### To Prevent Incrustations in Boilers.

At Ems, in Germany, it was recently found that no incrustation was formed in the boiler of a steam engine, which had been in use for two years, and although the water with which it was supplied contained 21·899 grains of solid matters in every pound. These were.

| | Grains. |
|---|---|
| Carbonate of soda | 11·85488 |
| Sulphate of soda | 0·10790 |
| Chloride of sodium | 7·27020 |
| Sulphate of potash | 8·43658 |
| Carbonate of lime | 1·24370 |
| Carbonate of iron | 0·01728 |
| Carbonate of baryta | 1·06890 |
| Carbonate of manganese | 0·00868 |
| Carbonate of baryta and strontian | 0·00215 |
| Phosphate of alumina | 0·01090 |
| Silica | 0·37839 |
| | 21·89951 |

From the Fresenius, the celebrated German chemist, concludes that it is not carbonate of lime, but only sulphate of lime which causes the formation of crust, and that in the present case this is prevented by the quantity of soda contained in the water. This has given occasion to investigations, in which soda was added to water containing sulphate of lime, which hitherto had always deposited incrustations. In these cases the action was always found successful, so that Fresenius regards the addition of soda as the simplest means for the prevention of incrustation.

He gives the following rule to prevent the addition of soda in excess:—100 parts of anhydrous sulphate of lime are decomposed by 78 parts of pure calcined soda. The discovery of the correct quantity is so simple and easy, that this circumstance does not present the least difficulty. Care must be taken that there be always a slight excess of soda present, and the water in the boiler must therefore be tested from time to time. This is better and more accurately effected than with test paper, by dividing a sample (filtered if necessary) of the water of the boiler into two parts, and by adding to one part a solution of soda, to the other lime water. If the former remains clear, whilst the other is rendered slightly turbid, the proportion is correct. If the reverse is the case, soda must be added, whilst its quantity can be diminished if the turbidity with lime water be very great.—*Scientific American.*

LATE FROM RUSSIA.—It now appears certain that the Russians are preparing to winter in the Principalities. In Bulgaria the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold, and the Russians, too, will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several boyards had been arrested by the Russians, on a charge of secretly corresponding with Omar Pacha, whom they informed of the Russian movements

A report was prevalent that an attempt had been made to poison Omar Pacha.

Constantinople letters say that Lord Redcliff's position was very unpleasant, under the present tone of Turkis feeling. He kept very retired, seeing few persons except the Minister Redschid.

One hundred and seventy houses had been destroyed by fire at Constantinople. At Boyzaar, Philiopoli, a very destructive fire had likewise occured.

The Jews of Constantinople had made a voluntary offer of a million of piastres towards the expense of the military operations. The Jews of Smyrna proposed to do likewise.

FRATRICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph gives the following account of a fatal difficulty between two brothers named Walker in Sevier county, on the 14th ult.:

It appears that the two had been to Paraclifta, the county seat, and on their return home had some difference, when a quarrel ensued, which terminated in the death of the brothers. Both, it seems, were intoxicated, and the deceased having gone by his brothers house, there renewed the difficulty by striking his brother two or three times with a stick. The other then attempted to procure his gun, but was prevented by his wife, when he drew a knife, and cut his brother's throat! The perpetrator of the deed, after becoming conscious of the awful crime he had committed, attempted to put an end to his own life, but was prevented by the interference of others. Such are the evil effects of intemperance—one brother, for a trivial, or imaginary cause, takes the life of another, and becoming conscious of the dreadful reality, attempts to commit suicide.

THE FAMOUS FRUIT YEAR.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 4th inst., says:

Like the many years which take their designation from some remarkable events which may have happened within their annual round, 1853 may fairly receive from us of the West the title of the "Fruit Year." Not only have those fruits of the orchard and garden, which flourish in ordinary years among us, such as the apple, peach, quince, pear, and different varieties of cherry and plum, abounded this season, but other fruits, such as the apricot, nectarine and the more valued kinds of plum and cherry, have come to great perfection and yielded prodigiously. These last have been spared from those pests of untimely heat and frosts, of destructive insects and of unaccountable blights, which have hitherto for so long been fatal to the hopes of such of our horticulturists as have been anxious to extend the lists of our fruits.

