

Published every Saturday by W. P. BRADBURN.

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"The Constitution and the Equality of States—these are the symbols of everlasting Union!"—BRECKINRIDGE.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Of Kentucky.

For Vice-President, GEN. JO. LANE, Of Oregon.

Presidential Electors.

- 1st Electoral District.—Judge OCTAVE ROUSSEAU, Elector.—PIERRE LAPOSTOLLE, Sub-Elector. 2d District.—BERNARD AVEGNO, Elector.—C. D. YANCY, Sub-Elector. 3d District.—FRASIMOND LANDRY, Elector.—F. S. GOODE, Sub-Elector. 4th District.—J. S. JONES, Elector.—JULES... Elector. 5th District.—J. L. G. OLIVIER, Elector.—J. K. ELGEE, Sub-Elector. 6th District.—W. M. LEVY, Elector.—W. R. PECK, Sub-Elector.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in a Territory without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation. 2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories and wherever else its Constitution and authority extends. 3. Resolved, That when settlers in a Territory have adequate population to form a State Constitution, the rights of sovereignty commence, and being consummated by an admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and that a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery. 4. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment. 5. Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character to and subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect. 6. Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as an imperative duty of this Government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as native-born citizens. 7. Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every effort to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

"The Constitution and the Equality of the States: these are the symbols of everlasting Union. Let there be rallying cries of the people." (J. C. Breckinridge.) "Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend to strengthen and to lengthen it." (J. C. Breckinridge.) "We know no section as distinct from the other; we know the Constitution and the States under it, and our rights as guaranteed under that instrument." (Joseph Lane.)

PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, August 4, 1860.

Mr. JAMES BARKER, who acts as our regular collector, has a number of long standing bills for collection, which those interested will oblige us much by paying. There are among them many which we shall be forced to proceed to the last extremity with if not settled in a week or two—as we must pay our own obligations.

Breckinridge and Lane Club.

The supporters of Breckinridge and Lane met, according to the call of the committee on organization, at LeBianco's Hall at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last. On motion of Judge R. C. DOWNES, the following gentlemen were duly chosen as permanent officers of the club. MARK A. ESTEVAN, President; JOS. H. RILLS, CHAS. O. HERBERT and JOHN SHAKES, Vice-Presidents; C. A. ROZE, Recording Secretary, E. A. MARRIONNEAU, Corresponding Secretary, and FRANCIS GALLAGHER, Treasurer. On motion of JOS. H. BALCH, a committee was appointed, by the chair, to frame a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club—and the President appointed the following gentlemen: J. H. RILLS, WM. P. BRADBURN, JOS. H. BALCH, F. GALLAGHER, and (upon motion of Judge DOWNES) M. A. ESTEVAN, the President. On motion of F. GALLAGHER, all persons present and those wishing to become members of the club were invited to come forward and sign their names. As soon as the motion was carried the Secretaries' desk was crowded, and over thirty persons answered "Roll Call," with the stars and stripes hung on the "outer wall," and nailed to the mast. The club adjourned to meet weekly, at 8 o'clock, P. M., after giving three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane.

To our Friends and Patrons.

It will be seen by the following notice that Mr. JENNINGS is no longer connected with the publication of this paper. His retiring will effect no change in its character. As it has been conducted up to this time, so will it be conducted in future, as we reiterate elsewhere in alluding to this subject. By continued industry and energy on our part, we hope to receive the continuance of that support that has been so liberally extended in the past. Our best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of our old associate, follow him wherever destiny directs his steps in future: Notice.

With the last issue of the "Gazette and Sentinel," my connection with its publication ceases. Expecting to leave the State early in the Spring, and wishing to give my good Democratic friends an opportunity to call and settle their back arrears to the "Iberville Gazette" for subscriptions and job work, from 1st April 1852, to 15th July 1857, they (all parties interested) will please pay us a visit at the Postoffice. The "Gazette and Sentinel" will continue to be issued by Mr. Wm. P. BRADBURN, its owner and publisher, and we trust will receive as heretofore a liberal support from the Democracy of Iberville. P. E. JENNINGS.

NOTICE.—Mr. P. E. JENNINGS will act as Agent at the Post-office for any description of business connected with this paper.

