THE DEMOCRAT.

EDWARD J. PULLEN, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1858.

☞ F. L. C., in consequence of the crowded state of our columns we are compelled to forego the publication of your communication until next week.

☞ "Improvement," has again favored us with a communication and promises to send in a "few more of the same sort." He calls on his Grosse Tete friends to speak out in meeting. We would like to hear from some of our friends on Atchafalya. Send us something, somebody up there.

☞ Among the names of graduates last week at the Louisiana University in the Law Department, we notice the name of our cotemporary E. L. Jewell, Esq. We wish him every success in his new profession.

☞ Térrence Samson, sr., a highly respected citizen of this parish, died at his residence, on the 31st ult., aged 59 years.

☞ Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service in case of war; because their *charges* are so great that no one could stand them.

☞ H. Gilly and A. Lelby, of Louisiana, are among the recent cadet appointments to West Point. The first is from the First and the second from the Third Congressional District.

☞ Among the recent converts which the great religious revival in the North has brought to repentance and a new life, we notice the names of Awful Gardiner, the prize-figeter, and Edwin Forest, the great tragedian.

From Chicago to Liverpool.—According to the Chicago Democrat, the attempt to establish direct communication between Chicago and Liverpool by sailing vessels, has failed, Mr. Kershaw, the gentleman who spent most money in striving to accomplish it, having given it up in despair, after losing large sums of money in it.

Murder of a Slave.—A trial of peculiar interest has just terminated at Sandersville, Ga., in which Green Martin was convicted of the murder of his own slave—a negro boy, 13 years old—by the infliction of inhuman punishment, which was performed on the 9th of May, 1857, commencing at 12 o'clock and lasting until 5 P. M., when the boy was discovered to be dead. The whipping and beating were executed by the person above named and his son together—the latter, however, left the State and was not brought to trial. The Central Georgian states that the material witnesses in the case were Mr. Martin's own daughters, aged respectively 21, 19 and 15, who were introduced by the prosecution to convict their own father of murder, and by their own testimony he was found guilty.

The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.—The Mississippian says that but five miles of this road remain to be finished, and that it is confidently predicted that, by the 10th of April, the road will be in running order through from Jackson to New Orleans.

A Precious Pair.—A New York letter says, one day last week Lola Montez paid a visit to Mrs. Cunningham, at her residence in Twenty-ninth street, and had a long conversation with her upon the subject of the murder of Dr. Burdell. Mrs. C., on this occasion, renewed her protestations of innocence, and informed Lola that if ever the truth came out, it would be found that the real murderer was a certain person whose name has been figuring quite largely of late in the courts.

The State Treasury.—The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 25th ult. says: "It may be a benefit to numbers of our readers at a distance who have claims against the State, to announce that there is not at present a dollar in the General Fund; consequently excursions to the capital at present would be altogether profitless.

The Legislature saw proper to adjourn and leave the responsibility of obtaining money with the Governor. Some $60,000 of the Auditor's warrants are already out, and are likely to be for some time, unless steps are taken to raise funds.

If the Legislature failed to meet its responsibility to the people, we trust the Executive will be found ready to act with his usual promptness and fearlessness.

The Removal of Judge Loring.—The following dispatch to the New York papers is dated the 29th, at Boston It is much to the credit of Executive decency, that the Governor does not put his removal openly upon the ground whereon it was sought:

Gov. Banks, in a message to the Legislature to-day, removed Judge Loring, in accordance with the vote of the two branches of the Legislature.

A motion to refer the message to a select committee, led to an exciting discussion between Messrs. Cushing, of Newburyport, and Andrews, of Boston; the former denouncing the consummated act as the triumphs of monomaniacs and fanatics, and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness from one end of the State to the other. No question on the reference was taken.

