A SKETCH.—At school which I entered, when about fifteen, there attended a beautiful little girl, some two or three years my junior, between whom and myself there grew up a child-like attachment, during the two years we were schoolmates, and many were the teasings I got from the other scholars, for the partiality I showed to Laura May, in many little things in and out of school. At seventeen, I left my native place, and "Lotty." Of course, not a word had we ever said of *love*; but as to the thoughts, perhaps rather vague and undefinable, which we had been entertaining, I vouch for; at least I did not forget her, nor she me.

I commenced sending her newspapers, which she acknowledged, and continued to do at more lengthy intervals, after she removed to the city of C——, to which place she went to reside with her uncle. Leaving thus our native place at nearly the same time, we never met; but as I grew up to manhood, the pretty face of Lotty, and her gentle manners, were ever kept in remembrance, as my *beau ideal* of female loveliness—it was sort of a dream—and I frequently wondered if she had grown up as beautiful. Business at length took me near C——, and I determined to go there on my return home: what my particular errand was, I think you will readily imagine. It was with somewhat strange emotions that I rang the bell at the mansion of Mr. H——, and inquired of the servant if his niece was in. An affirmative reply was given, and I sent up my card. In a few moments, my old schoolmate made her appearance; and if she had been a pretty girl, she was a beautiful woman. She greeted me with unaffected warmth, and time flew rapidly as we conversed of the many pleasing little incidents, &c., of by-gone, though not long gone years. I had altered my determination of stopping but a day in the city, concluded to remain three or four, before I rose to take leave. She wished me to remain a moment as she had, she said, something to show me. She left the room, and soon returned with a bright-eyed child in her arms, some four or five months old. "There Chauncy, (I thought my name never sounded so well,) do you not think him a beautiful boy?" "It certainly is a fine specimen of babyism," I replied. "Is it your uncle's?" "Uncle's! why no, it is *mine!* and that you may know how much I thought of my old schoolmate, who was always so kind to me, *I have named him after you*—Chauncy D——!"

I immediately took my leave, and quitted C—— within two hours!

TEACHING A DEACON.—A gentleman of this State, who resides in the town of Ellmore, Mequango county, is, as he describes himself, very *onsartin* in politics, and besides that, is the most *onsartin* practical joker we have heard of, of late. Here is one of his jokes:

The gentleman was in his store on Sunday morning, preparing for the duties of the day, when the deacon entered. An unfortunate pack of cards was lying on the counter, and the deacon, as in duty bound, remonstrated with our joker on this villainous practice. The latter admitted that it was at least an idle waste of time, and taking the cards in his hand, moralized on the subject just as well and warmly as the Deacon. At the same time he allowed a few cards to fall here and there on the counter, they lying very much in the shape of tricks, and looking as if the two had really been "taking a hand."

At this juncture, another member of the church came in, (the post-office was in the store,) and all at once the joker placing his finger on a couple of cards on the corner, exclaimed—

"Now, Deacon, I tell you this won't do. The Queen always takes Jack, and the ten the nine, and so down, and if you don't attend, you will never learn the game. That Jack is a good card, but my Queen takes it, counts me one point, besides one on count for game."

"Why, neighbor," exclaimed the horrified deacon, "what do you mean by that?"

"Exactly what I say," was the reply, "the Queen takes the Jack, and it's mine—you might have trumped with it and saved it long ago; now this Jack with low and game, puts me out."

At this moment the gentleman from Mequango county turned round, pretended for the first moment to notice the brother deacon who had entered, looked confused, dropped the cards, and vanished.

Of course the deacon was caught. The horrible tale was told of his having been caught playing cards on Sunday. He was cited to appear before the church for his backsliding, and as the evidence was complete, would have been convicted and severely punished, in spite of his protestations of ignorance, had not our acquaintance of the town of Ellmore made his appearance in the nick of time, as a witness in favor of the deacon, told a round, unvarnished tale, and procured for him an acquittal.

It is said, to this day, the deacon has an increasing horror of cards, and though he feels a conviction that the "Queen will take the Jack," and that the Jack can take the deacon, yet he has an utter aversion to giving his "high, low, Jack."

