



Opelousas!
SATURDAY, 7th. MAY, 1853.

TO OUR FRIENDS.
Anxious to fulfill our pecuniary engagements, we make the following proposition to those who are indebted to us—Up to the first of June next, we will receive from our subscribers the amount of their subscriptions at a discount of one year, instead of the four, which we are now to—And all those owing us for advertisements or other business of the office, whose accounts are not already in the hands of a collector, who will pay us before the first of June, will be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent on the amount.

District Attorney.
We are authorized to announce JOHN F. MORROGH Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District, 7th May 1853.

Assessor.
We are authorized to announce that Mr. RAPHAEL RICHARD, has become a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor, for the Parish of St. Landry, at the next election.
May 7th, 1853.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Andrew J. Thompson has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, Post Master in Opelousas, in place of Mr. John Posey.

FIREMEN, ATTENTION!—A regular meeting of the members of this company will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Officers are to be elected at this meeting; and business of importance will be transacted.

GREAT BARGAINS!—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Jas. G. Fitzgerald, of Washington, which will be found in another column. Mr. F. having received his commission as Register of the Land Office in Opelousas, is by this fact forced to sell his store or resign his commission, he has taken the former course and will sell all his goods cheap for cash. Go and see him and make good bargains.

ELECTION OF CONSTABLE.
The election for Constable of the First Ward of the Parish of St. Landry, will take place to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Charles Thompson. Four candidates are in the field, Messrs. JOHN POWELL, J. ALFRED ANDRUS, JULIEN CARVILLE GONOR and LOUIS LEVY-BOUILLÉ, all fit for said office.

"THE TEN MINUTE REMEDY"—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS—For Coughs, &c., are sold under a guarantee, that if they do not effect a cure to your satisfaction, the money will be returned without the least hesitation; who will object to try them? They are for sale by John Posey. See advert.

We learn that Mr. Robert Cade of Vermilion, one of the Directors of our Railroad, has visited the line between Washington and New Iberia, for the purpose of obtaining the right of way on certain lands, as well as sufficient ground to make and locate Depots on said route. He has succeeded, we have been told, without any exception, to obtain gratis lots for all the necessary Depots.

The construction of our road between Washington and New Iberia will be let out, it appears, on or about the 16th of the present month, and in August or September the laying of the rails will commence.

There is an obstacle now spoken of, which may change the direction of the road from Washington to Natchitoches. From the indisposition or recklessness of the Parish of Rapides to aid in the construction of the Great Trunk Road between New Orleans and the Pacific Ocean, the Direction will probably leave the Parish of Rapides on one side and give the road a straight direction from Washington to Natchitoches, thus gaining a distance of 15 or 20 miles. We regret this, and at the same time would feel inclined to blame the people of Rapides for their opposition. A striking example is furnished to them by the Parish of St. Mary. Out of 40,000 hogshead, of sugar exported from Franklin, 30,000 were sent on board the ships to the Northern Markets, while about 10,000 only were sent to the N. Orleans market. They do not need a rail road, for their own and immediate use, and yet they freely subscribe themselves in favor of the Tax.

Petty Courts for Criminal Trials.

We have before us an act which has been introduced into the Legislature of this State and to have effect except in the parish of Orleans, providing: That when an assault and battery, or any simple misdemeanor has been committed, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace to cause the party accused to be arrested and brought before him and put upon trial without any formal indictment, and if upon proof he shall be found guilty, the said justice of the peace shall forthwith proceed to pronounce sentence, which shall in no case exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, nor imprisonment in the parish jail more than three months.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That in all trials had under the foregoing section, the party accused if he desires it, shall have the right of a trial by jury, and in such case the justice of the peace before whom the accused is arraigned shall immediately issue an order to the sheriff or constable to summon without delay twelve disinterested persons residing in the ward, not related to the party accused or person making the complaint, out of which panel a jury of six shall be called and sworn to try the case, and if from any cause said panel should be exhausted without a jury having been made up, said justice of the peace may order talesmen to be summoned.

There is a business man in London, who it is said, is so scrupulously exact in all his dealings, that whenever he pays a visit, he always insists upon taking a receipt.

