

W. T. BRADBURN. P. E. JENNINGS. Published every Saturday by BRADBURN & JENNINGS.

PLAQUEMINE: Saturday, June 23, 1860.

See the advertisement of fine carriage and horses, furniture, &c., for sale on account of departure.

See advertisement of Milch Cow wanted.

CHOLERA COGNAC BITTERS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of this appetiser and preventative of cholera, &c., from the proprietors of the Gem Coffee-house, and can only say that after taking a small glass of it, having no appetite previously, we felt as if we could eat a whole jack and a hamper of greens. Landlords will fare badly if the drink becomes popular with boarders. See advertisement.

DOGS TAKE WARNING.—MR. BARKER, the town constable, informs us that he shall, in obedience to the existing ordinance, proceed to kill all dogs from this date which are suffered to run at large.

THE CONVENTION.—Despatches from Washington of the 20th state that the rupture of the Convention is certain—and that the Southern delegation will withdraw and make a nomination at Richmond. Douglas is said to be still confident of his nomination.

SUICIDE OF EX-MAYOR WATERMAN.—The New Orleans papers of Tuesday last record the disappearance and probable suicide of Charles A. Waterman, formerly Mayor of that city, while laboring under an aberration of mind produced by a painful disease that confined him to his room, it was thought connected with the failure of the firm just day of which he was a member. No clue has been obtained of him at the last date, further than the almost certainty that he had drowned himself, as his hat with the initials of his name inside, was found on the evening of the day he disappeared, on board the 2d district ferry boat. He had left a letter behind, taking leave of his family.

DEATH IN THE CONDENSED CELL.—Eugene Adams, alias Pepe, who was found guilty of murder a few days since in New Orleans, for killing a man named Dedinger, and who had been condemned to death by Judge Hunt, committed suicide in his cell on Wednesday night last. There are several opinions, however, prevalent about the matter—one that the poison was administered to him, as it was stated to be his intention to make some unpleasant revelations; another that his death was all a sham, and that Pepe is now at liberty, &c. But the fact of his death, we imagine, is true, from what we see in the True Delta, however it may have occurred.

AT EVERY MEAL ANOTHER STAGE.—A traveller "by rail," between New York city and New Orleans, writes in the Scientific American, that he took breakfast at Rochester, N. Y.; dinner at Erie, Pa., and supper at Cleveland, Ohio; then breakfast, the next morning, at Seymour, Ind.; dinner at Olney, Ill., and breakfast, the next morning, at Columbus, Ky., being only one meal in each of these large States, as he swept through them—having left Chambers street at 5 P. M., one day, and arrived in Cleveland at 5 P. M., on the next; making the whole distance traveled 641 miles; in 24 hours and 20 minutes, and passing through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. Well may we call this a "fast age."

The census act imposes a fine of thirty dollars for the refusal by any person, over twenty years of age, member of a family, or agent for an absent family, to give full answers when required by the marshal or his assistants to the questions which they are authorized by law to put.

The editorial correspondent of the Scientific American, who is on a trip to Louisiana and Texas, under date of Columbus, Ky., May 27, says: "Before I left New York I noticed that the Yellow Fever had already made its appearance in New Orleans." We can only hope that the writer will stick to truth a little better than the New York correspondent—presuming of course that it was the letter of some sensation-loving scribbler for a New York paper that attracted his notice, as such news has not appeared yet in any of the papers "down South."

Among the visitors to the Japanese at Philadelphia was a man slightly intoxicated, in whose hands a pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball of which accidentally struck the ear, who immediately drew his sword and made at him, but the man was fortunately rescued.

The New Orleans papers of Thursday, record the death of Bishop LeBlanc.

National Democratic Convention. IN SESSION AT BALTIMORE.

The New Orleans papers of Tuesday came to us with telegraphic despatches headed thus: "Re-assembly of the Democratic Convention," "Eloquent Speech from Mr. Cushing," "Test Vote of the Convention," "New York throws Douglas Overboard," "No Chance for Douglas," &c. We give the heading of each day's despatches, to see as matter of curiosity, how they tally in principle and action with the final result—and also a synopsis of those despatches.