[Racine Adv.

A STRANGE CRIME.—A frightful crime which never could have happened out of France, and which bespeaks reckless selfishness, morbid feelings, and an utter absence of religion, courage and morals, has just horrified St. Lo. A rich proprietor, and a *maire* for several years, passionately loved a young girl. The families were like the parents in "Romeo and Juliet," at war, and they could not agree. But after several years of pressing solicitations, he obtained the hand of his mistress. They were married. A grand party celebrated the wedding and the reconciliation. The happy couple retired. At six in the morning a pistol shot was heard. The husband was found dead in an anti-chamber, the young wife asleep. A letter explained the suicide. It was written evidently before the marriage. He said in it that he had reached the highest point of human felicity, and could not descend. He could not bear to live to be less loved, or to love less. "I die from excess of happiness."

ANECDOTE OF PROFESSOR SEDGWICK. As illustrative of Professor Sedgwick's humor for a joke, a story is told that when once on a visit to Scarborough, where he had an engagement to dine, he stopped by the wayside and perched himself on a heap of stones, as is his wont, pulled out his geological hammer and began hammering away in fine style. While thus engaged, a lady drove up in a four-wheeled chaise. Interested, apparently, in his labor, and mistaking him for a stone-breaker—for the Professor is not very particular in the manner of dress on geological excursions—the lady, after having asked a few questions as to whether he could earn his living by his occupation, how many children he had, and if he brought them up to stone breaking, to all of which the Professor replied with befitting thankfulness and humility, gave him a shilling and drove off. On his arrival at Scarborough, whom should he meet at the table of his friend but the lady in question! The lady did not recognise him in his more civilized attire, but expressed her conviction that she had seen his face before. "Oh, yes, ma'am," replied Professor Sedgwick, "don't you remember speaking to a man on the road, asking him how many children he had, and giving him a shilling? Here it is," continued he, pulling the coin out of his pocket, "and I'll keep it for your sake." So saying, the lively Professor whipped the shilling into his pocket again, and very soon charmed the lady and the company with his extraordinary conversational powers.

A YANKEE SIMILE.—"Did you ever drink any of the Thames water, squire?" said the clock maker, "because it is one of the greatest nateral curiosities in the world. When I returned from Poland in the hair speculation, I sailed from London, and we had the Thames water on board. Says I to the captain, says I, I guess you want to pyson us, don't you, with that nasty, dirty, horrid stuff? how can you think o' takin' sich water as that? Why says he, Mr. Slick, it does make the best water in the world—that's a fact; yes, and the best porter too; it farments, works off the skum, clarifies itself, and beats all natur'; and yet look at all them ere sewers, and dye-stuffs, and factory wash and onmentionables that poured into it—it beats the bugs, don't it?

Well, squire, our great country is like that ere Thames water; it does receive the out-pourings of the world—homicides and regicides, jail birds and galley birds—poor house chaps and work house chaps—rebels, infidels and forgers—rogues of all kinds, sorts, sizes, and degrees; but it farments, you see, and works clear; and what a most beautiful clear stream o' democracy it does make—don't it? Not hot enough for fog, nor cold enough for ice, nor lime enough to fur up the byler, nor too hard to wash clean, nor raw enough to chop the skin—but jist the thing; that's a fact."

[Sam Slick

THE NEGRO IN THE FREE SCHOOL.—The late decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the great case of the negro baby, who was excluded from one of the white schools of Boston, upon the ground that separate schools have been established by law for colored children, calls to mind an incident in the life of an old Scotch pedagogue of our acquaintance. Old Sawney was engaged to teach a winter school in a little country town in Connecticut, in which a retired negro barber resided, whose children had usually attended school under the auspices of an abolitionist superintending committee. Sawney had been in operation about two weeks, when one morning a little imp of darkness made his appearance inside the door, and waited to be shown to a seat. Sawney was busily engaged at the time, and had his back towards the door, and for some time did not see the new pupil; but a commotion in the room, resembling, on a small scale, the cry of "nigger in the pit," in a southern theatre, and some half uttered exclamations, gave him an intimation of the nature of the new arrival. Now Sawney did not dare to turn the little Ethiop out of school, for that would have raised a hornet's nest about his ears at once; but he hit upon an expedient which answered his purpose equally well.—He turned round suddenly, as if to discover the cause of the commotion, and seeing the little African standing at the door, blowing his fingers to warm them, and rolling his eyes around the school house, he accosted him with "Halloa, Mr. Pompey Doodle! where did ye cam frae? Boys, you may have a recess of fifteen minutes." Out went the boys with a loud huzza, and Sawney, looking out of the window, saw Mr. Pompey Doodle making tracks towards home, amid a storm of snow-balls. That was his last appearance.

