



State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville. Succession Sale.

BY virtue of a decree or order of the honorable 6th District Court of the Parish of Iberville, to me directed, bearing date May 24th, 1849, I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder, on SATURDAY the 30th day of June, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, belonging to the succession of Rosémon Lambremont, deceased, consisting in—

1st. A PLANTATION OR TRACT OF LAND, situated in said Parish, on the south side of the Bayou Goula, known as the Live Oak Point, measuring five arpents front on said Bayou by forty arpents in depth, or about 200 superficial arpents, bounded above by lands of D. M. Wilson, and below by lands of William C. S. Ventress, said land being established and cultivated as a sugar plantation, together with all the buildings and improvements, houses, sugar house, sugar mill, kettles and utensils for making sugar, together with the crop of corn and sugar cane now growing on the land.

2d. ANOTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situated in the said Parish, on the same side, and fronting on the said Bayou Goula, forming an irregular triangle, and measuring about 52 superficial arpents; said tract is bounded in front by said Bayou Goula, on one side by land of Paul Hébert, and on the other side by land of John H. Randolph, together with the crop growing thereon.

3d. SLAVES.

- 1. Filette, negro woman, aged 31 years.
2. Narcisse, negro man, aged 35 years.
3. Artwell, negro man, aged 33 years;
4. Louisa, his wife, aged 28 years, and their two children; 5. Horace, aged 6 years; and 6. Sam, aged 3 years.
7. Lucy, negro woman, aged 46 years.
8. Julie, mulatto girl, aged 17 years, and 9. her infant Flora; aged 16 months.
10. Arthémise, negro girl, aged ten years.
11. Drauzin, negro boy, aged 7 years.
12. Francoise, negro girl, aged 14 years.
13. Marguerite, negro girl, aged 17 years.
14. Mary, negro girl, aged 16 years.
15. Henry, negro boy, aged 17 years.
16. David, negro boy, aged 15 years.
17. Milly, negro woman, aged 32 years.
18. Matilda, aged 11 years.
19. Coleman, negro man, aged 33 years.
20. Henry, negro man, aged 22 years.
21. George, negro man, aged 25 years.
22. Washington, negro man, aged 53 years.

4th. A LOT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, consisting in furniture, horses, mules, cattle, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

The moveable property, all sums not exceeding twenty dollars payable in cash on the day of sale, and all sums exceeding twenty dollars payable in March, 1850. The lands, payable one-third in March, 1850, one-third in March, 1851, and one-third in March, 1852. The slaves, payable one-half in March 1850, and the other half in March, 1851.

Purchasers to furnish notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, payable at the office of the Recorder of the Parish of Iberville, and in case of non-payment at maturity to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from time due till paid; special mortgage to be retained on the land and slaves to secure the payment of said notes and interests.

Acts of sale at the expense of the purchasers. J. L. PETIT, Sheriff. Parish of Iberville, May 30, 1849.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville. Vente de Succession.

EN vertu d'un décret ou ordre de l'Hon. cour du 6eme District de l'Etat de la Louisiane, et pour la Paroisse d'Iberville, daté 24 Mai 1849, à moi adressé l'exposerai en vente publique en plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, SAMEDI le 30 Juin 1849, à 10 heures A. M. les propriétés ci-après décrites appartenant à la succession de feu Rosémon Lambremont, savoir—

1° UNE HABITATION OU MORCEAU DE TERRE, situé dans la dite Paroisse sur le côté sud du Bayou Goula, connu sous le nom Live Oak Point, mesurant cinq arpents de face au dit bayou sur 40 arpents de profondeur, ou 200 arpents de superficie plus ou moins, borné

en haut par terre de D. M. Wilson et en bas par terre de Wm. C. S. Ventress, ensemble toutes les batisses et améliorations sucrerie, moulin, &c., ainsi que la récolte de Maïs et cannes à sucre.

2° UN AUTRE MORCEAU DE TERRE, aussi situé dans la dite Paroisse sur le même côté du dit Bayou, formant un triangle irrégulier, et mesurant 52 arpents de superficie, le dit morceau de terre, est borné d'un côté par terre de Paul Hébert et de l'autre par terre de John H. Randolph, ainsi que la récolte.

