

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice and complaint. I would recommend a thorough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and prescribe a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform. This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our south-western frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our borders, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remains to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare, and we can scarcely hope that any military force, combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory, or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given to the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treatise, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our citizens apply also to those of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have, from depredations by the Indians.

To the difficulties of defending our own territory, as above mentioned are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own. So long as this continues to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as the Indians will naturally turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any security from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility. As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased however, without an increase of the army; and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

I invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, in the report of the Secretary of War.

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June last, were \$9,060,268 58. The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next, ending June 30, 1853, are \$7,898,775 83; showing a reduction of \$1,161,492 75.

The Board of commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the Military Asylum created by the act of 3d March last was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me, subject to the production of a satisfactory title.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force afloat during the present year has been actively employed in giving protec-

tion to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has every where afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

[To be Continued.]

SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

PLAQUEMINE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

IMPROVEMENTS

Notwithstanding the misfortunes which our town has suffered within the last two years, yet, at no former period perhaps, has it shown greater indications of prosperity than at present; several substantial buildings are about being erected, while other and more extensive improvements are spoken of—and this, too, at a period when money was never more in demand. Is there no way of getting a bank here?

THE RIVER AND BAYOU.

For the last week the river at this point has been rising, and since Sunday last has been running into the bayou, which, we hope we can announce in our next as being in navigable order.

The capitol at Washington took fire a few days since. It was fortunately soon suppressed, but not until the Congressional Library was destroyed, valued at \$150,000, besides damaging the building to a large amount.

Carvajal, the Mexican revolutionary chief, who as stated in our last was about being successful in the capture of the city of Mexico, has been killed at the battle of Cerro, on hearing that the enemy was about being reinforced, retreated in disorder, suffering great loss, and eventually putting the Rio Grande between him and harm.

Builders are referred to the advertisement of LYALL, DAVIDSON & CO.

NEW ORLEANS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Some few weeks since, the General Council of New Orleans appointed three of their most public spirited citizens (JAMES ROBB, W. G. KENDALL, and W. P. ATWOOD,) as a Committee to wait upon the Tennessee Legislature, and influence that State in the proposed Railroad between Nashville and New Orleans. Their mission was eminently successful. Upon their return to the city, they made a Report to the Mayor, from which we make the following extract:

Besides opening a communication to the Gulf, it supplies one with Memphis, by means of the road now building between Chattanooga, and without any material increase of distance over a direct line of Roads between these two cities.

Assuming that Tennessee will make her portion of the Road, it only remains for New Orleans and Mississippi to do their part, and complete a great Road from New Orleans to the Tennessee, making a distance not exceeding four hundred miles, and over a section of country in every way favorable to the construction of a road on a scale of very moderate outlay, and in an unusually short space of time.

If this Road be started, and the work under progress, great impulse will at once be given to the various Roads now in projection, and in three or four years, New Orleans will be reached from Pittsburgh and the Northern Lakes in sixty hours, Louisville in thirty hours, Nashville and Memphis in twenty hours, Knoxville in East Tennessee, in forty hours, and Washington City in sixty hours.

It is needless to enlarge on what will be the probable growth and increase of New Orleans when she becomes the terminus of this magnificent system of Railroad communications, and it requires the exercise of no more than ordinary foresight to perceive that when this is obtained, New Orleans will speedily be made the great mart of trade with our Pacific possessions, and, in a very few years, build up a commerce that will elevate her to a scale of grandeur and importance, that will place her in the foremost rank with the first cities of the world.

News from France.

The telegraph gave us last week a very full account of the coup d'etat made by Napoleon; but in addition to these advices, we find in the Charleston papers the following particulars received by the Baltic:

During the recent disturbances, the loss sustained by the army was one officer killed, and three wounded, and fifteen soldiers killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded. Fresh arrests were daily being made of the leaders of the Republican party. Louis Napoleon will be re-elected President by an immense majority. Changarnier and the other Generals are confined at Havre, awaiting their trial on the charge of exciting the soldiers to revolt. Commodore A. P. Catesby Jones, U. S. N., who happened to be a spectator near one of the barricades had his leg broken and a finger cut off. The Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale, had gone to the frontier of Belgium, and raised the standard of revolt against Napoleon. Paris, by the 5th instant, had become perfectly tranquil, and no indications of the recent commotion were to be seen, with the exception of barricades. Louis Napoleon had issued an address calling on the people to go to the polls, and stating that he would freely submit to their decision.

The news from the other portions of Europe is unimportant.