THE SENATORSHIP.
John Slidell, Esq., has received the nomination of the Democratic caucus for the place in the U. S. Senate vacated by Mr. Soule. Several ballings were had, in which Gov. Hebert had the largest vote, Slidell the next largest, and Farmer a sufficient number to prevent a choice; yet Hebert was withdrawn, whereupon Slidell was chosen and elected, by 70 to 37 votes. His competitor was T. J. Hunt.

The following list comprises all the appointments, which have been made thus far by Gov. HEBERT, and confirmed by the Senate:
B. Avego, Recorder of Mortgages of the Parish of Orleans, vice E. Wiltz.
N. Trepanier, Recorder of Births and Deaths, vice F. Crozat.
L. J. Signe, Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, vice W. H. Crenshaw.
S. M. Westmore, Adjutant General of the State, vice Horatio Davis, resigned.
R. W. Adams, President of the Board of Bank Managers.
J. G. Fanning, Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, vice J. Brewer, resigned.
C. Dillon, Sheriff of the Parish Vermillion, to fill a vacancy caused by death.
Jas. W. Parsons, Recorder of the parish of Calcaesieu, to fill a vacancy.
J. G. Fanning, Attorney Eleventh Judicial District, vice J. M. Boutner, resigned.
Tobias Lemly, District Attorney for the 3d Judicial Dist., vice A. W. Jourdan, resigned.
Stephen Shelton, Coroner of Morehouse parish, vice R. Klady, resigned.
Chas. W. Miller, District Attorney for the Second Dist., vice Chas. Bienville, resigned.
William H. Osborne, special surveyor for the Parish of Rapides.
Chas. Dutillet, special surveyor for the parish of Rapides.

NOTARIES.
Jno. N. Todd, Franklin Parish;
Alcibiade Debanec, St. Martinsville;
A. G. Thornton, Ville Platte, Parish St. Landry;
D. J. Morgan, " " " "
D. Dela Houssaye, " St. Marys;
Thos. L. Terry, " Claiborne;
Jas. E. Eggen, " " "
Richard W. Dollarhide, " Carroll;
R. W. Kimball, " Avoyelles;
Richard Pickett, " Bienville;
Clément Brown, " Jefferson;
Chas. Sers. Cloutierville, " Natchitoches;
Jno. M. Compere, " " "
Valery Schultz, Natchitoches, " " "
Frederic Williams, " " "
Gustave Laurent, Vermillion, " Lafayette;
Alex. McDonald, " Bienville;
John G. Noles, " Vermillion;
Jno. G. Noles, " Bienville.

Special Commissioners to examine into and report on the condition of the Insane Asylum at Jackson.
Geo. A. G. Carter, Dr. Jas. G. Perkins,
Hon. Jno. McVea.
Trustees of the State Seminary of Learning.
Orin Mayo, Jno. P. Waddill,
Geo. M. Graham, Thos. A. Moore,
R. C. Hynson, S. Smith,
M. R. Arlail.
Notaries Public for the Parish of Cadeo.
John W. Mahle, Dav. J. Hooks,
Jno. M. Landrum.

WHAT RAILROADS CAN DO.

We might adduce examples of the agency of railroads in building up towns and cities, until our readers would be astounded with the accumulating evidence. We will only instance a signal illustration of the efficacy of railroads in this respect. The city of Chicago is a proud monument of perseverance, energy and enterprise, showing how much can be done, when capital, zeal and energy are properly applied. Twenty years ago, Chicago had not even an existence. In 1840, when its first census was taken, it numbered 479 inhabitants; at the present date, it had a population of 38,269—and it is said by those who should know, that in consequence of the progress of railroads within the past year, and the accumulation of business, the population at the present date, cannot be less than 50,000. The taxable property in 1840 was \$1,894,265—in 1852 it was \$12,651,937. The imports in 1840 were \$362,196; in 1852 they were \$24,410,400. The exports in 1840 were \$238,635; in 1852 they were \$5,395,474.