[True Delta.

JENNY LIND.—The latest notice of this far-famed cantatrice, is the following from Dresden:

Jenny Lind gave a concert on the evening of March 17, at the Court Theatre, by which her charitable disposition was again manifested—the whole of the proceeds being devoted to the poor of the town. Among other *morceaux*, she sang the celebrated terzetto for a soprano voice and two flutes from Meyerbeer's opera, the *Camp of Silesia*. This effort, written expressly for the celebrated cantatrice, and in which her fine voice may be said to rival the tones of the two flutes, was, in the execution, an extraordinary triumph for her. The public did not confine themselves to lavishing on M'lle Lind the usual marks of satisfaction, such as bravos, recalls, flowers, &c., but on this occasion they adopted an Italian method of manifesting their delight, which up to the present time is little known in Germany, by letting fly a large number of white pigeons from all parts of the house. After the concert, the members of the orchestra executed a serenade under the windows of the fair *artiste*, and some of the young men of the town got up a torchlight procession in her honor.

☞ The month just passed is stated to have been the coldest known at the North for twenty years.

The Three Spinsters.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

There was once a maid so idle that she would not spin; her mother might say what she pleased, but could not compel her to work. At length, overcome with anger and impatience, the mother gave her daughter a beating, at which the girl began to cry. Just at that moment the Queen was riding by, and hearing the noise, stopped her carriage, and entering the house, she inquired of the woman why she beat her child, so that people in the street could hear her weep. The mother was ashamed to tell the Queen of her daughter's laziness, and answered, "I cannot prevent her from working; she is everlastingly spinning, and I am so poor that I cannot furnish her with flax;" upon which the Queen said, "Nothing I like to hear better than spinning, nothing delights me so much as the humming of the spinning-wheel—permit me to take your daughter along with me to my castle; there she may spin as much as she has a mind to." The mother consented very willingly, and the Queen took the maiden home with her. When they had arrived at the castle she led her through three rooms filled from the top to the bottom with the finest flax.

"Now spin me this flax," said the Queen, "and when you get it done, you shall have my oldest son for a husband; although you are poor, I won't mind that; your indefatigable industry is dowry enough."

The maiden was inwardly frightened, for she could not spin all the flax, not even if she had lived to be three hundred years old, and had worked every day from morning till night. When left alone she began to weep, and sat three days without stirring her hands. The third day the Queen came, and when she saw that nothing had been done, she was surprised; the maiden said that she had not been able to commence her work in consequence of her great sadness occasioned by leaving her mother: the Queen put up with this excuse, but said, on going away, "to-morrow you must begin to work for me."

When the maiden was again alone she was at a loss what to do, and in her sadness she walked to the window.—There she saw three little old women coming towards her, the first of whom had a huge flat foot, the second had such a great under-lip that it hung down over her chin, and the third had a very broad thumb; they came under the window and asked the maiden what ailed her; she told them of her distress, when they offered to help her, and said, "If you will invite us to your wedding, not be ashamed of us, call us your aunts, and, moreover, give us a seat at your table, we will spin your flax, and that, too, in a short time."

"With all my heart," answered she, "only come in and begin to work immediately."

Then the three wonderful women entered, and in the first room they made a hole in the flax, where they seated themselves and began to spin. One of them drew out the thread and trod the spinning-wheel, the other reeled it, and the third twisted and beat it with her finger on the table, and, as soon as she struck the table, a skein of yarn, beautifully spun, fell to the ground.