3° LES ESCLAVES, ci-après nommés:

- 1. Filetté, negresse, âgée de 34 ans.
2. Narcisse, negre, âgé de 35 ans.
3. Artwell, negre, âgé de 33 ans.
4. Louisa, sa femme, âgée de 28 ans, et ses deux enfans; 5. Horace, âgé de 6 ans; et 6. Sam, âgé de 3 ans.
7. Lucy, negresse, âgée de 46 ans.
8. Julie, mulatresse, âgée de 17 ans; son enfant Flora, âgé de 16 mois.
10. Arthémise, negresse, âgée de 10 ans.
11. Drauzin, negre, âgé de 7 ans.
12. Francoise, negresse, âgée de 14 ans.
13. Marguerite, negresse, âgée de 17 ans.
14. Marie, negresse, âgée de 16 ans.
15. Henry, negre, âgé de 17 ans.
16. David, negre, âgé de 15 ans.
17. Milly, negresse, âgée de 32 ans.
18. Mathilde, âgée de 11 ans.
19. Coleman, negre, âgé de 33 ans.
20. Henry, negre, âgé de 22 ans.
21. George, negre, âgé de 22 ans.
22. Washington, negre, âgé de 53 ans.

TERMES ET CONDITIONS.

Le mobilier toutes sommes n'excédant pas \$20 payable comptant et toutes sommes excédant \$20 payables en tout Mars 1850.

Les terres payables un tiers en Mars 1850, un tiers en Mars 1851, et un tiers en Mars 1852.

Les esclaves payables la moitié en Mars 1850, et l'autre moitié en Mars 1851. Les acquereurs fourniront leurs billets endossés à la satisfaction du syndic, payables au bureau du Recorder et en cas de non-paiement à échéance les dits billets porteront intérêts à raison de huit pour cent par an à dater de leur échéance jusqu'à parfait paiement. Hypothèque speciale sera retenue sur la terre et les esclaves pour assurer le paiement des dits esclaves et de tous intérêts éventuels. Actes de vente au frais des acquereurs.

J. L. PETIT, Sheriff. Paroisse d'Iberville, ce 30 Mai.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

CLOTHING NOTICE—READ THIS!

On the 2d of April we commenced selling off at prime New York cost, our entire stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHING, and all such articles as are comprised under the head of Winter Clothing, a partial list of which may be found below.—Our goods the past season have cost us unusually low, and we have no hesitation in saying, that offering them at Cost an opportunity is presented to purchasers to supply themselves at much lower prices than the same quality of goods were ever before sold in New Orleans. We have an immense stock of Goods, and it must be reduced.

Examine the List of Prices:

Best quality black cloth Dress Coats \$25, former price \$30—2d do \$21, former price \$28—3d do \$18, former price \$23—4th do \$17, former price 22—5th do \$15, former price \$18—6th do \$14, former price \$17—7th do \$10 and \$12, former price \$14.

Black cloth Frocks a t prices in same proportion.

Best quality black doeskin pants \$9, former price \$11—2d do \$7, former price \$9—3d do \$6, former price \$7 50—4th and 5th \$4 and \$5, former price \$5 50 and \$6 50.

A very large assortment of colored cassimere pantaloons, prices from \$4 to \$7—remarkably cheap goods.

Super black satin Vests, from \$3 to \$5.

Ditto colored do \$3 to \$5.

Rich figured velvet do \$4 50 to \$6.

Also, Vests of black velvet, cloth, cashmere, bombazine, &c. &c., all exceedingly cheap.

Also, black and colored cloth Sac Coats and Paletots, cassimere and tweed Sacs and Paletots, Blanket Coats, Satinet Pants, colored Cashmere Vests, wool and merino Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

One Price! No Deviation!

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., ap111m 34 Magazine st.

TWICE A WEEK!

BATON ROUGE PACKET.

The steamer GIPSY, Capt. Jas. H. URE, master, leaves New Orleans every Friday at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Saturday at 3 P. M.—Leaves New Orleans every Monday at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Wednesday at 8 A. M.