Sinking of a Tennessee Mountain.—It is stated that a few days ago a portion of Walden's Ridge sunk with a noise resembling deep-toned thunder, leaving a huge gap in the timber that fringes the sides of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth, in which trees of the largest size were torn up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were rent from their primitive beddings and laid bare. The foundation on which the mountain rests is supposed to have given away.

Improved Rat Trap.—A trap for the catching of rats has been invented at Cincinnati, of such a construction that any number of rats may be taken in the trap, each animal, as he is caught, resetting the trap for the next comer.

Kossuth's Speech.

The press throughout the country is publishing the brilliant speech of Kossuth at the banquet in New York. We cannot think of giving the entire document.

The great orator responded to this toast: "Hungary—Betrayed, but not subdued. Her call for help is an echo of our appeal against the might of the oppressor."

While referring to Washington's policy; and asking whether it was to be the policy of the country now, he said: "Would it not be ridiculous to lay the giant in the child's cradle, and to sing him to sleep by a lullaby?"

Again, referring to the close of the last century:

"Then your infant republic, composed of thirteen States, was restricted to the borders of the Atlantic—now your giant republic is spread to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and your territory is a world. Your right hand reaches Europe over the waves, while your left hand reaches over the Pacific, the East of Asia; and there amidst two great continents, you stand, in proud immensity, a world yourself."

A policy of non-intervention is the policy of a standstill," says he, and adds:

"But I am sure no citizens of the United States had, or ever will have, the wish to see this country degraded to the rooting vegetation of a Paragon, or the mummy existence of a Japan and China."

Speaking of the doubts cast upon the justice of his cause, he said:

"If the cause of my people is not sufficiently just to insure the protection of God, and the support of good willing men—then there is no just cause, and no justice on earth. Then the blood of no new Abel will move towards Heaven. The genius of charity, Christian love and justice will mournfully fly the earth; a heavy curse will upon morality fall—oppressed men despair, and only the Cains of humanity walk proudly with impious brow, about the ruins of liberty on earth."

Here is a fine sentence: "Commercial intercourse is the most powerful locomotive of principles."

Here is his conclusion: "Sir, I have done. Conscious of no personal merit, I came to your shores a poor persecuted exile, but you poured upon me the triumph of welcome such as the world has never yet seen; and why? Because you took me for the representative of that principle of liberty which God has destined to become the common benefit of all humanity; and it is a glorious sight to see a mighty, free powerful people, come forth to greet with such a welcome the principle of freedom even in a poor, persecuted, penniless exile. Be blessed for it! Your generous deed will be recorded for all posterity; and, as even now millions of Europe's oppressed nations will raise their thanksgiving to God for the ray of hope which you by this, your act have thrown on the dark night of their fate; even so, through all posterity, oppressed men look to your memory as a token of God that there is a hope for freedom on earth, because there is a people like you to feel its worth and to support its cause."

Kossuth in New York.—We see it stated that although the distinguished Magyar has been in the United States but ten days, he has received up to Saturday, the 18th inst., forty official addresses from public bodies, all congratulating him on his arrival, and sympathizing in his cause; twelve special invitations to visit different cities and towns as a guest, and more than 225 private letters from single individuals, containing sentiments of the warmest character both for him and for Hungary, and in some instances also sending donations to the Hungarian Fund, which it is proposed to raise in aid of his liberty. Letters are daily pouring in upon him, and his correspondence is immense, not only in America, but in almost all the countries in Europe.

Loan to Hungary.—The New York Tribune states that a responsible Loan Committee will be organized in that city forthwith, "and the subscriptions to a Hungarian National Loan in sums of \$100 and over, will be publicly called for; while contributions in larger or smaller amounts, in accordance with the plan outlined in Gov. Kossuth's speech, will find persons duly authorized by Gov. K. to receive them."

Sound Sentiments.—It is so seldom that we find aught in the Vicksburg Sentinel to copy with approval, that we take pleasure in transferring to our columns, the following paragraph, relative to this distinguished patriot. The Sentinel expresses its views with force and ability:

"We shall regret much to have the conviction forced upon us, that Kossuth has visited this country with the hope of inducing us to change our long-settled policy with respect to foreign nations. From the character of some of his reported speeches, since his arrival at New York, we must fear that he designs lending himself to the advocacy of the doctrine, that our Government should abandon its non-intercourse principles, and take a direct and active part in European politics. If it be his design to popularize these views, we say at once, that we have no sympathy with the movement. We reprobate it in the strongest terms. Our true policy is the same now as it was in the days of Washington. We must have no entangling alliances with the Governments of other countries. With the struggles for freedom every where, we can sympathize heartily; words of encouragement and hope, we need not withhold; the exiled patriot, from whatever land he comes, we can take to our hearts, and welcome to our hearthstones. Yet, we still hold that any armed intervention in the affairs of other nations, at any time, or upon any pretence, would inevitably lead to calamities of the most serious character, even if the liberties, we now fully enjoy, should fortunately survive so fatal a policy."

