Thibodaux Minerva.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAYS, BY

JONA. C. WHITE & L. F. ANDERSON,

CORNER OF MARKET AND PATRIOT STREETS.

Mr. WALTER CARSWELL, No. 105 St. Charles Street, is our duly authorized Agent, for New Orleans.

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THIBODAUX:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

☞ We are authorized to state that Mr. CHARLES ARMITAGE will be a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occassioned by the death of Mr. Michel Thibodaux, Representative elect.

EDITORS MINERVA—Please announce in your paper that Mr. VALERY VICKNAIR, will be a candidate at the approaching election for the place of Representative, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Michel Thibodaux.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—In another column will be found the circular of Mr. Otis Tufts, agent for the "Boston Steam Engine Company," who have bought out Messrs Niles & Co., of Cincinnati. During the week we were favored by a visit from Mr. S. H. Gilman, late a partner of Niles & Co., who is still in this place and is acting as agent for the above named company.

☞ In consequence of an unusual press of advertising matter, and also the continued absence of the editor, the reading department of our paper has not received the customary attention this week. Several communications have been crowded out and some interesting selected articles have shared the same fate.

PLOUGHS.—S. T. Daunis & Bros., as agents of F. Aeschlemann, of Pittsburg, Pa., offer for sale a complete assortment of his Ploughs, at Manufacturer's prices. They also have a large and complete assortment of Robert's (successor to Sloop) Ploughs.

THE READING ROOM.—We have on our desk a communication eulogising Mr. Bennet's Reading room. A great press of advertisements prevents it, as well a variety of other matter, from appearing this week.

Eastern News—Turks Defeated.

A great naval battle took place on the 30th of November, in the Black Sea, off the harbor of Sinope, between the Turkish and Russian fleets. The Turkish fleet was composed of 24 vessels, including nine frigates and one steamer, each vessel in addition to her complement having on board 800 troops, destined for Circassia. The whole was under the command of Osman Bey. The Russian fleet was commanded by Admiral Menschikoff. The engagement was terrific, lasting one hour, and resulting in the utter defeat of the Turks, with immense loss on both sides. Every vessel of the Turkish fleet except one was blown up, sunk, or burnt! and the Turkish admiral was taken prisoner.

The loss on the part of the Russians consisted of seven ships, comprising two ships of the line, three frigates and two steamers.

All Europe is thrown into a state of excitement by the report of the disastrous engagement off Sinope. A general European war is now considered unavoidable.

In Paris profound grief prevails among all classes, and Louis Napoleon is overwhelmed by it. The sensation is very powerful throughout France.

The blame of the disastrous result for the Turks is thrown upon the English admiral Slade, whose conduct is bitterly condemned. The English journals join in demanding his trial for cowardice.

In Asia the Turks continue successful. There are yet no movements of any importance on the Danube.

It is reported that the Shah of Persia has declared against Turkey, and that he is about to march an army to the frontiers.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—This excellent Association of New Orleans has issued a report exhibiting the transactions of the Association during the past summer, the amount of moneys received, how disbursed, and the balance on hand. The following summary of statistics will be read with interest:

The total amount of money received was $228,927 46; amount expended, $159,190 82, which setting aside $3,500 for outstanding debts, makes $162,690 30, leaving a balance of $66,-387 14; $36,000 of this amount has been invested in mortgage on real estate, bearing eight per cent. interest and $30,000 is specially deposited in Bank, subject to draft to draft after fifteen days' notice, bearing four per cent. interest.

The whole number of cases of the yellow fever treated by the Association was 11,058; of these, 2,042 died, 8,146 were discharged cured.

The proportion of males and females was nearly equal, with a prepoderance of females, viz; 5,268 males, 5885 females. The adults—that is, the cases over sixteen years of age—were more than five to one under age, viz: 9,-415 to 1,673.

A vast proponderance of the cases were of persons of foreign birth. The number ascertained to be of foreign birth was 9,707; of 535 the birth-place was unknown, and only 716 of the 21,068 were ascertained to be natives of the United States.

Of this foreign population 5,845 were Irish, 2,890 Germans, 486 French, and 498 English; 80 Italians, 30 Spanish, 65 Swiss, 28 Swedes—the remainder a few of almost every other nation. The great bulk of the cases was composed of Irish and Germans—very nearly four-fifths of the whole—including natives and foreigners.

