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ADVERTISERS OF SUCCESSION SALES, SHERIFF SALES, ADMINISTRATORS, AND ADVERTISERS OF EVERY CLASS WHATSOEVER.

Will find the medium of the GAZETTE & SENTINEL the best in this parish in which to insert their advertisements, if they desire that they shall appear in that journal which has the largest number of subscribers.

1731. The GAZETTE & SENTINEL is an old established journal—the combination of two old established journals—has MORE SUBSCRIBERS, doubtless, than any two ever published here.

1732. The GAZETTE & SENTINEL is the DEMOCRATIC ORGAN of this "true and tried" Democratic parish of Iberville; consequently it is sought and perused as a medium of standard and popular politics, and not likely to be passed by without notice.

1733. The GAZETTE & SENTINEL is the ORGAN OF THE POLICE JURY OF THE PARISH OF IBERVILLE, in which are published all the Proceedings of the Police Jury, its Laws, the Sale of Property, the Notices of Road and Levee Commissioners, Notices of all Elections, &c. &c. There is no other paper published in this parish which is so generally read and perused.

1734. The GAZETTE & SENTINEL is the ORGAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PLAQUEMINE, in which are published the Proceedings of the Board, its Ordinances, &c. &c. which give its columns additional attractions, particularly to the citizens of Plaquemine and those of the suburbs Jefferson, Houshield and Trinity.

Finally, through the above advantages, the GAZETTE & SENTINEL offers UNPARALLELED and EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO BUSINESS MEN HERE AND IN NEW ORLEANS, ADMINISTRATORS, ATTORNEYS, or parties interested in the sale of property by the Sheriff, or by public Auction.

TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER, If they desire their Advertisements to be read by the greatest number of persons, and therefore increase the number of purchasers in the one case, and bring the highest possible price for the property sold, in the other.

Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, but whose advertisements are in the hands of others, are requested to be particular in giving special directions to that effect, or else their loss, through their negligence in not doing so, might be considerable.

Our prices for Advertising are moderate, and at all times consistent with the spirit and expression of the law on that subject.

Address, "GAZETTE & SENTINEL OFFICE, PLAQUEMINE, Parish of Iberville, La."

PLAQUEMINE: Saturday, March 31, 1850.

To Our Patrons.

Finding that it is impossible to leave our office, to attend to collecting, if we have had regard for the interests of our patrons, we have placed all accounts against those in this neighborhood, of the hands of JAS. L. BARKER—those of Bayou Goula and vicinity in charge of M. T. SNEE—and those in the neighborhood of St. Gabriel Postoffice, we have entrusted to ADOLPH HEBERT. In a few days we will mention the names of other gentlemen, who will attend to our collecting in the other districts of the parish. Being determined to have our new press and materials here by the first of June, if there is a possibility of doing so, (and the possibility rests solely with our generous friends and patrons) we shall leave nothing untried to accomplish the great object of our pride as it is of our necessity.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of LEONARD SCOTT'S republication of Blackwood and the British Reviews. They are indispensable to a man of literary taste and habits, or one particularly who desires to keep the acquaintance of European and continental politics, and the literary celebrities of Great Britain and the more civilized States of Europe. And when we say that those five periodicals, with their great mass of useful and accomplished reading, can be obtained for the trifling sum of \$10 per annum, it should not fail to decorate the library of every gentleman. A new volume has but recently commenced.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE," &c.—An arrival at New Orleans from the Rio Grande, brings the important intelligence that our troops, in accordance with directions from the Department, have crossed that river into Mexican territory, for the purpose of capturing the marauder Cortinas, and for the better purpose of protecting our people living on the frontier. But it unfortunately happened that in following a mistaken or purposely wicked directions, that our commander would find Cortinas and his men at a place called the Mesa, several regular Mexican soldiers were killed, a squad of whom had encamped there, but fled for their lives on seeing our soldiers on that side of the river, and they, naturally supposing by their flight and the directions that they were Cortinas' men, fired upon them and killed several before the mistake was discovered. But this affair is of the verriest insignificance compared with the event of our occupation of the Western bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, or Great River of the North. The Delta hopes it will be perpetual—we predict that it will. 'Tis thus that "Westward, the star of Empire takes its way."

Mr. LEON LEVY appears before the public this week as a candidate for its patronage. See his advertisement.

