

PARISH COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce LOUIS MAJOR as a candidate for the office of Parish Collector.

Election by the Police Jury, on the 1st Monday in June, 1858.

PARISH CONSTABLE.

We are authorized to announce Mr. MARCEAU as a candidate for the office of Parish Constable.

Election by the Police Jury, on the 1st Monday in June, 1858.

OUR PARISH.

It will be seen by the correspondence which we publish in another column, that our fellow parishioners on the Atchafalaya are suffering greatly from the present high water.

That they have been too remiss in their preparations to avert this calamity, we have no doubt, as our correspondent well remarks, the settlers on the Atchafalaya are mostly from the hills, and were not fully aware of the necessity of taking timely and ample precautions to guard against such a calamity as has now overtaken them.

But we do not think the blame attaches to them exclusively; there has been great mismanagement on the part of the State.

The work of protecting and draining the lands on the Atchafalaya has been in the hands of the State officers for several years. The planters in the neighborhood had no control nor voice in the matter, the work has been and still is under the exclusive charge of the Swamp Land Commissioners. A large amount of money has been appropriated by the State for this object, sufficient, we believe, to have properly commenced and carried on, to have completed the whole work, and afforded entire protection to the whole of the Atchafalaya lands in this Parish.

Under the impression that the work would be vigorously prosecuted by the State, the planters have not felt themselves called upon to interfere. They were lulled into security by the representations of the Swamp Land Commissioners and engineers, and were only awakened to the danger which threatened them when it was too late to avoid it. The lesson is a severe one, but it will be of great benefit to them. They will hereafter exercise their unquestionable right of taking care of themselves. Whether they will be able to effect any change in the policy of our Swamp Land Commissioners so as to appropriate money which is so liberally appropriated by the State to our district, to be applied to works which will carry out the desired object to wit: the draining of the Atchafalaya lands and protecting them from inundation, we do not know, they are at all events entitled to be heard and their opinions should have great weight.

We hope the matter will not be permitted to drop, that our Atchafalaya friends will investigate the causes which have led to the present state of things, and the means of avoiding them in future. They will only act with promptness and energy, we have every reason to believe that this will be the case. The State has a large amount of money which it has appropriated for this year.

We understand that a number of shots were fired into the house of Mr. Jules Levy on Thursday night, the 27th inst. and several persons unknown; some five or six shots were fired and seven or eight bullets or large buck shot were found in the morning to have perforated the side of the house, through the weather boarding, doors and windows, many of which have been found in various parts of the house. Mr. Jules Levy and his nephew, a lad of only five years of age, were sleeping in the house at the time one of the bullets passed within a few feet of the child. This outrage is most unaccountable. Mr. Levy is a quiet and peaceable citizen, and has lived among us for many years. We hope this matter will be investigated thoroughly, and the guilty parties brought to justice.

A PIRATE CAPTURED.

On Friday, the 27th ult., as we were busily engaged in preparing our last number for the press, there came into our sanctum a stalwart specimen of humanity, measuring some six feet in height, and breadth in proportion.

From his appearance, and before he had even spoken a word we knew that hard times were no strangers to him, and his "knocks" common occurrences with his physiognomy—for, among other strong traits a bruised eye was prominent on his weather-beaten mug.

He was dressed in a somewhat independent style, and his garments evinced, on the part of the wearer at least, a thorough contempt for the dictates of fashion; they consisted of a black pair of pants, which might have seen better days, a blue flannel shirt which could not well be worse, and a glazed cap which certainly had seen hard service.

After having made at a glance those observations, we ventured to ask the hard-looking customer what he wanted. He replied that 18 hours previous, owing to a difficulty which he had had on board of a boat, he had been put ashore, and had come to this place, neither knowing nor caring where he went; that he had called on us to be allowed the privilege of writing a letter to his friends in Illinois, from whom he expected to obtain some money.

We asked him what his means were, and how he expected to live until he got an answer to his letter. He replied that he thought he could find some place to stay at, or something to do in this town; (so he called the New Road,) that the captain of the boat, who had put him ashore, owed him \$28, and that, perhaps, he might get it from him some way and that would help him out.

He also told us that he was a sailor, had been two whaling voyages, and many trips to sea in different parts of the world, etc.