A Jumper.—The Sanbury (Pa.) American tells wonderful stories of the jumping of a horse near that place. He leaped from one abutment of an unfinished bridge to another, a distance of thirty-two feet. On a subsequent day, after smashing a buggy all to pieces and spilling the driver and two ladies into the dusty road, he jumped twenty-three feet on rising ground, with the forewheels of the buggy attached. These are rather hard stories, but they are printed; and therefore ought to be believed.

At the New York banquet, the F. S. Soilers took possession of Kossuth. It is in the subjoined passage from the letter of the N. York correspondent of the Delta, which appeared in last Evening's Edition of that journal.

At the banquet of the Press, in New York, none but those representing the political free-soil interest were present. That is the reason why President Fillmore was not toasted at the dinner, and why the name of Mr. Webster, by whose interference Kossuth was brought out of his state of detention in Turkey, was hissed. The free-soilers of New York are very polite to the national administration. Kossuth's popularity had reached its culminating point before the free-soilers and all other radical calls had seized on his advent as their exclusive hobby. It is not their object to liberate oppressed nations abroad, but to reduce to subjection States at home. They hate the south more than they love Hungary. They declare themselves for intervention, and if they can establish the policy in regard to foreign nations, they can do it as to the Southern States."

A Fiery Trial.—The Honorable Rufus Choate, in his late speech in Boston, in referring to the stormy aspect of the political horizon in Europe, said: "It has seemed to me as if the prerogatives of crowns and the rights of men, and the hoarded up resentments and revenges of a thousand years, were about to unsheathe the sword for a conflict, in which the blood shall flow as in the Apocalyptic vision, to the brides of the horses, and in which a whole age of men shall pass away—in which the great bell of time shall sound out another hour—in which society itself shall be tried by fire and steel—whether it is of nature and of nature's God, or not."

The medical journals are giving an interesting account of the transfusion, with the happiest results, from the arm of a person in health into the veins of a woman who was at the very point of death from the effects of excessive hemorrhage. The blood, furnished by a young gentleman, a medical attendant in the hospital where the case occurred, produced immediate restoration of all the powers of life, which seemed extinct. Amelioration continued, and the patient seems now well high restored to perfect health.

There is a knitting machine in operation in Philadelphia, which knits three hundred and eighty stitches at each turn of a small crank, which crank may be easily turned by hand from one hundred to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, making from forty to sixty thousand stitches per minute, or at the rate of about three million per hour.

Strange!—It appears, says the National Intelligencer, that at the dinner given to M. Kossuth by the gentlemen of the Press in New York, no toast was given in honor of the President of the United States; and it also appears that Mr. Webster's letter to the committee stating his impossibility of being present on the occasion was hissed; but not, it is hoped, by any American present. Now, we believe it to be true that the first movement made by any public man in christendom for the release of Kossuth and his companions, from their imprisonment, was made by Mr. Webster, in his letter to the American Minister at Constantinople in February last; and we think it altogether probable that, but for this letter and the influence which it produced in Turkey and elsewhere, Louis Kossuth, would still at this day, been a prisoner in Asia Minor.

Dr. Noah Gilman, of Frankfort, Me., a temperance lecturer, has been fined \$20 and costs, for having several gallons of rum concealed in a flour barrel.

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim, as the reluctant, the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principle of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.—Daniel Webster.

Homely Chambermaids.—A gentleman at Manchester, N. H., has had four applications for the place of chambermaid, the principal qualifications for which as advertised was that the incumbent must be as "homely as a hedge fence." The last applicant writes, "I am as homely as a hedge fence, and as virtuous as you please." The list has been closed.

Constantinople has a population of about five hundred thousand souls. There is not a lamp in that great city, nor a name to any of the streets, neither is there a post-office or a mail route through all Turkey. They have thousands of useless dogs, but no bells—the Moslems abominating the sound of a bell.

It is said by political economists that a very large majority of all men who enter into mercantile business sooner or later fail. A writer in the Providence Journal makes some calculations to show that the failure of nine-tenths is directly attributable rather to a profuse expenditure of their gains in living beyond their incomes, and in rashly extended operations, undertaken to sustain such a career, than to the generally unrequiting nature of business pursuits. This is undoubtedly the truth.

A chemist of this city received for examination, a few days ago, a crystal of pure sulphur. Its owner would give no information about it, except that it was found on the banks of a navigable stream in South America, and that hundreds of tons like it could be got by a little digging.—N. Y. Mirror.