The GIPSY is entirely new, and will take the place of the Majestic. Her accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat in the trade. For freight or passage, apply on board. mh21

SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

Speculations in California.—There are a good many excellent stories in circulation, brought over from California by the passengers on the Crescent City, illustrative of the very peculiar state of affairs in California. One of the best we have heard, is as follows:

A naval officer had just landed on the wharf at San Francisco, and seeing a ragged, dirty looking fellow lounging around, hailed him, saying—

"Halloo, my good fellow, if you'll lay a hand and take this trunk to the hotel, I'll give you two dollars."

"Two h—ls," exclaimed the indignant lounge, "why, stranger, I'll give you an ounce of gold, to carry it up yourself."

"Agreed," replied the officer, who, shouldering his own heavy trunk took it to the hotel, followed closely by his ragged employer, who promptly handed over to him the ounce of gold, thus enabling the officer to pocket sixteen dollars very easily.

The best speculation, however, of which we have heard, was that of a loafer who stole a hen, and invited four returned miners to dine upon her, at the reasonable rate of five dollars each. In preparing the hen for cooking, our loafer found in her craw two ounces of gold. After partaking freely of the hen, the loafer found the following to be the profits of the transaction:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include: Hens at \$5 each (\$20), Ounces of gold found in the craw (32), Total profits on hen (\$52) [Delta].

Cold Comfort for the Martyrs.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer; a Cass paper, thus rebukes the Washington Union for its perpetual, sickening howl, of proscription, &c., over every removal made. It will apply with equal force, to a great many anti-administration papers:

"If Father Ritchie supposes the people care one fig about all such troubles at Washington, he is greatly mistaken. They do not spend their money, time and exertions at elections, simply that a few cormorants can fatten on the spoils. The great mass of the people care nothing about office. All they want is a good government, and these accounts in the would be government organ, of the groans of office-holders at our national capital, are sickly and disgusting. Somebody must hold the offices and discharge the duties, and under a democratic administration, we claim this should be done by democrats. But when the people have in a constitutional way declared for a change, die game—submit like men—and not go out of office blubbering like louts."

A Newspaper Volume.—Mr. Vattmare has invited all the editors and publishers of the United States to send to the Boston Daily Bee, (the editor of which has undertaken to form the collection,) a copy of their papers, published on the 4th of July, 1849, with a copy of each semi-weekly and weekly which they may issue during the first week in July. Papers published in other American nations, and old or rare newspapers, will also be thankfully received. Acknowledgements will be made through the Bee of all donations received. The design is to have them arranged and placed in the "American Library" at Paris.

A good joke is told of a young couple riding home from church after their marriage. The day had been cloudy, and the young man seeing the clouds break away said, "I hope we shall have a little sun." The young wife replied very honestly, "As for me, I should rather have a little daughter."

Execution of Sarah Thomas.—The Montreal Courier, of the 5th inst., gives the particulars of the execution of Sarah Thomas, at Bristol, on the 1st inst., for the murder of Miss Jefferies, and her confession of the deed. It says:

"The final scene was of a most revolting character. The prisoner, instead of being resigned to her fate, contested it with the officers, and literally had to be carried to the gallows and executed amid screams for life, which did not cease until the fatal bolt was drawn. The following is her confession of the circumstances of the murder, signed by her own hand. Two days before the murder was committed, Miss Jefferies called me up to her bed-room and attempted to strike me. She also locked me in the kitchen during the whole of the night. At 5 o'clock in the morning she unbolted the door, and told me to make a fire in her room. I thought then to have struck her; but did not do so. On the following night I slept in her room, but did not contemplate murdering her till between 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning, when I got up, went down stairs, and returned with a stone, with which, while Miss Jefferies was asleep, I struck her on the head three times. Between the second and third blows, she made some sort of a noise, and the last words I heard her say were, "Christ God!" I then dressed myself, robbed the house, flung the dog down the privy, locked up the house and went home. I committed the murder and robbed the house with my own hands, and no one else had anything whatever to do with it; neither did I mention having done so to any person. I regret exceedingly having committed so horrible a crime, and I pray to the Almighty God for forgiveness. I never should have committed so dreadful a crime had Miss Jefferies' conduct been less provoking. After Miss Jefferies had died, I remained in the room for more than an hour. I then went home and did not return until about nine o'clock, in the evening, when I went for two boxes, but did not go into mistress's room.—On leaving the house, I saw a strange man standing opposite, who carried my boxes as far as the infirmary, for which I gave him 6d. I then took a fly and went home.