The main ground assumed by the Governor for removing Judge Loring is based on a statute of Massachusetts—that a judicial officer of the Commonwealth shall not hold, at the same time, the office of United States Commissioner.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The following appealed cases were decided in this Court on Monday, March 22d, 1858:

Pierre Theriot, appellee, vs. John S. Scott, appellant. No. 5,457. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Pointe Coupee. Judgment of the lower court reversed, and decreed that plaintiff recover of defendant $644, with interest at eight per cent. from 1st January, 1856, until paid. Buchanan J.

5020. Mary Jane Matthews et als., appellants, vs. Jeannet Matthews et als., Ninth District Court of Pointe Coupee. Judgment amended, decreeing to defendants four slaves, and to plaintiffs the further sum of $650.

IS THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE?

We are convinced that this government is entirely dependent for its success upon the Democratic party; that its harmony and triumphs are the harmony and triumphs of the Democracy. The maintenance of the great cause, then, becomes a patriotic duty. It is often asserted that the control of parties has demoralized the general administration—weakened public consideration for the government—prostituted talent and statesmanship, promoted management and intrigue—thus making our institutions a mere convenience for plunder and peculation. Such are undoubtedly the impressions of a great many people—impressions derived from the existence of public evils inseparable from the operations of all governments—evils which are inconsiderate in our government when compared with any other great community of the world. The great obstacle in the way of successful government in this country is to be found in the powerful array of individuals of a portion of the Union in opposition to the Constitution. It is vain to attempt to disguise the fact that such combinations strike at the very vitals of the government. They seek to interpolate into our system an element of tyranny, to abridge and overwhelm the rights of a minority, on the plea that it is lawful to war against a people who recognize the institution of slavery. They assail the compact of union itself as a "covenant with hell." They seek to combine the majorities of the North against the minorities of the South, and to exercise supreme authority over the government, that they may purge it of all responsibility for the institutions of the slave States.

At this moment, more than any other period of our history, is it important that the integrity of the Democratic party should be preserved. Fidelity to the faith now, is a virtue, indeed, while infidelity is heightened into crime.

For four years we have struggled against a virulent sectional organization upon the subject of the concerns of a distant Territory. We have upon all occasions treated the matter with candor and fairness. We laid before the country in 1854 the chart by which we proposed to sail the ship of State, in which it was declared that in the organization of the government of Kansas the people of the Territory should establish their own institutions. We desired to get rid of the subject of slavery which had shaken the Union to its very centre,—to drive it out of Congress—and adopted a means of doing so,—in complete harmony with our institutions,—by leaving that, and every local concern, to the people themselves.

We were met on that issue by a fierce opposition, and were defeated in the fall of 1854, in nearly every State in the North. We were beaten but not conquered. Our cause was just—it was right that the people should make their own government—we stood firm to the principle and in the following year retreived our losses.

We went into the fight of 1856 on the distinct endorsement of the act of 1854, and everywhere, South and North, denounced the "Republicans," in and out of Kansas, as Revolutionists and disunionists. We avowed to the country that they had fomented and kept alive the Kansas controversy with no other than purely partisan purposes. We charged them with deliberate efforts to agitate the slavery question for their own special benefit, and against every dictate of honesty and constitutional right.

When Mr. Buchanan assumed the Presidency it became his duty to appoint a Governor, Secretary and other officers, and give them proper instructions with regard to the administration of the affairs of that Territory. A Delegate to Congress and a Territorial Legislature were elected by the people of the Territory. Fully and fairly the whole machinery of a territorial government was established—established by the concurrent action of the Federal Government and the people of the Territory. The Legislature thus elected was duly organized, and had full power, by virtue of the act creating it, to pass all laws necessary for the protection of persons and property, and to perform all other legislative acts, subordinate to the Constitution only.

In process of time the election of 15th June came off. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were chosen. They met and framed a Constitution and determined that it should go into effect without submitting it to the people. They referred the exciting subject of slavery to a vote. They did not exceed their powers. They executed the trust reposed in them, and forwarded the Constitution they adopted to Congress and asked for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union. The President expressed the conviction that the State should be admitted in obedience to her request.

