

PLAQUEMINE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

Col. STUART is out again upon the filibuster. See first page.

"Myra" shall appear in our next.

Col. BENTON.—The latest intelligence contradicts the statement that Benton has been re-elected Senator from Missouri, as was confidently asserted since our last issue. A whig stood first on the 26th ballot, and he second best. The result was not ascertained by the papers of the last mail.

The *Plaquemine* learns upon good authority that Judge Gholson has issued the warrant for the arrest and removal of Gov. Quitman. It will be executed as soon as the Marshal, Fielding Davis, Esq., reaches Jackson. Application will be made to one of the judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is not anticipated that a discharge from the arrest will be ordered.

The Agent of Barnum has arrived in New Orleans from Havana, to make preparations for the debut of Jenny Lind.

Steps have been taken to rebuild immediately the St. Charles Hotel.

Gen. Cass has publicly declined becoming a candidate for the next Presidency, under any circumstances. He says that his duty to his country imperatively forbids it.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this beautiful monthly is rich in art and composition. There are several beautiful steel and colored engravings, besides excellent cuts representing scenes in the life of our Saviour. Those wishing to subscribe for an appropriate centre table ornament, as well as food for the refined mind, would do well to call and examine this magazine.

AN EXAMPLE.—We received the other day in a letter, from a subscriber at a distance, a ten dollar note, for two years subscription to the *Sentinel*. How much trouble and annoyance it would save us, as well as expense, if others would follow his example. Those who conclude to do so, will find their names written in letters of gold, to serve as a receipt, on the number of our paper which immediately follows the reception of their letters. Try us, and you will find that we do not make a spurious promise.

SALE OF A WIFE.—The Stockport (England) Mercury contains an account of the sale of a wife at New Inn, in the county of Derby, for five pounds one shilling. The wife was young and handsome, and cried bitterly at being thus disposed of.

How is it possible that human nature, in any part of Christendom, can be so utterly debased!

CONGRESSIONAL.—The cheap postage bill passed the House on the 17th—letters three cents, newspapers half a cent in the State in which they are published, and free for thirty-one miles. The Senate is engaged on the French Spoliation bill.

How much of hypocrisy, policy and maneuvering must a man assume in this world who would effectually gain his ends! Such conduct, base as it may seem, scarcely ever fails of success, while the straight forward, uncooled and manly act of a noble heart, which fears nothing more than prevarication, is ever ridiculed or contemned. This sentiment has particular reference to matters where the weaker sex are concerned.

It is less difficult to feign the sensations we have not, than to conceal those we have. A man may become a public convert to religion while his heart, which would seem to be in the possession of Christ, belongs to some fair one of earth, from whom it would indeed be difficult for him to keep secret from her the fact. A man may control his actions, but he cannot control the sensations of his mind: he might as well attempt to prevent hunger by abstinence, or sleep by continued wakefulness.

If some men would study human nature as much as their books, they would at once see the falsity of some of their doctrines, and the shallowness of their philosophy. It is the only true and noble study of man, for its knowledge imparts the true feeling and understanding of Divinity itself.

The ordinance in French, concerning Licenses, will appear in our next. The mass of proceedings in the Police Jury of late, have made it difficult for us to keep up with them.

Read the beautiful verses on our fourth page. Both pieces contain the very soul and essence of poetry. The first is taken from *Arthur's Home Gazette*, the very best family newspaper in the Union.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.—*Le Diabole Boiteux*, the *Piquette's* excellent Washington correspondent, thus speaks of the Lieutenant Generalship, which was endeavored to be obtained for Missouri's mad-cap politician:

"Mr. Holmes called up his resolution for the creation of the rank of Lieutenant General in the army; but on motion to suspend the rules, the same was negatively voted of 71 to 70, which is rather a poor show at any rate. The resolution as it now stands is clearly unconstitutional. Congress may pass resolutions to create an office, but Congress has no constitutional power to fill it. The President alone can nominate the Lieutenant General. I am sorry to say that a Presidential maneuver is connected with this movement, which has already created some suspicion as to the motive which prompted it. If the Lieutenant Generalship is carried, it may possibly diminish Gen. Scott's chances for the Presidency. But on this score I have no advice to offer. If, as it is confidently asserted, Gen. Scott wants the Lieutenant Generalship, he ought to have it."

