

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY W. P. BRADBURN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION—Three Dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance; Five Dollars per annum, if not paid in advance. SINGLE COPIES—Ten Cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after 29th September, 1860, the charge for inserting Personal Cards will be TWO DOLLARS PER LINE.

"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 AVOGNE, Elector.—C. D. YANCEY, Sub-Elector. 3d District.—FRASIMOND LANDRY, Elector.—F. S. GOODE, Sub-Elector. 4th District.—B. B. SIMMES, Elector.—JULES LEBLANC, Sub-Elector. 5th District.—JULES 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 in 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 Constitutional authority extends. 3. Resolved, That when settlers in a Territory having an 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 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. 8. 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. 9. 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. 10. 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.

"The Constitution and the Equality of the States" are symbols of everlasting Union. Let these be the rallying cry of the people. (J. C. Breckinridge.) "Instead of dividing the Union, we intend to strengthen and to cherish it." (J. C. Breckinridge.) "We know no section as distinct from the other; we know the Constitution and the Stars under it, and their rights as guaranteed under that instrument." (Joseph Lane.)

PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, September 29, 1860.

Breckinridge and Lane Club.

Democracy is up and at Them.

The Breckinridge and Lane Club of Plaquemine, met according to adjournment on Saturday evening, the 29th Sep., 1860.

Owing to the absence of M. A. Estevan, on motion, John H. Shanks was called to act as President pro tem.

On motion, E. A. Marionneaux, Corresponding Secretary, was requested to act as Recording Secretary, C. A. Roth being absent.

On motion of Hon. R. C. Downes, Resolved, That Mr. Benjamin Deblieux be invited to address the Club next Saturday, and J. J. Hebert on Saturday after next.

On motion Resolved, that the President of the club appoint the various committees for the Barbecue of the 10th of October next, and furnish a list of the same to the Gazette and Sentinel.

On motion, J. J. Hebert was elected Marshal, with power to appoint assistant Marshals of the day.

On motion, the President pro tem, appointed a committee to invite Hon. E. W. Robertson to address the club this evening, consisting of Messrs. J. J. Hebert, Hon. R. C. Downes and Francis Gallinger.

Col. E. W. Robertson was next introduced, amidst loud cheering from the audience. After his masterly effort the thanks of the club were tendered him.

Hon. R. C. Downes, chairman of Committee of Invitation, reported that he had received a message from Hon. F. D. Hardy, accepting the invitation to address our fellow citizens at the Barbecue.

On motion, the club adjourned until the next regular meeting, on Saturday the 29th Sept., 1860, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Mr. J. J. Hebert.

JOHN H. SHANKS, Pres. pro tem. E. A. MARIONNEAUX, Ad. Sec. sep29

Personal Cards.

Since the time newspapers were first established, the rule of custom, if not the rule of law itself, acknowledges and grants the right of a man to defend himself in a public newspaper, over his own signature and upon his own responsibility, even to the defamation of the character of another, and to the entire exoneration from all blame and from all responsibility in the matter of the editor or publisher himself. This has been the law of society, if not the law of the courts, for ages.

When, therefore, looking only to the good of society, and in opposition to our pecuniary interests, we resolved to discontinue the practice of inserting personal cards of a defamatory character, we meant exactly what we said; but we did not calculate the difficulty of confronting the opinions of men who believe that the editor of a public newspaper ought not to refuse this right to the citizen—of combating the arguments and solicitations of influential parties and their friends, and the friends and powerful supporters, perhaps, of the paper itself.

When, therefore, the card of Mr. Dupuy was handed us, we at once realized the delicate position in which we were placed; but the extreme mildness of his remarks, seeming but a simple explanation, (save what might have been offensive in a bare allusion) we at once assented to its publication. But in doing so, after the avowal made by us, we desire distinctly to be understood, that we were prompted by no feelings of partiality on one side, nor influenced by those of prejudice on the other. And having admitted one side, we were bound to admit the other, which will be seen in this day's paper.