The Convention re-assembled at half past 11 o'clock, when the roll was called by States and was responded to by all except South Carolina; several of the other States were only partially represented. There was great difficulty in obtaining seats. Mr. Cushing, in his speech, contained harmony and conciliation. "Every county in the Northern States," he said, "is now in the field with a Republican candidate and active organization, and it was the duty of the great Democratic party, at this time especially, to forget all past differences, meet and take counsel together as to the best means of crushing out sectionalism and securing once for all a glorious and permanent victory." His remarks were greatly applauded. After the chairman resumed his seat, Mr. Church of New York submitted a resolution calling for a committee of credentials, to which all contestants for seats should be submitted, and those admitted, bound by the action of the convention, and pledged to support its nominees. It was lost by a vote of 1404 to 1074, and was considered a fair test vote on the nomination of Douglas.

A resolution was then submitted by Mr. Gilmore, of Penn., during the President to give tickets of admission to all the delegates of the seceding States who had no contestants, and those who had referring them to a committee. This occasioned about a dozen speeches, the most of which favored harmony and compromise, but during which, at the late hour, the convention adjourned till the following day, without taking a vote on it—the Southern delegations in high spirits.

The indication at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings, was in favor of the admission of all the regular Southern delegations, and a harmonious nomination. The outside pressure in favor of Douglas was very great, but everything inside was against him.

SECOND DAY.—Despatches in the morning relative to the morning session of the second day, were captioned: "Indications Still Favorable to Harmony," "Contested Seats referred to Committee."

Mr. Church, of New York, rose and said, as there appeared to be a misunderstanding between the three gentlemen who had the previous day, offered resolutions on credentials and the admission of delegates, (none were mentioned in this respect save the one from Mr. Gilmore and himself,) he would propose the following as an amendment, which he thought covered the whole difficulty:

Resolved, That the credentials of all the delegates claiming seats made vacant at Charleston, be referred to a committee on credentials, and that said committee be instructed to report back to the Convention at the earliest possible moment.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution finally passed, when the credentials of the contesting delegates were handed over to the committee, and the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

We understand the matter thus—the meaning not being very clear—that no objections were made to those seceding delegates copying their seats who had no contestants—those who had were turned over to the committee.

The despatches of this day concluded by saying that signs were still favorable to harmony and an acceptable nomination—that everything pointed to the defeat of Douglas, and to the finality that the integrity of the party would still be preserved. It is to be hoped that the sentiments of the despatch will prove to be correct.

A thunder storm prevented the sending of any despatches of the proceedings of the evening session of this day.

Subsequent despatches state that the committee on credentials were unable to report at five o'clock, when the Convention adjourned till next morning at 10.

THIRD DAY.—The despatches are becoming somewhat warlike, and evidence the great excitement and intensity of feeling that prevail at Baltimore. Those of this day are headed "Two Duels and one Fist Fight," "Credentials Committee unable to Report."

A difficulty occurred in the Credentials Committee Room between Col. Hindman and Mr. Hooper, of the Arkansas delegation, in reference to the contesting delegates from that State. Another occurred between two members of the Virginia delegation. It was reported that both parties had gone out on the morning of the 20th to fight duels. A terrible fist fight took place at the Gilmore Hotel between Messrs. Whitely and Townsend, contestants for seats from Delaware. The whole city is in a fever of excitement.

ed to be given till the following day, which was granted, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock on the 21st.

A CHINESE FEAST.—Ah Ching, a Chinese merchant of San Francisco, recently gave a grand dinner, in honor of the California dignitaries, a Chinese man. The table was laid with the porcelain and ornamental center with large porcelain, containing each place stood a decer, containing the finest of cups, and a large porcelain spoon upon which served up was soup. The first was a species of Chinese they cup full of an appetizer. It had a flavor so what resembling orange peel, and of a superior quality.