A DARK AFFAIR.—We find the following good story in the Washington *Sentinel*, of the 17th inst:

We learn that, not long since, a man who keeps a shop in the First Ward so offended one of his neighbors that he determined on seeking revenge through the operation of the law. He suspected that the shopkeeper of selling liquor, without a license, to negroes only; but as a negro cannot be a witness against a white man, the aggrieved party hit on an expedient of disguising himself with a blackened skin and woolly head, and, taking with him a friend similarly altered in appearance, he boldly went into the aforesaid shop; and not only called for whisky, but drank it. The desired proof was now procured, as a preliminary to the infliction of a fine upon the unsuspecting vender. The successful adventurers, however, were subsequently arrested by the auxiliary guard—for what cause we did not learn—and brought to the watch-house as *negrest negroes*, but rolling up their sleeves and exposing their necks, they easily satisfied the Captain that they belonged to the Caucasian race of mortals, and were, as a consequence, released from custody.

Fifth District Court.

The called Jury term for the parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche, terminated on Wednesday last. Much business of a civil and criminal character was transacted. There were four criminal trials: the first was that of Joseph Truxillo for trafficking with slaves. The inhabitants had been suffering much from the facility with which their slaves obtained whiskey, and he was suspected to have been selling it to them for a long time. A trap was laid to catch him by Messrs. Grey and Wright. A slave was directed to make an engagement to meet him at 9 o'clock at night with a quarter of mutton and the name of Grey upon it—the *ruse* succeeded. Truxhillo was arrested with the mutton in his possession, and the slave with a jug of whisky. Col. J. C. Beatty made a very able defence for the accussed—the State being represented by the District Attorney, J. J. Roman. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty." When called up for sentence Judge Cole addressed the prisoner on the criminalty of the act of which he was found guilty; that the giving of whisky to slaves was highly dangerous to the safety of the community; that it might induce the slaves to rebellion or the commission of crimes for which they are severely punished by the Black Code, and that he was determined to punish severely all those who should be found guilty of violating the law in this respect. The Judge then sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment in the Parish Jail, two hundred dollars fine, and costs of prosecution.

The next case was that of Moore, indicted for inflicting a wound with a dangerous weapon. Messrs. Connely and Rightor made an ingenious and eloquent defence for the accused; J. J. Roman for the State. He was found guilty. When called up for sentence, the Court remarked to him, that on account of his extreme youth, it would be as moderate in the punishment as possible; that the penalty was not less than six months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, nor more than two years's at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, and not more than one hundred dollars fine; that it was left to the discretion of the Court to send him to Baton Rouge—but this would ruin his character for life. Judge Cole then called his attention to the critical position in which he was placed—warned him against yielding to passion hereafter, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison and one dollar fine and costs of prosecution.

The next case was that of Valcint Jacob, indicted for an offence similar to that of Moore. He was defended by J. C. Beatty, Esq. Found guilty, and on account of its being shown that he was generally of a peaceable character and had a family of twelve children, the Court made the punishment as light as the law allowed. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, one dollar fine and the costs of prosecution.

The next case was that of Murphy, indicted for murder. He was defended by J. C. Beatty, Esq.; J. J. Roman for the State. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

In the parish of Lafourche, Mr. Lamoureux was tried for assault and battery. He was defended by W. Hall, Esq.; Roman for the State. He was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Cole to two weeks' imprisonment in the Parish Jail, one dollar fine and costs of prosecution.

Mr. Williams plead guilty to an indictment for assault and battery on a free person of color Several witnesses were examined by his counsel, Adam Beatty, Esq., to show to the Court extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced by the Judge to a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution.

The next case was that of a German, indicted for larceny. As he had no money to employ an Attorney to defend him, the Court appointed J. C. Beatty, Esq., who set up a plea of insanity. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The next case was that of the twenty nine persons against whom the Grand Jury found a bill for gambling at a Banking Game. A bench warrant had been issued by the Court for their apprehension, and they appeared in Court on Friday last. On motion of the District Attorney to have them arraigned, their counsel J. C. Beatty, Esq., asked of the Court for time to plead until next Court. Mr. Beatty made a very able speech, showing that there were pleas which by the English Law, must be made before pleading guilty, or not guilty, to the accusation; that it was the first indictment of this kind under this law in this parish; that he wanted time to prepare his pleas of defence; that there were but two days more of Court, and he was employed in another criminal defence. He was opposed by the District Attorney, who complimented Mr. Beatty very highly, and thought that so ingenious an advocate did not need time.

The Court, however, considered that it would be an injustice to bring to trial at once; that they were entitled to a fair and impartial hearing and to have a reasonable time for preparing their defence; that if the Court was to set another week, it would rule them to plead during this term; but as so short a time remained, there would not be time to try them at present. The Judge then granted them till next Jury term to plead to the indictment, and required new bonds of the accused in the sum of one thousand dollors each for their appearance at that time.