We are no Reformer. To be such requires a man of sterner mind and less feeling than we possess. It is surprising then that we should have thought of effecting so great a reform as the one contemplated, by the mere dash of a pen! But had we done at first what we now do, we would have done the best to effect our purpose. If a portion of the community contend for the right of the citizen to defend himself through the newspaper, none can deny our right to charge for it what we think proper, which charge will be seen at the head of the first column of this page, which will doubtless have the tendency to abbreviate if not abolish the practice.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—We regret that we have nothing cheering to communicate under this caption. The second drought of the year seems to be extending to as fatal a length as the first. Our cisterns are again getting dry for want of rain—just is four inches deep at least, in the streets and in the highways, and over everything out doors—and we might with equal truth say in doors—is spread a drab-colored pall, which nothing but the blessed rain can wash away. Between our teeth, in our eyes, and up our nostrils, is dust, dust! Such a time has an effect upon the spirits of us all. But our sufferings in town for want of rain, are as nothing compared to those of our planters, who are really the natural bankers of us all, and when anything of this character occurs to ruin or injure their crops, and they fail in their usual income, the whole community feels the pecuniary shock. It is then with feelings of real condolence for the planter—the part of the community that we learn their case is now being greatly injured for the want of rain.—That extent of injury may be imagined when we state that we were informed that, in a district in our parish which generally makes good crops in the worst of times, several of our planters will be thankful this year if they save enough or raise enough cane for seed next year! That there will be a short crop in this parish this year, of sugar, is the most favorable, from what we have ascertained that can be said about it.

A SERENADE.—We return our thanks to the Biehler Band, and to the amateurs and gentlemen in company, for the delightful music they treated us with on Tuesday night last. This Band, by the by, has greatly improved, and is now unquestionably equal to any in the interior towns of the State, and surpassed by few we imagine in New Orleans. It is a great convenience to our parish and that of West Baton Rouge, on the occasion of balls and parties, and political gatherings. Among the gentlemen was Mr. F. Boning, an accomplished musician, who will probably give lessons here.

DOUGLAS' REVENGE.—Douglas hopes to get his revenge against the South, by throwing New York for Lincoln. In this he will probably succeed; but as chances are for Breckinridge in Pennsylvania, Squatty's calculation may yet be overturned. God grant it!

A CHANCE FOR BOASTERS TO BACK THEIR JUDGMENTS.—\$500.00 may be won, if Bell carries the State of Kentucky, and any reasonable amount, if he carries Louisiana—Apply at this office. The cash is ready!

We have stopped the press to give the Bell men this profitable information. [Opelousas Courier.]

The little girl in Rochester, N. Y., whose singular fascination by and affection for a snake we mentioned some time since, died last Friday, the day the snake was killed. She was under the care of a physician who practices the electric system. He declared the snake had taken all the electricity from her. She pined gradually from the time her parents removed her from the vicinity infested by the reptile.

Which is the Disunion Candidate?

As the charge of Disunionism seems so persistent in the minds of our friends of the Bell and Everett party and their allies, against Mr. Breckinridge and the party which supports him—almost their whole stock in trade during the canvass—in consequence of the very prevalent opinion (ascribed by our opponents however to those who favor Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency) that unless our constitutional rights are secured to us—unless their is perfect political equality among the States—unless the maddened determination of the Northern Black Republican party to abolish slavery where it exists by means high handed and unconstitutional, is put a stop to—and many other contingencies that we might mention—the Union is a failure and an imposition, only redounding to the pecuniary and political advantage of that mistaken and fanatic majority North who hold in their hands the Congressional power, and who it seems, if their own declarations are to be believed, are determined to use it to the destruction of the South—to increase their impositions and outrages upon our section, dispoiling us of our property and violating the Constitution in the name of humanity! till Southerners become either mere pensioners upon Black Republican generosity (for the sake of the "glorious Union") or resort to that last method for redress, in defence not only of their homes and their birthrights, but of their manhood and their posterity—Revolution. And while every good man and sincere patriot would deplore a dissolution of this Union, as one of the greatest evils that could befall us as a people, yet we are not prepared to say that human nature could or would, for any present or prospective blessing under the sun, tamely submit to the wrongs, insults and indignities threatened by the Black Republicans when they get into their hands the Administrative as well as the Representative power of the Government. A Union in name and not in spirit, is a valueless Union. And it seems that Mr. Bell, the "Union" candidate par excellence, is of the same opinion. Read what he says on this subject:

Sir no man who loves his country, no man who has any just pride in the reflection that he is an American citizen, but most desire that these dissensions should cease. For, sir, it is not a mere question whether we shall preserve the Union; for that may be and yet prove no great boon either to ourselves or posterity. The question is not whether the States shall continue united according to the letter of the covenant by which they are bound together. It is, whether they shall continue to be practically and efficiently co-operative in carrying out the great ends of the association. The question is whether mutual trust and confidence shall continue and encourage mutual efforts in promoting and multiplying common benefits; or whether mutual hatred and distrust shall step in to check all progress; to distract and confound all joint endeavors for the common welfare; in fine, to entail upon the country all the evils of endless discord. That is the question. And when you present that issue to me, I say give me separation; give me disunion; give me anything in preference to a Union sustained only by power, by Constitutional and legal ties, without reciprocal trust and confidence. If our future career is to be one of eternal discord, of angry censure and recrimination, give me rather separation with all its consequences. If I am to be at peace let it be peace; and if I am to be at war, let me have it at once, that I may put my house in order, and be ready to meet the consequences. [App. to Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 21st Con.]

Now we should like to see anything that the most intense Southern Democrat has ever said that avows more of Disunionism—if indeed these sentiments are worthy to be thus termed—than the above remarks of the "Union" candidate himself! He is not willing, or with him it is not necessary to wait for any overt act. He prefers Disunion in place of the angry feelings that prevail between the sections! If Yancey and others who as yet have uttered such sentiments, and are termed Disunionists, that it may reflect upon the Democratic party, how much more severe should it rest upon John Bell the candidate, and the party which supports him? If the Constitutional Democratic party is a Disunion party because some members of that party have given expression to sentiments antagonistic to the Union under certain circumstances, how much more of a Disunion party is the self-styled "Union" party which John Bell represents?—the chief himself having expressed these very same sentiments—the man himself who is a candidate for the Presidency!

Again, on the 16th of March, 1858, Mr. Bell made a speech in the Senate, from which we quote the following:

When the North shall, by any deliberate act, deprive the South of any fair and just, and equal participation in the benefits of the Union—if, for example, the Territory (Kansas) now proposed to be admitted into the Union as a State, and not been subject to an interdiction of slavery for thirty years—if it were a Territory such as that lying west of Arkansas, by climate adapted to slave labor, and by population already slave Territory; and if on application of such a Territory for admission into the Union as a slave State, the powerful North, without any of the feelings and sentiments growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in regard to Kansas, should deliberately announce to the

South, "you shall have no more slave States," that would afford a pretext with which the South might with some reason and which some assurance of the approval of the civilized world, and of posterity, seek to dissolve the Union [App. 1st Sess. 35th Congress, page 132] What! is this your "Union" candidate!—Is this the man whom a party in the South upholds because of his intemperate Unionism—his determination to preserve the Union at all hazards and under all circumstances? Why, the very moment for dissolving the Union, according to Mr. Bell, is now at hand. The "powerful North" has already said "you shall have no more slave States." It is said in their Black Republican platform—and if Lincoln is elected it will next be reiterated in his Inaugural Address. Then, as Mr. Bell asserts, will be the time to dissolve this fabric of confederated States!

We would not utter one word against Mr. Bell that he has not uttered himself. If such sentiments as the above, ascribed to Mr. Yancey and other Democrats, is sufficient for certain Southern men to refuse voting for Breckinridge, because of the Disunionism of his party, we should like to know how they support Mr. Bell. In fact Mr. Bell has been all things to all men. He entered public life as a thorough Jackson Democrat; he then jumped among the Federalists or Whigs, opposing measures he formerly favored; in this position, the digression was easy if not natural in a Representative, to that of a moderate abolitionist—favoring the reception of abolition petitions, approving the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. From this position, for a man of Mr. Bell's nervous and inconstant temperament, to leap to that of warm Southernism—and from this to extreme Unionism—is natural and in character. But is such a man fit to be trusted with the high and responsible duties pertaining to a President of the United States—duties, in the proper performance of which, high courage and great decision of character are demanded?—We think not.