This was followed by a glass of fine brown anteaue claret, which was also brought before any entables were placed on the board. Then came the soup composed of chicken's flesh cut into strips like narrow ribbons, and preserved by drying it in the open air, and singlass.

This course was followed by pigeons stewed with delicate green beans, spring onions and other condiments. Following this came a dish of pigeons cooked in another style. This was succeeded by Chinese oysters, or other small birds. The courses followed each other in regular succession until ten had been gone through with, washed down at short intervals with Clapot champagne and fine claret. The eleventh course consisted of the famed bird-nests, worth their weight in gold in China. These nests are built of a species of swallow found in the India seas, particularly the island of Sumatra. This course was followed by shark's fins, a great delicacy with the Chinese, but not very palatable to outside barbarians. Another course of some Chinese preparations, and the last one, consisting of stewed duck, wound up the meats, making fourteen courses in all. Then came the desert, consisting of Chinese cakes and jellies, and facts of different kinds, all of which were served up at one time. At half-past nine o'clock the company all adjourned to the Chinese theatre to witness the performance, and the entertainment closed the day's festivities.

WHAT A PUNSTER MUST BE.—Punch says: "How nice is this being a printer! A public servant, and with all a servant of the devil. A good natured fellow—must always smile—bowed to everybody—must be killing polite on all occasions, especially to the ladies—must always be a dear duck of a man, always witty, always dignified; must never do anything that would not accord with the strictest propriety of the most precise old maid, and must always be correct in everything he does, and never say any thing that could by any possible means be twisted into a slight, a slur, an insult or an injury; he is always expected to know the latest news, is styled "Muggins" if he is not always posted; must please everybody, and is supposed never to need the one thing needful, must work for nothing and board himself; must trust everybody, and is thought a great bore, and but little less than a beggar who would insult you; if he presents his bill; must be a ladder for all political aspirants to step into office, who very soon become independent, don't owe him anything, consider the printer at best a sorry dog, who cannot expect any better treatment than kicks and cuffs, and finally summing it up, he is expected to be a man without a model, and without a shadow."

A LOUISIANA FEMALE IN TROUBLE.—A young girl, about seventeen years of age, was found wandering about the streets of Philadelphia on the 1st instant, weeping bitterly. Upon being questioned by an officer, she stated that she was homeless and without friends. Her story was as follows: She was seventeen years of age and a native of Salem, N. J. Two years ago her father purchased a plantation near New Orleans, and, with his family, removed there. The girl went to a school a few miles from home, and a hired man was in the habit of carrying her backward and forward in a wagon. During these rides he succeeded in winning her affections, and in persuading her to elope with him. She stole \$109 belonging to her father, and the couple came to Philadelphia, where the villain effected her ruin, and after obtaining all her money, and pledging nearly all her clothing, he deserted her. Having no means left, the poor creature was turned into the streets by the proprietor of the house where she had been staying. The girl refused to make affidavit against the scoundrel who had betrayed her. She was sent to the House of Refuge until her family could be communicated with.

Envy chooses the fairest victim, and slander loves a shining mark. It is astonishing with what facility the world at large grasps at the vaguest calumny against those who have appeared superior, and how instantly a whisper against an innocent woman is hatched into tale of guilt, or a hint of evil is caught and bandied about when directed against an obviously honest man.

A GOOD RECIPE FOR VINEGAR.—Take forty gallons of rain water, one gallon of molasses, and four pounds of acetic acid. It will be fit for use in a few days. Acetic acid costs twenty-five cents per pound. This is the recipe by which most of the cider vinegar is made, which is sold in the country stores.

LEADING FOR THE MILLION.