To what particular agent is this wonderful advance in population and wealth to be ascribed? To none other than the improved facilities of communication, with almost every part of this immense country, to the facile modes of transit and travel furnished by railroads. When the citizens of New Orleans learn to what extent the real, enterprise, intelligence, civilization, and real greatness and prosperity of the young and thriving city of Chicago, have been impressively manifested by these agencies of communication, their admiration will be increased a thousand fold. At this present time, there are in progress and operation, 2279 miles of trunk roads, and 849 miles of branch roads based upon that city. What do the people of New Orleans, with its 150,000 inhabitants, say to this? Let them contrast their respective situations, and profit from the lesson the comparison furnishes. A city that twenty years ago had neither name nor existence, with 50,000 inhabitants, and within the space of three years from this date, with 3000 miles of railroad completed, and all based upon it. We challenge a parallel in the world.—*Bulletin.*

THE QUEEN OF CLIPPERS.—This magnificent vessel, the largest merchantman afloat, arrived at New York a few days ago, from the yard of her builder, Mr. Robert E. Jackson, East Boston. She is considered a model of marine architecture of which Americans may be justly proud. Her extreme length of keel, is 245 feet, with 250 feet on deck, 44 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, and she registers 3,500 tons. Her main-mast is 92 feet in length, and 40 inches in diameter, and the main yard has a length of 90 feet, with a diameter of 35 inches. All her proportions are of corresponding magnitude, and she is firmly secured in every part by heavy knees, timbers and bolts. Her ends are very long, and graceful, and extremely sharp. It is thought that she may reasonably make the passage from New York to San Francisco, whether she is bound, in about 80 days. Her decks display an enormous capacity for freight equal to 3,500 tons. The spaciousness of her interior and the solidity of every part, find a counterpart only in the wooden walls of battle ships.

The "Queen of the Clippers," says the *Journal of Commerce*, cost between \$130,000 and \$140,000; but in view of the increased value of labor, iron and timber, such a ship could not now be built for that sum. Her commander is Capt. Reuben Snow, an experienced and successful sea-captain, and his crew, all told, will number not far from seventy men. She is loading in Messrs. F. & D. Fowler's line of clippers.

A tree of the Sierras, which rises to the height of four hundred feet, and is of immense diameter, exudes juice that when crystallized, takes the name of pine sugar; it is almost as white as the best refined loaf sugar, and has a delicious aromatic taste.

It appears by the census that the consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States reaches the enormous quantity of eighty-six millions of gallons annually, equal to six gallons for every adult person.

THE HARRIET AND THE DEVASTATION.—Capt. Otis, of the ship *Harriet*, which arrived here on Saturday, from Havana, reports the following:

On his passage out from Savannah to Havana, on the 31st of March, about 30 miles to the westward of the Doublehead Shot Keys, at 7 A. M., he discovered a steamer some five or six miles to the leeward, and near by her a brig. The steamer ran various courses, and finally ran down to the brig, and then stood to the eastward, then changed her course to the southward and westward, running on the same course with the ship, about six miles astern. She then set all sail and put on steam, and gained on the *Harriet*; while in the chase of the latter she fired two shot, which fell short of the *Harriet* two or three miles; all hands on the *Harriet* saw her strike in the water. Capt. Otis then hove his ship to and hauled up his courses, when he was boarded by two officers from the British man-of-war steamer *Devastation*. They stated that their business was to ascertain whether Capt. Otis was carrying out the treaty stipulations. Capt. O. replied that his colors were a sufficient guarantee for him. They then requested Capt. O. to show the ship's papers, which he did, and after they had examined them they left. Capt. O. took the steamer to be a Spanish war vessel cruising off their harbor of Havana, as he could not see the steamer's colors, the smoke from the steamer preventing it. He entered a protest at Havana before the U. S. Consul.

The "Rappings" at Montgomery.—The following specimen of "spiritualism" is copied from the *Montgomery (Ala.) Journal*. We give it for the edification of the "mediums" hereabout:

Several circles have been formed in this place and some interesting experiments are, it is said, nightly performed. On a few evenings since the spirit of Andrew Jackson was called up from the "vasty deep," (why not let him rest?) and divers questions were put to him, which it is asserted were promptly answered. Among the questions asked were the following:

Question.—Where did Capt. Kidd hide his treasures when his vessel was driven up North river by the English frigate?
Answer.—On the north side of Manhattan Island—ten feet deep—large amount in chest—marked by a large stone seven and a half feet east side of it—it is all in one place, and will be found.