Our readers will find in our paper to-day several very interesting articles. We request their attention to the letter of CHAS. O'CONNOR; that also of Gov. P. O. HEBERT to the New Orleans Courier, and to the article entitled "Herschell V. Johnson in Congress," in which this gentleman bitterly denounces Douglas. Also the letter of HOWELL COBB, and to much miscellaneous matter, which will well repay their perusal, and which (though we say it ourselves) unites in producing a journal which, for interest and the amount of reading it contains, is equaled by few papers in the State—but by two perhaps—outside of New Orleans.

It will be seen that the public's accommodating servant, H. E. MOORE, will be here in a few days with plenty of mules.

By observing our advertising columns it will be seen that the Sheriff will dispose of various property to-day, under orders of the Sixth District Court.

The great heat of the present summer has been a common topic with the press every where. In this section, particularly at night, it has in no wise abated. Wednesday night last was truly an awful night. There was not the slightest perceptible abatement, and under the bar it felt like a furnace. There is one satisfaction, however, as regular heat is said to insure good health. This is the reason why it is thought there will be no yellow fever in New Orleans this year. We are much in want of rain. Several times lately it has clouded up and made grand pretensions that way, but it all went off in a few claps of thunder and gusts of wind.

Since the above was written and in type it tried again very hard to rain here on Thursday afternoon, but it all spent itself in an Easterly direction before it got here. There was a good result, however; the air was considerably cooled, and a delightful night succeeded. We shall doubtless again have a recurrence this (Friday) evening of dark clouds and distant thunder, with gusts of wind and plenty of dust; may the rain follow, is our earnest prayer.

We perceive that the Bell and Everett men in this vicinity are to have a big time of it on the 11th. A Barbecue is to come off and some tall speakers are to be present. Go it ye cripples, it will be our turn next; and when the Breckinridge and Lane boys collect in their strength about here, than a gathering will be seen as is a gathering.

The Delta announces the death, at Bay St. Louis on Wednesday last, of Victor Joseph C. Charbonnier, aged 68.

Mr. M. W. CLUSKEY, late of Washington City, has become associated with Col. M. C. GALLOWAY in the publication of that sterling Democratic journal, the Memphis Argonne. We wish the proprietors the great success their ability and energy deserve.

THE DOUGLAS MEN SURPRISED.—The letter of Mr. Sandidge, says a Washington item, creates surprise with the Douglas men, which they think is no good omen for the success of Douglas in the Northern part of the State. The letter alluded to censured the liberty of connecting his name with the Donaldsonville Convention, and says that the writer is in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

The regular State Convention of the Democracy in New Jersey, called by the State Executive Committee, had 640 members—420 for Breckinridge and 120 for Douglas.

The Bell and Everett mass meeting in New Orleans on Thursday night last, was held at and around the base of the Clay statue. They had better keep away from Clay if they wish Bell to have any chance for the Presidency.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé, who sailed for California on Saturday last, has already received, it is said, \$40,000 as counsel fees in the law suits which have grown out of the seizure of the steamers Miramont and Maquis.—New York News, 26th ult.

We are glad to hear of the gentleman's pecuniary and professional prosperity, but we were not before acquainted with the fact of his having so soon abandoned the cause of Douglas in Louisiana.

A Presidential Candidate on the Stump.

Stephen Arnold Douglas, a candidate for the Presidency, in his present speaking and electioneering tour through New England, is carrying out to the letter the vanity and overweening ambition of the man. The Northern papers which are friendly to his interests, are filled with his personal exordiums and Squatter Sovereign heresies, spoken at every depot and village he arrives at. This course is of itself sufficient, apart from his past propensity to letter and treatise writing, to damn the fortunes of Stephen A. Douglas. "Out of his own mouth will he be accused."

The American people have ever evinced, and very justly too, their repugnance to the practice of Presidential electioneering, even before the nomination of a candidate; but to take the stump after he has been placed in nomination for an office of such unapproachable distinction and grandeur, is an act which looks so much like degrading the position, or bringing its worth and sublimity down among the ordinary prizes of life for which men struggle—and thus making the Chief Magistracy a common and ordinary distinction instead of the mightiest the world knows—that the people have invariably condemned the practice whenever a candidate has so far forgotten himself as to attempt it.