The Upper Missouri, and all the streams above St. Louis are falling slowly. The danger of high water is about past.

THE HOPES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Delta jocosely says, or quotes the old adage, that the "d---l takes care of its own," and cites as an example, that "something always turns up to benefit the Democratic party precisely in those moments when it seems to be environed with inevitable perils." True, we acquiesce in the latter part of this assertion, that something fortuitous seems ever to occur when it needs it most, generally at the commencement of a national political campaign, to brighten the hopes of the Democratic party—as if Providence (not Old Nick, we trust) willed that its success was necessary to the perpetuity of our institutions and the salvation of the country itself; we object however to awarding to the reverend gentlemen alluded to above, any of the honors or laurels in looking after and preserving the interests of the Democratic party, or in any manner aiding in its triumphs and good works. Oh, no! friend Delta—the "d---l" takes care of his own," it may be, and if such is really the fact, the cause of the Black Republicans, from present appearances and indications, is rapidly going to—what is supposed to be the dominions of his sable majesty—the friend and confederate of those whose principles assimulates with his colour; and as it is said that the "d---l" takes the hindmost," it is to be hoped that he will nab them by November next.

Badinage aside, it is indeed true that something propitious to the cause of Democracy seems ever to occur at the most accepted moment, to give it such an impetus as to render its triumph certain. Who cannot remember the great impulse and advantage (the point which may be said to have decided the contest) which the letter of Mr. CLAY, opposing the annexation of Texas, and that of Mr. POLK's favoring it, which followed so soon after, gave to the fortunes of the Democracy in that contest. If the principles of those letters had been reversed, Mr. POLK would never have been President. The annexation of Texas at that period, like the annexation of Cuba at the last Presidential campaign and at the present time, was and is a national feeling; and although the latter, for evident reasons was not as fervent in the breasts of the people as the former, Mr. BUCHANAN was unquestionably greatly indebted to the attitude he assumed on the Cuban question for the victory that made him our Chief Magistrate. The excitement upon that question seemed to culminate at the very time most favorable to his fortunes.

It is indisputable, that the tocsin of war is a sound at all times most grateful to the American ear—and conquest, by the arms and gallantry of our soldiers, the extension of our territory and the spread of our institutions, is an ambition and a principle that will ever have a national throb in the breasts of the American people. It is a banner that will ever lead to triumph, in practice or in principle, at the ballot box or on the battle-field. "Conquest by arms," when necessity and the preservation of our honor makes it imperative—"extension of our territory," the necessary consequence—and "the spread of our institutions" the natural result. It is, in a word, PATRIOTISM—and the Democratic party is its standard bearer!

At the hour, then, when the assembled wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy of the country are about to deliberate and select a suitable candidate for the Chief Magistracy, an occurrence takes place which has not had its equal since the days when our guns leveled British masts and lowered British ensigns.—That occurrence we told last week. It was the capturing by our gallant sloop-of-war Saratoga, after a brief but spirited action, of two steamships of war, coming to the aid of Miramon at Vera Cruz. It was done in defiance of the presence and protestations of the flags and representatives of France, England and Spain (who favor the Miramon or monarchial party) and saved the Jurez or Constitutional party of Mexico. It said to the monarchial governments of Europe, "so far shalt thou goest and no farther." This is the act that has given new and additional hope to the future of the Democratic party, because this Democratic Administration has endorsed it as an act proper and in conformity with the laws of nations, and as one which meets with the universal sentiment of the American people as of the Democratic party, that "foreign interference with the affairs of this continent will never be permitted."

The "news clipper" of the Picayune must keep his eyes better "skinned," unless he intends positively to repudiate the existence of our journal. But a short time since he credited to the Baton Rouge Advocate some interesting items which he "scissored" from our editorial columns; subsequently he dubbed the Comet as the originator of another item or so which we furnished him; and now in last Tuesday's issue he extracts "from the Point Coupee Echo" a piece of information which our paper alone gave to the public in its issue of the preceding Saturday. Come, now, this is not only "cutting our acquaintance," but denying our very existence—and in our opinion and the opinion of our friends who have known us for the last twelve years, there is about as much life in the "Gazette & Sentinel" as any other paper in this section. Cast the blur from your eyes, Mr. News-clipper.