Now, if the war that has been made upon the policy of non-intervention, by the Republicans at the North, through the instrumentality of this matter—if our long, earnest, and indignant defence mean anything, then the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, is a Democratic measure—if a public question, which has created more bitter feeling, more intense political hatred, more stringent party denunciations on the part of the opposition, and which has been more earnestly defended by the Democracy than any other, is a party measure, then the admission of Kansas is a party measure. Who says it is not?

☞ The fears we expressed a week or two ago, have been all too quickly realized in the present rapid rising of our Bayou, which is again threatening danger to the levees. We learn from Lockport that the greatest distress prevails in that section of our valley, which has been submerged now for several months. All prospects for a crop this year are now cut off, and the poor families there are suffering for the very necessites of life. A well organized relief society could now effect incalculable benefits to our needy neighbors, and we hope to see one started among us.

[Laforche Union, 25th ult.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the Democrat:—For reasons of a personal nature I have been compelled to discontinue urging upon the good Citizens of the Empire Parish, the utility and propriety of making extensive and proper works of a Public nature—I am happy to learn, that your Representative obtainined the sum of $5000 for the purpose of draining that portion of the Parish in your vicinity, and have no doubt, in case the money be judiciously employed, but that great good will be accomplished.

Aside from the local benefits which follow proper works of the kind—there are other results—no lees important, to those benefited. Among those may be classed; the enhanced value of Property—the increased facilities for successful labor and a large increase in crop. Then the additional wealth thrown into the circulation enables the Planter to improve, ornament and beautify his property, thus giving employment and support, to those engaged in the mechanical and agricultural pursuit.

It is a shame that farmers, possessing land, whose soil is unexhaustable, are so far behind the age in the noble occupation of planting. In other sections of our country—men have conquered nature when nothing but sterility and arid waste meet the eye. To do so they worked by system and the result has been ample remuneration. If our good citizens would only seek the proper information, and make the needful application thereof, a short time would suffice to enlighten them as to results.

The first great step is through draining—the next, judicious rotation (not that of the Political parties of the day) in crops. If one year planting in corn and peas is not enough to rest your soil, take two; and your labor will not have been in vain.

Should the means given by the State be discreetly employed there is no doubt the good results obtained will give an impetus to works of a similar character in the Parish—until it shall be brought to that high cultivation which its importance and position demand at the hands of her farmers.

My friend on Grosse Tete owes it to himself and neighbors, to aid by his pen in answering a general spirit of activity—in the good work of improvement. As leisure offers you may hear from

IMPROVEMEMT.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.—We learn, says the Crescent of 23d ult., that the crop of sugar of the State of Louisiana, for the last year, say 1857, has been ascertained to have reached 270,697 hhds. This includes refined and clarified. The quantity of molasses made was 19,578,000 gallons. Estimating the average of sugar at four cents per pound, and molasses twenty-five cents per gallon, this would make the returns of the sugar crop twenty millions of dollars.

The following figures represent the number of hogsheads of sugar made in Louisiana for five years:

1857	270,697 hhds.
1856	73,976 "
1855	231,427 "
1854	346,633 "
1853	449,324 "

According to information, there are twenty-three parishes in Louisiana in which sugar is cultivated; those raising or making over 20,000 hhds. are the

Parish of St. Mary	33,160 hhds.
Parish of Iberville	28,055 "
Parish of Assumption	23.188 "
Parish of Ascension	20,112 "

The others range from 1000 to 17,000 hhds.

The talk is that Louisiana is considerable of a State, and its productions of sugar, molases, cotton, live oak timber, with other minor articles, ought to give it something of a standing, particularly as the banks of the State, as a body, never suppended specie payments. New Orleans we consider the banner city of this continent, and Louisiana the banner State of this confederacy.