No candidate has ever attempted to better his cause for the Presidency by stump speaking, who has not signally worsened if not destroyed his prospects of election. Clay tried it, and there is no doubt whatever that his doing so, (enthusiastic as were the people among whom he showed himself and spoke to,) assisted in his defeat; and we all know, in the case of Gen. Scott, how beautifully he cut his own throat with "the dear Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent"—or made wider than ever the gap between himself and a residence at the White House. He is thus with his lip-salve that the Little Giant is temptingly besmearing himself, that the New Englanders may swallow him, but we are of opinion that by the time he gets through, he and his sales will become too nauseating for their stomachs—unless they are Abolition stomachs.

We are surprised that a man of the acumen and knowledge of human nature that Douglas has, would so far forget himself as to allow his ambition to get so much the better of his judgment as to pursue the dangerous course of "stumping" the country, with the sad and fatal examples which the past holds up as a mirror before him. When he has "done" the Yankees, we have no doubt he will retreat and come South, and boast, as he boasted in New England, of the overflowing of his heart for the land he was in and for the people whom he was among. Judge Douglas loves to hear himself talk, and it will be the death of him yet! The shouts of the people is "music to his ears," as were the shouts of the German to the ears of Scott; and there is no doubt that from this to the 5th of November, he will be heard in one part of the country or another, pleading with tearful eyes to be elevated to the summit of his "overleaping ambition."

How higher, nobler, loftier, in all that elevates the patriot statesman above the selfish and grasping attitude of the demagogue, is the position which Mr. Breckinridge has taken in this canvass. Soon as he is informed of his nomination, he seeks the quietness of his home. It is the home of his childhood, of his early hopes and struggles. The people, his old friends and acquaintances, flock around him by thousands to welcome to the old homestead the young-great man—the future President of the United States—whom many knew as a boy. His heart grows big with gratitude for the honors thus showered upon him, and he cannot do less than thank his old friends for the outburst of feeling in his behalf; but he tells them that in his present position he is not free to enter into argument. He will say, however, to them—so untrue and detestable is the heinous charge of secessionism already brought against him—that he is "an American citizen—a Kentuckian who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and to the Union." His "lips from this time forth were of course sealed," but were another in his place and he had a voice to speak and was free to canvass the Commonwealth for him, he would say "men are nothing, principles are everything." "I would say come, wake your slumbering energies, arouse your lion hearts, shake out again the ample folds of the glorious flag that has so oft braved the battle and the breeze, and with linked shields and dauntless steps follow it once more to its noblest victory!"

Thus spoke Breckinridge. These are his first as his last words during the canvass.—His "lips are of course sealed." Honor, the dignity of his position, every sentiment akin to true patriotism, forbids that he should speak in his own behalf for the Presidency. How lofty and ennobling the determination compared to that which is now directing the course of Judge Douglas. "His lips are of course sealed!" For this noble and patriotic resolve of Mr. Breckinridge will be allowed to rest calmly in his quiet home till the 4th of March, 1861, when he will be called upon by the voices of thirty million freemen to address them from the portico of the Capitol at Washington. It is the fiat of destiny!

Mr. Douglas' Progress in New England.

It is somewhat remarkable that in no part of the country has Mr. Douglas been received with such honor or enthusiasm as in New England, where Democracy is certainly not popular. In Massachusetts—the land of Sumner and

Wilson and Banks—he has had an ovation, and in the town of Worcester, the hot-bed of rankst abolitionism, the people vied with each other in the effort to overwhelm the Illinois Senator by their noisy admiration.

We cannot account for this phenomenon. Can it be possible that the admirers of Sumner and Wilson are willing to do him honor now with the expectation that he in his turn will do them the honor by aiding in the elevation to power of those whose political fortunes they are identified? Whether this is so or not, we cannot believe that two at least of the signers of the "Bill of Excommunication" would ever consent to be parties to such an arrangement. We must say that enthusiasm for a professed democrat among the people of Worcester is calculated to arouse unpleasant suspicions.—Washington Constitution.

First Number of 13th Volume.

In accordance with custom and prompted by our own feelings, we announce to our readers that the present is the first number, old series, of our 13th volume. It is a proper occasion for us to return our thanks to our patrons and the public for the support they have so long rendered us, which we do with feelings of the deepest gratitude, as well as to take a brief review of the past.