Tattlers and Slanderers.—We clip the following good hints and truthful remarks from the Boston Recorder; and, in our opinion, we could not occupy the same amount of space to a better purpose, than by giving them a place in our columns, as there are, unfortunately for society, many persons to whom they are peculiarly appropriate.

"There are those who spend much of their time in talking about the faults and failings of their fellow beings. Would it not be well for such to pause and ask themselves, Is it profitable? Will it benefit me or my neighbor? Ah, no, it is not their intention to benefit in this way any human being. If those who thus openly speak evil of their neighbors or acquaintance deserve the censure and indignation of a candid community, how should we despise and detest those who try to injure the innocent, virtuous, and highminded—those who not only avoid the appearance, but shrink from the very thought of evil as vile and contaminating, and this done in such a way too, that the injured have no opportunity to defend themselves. How wrong, how degrading to humanity is such conduct! Again the question is asked, Would it not be wise for all such persons, slanderers, whoever they may be, or whoever they are, to pause and review their conduct, repent, and "do works meet for repentance."

Hospitable.—"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a female to her visitors, one day, "I am at home, myself, and wish you all were!"

Society in Brazil.—The Journal of Commerce give the following remarkable picture of the state of society in Brazil:—

"Of the seven millions constituting the entire population of Brazil, three millions are estimated to be negro slaves; two and a half millions, aboriginal Indians and free negroes; and the residue, a million and a half, whites. The social state of the population is not marked by the distinction of color, so operative elsewhere in the production of classes, but only by that of freedom and servitude. The blacks have access to all, and are in possession of many offices of honor and trust, and engage in every department of business. The white race and the black meet on terms of perfect equality in social intercourse, and intermarry without scruple, provided there exists no obstacle in the relative position in life of the respective parties. A writer in the North American Review 'knew the wife of an Admiral, whose hue was of the darkest among Africa's daughters,' and mentions 'the dismay of an American diplomatic agent, at the entrance of a venerable jet black colonel into the court, where he had just undergone his presentation.' We have the same authority for the fact, that, not long since, the Brazilian ambassador to England was a mulatto, and that at the present time a large majority of the army, as well officers as privates, is of African descent."

Corn Story.—Now for a story of the old South State, and a little of the tallest corn story you have heard lately. Being one day in the town of Y—, S. C., I listened to several planters stating the amount of corn gathered from an acre, the number of ears produced from a single stalk, &c. At length one who had remained silent commenced: "Well, I'll now tell my tale. Last spring, while walking up my corn field, I observed a stalk growing very luxuriantly, and being curious to know if it would produce better than others, I stuck a stick which I had in my hand beside it. I thought no more about it, until being in the field one day about gathering time, I observed a very extraordinary stalk of corn, and on counting the ears I found thirteen full grown, besides several nubins. It now occurred to me that this must be the stalk I had marked in the spring, and on looking for my stick, I found an ear growing on that!"

A True Man.—Who is he? One who will not swerve from the path of duty to gain a mine of wealth or a world of honors. He respects the feelings of all, the rich and the poor, the honorable and the humble. He is careful not to speak an unkind word to hurt the feelings of his servant as to his lord. He is as attentive to the wants of a slave as to a prince. Wherever you meet him he is the same kind, accommodating, unobtrusive, humble individual. In him are embodied the elements of pure religion. No step is taken which the law of God condemns—no word is spoken that pains the ear of man.

Clamping Down the Earthquakes.—An ignorant Dutchman passing a number of railroad tracks in the course of a day's journey, and never having seen any before was nonplussed to account for their use.—At length after examining one of them for about twenty-five minutes, and scratching his head quite bad, he ejaculated, "Tay must be iron clamps to keep der earth-quakes from breaking up der road!"

Lime.—Slacked lime, as a disinfecting agent, says the Alexandria Gazette, has no more virtue than so much sand. Unslacked lime according to the testimony of all who have tried it possesses great virtue.—Where the former has been used it should be immediately substituted by the latter.