The Homestead Exemption law, passed by the Vermont Legislature of 1849, went into operation on the 1st of January 1851. It provides that house and land, to the value of \$500, with the produce of the land, shall be exempt from attachment and execution, except for taxes.

Great Conflagration in New Orleans!

St. Charles Hotel and two Churches Destroyed!

Since our last, a most destructive fire has occurred in the city. It originated in the St. Charles Hotel, from a defect in one of the chimneys, and soon enveloped that magnificent building in a sheet of flame. A strong wind prevailed at the time, which blew showers of burning cinders a long distance, setting fire to Mr. Clapp's Church and the Methodist Church in Poydras street, both of which were destroyed, besides several valuable private residences, and houses of business. There are reports of lives being lost. In reflecting upon this destruction of property, all other losses seem as nothing in comparison with the loss of the St. Charles, the pride of Louisiana. The *Plaquemine* thus concludes its article in reference to this Hotel, and to its enterprising and popular lessees, Messrs. MUDGE & WILSON:

A dismal picture, indeed, the site of the fallen edifice presents. Only a few broken columns and tottering walls, remaining above the basement, mark the spot where yesterday morning a grand and well-ordered palace teemed with life and luxury. Last night, huge piles of smoking ruins lighted up by lurid fires, made the spot a scene of ghastly desolation. The hotel had been thoroughly repaired, painted and refurnished during the past summer, at the commencement of a new lease. The lessees had made very large expenditures, and had every reason to expect a prosperous season. In one day their hopes are blasted and their property reduced to ashes. They must have brave hearts and sympathizing friends to enable them to stand up under such a blow. We believe they have courage, enterprise and the public feeling with them.

To find a substitute for the St. Charles Hotel, with the present accommodations of the city, is not to be expected. We have fine hotels, indeed, but their number and size are limited; but we do not doubt that great efforts will be immediately made to furnish accommodations for strangers as they arrive, and make them comfortable at least.

The proprietors of the St. Charles, in anticipation of an increased demand for rooms, had, a day or two since, engaged temporarily the St. Louis Hotel, which has not been occupied this season, and were making preparations to employ it as an auxiliary establishment connected with the St. Charles. This will put it in their power, after a brief period, to give temporary accommodations to a considerable number of guests; and should they succeed in effecting a permanent and satisfactory lease, they may, and we hope they will, make that house what it is capable of being made—a first-rate hotel. Mudge & Wilson are not men likely to be cast down by one calamity, however great.

For the future, we say at once, the St. Charles Hotel must be rebuilt. There will be no nays, and should be no doubts, upon this point. It belongs, indeed, to a company, and the insurance is but a small part of the value of the building. Let them take new stockholders for the sum required. The ground is there, and the foundations—which cost such a prodigious sum to lay before—are all well laid. We do not pretend to make even a guess of the amount required; but it will certainly be very much less than the cost of the old building, and for an investment, under these circumstances, it must be valuable. At all events, as a public want, it must be supplied—and it will be supplied. We say again, let the St. Charles be rebuilt as soon as practicable, and the whole city will say so too—and give its help too.

P. K. WAGNER, Esq., formerly editor of the New Orleans Courier, has been elected to the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JENUS BEEBE.

The Union.

It will be remembered that Georgia, was anxiously looked to by the secessionists, as the State most likely to lead off in the cause of disunion. The gratifying intelligence from there shows that the Union party, at the recent election for delegates, has triumphed by an overwhelming majority. This goes to prove that, however she has been induced to falter in her devotion to the confederation, she has nevertheless steered clear of such contaminating and rebellious influences, by proving beyond the question of a doubt, her loyalty to the Union, and her firm determination of adhering to the compromise which has been framed in the true spirit of mutual friendly concessions. We may congratulate Georgia on this noble and manly stand which she has taken; with an abiding confidence, that the fame of her example will serve effectually to dissipate this seeming storm of dissatisfaction which appeared to be gathering above a few of the discontented Southern States.