MUSHROOM ARISTOCRACY. —The Newbury Port Herald, alluding to the growing evil of extravagance in the United States, says:

"There is not a country in the world where the people are becoming so extravagant in their mode of dress and living as in the United States. It is one of the worst signs of the times. The habits of this mushroom aristocracy are really disgusting. How it looks to see boys sporting diamonds by the thousand dollars worth at a time, whose fathers were accustomed to wheelbarrows, and whose children are pretty certain to be in the work house. And girls, silly, simpering things, weighed down with jewels and bracelets, whose mothers broke their backs at the washing tub, scouring floors, and picking oakum. The real substantial aristocracy never indulge in such fopperies and fooleries.

RED RIVER FALLS AT ALEXANDRIA.—We learn from the Alexandria Democrat that Captain Rasloff, the associate of M. Maillefert, has commenced the word of excavating a channel through the Red River rapids at that point. The mode of blasting the rock in the bed of the river is the same as that adopted by M. Maillefert for removing the submerged rock at Hurlgate in the East River, New York. Captain Rasloff informs the editor of the Democrat that there is hardly a sufficient depth of water on the falls at present to enable them to operate to great advantage, though quite sufficient to make a begining.

Mr. Thackeray and Mr. 'Washington.'

The following letter addressed by Mr. Thackeray to the London Times, is an ample and satisfactory explanation of the passage in the first number of his new story, which seemed to some members of the American press to convey a slur and sneer at the memory of Washington, and the Revolutionary struggle:

SIR—Allow me a word of explanation in answer to a strange charge which has been brought against me in the United States, and which your New York correspondent has made public in this country.

In the first number of a periodical story which I am now publishing, appears a sentence, in which I should never have thought of finding any harm, until it had been discovered by some critics over the water. The fatal words are these—

"When pigtails grew on the backs of the British gentry, and their wives wore cushions on their heads, over which they tied their own hair, and disguised it with powder and pomatum; when Ministers went in their stars and orders to the House of Commons, and the orators of the Opposition attacked nightly the noble lord in the blue riband; when Mr. Washington was heading the rebels, with a courage, it must be confessed, worthy of a better cause—there came to London, out of a northern country, Mr., &c."

This paragraph has been interpreted in America as an insult to Washington and the whole Union; and, from the sadness and gravity with which your correspondent quotes certain of my words, it is evident he too, thinks they have an insolent and malicious meaning.

Having published the American critic's comment, permit the author of a faulty sentence to say what he did mean, and to add the obvious moral of the apologue which has been so oddly constructed. I am speaking of a young apprentice coming up to London between the years 1770-80, and want to depict a few figures of the last century. (The illustrated head letter of the chapter was intended to represent Hogarth's industrious apprentice.) I fancy the old society with its hoops and powder—Barre or Fox thundering at Lord North asleep on the Treasury bench—the news-readers at the coffee-room talking over the paper, and owning that this Mr. Washington, who was leading the rebels, was a very courageous soldier, and worthy of a better cause than fighting against King George. The images are at least natural and pretty consecutive. 1776—the people in London in '76—the Lords and House of Commons in '76—Lord North—Washington—what the people thought about Washington,—I am thinking about '76—Where, in the name of common sense, is the insult to 1853? The satire, if satire there be, applies to us at home, who called Washington "Mr. Washington;" as we called Frederick the Great "the Protestant Hero," or Napoleon "the Corsican tyrant," or "General Bonaparte!" Need I say that our officers were instructed (until they were taught better manners) to call Washington "Mr. Washington:" and that the Americans were called rebels during the whole of that contest? Rebels!—of course they were rebels; and I should like to know what native American would not have been a rebel in that cause!

As irony is dangerous, and has hurt the feelings of kind friends whom I would not wish to offend, let me say, in perfect faith and gravity, that I think the cause for which Washington fought entirely just and right, and the champion the very noblest, purest, bravest, best of God's men. I am, Sir, yours very faithful servant,

W. M. THACKERAY.

Atheneum, November 22.

NEW ORLEANS SLAVERY AND NORTHERN FREEDOM.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 22d ult., publishes the following account of the experience of a slave belonging to a gentleman in New Orleans:

The gentleman is a very indulgent master, and Bill got spoiled by living to easy, and his master resolved to set him free. He accordingly sent him to Cincinnati with a letter to a friend there. When he arrived and presented "the documents," he was informed that he was as free as any negro in Ohio; that his master in Louisiana had become displeased with him on account of his conduct, and had therefore sent him to a free State to work his passage through life "on his on hook." The negro didn't like the arrangement very much, apparently; but as good employment was tendered him he went to work. He had about two hundred dollars in his pocket. Two or three weeks dissatisfied him with free labor, if not with freedom, in Cincinnati. He visited the towns on the Ohio, went to Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The further he went the more he became dissatisfied. At last he returned to Cincinnati, and told the gentleman to whom he was originally accredited, that he was tired of freedom such as they had there, and that nothing could afford him so much happiness as for his old master to take him back. He was in great distress for fear he would be refused. However, Bill was sent back to New Orleans, and is there now with his master; and the worst threat that can be made to the poor fellow is, that if he don't do right he'll be sent off to the free States to take care of himself.

DIVORCE OBTAINABLE WITH OR WITHOUT MONEY.—"I've a friend who wants to get a divorce," said a gentleman to a legal friend, "how is he to set about it!" "If he is rich, go to Doctors Commons, and, provided he can prove the necessary facts, he may do so for a thousand pounds." "But he is poor sir." "In that case," said the lawyer, "he must go to the workhouse, where, without proving any crime against his wife at all, they will divorce them directly.—*London paper.*

PARIS FASHIONS.—"Boscawen," the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, in his letter of November 12th, gossips about an impending change in the fashions, which, if adopted here, will create a sensation. He says:

As the winter approaches, the ladies of Paris are busy in coming to a decision with regard to the toilettes they shall adopt for the *grandes soirees* and balls of the fashionable season. In consequence of the revolution which last year occurred in the gentlemen's costumes, it becomes impossible for the fair sex to confine themselves to simplicity in dress. They have made inquiries of the most accredited dandies, if they intended to continue this winter the embroidered dresses introduced the last season, and received a response in the affirmative. The step having been taken, the Rubicon is passed, and the elegant masculine world have no idea of retreat. The idea has been even entertained of requiring this costume for the elegants at the Opera and Theatre Italien. It would not do for the ladies to suffer themselves to be eclipsed by the brilliancy of masculine habits. They must follow the retrospective progress. Since the men re-adopt the costumes of their grandfathers, the women are compelled to resuscitate those of their grandmothers. Those ladies who are most influential in the fashionable world, who give the ton and dictate the mode, have decided upon taking again the *paniers* upon which can be draped and displayed immense robes of dazzling richness, embroidered with gold and silver, and garlanded with flowers like a trimphal arch. They also intend the re-adoption of powder and the pyramidal coiffeures of former times: those scaffoldings of hair in which were placed bouquets, fruits, birds of paradise and statuettes and which the engravings of the times represent in their colossal whimsicalness, affecting sometimes the form of a three-decker completely equipped, sometimes the configuration of a mountain covered with flocks, and sometimes the image of a castle illuminated with diamonds, and which sometimes compelled the coiffeur to mount upon a ladder to give the finishing touches to the summit of the edifice.

☞ Dan Marble speaking of a young gentleman with moustaches, said, "He is a crittur that wears hair on his upper lip, to keep the spiders from crawling into his hollow squash."

MASONIC.

At a meeting held by the members of the Thibodaux Benevolent Lodge, No. 90, A. Y. M., on Tuesday the 27th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to call from labor our beloved Brother, Marcus P. Zills, who died on Friday Morning the 23d inst., and whereas by this visitation the Craft has lost one of its most true and energetic members—the community an estimable and upright citizen—and friendship a sincere and unwavering friend—be it therefore

Resolved, That, we the members of Thibodaux Benevolent Lodge, No. 90, A. Y. M., express our unfeigned sorrow for the bereavement we have sustained in the demise of Bro. M. P. Zills.

Resolved, That we deeply and truly sympathize with the relations and friends in this, their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Members of this Lodge, in token of their respect, wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of one month.

Resolved, That the Editors of the "Minerva" be requested to insert the above proceedings in their paper, and a copy thereof be sent to each of the relations of our decesed Brother.

JOHN THUER, Secretary.

Thibodaux, Dec. 27, 1853.

Married.—On Tuesday the 27th inst., at "Waterproof Plantation" in this parish, by the Rev. Mr. Beccard, Mr. NEWCOMB HUNT to Miss EUPHROSINE PHILIPPEAU, of this place.

A FIRE IN PARIS.—The Firemen of Paris appear to be very inefficient. The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of the 24th ult., writes as follows:

We have had quite a conflagration in Paris. Ten houses were destroyed, valued at a million of francs; five persons were suffocated, or burned, and a hundred others were turned into the streets. The firemen, in whose praise to much has been said, by persons who have been captivated by their military appearance and the glitter of their helmets, displayed their usual inefficiency. Innocent citizens were pressed into the service, and made to pass buckets. The firemen had no hose, and certainly could not be expected to put their short, stocky muskets to any conceivable use: so they stacked them at some distance from the scene, and a piquet of military was stationed to guard the stacks. The firemen of Paris are good gymnasts, and they always seek opportunities of proving their athletic limberness. They scale great hights by means of knotted ropes, and cut into solid walls with highly polished axes, but in the meantime nothing is done to arrest the fire. On the present occasion the ground was soon covered by the members of the Municipal Council, the mayors of the wards, presidents of the soup societies, and other useless people. The district was portioned off by lines of troops, and a regular camp service commenced. Messages were sent to the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of war. A dispatch was actually forwarded to the Emperor at Fortainebleau. A very wonderful hubbub was made, and everything was done to impress the spectators with the idea that the mayors and the Ministers understood their duties and meant to perform them. But little or nothing was done to extinguish the flames. That five persons should have perished is a very shocking consequence of the inefficiency displayed.

ARREST OF A BAND OF THIEVES IN NEW YORK.—*Important Developments.*—The New York Times, of the 12th inst., has the following:

A few weeks since information was imparted to the Police of the Third District, of the existence of a band of thieves in this city, who were prepared and bound by a solemn oath to commit even the crime of murder, if necessary, to accomplish their ends. This information was given to officers Hannigan, Gilmore, and Billings, of the Third District, who succeeded in a short time in arresting five persons, named Samuel Stewart, Wesley Brown, Peter Carll, John Nagle, and Charles Hopkins. These were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in some of the numerous outrages and robberies committed recently in this city. A sixth person, named Richard Colligan, made his escape by going to sea. The accused were brought before Justice Blachley, when one of the party, Samuel Stewart, made a statement almost incredible, if not supported by other testimony. He alleges that the persons above named had banded together for the purpose of committing robberies, particularly on the highway, and that they had on one occasion visited the Coney Island Plank-road for the purpose of robbing travelers, but the execution of their purpose was frustrated by some unforseen circumstances. He also avers that each of the party took an oath upon the Bible, to kill any one who should divulge the secrets or plans, and to effect their purpose they were armed with knives, dark lanterns, and other implements; that one of the party had robbed his father's house, and other kindred exploits are related. Their rendezvous was at Engine House No. 16, in State street, and it was there where their plans were concocted. Only two of those arrested, we are informed, are members of Engine Company No. 16, and those have been in the company but a short time—we state this in justice to that company. The story of Stewart seems to be confirmed by many circumstances, and it is fortunate that this band has been thus early nipped. Their case will probably come before the present Grand Jury.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The jury in the case of Edward P. Fry against James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, for libel, have rendered a verdict in favor of the former for $10,000. The libel consisted in strictures (published in 1848—9) upon the opera company of which Mr. Fry was the manager, and it was alleged that they were written for the purpose of injuring the prospects of the company instead of being fair criticisms of the performances. The jury seemed to consider the allegation true. The trial occupied eight days. Mr. Fry laid his damages at $20,000. On the first ballot, it is said, the jury stood six for $20,-000, two for $10,000, and four for $5,000. On the second ballot they stood six for $20,-000, four for $10,000, and two for $5,000. On the third and last count a compromise upon $10,000 was made.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia Sun, in remarking upon our notice of the opening of the Opelousas Railroad, thinks that in designating that road as the beginning of a track to the Pacific, we are "counting the chickens before they are hatched." Let facts speak for themselves. The State of Texas has already granted a tract of land, twenty miles in breadth, across its entire territory, for the benefit of a road to the Pacific, and the Opelousas is now nearly completed through a distance of one hundred and seventy miles. The lands granted by Texas will more than pay the cost of a road through that State, and ground will be broken upon it shortly. The Opelousas road will connect with this, and we shall then have an enterprise in progress toward the Pacific at least. Why then should not the Opelousas be designated as the "Great Pacific Railroad?"—*Crescent.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth Judicial District Court, sitting in and for the Parish of Lafourche.

Widow Pierre Rouanet et als
versus
Widow Mathurin Pitre, Tutrix et als. } No. 1276.

TAKE NOTICE—That by virtue of an order of seizure and sale, emanating from the above entitled Court, in the above entitled and numbered case, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House in the town of Thibodaux, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1854, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND measuring two and a half arpents front by forty in depth, situated in said parish, on the left bank of Lafourche, about five or six miles below the town of Thibodaux, bounded above by the lands of Joseph C. Williams, and below by those of Louis Hebert with the improvements thereon.

Also, a CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND situated in said parish on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, a short distance below the above, having two arpents, more or less front by forty arpents in depth, bounded above by said land of Louis Hebert, and below lands of Thomas Bibb, with the improvements thereon.

Also, a CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND containing thirty-four arpents in the rear of and adjacent to said two arpents tract; also, the double concessions of the first two described tracts and the double concession of the riparian tract owned by Louis Hebert, with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—CASH.

Said sale will be made to satisfy the principal, interest, and cost of suit. M. BOURG, Sheriff.

Thibodaux, December 30th, 1853. 1-tds.

Succession of Justin Aubert and Wife.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Fifth District Court, Parish of Lafourche.

In the name and by the authority of the Fifth Judicial District Court sitting in and for the Parish of Lafourche, there will be offered for sale at public auction by M. Bourg, Sheriff and Auctioneer, on the premises situated in the town of Thibodaux, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1854, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

ONE HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, one Cow and Calf, one Heifer, one Large Hog, one Cooking Stove and Pipe, one Safe, Empty Bottles, one Silver Ladle, one Lot of Silver Forks, one Lot of Silver Spoons, one Side Board, one Cast-net, one Lot of Crockery, one Lot of Tumblers and Wine Glasses, one Bathing Tub, one Trunk, Beadstead and Bedding, one Pair Gold Buckles, one Gold Pencil, one Gold Chain, one Gun, one Bureau, one Lot of Blankets, one Armoir, Tables, Rocking Chairs, and Chairs, a large quantity of Books, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—CASH. M. BOURG, Sheriff.

December 29, 1853. 2-tds

Succession of Daniel Nettleton.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish of Lafourche.

In the name and by the authority of the Fifth Judicial District Court sitting in and for the Parish of Lafourche, there will be offered for sale at public auction by Mathurin Bourg, Sheriff and Auctioneer duly qualified and sworn in and for said parish at the Court House in the town of Thibodaux on MONDAY, the 6th day of FEBRUAUY, 1854, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situated on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche at about twenty-eight miles below the town of Thibodaux, measuring fifteen arpents front by forty in depth bounded above by lands of Judge James L. Cole and below by those of Kelly.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND situated in said parish at about thirty-five miles below the town of Thibodaux, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, bounded above by lands of J. J. Babin, and below by the lands of E. Bourgeois, measuring ten arpents front by forty in depth.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND situated in said parish about thirty-eight miles below the town of Thibodaux, bounded above the lands of H. Bankman, and below by lands of Franklin Pierce, measuring fifteen and a half arpents front by forty in depth.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND situated in said parish about forty miles below the town of Thibodaux, bounded above by lands of Fifi Garcia, and below by Joseph Raymond, measuring fifteen arpents front by forty in depth.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Payable in three equal installments maturing respectively one Third in each and all the months of March of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, the purchaser or purchasers to give their endorsements payable at the office of the Recorder of this parish and to be identified with the sale. All sums not punctually paid at maturity to bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum thereafter, the lands remaining specially mortgaged and hypothicated till final payment, with vendor's privilege and confession of judgement entitling the holder executory process. [2-tds] M. BOURG, Sheriff

Succession of Michel Martin and his Wife Aspasie Boudreaux.

SUCCESSION SALE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth District Court, parish of Lafourche.

In the name and by the authority of the Fifth Judicial District Court, sitting in and for the parish of Lafourche there will be offered for sale at public auction by Mathurin Bourg, Sheriff and Auctioneer, duly qualified and sworn in and for said parish, on the premises situated in said parish on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about two miles below the town of Thibodaux, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1854, the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND measuring one arpent more or less front by forty in depth, situated in said parish on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche at about two miles below the town of Thibodaux, bounded above by lands of Widow J. W. Tucker, and below by lands of William Toups, with all the buildings and improvements, excepting the School House and a lot on which said School House is situated according to a contract of the deceased with the School Directors expiring in about eight years from now.

CATTLE, one Mare, one Corn Mill, Beadsteads and Bedding, one Armoir, one Clock, Chairs, Pots, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The moveables payable in all the month of March, 1854. The land payable in four equal installments, one fourth in all and each of the months of March, of the years 1854, '55, '56, and '57. The land remaining specially mortgaged until full and final payment, the purchasers furnishing good security; and all installments not punctually paid at maturity to bear eight per cent. per annum interest. [2-tds] M. BOURG, Sheriff.