Cotton crop.—We find the following in the Picayune of Tuesday 23 ult:

Perhaps we have arrived at a point at which we may safely make use of some figures and facts in relation to the cotton crop. At present we have received at all the ports, 2,400,000 bales. Can it be said with any judgment, that New Orleans will receive 260,000 bales additional? The Atlantic and Florida ports, 250,000; Mobile 100,000 and those of Texas 50,000?

Race Between the Steamers Diana and Baltic.—The Steamers Baltic, Captain Frank Carter, and the Diana, Captain E. T. Sturgeon, left New Orleans at 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, on a race to Louisville. When the two boats backed out, the Baltic was about 200 yards higher up the stream. They both passed Bayou Sara within fifteen minutes of each other. The Baltic reached Vicksburg about 18 minutes in advance of the Diana, but when she left she was only 100 yards in advance. We learn from the officers of the Fall City, that when they passed Milliken's Bend, the Baltic was ahead. [*Vicksburg Whig*, 23d *ult.*

Telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, dated March 26, says the Baltic arrived last night, beating the Diana three hours and eight minutes.

NOTE FROM THE HON. T. G. DAVIDSON.

Hall of the House of Representatives, March 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

In your report of the proceedings of this House on the 16th instant, published in the Union this morning, you have included my name as amongst the absentees when the vote was taken referring Mr. Montgomery's bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union to the Committee on Territories, upon the motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia; and this in the face of the fact that, when my name was called, I arose and explained to the Speaker and House that my colleague upon the Committee on Enrollments, the Hon. Mr. Pike of New Hampshire, had gone to the President, under the order of the House, to carry enrolled bills to him for his signature, and that I had paired off with Mr. Pike until his return, which should have saved his name and mine from appearing in the list of absentees without explanation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. Davidson.

Attempted Assasination—Alleged Seduction—Extraordinary Excitement.—The N. O. True Delta of the 28th ult, says: The community was thrown into a terrible excitement yesterday, on learning that Mr. Charles Stone, a young man, who is a junior partner in the well known firm of Dudley & Nelson, wholesale grocers, was shot by George W. Harby, an old resident of this city for at least a quarter of a century, and who has for many years held important educational positions, such as Superintendent of Public Schools, &c.. Like the majority of such fracases, there was a lady in the case. One version of the affair is that Mr. Stone had seduced Mr. Harby's daughter under promise of marriage, and refused to marry her, whereupon Mr. Harby, the father of the girl, failing after entreaties and threats to get Mr. Stone to marry the girl, went to the store of Dudley & Nelson yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and shot Mr. Stone. He appared within three feet of Mr. Stone, who had not observed him, with a cocked pistol concealed under his coat, and said, "Charles Stone!" Mr. Stone looked up, and as he did so Harby fired, and Stone fell as if dead, bleeding profusely. Harby then quietly left the store, as he said, to give himself up to the authorities, and yielded himself to a man who stepped forward to take him prisoner.

Medical assistance was immediately called, and on examination it was found that the ball had struck Stone's breast-bone, glanced round, and still remains in the flesh of the back, out-side of the ribs. He lost much blood, but is not considered to be dangerously wounded.

The other version of the story is, that Mr. Stone was totally innocent of the charge of seduction, that the girl, like hundreds of young ladies in this city' was of the "Young America" class, frequeted public balls in the Fourth District (a rather bad school to obtain a virtuous feminine diploma) before she was out of teens, was not very discriminate in selecting her company, and though Mr. Stone really liked the girl, and did, at one time, intend to marry her, certain matters and things came to his knowledge that precluded the possibility, on his part, as a man of honor, and as one who felt bound to maintain his self-respect, of his marrying her, Such are the versions of this unhappy affair, and we give them in justice to all parties. We might moralize by the column on the affair, but for the present we forbear and await further developments.