The St. Charles.

This splendid edifice which has been the pride of the city, and ornament of the crescent city, presents a new scene to the eyes of the wanderer, a huge mass of smoky ruins. We cannot, in realizing the loss of the Saint Charles, constrain from breathing forth a sympathetic sigh for the city of New Orleans. It was the essence of her existence, a part of her being, with which so many pleasing associations were connected. But what great change has been wrought in the aspect of things, since its destruction! No longer shall the anxious visitor's eye cast its admiring gaze on the grand structure of architectural skill—nor feast his delight by contemplating on a fine winter's evening the beauty and symmetry of that majestic cupola, which is rendered more beautiful by the soft rays of the moon and stars—that conspicuous object which first strikes the view and engages the attention of the traveller when descending the majestic father of waters, in one of those floating palaces—as the first thing of the great southern metropolis, which is discernible at a distance, to serve as an admonition of his near approach. Again, how his bosom heaves with pride and admiration, when he is led to contemplate the rare beauty of that splendid portico, the most classical in the United States, supported by those beautiful and elegant Corinthian pillars!

The entire structure of the St. Charles was entirely after the Grecian style, and in point of beauty and magnificence surpassed any other of its kind in America. We have seen an abiding confidence in the good taste and energy of the citizens of New Orleans, as to induce the hope, that ere twelve months shall have rolled by, there will spring up by enchantment over the ruins of the old St. Charles, another similar in architectural structure, but only more grand and magnificent.

An eminent artist is about getting up a "monument of a law suit." It opens in the year one and closes with doomsday.

Public Schools.

We notice with gratifying pleasure that the provision of our State law establishing public schools, is being carried out as far as this town is concerned. Much credit is due the commissioners under whose management this important trust (of organizing schools and selecting able teachers) has been confided. Few towns indeed can compare with Plaquemine in point of good schools.

No reasonable being, who will for a moment lay aside the prejudices which the arrogance of wealth array against a system of public education, but will concede, after a moment's reflection, the advantages and utility of supporting free public schools by direct and discriminating taxation. Though many are made to groan under this additional load, yet the duty we owe to posterity, and the future welfare of our country, forces us by a high sense of duty to succumb to that taxation however onerous, where the advantages to be reaped so far counterbalances the mere dress given in exchange for its benefits.

We were struck with the truth of the following remarks which have emanated from the pen of Professor Dimitry, our State Superintendent of Public Education, in his able report to the Legislature.

"The property of the State, in some form, educate the children of the State. It is not so much the law of nature, as the law of society, that imposes this duty upon us. And if the law of society can, and do, regulate the relations of parent and child, in the domestic order, they may certainly direct the destiny of that child, in the social scheme. The superintendent of Public Education, whilst admitting the freedom of instruction, in all its bearings, hopes that he is not advancing a principle of unsound morality, when he suggests that no parent has the right to allow his child to grow up as a useless, if not mischievous member of society—and ignorance, in a Republic, is mischief in its most insidious form—the mischief that grows out of the unquestionable right to participate in the action of government without the information that should control that action to salutary ends. But should the absence of means forbid us to educate 'the young masters,' who, in the course of fifteen years, will be the sovereigns of the land, controlling its welfare in every bearing, social and political, we still can find a saving application for our inadequate resources. When a great mind of the sixteenth century, looking about for the causes of the prosperity and downfall of states, ascribed the former and attributed the latter to the relative wisdom of princes and the relative labors of the schoolmaster; he overlooked a great element of influence—the influence of woman on the workings of society. If any of our children then are to be ousted from the patrimony of intelligence which the commonwealth, by every sound obligation, owes to them; if any are to be trained—systematically trained—to the baleful rays of ignorance—if the hopes and expectations of the State are to be halved away; let the doomed portion of our offspring, sent on the weary ways of life to companion with ignorance, be those who are destined to be the men of our State. Let us concentrate our means—educate our daughters, at least—educate them to be wives and mothers of American freemen. In the course of a few years we will have a common school round every hearth of the land—the very best of common schools, the home school where lessons of virtue and patriotism will be learned at the mother's knee. The deep truth of a philosophical mind shall then have been truly realized; the child will indeed be 'the father of the man'; and in the language of the prophet, instructed with the voice of the divinity, should the withering question be asked: 'What hast thou done with the sons and daughters, which I have begotten unto thee?' Louisiana will have acquired the privilege of pointing to one half of her young generation, snatched away from the grips of sadness and redeemed from the blotches of ignorance."