**SHERMAN'S NEW PATENT TRUSS**
AND RUPTURE REMEDY.
Will effect a perfect cure; is so constructed as to be worn with perfect security in the worst cases, and when once properly fitted, is warranted to answer in every case.
Sold only at his office, 70 St. Charles street, opposite Union. For further information, observe the lengthy advertisement in another place in this paper.
dec6-ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY BALL.

A Ball will be given at the "Planters' Hotel" on the Evening of the Eighth of January. Admission, for Gentlemen, \$1. Tickets to be had at the Bar.
jan3

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Adolphe Grass, Amédée Petit, L. J. Beck, R. E. Bayley, E. W. Blake, Louis Desobry, Henry Sullivan, Benj. Anselm.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Plaquemine, January 1st, 1852.
Persons calling will please mention that they are advertised.

A	K
Allen, Steven	Kent, Richard
B	L
Brown, Miss A	Lalaye, Jean
Black, Charles	Lemmon, Frank
Bevan, Aubrey	M
Bris, Jno N	McClure, A J
Brust, Wm M	McPhy, J C
Benefield, Wm B	Mahy, Wm B
Bark, Young	McCarthy, D
Barrier, Pierre	N
C	Norgass, Jas
Conway, Jno	Norman, mad'm C
Creed, Jno	O
Castlin, Wm	Osterberger, Chas
Cheis, Wm	Orter, Wm
Conway, Thady	P
Cazell, F	Pardo, Jos
Cavallero, M	Phipps, N 2
D	Prenat, C
Danlais, N	Pearce, J R
Delany, Thos	R
Dell, miss	Roseburg, C
Duncan, C S	Robichau, C
Daigre, H	Ross, Steven
Donas, Victor	Redmond, Thos
F	Ryan, Thos
Freeman, Lucrétia	S
Frames, O S	Saunders, miss
Fourier, H	Savory, E F 2
G	Savory, Wm B
Goussin, mons	Smith, Fred
H	Stetser, A
Haase, U S	Scotfield, R
Hooper, Mrs J E	T
Hogan, James	Teney, James
Halm, B	W
Harrison, miss T	Weil, mons
Hornby, E F	Wilson, M A
Jaumau, A	
jan3	THEODORE JOHNSTON, P. M.

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

Gus. S. Rousseau vs. Jeremiah Weatherly—No. 456.
By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed from the Hon'ble the aforesaid Court, in the above entitled and numbered cause, I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder, for cash, on SATURDAY the 7th day of February, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House of the Parish of Iberville, all the right, title, interest and claim of Jeremiah Weatherly in and to the following described property to wit:

1. Lot or section 82 in township 7 (west of the Mississippi river) of range 9 east in the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans, Louisiana, containing 230 18-100 acres, being the same patented by the Government of the United States to Andrew Hodge, jr., assignee of Matilda Martin and Felicite Calendreau, as per patent No. 450 1-2, ninth series, dated 15th September, 1844.
2. Lot or section eighty-one in township 7 of range 9 east, in the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans, containing 213 51-100 acres, being the same patented by the Government of the United States to Andrew Hodge, jr., assignee of Charles Galliere and John Conner, as per patent No. 450, ninth series, dated January, 1845.
3. Lot or section 83 in township 7 of range 9 east, in the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans, containing 213 60-100 acres.
4. Lot or section 80 in township 7 of range 9 east, in the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans, containing 200 55-100 acres, making together eight hundred and eighty-eight and eighty four hundredths (888 84-100) acres.

Seized to satisfy the judgment and costs in the above cause.
J. L. PETIT, Sheriff.
Parish of Iberville, 3d of January, 1852.

COUR DU GENE DISTRICT, Paroisse d'Iberville, Etat de la Louisiane.

Gus. S. Rousseau vs. Jeremiah Weatherly—No. 456.
En vertu d'un writ de Fi. Fa. a moi adressé par l'Hon'ble la sus-dite cour, dans la cause ci-dessus intitulée et numérotée, j'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, pour du comptant, SAMEDI le 7 de Février, 1852, à 10 heures A. M., la maison de cour de la dite paroisse d'Iberville, tous les droits, titres, intérêts et prétentions de Jeremiah Weatherly en et à la propriété ci-après décrite, savoir:

1. Lot ou section 82 du township 7 (ouest du fleuve Mississippi) range 9 est, situé dans le district des terres sujettes à être vendues à la Nouvelle Orleans, mesurant 230 18-100 acres étant la même terre patenée par le Gouvernement des Etats Unis à Andrew Hodge, jr., agent de Matilda Martin et Felicite Calendreau, conformément à la patente No. 450 1-2 neuvième série datée le 15 Septembre, 1844.
2. Lot ou section 81 du township sept range 9 est, situé dans le district des terres sujettes à être vendues à la Nouvelle Orleans, mesurant 213 51-100 acres étant la même terre patenée par le Gouvernement des Etats Unis au dit Andrew Hodge, jr., agent de Charles Galliere et John Conner, conformément à la patente No. 451, neuvième série datée Janvier, 1845.
3. Lot ou section 83 du township 7 range 9 est, situé dans le district des terres sujettes à être vendues à la Nouvelle Orleans, mesurant deux cent quarante huit 60-100 acres.
4. Lot ou section 80 du township 7 range 9 est, situé dans le district des terres sujettes à être vendues à la Nouvelle Orleans, mesurant 201 55-100 acres, le tout mesurant ensemble 888 84-100 acres.

Saisies pour satisfaire le jugement et frais du sus-dite procès.
J. L. PETIT, Shérif.
Paroisse d'Iberville ce 3 Janvier, 1852

Runaway in Jail.

Was brought to the Jail of this Parish a runaway negro, who calls his name SAMUEL, and who says that he belongs to a Mr. Hamilton, of the Parish of E. Baton Rouge; said boy is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, and a black.

The owner will please come forward, pay charges and take him away.
jan3 HENRY SULLIVAN, Jailor.

Marron en Prison.

Il a été amené à la geole de cet Paroisse un negre marron quise nomme SAMUEL, et dit appartenir à Mr. Hamilton, de la Paroisse de E. Baton Rouge. Le dit negre est âgé 30 ans et 5 pieds 10 pouces de hauteur, et noir.
jan3 HENRY SULLIVAN, Geolier.

What it Costs.—The N. Y. Mirror says that the New York City Fathers have already expended some \$100,000 in connection with the Hungarian ovations in that city!

A Blue Beard.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there is a man in that city who has buried three wives and two children, all within the brief space of three months! And it is reason to know, too, that he will be married again before Christmas!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville Succession Sale.

BY virtue of a decree or order of the Hon'ble Court from the Hon. 6th District Court, the State of Louisiana in and for the Parish of Iberville, dated 30th December, 1851, I offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder—

On Saturday, 7th February, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House of the said parish, the following described property belonging to the

Succession of John Dutton, deceased,

to wit:

1. Martha, mulatto girl, aged about eleven years.
2. The share of stock in the Iberville Female School Society, belonging to said succession.

TERMS OF SALE.

Slave Martha payable one year from the day of sale, purchaser to furnish his note endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator of said succession, special mortgage to be retained on said slave to secure the payment of said note. The share of stock in the Iberville Female School Society, to be sold for cash.

J. L. PETIT, Sheriff.

Parish of Iberville, 3d January, 1852.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville.

Vente de Succession.

En vertu d'un ordre ou décret a moi adressé par l'Hon'ble Cour du 6me District Court, et pour la Paroisse d'Iberville, daté le 30 Decembre, 1851, j'exposerai en vente publique, au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur—

Samedi, le 7 de Février, 1852,

à la maison de cour de la dite paroisse, à 10 heures de 10 A. M., les propriétés ci-après des citées appartenant à la

Succession de feu John Dutton,

savoir:

1. Martha, mulâtresse, âgée environ onze ans.
2. Une action dans le seminaire de Plaquemine.

CONDITIONS.

L'esclave Martha payable dans un an, compter du jour de la vente; l'acquéreur fournira son billet endorse à la satisfaction de l'administrateur de la dite succession; hypothèque speciale sur retenue sur la dite esclave pour assurer le paiement du dit bilé. L'action payable comptant.

J. L. PETIT, Shérif.

Paroisse d'Iberville, ce 3 Janvier, 1852.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville.

12th INSPECTION DISTRICT.

To the heirs of Fletcher or their representatives: Notice is hereby given, that at the general inspection of Roads and Levees for this District, in August, a certain portion of road and levee adjoining the road and levee of Mme. E. J. Lejeune, was ordered to be repaired by Mme. Florence Landry, who refuses to make the repairs, and says that it belongs to the heirs of Fletcher (not residents) who are hereby ordered to increase the base of the levee four feet, raise it two feet, and make the crown four feet in width; the road-quires to have the side drains cleared and raised to the centre. All the above specified work is required to be finished before the 25th of December, 1851. dec6 J. PRITCHARD, Inspector.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that on the 10th day of January 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in front of the Church of Saint Gabriel, I, the undersigned Inspector, will offer for sale to the lowest bidder the above specified works, which have not been made according to law. Terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.