Twelve years ago this 4th day of August, we issued the first number of the Southern Sentinel, then supporting Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. His election, brought about by Democratic votes, was the last great victory such as it was of the Whig party—the defeat of Gen. Scott, which followed, blotted from existence this old organization. We all know what followed. A strange and secret organization called the "Know Nothings," suddenly arose, and for a time threatened to overrun the country. The "Dark Lantern" seduced many into its earnest support. Its demise, however, was as sudden as its career was brilliant. It perished with the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Here again, thousands were afloat, like rudderless vessels upon a wide sea. Many enrolled themselves under the banner of the only constitutional organization existing, that of the Democratic party. We were of that number, and we shall ever be proud of the course which our convictions then prompted us to take. That was in 1856.

The man who denies that another can honestly change his political sentiments—or who, under circumstances similar to the foregoing could earnestly and loyally ally himself to a party he had been opposing—would also deny that great changes, new principles and unexpected issues, have occurred in the political element within the last twelve years, or that there was sufficient patriotism in the mind of man, or truth in his heart, to adopt a course of action for the benefit of his country, which events had brought about and justified, that ran counter to his former arguments and predilections. To deny the necessity of changing one's political sentiments, is to assert that our country does not progress, that new men and new systems do not arise—that all sides are true and just—that man learns nothing from experience—that wisdom is not the fruit of years, of study, of long and deep reflection. To change one's political sentiments, evidences a mind capable of grasping and comprehending the issues that arise and the principles they represent—it evidences a mind unclouded by prejudice or warped by the influence of interested demagogues—also does it evidence a will of one's own and a courage that scorns the opinions and the jibes of the party hack. We have changed our political sentiments within the period alluded to—we are proud to say that we did—and since that period we have lived but to be the more firmly convinced that the cause of the Democracy is the cause of the Country, the Constitution, the Union!

Since that period, the latter part of '56, open, to the amount of its ability, has battled for the union of the Democracy, for the Constitution, for State Rights and the Union of the States. Being of the same political sentiment, the two papers—the "Gazette," owned by Jos. H. BALCH, and the "Sentinel," by ourselves—were united in February, 1858, and the subscription lists joined. This enabled the proprietors to publish a much better paper than either of the former had been, which we trust is still characteristic of the "Gazette and Sentinel," which name was assumed when the union of the two took place.

Our connection with Mr. BALCH, in the publication of the Democratic organ of this parish, owing to the state of his health and his obligations elsewhere, terminated with mutual good feeling in June, 1859, when P. E. JENNINGS, Esq., became associated with us in the future management of the paper. This latter connection was sustained, in mutual political sentiment and harmonious feeling for one year. It expired with the last number of our twelfth volume. Thus we are again singly and alone at the helm; but it rather augments than destroys our confidence to guide safely and successfully our charge, and to the approbation of our patrons, through the storms and dangers that beset it. Trusting, hoping, that our friends have confidence in our skill, judgment and integrity, we shall do all that man can do to keep that opinion unimpaired.

The "Gazette and Sentinel" will continue to be conducted in the same style, spirit and sentiment that have heretofore characterized it. With these remarks, lengthier than we intended, we take our leave of the subject—trusting that at the commencement of another volume our friends and patrons will be enjoying uninterrupted health, and basking in the sunshine of prosperity under the glorious administration of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

READING FOR THE MILLION.

Heenan will visit New Orleans on his coming sparring tour. Appearances indicate a terrible war in China in a few days; Russia's marching 12,000 men against Peking in one direction, while France and Ireland will approach from another. The Chicago Zouaves are all the go at the north; their drill is said really to be most marvellous. The Prince of Wales is doubtless in Canada by this time. The New York Tribune says that Mr. Everett intends to withdraw from the ticket. The Prince of Wales will visit Harvard University. Thirty-five persons died in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday last from sun stroke. A New York paper says the present is the healthiest as well as the hottest summer ever known in this country. It attributes it to the quantity of electricity in their—the great meteor at the North, he comet, &c. The Louisville Journal cannot "see any rational hope for the election of John Bell." In Columbia Maury Co., Tenn., the home of the lamented Polk, there is a call for a grand mass Meeting and torch-light procession headed "Democracy standing straight up in the stirrups." They are making grand preparations in New York, for the reception of the Prince of Wales; he will proceed as far as Cincinnati. The Delta says the Bell-Everett had quite an enthusiastic display a Wednesday night around the state of Henry Clay. The steamship La Crosse, belonging to the Texas Trade, exploded her boilers while going down the river on Wednesday, which killed the captain and several others and sunk the vessel. None of the candidate suit Gerrit Smith, not even Lincoln. Gov. Houston declines to withdraw under any circumstances. At a recent foot race in Louisville, a man ran 100 yards in 11 seconds.