Through mistake from the appearance of a figure, we placed the number of Messrs. DONOVAN & NETZ's elegant grocery establishment, New Orleans, at 33 Camp street.—Their location is No. 95 Camp, within a door or two of Poydras street, on the right hand side going up, where the finest and the most choice groceries to be had in the city can be obtained at exceeding fair rates.

THE LATE SKIFF HOMICIDE.—Mr. B. F. Batts, who killed Mr. Timothy Hebert, by firing upon him in a skiff below Bayou Goula, and to which we alluded in our last, has, we understand, been admitted to bail by Judge Avery in the sum of \$2500, to stand his trial at the next term of our court.

The true particulars, as far as we have been enabled to arrive at them, are these: Mr. Batts is overseer for J. H. Randolph. His negroes had been in the habit of obtaining liquor somehow, and becoming intoxicated and troublesome. The overseer with the assistance of other persons, had been trying without success to discover how or where the liquor was obtained. On the night in question, probably out for that purpose, Mr. Batts and two others in company, saw a skiff at the bank opposite Dr. Doyle's plantation, with a person or persons in it, and several negroes on the bank. They appeared to be bartering for something, the party in the skiff and the party on shore—one story says that the former was buying fish from the negroes; another, that the negroes were buying whiskey from the skiff.—However, Mr. Batts and party eventually approached to discover and arrest the parties—the skiff put off from shore; it was hailed, but no answer returned, and still making off, when Mr. Batts fired upon it (one report says he fired several times) and the result was the death of the gentleman named above, having been hit in the breast and the ball coming out at the shoulder, causing his death in three days afterwards; he lived on the opposite side of the river. A friend of his gives as an excuse for his being on this side in a skiff at that late hour, that a large log which he was trying to get out of the river, was with him blown over on this side, when he tied it; and procuring assistance, he came back after dark to get it, because the next day was Sunday, when he met with some negroes fishing, &c. Whatever the complexion of the affair, the fact of the ball shows that there were strong extenuating circumstances attending the act of the shooting.

Dreadful Poisoning.

At the residence of Col. Lemley, a lawyer of New Orleans, a terrible poisoning affair occurred a few days since. The Colonel had given a dinner party in honor of a young friend, a Mr. Hunt, who had just graduated in medicine, and left that afternoon for his home in the interior. There were quite a number of ladies present as guests; and it appeared that all at the table who partook of the desert called Charlotte Russe were in a short time after violently attacked with sickness. Mrs. Lemley and two or three others have since died, and it is reported that young Dr. Hunt is dead. It was assuredly the feast of death, and reminds us of the poisoning act in "Lucretia Borgia." In the stomach of Col. Lemley's little son, the first victim, Dr. Crawford found a portion of the desert mentioned, in which he discovered arsenic. Strong or almost undoubted suspicion rests upon the cook, who is in prison, together with the other servants. In another column, under the head of "Still More Victims," the Picayune gives the latest about this sad affair.

A STRANGE PROCEDURE.—The Delta of Tuesday last says that a gang of 34 plantation slaves was discovered and arrested by the Police on the preceding day, in Commercial Place in that city, who stated that they were on the hunt of a lawyer—that they belonged to the estate of James H. Shepherd, of Oak Grove plantation in St. James parish; that they were treated very badly by the overseer, and as they had not known for five years whether they had a master or not (the estate is owned by a number of heirs) they had come to seek a lawyer, to see if he could not put them on the track to find one! This is certainly a rare case. The Sheriff will soon find them a master, as the place is soon to be sold, says the same paper.

Capt. Searles, an aged and respected citizen of Baton Rouge, committed suicide in that city a few days since. He was confined to his bed by sickness, which would probably have been his last at any rate, when he put a pistol to his head and blew his brains out—then with superhuman will, laid the pistol aside and crossed his hands on his breast; he was impatient, like many others are who now walk the earth in strength and health, for the last final moment when peace and rest for the lacerated soul are at last obtained. His tomb had been long prepared, and the inscription upon it engraved; his winding sheet was also ready.