Q.—When will Cuba be annexed?
A.—In six years.
Q.—When will Mexico be annexed?
A.—In three years. Santa Anna will make war on the United States.
Q.—Are these things true, Gen. Jackson?
A.—Yes sir, by the eternal!!!
These answers, all but the last, (which we put in by way of making the conversation characteristic,) were received, or believed to have been received, from the spirit of Gen. Jackson.

THE COST AND CURSE OF WAR.—It is computed that the war debts of Europe range between \$8,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000! The simple interest of that amount for a year would build a railroad from Paris to Canton; or, for instance, feed all the poor of the earth!

In whose behalf has this amount been expended? For the people who have paid the money by their skill and labor? For the citizen and peasant, or for the lordly and haughty oppressors?
Take the debt of Great Britain alone, and analyze the wars of which the money formed the sinew. How many millions were sunk in the vain attempt to tax Americans as English subjects and not as English citizens? How many millions to lay low the presumptuous Corsican, who flung legitimacy to the winds, and scouted the "right divine of kings to govern wrong?"

These vast war debts are due to the Rothschilds, Barings, and other millionaires of Europe, who annually receive the interest, wrung from the toiling masses. Well, a day of reckoning will come, and these startling millions will be washed out by the blood of the oppressor.—It would almost seem as if government in Europe had been constituted for the express purpose of international carnage—international, so as the better to withdraw the people from the contemplation and remedy of their own wrongs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.—The last arrival from Aspinwall, brings the terrible news of the wreck and burning of the steamship *Independence*, on her passage from San Juan de Sud, to San Francisco, Cal., and loss of one hundred and fifty of her passengers and crew. The vessel sprung a leak in consequence of grounding, and took fire from the furnaces. The papers publish a list of the lost, and the most melancholy details of this most fell and dreadful catastrophe, by which so many were suddenly hurried to eternity.

A HOT JOKE.—Very soon after the close of the American Revolution a deputation of Indian chiefs, having some business to transact with the Governor, were invited to dine with some of the officials in Philadelphia. During the repast the eyes of a young chief were attracted to a cask of mustard, having in it a spoon ready for use. Tempted by its bright color, he gently drew it to him, and soon had a brimming spoonful in his mouth. Instantly detecting his mistake, he nevertheless had the fortitude to swallow it, although it forced tears from his eyes. A chief opposite at the table, who had observed the consequence, but not the cause, asked him "what he was crying for?" He replied that he was "thinking of his father, who was killed in battle." Soon after the questioner himself, prompted by curiosity, made the same experiment with the same result, and in turn was asked by the young sagem "what he was crying for?" "Because you were not killed when your father was," was the very prompt reply.

A meteor exploded in New London, (Conn.) a few evenings since, making a report like a cannon. It extended from the horizon to the zenith, and in form resembled a half closed fan, the widest part being overhead.

Nutmegs grow spontaneously in the mountains of California, longer and more tapering in shape than the nutmegs of commerce, and superior in pungent flavor.

Postmaster's Commission.—One of the acts passed on the night of the 3d of March, to establish certain post routes, &c., contains a section fixing the following as the commission of postmasters after the 1st instant:

On a sum not exceeding \$100—50 per cent.
On a sum between \$100 and \$400—40 per cent.
On a sum between \$400 and \$2400—35 per cent.
On a sum exceeding \$2400—15 per cent.

Where the mail arrives regularly between nine at night and five in the morning, 60 per cent. is allowed on the first \$100.

Those officers whose compensation shall not exceed \$500 a quarter, are allowed one cent for every "free letter delivered out of their office, and each postmaster is allowed two mills for delivery from his office to a subscriber, each newspaper not chargeable with postage."

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF SWISS EXILES.—The Swiss Consul in New York has made an appeal to the Swiss residents in that city, as well as to the citizens generally, for contributions in aid of the 6000 Swiss citizens—including a great number of old men, women and children who have recently been expelled by the Austrian Government, without even granting them the necessary time to arrange and realize their little property. They have arrived in the Canton of Tessin, in the most destitute condition, at an inclement season. Contributions will be received by the Consul from any section of the Union, and be promptly transmitted to the Federal Council at Berne, for distribution.