Hon. Pierre Soule.

Perhaps no man ever had warmer admirers at one time in the past, among the rank and file of the sovereigns of his State, than had the Hon. PIERRE SOULE; and even yet might he have stood among the foremost in the affections of the people (notwithstanding his extreme sectional views and disunion proclivities) were it not for the intensity of his personal feelings, coupled with that of his pecuniary, which, without strong rein and a powerful curb, leads us we know not where. The fall of such a man is a public calamity.—That he has fallen, we have but to print his present course, and to the principles he proclaims in the harangues he is now making before the people, in behalf of that arch-traitor Douglas, who said that he "had checked his baggage through" from the Democratic to that "great Northern party." A correspondent, writing from Franklin, St. Mary's parish, thus alludes to the speech of Mr. Soule at that place:

But the most amusing display of Mr. Soule was the "Farce of Saving the Union," in his new role of the "Union-Sherlock." It seemed to strike him as rather too ridiculous a part of him to play before his audience here, who had heard him in 1852 in the nobler character of the defender of the equality of the States and the Constitutional rights of the South. But after apologizing for his change of dress, or rather, in a semi-serious tone denying that he had changed his dress at all, he labored in the most approved manner on the stage to pump up tears for the endangered Union. It was funny to be sure. Poor Soule, you will never be able to play well the part of the Union Shrieker—the joke is too broad to take well in Louisiana. The thing partakes too much of low comedy for an actor of your tragic powers.

But seriously, what can be more comical than to hear Pierre Soule hurling his denunciations at the head of John C. Breckinridge as a disunionist? It is indeed funny. As may not next expect to see the devil, with his cloven foot concealed under a robe of sanctity, denouncing the twelve Apostles for blaspheming?

But the cream of the whole joke was reserved for the last grand flourish, wherein Mr. Soule eulogizes Bell and Everett, avows perfect coincidence of opinion and purpose to exist between the Bell and Douglas men, and that the most cordial feelings of sympathy and friendship subsist between them, and they were all ready to vote for Bell or Douglas, as the chances of success might indicate! Such is Mr. Soule on the stump in 1860. Ye gods!

Need I add, that he is well understood, and properly appreciated by the PEOPLE.

A STRONG ONE.—Judge Ochiltree, of Texas, the leader of the old Whig party, in that State, as long as it was a party, has given in his unequalled support to Breckinridge and Lane.

New Advertisements.

Breckinridge & Lane Barbecue. Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last regular Meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Club, I proceed to furnish the following list of persons composing the various committees for the Democratic Barbecue on the 10th Oct. next, to be given in Plaquemine. COME ONE—COME ALL!

Committee on Invitation.

Hon. R. C. Downes, Jos. H. Rils, Hon. V. J. Dupuy, Jos. H. Balch, John H. Shanks.

Committee on Collection.

Hon. Chs. H. Brusle, Dr. T. S. Garrett, C. W. Keep, Ben Berry, Adolphe Hebert, Chs. O. Hebert, Jos. H. Balch, Ernest Calry, Wm. H. Boote.

Committee on Arrangements.

Laurent Cheri, V. J. Dupuy, Jos. H. Rils, Wm. Carr, P. E. Jennings, F. Gallager, N. Marionneaux, Aug. Levert, Jr.

Committee to wait on the Ladies.

Chs. O. Hebert, A. Blanchard, Aubry Hebert, G. A. Harrison, John H. Shanks, Jos. H. Erwin, E. A. Marionneux, R. Barbay, E. A. Marionneux, Alcee Grass, Honor Marionneux, F. T. Landry, J. Amedee Landry, Dr Jenkins, J. B. Rils, Jr., A. Dupuy, Ulger LeBlanc, Edward Lessard, J. S. Blanchard, Jos Woolfolk, John Bell, Wm. Patrick, J. B. Levert, Rodolph Dupuy, Ernest Nereaux, Felix Roth, C. A. Roth.

M. A. ESTEVAN, President. Plaquemine Sep 27th, 1860.

A CARD.

To the Public.