The subject of carving up and dishing-up Turkey is again being agitated—set on foot by France and Russia. The Japanese were hurried, muscled and escorted to their hearts' delight in New York; they presented Mayor Wood with a beautiful diminutive toilet bureau. Heenan and Sayers have gone on a Sparring exhibition through Great Britain; they started out rather late. Gen. Houston is obliged to use a crutch, caused by the old wound received at San Jacinto. The new steamer to succeed the D. F. Keuner was launched on the 18th; she is to have low-pressure engines; we learn that she is to be called the John A. Campbell, the builder who killed a workman in New Orleans by striking him on the head with a stick, has been acquitted. Crops in North Mississippi indicate a better yield this year than has ever been known. In Kentucky the crops are said to be in a most favorable condition. It is reported that a wife at Hartford had been delivered of a colt—her husband is a celebrated revolver manufacturer. It is reported that Morrissey has gone into training, with a view of fighting Heenan. Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, in a recent lecture, says that the world is drugged to death—that whoever would injure a well man would injure a sick one.

JAPANESE FRUIT.—The Buffalo Express has been shown by a gentleman who has lately returned from Washington, a Japanese lemon, obtained by him from one of the members of the Embassy, which is a most astonishing specimen of mammoth fruit. It weighs three pounds, and measures in circumference eighteen inches in one direction and fourteen in the other. It has much the appearance of an ordinary lemon in shape and color, but looks and smells much more fruity, rich and tempting. It is said this is quite a medium-sized specimen of the fruit, as they raise it by forced culture in that singular country—that they sometimes produce them of the weight of seven pounds. In artificial fruit and floral culture the Japanese undoubtedly surpass every other people in the world. They have a singular passion for these arts, and have carried them to curious perfection, apparently subjecting Nature to entire obedience to their wills and wishes. They enlarge and dwarf her productions almost at pleasure. Among the curiosities brought by the Embassy were fully matured fruit bearing apple and pear trees, in little boxes of earth, only three or four inches in height.

TO KEEP TIRES TIGHT ON WHEELS.—The following, if reliable, will prove valuable. A correspondent of the Southern Planter says: "I ironed a wagon some years ago, for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the fellys with linsed oil, and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use, seven years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the fellys with oil is as follows: I use a long cast iron oil heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felly one hour, for common size.

The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be not made hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible of water, and the timber is much more durable. I was amused, some time ago, when I told a blacksmith how to keep tires tight on wheels, by his telling me it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels, but what will the farmer, who purchases the wheelwright and smith, say?"

GOING INTO DEBT.—Going into debt is not always a necessity, by any means. It is a luxury with some people. They love the excitement; they relish the piquancy of its embarrassments; they indulge in creditors, just as others indulge in opera parties, etc.—because it breaks up the monotony of everyday life, and affords them a sensation? This may seem odd enough to those who know but little of the social world; but it is true: For the most inveterate of debtors are often those in the receipt of the handsome annual income; and were their incomes doubled, they would squander to excess in order to still enjoy the delicious difficulties which ever beset a human being involved in a multiplicity of debts? It isn't every man that can afford to go in debt. That is the secret of the indulgence!

The Homestead measure is regarded as dead for this season, though an attempt at a compromise between the two Houses is being made.

It is worth noticing as a curious circumstance when persons part forty before they were at all acquainted, form together a close intimacy of friendship. For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful congeniality between the trees.

A Great Swindler Detected.

The character whose fancy operations are described in the following article from the Charleston Mercury, says the Baton Rouge Advocate of Monday, must be a man calling himself Evans, who paid our town a visit last spring, and advertising money to lend, taking mortgages on real estate for security. His customers were requested to apply to "Atty & Co., bankers, New Orleans," but as he found no one in this region in need of his money at "six per cent," and none likely to be "strictly confidential" with him in business transactions, he left for other regions. He seems to have been unfortunate since he left us. Says the Mercury:

Detective Hickey, with great address, arrested yesterday a man calling himself Josiah Austin Gee, alias Austin Glee, who has been doing business in Charleston for about a month, as the firm of Glee, Wilson & Co., or Wilson & Co., bankers and agents for loaning money, on behalf of different British banks.