Benefit of Life Insurance.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, showing the benefit of Life Insurance, and the punctuality of payment on the part of the Company, to the widow of the gentleman whose protecting spirit so fortunately directed him to the "Mutual Benefit Insurance Company," the advertisement of an Agency for which, in this place, will be found in another column:

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mrs. Columbus Diggs, of Kentucky, and her orphan child, the other day called at and received from the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the five thousand dollars she was entitled to by reason of insurance effected with that Company, in August last, upon the life of her husband, Mr. W. H. Diggs.

Of late life insurance has become more general than formerly, as the independence of the widows and helpless orphans of several of our recently deceased respectable citizens can practically verify; yet with all these impressive lessons of wisdom, it is somewhat astonishing that life insurance does not obtain even more generally. The sum required annually to effect this insurance is so small that the retrenchment of even superfluous indulgences will supply it; and as the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 48 Camp street, is a home institution—liberal in its adjustment and prompt in the payment of its losses, we commend it to the public.

NEWSPAPER EDITING.—HON. MR. PALFREY, who commenced editing the new free soil organ at Boston, broke down in two days. Like a good many others who cut a figure in this world, they find that when they come to anything so real as newspaper editing, it's no go. It is much easier for newspapers, to make great men, than it is for them to make newspapers.

The sect of German Catholics, founded by John Ronge is now making great progress in Germany.

About seventy members of the Quebec bar left the Superior Court, and have refused to plead there, the court having established a scale of fees which the bar thinks is insufficient. The Chief Justice, announcing the scale said that if after three or six months' trial it was found to be an inadequate salary the court would raise it; but the contingency was found to be not at all palatable to the lawyers.

Andrew Jackson Davis, the celebrated clairvoyant, is now writing a magnificent work when he is in the clairvoyant state, on the subject of the Deity.

A WEBSTER PAPER.—Rumors are afloat of a new weekly Union paper in Washington, supporting Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

THE STEAMER BRILLIANT.—We remarked yesterday upon the collapsing of a flue of this splendid boat forty miles below Baton Rouge. We obtained the information as did every one else, from the telegraphic bulletin board of the Merchants' Exchange. We had this evening the satisfaction of seeing the Captain and part owner of the boat, Captain HART, and he confirms the statement that one of his flues did collapse. The *Brilliant* was towed down the city yesterday, and is now here; she is not materially injured, and her damage may be repaired for perhaps five hundred dollars.

Our friend, Captain HART, feels this calamity most sensibly. He supposed, and with good reason, that he had as good a boat as could be built, and this casualty has sorely distressed him. There is, however, not the least blame to be attached to him or his officers; neither should the reputation of his boat be affected. Captain HART has very properly determined that there shall be a thorough investigation in order to ascertain if possible the causes of the collapse, and he will, (and in fact has already done so), invite the strictest inquiry. He is satisfied that there was an ample supply of water in the boilers, and that his engineer, who is a trustworthy man, was in no wise culpable. When the cause of the catastrophe is ascertained, if it can be, publicity will be given to it. The well known reputation of Captain HART, as an experienced steamboat Captain, and a prudent and reliable man, exonerates him from all censure. The misfortune was one of that character which the greatest prudence and foresight could not provide against.—N. O. Bulletin.

THE QUITMAN CASE.—Despatches from Washington state that official information has been received at the State Department that Judge Gholson will immediately issue his warrant for the arrest of Gen. Quitman, on the charges preferred against him by the Federal Government, for his participation in the Cuba business. No action, therefore, will be had in the House of Representatives in relation to Judge Gholson's contumacy.

