# The New-Orleans Bee.

No 237. VOL. IV.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19 1842 VOL. XVI.—WHOLE NO. 1319


## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred on us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance, and the necessaries of life not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus production beyond the home demand, which seeks and with difficulty finds a partial market in other regions. The health of the country with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions the United States are rapidly advancing towards the culmination of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with all the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers and which should lead us to unite in prayer and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us as a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the executives on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the message at the opening of your last session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is here with communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that the war could exist between them without endangering the peace of christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures in speculations in the most distant seas; and freighted with the diversified productions of our land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always have been a difficulty between us, as between an unusual, the question which seemed to be attended the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is repugnant to the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." The enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow upon the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, when it satisfactorily proved our maritime rights, would subject to search a vessel of our country which was duly authorized, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and enquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. This was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words, and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world.

Having in the message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and thro' him to the king of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the Treaty was framed which provides that "each power shall keep afloat in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and jointly, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all preference is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfillment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to swep from the ocean those slave vessels, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. Whereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, without infringing at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects liable to lead to misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon territory, lying on the Pacific ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain has begun to direct the attention of our fellow citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so nearly an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. The adjustment of individual rights to these lands, sound policy requires that every effort should be exerted to by the two Governments to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to protracted discussion, which might embrace in its future other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come interrupt the peace of the two countries, it is still not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked, and I have good reason to believe that it will compare with the policy of Great Britain, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity improved of extending to the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be secured by our ability to dictate terms which shall impose a fear of our power. Our great desire should be to enter into such treaties which looks to the general good, without violation of the rights of other nations, and the liberal exercise of the mechanical arts and the spirit of commerce—that great civilizer—to every land and tree. Carefully abstaining from all interference in the concerns of other nations, referring themselves to the great interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two millions twenty-six thousand and seventy nine dollars and sixty eight cents. The arbiter having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and eighty eight cents.

Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three millions three hundred and thirty six thousand eight hundred and thirty seven dollars and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico, has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of congress of the 14th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to that government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all subjects of complaint on the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information which I esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From this circumstance connected with this mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped no effort will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several other of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of the 18th of June, 1838, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the Government of Chili for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Conquimbo, in 1820.—This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chili, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflicted the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by interrupting the business of the Governments, or by causing incessant and violent changes in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable in making satisfaction for wrong and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective Governments in regard to those claims that have been preferred.

The vexatious, harrassing and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the force of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a territory, so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich production, true evidence of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may hope not only to wean them over from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its ameliorations. With several of the tribes, great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations are yet hopefully preserved in the bulwark of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1843, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Funds and Indemnities) was $230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to $26,616,963 78; of which more than four, ten millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from sales and Treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st January next—leaving that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at $800,000) will leave an actual balance of about $224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and $600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales on the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the last session of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in the system of other revenue provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit enquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System.

The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run, are injurious well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he would be enabled to avoid a sacrifice of himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their passage would be governed by the ordinary principle of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would confuse to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations. The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of foreign capitalists in this country and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the duties at the lowest duty, would have to advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few,—a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some equivalent to the Warehousing System. The Warehousing System would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, realize at his home a reasonable period to foreign parts. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestion and recommendation which, upon several occasions, I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. The great, primary and controlling interest of the American People is union—union not only in the mere form of government, form which has been so long and so happily in operation, but the attachment of States and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy which neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall commend itself to the interest of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonise public opinion, and causing the people every where to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a fair discrimination, is more necessary than in the impositions of duties on imports. Whether reference be had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true.

Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by enabling the foreign mind to build up rival manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advantages.—Among the most striking of its benefits, would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent perpetuity and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can thrive under it. The prudent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow, what it has enacted to-day.

Fitful profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy of the part of Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the votary of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory exposure of the numerous and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are greatly reduced in amount—that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abuses of past years greatly reformed.

The fortifications of our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defences are in a very considerable state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to the establishment of means of communication with our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration.—While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims in that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein lie the lands, are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one, and it would be much more conducive to the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made than that they should be sain in their present condition. The adopting of the one would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvement of the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the lakes, merits, and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive regions referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defences. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration.

It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that in the sum is proposed to be included $100,000, for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation in the same object. To this may also be added $50,000, asked to cover the arrearages of past years, and $250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which, when collected, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. The fact, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building to keep, with the same expenditure, forty one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and steel, so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired, has, during the current year, been fully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year, have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to $166,000 for the year 1841 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters & newspapers transmitted thro' the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the money which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to strengthen you the conviction that every dollar paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that the economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen securely maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions derived all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—the United States title almost beyond example; and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances the enquiry could be answered readily enough. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within.

The war, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from over action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Whether the years 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in the manner the largest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money—was thrown upon the country; an over issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general inability on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of all the products of the country, and the fetters of commerce almost entirely without any circulating medium.

American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe from the large indebtedness of the States, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States bank of Pennsylvania has contributed to increase the sensitiveness of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many, of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements.

Congress differs from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. Failing in this to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success, and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain money on its credit, in the only place, and to the practice among families, have limited our experience in the management of such affairs as theirs. And, indeed, perhaps it may be doubted whether, relationship between patients themselves how much pleased they were to have found his address, that he no longer can any doubt how wonderful is the power of mind over matter, and that there may thus be a physician to undertake the treatment of the disease they suffer from, who by many years experience has proved that he knows what he is about as well as by attending to no other practice.

Doctor Watson has had cash upon him these eight or nine years, from a great many of the "*delicately*" or "*particularly*" which had been brought to him *different* times. What he has seen and heard, he would keep to himself, and what is the debility allied to, whether a worst or sufficient vigor, causes of irritability, wearing, or other complaints, he would not tell to any one, at the time that whatever the cause may be, or whatever the effect, Doctor Watson has had enough of importance to prescribe his medicines which have been successful.

The office is very conveniently situated, having large parlors entrance, and bedroom on the ground floor, and a large and commodious one in the square behind the office, which may be observed by the same employment and to the same figure that may be required. Dr. Watson's hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning and 3 to 5 in the evening until 8 at night.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—No. 16,579—Samuel Chapman vs. his creditors.

On motion of Thomas J. Cooley, Esq., counsel for the assignee of the creditors of the insolvent, and on suggesting to the court that the synodic has discovered property which is hunged to the insolvent previous to his failure, and which is now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Wilson, which property consists in lands situated in the parish of Pointe Coupee:

It is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of the said insolvent take place at the office of H. B. Cenas, notary public for the city of New Orleans, on Thursday the 12th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, a. m, in order that the terms and conditions, as well as the manner and place of sale of the said property, and that this order be published as the law requires.

Extract from the Minutes—December 3, 1842.

dec 8 ult JOHN TYLER, Jr. Dy. Clerk.

South & Carter, vs. Leonard Andrews and others, owners of Steamboat Clarion.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New Orleans. Sitting in Chambers, on the 17th December, 1842. Present the Honorable Charles Watts judge. The steamer Clarion having been seized under process of this Court, and duly advertised by the marshal, and the said seizure in conformity with rule No. 21, that public notice thereof be given in order that persons having claims or liens against her may forthwith appear in court and present the same.

Extract from the minutes. JOHN R. HOLLAND, dec 17 2t Deputy Clerk.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—RICH'S Improved Patent Safes—The superiority of these Safes over all others now in use, consists in their being not only fire proof, but in their being so constructed as to be fire and burglar proof, a number fold, in the fact that papers, books, &c. are preserved perfectly dry, while abundance of proof states that this is not the case with safes of other makers, in consequence of the large amount of collapses, and the failure of the papers. The gentlemen whose names are annexed, were a committee on the trial of the Safe in an air furnace at the foot of Wall street, and this following is the result, in their own words:

We, the undersigned, from the result of the experiment, we think Robertson & Rich's Safe equal to any yet invented for the preservation of books and papers from fire, and safe in the confidence of the community.

JOHN W. LEAVITT, E. D. HURLBUT, J. S. BARNUM, JOHN O. WINTER.