Gee operated in this wise: He advertised at Columbia, S. C., Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., and probably other interior points. In response to this announcement it is surprising how many letters he received, sixty-one being now in the hands of the police. He kept a box at the Charleston postoffice, No. 141. Whenever he received a letter, he replied, stating that his terms were seven per cent, payable semi-annually. One and a half per cent, was also charged as a bonus for the first year, and an additional half of one per cent, to pay fees for investigating titles, etc. He then required a full description of all incumbrances, which he desired to examine. Everything should be strictly confidential and of the highest business character. The last half per cent, of his commission he did not exact, but left that to the generosity of the borrower, and, strange to say, never failed to get it. Possessing a full inventory of the borrower's property, he would send him word that he would advance the money at a certain period, generally July 4, but that his commission was payable forthwith, when he would send his agent to examine the property pledged, and to obtain the advance. This agent was, of course, himself.

He has undoubtedly succeeded in negotiating about \$80,000, for which he would receive \$1,600, and in most instances from gentlemen of good business character and position. It is indeed surprising how far this bait took. He has pledged funds to gentlemen in Columbia, Sumter, Abbeville and Greenville in this State; Savannah, Atlanta, Decatur and other towns in Georgia.

Gee is a pale, sickly looking man, about 5 1/2 feet, of elegant manners and pleasing address, and may be surely identified by a cork leg, which he wears. He arrived in Charleston May 6th, and stopped at the Charleston Hotel. After remaining there a short time, he took board in an estimable private family, who are excessively chagrined at the denouement, and demeaned himself in a most exemplary manner, going regularly to church and being truly polite and agreeable to ladies. As he was reported to be of immense wealth, of course there was no bar to his progress.

Officer Hicks had spotted Gee when at the Charleston Hotel; had conversed with him repeatedly, and learned his business; but his suspicions were unconvinced by any complaints until last Thursday, when a gentleman from Columbia visited Charleston to inquire about this banker, to whom he had paid a considerable advance for a promised loan on July 4th. Gee had left town, on a collecting tour through the State, and it was feared had flown. He had, however, left a trunk, which officer Hicks concluded he would come for.—On Saturday, Gee came back from Greenville, but fearing that the Columbia officers might be on the lookout for him, he crossed from Ninety-Six to Augusta by stage, and returned to Charleston by the early Augusta train yesterday morning. He was allowed to revisit the office, the family with whom he boarded, and the church where he worshipped. On his return from church he was arrested and carried to the Main Guard House.

On searching him sixty-one letters were found, all of a business character, not a single private letter being in his possession. He had a fine revolver, a bunch of twenty-two skeleton keys, nippers, screw-drivers, hammer, jimmy, etc., comprising a complete burglar's outfit. No finer collection of implements has ever been obtained in Charleston. He had about him nearly \$200 in money, and watches and silver-ware to the value of \$600, daguerreotypes of beautiful women, etc.

Gee always represents himself as a gentleman, and the son of a very wealthy English gentleman. He says he arrived in this country April 17, 1859, and that he has been spending his time (and of course operating) in New York, New Orleans and Charleston. He is unquestionably an accomplished crackman, and officer Hicks deserves great credit for his skill in bringing him to justice. It is to be hoped that his victims will not decline to prosecute him, that he may receive his just deserts.

This gentleman did us the honor of advertising "Money to Loan" in our paper also, over the signature of Atty & Co., Gravier street, New Orleans; and as the period he desired us to insert it—in if we would do it cheap—has about run out, we have an idea

of sending it to him by mail through the chief of police, Charleston. We know of two or three gentlemen from this vicinity who went to the trouble and expense of going to New Orleans to call upon this House, but no such firm or number could be found.

TO PREVENT DOGS FROM GOING MAD.—Mix a small portion of flour or sulphur with their food or drink through the spring months. This is practised in Europe to prevent the disease from breaking out among the pack of hounds which belong to the English noblemen, and is said to be a certain preventive.

New Advertisements. BENJ. N. DEBLIEUX, Attorney at Law.

Plaquemine, Iberde Parish, Louisiana. WILL devote his whole attention to the practice of his profession in all the Courts of the Sixth Judicial District. je23

Cholera Cognac Bitters.