☞ A lady living in the quarter St. Paul, Paris, had lately a slight quarrel with her husband, and refused to give him a kiss of reconciliation before he left home. As, however, she was devotedly attached to him, her conscience reproved her for what she had done, and she went after him. Her search being fruitless, she pictured to herself that, stung by her coldness, he had thrown himself into the river. Resolved not to survive him, she lighted two pans of charcoal, and threw herself upon the bed to await death. She had written a touching letter making known her reason for committing suicide, and left it on the table. Late at night her husband returned. He found his wife still breathing, and throwing open the window, she recovered sufficient to ask his pardon. He told her that he had not been angry at all, she then expressed a desire to live, but it was too late. In spite of the ablest medical attendance, she soon after expired.

HIGH LIVING.—Hood somewhere speaks of a sailor badly off for food and drink in the Desert, who "went in ballast with old shoes for victuals," and for drink was obliged to content himself with a "second-hand swig at the cistern" of a dead camel. An Oregon emigrant, who took the overland route to that far-distant region, does not seem to have fared much better. He says that food was so scarce in the beginning of winter that he boiled his boots and made soup of them, and did all this with so much success, that the proceeds gave him the fee-simple of one of the very finest farms in the territory. For the last week of the "tramp," he writes, he "lived on a pickled head-stall, and a pair of rope-traces, made into a salad, with some green shavings, which they obtained at a deserted saw-mill!"

With pepper, salt, and vinegar, he might have made a good meal, he adds, but those condiments had unfortunately been forgotten!

LIQUOR AMONG THE INDIANS.—Gen. Gorman, the new Governor of Minnesota, has issued an order, in which he says the liquor traffic among the Indians "must and shall be stopped." The agent is ordered to search up and destroy all liquor offered for sale among them.

☞ A bachelor friend of ours, passing up the street yesterday, (says an exchange paper,) picked up a thimble. He stood a while meditating on the probable beauty of the owner, when pressing it to his lips, saying:

"Oh that it were the fair lips of the wearer."

Just as he had finished, a big black wench looked out of an open window and said:

"Boss, jis please to throw dat fimble in de entry. I jist drap it!"

Our friend —— fainted.

"IF YOU'RE COMING, WHY DON'T COME ALONG!"—So "Mose" was wont to say, aforetime, and it embodies "a good bit" of practical philosophy. Every new Engine shrieks it—every new Railway is a record of it—every line of Telegraph exemplifies it—every new medium of advertising illustrates it. The saying originated in the "BOWERY," may be, but it is destined to be a cosmopolite. It began with individuals; it is going on with nations; it will end with the world.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along!" It is uttered in almost all tongues, in almost all lands. It has rung around Christendom; the iron bedstead of Procustes has been left behind, with the torch and the faggot. It has sounded like a slogan through the political world, and the "old fogies" are among the baggage-wagons and wounded.

It has electrified the realm of literature; prose is becoming the living voice of humanity, and poetry, its echo. The old Ramage press, has given place to the cylinders whirled by the panting engine, and thought that moved at a funeral pace, now rushes on in a tremendous charge. "The old Guard" and "Marion's men" were nothing to it.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along!" "Six paces to the front" is the word to everybody and everything that wants to be listened to or looked at. If you have anything to say. *say* it; if you have anything to do, *do* it; If you wish anybody to see something, *show* it. "If you're coming, why don't you come along!"

It used to take six men to make a pin; now, one boy, a pull, a clip and two strokes, do the business.

Once, *cradles* rocked the grain for the garner; now, a *whirlwind* on wheels cuts, threshes and bags it in a breath.

Once, fathers and mothers had the precedence by a few years; now, belles with dolls, and beaux in pinafores, distance "the old folks at home," and take up the cry of the world. "If you're coming, why don't you come along!"

