.

OF ATTSEMENTS

We have had, and are likely to have, a surfeit—two theaters, a circus and a negro minstrel troupe. This week comes Max Strakosch with his Italian opera troupe, which had a week's successful run once last year. He opens tonight with "Ernani," and after performing a week, go to New Orleans, where the opera goers doubtless remember some of them very well.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by furious wind and torrents of rain, broke over the city last night, making up in violence for the past three or four weeks of placid weather. The storm must have been much heavier elsewhere, for during about half an hour there was an unbroken roar of deep-toned thunder, sounding like a great battle or a distant waterfall, and accompanied by an incessant blaze of lightning. To-day the skies are overcast, and we shall probably have more rain, winding up with a norther and the most boreal of weathers.

G. W. S.

MASONIC.—The advent of that exemplary and erudite Mason, John C. Gordy, District Deputy Grand Master for this district, among the Masonic fraternity in this community, will be recorded as a memorable era in the history of Houma Lodge, No. 150. This is the first time since its consecration, more than ten years ago, that a regularly appointed officer of the Grand Lodge has visited it, officially, for the purpose of examining its "work," and pointing out any defects that may have been overlooked by its less skillful craftsmen. Meetings of the craft have been held every day during the present week, until yesterday, when their venerable and beloved instructor left them, carrying with him the hearts of his brother Masons.

It is very gratifying to the members of Houma Lodge to know that their work has passed the inspection of one so competent to examine it, and that so very few defects or blemishes were detected, and those of a nature easily remedied.

The enthusiasm and earnestness of this indefatigable builder are of a very contagious nature, and many a Mason who had intrenched himself within a castle of indifference, has found his castle demolished and his heart warmed up with the fires of fraternal love. No wonder they have such true Masons and skillful craftsmen over in Franklin.

Dr. Gordy left yesterday for Thibodaux, where he will spend several days more among the brethren of Thibodaux Benevolent Lodge No. 10.

HOUMA CRAFT.

THE FAIR.—The Planters' Banner, St. Mary parish, thus speaks of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair to be held in this city next month:

By the city papers we learn that great efforts are being made in New Orleans to render the coming Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair, to be held in the city on the 20th of next November. Much money has been spent by the friends and managers to render the fair a complete success, far superior to anything of the kind ever before produced in the state. Planters, mechanics, inventors, and all others having any article, implement, agricultural production, mechanical improvement, domestic animals, fruits or anything else usually exhibited at such fairs, will do well to open a correspondence with the secretary, Richard Swan, Esq., if they desire to get the benefit of the fair.

COL. JOHN S. SCOTT.—The Clinton Democrat of the 27th says:

Many of the old friends of Col. John S. Scott were pleased to meet him on his late visit. None more so than the members of his old command. The Colonel appeared in the enjoyment of good health, as hard and as courteous of yore—though somewhat discouraged at the political prospects of the times. It does not in the least seem to impair his popularity.

Australia has had a financial panic which causes great agitation, and has resulted in the overthrow of three successive ministries and the censure of the government of the colony by a large public meeting.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SALE FOR PARTITION—JACOB U. PAYNE & JILSON P. Harrison vs. Winter W. Brownsle et als.—Sixth District Court of New Orleans—No. 17,902.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, State of Louisiana, in the above entitled case, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Courthouse Cour of the parish of Natchitoches, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1866, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., the following described property, seized in said order, to-wit:—

1. ALL AND SINGULAR THOSE TRACTS OF LAND situated, lying and being on the right bank of Red River, containing about eighteen miles above the town of Natchitoches, in said parish of Natchitoches, and forming together what is called the "Brownsle plantation," containing altogether about twenty-two hundred acres; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon or to any wise appertaining thereto.

☞ TERMS OF SALE—One-third to be paid cash in hand, and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual installments from the day of sale, for which deferred payments the purchaser must execute his promissory notes payable to his own order and indorsed in blank by him, and to be secured by hypothec of mortgage on the entire plantation. The notes for the deferred payments to carry interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1867, until paid, and possession of the plantation to be delivered to the said 1st day of January, 1867, to the purchaser.

J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff.

VENTE DE PARTAGE—JACOB U. PAYNE & JILSON P. Harrison contre Winter W. Brownsle et autres—Sixieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No. 17,902.

EN VERTU d'un ordre de vente à moi adressée par l'Honorable Juge de la Sixieme Cour de District de l'Etat de la Louisiane, dans la paroisse ci-dessus, j'offrirai en vente, au plus haut et dernier bien-disant, à la porte de la Cour de la paroisse de Natchitoches, VENDREDI le 30 jour de novembre, 1866, entre les heures de midi et 5 heures de l'après-midi, les propriétés suivantes décrites ci-dessous saisies en vertu de cette, savoir:

GENERALEMENT QUELCONQUE ces immeubles de terre situés et gisants et étant le long de la rive droite de la rivière Rouge, à environ dix-huit milles au-dessus de la ville des Natchitoches, dans la dite paroisse des Natchitoches, et formant ensemble ce que l'on nomme "l'habitation Brownsle," contenant en tout deux mille deux cents (2200) arpens environ; ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui y sont, tout ainsi qu'elles se comportent et comportent.

☞ TERMES DE LA VENTE—Un tiers du prix d'achat devra être payé en argent comptant, et les deux autres tiers restant, en deux paiements annuels égaux de deux en deux ans, pour les quels paiements l'acquéreur devra souscrire des notes payables à son propre ordre et endossées en blanc par lui et garanties par une sûreté hypothécaire spécial par toute l'habitation. Les billets pour les paiements à terme portent intérêts à raison de 8 pour cent par an, du 1er Janvier, 1867, jusqu'à leur paiement et possession de l'habitation sera livrée au dit 1er Janvier, 1867, à l'acheteur.

J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE PROPERTY BELONGING to the Estate of Ransom H. Byrn, deceased.

BY VIRTUE of an order issued out of the Honorable the District Court in and for the parish of St. Mary, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1866, and to me directed, I will offer to public sale at the Court house of the parish, in the town of Franklin, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1866, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., the undivided one-half of the following described property, to-wit:

1. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate in the parish of St. Mary, containing 1000 acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

2. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, situated in the parish of St. Mary, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

3. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, situated in the parish of St. Mary, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

4. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, situated in the parish of St. Mary, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

5. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

6. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

7. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

8. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

9. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

10. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

11. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

12. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

13. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

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15. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

16. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

17. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

18. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

19. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

20. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

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23. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

24. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

25. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate on both sides of the Bayou Teche, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded on the upper side by lands of Sarah Byrne, on the lower side by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, on the front side by the Bayou Teche, and on the rear by lands of Mrs. Mary Byrne, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

26. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation,