

THE INDEPENDENT.

"SUPPORT REPUBLICAN JUSTICE; FOR
OUR OWN SAKES." - C. C. C.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, Editor & Proprietor
Harrisonburg.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

ELECTION OF POLICE JURORS. - See advertisement.

Nothing More. - A little more retracting has been required of us by the Trinitarians. We have signified a willingness gentlemen, to back down from every thing we said, and we here reiterate that we recall the "sketch" in all its parts and clauses, and through the paper nothing more shall be heard of it. We intend to stick to it, however, that Capt. Shriver has a big saw mill in the place, which is in active operation, and that Capt. Phillips has, or did have some good whiskey.

The November gentlemen will henceforth be found in another column. Those desirous of serving their country, will bear in mind that it costs no more to make it known at this time, than it will a week preceding the election.

The following are our "club" rates. Ten candidates for sheriff will be announced for forty dollars. A similar deduction will be made for all other offices, except that of Coroner, which not being very lucrative, but nevertheless important, we will, in order to induce aspirants; if a club of fifty names be made up, announce them for one dollar per name, provided they are all landed in at the same time. This however and the cash, are requisites in the matter of clubbing in any particular.

The "Packet." The peoples favorite, the great "Pargoud" come at the appointed time on Monday morning. Circumstances unavoidable placed her a day behind, on the downward trip; This a thing of rare occurrence with the "Excellior," but when happening, every one knows that her great bottom soon set her to schedule time. Those wishing a speedy and comfortable trip to the city should be in readiness to take her this morning at 11 o'clock.

PRODUCE AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES. - The citizens of Black River will during this and next week be visited by Capt. Loyd, a member of the firm of Gilmore, Mitchell and Loyd. The Captain is in charge of a branch of the steamer Hetty Gilmore's, business, and those in want of the "substantials" at fair prices, would do well to await his coming. Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Apples, and in fine every thing desired for family or plantation use will be found on his barges. The members composing this firm, are gentlemen in whom our community can implicitly rely, and as they are permanent traders in our midst, we think a preference should be shown them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Westminster Review. The January number of this high toned liberal quarterly contains more than its usual quantum of matter on politics and government. In an article of this class touching the recent agitation in this country we notice this remark: "Upon its strength and propriety to the South - Division weakness and adversity." "Dante and his English Translations" possesses great interest. Among the "Contemporary Literature," the reviewer refers to a late publication at Paris, entitled "Voltaire a Ferney; So correspondances avec la Duchesse de Saxe Gotha &c." containing more than three hundred letters never before published. Here surely is a rich treat for the literary world. Three hundred letters of Voltaire the most of them written during the philosopher's exile and retirement at Ferney.

The North British Review for February. This stately organ of the High Church and High Tory interest of England, is always distinguished by the marked ability and scholarly character of its literature. Comparatively new and English and for long has been the brilliant "Westminster." Its behind ones of the great reviews in our learning and literature matter. The last number deals heavy blows upon "Modern Rome," tells us of "Shelley and his times" and various other articles, all full of interest. To all who have a relish for scholarly literature, "The North British" is a most valuable acquisition to the study and the study of the literature of the day.

The "Packet." The peoples favorite, the great "Pargoud" come at the appointed time on Monday morning. Circumstances unavoidable placed her a day behind, on the downward trip; This a thing of rare occurrence with the "Excellior," but when happening, every one knows that her great bottom soon set her to schedule time. Those wishing a speedy and comfortable trip to the city should be in readiness to take her this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Constitution of the Confederacy.

We never supposed that the wisdom assembled at Montgomery, would improve the work of Washington and his great compeers of the revolution. In this matter we have not been disappointed. In every particular in which the Montgomery esges have deviated from the Constitution of the United States, just to that extent have they made matters worse. And there is nothing to wonder at in this. The Constitution of the United States is a model of wisdom which has attracted the admiration of the world. It was the result of the most mature deliberation upon the lights and experiences of universal history and philosophy. It was the finished labor of the purest patriots and the profoundest thinkers of modern days. An improvement might as well be expected to be made upon the exact proportions and beauties of the Apollo Belvidere or the Venus de Medici.

But what of the Constitution of the Confederacy? It is misnamed by the term Constitutional Government. The preamble declares it to be a government formed by the people acting as States, or, as the exact words are, "We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character," &c. Here is a singular confusion. The people acting, and yet, not exactly the people acting, but each State acting. It is not the act of the people in the aggregate, nor the act of the people by States, but the act of States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character. If it be the act of States as sovereigns, and this is the only sensible interpretation that can be given to the words of the preamble, the government formed is a league and not a constitutional government, such as the government of the United States. The truth is, the government established by the Montgomery delegates, declaring themselves to be the people of the Confederate States, and at the same time the sovereign States themselves, is a wretched oligarchy, a rope of sand. It carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. In its preamble it declares, in terms studiously selected to express the principle, that it is founded upon the explicit element of secession. Each one of the "sovereign independent states" may at any moment it thinks proper, for any cause whatever, real or imaginary, itself the sole judge of the cause, detach itself from the government and set itself up as a foreign nation to each of its whilom sisters of the confederacy. Can any considerate man have confidence in the strength and durability of a government so constituted? What is to be the strength of such a government? Is it not established upon a foundation which must inevitably fail when the winds and the rains beat against it? Surely the answers to these enquiries are at hand and very plain.

What, we desire to know, have the "people of the confederate States" had to do in "ordaining" and "establishing" this constitution for the confederate States of America? These words of the preamble seem to us words of bitter irony. Conventions called without authority from the people, have passed acts of secession - These acts of secession the conventions, assuming unwarranted powers, have refused (except in Texas) to submit to the people for their approval or rejection. The conventions assuming powers not given to them, appoint delegates to meet at Montgomery to form a provisional, and also a permanent government. The delegates thus sent to Montgomery form themselves into a congress, elect a President and Vice President, establish departments of government, enact laws and, finally form the "permanent" government for the confederacy. This constitution or "permanent government," as it is called, but which is only a league, is returned to the several State conventions for their ratification. An effort was made in the conventions of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana to submit the constitution of the confederacy to the people of those States respectively, for their approval or rejection. The effort in each case was voted down by heavy majorities. South Carolina when she comes to act, do the same thing - Texas and Florida we believe have also denied the right of a popular vote. How can a government thus founded down upon a country be called the act of the people of that country? How suddenly and how greatly has the secession movement, ignored the cardinal principle in American government, the will of the people in the exercise of power. How recently has it been that this principle was recognized and contained within the American people. How to Louisiana, we have it incorporated in our State constitution, the same doctrine of that institution, that the will of the people in the exercise of power, has been submitted to a direct vote of the people. How much stronger a recognition of this principle, than that which is now being made by the secession movement.

Proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Natchez and Adams county, without distinction of former party lines, held at the Courthouse, in Natchez, Saturday, February 10th, 1861. In pursuance of a call of the citizens of Adams county, for a meeting, for the purpose of declaring the sentiment of the people at this crisis, and their determination to ratify and abide by the acts of our State Convention, and the Southern Convention at Montgomery. On motion of Major G. B. Shields, Dr. Jas. Metcalfe was called to the chair, and Ed. M. Blackburn and R. A. Inge, were appointed secretaries. On motion of a Dr. G. Colburn, the chairman appointed a committee of five, to draw up resolutions expressive of the objects and sense of the meeting, to-wit: Dr. G. Colburn, Capt. W. T. Martin, E. Profilet, Oren Metcalfe, and Major G. B. Shields, whereupon the Committee retired, and after some delay for consultation, returned and reported the following:

WHEREAS, The sovereign people of Mississippi have, for just and sufficient reasons, withdrawn the powers heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the late United States of America, by means of the Constitution thereof; and whereas, the delegates of the seceding States to form a Provisional Government for the union of said States, upon the basis of the former Federal Constitution, until a permanent Government can be established, have, in pursuance of their powers, formed such a Government, and elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Provisional President, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Provisional Vice President; and whereas, it was shown by the election of delegates to the State Convention that a large majority of the people of this county were in favor of obtaining a co-operation of all, or a majority, of the Southern States, before resorting to secession; and whereas, the result of said election, and of publications here and elsewhere, the public sentiment of this county is understood, both North and South, and the North regard us as disaffected to our State and our Southern Union, and our brethren look upon us as lukewarm in the cause in which they are engaged; and whereas, the false impressions thus made at the North are calculated to dishearten our friends there, and to render more imminent the danger of civil war.

Be it Resolved, 1st, That we will stand and abide by the action of our State Convention in seceding, and maintain her in the position she has assumed.

2nd, That we approve and heartily ratify the course taken by the Southern Convention at Montgomery, in the formation of our Southern Confederacy, and that we regard Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, as, by their patriotic ability and firmness, eminently fitted to fill the high position in which they have been placed.

3d, That we are ready and willing to support, by arms or otherwise, our State and Southern Confederacy, and that we yield precedence in patriotism to the people of our county, of this, or any other Southern State.

4th, That we deprecate all appeals from the people or the restraint, or from individuals, to pride or to old, or recent party prejudices, and all appeals of whatever kind calculated to distract that perfect union which should characterize us as PATRIOTS in this time of our country's need. That in the South we can recognize but one common cause, and that is, the cause of the South, and that we will stand and abide by the action of our State Convention in seceding, and maintain her in the position she has assumed.

5th, That the secretaries of this meeting furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions for publication in the Pennsylvania, New York Journal of Commerce, New York Day Book, Boston Post, the Mississippi, the two papers of this city, and the Concordia Intelligencer.

(Signed) G. COLBURN, Chairman. W. T. MARTIN, G. B. SHIELDS, E. PROFILET, OREN METCALFE.

ple of Louisiana. The true reason for this high-handed course, we shall hereafter take occasion to notice. The pledged reasons were that the people clothed the convention with plenary powers, that the movement was revolutionary and that there was not time to obtain an expression of popular sentiment. These conclusions we hold to be most absurd and impotent." We shall advert to them hereafter and show their utter fallacy. Our present purpose is to deal with the constitution of the Confederacy and the new government. Having noticed briefly its anomalous character we shall in our next examination look into some of its details.

We publish the following proceedings by request. The letter in which they were transmitted, not being directed to the editor in that capacity, was, during his absence several weeks, laid away among his private papers, and for that reason did not reach the publication office until his return: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Ratification Meeting.

Proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Natchez and Adams county, without distinction of former party lines, held at the Courthouse, in Natchez, Saturday, February 10th, 1861.

In pursuance of a call of the citizens of Adams county, for a meeting, for the purpose of declaring the sentiment of the people at this crisis, and their determination to ratify and abide by the acts of our State Convention, and the Southern Convention at Montgomery. On motion of Major G. B. Shields, Dr. Jas. Metcalfe was called to the chair, and Ed. M. Blackburn and R. A. Inge, were appointed secretaries.

On motion of a Dr. G. Colburn, the chairman appointed a committee of five, to draw up resolutions expressive of the objects and sense of the meeting, to-wit: Dr. G. Colburn, Capt. W. T. Martin, E. Profilet, Oren Metcalfe, and Major G. B. Shields, whereupon the Committee retired, and after some delay for consultation, returned and reported the following:

WHEREAS, The sovereign people of Mississippi have, for just and sufficient reasons, withdrawn the powers heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the late United States of America, by means of the Constitution thereof; and whereas, the delegates of the seceding States to form a Provisional Government for the union of said States, upon the basis of the former Federal Constitution, until a permanent Government can be established, have, in pursuance of their powers, formed such a Government, and elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Provisional President, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Provisional Vice President; and whereas, it was shown by the election of delegates to the State Convention that a large majority of the people of this county were in favor of obtaining a co-operation of all, or a majority, of the Southern States, before resorting to secession; and whereas, the result of said election, and of publications here and elsewhere, the public sentiment of this county is understood, both North and South, and the North regard us as disaffected to our State and our Southern Union, and our brethren look upon us as lukewarm in the cause in which they are engaged; and whereas, the false impressions thus made at the North are calculated to dishearten our friends there, and to render more imminent the danger of civil war.

Be it Resolved, 1st, That we will stand and abide by the action of our State Convention in seceding, and maintain her in the position she has assumed.

2nd, That we approve and heartily ratify the course taken by the Southern Convention at Montgomery, in the formation of our Southern Confederacy, and that we regard Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, as, by their patriotic ability and firmness, eminently fitted to fill the high position in which they have been placed.

3d, That we are ready and willing to support, by arms or otherwise, our State and Southern Confederacy, and that we yield precedence in patriotism to the people of our county, of this, or any other Southern State.

4th, That we deprecate all appeals from the people or the restraint, or from individuals, to pride or to old, or recent party prejudices, and all appeals of whatever kind calculated to distract that perfect union which should characterize us as PATRIOTS in this time of our country's need. That in the South we can recognize but one common cause, and that is, the cause of the South, and that we will stand and abide by the action of our State Convention in seceding, and maintain her in the position she has assumed.

5th, That the secretaries of this meeting furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions for publication in the Pennsylvania, New York Journal of Commerce, New York Day Book, Boston Post, the Mississippi, the two papers of this city, and the Concordia Intelligencer.

(Signed) G. COLBURN, Chairman. W. T. MARTIN, G. B. SHIELDS, E. PROFILET, OREN METCALFE.

REMARKS. - There are occasional gleams of a truer arbitrary disposition abroad in this new confederacy, which sufficiently evince a willingness to put down, by other means than those of reason and argument, all opposition to the secession movement, and all objections to the new government. The more plausible and revolutionary portions in some degree of this spirit. The 6th resolution, for instance, recognizes but "two classes" among us. To the one class the term "Federalists" is applied. The other class, then, is the "seceding" class, and by the terms of the resolution, the "seceding" class is to be the only class in the new government.

REMARKS. - There are occasional gleams of a truer arbitrary disposition abroad in this new confederacy, which sufficiently evince a willingness to put down, by other means than those of reason and argument, all opposition to the secession movement, and all objections to the new government. The more plausible and revolutionary portions in some degree of this spirit. The 6th resolution, for instance, recognizes but "two classes" among us. To the one class the term "Federalists" is applied. The other class, then, is the "seceding" class, and by the terms of the resolution, the "seceding" class is to be the only class in the new government.

REMARKS. - There are occasional gleams of a truer arbitrary disposition abroad in this new confederacy, which sufficiently evince a willingness to put down, by other means than those of reason and argument, all opposition to the secession movement, and all objections to the new government. The more plausible and revolutionary portions in some degree of this spirit. The 6th resolution, for instance, recognizes but "two classes" among us. To the one class the term "Federalists" is applied. The other class, then, is the "seceding" class, and by the terms of the resolution, the "seceding" class is to be the only class in the new government.

means calculated to produce that unity which the meeting seemed to invoke. As german to this subject, we would commend the following extract from the "Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel," a leading secession organ, and by far the ablest paper advocating secession and the new confederacy. "Its loyalty to the new government," the National Intelligencer very properly remarks, "does not prevent it from being loyal to its own convictions of right and duty, and from uttering strong protests against the spirit of intimidation and moral coercion, by which the leaders of the secession movement in some quarters attempt to crush out all popular opposition to their authority."

We will add that the remarks of the Chronicle and Sentinel, touching the manner in which Georgia was trampled out of the Union, apply with ten fold force to Louisiana. [From the Chronicle and Sentinel of Mar. 8.] "We contend and always shall contend, come the worst, for personal freedom, for the liberty of speech, and of the press, (guarded from licentiousness by a well-regulated public opinion), and for the rights of the people, the largest liberty compatible with the public safety and the permanence of organized society. And it is rather strange to us to find assumed majorities exhibiting fear of discussion; for surely error must be impotent where reason is free to combat it, and what should majorities fear except they be wrong, and how do men 'love darkness' rather than light, except their deeds be evil?"

"And so we come now to the declaration of what we regard as a cardinal truth - at least a truth on which we base our conduct - that the government to be formed should rest solely on the consent of the governed, and shall rest there if we can bring it about, and that in all Governments claiming to be free, the people ought to be the source of power. We know as well as any one living that the whole movement for secession and the formation of a new government, so far at least as Georgia is concerned, proceeded on only a quasi consent of the people, and was pushed through, under circumstances of great excitement and frenzy, by a fictitious majority. With all the appliances brought to bear, with all the fierce rushing, maddening events of the hour, the election of the 4th of January showed a falling off in the popular vote of 25,000 or 30,000, and on the night of that election the co-operationists had a majority, notwithstanding the falling off, of nearly three thousand, and an absolute majority of elected delegates of twenty-nine. But, upon assembling, by wheedling, coaxing, bullying, and all the arts of deception, the Convention showed a majority of thirty-one against Gov. Johnson's propositions.

THE GREAT "SALVE" CERTIFICATE. Hall's Journal of Health has the following, which "speaks for itself": "DEAR DOCTORS: - I will be one hundred and seventy five years old next October. For sixty-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when aided with a lever. - But a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the GRANICUM Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run, twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double concrete without stopping.

P. S. - A little of your Altricum Salve, applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh outcrop of white gum pine bark.

One John W. Jones, who has been sent to prison for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one, he fought him, but when he got two they fought each other.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

At a Bible-class meeting lately held in a country town, the passage in the New Testament describing the Saviour's ride into Jerusalem on "an ass's colt," was the subject of much consideration, and the pastor inquired: "For what purpose did the people throw branches of palm trees in the way?" This was a poor, but an old device, resorted to by an ignorant man, who said that the people did so to honor him.

THE GREAT "SALVE" CERTIFICATE. Hall's Journal of Health has the following, which "speaks for itself": "DEAR DOCTORS: - I will be one hundred and seventy five years old next October. For sixty-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when aided with a lever. - But a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the GRANICUM Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run, twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double concrete without stopping.

P. S. - A little of your Altricum Salve, applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh outcrop of white gum pine bark.

One John W. Jones, who has been sent to prison for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one, he fought him, but when he got two they fought each other.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

At a Bible-class meeting lately held in a country town, the passage in the New Testament describing the Saviour's ride into Jerusalem on "an ass's colt," was the subject of much consideration, and the pastor inquired: "For what purpose did the people throw branches of palm trees in the way?" This was a poor, but an old device, resorted to by an ignorant man, who said that the people did so to honor him.

THE GREAT "SALVE" CERTIFICATE. Hall's Journal of Health has the following, which "speaks for itself": "DEAR DOCTORS: - I will be one hundred and seventy five years old next October. For sixty-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when aided with a lever. - But a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the GRANICUM Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run, twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double concrete without stopping.

P. S. - A little of your Altricum Salve, applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh outcrop of white gum pine bark.

The man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit on the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels and pitched out of the house.

MARRIED, On the 27th March, at the residence of Marcus Rounton, Esq., in this parish, by Rev. T. A. Rounton M. J. F. SARGENT, to Miss SAMANTHA NIX, all of this parish. For kind remembrance the happy parties will accept the regards of the printer.

NOVEMBER ELECTION FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce L. GIP DUKE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this Parish, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce J. M. PEYTON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce ANDREW J. LIDDELL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, Election first Monday November next.

THOMAS B. TUNSTALL, at the solicitation of many friends, is a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of the Parish of Catahoula, and will be supported at the election in November next, by

FOR RECORDER. We are authorized to announce THOMAS D. NIX as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder. Election first Monday November next.

FOR ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce J. N. RILEY, (the present incumbent) as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of this parish, at the election in November next.

SHERIFFS SALE.

David Castleberry, vs. Timothy Spann, No 17 88.

In this case by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff thereof directed. I have seized as the property of T. Spann, the following land situated lying and being in this Parish to-wit: north fractional half of Sec 34 township 9 range 5 east, containing 49 81 100 acres and lot No 3 being south west fractional 1/4 of Sec 26 same T. range containing 35 20 100 acres more or less together with the improvements on the same, and on

Saturday the 4th day of May next, within legal hours at the door of the Court House in the town of Harrisonburg, I will offer the same for sale for cash under benefit of appraisement.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. April 3, 1861. Prs. fee \$6.

SHERIFFS SALE.

H. B. Herring, vs. Wm. J. Lucy, No 18 86.

In this case by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, issued as on 12 months bond by the terms of the Judgment, I have seized as the property of defendant, the following land lying and being in the Parish of Catahoula, together with the improvements on the same, to-wit: The south east fractional quarter of Sec No 27, township 7 range 3 east containing 142 70 100 acres more or less, and on

Saturday the 4th day of May next, within legal hours at the door of the Court House in the town of Harrisonburg, I will offer said land for sale for what it will bring in cash.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. April 3, 1861. Prs. fee \$6.

SHERIFFS SALE.

Fleishman & Conn, vs. L. F. Mulkey, No 14 40.

In this case by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued on a 12 months bond from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, I have seized as the property of J. E. Harrison one of the securities on said bond the following described land, The south west 1/4 of south west 1/4 of Sec. No 8 in township No 10 of range No 5 east containing 43 20 100 acres, being specially mortgaged to secure the payment of the bond, together with all the improvements on the same, and on

Saturday the 4th day of May next, within legal hours at the door of the Court House in the town of Harrisonburg, I will offer the same for sale for what it will bring in cash.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. April 3, 1861. Prs. fee \$6.

SHERIFFS SALE.

L. Mayer & Co., vs. James M. Stamper & W. B. Spencer, No 16 10.

In this case, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued on a 12 months bond from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, I have seized as the property of D. Castleberry, a woman named Maria aged about 40 years, and specially mortgaged for the payment of the original debt and for the bond on which this writ issued, and on

Saturday the 4th day of May next, within legal hours at the door of the Court House in the town of Harrisonburg, I will offer her for sale for what she will bring in cash.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. April 3, 1861. Prs. fee \$6.

SHERIFFS SALE.

J. H. & J. G. Hallard, vs. J. F. Sheffield & James M. Stamper, No 17 24.

In this case by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I have seized as the property of James M. Stamper, his undivided 1/3 interest in the following described land, lying on the Ouachita River in this Parish, being lots No 3 and 4 of Sec. No 6 and lots No 2 and 3 of Sec. No 7, township No 10 range 7 east, together with all improvements on the same, and 1/3 being 499 58 100 acres, as shown by deed from O. Mayo, recorded Liber L. folios 4 and 5 and on

Saturday the 4th day of May next, within legal hours at the door of the Court House in the town of Harrisonburg, I will offer said land for sale for cash under benefit of appraisement.

D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. April 5, 1861. Prs. fee \$6.

SHERIFFS SALE.

Joseph Lalande, vs. Laura Jones & husband, No. 1099.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias in this case issued on a 12 months bond from the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, La, and to the sheriff of said parish directed, I have seized to satisfy the same as the property of Charles Jones defendant, the following described land slaves and personal effects, purchased by said Charles Jones on the 31 day of March 1860 at a Sheriff's sale issued from said Court in the above case, first specially mortgaged, by Mrs. Jones and mortgaged and specially hypothecated in said bond, and on

Saturday the 4th day of May next, within legal hours at the door of the Court House in Harrisonburg, I will offer the same for sale for what it will bring in cash. The description of the land, and ages of the slaves are given as described at the date of the original mortgage.

1st a tract of land fronting on Black River in the Parish of Catahoula, bounded above by lands now occupied by the widow and heirs of Neely, and below by lands of Philip R. Nichols, 1280 acres more or less. The E 1/2 of Sec. No. 6 T. 6, R. 6 E. containing the quantity of 318 40-100 acres. The N. E 1/4 and the E 1/4 of Sec. 17, same T. and Range containing 240 14-100 acres. The E 1/2 of N. W 1/4 Sec. 8, in same T. and Range containing 80 43-100 acres. The E 1/4 of S. W 1/4 of Sec. 8, same T. and Range containing 80 43-100 acres. The W 1/2 of Sec. 2 in same T. and Range containing 79 72-100 acres. The E 1/2 of N. E 1/4 of Sec. 3, same T. and Range containing 80 30-100 acres. The E 1/2 of N. W 1/4 of Sec. 4 same T. and Range containing 79 50-100 acres. The fractional N. W 1/4 of Sec. 4 of same T. and Range containing 79 acres. The fractional N. E 1/4 of Sec. 4 same T. and Range containing 128 43-100 acres. The fractional N. E 1/4 of Sec. 2, same T. and Range containing 119 26-100 acres. And finally a certain tract of land lying north of the Cut-off Bayou, being part of Sections, 25, 26, 34 and 35, in Township 7 North of Range 6 East containing about the quantity of 120 acres more or less together with all the buildings and improvements on the said lands which are now being cultivated as a Cotton Plantation and known as the "Elmy Place" and all the stock, farming utensils, and appurtenances generally unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

2d. And the following named slaves, on and attached to said Plantation to-wit:

Names.	Ages.
Eliza	33
John	12
Stanly	6
Artemese	9
Henry	38
Isaac	26
Lucy	31
Caroline	10
Jim	21
Adeline	4
Mary Ann	47
Henry	14
Little Mary	22
Julius	47
Nancy	29
William	20
Lethe	18
Dantes	8
Harrison	13
Ananda	7
Jim Hickman	62
Letty	42
Grizay	42
John Badger	20
Charles	14
William	14
Mathew	8
Mahala	23
Aileo	23
Dick Boston	22
Rachel	22
Big Wally	26
Pharisee	28
Maria	28
Cato	52
Josephine	8
Jenny Aimee	5
Jack	19
Sarah	15
Sally	52
Lucy	30
Matilda	30
Rachel	24
Ally	30
Elizabeth	9
Fatey	18
Molly	10
Little Moses	17
Emma	15
Lucinda	18
Dick Burdall	28
Eliza	42
Minerva	24
Margaret	3
Child	2
John	10
Mark	35
Wah	10
Little Martha	34
Billy	4
Cornelia	43
Leck	24
Dalhina	18
Phereby	48
Houlietta	6
Houlietta	12
Martha Stark	28
Chloe Ann	7