

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY OEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNER.

Opelousas!

SATURDAY, MAY 26th, 1855.

THE following gentlemen are authorized to collect and receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Opelousas Courier, in their respective towns: AUGUSTE MARANT, St. Martinville, (La.) ARTHUR BELLAIRD, Bayou de la Poudre, (La.) A. MALLSFAUGH, Washington, (La.)

We are authorized to announce that PIERRE MOUTRE (alias Celestin Moutre) is a candidate for the office of Assessor, he occupied last year. Election to take place in November next, and that as such he believes it his duty to announce that he is opposed to the Know-Nothing's Sect. He recommends himself to his friends and the public. [Opelousas, Feb. 17th, 1855.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM MORTON as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of this State, at the election in November 1855. Opelousas, May 19th, 1855

SALES OF NEXT WEEK. On Wednesday next, at Grande Prairie, by E. Deballon, auctioneer, a plantation, with the buildings and improvements thereon, a negro woman, Horses, mares, cattle, &c.

On Thursday next, on Bayou de la Poudre, by H. Desprez, auctioneer, the buildings and improvements, situated on a public land.

For other particulars, see advertisements.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We learn with pleasure that two public schools will be opened in this town, on the 1st of June next, one for young boys and the other for young girls. Two good teachers have been employed, Mrs. McDONALD, for the girls and Mr. JOSEPH D. RICHARD, for the boys. We congratulate the Directors of this ward.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

A difficulty seems to exist in this District, under the new Appointment of 1854, in regard to the election of a Senator to the General Assembly, to fill the place of the Hon. Achille Dupre, whose term of service expired with the last Legislature.

In article 15, of the present Constitution, it is ordained that "The number of Senators shall be thirty-two," and the 16th article provides that "No new appointment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the appointment."

This, our District, (the 18th), now comprises the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu and Lafayette, so framed under the appointment of 1854, and already possesses two elected officers, to serve yet two years in the State Senate, viz Messrs. Pellain and Marell.

Thus, then, with our two Senators (already elected), and the elections of November next, filling the other Districts of the State, according to the provisions with their respective quotas, the State Senate will be filled with its constitutional number, thirty-two.

Should this, our District, in the approaching elections of November next, fail to elect Mr. Dupre, by election, it would add one vacancy to the constitutional number to be filled, and send three Senators to represent this District, which is not authorized or contemplated by the Act of Appointment.

Are we then entitled to elect a Senator in place of Mr. Dupre?

As a matter of fact, the House of Mr. Alfred Portal, residing about three miles from Grand Coteau, was consumed by fire on the night of the 17th instant. It appears that the fire was set to the house by a negro boy, 10 years old.

THE LOUISIANA COURIER.—We see by an announcement in the Courier of the 16th instant, that Mr. Edouard Lavigne has withdrawn from that journal, and that hereafter it will be conducted by Messrs. John G. Chalosse, Durand de la Poudre and Charles Melan.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

"Intimately connected with the question of foreign immigration, is the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in our country. Its history, its progress, and its influence, has been a destructive of freedom of opinion; and while it would uncomprehendingly oppose any interference with the rights of its members as citizens, by any legislative enactment, yet by a full and independent exercise of the right of suffrage and the appointing power, they should be excluded from the offices of the government in all its departments."—Extract of Flournoy's letter.

Per Contra.—GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote the following letter soon after the Constitution was made, and addressed it to the General Committee of the United Baptist Churches in Virginia:

"Gentlemen: I should have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed by the Convention where I had the honor to reside might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it and if I could, not conceive that the general government might even be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every means of religious persecution. For you doubtless remember I have often expressed my sentiments that any man contracting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—On Saturday last, Thomas S. McCay, Esq., of this city, received a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, announcing that he had been appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in place of E. Warren Moore, Esq., resigned. Mr. McCay's appointment will give great satisfaction to the public. He has an excellent reputation here, as well with the gentlemen of the bar as our citizens at large. (See.)

YELLOW FEVER.

We take the following from the "Pamper's" (Franklin) Banner of the 17th instant: "A gentleman from New-Orleans, by the last arrival of the Mary-Bess, states that it is currently reported in that city that several cases of yellow fever are now under treatment in the Charity Hospital, and that deaths from the disease had already taken place.—It is such, he says, that it is remarkably early for the disease to show itself."

Since the above, we are assured on undoubted authority that the yellow fever now only exists in New-Orleans, but that some cases had terminated in death as early as last month. Several cases are also said to have taken place quite recently in private practice.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE KNOW-NOTHINGS DEAL WITH OUR OLD PATRIOTIC SOLDIERS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 4, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: The removal of the veteran Lafarge from the office of Commissary of the Beef market, Second District, which act was commensurate by the majority of the Police Board is one of those outrages which, when perpetrated, should consign the actors to eternal infamy, and in the present case is a striking illustration of the principles which govern the Know-Nothing's. It is true, that Mr. Lafarge is a foreigner by birth, and that he came to this country when only three years of age, and it is also true that he was an actor in the war of 1814, and is now 69 years old. He is now wealthy, but in consequence of the failure of a son for whom he was entrusted with a large amount, he was ruined, and was compelled to seek employment to support his aged consort, and two helpless children depending solely on his exertions. He was appointed commissary some years since, and has been retained through all the changes of party until now, although known to be a "Whig," and to the credit of Democrats, let it be known, that in no event would they remove the old man, and deprive one who fought for our city, of the small pension which he has received. He has attended carefully to the duties of his office, and the only reason that he has been removed from the office, is that it is necessary to carry out the views of this secret order, to have various city offices filled with young men, who are the character and temper of the people of the Second District, if they do not teach this "Party" at the election that some little gratitude and consideration are due to those who defended our country, in her most trying times. "TRICK AMERICANS."

At an election held on the 14th instant, for Members of the different Police Jury Wards of the Parish of St. Martin, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year: 1st District, Win. Robertson, 2nd " Adolph Bourne, 3rd " V. A. Fournet, 4th " Henry Rees, 5th " P. P. Brant, 6th " Henry Rees, 7th " Valery Martin, 8th " E. T. King, 9th " No election, 10th " Julien Theriot.

Mr. R. T. EARLIN was elected Justice of the Peace for the 3rd District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of A. Bruno, Esq. [Louisiana Gazette.]

POISONOUS COLORED CONFECTIONARY.

The "Lancet" commissioners, in reporting the result of their investigations respecting colored confectionary, express their surprise at the extent to which deadly and virulent poisons are daily made up by the manufacturers of these articles. One hundred and one samples were analyzed; and of the yellow; several contained chromate of lead and colored gamboge; seventy-nine of the reds contained cochineal, red lead, and sulphuret of mercury; eight of the browns contained ferruginous earth, either vanadic brown, uranium or silica; two of the purples contained Prussian Blue and colchinal; thirty-eight of the blues contained indigo; and the remaining samples contained sodium or aluminum; nineteen of the greens contained Brunswick green, consisting of a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper, Scheele's green, and copper. The above colors were variously combined in different cases, three and even four poisons occurring in the same parcel of confectionary. In four of the samples were found poisons on the whole lead or carbonate of lead, thirteen of the samples were adulterated with hydrated sulphate of lime; seventeen samples were adulterated with wheat flour, and one with arrow-root.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS YET TO BE ELECTED.

Table listing members of Congress yet to be elected, including names and districts for Alabama, California, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Maryland.

THE DEATH WARRIOR APPEARS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes: "It is well known at Madrid that this troublesome affair is already settled. Mr. Perry, our present representative at that Court, has, it seems, obtained from the Spanish Government a concession which he has asked for, our own. That Government recognizes fully the illegal conduct of her officials; condemns their acts and disavows their acts; promises to dismiss from its service all who took a responsible part in that transaction; and to pay to the injured party, in her service, from General Peneza down, to bring them before the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, to answer the accusations of the Government under that process, according to the laws of the Indies, and while the Captain General and other high officers of the possessions beyond the sea may be called before the Supreme Tribunal to give an account for their conduct, whilst in office during a year after their departure from Spain, and if condemned in any particular, to be made to suffer the corresponding pains and penalties. At the same time Spain offers full and complete indemnity to all who suffered by that outrage upon the presentation of their papers proving their innocence to Spain, and to those who have gone to Washington to demand the return of the money which they sought to bring back, and the Government of Madrid is only waiting the return of the mail, which ought to bring the formal acceptance of the arrangement by the United States."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice SUTHERLAND, has, as we are credibly informed, transmitted his resignation to the Governor, to take effect from the first day of July next, and has been succeeded by Mr. Orono, an Associate Justice, has followed his example. It will be the duty of the Governor to issue writs of election for the choice of their successors; and the time has come for us to look around for candidates to succeed to the office of trust, then they would be content to the fulfillment of the duties of the Bench, to the satisfaction of the bar and the people of our State.—See.

WATER FOR THE PEOPLE.—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Trustees, that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency and probable expense of bringing a supply of water into our city. We understand that a survey will soon be made of the route from Natchitoches to the spring at Camp Salubritas, a copious and excellent one, and a report will be made to the Board. We know of nothing more certain in every town, than a good supply of pure water. It is proposed to understand, to build three large reservoirs in town, which, while they will be of the greatest service and convenience to our citizens, will also, would be found particularly so, in cases of fire.—Natchitoches Chronicle.

DISMISSING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, in the afternoon, a young man by the name of Edouard Dupuy, accidentally shot himself while hunting near York's Landing. He was riding through the woods, when a vine caught the hammer of his gun, which was going off by the middle of the barrel, and caused it to go off, the load striking behind the right ear and causing serious injury. He was immediately taken to a neighbor for assistance; they hastened to the spot and found the unfortunate quite dead, and most dreadfully disfigured, the explosion having set fire to his clothes which were nearly entirely consumed.—Villager.

Know-Nothingism and the Law.—The Grand Jury in Buconoco county, N. C., at the spring term, asked the instruction of the Court, with respect to the priority of presenting Know-Nothing's as conspirators. Judge Saunders charged them to the effect that Know-Nothing's could not be presented for hearing together, and administering oaths; but if they used threats to force a witness to vote for or against a candidate for an office of trust, then they would be chargeable with perjury. Acting upon this charge, the Grand Jury presented several citizens as violators of the law.

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POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

The following is a very quaint and diverting list of the Sympathetic Superstitions which were once devoutly believed in by thousands of the human race: When women loil yarn they must tell a lie at the same time, otherwise it will not get white. Parents must not buy their children any rattles nor allow any to be given them, or they will be slow in learning, and will speak with difficulty. When you take straw for a hen's nest out of a marriage bed, you must take from the man's side if you want cock chickens, and from the wife's side if you want hen chickens. No one must, on any account, weigh an empty cradle, or he will weigh the child's rest away. Every night the men of war were engaged in firing broadsides against the town. The Russians in the city received provisions daily, and were engaged in constructing immense works to the north and to the east of the place. Two Polish regiments, together, 44,321 men, 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom had arrived from Simferopol. Two Russian ships were burned on the 16th ult. A despatch from Vienna, dated Monday last, states that a decree that the army should be increased so as to raise it to a full war complement, would be issued immediately. It is rumored that a treaty was about to be signed between Turkey and Russia forming part of a European treaty of peace. The first division of the Austrian army had received marching orders. France has ordered another levy of 20,000 men for the Crimea. The appearance of affairs at St. Petersburg denoted great activity and energetic preparations for the continuance of the war. The czar was devoting the whole of his time to military preparations. "Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon." The Emperor Napoleon had made the following reply to an address of the Senate in reference to an attempt which had been made to assassinate him: "I am not surprised at the attempt, I fear nothing from attempts to assassinate me. There are existences which are the decrees of Providence, and as long as I shall not have been murdered, I shall not be assassinated." The Russian reinforcements to the number of 60,000 had arrived at Sebastopol. "The Danube."—According to the Russian accounts the Allies had not destroyed a single Russian battery. The Russian peasantry of the Province of Ukraine are reported to have risen in insurrection. Six thousand Turks have been sent to join Omar Pacha at Balaklava. A despatch from Vienna states that an Imperial decree will shortly be issued, calling out 50,000 men. "The Very Laid."—The very latest despatches from Sebastopol report that the French, on the 2d, advanced cautiously on the Russians, and carried the entire works which protected bastion No. 4 at the foot of the bay. The Russian reinforcements, however, attempted to recover their lost ground. A desperate conflict ensued, but the Russians were repulsed. "The Victims of the English Slave Law in Massachusetts."—Boston, May 18.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State have passed the "Personal Liberty Bill," which nullifies the fugitive slave law. The provisions of this measure are as stringent as treason could make them.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes an interesting letter under date of 26th February. He makes an estimate of the loss of the Allies up to that date, which we copy: Since the commencement of hostilities, the army of the Turks and their allies have been enormous. To the army of Roumelia, under Omar Pasha, the government has sent, altogether, 180,000 of the best and bravest troops, and nearly 100,000 of the rest have either been killed in battle or died from disease. Thirty thousand are at Eupatoria, and the remainder scattered among the various fortifications along the coast of the Bosphorus. The army of Anatolia amounted to 120,000 men, and the battle of Kurukdere was its death blow, and now, according to accounts from Gen. Williams, who has been sent as military commissioner, to recognize it, to apply the terms of a treaty, to an abuse of words, as but thirty thousand half-starved and ill-clad wretches, who are dispersed in the military barracks at Kars and Erzurum, are all that remain of the original army. The Allies sent to Bafoum, upon the Georgian expedition, I learn from a letter written by the only surgeon with it, and who has left in disgust, but two thousand remain, and not more than one thousand for duty. These losses which the Turks have sustained are independent of those in the Crimea, and in endeavoring to quell the insurrection in Albania and the Epirus, which would probably amount to 25,000 more.

SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the items of foreign intelligence brought by the Atlantic to the most interesting is the state of affairs in Spain, which has lately arisen between Spain and Great Britain. The European correspondent of the New York Tribune says that some difficulties having been made by Lord Howden in regard to the extradition of a certain Protestant clergyman at Seville had been sent to the matter came before the Cortes in the shape of an "interpellation." The Spanish Minister, in a decisive tone, declared that the facts complained of were true, and that he was not inclined whatever for a remonstrance. Lord Howden now took a rather unusual step, and sent a letter to one of the Madrid papers, El Clarion, in which, over his own signature, he stated that the speech of the Minister was entirely correct. "It is not my intention," says Lord Howden, "to say that the Minister has, with deliberate purpose, made a gross error, but I believe it is impossible for me to overlook." The Spanish Government was shocked by an accusation made in such an unusual way, and the English Government to recall the Ambassador, since it was impossible for the Ministers to transact business with him after the insult offered to them, just at the time when the public was excited, and the Administration must avoid any difficulty which might prejudice the interests of the present Government, and the principle of the monarchial principle. The question is not yet settled, and Lord Palmerston, who has an opinion in regard to the matter, has sent the opportunity to rally the Court of Madrid, and to Spain is just now anxious enough to conciliate Great Britain in the hope that that power will furnish material aid, should the Cuba question terminate in a war with the United States, but the Spanish Government cherishes an inviolable attachment to forms, and we really believe would sooner risk a rupture with Great Britain, than surrender a title of diplomatic dignity. In the case of Sir Henry Belmore, Spain displays her rigid adherence to punctilio, and in that of Lord Howden she seems resolved to maintain her reputation.

THE POOLE MURDER.

New York, May 16.—The clipper bark Grapesnot has returned from the coast of Africa, with Lewis Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

A late California paper mentions a duel which was fought between a Yankee and an Englishman in a dark room. The Yankee not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired his pistol up the chimney, and to his horror, down came the Englishman.

SEBASTOPOL.

Letters from some American officers at Sebastopol contradict the report of the siege sent off by the Allies, and state that the place is impregnable, and that all the important Russian defenses are uninjured.

KINGS GOING TO THE CRIMEA.

A letter from Turin in the Echo d'Italia, says that Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, has written a letter to Emperor Napoleon, expressing a desire to accompany him to the Crimea. The Emperor is said to have been pleased with the idea, and really gave his consent.

TO MAKE PASTE THAT WILL KEEP FOR A YEAR.

—Dissolve slowly in water two square inches of glue and an equal quantity of alum. Mix and boil with fire as usual, an then, when nearly cold, stir in two tea-spoonsful of oil of cloves or lavender—the whole to make a pint of paste. Keep in a well covered vessel.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1855.

COMMERCIAL.

The general market has not been active as the case last week, though on the whole but little change occurred in prices. Cotton continues to arrive very slowly, several of the interior streams being still un navigable, and the prospect now that a considerable portion must remain behind until next season.

Wool has had clear and warm weather since our last—Only one slight shower has fallen. In the country, there have been partial rains, and complaints still reach from some quarters of the severity of the drought.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 11th inst, 12,356 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 20,913 bales; Havre, 8,325; Antz, 1,188; Hamburg, 2,091; Rotterdam, 814; Taragona, 78; Vera Cruz, 1,256; Boston, 7,328; Philadelphia, 339; Providence, 1,422; Galveston, together, 44,321 bales, making a reduction in stock of 31,885 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 39,663 bales.

Our last weekly report closed on a firm market, prices having advanced 1/4 c per lb. Since then, and during the first three days only, 7,500 bales were sold. Wednesday's transactions reached 3,000 bales, and yesterday's 2,500. To-day, the enquiry continued good, and 2,000 bales changed hands, making the business of the week 15,500 bales principally for England and the North.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. Inferior 7 1/4 Fair — — — Ordinary 8 1/4 Full Fair — — — Middling 9 1/4 Good Fair — — — Good Middling 11 1/4 Good and Fine — — — Middling Fair 11 1/4

SEGAR.—The receipts have again been light, and the demand being in excess of the supply, prices have advanced 1/4 c per lb. The week's business has amounted to 2,500 hhds, and we now quote as follows: Choice, 4 1/2; No. 1, 4 1/4; No. 2, 4 1/4; No. 3, 4 1/4; No. 4, 4 1/4; No. 5, 4 1/4; No. 6, 4 1/4; No. 7, 4 1/4; No. 8, 4 1/4; No. 9, 4 1/4; No. 10, 4 1/4; No. 11, 4 1/4; No. 12, 4 1/4; No. 13, 4 1/4; No. 14, 4 1/4; No. 15, 4 1/4; No. 16, 4 1/4; No. 17, 4 1/4; No. 18, 4 1/4; No. 19, 4 1/4; No. 20, 4 1/4; No. 21, 4 1/4; No. 22, 4 1/4; No. 23, 4 1/4; No. 24, 4 1/4; No. 25, 4 1/4; No. 26, 4 1/4; No. 27, 4 1/4; No. 28, 4 1/4; No. 29, 4 1/4; No. 30, 4 1/4; No. 31, 4 1/4; No. 32, 4 1/4; No. 33, 4 1/4; No. 34, 4 1/4; No. 35, 4 1/4; No. 36, 4 1/4; No. 37, 4 1/4; No. 38, 4 1/4; No. 39, 4 1/4; No. 40, 4 1/4; No. 41, 4 1/4; No. 42, 4 1/4; No. 43, 4 1/4; No. 44, 4 1/4; No. 45, 4 1/4; No. 46, 4 1/4; No. 47, 4 1/4; No. 48, 4 1/4; No. 49, 4 1/4; No. 50, 4 1/4; No. 51, 4 1/4; No. 52, 4 1/4; No. 53, 4 1/4; No. 54, 4 1/4; No. 55, 4 1/4; No. 56, 4 1/4; No. 57, 4 1/4; No. 58, 4 1/4; No. 59, 4 1/4; No. 60, 4 1/4; No. 61, 4 1/4; No. 62, 4 1/4; No. 63, 4 1/4; No. 64, 4 1/4; No. 65, 4 1/4; No. 66, 4 1/4; No. 67, 4 1/4; No. 68, 4 1/4; No. 69, 4 1/4; No. 70, 4 1/4; No. 71, 4 1/4; No. 72, 4 1/4; No. 73, 4 1/4; No. 74, 4 1/4; No. 75, 4 1/4; No. 76, 4 1/4; No. 77, 4 1/4; No. 78, 4 1/4; No. 79, 4 1/4; No. 80, 4 1/4; No. 81, 4 1/4; No. 82, 4 1/4; No. 83, 4 1/4; No. 84, 4 1/4; No. 85, 4 1/4; No. 86, 4 1/4; No. 87, 4 1/4; No. 88, 4 1/4; No. 89, 4 1/4; No. 90, 4 1/4; No. 91, 4 1/4; No. 92, 4 1/4; No. 93, 4 1/4; No. 94, 4 1/4; No. 95, 4 1/4; No. 96, 4 1/4; No. 97, 4 1/4; No. 98, 4 1/4; No. 99, 4 1/4; No. 100, 4 1/4; No. 101, 4 1/4; No. 102, 4 1/4; No. 103, 4 1/4; No. 104, 4 1/4; No. 105, 4 1/4; No. 106, 4 1/4; No. 107, 4 1/4; No. 108, 4 1/4; No. 109, 4 1/4; No. 110, 4 1/4; No. 111, 4 1/4; No. 112, 4 1/4; No. 113, 4 1/4; No. 114, 4 1/4; No. 115, 4 1/4; No. 116, 4 1/4; No. 117, 4 1/4; No. 118, 4 1/4; No. 119, 4 1/4; No. 120, 4 1/4; No. 121, 4 1/4; No. 122, 4 1/4; No. 123, 4 1/4; No. 124, 4 1/4; No. 125, 4 1/4; No. 126, 4 1/4; No. 127, 4 1/4; No. 128, 4 1/4; No. 129, 4 1/4; No. 130, 4 1/4; No. 131, 4 1/4; No. 132, 4 1/4; No. 133, 4 1/4; No. 134, 4 1/4; No. 135, 4 1/4; No. 136, 4 1/4; No. 137, 4 1/4; No. 138, 4 1/4; No. 139, 4 1/4; No. 140, 4 1/4; No. 141, 4 1/4; No. 142, 4 1/4; No. 143, 4 1/4; No. 144, 4 1/4; No. 145, 4 1/4; No. 146, 4 1/4; No. 147, 4 1/4; No. 148, 4 1/4; No. 149, 4 1/4; No. 150, 4 1/4; No. 151, 4 1/4; No. 152, 4 1/4; No. 153, 4 1/4; No. 154, 4 1/4; No. 155, 4 1/4; No. 156, 4 1/4; No. 157, 4 1/4; No. 158, 4 1/4; No. 159, 4 1/4; No. 160, 4 1/4; No. 161, 4 1/4; No. 162, 4 1/4; No. 163, 4 1/4; No. 164, 4 1/4; No. 165, 4 1/4; No. 166, 4 1/4; No. 167, 4 1/4; No. 168, 4 1/4; No. 169, 4 1/4; No. 170, 4 1/4; No. 171, 4 1/4; No. 172, 4 1/4; No. 173, 4 1/4; No. 174, 4 1/4; No. 175, 4 1/4; No. 176, 4 1/4; No. 177, 4 1/4; No. 178, 4 1/4; No. 179, 4 1/4; No. 180, 4 1/4; No. 181, 4 1/4; No. 182, 4 1/4; No. 183, 4 1/4; No. 184, 4 1/4; No. 185, 4 1/4; No. 186, 4 1/4; No. 187, 4 1/4; No. 188, 4 1/4; No. 189, 4 1/4; No. 190, 4 1/4; No. 191, 4 1/4; No. 192, 4 1/4; No. 193, 4 1/4; No.