Every time the Queen came the spinners were concealed, and the maiden showed her the large pile of finished yarn, for which the Queen praised her without measure. When the first room was empty, they went to the second, then to the third, and that, also, was soon finished. Now the three old women took leave of the maiden, and said to her, "Do not forget what you have promised us, and it shall be well with you."

When the maiden showed the Queen the empty rooms and the great pile of yarn, they began to make preparations for the wedding, and the bridegroom rejoiced that he was to have such a skilful and industrious wife, and praised her exceedingly.

"I have three aunts," said the maiden: "they have been very good to me: I would not willingly forget them in my good fortune; pray give me permission to invite them to my wedding, and also that they may sit at the table with me." The Queen and bridegroom readily gave their consent. When the festival began, the three spinsters, in singular dresses, walked in, and the bride said, "You are welcome, aunts."

"Ah," exclaimed the bridegroom, "how did you come by such ugly relatives?" Whereupon he went to one with a large foot, and said, "How did you get such a large foot?" "By treading," answered she, "by treading."

He went to the second, "Pray tell me how you came by such an underlip?"—"By licking," answered she, "by licking."

He asked the third the cause of her broad thumb. "By twisting thread, answered she, "by twisting thread."

The King's son was terror-struck, and said, "Then my fair bride shall never again touch a spinning-wheel."

Thus she got rid of the disagreeable task of spinning flax.

PRESENT TO HENRY CLAY.—Joseph Holt, Esq., formerly one of the most eminent lawyers and orators of Mississippi, but since retired and living on a large fortune in Louisville, Kentucky, has presented the Hon. Henry Clay with a beautiful gold-headed, brightly ornamented cane, cut at Thermopylæ, Greece, near the Tumelas, where it is supposed Leonidas and his 300 Spartans are buried. Holt has been the political opponent of Mr. Clay through life.

[Newport (R. I.) News.

☞ A lad named Ward, aged 1[illegible] years, has eloped with, and married, [illegible] woman of 40, who lived in a doctor[illegible] family in New Haven. The poor bo[illegible] had not been accustomed to femal[illegible] society.

OPINION ON THE FASHION.—"My son" said an old Turk one day, taking his child by the hand in the streets of Cairo, and pointing out to him a Frenchman just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume, "look there! if you ever forget God and the Prophet you may come to *look like that!*

COMMERCIAL, &c.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
SUGAR—La., per lb.		
In the city	$0 2½	$0 5
On plantation	3½	4
Havana white	7	8½
" yellow	6	6½
" brown	5½	5¾
Loaf, Boston and Philadelphia	9½	10
" Louisiana	7½	9½
Clarified	6	8
MOLASSES—per gallon:		
In the city	21	21½
On plantation	15	17
FLOUR—per bbl.		
Ohio, etc., superfine	5 50	5 62
Illinois and Missouri do.	5 50	6 0
St. Louis city mills	6 12	6 50
Sour	— —	— —
GRAIN—		
Wheat, per bushel	70	95
Oats "	55	65
Corn, in ear, per bbl.	75	80
" shelled, per bushel	50	57
Beans, per bbl.	2 00	3 50
PROVISIONS—per bbl.		
Beef, Mess, Western	11 25	12 00
" Prime Mess	13 50	15 00
" Prime	8 00	8 50
" B. Beef	4 87½	5 12½
" Dried, per lb.	— 8	— 8½
" Tongues, per dozen,	— —	— —
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	9 75	10 25
" Mess	9 37½	9 62½
" M. O.	8 50	8 75
" Prime	8 00	— —
" P. O.	— —	— —
" hog round, per lb.	— 3	— 3½
Bacon, Hams per lb.	6½	8
" " canvassed,	9	11
" Sides	5	5½
" Shoulders	3½	3¾
Lard, per lb.	4½	6
Butter, Goshen	24	26
" Western	8	12½
Cheese, American	7	8½
Potatoes, per bbl.	1 50	2 25
COFFEE—per lb.		
Rio	13	13½
Havana, good prime green,	12½	13
" inferior to middling,	—	—
Java	12½	13
Laguayra	—	—
St. Domingo	—	—
CORN MEAL—per bbl.	2 75	3 00
RICE—Carolina, per lb.	3½	3½
CANDLES—per lb.		
Sperm, New Bedford	40	43
Tallow	9	11
Adamantine	21	—
LIME—per bbl.		
Western	— —	— —
Thomaston	1 00	1 25
HAY—per ton	18 00	19 50

NOTICE.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Attakapas Medical Society will be held at New Iberia, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

☞ A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

m9 J. B. HACKER, M. D., Rec'g Sec'y.

JEWELRY—JEWELRY!

Just received, an assortment of fine Jewelry, Watches, Parlor and Office Clocks, and Fancy Goods. Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine the stock.

A. F. McLAIN.

Franklin, May 9, 1850.

FOR SALE,

10,000 first-rate 9-foot PIEUX, by W. S. CARY & CO.

Centreville, May 9, 1850.

PAINTS AND OILS.

50 KEGS pure White Lead, 25 do. No. 1; also, Red and Black Lead; Linseed Oil, raw and boiled; Turpentine; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Prussian Blue; Copal and Japan Varnish—in short, every thing in the Paint line, for sale by

May 9, 1850. M. WALKER & CO.

CARTS AND WAGONS.

MULE, Ox and Bagasse Carts and Wagons, manufactured by Samuel Irvine; also, a lot belonging to the estate of A. Butts & Co.—all for sale by

May 9, 1850. M. WALKER & CO.

LEAF LARD—6,000 lbs. for sale by M. WALKER & CO.

NAILS—100 kegs assorted, cut and wrought, for sale by M. WALKER & CO.

OSGOOD'S "INDIA CHOLAGOGUE" never fails to cure Fever and Ague. For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, where certificates from planters of this parish may also be seen.

Franklin, May 9, 1850. C. RABE.

P. A. LANAUZE, *Rue de la Levée, No. 59*, entre les Rues St. Louis et Conti, à la Nouvelle Orléans.—Un Assortiment de QUINCAILLERIE, telle que Française, Anglaise, Américaine et Allémande; Clous Coupée, Forges Haches, Pioches, Pelles, Scies, et Fourniture de Batisse. m2—1y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale, on favorable terms, the following described property, in the town of Franklin and parish of St. Mary:

One Lot of Ground, having 24 feet on the east side of Main street, and running back with said width 70 feet, and then widening out to the street 20 feet, making a width of 44 feet, and running back to the street or lane which divides the lot owned by Isaac Trowbridge, Sen., and bounded south by the lot formerly owned by Danl P. Sparks, and above by the street that divides the same from the Public Square; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, with the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of—

A two-story building, suitable for a store and dwelling, 20 by 42 feet. The second story is well finished, having four rooms.

Also—A building 12 by 15 feet, with a room attached, 10 by 12 feet, and used as a kitchen, &c.

Also—A building 15 by 60 feet, one story and a half high, and intended for a store house.

Also—A frame stable, 15 by 18 feet, suitable for three horses.

Also—A building 28 by 44 feet, occupied as a work shop, dwelling and store house.

The lot is well fenced in, and furnished with a well of water good for washing, to which is attached an excellent metalic pump.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1851. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Lewis R. Curtis, Esq.

JAMES S. SIMMONS.

Franklin, May 2, 1850.

ICE!—ICE!!—ICE!!!

The subscribers are happy to inform their friends, and the public generally, of the arrival of a cargo of ICE, per schr. "Jeremiah Leaming," which they offer for sale cheap at wholesale and retail.

☞ We will have a constant supply throughout the summer. W. S. CARY & CO.

Centreville, April 18, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned having purchased of Mr. Thomas A. Dow the entire stock of Goods in the store lately occupied by him, at Pattersonville, offer the same for sale at low prices for cash, or on the usual terms of credit for good paper. ALBERT M. DOW & CO.

Pattersonville, May 1, 1850.—2m

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned, who has practised Dentistry for seventeen years, begs leave to inform his friends that he continues to do so at his office, in Franklin. Though he has not an instrument for every tooth in the head, he has instruments which fit every tooth in the head. Being practically acquainted with working in gold and jewelry, he believes he can give peculiar satisfaction in setting teeth on gold plate or otherwise. He invites particular attention to his new *Creole Chair*, and hopes the ladies will honor him by taking a seat in it. [ap 16] G. R. HANKINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of Louisa Bowles, deceased.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—District Court, Parish of St. Mary—Whereas ALEXANDER L. FIELDS, of the parish of St. Mary, has filed in this court an account of his administration of said estate, together with his petition, praying that the same may be homologated:

Notice is hereby given to those whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, if any they have, within ten days from the date thereof, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

J. V. FOURMY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, May 9, 1850.

Succession de Louisa Bowles, décédée.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.—Cour de District, Paroisse Ste. Marie.—Attendu que ALEXANDER L. FIELDS, de la paroisse Ste. Marie, à enrégistré dans cette cour un compte de son administration de la dite succession, ainsi qu'une pétition demandant que le dit compte soit homologué:

Avis et par le présent donné à tous ceux qui cela peut concerner d'avoir à déduire dans le dix jours qui suivront la date du présent avis, les raisons (si aucunes ils ont) pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à sa demande.

J. V. FOURMY, Greffier.

Bureau du Greffier, le 9 Mai, 1850.

Estate of King Choate, deceased.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—District Court, Parish of St. Mary.—Whereas JAMES S. GROUT, of the parish of St. Mary, Administrator of said estate, has filed in this court a partial annual account of his administration of the said estate, together with his petition, praying that the same may be homologated and approved:

Notice is therefore given to those whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, if any they have, within ten days from the date thereof, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

J. V. FOURMY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, May 9, 1850.

Succession de King Choate, décédé.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.—Cour de District, Paroisse Ste. Marie.—Attendu que JAMES S. GROUT, de la paroisse Ste. Marie, Administrateur de la susdite succession, a enrégistré dans cette cour un compte annuel de son administration de la dite succession, ainsi qu'une pétition demandant que le dit compte soit homologué et approuvé:

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui cela peut concerner d'avoir à déduire dans le dix jours qui suivront la date du présent avis, les raisons (si aucunes ils ont) pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à sa démande.

J. V. FOURMY, Greffier.

Bureau du Greffier, le 9 Mai, 1850.

Estate of Richard R. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against this estate will present them to the undersigned for settlement, and those indebted are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately. W. S. CARY, Agent.

Centreville, May 9, 1850.

ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Mary.—By virtue of an order of the President of the Police Jury of the parish of St. Mary, to me addressed and delivered, notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the second MONDAY in May next, at the places, and before the commissioners hereinafter named, for five Police Jurors, to serve for two years from the day of election, for the following Police Jury Wards of said parish, viz:

Third Ward.—At the house lately occupied by Mrs. Davidson, before J. A. Frere, Alcide Pecot and Charles Pecot.

Fourth Ward.—At the house of Gregoire Bodin, before Frederick Sigur, Joseph Legnon, Jun., and Henry Penn.

Seventh Ward.—At the Court House in Franklin, before J. A. Tessier, W. W. Rice and John B. Murphy.

Ninth Ward.—At the house of David Berwick, before Nathan Berwick, John Merriman and David Berwick.

Eleventh Ward.—At the coffee-house of Wm. Ager, in Pattersonville, before David Robbins, John Muggah and Wm. Ager.

Returns to be made to me, at my office.

ETHAN ALLEN Sheriff.

Franklin, April 30, 1850.

ELECTION.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Paroise Ste. Marie.—En verta d'un ordre a moi adressé et communique de le part de M. le Président du Juri de Police de la Paroisse Ste. Marie, avis est par la présent donné qu'il sera tenu le séconde LUNDI de Mai prochain, aux lieux et pardevant les commissaires ci-apres nommés, une Election de cinq Jurés de Police, à servir pendant deux ans du jour d'election, pour les suivans "Wards" de Juri de Police de la dite Paroisse, savoir:

3*ème Ward.*—A la maison dernièrement occupée par Mme. Davidson, pardevant J. A. Frére, Alcide Pecot et Charles Pecot.

4*ème Ward.*—Chez Grégoire Bodin, pardevant Frédéric Sigur, Joseph Legnon fils, et Henry Penn.

7*ème Ward.*—A la Maison-de-Cour à Franklin, pardevant J. A. Tessier, W. W. Rice et John Murphy.

9*ème Ward.*—Chez David Berwick, pardevant Nathan Berwick, John Merriman et David Berwick.

11*ème Ward.*—Au café de Wm. Ager, à Pattersonville, pardevant David Robbins, John Muggah et Wm. Ager.

Les commissaires me feront parvenir leurs rapports à mon bureau.

ETHAN ALLEN, Shérif.

Le 30 Avril, 1850.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to the public that W. H. BRODERICK is not authorized to settle any business whatever for me, and is hereby forbidden to do so.

ABEL COOPER.

Franklin, May 1, 1850.—4t

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a fresh assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Tobacco, Cigars and Provisions—all of which we offer cheap for cash.

A18 PARKERSON & RANDLETT.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of LIME for sale. Inquire of

PARKERSON & RANDLETT,

A18 Main street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

FELT & REED, *No. 16 Customhouse street, New Orleans*, have in store, and are constantly receiving, direct from the manufacturers, a full assortment of men's, women's, misses, boys' and children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which they offer for sale at the lowest market rates, for cash or approved paper. m2 6m

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

HAVING made arrangements with several of the largest Wholesale and Retail Stores in the city, I am now prepared to fill orders for every description of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Fancy French Millinery, Carpeting, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats, Hardware, Ploughs, Carts, Carriages, and Buggies, Crockery Ware, Japanned and Tin Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, French Wines and Liquors, Confectionaries, Fresh Garden Seeds and Shrubbery, Saddlery and Harness, Sugar-house Kettles, Cane Rollers, &c.; also, the Patent India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.

Those who will be so kind as to tender me all their orders can depend on my taste in making good selections. Every order will be charged at the lowest market cash prices.

All merchandise shipped by the steam packers will be insured, unless I receive instructions to the contrary.

☞ Terms—Cash or city acceptances on time.

FRANCIS A. FLEETWOOD,

☞ Office No. 30 Camp street (up stairs)

New Orleans. j24—m4

WILLIAM C. DWIGHT, *Attorney at Law*, has removed his office to the front room over the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hare & Birdsall, at the corner of Main and Jackson streets. m21—3m*

EDUCATION, &c.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Conducted by MR. and MRS. SAWYER.

THE Male and Female Departments of this Institution will be re-opened on Monday, the 7th of January. Every effort will be made by the teachers to advance their pupils in English and Classical studies.

Franklin, Dec. 18, 1849.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

MRS. P. DELAHOUSSAYE begs leave to inform her friends and the public that the Young Ladies' Academy under her superintendence will be re-opened on Monday, the 14th of January, and that she has made such arrangements as will enable her to do the most ample justice to all children and young ladies with whose instruction she may be entrusted. The improvement which her pupils have made during the last term of her school, and the improved arrangements which she has made for the comfort and progress of her scholars she trusts will recommend her school to the high consideration of parents, and she hopes to be favored with a liberal share of patronage.

She begs leave to inform those at a distance that she has made arrangements since the last term of her school by which she will hereafter be enabled to board and lodge forty scholars in the most comfortable manner, and she freely offers the strongest assurances that those children that board with her shall be managed with the most scrupulous care and tenderness, and that no pains shall be spared to promote their general welfare to the best satisfaction of their parents and guardians.

RATES OF BOARD, TUITION, ETC.:

Board	per month,	$10
Dinners, *only*,	"	4
Instruction in English and French	"	6
Instruction in English or French	"	4
Lessons in Music	"	6
Washing	"	3

School furniture, &c., furnished by the parents. Regular Boarders will pay three months in advance. Others will pay every month:

Regular Boarders will be instructed in needle work gratis.

Franklin, Jan. 10, 1850.—6m

THIBODAUX FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MR. S. TENNEY.....Principal.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October, 1849, under the following instructors:

MR. S. TENNEY, Teacher of Mathematics, and Natural and Moral Philosophy.

MISS L. C. LIGON, Principal Assistant and Superintendent of the Study Department.

MISS C. DIGON, Assistant in the English Department.

MISS L. L. LIGON, Teacher in Embroidery and Fancy-work.

MRS. J. ROUVERT, French Teacher.

MISS C. REDFIELD, Teacher on Piano and Guitar

MR. JOHN THUER, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Lecturer on the Elementary Principles and Science of Music.

The course of study pursued in this Institution is liberal and extensive, embracing all those branches of female education, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in female seminaries. The text books are of the most approved kind, such as most thoroughly inculcate a practical and finished education.

The system of teaching is the result of fifteen years' experiment. Great care is taken to avoid any thing like rote; also, to adapt the studies to the capacity of the pupil. Each recitation is attended with analysis and demonstration, and in no case are pupils allowed to leave a text before evincing a thorough knowledge of its subject; to accomplish which, besides public examinations, the last day in each week is spent in reviewing the studies of the preceding days of the week.

Particular attention is given to moral and physical education. The manners of the pupils claim especial attention; to cultivate which, the pupils are daily instructed in deportment by one of the ladies.

The government is kind and humane; no coercive measures are used, but every means to elicit the ambition of the pupil. A report of the standing and scholarship of each pupil will be sent monthly to parents or guardians.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board and Tuition in any or all the English branches, per session of five months	$75 00
Washing, per month	1 00
Furnishing Bed and Bedding, per month,	1 00
French	2 00
Music on Piano,	7 00
Use of Piano for practising,	1 00
Drawing and Painting, Embroidery, and Monochromatic Painting, each	3 00

Calestheanics and sacred Music are taught without charge to all who wish to take lessons.

Fifty young ladies can be accommodated with board in the Institution.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each—commencing on the first Monday in October, and ending the last of July. Tuition payable half in advance. No pupil will be taken for a less time than one session; nor will any deductions be made for loss of time, except in case of protracted illness. Pupils can enter at any time during the session—each pupil's session ending five months from the day of entrance.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This Institution is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, half a mile below the thriving village of Thibodaux, sufficiently near to enjoy all its privileges and yet removed from the noise and bustle of the town. Little need be said with regard to health; for any one who is acquainted with this section of country must acknowledge it to be one of the healthiest portions of Louisiana. Religious privileges are good; four churches—Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Presbyterian—are within half a mile of the Institution, either of which, the pupils are permited to attend, according to the wishes of their parents.

A large and convenient building having been added to the Institution, it is now capable of accommodating fifty young ladies as boarders.—The principal study room is large, well ventilated, and conveniently arranged for one hundred pupils. The recitation rooms are pleasantly situated.

The present Teachers are well qualified for their respective departments, and should an increase in the school warrant a further increase of teachers, none will be employed but such as are well qualified. No pains will be spared by the Principal to make this Institution equal to any in the Southern country.

Thankful for the past patronage, he would again solicit the confidence of the public, pledging himself to devote his whole attention to the intellectual, moral, and physical education of those young ladies who are committed to his charge.

Sept. 13—1y S. TENNEY, Principal.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a TIN, SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE MANUFACTORY, on Main street, nearly opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall, where he will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of thoroughly made Ware, so as to supply all demands with good articles, at wholesale or retail.

He has employed a superior workman, and will be enabled to furnish work at short notice, fair prices, and in a manner which, for workmanship, cannot be surpassed in the country.

Sugar-house Fixtures in his line repaired or furnished; and Tin Roofing, Copper, or Tin Gutters, Conductors, Bathing Apparatus, Zink and Lead Work made to order.

CHARLES E. CAMPBELL.

Franklin, August 23, 1849.—1y

BLAKE'S METALLIC PAINT.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of "Blake's Metallic Fire and Waterproof Paint," is prepared to contract for painting the roofs of sugar-houses and other buildings. Persons desirous of possessing such a security against fire, can know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Franklin, who is prepared to furnish testimony from the officers of insurance companies, and others who have tested its qualities as a non-conductor of heat, and being impervious to fire and water.

Feb 21 JAS. S. SIMMONS, Agent.