Bayou Plaquemine.—Up to this writing the Governor has not signed the bill, which passed the legislature just ended—requiring the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine to be closed. There seemed to be no doubt in the public mind hereabouts, that he will veto the bill.—*Gazette & Comet, 28th ult.*

☞ Dam-(n) it, Governor.

Experiments with Paper Blankets.—Much has been said lately of the utility and economy of paper blankets. It is said that a newspaper placed between a pair of sheets, will afford as much warmth as an ordinary comfortable. A correspondent of the Centreville [Indiana] *Chronicle* has been making some experiments with newspapers, which are attended with extraordinary results. These show that it is essential to comfort and quiet slumber, that the newspaper used should be of the right sort; in other words, their contents are supposed to exercise a mesmeric influence upon the sleeper, for good or for evil. Experimenters will take notice.

Using the *Chronicle* as a blanket the writer slept well; but was a little too hot. Substituting the New York *Tribune*, he "thought the world was turning black; saw a host woman dressed in man's breeches and eating bran bread, together with black spirits and monkeys. I thought I should suffocate"—Arousing himself from this nightmare, he resumed the *Chronicle* and slept well. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Commercial*, sewed together produced ideas quite chequered—a mingling of light and dark shadows. The *Scientific American* produced visions of inventions and improvements. On resuming the *Tribune*, the black spirits made their appearance again. The writer concludes with the opinion that a blanket made out of the Indiana papers would produce the *delirium tremens* the first night!

If these are veritable results, much care will have to be taken by those who propose to use newspaper blankets.

Slavery Excitement.—A mass meeting of citizens of Taylor county, Virginia, was held at Boothesville on the 8th ult., at which the following, among other resolutions, were passed unanimously:

"That the five Christian Advocates published in the cities of New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, having become Abolition sheets of the rankest character, we ask our Commonwealth's attorneys and postmasters to examine them, and if found to be of an unlawful character to deal with them and their agents as the laws of our State direct.

"That we ask as a special favor of the M. E. Church North, and all other churches that may consider this country a part of their moral vineyard for the future, to send among us only such ministers as have wisdom and grace enough to enable them to preach the gospel without meddling with the civil institutions of our country."

GRAUGNARD & CO.,
NEW ROAD.

BEG LEAVE to announce to their friends and Customers that they have a large stock of Goods.

They solicit a call. Terms and prices favorable.

February 20 1858. 6tf

State of Louisiana.

Parish of East Baton Rouge—6th District Court.

Lazarus & Bloom vs. Robert F. Davis. } No. 1981.

BY VIRTUE of and to satisfy a writ of fi fa, issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized and will offer at public sale, at the Court House on

Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1858,

at 11 o'clock, a. m. all the right, title and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property to-wit:

Sam, negro man aged 30 years.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH WITH APPRAISEMENT.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sh'f

Pointe Coupee, April 3, 1858-tds

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

John Burton vs. R. W. and C. F. McRae, Bibb & Hopkins, Int. } Nos. 1188 and 562.

BY virtue of, and to satisfy a writ of fi fa, issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Hon. the 9th District Court in an for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale at the Court House on

Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1558.

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property, to-wit:

All and singular that certain tract or portion of land situated on the Bayou Fordoche, in the parish of Pointe Coupee in this State, bounded above by lands of Martin Carmouche and below by lands belonging to the estate of H. Clark, containing fourteen hundred arpents more or less, and the following named slaves, to-wit:

Levi aged 40 years, Spencer 34, Tom 33, Peter 40, William 30, Scott 25, Dave 29, John 22, Diok 20, Jacob 44, Daniel 51, Julia 30, and her children Jim 6, and an infant, Levy 28, Lucinda 30, and cer child Carter 8, Lucinda (little) 22, Maria 22, and her child an infant, Patsy 28, and her child Hetty 8, Lucinda 45, Jane 31 lame in one leg, and her five children, Eliza 11, Amanda 7, Fredrick 3, small 2, and an infant.

Terms of Sale.