When he said that, we felt a sort of sympathy for him, for we too have, once upon a time followed the "life on the ocean wave," consequently, we gave him such solid comforts as our means permitted, advised him to keep on, and make his way to New Orleans where he might get his money from the boat which owed him, and bade him success.

We thought he had gone according to our directions, when Mr. J. A. Lebeau, constable from Waterloo, came into our office and informed us that the mariner aforesaid had been just brought to jail by him from Waterloo, on a warrant issued by the honorable Jules St Germain, committing him to prison to await his trial before the District Court, on the charge of negro stealing!

We were somewhat surprised at this, for we thought the fellow looked too poor to be a thief, but Mr. Lebeau gave us a full and complete detail of all the circumstances attending his attempt to abduct a slave, for the purpose of taking him to New Orleans, and there sell him for his own benefit; doubt, is barely possible. With this object in view, he stole a skiff from a flat boat, and at night, took the negro in, and was on his way down the river with him, when the proprietor of the skiff overtook him. He was lying down in the bottom of the skiff, while the negro was pulling. The negro on being hailed, said that he was taking his master down a little ways, that his master was lying down in the bottom of the boat. This being somewhat suspicious, the flat boat man took the negro and his pretended master before the magistrate, who disposed of them by sending the negro to his real master, and the white man to prison.

The negro has since confessed that the fellow had told him that he would take him to New Orleans and sell him for \$1,000 or more, of which he would give him half, with which he might make his way to a free State and there live like a white man. The negro belongs to Mr. Allen, and as a preparation for a trip to the city, he had stolen his master's coat, pantaloons, dirk and pistols, all of which were found snugly packed in a trunk in the stern of the skiff.

All the bridges connecting the city of Boston with its suburbs have at length been made free of toll, and the public attention turned to the project of relieving the steam ferries also free.

COL. F. L. CLAIBORNE APPRENTICE BILL.

We see by the following article from the N. O. Crescent, that our able and efficient Representative Col. F. L. Claiborne, is a decided advocate of the African apprentice bill, for which he voted at the last session of the Legislature, and we have no doubt he will use every effort to secure its passage next winter.

That he does not consider it in violation of the laws of the United States, would follow as a matter of course from his supporting the bill, because he as well as every member of the Legislature and all the officers of the State take an oath to perform their duties agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and we would consider it a violation of his oath to support a measure which he did not look upon as agreeable to those laws.

We would rejoice to see any mode devised by which additional labor could be procured, for, of its great necessity throughout the whole South there can be but one opinion.

In a private letter to us from the Hon. F. L. Claiborne, the eloquent and able Representative in the last Legislature from the Parish of Pointe Coupee, he calls our attention to an error into which Col. H. M. Polk, of Jackson parish, also a member of the Legislature, has fallen, in a communication written by him, and lately re-published in the Baton Rouge Advocate, accompanied by editorial comments of a favorable character. Col. Polk, observes our correspondent, says that the African apprentice bill passed the House of Representatives without time being allowed that body to consider its merits. This, Mr. Claiborne remarks, is not the fact. He states, what we happen to know to be the truth, that the aforesaid bill was canvassed several days before its introduction, and was so thoroughly understood and so generally approved that the House was prepared to act at once upon it. Besides, after the Senate had discussed the measure for several days and nights, a motion was made in the House to request the Senate to return the bill. This motion was voted down by an overwhelming majority, the distinguished Representative from the parish of Bienville, Hon. Henry Gray, who was absent while the bill passed, voting with the majority, and declaring himself friendly to that and all other projects calculated to advance the Southern interests.

Col. Claiborne in his communication, denies that the Constitution or laws are violated by the importation of free blacks, and as the Legislature has the power to pass all needful laws in relation to negroes, free or otherwise, sees no danger to our State interests likely to result from the adoption of the Apprentice system in the form proposed.

Like our gallant Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Mouton, Col. C. holds that the time has come for the South to look for the acquisition of Southern Territory, the development and cultivation of what we have now, and thinks that the introduction of cheap labor is absolutely indispensable to accomplish both these important ends.

The declaration made in reply to an interrogatory propounded by the Hon. Wm. Barksdale, of Mississippi, on the floor of Congress, that the Northern Free-soilers had resolved that no more slave States should be admitted into the Union under any circumstances, admonishes us that the South must strike her colors and submit to Northern domination for all time to come, or immediately take position on the defenses of the Constitution, and determine never to surrender one jot or tittle of the rights secured by that sacred instrument.

We do not publish Col. Claiborne's letter in full, but only so much as concerns a question involving a subject of vital importance to the Southern portion of the confederacy.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor:—Out of 3,200 acres of land owned by J. C. Cain, Mrs. M. Pickett, John M. Pickett, John Nugent and others, there are not now ten acres above water. The breach in Chance bayou has brought the water back on a level with the Atchafalaya; the water is now on a stand, but before it can possibly go down it will be too late to make any kind of a crop; there is not now dry land enough for the stock to stand upon, and the planters are injured for some distance above the breach. J. C. Pickett's plantation is more than half under water, and J. P. Davis, is badly injured. The breach is a 166 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. The Lathnach, levee will stand, though the north wing is badly injured; our little levees in front are yet standing.

Thanks to the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, U. S. Senate, for valuable public documents, will be sent to our readers.

NEXT WEEK.—The District Court sits next week for the June term, and on Monday (day after to-morrow) the police jury meet, so that there is a prospect of our village being somewhat relieved of its usual monotony.

The District Court has not, we believe, a very heavy docket to clear off; but the police jury will have a busy time of it, for independent of the all-absorbing subject of levees, which must engross the attention of that body, the election of all its officers comes on that day.

We hope the whole business will be got through with in such a manner as will best serve the interests of our Parish.

BALLS.—We cordially thank the gentlemen Kings of the Ball given last Saturday night, at Mr. Fletcher's Ferry Hotel, for the kind and courteous invitation they sent up, and we regret that important business prevented us from attending that happy reunion.

Still, we are not the less grateful to their Majesties! Speaking of balls reminds us that one takes place to-night at Mr. Boudreau's—the name is enough,—let's all go!

CURE FOR CANCERS.—Our attention has been recently called to a cure for cancers, which is of so much importance, that we wish to make it known as widely as possible. Some eight months ago, Mr. T. B. Mason—who keeps a music store on Wisconsin street, and is a brother of the well known Lowell Mason—ascertained that he had a cancer on his face of the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Wolcott and the wound partially healed. Subsequently it grew again, and while in Cincinnati on business it attained the size of a hickory nut. He has remained there since Christmas under treatment, and has come back perfectly cured. The process is this: A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it were exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood root and wheat flour was spread on a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty four hours. On removing it the cancer will be burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed and the outside apparatus and the cancer comes out a hard lump and the place heals up.

The plaster kills the cancer so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again. This remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years, with unvarying success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer, where this remedy has been applied. It has the sanction of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of London, but has not, till recently, been used in this country, and many of the faculty, with their proverbial opposition to innovations, look upon it with distrust. We saw Mr. Mason at church, and have since conversed with him and took particular notice of the cicatrized wound, and we can only say, that if the cure is permanent—and from the evidence of six or eight years experience in other cases, we have no doubt of it—the remedy ought to be universally known. We have referred to this case, because Mr. Mason is well known both here and at the East. The experiment excited much interest in Cincinnati, and we call attention of the faculty in this State, to the remedy. If it is what is claimed for it, this terrible disease will be shorn of most of its terrors. The application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively brief duration, which any afflicted would cheerfully endure.—[Milwaukee Free Democrat.]

AMPUTATING DOUGLAS.—It is said that Judge Douglas, in inviting Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, to the grand banquet which he gave on Friday night to the Medical Association, informed him that it was a medical caucus, called to heal the ulcers of the Democracy. "The idea may be a good one," said Mr. Lamar, "but, Judge, I would begin by amputating the diseased limb."

AMERICAN TEA FAILURE.—Those who have made the experiment of raising tea in this country say the plant will grow well enough, but wages are too high. They cannot afford to pick, roll up, and dry any sort of leaves here for half a dollar a pound. In China where a man is hired for a dollar a month, and boards himself, it may be done.

Madame Aubel, MILLINER, 230 AVENUE FROM PARIS. Respectfully offers her services to the ladies of this Parish. Domicile at Mr. Knary, New Road.

State of Louisiana. PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE—SEVENTH JUSTICE COURT. Sidney A. Robinson vs. Charles A. Petrovic. No. 4. BY virtue of and to satisfy a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled suit, and to me directed by the Hon. Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized and will offer at public sale at the 7th Justice house of the Hon. Jules St. Germain, at Waterloo, in this parish, on Wednesday the 13th June 1858.

at 10 o'clock a. m., all the rights, title and interest which the defendant has in and to the following described property to-wit: A lot of household furniture; A sofa; Two spring mattresses; Two cotton mattresses; One bed screen; Three wash stands; One child's bed and mattress; One Bill; One bundle of carpets and three clothes stands. Terms of Sale—Cash with Appraisement. J. A. LEBEAU Constable, Pointe Coupee June 5, '58-td.

State of Louisiana. Ninth District Court—Parish of Pointe Coupee. In the matter of the succession of Marie Melanie Claut deceased, wife of Ther-vulle Sicard.

Pursuant to an order of the Ninth District Court to me directed, I, the sheriff undersigned, will offer for sale, on Wednesday the 30th of June, 1858, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court house, the following property to-wit: SLAVES.

William negro man aged about 45 years; Gustine negro woman aged 25 years, and her three children; Josephine aged 8 years, Rosella aged 6 years, and Nicholas aged 4 years.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Ten per cent of the price of adjunction payable cash, and the balance payable in three equal annual instalments falling due in all the month of March 1859, 1860, and 1861. The purchasers to give notes with good security in solido, bearing 8 per cent after due till paid, payable as above said to the order of the tutrix, and special mortgage and vendor's privilege reserved on property sold. SEVERIN PORCHE, Shf. Pointe Coupee, my 29, 1858-tds.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Pointe Coupee, Fourth Ward Justice of the Peace Court. BY virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed in the above entitled suit by the Hon. W. H. Poole, Justice of the Peace in and for the parish and State aforesaid, and to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized and will offer for sale on Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1858, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Eastwood and Loomer's Store, ONE BAY HORSE, terms and conditions cash on the spot. M. LUTHER, Constable, May, 21st 1858.

TAKEN UP. On the 20th of March, by the undersigned, on Mr. Laeotes place, in this parish: A DUN HORSE, 15 hands high, and badly foundered. No perceptible marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. May, 22d 1858. EDWIN VIGNES.

TAKEN UP. By J. A. Lebeau, about one mile above Waterloo on the 6th inst., a small DARK BAY MULE, about ten years old, with several small white collar marks on each side of the shoulders, and a white mark on each side of the back occasioned by the saddle. No other visible marks. The owner is requested to come forward prove property and pay the costs, or he will be sold in seventy days as the law directs. J. Sr. GERMAIN, May 26, 1858.

COAST PACKET—THE BELLA DONNA, Capt. W. McCombs, leaves New Orleans every Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. for Donaldsonville, Pinebluff, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Williamsport, Fort Adams, and all intermediate landings; returning, leaves Bayou Sara every Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the railroad cars from Woodville. Particular attention will be paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours, during the day and night. HOLMES & CLAUSSE, Agents, No. 14 Tchoupitoulas Street jan15y

A. BARRET & CO., DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MABLE WORKS, such as Mantels, Monuments, Tombs and Tombs Yard—111 and 113 St. Charles st., New Orleans. Country orders promptly attended to. April 10, 1858. 13y

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. Bear in mind that the genuine are stamped on the frames "Semmon's & Co." Improved Pebbles D. KERNGHAN & CO., jan15 '58-td 65 Canal st., N. O.

SIMON & LOEB. RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the citizens of the parish of Pointe Coupee to their entire new and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, Consisting of Ladies and Gents Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Plantation Goods, Hardware, Fancy Groceries, Sundry. MEDICINES. We are in receipt of a fresh supply of pure medicines and our friends may rest assured of having their orders in this line, promptly and carefully attended to. We solicit an examination of our stock. GRAUGNARD & CO., NEW ROAD. BEG LEAVE to announce to their friends and Customers that they have a large stock of Goods. They solicit a call, in terms and prices favorable. February 29 1858. 61y

DOLBEAR'S COMERCIAL COLLEGE. NO. 106 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Prepared to receive Ladies, Gentlemen and Youth throughout the Year. There is now added a Mathematical Department including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation with practical use of instruments, under the direction of Professor Charbonok. A Department for the English Language, under the direction of Professor M. B. McCarthy. A Department for the French Language, directed by Prof. Raphael VIBERT. A Department for the Spanish, directed by Prof. A. B. de Turin. A Department for the German, directed by Prof. Gustave Vial, and a Department for Photography. (Short Hand) by Prof. Geo. Charbonok.

The establishment intended mainly for Aids and those whose time is very valuable, and it is so arranged that persons who wish to learn any of these languages, whether branches of mental or, can do so without waiting for other matters. Note that the best and experienced Professors and assistants will ever be engaged. There are no apartments in it, except room for the pupils for visitors, so that Pupils are never interrupted in their lessons; and an apartment for the pupils of each Professor, and also practicing rooms, so that pupils are taking the full course in any one of these branches can have ten hours practice each day. All things will be taught as they should be practiced in business and every day life. The English, French, Spanish and German, as well as the commercial languages of the world, and the social, scientific and literary languages of the greater part of Europe and America, are now daily becoming more important to all persons. Pupils will be exercised daily in Reading, Writing and Speaking any language they may wish to learn.

TERMS.—(Payable in advance). Penmanship, (lessons not limited) 25 00 Book-Keeping, (double and single entry) 50 00 Single entry alone 25 00 To qualify Professional Teachers of Penmanship 100 00 Photography (Short Hand) 25 00

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT. Arithmetic per month 20 00 One lesson per day—(one hour less a lesson) 50 00 Or full course 50 00 Algebra, per month 20 00 Or full course 50 00 Geometry per month 20 00 Or full course 50 00 Surveying per month 20 00 Or full course 60 00 Navigation (with practical use of instruments) per month 30 00 Or full course 75 00

LANGUAGES. For any of these languages, one lesson per day, 20 per month; two lessons per day, 30, do; or to learn to read, write, and also to speak a language grammatically (lessons not limited) 100 00 Those persons who already speak a language and wish to become good readers, and also to read and write it grammatically 50 00 Correct translation of Ancient or Modern Languages will be made at this institution. N. B.—Visitors and persons on business are desired to call from 9 to 9 A. M., 12 to 1, or 6 to 8 P. M.

No pains or expense will be spared to make all the Departments worthy of the confidence of the public. Strangers are referred to circular letters from Gen. Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States; Hon. Martin Van Buren, late President of the United States; Hon. R. M. Johnson, late Vice President of the United States; Hon. A. B. Roman, late Governor of Louisiana; Hon. James C. Jones, late Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. John Gale, late Governor of Alabama; Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, late U. S. Army; Hon. John Bell, U. S. Senator; Rt. Rev. Bishop Miles, Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, late President of Oakland College, Miss. Or they can refer to Hon. Chas. Drew, C. Ross, Jas. A. D. Croghan, and others, New Orleans, La. Good Board can be had at \$5 per week. RUFUS DOLBEAR, Jan. 15, 106 Canal Street.

G. W. SHAW & CO., Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, No. 24 Poydras Street, New Orleans, May 1, 1858. 16y

S. PARR, DEALER IN GROCERIES & WESTERN PRODUCE, BAYOU SARA, LA. J. G. D'ARMOUD, DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE AND OTHER MERCHANDISE. TERMS CASH—MILL PROFITS. Cash advances on shipment of cotton to Messrs. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., New Orleans, jan15y

C. G. HALE, PARISH SURVEYOR, Pointe Coupee. WILL LOCATE Land Warrants in Miss. or Iowa, in first-rate U. S. Land. Will buy and sell land on commission. Residence on the River, 4 miles from the New Road. February 13, 1858.

PACHOT, ARMURIER, Rue Sun, près de l'Eglise Méthodiste, BAYOU SARA, L'NE. Tient constamment en main des Fers pour la vente. 24 av.

S. PARR, NEGOCIANT en COMESTIBLES, PRODUITS DE L'OUEST, BAYOU SARA, L'NE.

SIMON et LOEB. Ont l'honneur d'annoncer à leurs amis et à leur public qu'ils viennent de recevoir, par des navires arrivés du Nord et de l'Europe, un assortiment complet et choisi des Marchandises suivantes: Quincaillerie et Couillarderie; Blancheries Séchées de première qualité; Bonnes et Médicaments; Fards; Yaouces; Porcelaines; Verres assortis; Parfumerie; Cristallerie; Conserves Alimentaires; Les clients à qui l'on veut à des prix modérés.

LIVERY STABLE. THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate the friends of every gentleman the Livery line. His stables are as complete as ever. J. H. HENRY, 106 Canal Street.