"THE GRAY MARE THE BETTER HORSE."
The Bangor (Maine) Whig relates that in the little town of Edington there is a family consisting of six children, the mother of whom is robust, healthy and active, but the father is of quite a different character. It had been arranged that the wife should go to California and make her "pile," whilst the husband should stay at home and take care of the children. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, and the woman obtained her outfit for the land of gold. On arriving at New-York she found an opportunity to cook during her passage out, and she immediately sent back to her family fifty dollars of her funds, and has gone on her way rejoicing, and with the determination to get her share of the gold of California.

TRICKS OF DUELISTS.—At a recent grand demonstration of the Friends of Peace at Manchester, England, John Bright, M. P., made the following disclosure: He said, "I was not long ago in the shop of a gunsmith in London; and heard there what I had not the least reason to doubt, that it is the commonest thing in the world now, if there is to be a duel, that some friend of the parties procures the pistols and takes good care to be supplied with balls from the same place, which are made of a material which Signor Blitz, I believe, has occasionally used in his exhibitions. They are something like balls in appearance; but when they are put in the pistol, and the ramrod goes down, they all go to dust. Now, that is what duelling has come to; but it is only a few years since duelling was believed to be as indispensable for the settlement of private quarrels as wars are now believed to be indispensable between communities and nations."

We are indebted to Hon. E. M. Millard, one of our State Senators, for a copy of the following act.

AN ACT
Relative to the duties and powers of the Police Juries of this State, and the constituted authorities of incorporated towns.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Police Juries of the several parishes of this State (the parish and city of New Orleans excepted) and the constituted authorities of incorporated towns in this State, shall not hereafter have power to contract any debt or pecuniary liability, without fully providing in the ordinance creating the debt, the means of paying the principal and interest of the debt so created.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the ordinance or enactment providing for the payment of the principal and interest of any debt created by the Board of Police or authorities of incorporated towns, shall remain in full force until the debt and interest is paid.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That whenever the Police Juries or authorities of incorporated towns, shall have provided for the payment of a debt by levying a tax, and shall fail or refuse to cause said tax to be collected for the purpose of paying the debt and interest for which it was imposed, it shall be the duty of the district judge of the district in which such refusal or failure may occur, on motion of the attorney of any of the creditors of the said parish or incorporated town in which said judgment may have been obtained, to proceed forthwith to collect said taxes in the same manner as is prescribed by existing laws, and the same shall be appropriated to the payment of said judgment and costs, the sheriff or other tax collectors retaining the same commissions as are allowed by law for the collection of parish taxes as compensation for his services.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CANDIDATES.
District Judge.
We are authorized to announce Lucius J. Dupre Esq., as a Candidate for the office of District Judge, for the 15th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana.
Opelousas, 5th March 1853.

District Attorney.
We are authorized to announce P. D. HARDY Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, for the 15th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana.
Opelousas, April 30th. 1853.

Assessor.
We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. H. GRADENIGO has become a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor for this Parish, at the next election.
February 20th 1853.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. PIERRE MOUILLE, is a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor, for the Parish of St. Landry, at the next election.
April 16th. 1853.

Ward Constable.
We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. ALFRED ANDRUS is a candidate for the office of Ward Constable for the Ward of Opelousas.
9th April 1853.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. JULIEN CARVILLE GONOR, is a candidate for the office of Ward Constable for the Ward of Opelousas.
April 9th 1853.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. JOHN POWELL, is a candidate for the office of Ward Constable for the Ward of Opelousas.
April 9th 1853.

Great Bargains.

THE undersigned desirous of closing his Dry Goods business in this place as soon as possible, offers for sale, from this date, his entire stock of goods, at a bare commission on New Orleans wholesale prices,—for cash, or responsible persons can purchase on a credit until the 1st of March 1854.

This is positive, and I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of St. Landry to this notice, and to call at my store, and examine for themselves, feeling confident that they will be pleased with the assortment generally, and the prices cheaper than in the city retail stores.

All persons indebted to me by note or account, are invited to call without delay and make payment.
J. G. FITZGERALD.
Washington, (La.) May 7th 1853.

ELECTION.