Some weeks since we referred to the course of a certain journal in New Orleans, which persisted in not crediting this paper for any local item it obtained from it, while all it obtained from the "Magnolia" was duly acknowledged—thus going to show that but one paper is published here. This practice, which we consider very unfair and unjust, we perceive is still indulged in by the same journal. Last week it took a few lines from the "Magnolia" about the weather, and gave due credit, and immediately beneath it copies an article from our paper of nearly quarter of a column in length (which nearly all the city papers had extracted and given the proper credit) which it flimsily "recorded in a Paquet mine cotemporary." Is this fair?

The river here is as low at present as it has been for many years past. The health of our town continues pretty good. We hear of but a few cases of fever.

THE EXHIBITION IN VIRGINIA.—A New York dispatch of the 27th inst., gives the following account of the exciting affair at Occoquan, Va., of which we had a brief notice by telegraph:

Great excitement exists at Occoquan, Virginia, near Alexandria, in consequence of the Republicans raising a banner bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The citizens have attempted to demolish it. The Republicans resisted, and dispatched messengers to neighboring towns for arms and ammunition. Governor Letcher ordered General Hatton to call out his troops, but the General preferred resigning his commission.

At last accounts it was expected that the military of Alexandria would be called out. Occoquan contains three hundred Republicans, and was the residence of Mr. Underwood, the ostracized Republican.

By the latest dates we perceive the troubles and the excitement still exist—the sympathizers with abolitionism still holding their position. The Washington Star learns, however, that no resistance will be made to the determination of the people of Prince William, to take down the Black Republican pole.

We learn by later news that the pole was eventually cut up into chips.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, near this town, on the 24th inst. by Rev. P. M. Goddard, Mr. JAMES MYERS, of Galveston, Texas, and Mrs. MARY EUGENIE CLEMMONS, daughter of Joseph D. Hamilton, Esq.

DIED.

In this parish, on Thursday last, VALIERE, son of Michel and Clara Hebert, aged 18 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MULES! MULES! My friends in Iberville and elsewhere are informed that I will be in Plaquemine in a few days, with

200 of the Best Mules that ever left Kentucky.

HENRY E. MOORE, augt

A letter from a traveller, in the Crescent of Thursday, says from what he has seen and heard, "Breckinridge has the made track even in Illinois."

New Advertisements.

Succession Sale.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana. In the matter of the Estate of Dorville Lacroix and Rosalie Melancon, his wife, both deceased. By virtue of an order or decree to me directed from the Hon. the aforesaid Court bearing date the 25th of July, 1860, I will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, On Thursday, the 6th day of September next, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the last residence of said deceased in said parish, the following described property belonging to the successions of Dorville Lacroix and Rosalie Melancon, his wife, both deceased.

1st. A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND lying and situated in the parish of Iberville on the right bank of the river Mississippi, at about seventy five arpents from the margin of said river, containing about twelve superficial arpents more or less, bounded as follows: in front by the plantation of Antoine Dubuclet, f. m. c., on the upper side by land of William A. Hartman, on the lower side by the plantation of William M. Thompson & John R. Thompson, and in the rear by land belonging to the heirs of the late Pierre Lacroix, (now to A. F. Hartman) together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon being and thereunto belonging.

2d. ELIZA, (crippled in her right hand,) aged about 26 years, and her child named FRANK, aged about 8 months. 3d. PAMELIA, negro girl, aged about 11 years.

MOVABLE PROPERTY. One Black Cow; one Bull; one two year old Heifer; one spotted Cow and Calf; one Cross-cut Saw, and one lot of Tools.