Once, they crossed the Atlantic in a hundred days; now, let them exceed ten, and somebody hails them from land's end, as they heave in sight, "If you're coming, why don't you come along!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ It is a curious thing sometimes to notice the effect of a word, and the different meanings given to it, by a simple "turn of the expression," as Sydney Smith terms it There is a new anecdote of Charles Lamb, which exemplifies this very pleasantly:

On a wet, miserable, foggy, "London" day, in the autumn, he was accosted by a beggar-woman with:

"Pray, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor, destitute widow-woman, who is perishing for lack of food. Believe me, sir, I have *seen better days!*"

"So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling: "so have I; it's a miserable day! Good-by! good-by!"

Two similar things arise to recollection as we jot this down. One is this:

A gentleman espying a number of mischievous little rogues in the act of carrying off a quantity of fruit from his orchard, without leave or license, bawled out very mildly:

"What are you about there, you rascals, you?"

"About going," said one of them, with his hand gyrating at his nose, as he seized his hat, and scampered off at double-quick time.

And the second is like unto it:

A mother always insisted that her children should append "ma'am" to every answer, in the negative or affirmative, which they gave her.

One day they had pork-and-beans for dinner (properly cooked, a dinner for a king, or the President of the United States,) and after one of the little boys had twice emptied his plate, his mother, with the "serving-spoon" in the dish, said:

"Freddy, do you want some more?"

"No," said he.

"*No!*" exclaimed his mother: "no! What else? No *what?*"

"*No, ma'am!*" said the little fellow—don't want none."

Now that "little rascal" knew perfectly well that he was expected to say "No, *ma'am*;" but sometimes children are *such* wags!—*Harper's Magazine.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.—A letter from Vienna, received by the America, and directed to a gentleman of New York, contains the following interesting information. The Austrian government has given its consent to the liberation of Koszta, with the understanding that he should be immediately put on board an American vessel and go directly to the United States. It was known that Mr. Marsh had proposed an arrangement of that kind to Baron Bruck, and the Austrian government is said to have given its consent, partly because it relieves the French Consul General from the disagreeable engagement to keep Koszta, which he had undertaken for the purpose of saving the city of Smyrna and the shipping in the harbor from immediate destruction. The Austrian government, in consenting to this arrangement has expressly reserved its right in case Koszta should return to Turkey, and also considers him still an Austrian subject as long as he shall not be divested of his nationality in a lawful way.

CAPT. INGRAHAM.—Commander Duncan D. Ingraham is the son of the late Nathaniel Ingraham, of Charleston, S. C. Almost all his ancestors have been in some way connected with naval affairs. His father was an intimate friend of Captain Paul Jones, and volunteered under him on the first cruise of the Bon Homme Richard in 1779, and was in the desperate action with the British frigate Serapis. His uncle, Capt. Jos. Ingraham, U. S. N., was lost on board the U. S. ship Pickering, which was lost at sea, and never heard from afterward. His cousin, Wm. Ingraham, a lieutenant in the Navy, was killed at the age of 20. Capt. Ingraham married Harriet R. Laurens, of South Carolina, grand daughter of Henry Laurens, President of the first Continental Congress, who was captured and confined for a long time in the Tower of London. It is a curious fact, that by intermarriage of his progenitors, Capt. Ingraham is related to some of the most distinguished officers in the British Navy, among whom we name Capt. Marryatt, C. B., and Sir Edward Belcher, K. C. B. now in command of the Arctic Expedition.

DO AS I DO.—A well known fast man recently entered the Astor "Exchange," or bar-room, where he seldom fails to meet about twenty friends in the "smiling" hours. With his usual heartiness, he called up the company, who, nothing loth, at once "faced the counter." "You must all do as I do," said the liberal friend. "Oh, certainly—of course," was the unanimous reply. "What is yours going to be?" "I shall take pure brandy," was his reply. And they all called for P. B. After drinking, the wag laid down his shilling on the counter, and immediately retired, whispering in a soft persuasive tone: "Do as I do, gentlemen!" The party looked at one another with a comic stare, until one, who finally felt the force of the idea creeping powerfully through his hair, exclaimed: "Sold, by thunder!"

[From the National Intelligencer.]