A LADY 100 YEARS OLD, AND SAW ONLY 25 BIRTH DAYS.—There is now residing on Hudson street, in the third ward of Elmira, an old lady named Mrs. Hannah Webber, who reached her twenty-fifth birthday on Wednesday of last week, and yet is one hundred years old. This remarkable circumstance is attributable to the fact that she was born on February 29th, 1760, and as that was leap year, there has been but twenty-five recurrences of that day from the time of her birth to the present time. Mrs. Webber receives an annual pension of \$96 from the government—her husband having taken an active part in the Revolutionary war. Although she has attained such an advanced age, she is still remarkably active and vigorous.—She converses intelligently and with decided interest concerning the "olden time," and of the trials and difficulties with which the men and the women of the Revolution were surrounded.

THE HOUMAN LAND CLAIM

If the Douglasites of Louisiana fail to conquer the regular Democracy of the State, says the N. O. Courier, it certainly will not be attributable to any lack of prolific imaginations to invent, or of unblushing effrontery to propagate the most audacious slanders against the chosen leaders of the Democratic party. Sometimes, however, it happens that the cock-and-bull stories, got up for the special edification of the people of Louisiana, are very clumsily put together, and, in the end, recoil upon their originators in a way, that, to ordinary people, would be very unpleasant indeed. But the Douglasites, besides being poets, in point of imagination, are also, in point of composure, philosophers. They have long ago forgotten how to be ashamed of their misdeeds. When they find themselves detected and exposed in one falsehood, their first thought is to replace it by another, which they hope will have a longer run. Now, if they were as wise in invention as they are ready, they would refrain from proclaiming any canard, the exposure of which might not be staved off, at least, until the close of the Charleston Convention. But latterly it seems that they are hard pressed, and are glad to seize any theme to harp upon—if it be only for the hour.

Three days ago, we heard a grand flourish of trumpets over a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, stating that Senator Toombs, of Georgia, had reported the Hoomas land claim as fraudulent. Both of the Louisiana Senators were forthwith heralded through the State, by the Douglas papers, as interested in that claim, and, therefore, guilty of fraud. We ourselves never had the slightest doubt that the dispatch was a sheer fabrication of the minions of Douglas at Washington, and we confidently awaited its contradiction. The telegraphic account of Mr. Toombs' report, published in the city papers of yesterday, presents something like a fair abstract of the bill which it recommends. The claim in question is simply referred for adjudication to the State Courts.—How this action on the part of Mr. Toombs can be construed into a charge of fraud, is more than we can comprehend. Will the Douglasites enlighten us?

THE HAND OF FATE.—Among the prisoners on board the Marques de la Habana are reported to be two fugitives of justice from this State, who, brought back by the force of circumstances to the theatre of their guilt, will now have to answer before the courts of justice of this State for the heinous crime of murder.

One of these men is a Spaniard named Carcano, who some years ago killed an old sailor in Gallatin street. He was closely pursued by the police, and even shot at, but finally made his escape in the rear of the Third District, and subsequently got to Havana. There, it is said, he committed another murder and fled to Hayti. How he now comes to be on board of a vessel fitted in Havana is not told.

The other criminal is Louis Delisle, implicated with a most horrible crime committed in the Third District some ten or twelve years ago. Louis Delisle, his two brothers, Antonio and Henry, and one Adam, robbed the house of a Mr. Chevillon, and murdered a slave girl, who discovered them and was about giving the alarm. The case created great excitement here at the time. Adam and Antonio Deslisle were hung, and Henry Delisle sent to the Penitentiary. Louis Delisle escaped. From the evidence against him, at the time, he would probably have been sentenced to death.

The State will doubtless claim these two prisoners. The only prisoners placed in the Parish Prison by the United States Marshal are those from the Marques de la Habana, twenty-five in number. Those of the steamship General Miramon are still on board, the Marshal not wishing to remove them until further orders from Washington.—N. O. Picayune.

THE SHOE TRADE.—The depression in the shoe and leather markets at the East continues, and even the absence of production consequent upon the very general strike in the shoe manufacturing towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is contributing but little to an improvement in prices. The total number of men now on the strike, has been set down at from 9,000 to 10,000. The Lynn Reporter says the number of workmen on ladies' shoes, now out of employment, is at least 4,000. The average number of shoes that they would make, if at work, would be five pairs each per day, which would make 20,000 pairs per day, 120,000 pairs per week, and in four weeks the number would be 480,000 pairs, or nearly 500,000 per month. The strike must very speedily diminish the stock on hand, and in the end compel manufacturers to a course of curtailment which they are always unwilling to adopt of their own free will.

Misery Loves Company.

The billing and cooing going on just now all over the South between the Douglas papers and the former organs of the defunct Know-Nothing party is marvelous to behold. They seem to have adopted the mutual admiration and glorification principle, and are doing their best to carry it out to its full extent. They have forgotten their old enmities—they have buried the hatchet. The journals, which for so long have professed to be the peculiar and exclusive exponents of American principles, have suddenly changed their tune. They are now trumpeting the name of one of their old enemies with singular valor and perseverance. They see the Little Giant through a mental microscope, and enthusiastically declare that he is a very great man indeed. On the other hand, the Douglas papers are not to be outdone in generosity and forbearance.—They forgive with a cheerfulness that would almost lead one to imagine that they forget. They would not for the world indulge in the most distant allusion to Thugs, dark lanterns, or any other of the numerous useful and ornamental inventions which owe their origin to latter-day Americanism. In a word, they seem convinced that Sam must have been an eminently sound and conservative patriot, and that his followers, notwithstanding their little vagaries, were, at bottom, very good fellows indeed.

But this new-born affection between these ancient foes, the Know-Nothing party and the Douglas clique, is not after all, so very difficult to be understood. There are many points of analogy in their respective positions. Each is pitifully weak, and each knows it. One has been refused admission at the Democratic threshold; the other has been summarily kicked out. Both cherish feelings of undying hostility to the Democratic cause, although one of them still clings pertinaciously to the Democratic name; and both would, if they could, traitorously yield up the rights of the South in all the Territories, to gratify the prejudices of Northern fanatics. This is the common aim which has led them to link their fortunes together, this is the fellow-feeling that makes them wondrous kind.

N. O. Courier.

GEATIFYING TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Members of the profession, and, in fact, all those who have been interested in legal questions, have long been aware of the difficulty of procuring copies of the statutes of certain years. Some have entirely disappeared from circulation, and are only to be found in a few private libraries. Besides this difficulty, young lawyers, who have not yet had time to build up both their fortunes and their library, find it rather too expensive to complete their series, even when the copies wanted can be found.

An act passed by the late Legislature has removed these difficulties, and will doubtless be received with gratification by all parties interested. The well known and enterprising publishers, Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, having undertaken to republish a complete edition of the statutes, the Legislature has enacted that "all such volumes of Acts of the Legislature published by said firm or assigns, shall be and are hereby declared authority in all the Courts of Law in this State."

The publishers have adopted a uniform edition, at a price to suit every purse. They will publish all the acts of this State, in the English language, from 1804 to 1860, inclusive, with a comprehensive index, complete in ten volumes. The price of the work will be fifty dollars, or five dollars per volume.

A work of this kind has long been needed, and will be of the greatest utility to members of the profession.—We have no doubt that Messrs. Bloomfield and Steel's edition, which, by the by, will be a Southern work, printed and bound in New Orleans, will soon adorn every library; and we hope that the next Legislature will subscribe liberally for a sufficient number of copies for the officers of the State, to enable them to exchange liberally with our sister States for their statutes.

N. O. Courier.

THE HEAVEN OF DEBTORS.—Wisconsin has abolished the system of collecting debts by execution. The State must hereafter be considered the heaven of debtors. The following sections show the tenor of the bill lately enacted:

Sec. 1. There shall hereafter no final execution be issued, upon any judgment rendered on the action for the recovery of money due or owing, by reason of any contract, expressed or implied, either for principal or costs.

Sec. 2. Process in the nature of final execution, may be issued for the sole purpose of restoring to the possession of *cesti que trust*, pledge, mortgage, lessee, or other persons having a special lien, or interest, in specific property, personal or real, and entitled to such possession or lien, by the terms of the judgment of the Court.

Sec. 3. This act shall not apply to contracts in force at the time of its passage, nor to actions found upon tort.

THE WHISTLER'S TUNE.

Supper was over, the boy went out. He passed through the yard and over the stile. The big dog barked as he went along by. And followed him nearly a mile; And he sat him down on a beechy log. And whistled a lively tune, this boy, Which took the ear of the barking dog. And he wagged his tail for joy.