VOLUNTARY SALE.—At the request of Zephirin Bark, there will be offered for sale at public auction by the undersigned Sheriff and auctioneer, on the premises situated on the right bank of bayou Lafourche, at about one fourth of a mile below the town of Thibodaux, on MONDAY, the 30th of JANUARY, 1854, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the immediate neighborhood of the town Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche measuring a front unknown, by one arpent in depth bounded in front or north by a lot of ground belonging to said Zephirin Bark, east or above by St. Charles street, separating it from land of Frederick Guedry, behind or south by lot belonging to François Legendre, and below or west by lot belonging to Joseph Legendre, with the buildings and improvements thereon, acquired from Mrs. H. Knobloch, per act before Justin Aubert, Recorder, on the 2nd day of May, 1852.

ANOTHER CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the immediate vicinity and below the town of Thibodaux, and adjoining the one just described, being an unknown front, with a depth of one arpent, bounded in front or north by lot belonging to Nathan Hailes, f. c. m., east or above by St. Charles street, separating it from land of Frederick Guedry, behind or south by lot above described, and below or west by land of Joseph Legendre, without improvements, acquired with the tract just described.

LELY, negro woman, aged 45 years; and her child—MARY EVE, aged 18 months.

ADELINE, a negro girl, aged 11 years.

LOOKING GLASSES, Tables, Crokery Ware, one Safe, a lot of Pots, and Bedsteads, etc., etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The moveables payable cash. The slaves and land payable by thirds, one third in all and each of the months of March 1854, 1855, and 1856. The slaves and land shall remain specially mortgaged until final payment, the act of sale made at the Recorder's office, at the expense of the purchasers. M. BOURG, Sheriff.

December, 30th, 1853. [2-tds.]

Succession of Valere Bourg, and his Wife Seraphine Hebert....No. 315.

SUCCESSION SALE.—State of Louisiana—Fifth District Court—Parish of Lafourche.

In the name and by the authority of the Fifth Judicial District Court, sitting in and for the parish of Lafourche, there will be offered for sale at public auction, by M. Bourg, Sheriff, duly qualified and sworn, in and for said parish, on the premises situated in Brulé Grand Chêne, on the right bank of bayou Lafourche, at about seven miles above the town of Thibodaux, and at about sixty arpents from said bayou Lafourche, on MONDAY, the 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

ONE ARPENT AND SIX FEET FRONT OF LAND, by seventy arpents more or less in depth, situated in the parish of Lafourche, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about seven miles above the town of Thibodaux, at about sixty arpents from the bayou Lafourche, situated in the Brulé Grand Chêne, bounded in front by the land of Widow Eugène Guillot and Severin Guillot, above by the land of Joseph Bourg, and below by the land of Jean Baptiste Roger.

ONE DOUBLE BARREL GUN, one lot of Tumblers and a Glass Lamp, one Armoir, Bedsteads, etc., etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The land payable by thirds—one third in all and each of the months of March of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856. Said land remaining specially mortgaged and hypothicated until final payment. The moveables payable all sums of and under ten dollars, in March 1854, and all sums exceeding ten dollars by halves, one half in March 1854, and the other in March 1855. The purchasers furnishing good and approved security, and each instalement not punctually paid at maturity to bear eight per cent. interest per annum thereafter until final payment.

Dec. 30, 1853. [2-tds.] M. BOURG, Sheriff.

Estate of Jean B. Boudreaux, dit Blaise.... No. 322.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth District Court—Parish of Lafourche.

WHEREAS, F. LEON BOUDREAUX, of said parish, has filed his application with the Clerk of the above Court, to be appointed Administrator of the said Estate:

Therefore, all persons are hereby warned and notified to file their objections, if any they have, to the said application, with the Clerk of said Court at his office in the town of Thibodaux in ten days after the first publication hereof, or the said application will be confirmed in due course of law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 31st of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. [2-2t] LOUIS BUSH, Clerk.

L.S.

Succession of Michel Martin, and Wife.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth District Court—Parish of Lafourche.

WHEREAS: MATHURIN BOUDREAUX, of said parish, has filed his application with the Clerk of the above Court, to be appointed Administrator of the said Estate.

Therefore, all persons are hereby warned and notified to file their objections, if any they have, to the said application, with the Clerk of said Court at his office in the town of Thibodaux in ten days from the first publication hereof, or the said application will be confirmed in due course of law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. [2-2t] L. BUSH, Clerk.

L.S.

Penmanship.

TAUGHT BY A. M. LATHROP.—Ladies' Class, from half-past three to four o'clock. Gentlemen's, at early candle light. Terms, made known on application. 52-tf

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.—Cour du 5me District Judiciaire, siegeant dans et pour la paroisse de Lafourche.

Veve Pierre Rouanet et als
versus
Veve Mathurin Pitre, Tutrix et als. } No. 1276.

SACHEZ: Que conformement a un ordre de saisi et de vente lancé par la susdite Cour dans la cause ci-dessus intitulée et numérotée, j'ai saisi et j'offrirai en vente publique, a la Maison de Cour dans la ville de Thibodaux, SAMEDI, le 4de FEVRIER, 1854, a 11 heures a. m., la propriété suivante, savoir:

UN CERTAIN MORCEAU DE TERRE, mesurant deux arpents et demi de face par quarante arpents en profondeur situé dans ladite paroisse sur la rive gauche du Bayou Lafourche, a environ cinq ou six milles audessous de la ville de Thibodaux, borne en haut par les terres de Joseph C. Williams, et en cas par celles de Louis Hebert, avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent.

Aussi, UN AUTRE MORCEAU DE TERRE situé dans ladite paroisse sur la rive gauche du Bayou Lafourche a une petite distance en bas de celui ci-dessus ayant deux arpents plus ou moins de face par quarante arpents en profondeur, bornée en haut par lesdites terres de Louis Hebert, et en bas par celles de Thomas Bibb, avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent.

Aussi, UN CERTAIN MORCEAU DE TERRE contenant trente-quatre arpents superficiels en arriere et voisin du morceau desdits deux arpents, aussi, les double concessions des premiers deux morceau décrits, et la double concession du morceau riverain qui appartenait a Louis Hebert avec tout s les ameliorations qui s'y trouvent.

TERMES DE LA VENTE.—COMPTANT.

Ladite vente sera faite pour satisfaire la dette, les intérets, et les frais de ce procés. M. BOURG, Sherif.

Thibodaux, ce 30 Décembre, 1853. 2-tds

Succession de Justin Aubert et son Epouse.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.—Cour du Cinquieme District, paroisse de Lafourche.

Au nom et par autorité de la Cour du 5me District Judiciaire siegeant dans et pour la Paroisse de Lafourche, il sera offert en vente publique par M. Bourg, Sherif et Encanteur publique, sur les lieux situés dans la paroisse de Lafourche dans la ville de Thibodaux, MERCREDI, le 11me jour de FEVRIER, 1854, a 10 heures a. m., les proprietes suivantes, savoir:

UN CHEVAL Selle et Bride, une Vache et son Veau, une Taure, un Cochon, un Poil a Cuisine et les Pipes, un Gademanger, Bouteilles vide, un lot de Fourchettes en Argent, un lot de Cuillieres, un Eprivier, un lot de Vaisseil, un lot de Verres, une paire de Boucles en Or, un Fusil, un Bureau, un lot de Couvertes, une Armoire, des Tables, des Chaises, et une grand quantite de Livres, etc.

TERMES DE LA VENTE.—COMPTANT. M. BOURG,

Decembre 30, 1853. Sherif

Succession de Daniel Nettleton.

VENTE DE SUCCESSION.—Etat de la Louisiane—Cour du Cinquième District—Paroisse de Lafourche.

Au nom et par autorité de la Cour du Cinquième District Judiciaire, siégeant dans et pour la paroisse de Lafourche, il sera offert en vente publique par Mathurin Bourg, Sherif et encanteur publique dument qualifié et assermenté, à la Maison de Cour, dans la ville de Thibodaux, LUNDI, le 6de FEVRIER, 1854, à 10 heures, a. m., les propriétes suivantes, savoir:

UN CERTAIN MORCEAU DE TERRE, situé sur la rive gauche du bayou Lafourche, a environ vingt-huit milles audessous de la ville de Thibodaux, mesurant seize arpents de face, par quarante de profondeur, borné en haut par les terres de Juge J. L. Cole, et en bas par celle de Kelsy.

UN AUTRE MORCEAU DE TERRE, située dans la dite paroisse a environ trente-cinq milles audessous de la ville de Thibodaux, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, borné en haut par les terres de J. J. Babin, et en bas par celles de E. Bourgeois, mesurant dix arpents de face par quarante de profondeur.

UN AUTRE MORCEAU DE TERRE, située a environ trente hu