WHEREAS His Excellency P. O. Hebert, Governor of the State of Louisiana has issued his Proclamation dated 29th April 1853, ordering an Election to be held at the several Election precincts of this Parish, on the third Monday of May 1853, being the sixteenth day of said month, for the purpose of voting for one District Judge for the 15th Judicial District of Louisiana, composed of the Parishes of Lafayette, St. Landry and Calcaesieu.

Now, therefore, I, Harrison Rogers, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, in conformity with law and the said Proclamation, do hereby give notice to the Commissioners of Election of the Parish of St. Landry, that the said Election will be held in said Parish on Monday the 16th day of May instant, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the following Police Jury Wards, to-wit:

- 1st. Ward.—At the Court House in the Town of Opelousas.
- 2nd. Ward.—At the house of Francis Trainer, in the Town of Washington.
- 3rd. Ward.—At the house of Michel Emonet, in Prairie Gros Chevreuil.
- 4th. Ward.—At the house of Edmond Estilette, in Grand Coteau.
- 5th.—At the Lower School House, in Bellevue.
- 6th.—At the Store of Carrol & Keogh, at Lower Plaquemine, and at the House of Eugene Valette, on Quez Tortue.
- 7th.—At the house of Joseph E. Daigle, at Upper Plaquemine, and at the house of Alexandre Daigle pere, on Bayou des Cannes or Pointe-aux-Loups.
- 8th.—At the house of Ulysse Gaberel, on Bayou Mallet, and at the house of John McGee on Faquettaue.
- 9th.—At the house of William Reed, in Ville Platte, and at the house of Alexandre Rougeot, in Prairie Chataignier.
- 10th.—At the Store of James Akenhead, at Bayou Chicot.
- 11th.—At the house of Philippe Stagg, in Old Grand Prairie.
- 12th.—At the house of Thomas McRory, on Bayou Beuf, and at the house of William Irwin, at Mountville.
- 13th.—At the house of—Burroughs, on the Atchafalaya.
- 14th.—At the plantation of James M. Moore, on Bayou Waxia.
- 15th.—At the house of Thomas Stapleton, on Bayou Rouge.
- 16th.—At the house of Joseph Landreneau, at Prairie Mamouth.
- 17th.—At the house of Francois Dupre fils, in Prairie Plaisance.
- 18th.—At the house of John Wright, Mermento.
- 19th.—At the house of Synphonie Meche, at Coulee Croche.

The Commissioners of election of the Parish of St. Landry will superintend said election without further notice, and make due returns to me according to law. The commissioners of the aforesaid election Wards not having boxes to hold the same, will notify me of that fact.
HARRISON ROGERS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, St. Landry,
7th May, 1853.

ELECTION.

WHEREAS His Excellency P. O. Hebert, Governor of the State of Louisiana, has issued his Proclamation, dated the 29th day of April, A. D. 1853, ordering an Election to be held at the several Election precincts of this Parish, on the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1853, being the 23d day of said month, for the purpose of voting for one District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of Lafayette, St. Landry and Calcaesieu.

Now, therefore, I, Harrison Rogers, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, in conformity with law and the said Proclamation, do hereby give notice to the Commissioners of Election of the Parish of St. Landry, that the said Election will be held in said Parish on Monday the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., at the following Police Jury Wards to-wit:

- In the First Ward.—At the Court House, in the Town of Opelousas.
- In the Second Ward.—At the house of Francis Trainer, in the town of Washington.
- In the Third Ward.—At the house of Michel Emonet, in Prairie Gros Chevreuil.
- In the Fourth Ward.—At the coffee-house of Edmond Estilette, deceased, Grand Coteau.
- In the Fifth Ward.—At the Lower School House in Bellevue.
- In the Sixth Ward.—At the store of Mrs Carrol & Keogh, at Lower Plaquemine, and at the house of Eugene Valette, on Quez Tortue.
- In the Seventh Ward.—At the house of Joseph E. Daigle, at Upper Plaquemine, and at the house of Alexandre Daigle pere, on Bayou des Cannes or Point-aux-Loups.
- In the Eighth Ward.—At the residence of Ulysse Gaberel, Bayou Mallet, and—At the residence of John McGee, Prairie Faquettaue.
- In the Ninth Ward.—At the house of William Reed, in Flat Town, and at the house of Alexandre Rougeot, in Prairie Chataignier.
- In the Tenth Ward.—At the store of Mr. Akenhead, Bayou Chicot.
- In the Eleventh Ward.—At the residence of Philippe Stagg, in Old Grand Prairie.
- In the Twelfth Ward.—At the residence of Robert McRory, Bayou Beuf.—And at the residence of William Irwin, Mountville.
- In the Thirteenth Ward.—At the residence of Burroughs, Atchafalaya.
- In the Fourteenth Ward.—At the plantation of James M. Moore, on Bayou Waxia.
- In the Fifteenth Ward.—At the residence of Thos. Stapleton, Bayou Rouge.
- In the Sixteenth Ward.—At the residence of J. Landreneau, Prairie Mamouth.
- In the Seventeenth Ward.—At the house of Francois Dupre fils, in Prairie Plaisance.
- In the Eighteenth Ward.—At the residence of John Wright, Mermento.
- In the Nineteenth Ward.—At the residence of Synphonie Meche, Coulee Croche.

The Commissioners of Election of the Parish of St. Landry will superintend said election without further notice, and make due returns to me according to law, the commissioners of the aforesaid election Wards, not having boxes to hold the same will notify me of that fact.
HARRISON ROGERS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, St. Landry,
May 7th, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of John Davis, deceased.
THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of a public auctioneer, duly commissioned, at the last residence of the deceased, on the Atchafalaya River, in the Parish of St. Landry,

On Tuesday, 31st. May 1853, all the property hereinafter described, belonging to the Estate of John Davis, deceased, to-wit:—

THE TRACT OF LAND,
on which the deceased last resided, known as "Davidson," and situated at the mouth of Bayou Rouge, on the Bank of the Atchafalaya River, in said Parish of St. Landry, containing thirteen acres.

240 Acres of Land,
situated in Township 4 South of Range 7 East, in Section 107.

80 Acres of Land,
situated in Township 4 South of Range 7 East.

A Negro Girl,
named Laura, aged eleven years.

A lot of Fodder, 200 barrels of corn, one American sorrel horse, a lot of merchandize, a lot of tools, plantation utensils, 60 cords of wood, one yoke of oxen, &c.

Terms and Conditions.—Payable on a credit of one and two years, from the day of sale, with five per cent cash on the purchases, for all sums over ten dollars, and all sums of ten dollars and under, payable cash; with mortgage and personal security to secure payment at maturity. All sums not punctually paid at maturity to bear eight per cent interest per annum.

GEORGE RICKS, Administrator.
St. Landry, April 30th. 1853.

PUBLIC SALE,
By J. Dejean, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WIKOFF, DECEASED.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by A. Dejean, public auctioneer, at the Court House of this Parish, on

Wednesday, 25th of May 1853, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the late William Wikoff, lately of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

A Tract of Land,
situated and lying on Plaquemine Brulee, in this Parish, known as the Wikoff's Vachery, bounded on the South by land of S. W. Wikoff, and on all the other sides by the Public Domain, containing 3,000 arpents.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND,
lying on the East side of the Bayou Nezigne, in this Parish, bounded on all sides by the Public Domain, and containing 800 arpents, more or less.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchase money payable on a credit of one, two and three years, from the day of sale.
A. DEJEAN, Auctioneer.
Opelousas, 23d April, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE,
By J. Dejean, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF CELESTE BRASSEUR WIFE OF AARON PRATHER.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned, Public Auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, at the last residence of the deceased, in the town of Washington, in this Parish,

On Wednesday, the 1st. June 1853, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of Celeste Brasseur, wife of Aaron Prather, to-wit:

SEVEN SLAVES,
of both sexes and different ages.

One branding iron, Beds and Bedding, one armoire, one lot of table furniture, tables, &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All the personal or moveable property to be sold for cash, and the slaves to be sold in three equal annual instalments, from the day of sale. Purchasers furnishing satisfactory personal security, and the slaves remaining specially mortgaged until final and entire payment; and all sums not punctually paid at maturity to bear eight per cent yearly interest, from the time due until paid.