Fifteen thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, since the 4th November 1854, payable cash, and the sum of five thousand dollars, with like interest, payable on the 1st January 1859 and costs.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sh'f.

Pointe Coupee, mh 27, 1858. 7tds.

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Orleans—Fourth District Court.

Ridgill, Roberts & Terrell, for the use of J. Lalande. vs. C. F. & R. W. McRae } No. 10219.

BY virtue of and to satisfy a writ of fi fa, issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Hon. the 4th District Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale at the Court House on

Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1858,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property to-wit:

A certain tract of land cultivated as a sugar plantation, and known as the Crescent Park Place, situated on the Bayou Fordoche, in the said parish of Pointe Coupee, and composed of the whole of lots Nos. 58, 57, 56, 55 and 54, and so much of lots Nos. 53, 52, and 51 as lies north of a line connecting the front corner of lots Nos. 53, and 54, and the rear corner of lots 50 and 51 in Township No. four of Range No. Eight, in the Southern District of said parish, and containing eleven hundred and seventy acres, seventy one-hundreths of an acre, together with the buildings and improvements, engines and machinery, horses, mules, oxen, cattle, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, on the said plantation and thereunto belonging, and the following named slaves for life, now on and attached to the said plantation, to wit;

Levi 40, Spencer 34, Tom, 33, Peter 40 William 30, Scott 25, Dave 29, John 22, Dick 20, Jacob 44, Daniel 51, Julia 30 and her two children, Jim 6, and an infant, Levy 28, Lucinda 30, and child Carter 8, Lucinda (little) 22, Maria 22, and her infant, Patsy 28, and her daughter Hetty 8, Lucinda 46, Jane 31, lame in one leg, and her children Eliza 11, Amanda 7, Fredrick 3, small boy 2, and an infant, Nelly 40, Aleck 45, Hensley or Ham 22, Robert 15, Cheney 12, Sam 5, Seaton 32, Manuel 30, Harriet 33, Cyrus 26, Frederick 18, Arthur 10, Eennis 40, Cooper 30, Becky 32, and her infant, Charlotte 50, Jerry 30, Suzan 23, Christian 6, little Will 15, Mingo 12, York 6, Bob 65, Eliza 47, Condance 42, Letha 22, Mmily 24, and her infant, Henrietta 15, Bill 10, Polly 5, Wash 28, Jack 28, Joy 22, Ben 22.

Also 30 mules, 1 horse, 100 head of cattle more or less, 50 head hogs, 8 yoke of oxen, 1 brick kiln, 7 wagons, 3 carts, corn and fodder on the place.

Terms of Sale—Cash with Appraisement.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sh'f.

Pointe Coupee, March 27, 1858. 7tds

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

Felicie Lindsley vs. Leon Labat. } No. 1371

Bertrand Fage vs. Leon Labat. } No. 1372.

BY VIRTUE of and to satisfy two writs of Fi Fas, issued in the above entitled suits and to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and cost of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale at the Court House door on

Saturday, the 1st day of May 1851.

at 11 o'clock a. m., all the right, title and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property to-wit:

A certain tract of land, measuring seventy feet on each of the four lines, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Another lot of land, bought by Leon Labat, bounded as follows: on the South by the Island road, on the West, by the land of Jean Bevin and L. T, Rabel, on the north by the public road, on the east by the lot of Miss Brunet, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale—Twelre months' credit.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Shf.

Pointe Coupee, mch 27, 1858. 6tds.

JULES LABATUT.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 20 CONTI STREET.
New Orleans, La.
February 12 1858. 5y1

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Bear in mind that the genuine are stamped on the frames "Semmon's & Co'., Improved Pebbles.