There is a fair prospect that no Free Soiler will be elected to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts this year. The Legislature is divided politically into three parties—Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers. The last two are united against the Whigs in State politics; but the Boston Post, which is the chief Democratic paper in that State, says that it is not within the bounds of possibility that its party will vote for a Free Soiler, or any man not in favor of the Compromise bill.

The eccentric Sidney Smith, speaking of the prosy nature of most sermons, said: "They are written as if sin were to be taken out of man, like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."

A German manufacturer is constructing a musical bed for the London exhibition. When the occupant enters it, "soothing airs will be emitted."

Late news from Demarara states that there have arrived there about 550 "rescued slaves, young and in good condition." The next thing is for some philanthropic nation to rescue them from Demarara.

Swedenborg says "though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the wives were incomparably more beautiful and went on increasing in beauty evermore."

Hon. Truman Smith has perpetrated a pretty *bon mot*. Some one, by way of quizzing him, asked him how many slaves were owned by his wife—a Southern lady. "She has but one slave," was the gallant reply of the Senator.

What is more beautiful? A good man struggling with misfortune, and preserving untainted his reputation. A dutiful child obeying the mandates of parents, and walking in the way of righteousness.

John Randolph made use of the following language in one of his speeches in Congress. What would he say were he now among us? "The very mention of a disunion of the States is a great public injury. It goes to unhinge the tone of the public mind. It makes men acquainted with the possibility of the thing, and once admitted into their brains, they will not contemplate it with that abhorrence in which it ought to be held by every true patriot."

"SUGAR COATED ROISON."—The Baltimore Sun is out in strong terms against a "new invention of the 'enemy' which it characterizes as a 'specimen of patent devilry as complete as human ingenuity can invent—an infernal machine composed with which in its capacity for dealing destruction and death, the device of Fieschi is a plaything.' It consists of a capsule of gum and sugar enclosing about a fourth of a tea-spoonful of brandy, just about enough with the excited saliva, to make a small totty in the mouth, adapted to the ambition and capacity of the rising generation. These things, it appears, are sold at the confectionaries in the large cities at the North and East, and five cents worth of them contain about a table spoonful of brandy, enough to give a small boy, as an initial operation at least, quite an experimental notion of a 'drunken spree.'—The inventor of this insidious enemy to the peace and welfare of society is not known; but considering the prevalence of temperance principles at this time, he has displayed a great deal of boldness as well as ingenuity.

We have not heard that this "sugar coated invader" has made his appearance at Memphis, and hope that he may not; but if he does, parents and guardians should give him a "warm reception." Forewarned, is forewarned.—Memphis Eagle.

A Dutchman once wanted to wed a widow, and his manner of popping the question was as follows:—

"If you wish content to get a better for a worse, to be happy for a miserable; and if you smoke and drink schnapps and ale, I shall take you for no better, and much worse."

Upon which the lady said,—Yaw.

Police Jury—Parish of Iberville.

On Monday the sixth day of January, 1851, at a regular session of the Police Jury of the Parish of Iberville, held at the Court House of said Parish.—The following members were present:

Louis Hebert, member from the 1st District.
Wm. C. Adams, " 2nd District.
James E. Robertson, " 3d District.
Thomas C. Brown, " 4th District.
R. A. Upton, " 5th District.
A. G. STRINGER, " 6th District.
Chas. A. Slack, " 7th District.

The session being opened, the following proceedings were had:

The motion of Mr. R. A. Upton to reconsider the Resolution concerning the making and keeping of Roads and Levees upon the Mississippi and

its tributaries and outlets by the State was lost. Messrs Brown Stringer and Upton voting for, and Messrs Adams, Slack and Hebert voting against said motion. There being a tie the President voted against said motion.