Valain J. Dupuy, in his card published in the "Gazette and Sentinel" of the 29th instant, has proved the truth of the placard posted in the town of Plaquemine on Sunday the 16th instant, in which he was published a Scoundrel, a Liar!! and a Coward!!!—was published as plain as day when his card is read side by side with his subjoined letter to Messrs. Bright and LeBlanc, in which he refuses to fight, not for reasons expressed or withheld, but from sheer constitutional cowardice. He must have known (unless a fool, in addition to the other odious names which he bears) in the matter connected with Col. Stewart's errand, he was the party seeking reparation; he considered himself the aggrieved party; and in the matter of Messrs. Bright and LeBlanc, it was I who sought reparation through him for an insult emanating from his wife.

Therefore there is no pretense or excuse for his saying in the following letter, that this matter has been already once submitted and honorably settled, except to induce his natural proclivity for lying. It is plainly implied in his letter that, not only does he not attempt to uphold the charge made by his wife, but virtually denies the truth of it, when he says it was only predicated upon common rumor. Hence then the inference which he would have the Public draw, from his card, that he refused to fight me because of this charge, is only another lie coming from that fruitful source, his foul throat.

Furthermore, I submit the whole correspondence, that the public may see the position in which he is placed.

(Signed) CHARLES CLEMENT, Jr.

Copy of the note of Charles Clement, Jr., to V. J. Dupuy: PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 9th, 1860.

Mr. Valain J. Dupuy—

Sir: Your wife has defamed my character and that of my family. I wish to know whether you approve her conduct. If you disapprove it, I desire an apology for her conduct. My friends Messrs. Octave LeBlanc and Geo. L. Bright are authorized to receive your answer.

Respectfully, (Signed) CHARLES CLEMENT, Jr.

Copy of the note of Charles Clement, Jr., to V. J. Dupuy: PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 9th, 1860.

Mr. Valain Dupuy—

Sir: At the time my friends Messrs. Octave LeBlanc and Geo. L. Bright presented to you my note of this date demanding an apology for the defamatory language used by your wife, relative to myself and family, you stated that you would cheerfully make the apology; that you regretted the conduct of your wife and disapproved it; that she did not mean the defamatory language spoken by her to be true, but that it was spoken in a moment of excitement and intended merely to be offensive; that the defamatory statement of your wife was untrue, and you desired my friends to receive the apology. They declined doing so unless you made the apology in writing, in accordance with the rules governing such cases; whereupon you said, you would comply with the request if they would say that no suit for slander would be instituted against your wife. They replied they would make no condition to obtain your apology and would not receive a conditional apology; that they had to deal with my honor, and not with pecuniary rights.

You have not presented the desired apology. You will please name your friends for the necessary arrangements.

(Signed) CHARLES CLEMENT, Jr.

We certify that every thing stated in the foregoing challenge is strictly true and correct.

Geo. L. BRIGHT, CHAS. O. LEBLANC.

Copy of V. J. Dupuy's note to Chas. O. LeBlanc and Geo. L. Bright: PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 8th, 1860.

Messrs. Octave LeBlanc and Geo. L. Bright—GENTLEMEN. In answer to the note of Charles Clement, Jr., of this date, handed by you to me, I inform you that the reply to said note will be given in 15 days from this date, or before.

Truly yours, V. J. DUPUY.

Letter of Valain Joseph Dupuy to Messrs. Geo. L. Bright and Chas. O. LeBlanc: PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 12th, 1860.

Messrs. Geo. L. Bright and Chas. O. LeBlanc, New Orleans—

GENTLEMEN: When I received the two notes of Mr. Charles Clement, Jr., of the 9th and 14th

instant, asking an apology for remarks made by Mrs. Dupuy on the evening of the 16th of August last, I could not reduce my reply to writing, not then being able to confer with Col. R. A. Stewart, who acted as mutual friend between Dr. C. Clement and myself.

I have since had an interview with Col. Stewart, and learned from him that this matter between Dr. Clement and myself, which was conferred with, as the head and proper defender of his family, was honorably settled by that gentleman. I therefore supposed it was forever at rest.