### De Bienville, the Founder of New Orleans.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of Friday, over the signature of "Kronism," appears an article reflecting upon the memory of Mr. De Bienville, a name held in high veneration in Louisiana, cherished in the hearts of its citizens, attached to one of the leading streets in their metropolis, and to one of the most growing parishes of the State.

As the article of *Kronism* was induced by an extract from the Montreal Herald, referring to a portrait of Mr. De Bienville, which I have lately had copied from the family gallery at Alwington, Canada, by Mr. Hamel, of Kingston, I have an additional reason, above that of being a Louisianian, in itself sufficient for noticing it. Kronism says:

"With an entire disregard of much superior men, the article referred to, represents the subject thereof to have been famous above all others for half a century in the early annals of Louisiana.

"Thirty years previous to his death he (De Bienville) had been disgraced by his monarch; he had frequently disgraced his name and race by the most perfidious conduct toward the Indians, and been the occasion of the utimely death of the noble and brave D'Artaguette, and the occasion of the massacre of the colony of St. Catharine."

Now as to the facts. De Bienville came to Louisiana with Iberville in 1698. In 1700 he took command of the colony at the age of twenty, (La Harpe.) In 1743 he asked to be recalled to France, and continued to reside there. Here are *forty-five* years out of the "half century" of service accounted for. In 1865, he earnestly interfered in France to prevent the cession of the colony to Spain. (Gayarré, vol. 2, p. 128.) *Sixty-seven years* after his first appearing in the service of the colony!

The historians of Louisiana are uniform in their high testimonials to De Bienville. I have not time now to multiply passages, but will rest with a few quotations (see below) from the historical works, in French and English, by Charles Gayarrè, a Creole of Spanish descent, and therefore not likely to have any bias towards De Bienville, one of the most laborious and intelligent of our American historians, one who has devoted twenty years to the study of the history of his native State, with such light in the way of records and official manuscripts, obtained from France and England, as no other American has ever enjoyed.

But the historians of Louisiana are all to be set aside by this Kronism, who promises "shortly to make appear at greater length" how much more he knows of the subject than any one of them.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW.

"When he left Louisiana, he had reached the age of sixty-five; and he carried away with him the regrets, the esteem, and the affections of all the colonists, who called him the father of the country. With it, as an object of his creation, he was naturally identified, and he loved it with all the fervor of a parental heart." [Gayarrè, 1st Series of Lectures, p. 530.]

"To the fear of this power which he possessed, must be ascribed his recall to France, and his detention there for ten years, when Perrier was appointed Governor in 1826."

"A man of undoubted integrity—a strict observer of his word—punctilious as a knight-errant as to his honor and fair fame—devotedly attached to his country and to his King—true, heart and soul, to his friends, to his kinsmen and family connexions: bland and courteous in his manners; humane and generous; possessing a highly gifted personal appearance; having all the distinction inherent to a man of refined and elegant tastes; he retained that air of grandeur so peculiar to the age of Louis XIV., which had closed when he had already reached manhood—being over thirty years old when the "Grande Monarque" died. With all these qualifications, he might have set up as a faithful representative of the gentlemen of that time. When he left Louisiana forever, although he was under the displeasure of the Court, the colonists were loud in expressing their regrets; and whatever faults (inseparable perhaps from human nature) he may have committed, his popularity in the province where he had lived to old age had never been shaken—and he certainly was one of the most honorable and striking characters of the primodial history of Louisiana." [Gayarrè, 1. 530.]

"That distinguished man (De Bienville) was then in his 86th year, (1765.) still retaining, however, almost unimpaired, the moral and intellectual faculties which had characterized him through life. The body was nothing but the wreck of a goodly ship, which, after having been long buffeted by the storms of the world, was now fast sinking into the yawning abyss." * * * *

"Then (1765) De Bienville, with the authority of his age and past services, and with an eloquence inspired by the deep feelings which overflowed his heart, made a pathetic appeal in behalf of the French colonists of Louisiana, and against the cession to Spain, not only to the reason, but also to the sensibility of the powerful man who held in his bands the fate of Louisiana. Eloquent indeed he was, for he spoke like a father suing for the life of his child. The Duke listened with courteous attention, but said in reply, and in few words, that he regretted his inability to change the course of things. Jean Milchet, despairing of success, and with a look of profound affliction, had risen to depart, when De Bienville gave way to emotions, which so far had been pent up in his heart. Tears gushed from his eyes, his tremulous hands seized those of the Duke, he bent his knee, and in this humble posture, with an almost sobbing voice, he prayed for a reconsideration of the decree issued against the colony. This was too much even for the minister. He appeared greatly moved; he hastily raised up the octogenarian suitor, whom he embraced with respect, and, as it were, in token of the sympathy he felt for a distress he could not relieve." (Gayarrè, third series of Lectures, p. 128.)

MR. HULSEMANN GOING HOME.—Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington on the 6th instant, says:

There are those, it seems, who credit the suggestion that Mr. Hulsemann went to Albany, the day after the publication of the Koszta correspondence, for the express purpose of retracting the demand of Austria, and begging Mr. Marcy to accept an explanation, and to take Koszta back to his domicile in the United States. The rumor is improbable and absurd. It is much more likely that the Chevelier hastened to inform Mr. Marcy that, under the terms of his instructions, he was obliged to ask his passports. The fact is that Austria must, at length, accede to the principles of republicanism that the United States have so long and so well taught her, or withdraw herself from this republican school. We should be sorry to lose Mr. Hulsemann again, but we may congratulate ourselves that he will return to Europe well instructed in the views of free governments.

☞ A western editor, copying the story about a drowning man who had a wonderful memory of every event of his life, advises some of his subscribers to practice bathing in deep water.

## INSPECTOR'S SALES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Lafourche.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, HOMER BERNARD, Inspector of Roads, Levees, &c., for the First District of Inspection, of this Parish, will offer at public sale to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Thibodaux, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th OCTOBER, 1853, at 11 o'clock A. M.

1st. The repairs to be done on the levee and road on a certain piece of land situated in the said parish, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche at about four miles above the town of Thibodaux, containing five and a half arpents front, bounded above by lands of Antoine Aucoin, and below by those of Lucien Adam, and belonging to JOHN S. SEELY.

The repairs necessary to the road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre, with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, the said ditches must be joined by a cross ditch of the same dimensions, with a bridge in conformity to Art. 10. And to the levee, in such a manner that when it is finished it must be three feet to the summit or top.

2d. The repairs to be done upon the levee and road on a certain piece of land situated in said parish on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 4 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing two arpents front, bounded above by lands of Joseph Tailleux, and below by those of M. A. Bernard, and belonging to C. BERNARD & BROTHERS.

The repairs necessary to the road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the center with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, and a cross ditch of same dimensions with a bridge upon it in conformity to Art. 10. And to the Levee in such a manner that when it is finished it must be three feet to be added to the base and four feet to the summit or top.

3rd. The repairs to be done upon the levee and road on a certain piece of land situated in the said Parish on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about three miles above the town of Thibodaux, containing five arpents front, bounded above by lands of C. Bernard & Brothers, and below by those of Allen & Robinson, and belonging to M. A. BERNARD.

The repairs necessary to the road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre with a ditch on each side one foot and one foot deep, the said ditches are to be joined by a cross ditch of the same dimensions with a bridge according to Art. 10. And to the levee in such a manner that when it is finished, it must be two and a half feet to be added to the base, and two feet to the summit or top.

4th. The repairs to be done upon the Levee and Road on a certain piece of land situated in the said Parish, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 2 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing six arpents front, bounded above by lands of P. B. Key, and below by those of A Baye, and belonging to ALEX. McMASTER.

The repairs necessary to the Road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, and a cross ditch of same dimensions with a bridge upon it in conformity to Art. 10. And to the Levee in such a manner that when it is finished it must be as follows: one foot to be added to the base and three feet to the summit or top.

5th. The repairs to be done upon the Levee and Road on a certain piece of land situated in the said Parish, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 5 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing one arpent front, bounded above by lands of Pierre Lagarde, and below by those of Auguste Bertrand, and belonging to AUGUSTE BERTRAND.

The repairs necessary to the Road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, and a cross ditch of same dimensions with a bridge upon it, in conformity to Art. 10. And to the Levee in such a manner, that when it is finished there must be two feet added to the base and three feet to the top.

6th. The repairs to be done upon the Levee and Road on a certain piece of land situated in the said Parish, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about six miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing one arpent front, bounded above by lands of Widow Mohison, and below by those of Gaspard Bavaret, and belonging to V. S. BENOIT.

The repairs necessary to the Road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, and a cross ditch of same dimensions with a bridge upon it in conformity to Art. 10. And to the Levee in such a manner, that when it is finished it must be as follows: three feet to be added to the base, and four feet to the top.

7th. The repairs to be done upon the Levee and Road, on a certain piece of land situated in the said Parish, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 15 miles below the town of Thibodaux, bounded above by lands of Widow T. Landry, and below by lands of Michel Arabie, having a front of one and a half arpents and belonging to LEO KNOBLOCH or owners unknown.

The repairs necessary to the Road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre, with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, also a cross ditch to join said ditches of the same dimensions with a bridge in conformity to Art. 10. And to the Levee in such a manner that when it is finished it must be as follows: three feet added to the base, and three feet to the top.

8th. The repairs to be done upon the Levee and Road, on a certain piece of land situated in the said Parish on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 7 miles above the town of Thibodaux, containing four arpents front, bounded above by the upper line of the Parish, and below by those of Ww. Ambroise Naquin, and belonging to ALFRED TETE.

The repairs necessary to the Road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre with a ditch on each side one foot deep, the said ditches are to be joined to cross ditches at every four arpents with a bridge over each in conformity to Art. 10. And to the Levee in such a manner, that when it is finished it must be as follows: two and a half feet to be added to the base and four feet to the top.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchasers are required to give bond in favor of the Police Jury of this Parish in double the amount of the adjudication with good security, as an assurance that the work will be done on the said Levees and Roads in conformity to the law, on or before the 1st of November, A. D. 1853. HOMER BERNARD, Inspector.

Lafourche, October 15, 1853.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish of Lafourche.

By virtue of the authority given me by the law, I, Edmond Savoie, Inspector of Roads, Levees, &c., in and for the 4th District of Inspection of this parish, will offer at public sale, to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Thibodaux, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1853, at 10 o'clock a. m.

1st. The reparations to be done upon the levee and road on a certain piece of land situated in the said parish, on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 23 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing two arpents front, bounded above by lands of S. Folse, and below by those of sylvain Lejeune, and belonging to ESTATE STOOFLEY.

The repairs necessary to the roads are as follows: The Road must be perfectly clear from brush and timber, twenty feet wide, bounded on each side by a ditch one foot wide and one foot deep and a cross ditch of same dimensions with a bridge upon it in conformity to art. 10. And to the levee, to be raised so as to be one foot higher than it is now when the earth is well settled, to have a summit of six feet, and a base of twenty-eight feet measuring from the centre of the levee on the land side.

2d. The reparations to be done upon the levee and on the road on a certain piece of land situated in the said parish on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 34 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing ten arpents front, bounded above by lands of L. D. Hillermann, and below by those of L. D. Hillermann, and belonging to WRIGHT, non resident.

The repairs necessary to the road are as follows; 20 feet wide and one foot deep, the said ditches are to be joined by a cross ditch of the same dimensions with a bridge upon it in conformity to art. 10. And the levee to be raised so as to be one foot higher than it is now when the earth is well settled, to have a summit of six feet and a base of twenty-eight feet measuring from the centre of the levee on the land side.

3d. The reparations to be made or done upon the levee and road on a certain piece of land situated in the parish, on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 34 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing 29 arpents front, bounded above by lands of Nettleton, and below by lands of P. Wright and belonging to L. D. HILLERMANN, non-resident.

The repairs necessary to the road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre, with a ditch on each side one foot wide and one foot deep, and a cross ditch of same dimensions, with a bridge upon it in conformity to Art. 10. And the levee must be perfectly cleaned; all the logs, trees, pickets, sticks, &c., must be removed from it; the levee must be cut in two, two feet below the surface of the ground in order to stop the crawfish holes, the dirt thus removed will be used for making the base and the height of the levee, and the hole thus left will be filled up in such a manner as to make it even with the height of the levee. And when finished, and the dirt settled, must be four feet high, six feet wide and eight feet base from the centre of levee.

4th. The repairs to be done upon the levee and road on a certain piece of land situated in the said parish, on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, at about 34 miles below the town of Thibodaux, containing fifteen arpents front, bounded above by lands of Wright, and below by those of Harang &Co. and belonging to L. D. HILLERMANN, non-resident.

The repairs necessary to the road are as follows: 20 feet wide, raised in the centre, with a ditch on each side, one foot wide and one foot deep, and a cross ditch of same dimensions with a bridge upon it in conformity to Art. 10.—The Levee must be five feet in the base from the centre to the road side and three feet high where it runs along side of the Bayou, and from the bend to Hr. Harang's upper line, the same basis with an additional hight of six inches.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchasers are required to give bond in favor of the Police Jury of this Parish in double the amount of the adjudication with good security, as an assurance that the work will be done on the said Levees and Roads in conformity to the law, on or before the 1st of November, A. D. 1853. EDMOND SAVOIE, Inspector.

### Town Council.

Board met 10th October. 1853.—Present: V. D. Terrebonne, Mayor; J. A. Guither, L. F. Anderson, S. S. Evans, J. C. Ragan, and H. Fleming.

Minutes of last session were read and approved.

The Collector and Wharfinger submitted his report which was approved.

Mr. G. Boner, Constable, presensed an account against the Corporation for $11.50, which, on motion, was approved and ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Ragan, the Collector was ordered to proceed forthwith to the collection of the Corporation and School Taxes for the year 1853.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks is hereby tendered by this Board to the Howard Association, of New Orleans, and to Mrs. H. O. Stevens, for the kind and generous assistance extended by them to the citizens of Thibodaux during the prevalence of the recent epidemic.

Council adjourned.

Approved, V. D. TERREBONNE, Mayor.

Attested, L. S. ALLAIS, Secretary.


### To the Public—Attention!

THE FIRM OF A. B. RAGAN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent; therefore all persons indebted to the said firm are particularly requested to come forward and settle. Thibodaux, October 5, 1853.

*READ THIS!*—The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who will also liquidate the old business. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm will confer a favor and much oblige me by coming forward and settling as soon as possible. If any such persons are prevented from coming to town through fear of sickness, I will try and give them a call in the country.

October 15, 1853. A. B. RAGAN.

MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—An elegant preparation for general debility kept and sold by [aug.20] J. S. FRIZELL.

THE finest perfumery, embracing all kinds of the bes Pomatums, Créole Hair Oil, Lavender Water, extract for Handkerchiefs, Colognes &c., sold by J. S. FRIZELL.


## VENTES D'INSPECTEURS

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Paroisse de Lafourche.

En vertu des pouvoirs qui me sont donne par la loi, Je, Homer Bernard; Inspecteur des Chemins et Levees, dans et pour le Premier District d'Inspection de cette paroisse, offrirai en vente publique, au rabais, a la Maison de Cour, dans la ville de Thibodaux, MERCREDI, le 26me jour d'Octobre, 1853, a 11 heures A. M.

1er. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ quatre milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant cinq arpents et demi de face, borne en haut par les terres de Antoine Aucoin et en bas par celles de Lucien Adam, appartenant a JOHN S. SEELY.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu; avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par deux fosses de meme dimensions qui traverseront le dit chemin et seront converts d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini, elle aura trois pieds a la crete de plus de largeur.

2e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ trois milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant deux arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de Joseph Tailliceux et en bas par celles de M. A. Bernard, et appartenant a C. BERNARD et FRERES.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront et joints par un autre fosse de meme dimension qui traversera le dit chemin et sera couvert d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Article 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini elle devra avoir trois pieds ajoute a la base, et quatre pieds au sommet de plus de largeur.