Terms and Conditions. The land to be sold payable as follows: one fourth of the price of adjudication payable in all March, 1861—one fourth in all March, 1862—one fourth in all March, 1863—and one fourth in all March, 1864, and slaves payable as follows: one hundred dollars cash on each head of slaves and family of slaves, and the balance of the price of adjudication payable one fourth in all March, 1861—one fourth in all March, 1862—one fourth in all March, 1863, and one fourth in all March, 1864. Purchasers to furnish their notes for the credit term said sale endorsed to the satisfaction of the Administrator of said succession payable at the office of the Recorder of the parish of Iberville, and special mortgage to be retained on said land and slaves to secure the payment of said notes and all interest that may accrue. The notes to be furnished to bear interest at the rate of eight percent per annum from and after maturity till paid. BALHAZAR RILLS, Auctioneer, July 31st, 1860.

Vente de Succession.

COUR DU 6e DISTRICT, J. d'ici, Paroisse d'Iberville, Etat de la Louisiane.

Dans les Successions de Dorville Lacroix et Rosalie Melancon son épouse, tous deux decedés. En vertu d'un ordre ou decret a moi adresse par l'Honble. Cour du 6eme District Judiciaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane en et pour la paroisse d'Iberville, portant date du 26 de Juillet 1860, J'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchereur, Jeudi le 6 jour de Septembre prochain, 1860, a 11 heures A. M. a la residence des dite decedés dans la dite paroisse les proprietes suivantes appartenant aux successions de Dorville Lacroix et Rosalie Melancon, son épouse, tous deux decedés, savoir:

1. UN CERTAIN MORCEAU DE TERRE situe dans la paroisse d'Iberville sur la rive droite du fleuve Mississippi au pres d'une soixante quinze arpents de la rive du dit fleuve, contenant apcu pres douze arpents de superficies plus ou moins et borne comme suit, savoir: sur la face par terre d'Antoine Dubuclet, f. m. c., en haut par terre de William A. Hartman, et en bas par l'habitation de William M. Thompson & John R. Thompson, et en arriere par terre appartenant aux heritiers de la veuve Pierre Lacroix (maintenant a A. F. Hartman) avec tous les Bâtimens et Ameliorations qui sont dessus et qui y appartiennent.

2. ELIZA, agee de 26 ans, (infirme d'une main) et son enfant FRANK, age de 8 mois. 3. PAMELIA, negresse, agee de 11 ans.

Proprietes Mobilières. Une Vache noire et un Taureau; une Teure de deux ans; une Vache lactee et son veau; un Passe-partout; une Coffre d'Orfere.

La terre sera vendue comme suit, savoir: un quart du prix de l'adjudication payable en tout Mars 1861—un quart en tout Mars 1862—un quart en tout Mars 1863, et un quart en tout Mars 1864. Les esclaves payable comme suit, savoir: cent piastres comptant sur chaque esclave ou famille d'esclaves, et le balance du prix de l'adjudication payable un quart en tout Mars 1861, un quart en tout Mars 1862, un quart en tout Mars 1863 et un quart en tout Mars 1864, et les mobiliers payable en tout le mois de Mars 1861. Les acquereurs fourniront leurs billets endossés a la satisfaction de l'Administration de la dite succession payable a l'office du Recorder de la paroisse d'Iberville, et hypothèque speciale sera retenu sur la terre et esclaves pour assurer le paiement des dits billets et tous interets qui pourrât y survenir. Les billets fournis porteront interet a raison de huit pour cent par an de l'echéance jusqu'a full payment.

BALHAZAR RILLS, Encarteur, Juillet 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dorville Lacroix and Rosalie Melancon, both deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and settle with the undersigned, Administrator, and all persons to whom said estate is indebted are also requested to present their claims to CLEOPHAS BARBAY, Administrator, August 1st, 1860.

AVIS.

TOUTES personnes endettées à la succession de Dorville Lacroix et Rosalie Melancon, tous deux decedés, sont requises de venir faire le paiement au soussigné, Administrateur, et toutes les personnes auxquelles la succession est redevable, sont requises de presenter leurs reclamations a CLEOPHAS BARBAY, Administrateur, 1er Avril, 1860.