THIS unrivalled Family Medicine, manufactured in France and used with complete success in Europe, for all diseases emanating from a full or overloaded stomach, is now imported in this country by Mr. S. Steinfeld of New York. This medicine is a preventive or remedy for Cholera, Diarrhea, and also a remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, Weakness and general derangement of the stomach. Upon being taken it creates appetite, and prevents the heaviness attendant upon eating, by persons who are dyspeptic. For sale by TURIN & SEIPPE. je23

A COW WANTED.—Which will give two gallons of milk per day. Apply at this office. je23

FOR SALE, A PAIR OF GENTLE HORSES and a BRET,—also a lot of Household Furniture, Brussels, Carpets, and a fine Rose Wood Piano. For particulars apply to G. S. ROUSSEAU. je23

If not disposed of before the 7th day of July, the above will be sold at auction on that day at the residence of Mr. George Wailes in Plaquemine. je23

Succession Sale.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana. In the Matter of the Estate of Augustine Favron, dec'd., wife of Florestine Badaeux.

By virtue of an order or decree to me directed from the Honorable the aforesaid Court, bearing date the 20th inst., I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder, for cash, on Monday, the 23d day of July next, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house of this parish, the following described property, to-wit: To-wit: the succession of Augustine Favron, dec'd., and to the community which existed between said deceased and her surviving husband Florestine Badaeux, to-wit: One Lot of Land, situated in the parish of Iberville, containing twelve 75-100 acres, being situated in fractional section 37, township 8, R. 10 East, and being bounded North by land of Benjamin Capdeville, and South by land of Valery Badaeux, Jr.

THEO. BLANCHARD, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, June 21st, 1860.

Vente de Succession.

COUR DU 6ME DISTRICT, Judiciaire, Paroisse d'Iberville, Etat de la Louisiane.

En vertu d'un ordre ou decret à moi adressé par l'Hon'ble. Cour du 6me. District Judiciaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, en et pour la paroisse d'Iberville, portant date le 20 courant, j'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchereuseur, pour du comptant, Lundi, le 23 Juillet prochain, 1860, à 11 heures A. M. à la maison de cour de cette paroisse les propriétés ci-apres decrites appartenant à la Succession de feu Augustine Favron, et à la communauté qui existait entre elle et son epoux survivant Florestine Badaeux, savoir: UN MORCEAU DE TERRE mesurant environ 75-100 acres situés dans la paroisse d'Iberville dans la section fractionnelle No. 37, Township 8, Range 10 Est, borné d'un côté par terre de Benjamin Capdeville et de l'autre côté par terre de Valery Badaeux, fils.

THEO. BLANCHARD, sheriff. Paroisse d'Iberville, le 21 Juin, 1860.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville—6th District Court. In matter of the Estate of Camille L. Landry.

WHEREAS, Joseph Volsy Hebert, has this day petitioned this Court for letters of administration of the succession of Camille L. Landry, dec'd.— Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days from the date of the publication hereof, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. Clerk's office, June 21, 1860. je23 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

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

Succession de feu Camille L. Landry. ATTENDU, que Joseph Volsy Hebert a ce jour presente sa petition en cette Cour a l'effet d'obtenir des lettres d'administration de la succession de feu Camille L. Landry— Avis est par le present donné a tous ceux que cela concerne, de deduire sous 10 jours de la date de ce present les raisons pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à la dite petition. Bureau du Greffier, Juin 21, 1860. je23 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville—6th Judicial District Court. In matter of the Estate of F. Gaux.

WHEREAS, Laurent Chevalier has this day petitioned this Court for letters of Curatorship of the vacant Estate of F. Gaux— Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days from the date of the publication hereof why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted. Iberville, June 21, 1860. je23 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville, Cour du 6me. District. Succession de F. Gaux. ATTENDU, que Laurent Chevalier a ce jour presente sa petition en cette Cour a l'effet d'obtenir lettres de curateur de la succession vacante de feu F. Gaux— Avis est par le present donné a tous ceux que cela concerne de deduire sous dix jours de la date de ce present les raisons pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à la dite petition. Iberville, Juin 21, 1860. je23 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.