Mr. Louis Hebert having moved that the further sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated over and above the sum already appropriated at the last session of the Police Jury, on the 7th day of December 1850 towards the completion of the Grand Levee in the Parish of Pointe Coupee and subject to the same provisions.—Messrs Hebert, Stringer and Slack voting in favor of said motion, and Messrs Adams, Brown and Upton voting against said motion, and there being a tie, the President cast his vote in favor of said motion, was adopted.

Then Mr. R. A. Upton gave notice to the police Jury that at the next session he would move to reconsider the vote taken on said motion.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the 4th ward of said parish praying for leave to have ditches cut across the Road leading from the river to Bayou Point, was submitted and read to the Police Jury, and on motion of Mr. R. A. Upton, the prayer of said petitioners was unanimously allowed.

On motion, resolved, that the sum of twenty-five dollars be allowed to the Recorder of the Parish of Iberville as a compensation for the services required of him in section 30 of the act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State" approved March 21st 1850, and that the Treasurer of the Parish be and he is hereby authorized to pay the said sum of twenty-five dollars to the said Recorder upon his receipt for the same.

The petition of B. Frazee, praying the use of a room in the Court House for the purpose of teaching the science of the English language, was submitted and read to the police jury, and was unanimously rejected.

The committee on accounts and claims make the following report:

An account of Wm. P. Bradburn, Editor of the Southern Sentinel amounting to the sum of \$17.80, allowed,	\$ 47.80
An account due John Cannon for \$22, reduced to the sum of fifteen dollars,	15.00
An account due S. C. Trevor, constable, for \$20.37, allowed,	20.37
An account due Cornelius Manly for \$20, reduced to ten dollars, which is allowed,	10.00
One account due Talbot and Robertson, for professional services to the Parish, for \$15, allowed,	15.00
An account due Thomas Brown for a collection for the Rev'd. William Ivers, for seven dollars,	7.00
An account claimed by A. E. Richards, druggist, amounting to twenty dollars for medicines and leeches by him furnished to J. N. Rosson, deceased, was rejected.	

The Recorder of the Parish of Iberville having presented to the Police Jury the Bond furnished by J. L. Pettit, Sheriff, as collector of the State, and Parish Taxes for the year 1850, and the said Bond and the securities thereon having been deemed sufficient, the same were unanimously accepted.

Then the Police Jury adjourned until the next regular session, to meet on the 2d Monday in April, 1851.

(Signed) JAS. E. ROBERTSON, President.
THOMAS C. BROWN, R. A. UPTON, WM. C. ADAMS, LOUIS HEBERT, A. G. STRINGER.
ADOLPH GRASS, Clerk protem. jan 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Life Insurance Agency.

THE undersigned, having been created an Agent to receive applications for insurance on lives in the "Mutual Benefit Insurance Company" of New Orleans, PETER CONKEY, Jr., President, he would urgently solicit citizens and planters to call at his Reading Room and examine the principles and advantages of this most excellent institution. No one can fail to perceive the benefits to be derived from insurance in this company, if a moment's study be given to it. Pamphlets and Circulars, in French and English, giving full particulars, can be had on application.

W. P. BRADBURN, Agent. jan 25-1y

Avis.

TOUTES personnes qui doivent à la succession de feu Wiltshire L. Fenn, sont par la présente requises de solder leur comptes avec le sousigné Administrateur dans les dix jours qui suivront la notification de la présente—et toutes personnes qui ont des réclamations contre ladite succession sont également notifiées d'en faire la présentation dans la même délai.

E. W. BLAKE, Administrateur. jan 25

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville.

Succession Sale.

BY virtue of a decree or order from the Hon. 6th District Court of the State of Louisiana in and for the Parish of Iberville, to me directed bearing date the 20th January, 1851, I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder,

On Thursday the 30th February, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property belonging to the

Succession of Francois Landry, dec'd,

to wit:

Land.

1st. One tract or parcel of land lying and situated in the Parish of Iberville, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, measuring about two arpents front on said river by the depth and shape therunto belonging, bounded above by land belonging to Francois Sauge, and below by land belonging to Joseph Roth's succession, together with the buildings and improvements thereon being and thereunto belonging.

Slaves.