I will, however, state that I have ever thought it improper for a lady to use strong language towards a gentleman, under any circumstances, but you must bear in mind that when Mrs. Dupuy used the remarks complained of, it was under great excitement, caused by the attack which Mr. C. Clement, Jr. made in her presence, with dagger in hand, upon her little orphan nephew, 16 years of age. I am sure, from her known indisposition to criminate, she would not, under different circumstances, repeat the language then used, nor did she predicate this charge other than upon common rumor of at least thirty years standing.

In reference to the naming of friends for a further settlement of this matter, I have only to say that it has already been once submitted and honorably settled.

I shall, therefore, take no further action in this matter.

With respect, V. J. DUPUY.

The fourth annual session of the Plaquemine Seminary will commence on Monday the 1st of October. Terms of tuition and board as in former sessions.

sep29 C. G. SELLECK, Principal.

The school will be opened at the Boys' College on Tuesday the 2d of October. Terms of tuition per month:

Table with 2 columns: Class, Amount. Advanced Class, \$5 00; Primary, 3 00; Latin language, 3 00.

Estays.

TAKEN UP by Mr. Marcellin Hebert, residing on Bayou Manchac, on the left side of the river, three man to wit:

- 1st. The first one is of a BAY COLOR, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded with a Spanish brand. 2d. The second one is of a CHESTNUT COLOR, 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, with a bell to her neck, branded with a Spanish brand. 3d. The third one is of a LIGHT BROWN, 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, branded with a Spanish brand.

The owner of the said animals can have the same by proving property and paying charges, otherwise she will be sold on Monday the 29th day of October next, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office. Terms, cash.

sep29 ADOLPHE HEBERT, J. P.

Succession Sale.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of an order or decree to me directed from the Hon. the aforesaid Court bearing date the 25th September, 1860, I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, belonging to the Succession of Matthew Marr, dec'd, and his surviving wife to wit:

A certain lot of ground lying and situated in the parish of Iberville, in the rear of the town of Plaquemine, on the continuation of Main St., one hundred and twenty feet more or less in depth, bounded above by lot of Madam Blanchard, and below by lot of Jerome Blanchard, and in the rear by lot of Madam Chathrine Cault, together with all the improvements thereon.

Sarah, negro woman aged 26 years. A No. 1 family servant, and her two children, a boy 5 years, and a girl aged 8 years, and William, a boy aged 5 years.

—TERMS AND CONDITIONS— One half of the price of adjudication payable in all March 1861, and the other half in all March 1862.

Purchasers to furnish their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator, payable at the office of the Recorder of the parish of Iberville, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, from maturity till paid, and to secure their punctual payment special mortgage to be retained on the property sold.

JOS. H. BALCH, Auctioneer. Plaquemine, 25th Sep., 1861.

Vente de Succession.

Dans la Succession de Matthew Marr, decede.

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

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 25 de Septembre courant, j'exposerai en vente publique au plus haut et dernier enchereur, Samedi le 27 jour d'Octobre prochain,

1860, a 11 heures A. M. les proprietes suivantes, savoir, appartenant a la succession de Matthew Marr, decede, et a la communaute qui existait avec le dit decede et son epouse, suivante savoir:

1o. Un certain Morcean de TERRE, situe dans la paroisse d'Iberville, dans la partie en arriere de la ville de Plaquemine, sur la continuation de Main street, mesurant cent vingt pieds plus ou moins de profondeur, borne en avant par un lot de terre appartenant a la veuve Blanchard, et par en bas par lot de terre appartenant a Jerome Blanchard, et en arriere par terre de la Veuve Chathrine Cault, avec toutes les ameliorations qui s'y trouvent.

2o. SARAH, negresse, agee de 26 ans, bonne domestique de maison, et ses deux enfants—le belis, negre, age de 8 ans, et William, negre, age de 5 ans.

—TERMS ET CONDITIONS. Le moitié du prix de l'adjudication payable en tout Mars 1861, et l'autre moitié en tout Mars 1862—les acquereurs fourniront leurs billets endosses a la satisfaction de l'administrateur, payable a l'office du Recorder de la paroisse d'Iberville, avec interest a 8 pour cent par an de l'echéance, jusqu'au paiement final et pour assurer le paiement punctuel des proprietes assues seront retenues sur les proprietes vendues.

JOS. H. BALCH, Encanteur. Plaquemine, 25th Sep., 1860. sep29