The beetle stopped from pinching the fly. And the toad in his hole stood still. And the toad in his hole, with a tear in his eye. And a fishing-worm in his bill. And the grasshopper said, "I know that air, But I cannot whistle it— The tune of the man with no hair on his head, Whose hair ever ought to grow."

STILL MORE VICTIMS.—The deadly poison administered to Col. Lemley's family and his guests has not yet completed its work of destruction. We learn from good authority that Miss Young was in a dying condition last night. Col. Lemley was seized with convulsions during the night, and great fears are entertained this morning as to his succumbing. It is difficult to predict the result as to all the sufferers. At times their condition improves apparently, so as to bring hope to their friends, and then again it grows worse, keeping them in a state of cruel anxiety and suspense. The mind shudders at the thought of this revolting crime. To satisfy her hatred and blind revenge for imaginary wrongs, the cruel perpetrator of this heinous deed has sent desolation to many a family hearth; children are left orphans, deprived of their natural guardians and guides; young girls, on the very threshold of womanhood, who had not yet tasted of life's bitter trials, but saw before them the golden prospects of its joys and pleasures, have been cut down unmercifully; innocent babes, who could have given offence to no one, writhed in the tortures of a terrible and unknown disease, and closed their eyes in the arms of the frantic mother, who sees herself robbed of her last joy.—What a terrible record will be the testimony of these innocent victims, as they rise one by one before the Great Avenger. Him, who is all mercy, but also all justice!—N. O. Picayune.

Arrivals at the Tuttle House.

For the Week Ending March 29.

Mrs. E. Bigly and family, Natchez; H. D. Higgins, La.; T. B. Woolfolk, Grosse Tete; J. T. Pike, Flint Island, Ky.; Thos. McKeely, Va.; J. C. Woods, W. B. Ronge, C. S. Alexander, Ky.; Geo. Mitchell, Grand River; Wm. Deto, N. O.; Mrs. Woodard, St. Louis; Mrs. Jules Hebert, Iberville; Mrs. Yale and family, Ky.; A. Mygatt, N. O.; Ursin Babin, Iberville; Wm. R. Boote, do; Adolph Babin, do; E. A. Arcecaux, do; Louis E. Bernard, Bayou Chen; E. Blouin Assension; John Fitzner, Uper Red River; Wm. Fitze, do; J. E. Dupuy, Iberville; Mrs. A. Delana, do; O. F. Hornsby, do; B. G. Brow, St. Martin; J. H. Randolph, Iberville; L. Reditt and lady, do; Mrs. Allen, do; G. S. Hebert, do.

New Advertisements.

Washington Fire Co. No. 1. The officers and members of the above Co. are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting to be held at 7 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. ABBREY BEVIN, mh31

LEON LEVY.

Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Dry Goods, Clothing and Grocery Store,

in the house of V. Donax on Plaquemine street, nearly opposite Mr. Williams' store, where he will always keep on hand a good stock of Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries. mh31

New Volumes

Of Blackwood and the Four Reviews.

Commence January, 1850.

TERMS:

Table with 2 columns: For any of the four Reviews, For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and one Review, For Blackwood and two Reviews, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus—Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9—four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30, and so on. Remittance should always be addressed to the Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., mh31 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville—6th District Court.

Estate of Eloise Lodoiska Langlois, deceased.

WHEREAS, Alexander Roth has this day filed in the Clerk's office of this Court, his annual account of executorship of the estate of said Eloise Lodoiska Langlois, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within thirty days from the date of the publication hereof, the reasons why said annual account should not be homologated and made a judgment of this Court. Clerk's Office, March 28, 1850. mh31 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville—Cour du 6eme District Judiciaire.

Succession de feue Eloise Lodoiska Langlois.

ATTENDU, que Alexander Roth a ce jour déposé dans le bureau du Greffier de cette Cour son compte annuel comme exécuteur de la succession de feue Eloise Lodoiska Langlois, décedée.—Avis est par ce présent donné a tous ceux qui ont un intérêt dans la succession de feue Eloise Lodoiska Langlois, de se présenter dans les délais de la loi, pour faire valoir leurs raisons pour lesquelles le dit compte annuel ne serait pas homologué et fait le jugement de cette Cour. Bureau du Greffier, March 28, 1850. mh31 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.