2. William or Bill, negro man, aged about 38 years.
3. Celeste Adeline, negro woman, aged 43 years and her four children, Lucien aged about 8 years, Alouisa aged about six years, Alfred aged about 4 years, and Florestin aged about three years.
4. Gustave, negro boy aged about 13 years.
5. William Justimon, aged about 11 years.

A quantity of moveable property consisting in—Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

The moveables payable in Cash on the day of sale. The land and slaves payable one half of the price of adjudication in cash on the day of sale and the other half in all the month of March in the year 1852. The purchasers to furnish their notes with endorsers to the satisfaction of the Administrator of said succession, said notes to be made 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 8 per cent per annum from time due until paid; special mortgage to be retained on the land and slaves to secure the payment of the said notes and all interest that may accrue thereon.

Sale to take place at the last residence of Francois Landry in this parish.

J. L. PETTIT, Sheriff. Parish of Iberville, Jan. 20th, 1851.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville.

Vente de Succession.

EN vertu d'un décret ou ordre de l'Honorable Cour du 6me District de l'Etat de la Louisiane en et pour la Paroisse d'Iberville à moi adressé, j'exposerai en vente publique, au plus offrant et dernier enchereur,

Jeu le 20 de Fevrier, 1851, à 10 heures, A. M., les propriétés ci-apres décrites, appartenant à la

Succession de feu Francois Landry,

savoir:

Terre.

1. Un certain morceau de terre situé dans la Paroisse d'Iberville sur la rive droite du fleuve Mississippi, mesurant deux arpents de face au dit fleuve sur la profondeur y appartenant, borné en haut par terre appartenant à François Sauge, et en bas par terre de la succession de Joseph Roth, ensemble avec les bassettes et ameliorations qui s'y trouvent.

Esclaves.

2. William ou Bill, negre âgé d'environ 38 ans.
3. Celeste Adeline, negresse âgée d'environ 43 ans et ses 4 enfants, Lucien âgé de 8 ans, Alouisa âgée de 6 ans, Alfred âgé de 4 ans et Florestin âgé de 3 ans.
4. Gustave, negre âgé d'environ 13 ans.
5. William Justimon, âgé d'environ 11 ans.

Un lot de mobilier, consistant en Meubles, Utensils, Aratoires, &c. &c.

TERMES DE VENTE.

Le mobilier payable comptant le jour de la vente. La terre et les esclaves payables, la moitié du prix de l'adjudication comptant le jour de la vente, et l'autre moitié payable dans tout le mois de Mars 1852. Les acquereurs fourniront leur billets endossés à la satisfaction de l'Administrateur de la dite succession. Les dits billets seront payables au bureau du Recorder de la paroisse d'Iberville. Toutes sommes non-payées à l'échéance porteront intérêt à raison de 8 pour cent par an, jusqu'au parfait paiement.

Hypothèque spéciale sera retenue sur la terre et les esclaves pour assurer le paiement des dits billets et tous intérêts eventuels. La vente aura lieu à la dernière résidence de feu Francois Landry.

J. L. PETTIT, Sheriff.

Paroisse d'Iberville, 20 Janvier, 1851.

ORDONNANCE pour établir un Bac

(Ferry) à travers le fleuve Mississippi.

Il est ordonné par le juri de police de la paroisse d'Iberville:

Sect. 1er Q'un bac (Ferry) soit, et par le présent est établi, entre la résidence d'Ambrise Grabert (ou dans les limites d'un mille de cette résidence) et l'habitation de Madame E. Lauve dans cette paroisse.

Sect. 2em Il est de plus ordonné &c., que le dit bac ou ferry sera sujet aux mêmes restrictions et aura droit aux mêmes privilèges que le ferry établi à travers le fleuve Mississippi à la ville de Plaquemine.

Sect. 3em Il est de plus ordonné &c., que le dit Ferry sera vendu au plus fort enchereur, le premier de Janvier prochain 1851, et ensuite annuellement, avec les autres ferries de la paroisse.

Approuvé et adopté le 7 Decembre 1850.