3e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ trois milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant cinq arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de C. Bernard et Freres et en bas par celles de Allen et Robinson et appartenant a M. A. BERNARD.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un fosse de meme dimension qui traversera le dit chemin et sera couvert d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini elle devra avoir deux pieds et demi ajoute a la base et deux pieds de plus a la crete de largeur.

4e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ deux milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant six arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de P. B. Keyand et en bas par celles de A. Baye et appartenant a la Succession de ALEX. McMASTER.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse qui traversera le dit chemin et sera couvert d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini elle devra avoir un pied ajoute a la base et trois pieds de plus a la crete de largeur.

5e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ cinq milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant un arpent de face, borne en haut par les terres de Pierre Lagarde et en bas par celles de——et appartenant a AUGUSTE BERTRAND.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse de meme dimensions qui traversera le dit chemin et seront converts d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini, elle aura trois pieds a la crete de plus de largeur.

6e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ trois milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant deux arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de Joseph Tailliceux et en bas par celles de M. A. Bernard, et appartenant a C. BERNARD et FRERES.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse de meme dimension qui traversera le dit chemin et seront converts d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Article 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini elle devra avoir trois pieds ajoute a la base, et quatre pieds au sommet de plus de largeur.

3e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ trois milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant cinq arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de C. Bernard et Freres et en bas par celles de Allen et Robinson et appartenant a M. A. BERNARD.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse de meme dimension qui traversera le dit chemin et sera couvert d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini elle devra avoir deux pieds et demi ajoute a la base et deux pieds de plus a la crete de largeur.

4e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ deux milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant six arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de P. B. Keyand et en bas par celles de A. Baye et appartenant a la Succession de ALEX. McMASTER.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse qui traversera le dit chemin et sera couvert d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini elle devra avoir un pied ajoute a la base et trois pieds de plus a la crete de largeur.

5e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive droite du bayou Lafourche, a environ cinq milles audessus de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant un arpent de face, borne en haut par les terres de Pierre Lagarde et en bas par celles de——et appartenant a AUGUSTE BERTRAND.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme suit: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu, avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse de meme dimensions qui traversera le dit chemin et seront converts d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere, que lorsqu'elle sera fini, elle devra etre rehause d'un pied, vingt-huit pieds de base et une crete de six pieds de largeur.

2e. Les reparations a faire a la Levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe pans la dite paroisse, sur la rive gauche du bayou Lafourche, a environ trente-quatre et demi milles audessous de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant quinze arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres de Wright et en bas par celle de Harang et Co., et appartenant a L. D. HILLARMAN, non-residant.

Les reparations necessaires au chemin sont comme: vingt pieds de largeur et bombe au milieu avec un fosse de chaque cote d'un pied de largeur et un pied de profondeur; ces deux fosses devront etre joints par un autre fosse de meme dimension qui traversera le dit chemin et sera couvert d'un pont, &c., conformement a l'Art. 10. Et a la levee de maniere que lorsqu'elle sera fini, elle aura cinq pieds de base de centre de la levee de cote du chemin, et trois pieds de hauteur, apres le tassement des terres opere sur toute la levee qui suit la bord du bayou et depuis le recoude a la borne de Harang le levee devra avoir trois pieds et demi apres le tassement des terres operes et six pieds de crete.

3e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive gauche du bayou Lafourche, a environ trente-quatre milles audessous de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant quinze arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres D. Nettleton et en bas par celles de L. D. Hillarman et appartenant a P. WRIGHT, non-residant.

Le chemin et la levee doivent etre parfaitement nettoyer, un fosse du cote du chemin devra etre foullie de maniere a laisser une espace de vingt pieds de largeur; des ponts devront etre construits sur les fosses qui traversera le chemin.

4e. Les reparations a faire a la levee et au chemin sur un certain morceau de terre, situe dans la dite paroisse, sur la rive gauche du bayou Lafourche a environ trente-quatre milles udessous de la ville de Thibodaux, ayant vingt-neuf arpents de face, borne en haut par les terres D. Nettleton et en bas par celles de P. Wright et appart