D. KERNEGHAN & CO.,
jan15 '58.tf 65 Canal st., N. O.

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—SEVENTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

L. H. Trudeau, vs. Leon Labat } No. 108.

By virtue of and to satisfy a writ of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Hon. the 9th District Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale, at the Court House on

Saturday, the 1st day of May 1858.

at 11 o'clock a. m., all the right, title and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property to-wit:

A certain tract of land, measuring seventy feet on each of the four sides, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Another lot of ground bought by Leon Labat bounded as follows: on the south, by the Island Road, on the West by the land of Jean Bevin and of L. J. Rabel, on the north by the public road, on the east by the lot of land belonging to Miss Desiree Brunet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Term of sale.

Twelve months' credit.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sheriff.

Pointe Coupee, March 27, 1858.

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

Widow Joseph Picard vs. Joseph Picard. } No. 1766.

BY virtue of, and to satisfy a writ of fi fa, issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Honorable the Ninth District Court, in and for the Parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale, at the Court House on

Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1858.

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated on the Island of False River, measuring two arpents front on said river by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by the land of Alcide Dautheir, and on the lower side by that of E. Major, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon; also the following named slaves:

Celette, negro woman aged about 46 years.
Joseph, negro man aged about 23 years.
Arlot, griff, " " 27 "

Terms of Sale—Cash with Appraisement.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sh'f.

Pointe Coupee, feb. 27, '58. tds

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

James M. Colby, vs. School Director of District No. 6 } No. 1873.

BY virtue of, and to satisfy a writ of fi fa, issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Hon. the 9th District Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale, at the Court House on

Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1858.

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The School House of the 6th District.

Terms of Sale—Cash with Appraisement.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sh'f.

Pointe Coupee, feb. 27, 1858, 7tds

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee.

THERE WILL be sold at the Court House on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock a. m., a Bay horse which was taken up by Joseph Sceurot on the 3d day of January 1858, opposite Dr. G. W. Hulse's plantation. The said horse was estimated by Dr. G. W. Hulse and J. A. Lebeau at $125,00.

Terms and Conditions of Sale---Cash.

J. St. GERMAIN,
March 20, 1658. tds. 7th Ward J. P.

D. STOCKING, Pointe Coupee, D. L. STOCKING, Bayou Sara.

DENTISTRY.

D. L. & D. STOCKING are prepared to attend to all calls pertaining to their profession, in any part of the country,

☞ Dr. D. Stocking can be found at the residence of P. M. Moore, Pointe Coupee.

March 6, 1858. 8ly

J. G. D'ARMOND
DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

☞ Terms cash—small profits.

☞ Cash advances on shipments of cotton to Messrs. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., New Orleans.

jan15y

TAKEN UP

BY THE SUBSCRIBER on the 3d inst., opposite Dr. G. W. Hulse's plantation on Pointe Coupee, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white spot behind each ear, occasioned by the bridle, and a white collar mark on each shoulder, No other visible mark.

JOSEPH SCEUROT.

Waterloo, jan. 15, 1858. 1w8 $3,50

C. G. HALE,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.
Pointe Coupee.

WILL LOCATE Land Warrants in Missouri or Iowa, in first-rate U. S. Land. Will also buy and sell land on commission.

☞ Residence on the River, 4 miles above the New Road.

February 13, 1858. 6y1

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

R. W. McRae vs. His creditors. } No. 1944.

Notice is hereby given to whomsoever it may concern, that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Robert W. McRae, will be held before John Moebius, Recorder of the parish of Pointe Coupee, at his office, on the 16th of April, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., to deliberate upon the affairs of said insolvent, touching the interests of his creditors, to elect a Syndic, and to fix terms of sale of the property surrendered.

A. BONDY, Clerk.

March 27, .tdm.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that Jules Major, Administrator of the succession of Alexander Lemay, has filed his tableau of distribution of the funds of said succession in the Ninth District Court, in and for the parish of Pointe Coupee; and that if no opposition is made to said tableau within ten days from the publication of this notice, the same will be homologated and approved by said Court,

LEON LEBEAU, Deputy Clerk.

mch 27-2t