The above Safes are finished in a superior style, and can be made to order of any size and pattern. For sale by A. S. MARVIN, Agent for the Manufacturers, 129 Water street, New York.

The undersigned, agent for the sale of the above Safes in this city, is prepared to furnish the most satisfactory evidence of their superiority.

nl0 3m BRADE, 76 Magazine st.

NOTICE TO PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS.

*NORTH & BROTHERS*

*Successors to FRYE & NORTH.*

HAVING taken the store No. 74 Gravier street, New Orleans, formerly occupied by the late firm of Frye & North, will continue to offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS consisting in part of

5-4, 7-8, 6-4 and 8-4 unbleached negro cottons;
Heavy negro linseys;
Heavy negro kersays;
Pink linsey's for house servants; Kentucky jeans;
Blue cottons for house servants;
American, English and French negro blankets;
Stripes, checks and ticks for negro pantaloons; plain and brown cotton drillings; Madras bandanas; silk pocket do; black silk cravats, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 white and brown sheetings; large assortment of table linens; damasks; napkins; doylies; diapers; napkins and table covers; green checks; plus, needles and hooks and eyes; Irish linens, French Hollands, and other linens; a beautiful assortment of cambrics; Swiss, spool cotton, pink cambric, colored do, black do, &c. &c.

Merchants and planters are respectfully requested to look through our stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

NORTH & BROTHERS.

nl0 1m 74 Gravier street, corner of Carondelet.

N. B.—H. NORTH, of the firm of North & Brothers, is alone authorized to settle the outstanding business of the late firm of Frye & North.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

No. 1-9, Royal street.

WHERE can be found a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes, at the following low prices:

*Ladies and Misses.*

Gaiter boots, plain or with black tops, from 62 to 87 50; do fawn round with morocco or patent leather, from $2 50 to $2 75; prunella, morocco, and patent leather shoes, such as slippers, English slippers, and an assortment of misses and children gaiter boots, from $1 50 to $2 00.

*Gentlemen.*

Brogans, nullifiers, and dancing pumps, of patent leather or calf skin, from $2 50 to $3 50 per pair; also boys fine strong leather brogans and dancing pumps, from $1 10 to $2 50 per pair.

Every article enumerated above, are manufactured by the undersigned, and warranted of a superior quality.

They have also a large assortment of northern manufactured brogans and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, comprising in part, for *Ladies*, Kentucky, English and double soles, from 2 bits to $1 50 per pair.

*Gentlemen*, English and double soles, from 2 bits to $1 50 per pair.

Any persons who purchase boots or shoes at this manufactory, which fail to give satisfaction, shall have a deduction made when purchasing a new pair.

nl0 6m

FRENCH CLOTHING.

Very choice and elegant goods just received for sale by

BATAILLE & BIGNY,

90 Chartres street.

BESIDES the goods received by the undersigned, ex ship Clinton, they are receiving per Nashville and Hudson, an assortment of fashionable gentlemen's clothing, viz:

Very fine cloth black and colored overcoats;
do do do do coats;
Doeskin cloth pelotots, very fine;
Black satin and cassimir pants;
Ribbed Scotch and striped cassimere do;
do do do for full wear;
Fashionable cloths;
Wadded silk vests (a valuable morning gowns);
Crossed and shawl waistcoats;
Satin, cassimir, velvet, crossed and shawl do;
Large printed black satin and other fancy cravats, 3-4, 7-8 and 5-4.
Long, heavy and square do, very fashionable;
French, English and Italian do;
Gloves, handkerchiefs, suspenders, brushes, perfumery, umbrellas, &c.
Silk stocks, new shapes, wholesale and at retail;
Gentlemen superfine French cloth, for sale at cost prices

BATAILLE & BIGNY, 90 Chartres st.

## SCHOOLS & ACADEMIES.

☞ WILLIAM FURST has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general, that considering the present hard times, he has reduced the price of his singing lessons (of a full hour each) to eight dollars per month.

n19 2m

MUSIC LESSONS.

MR. & MRS. RAMBRIGER, having determined to fix their residence in New-Orleans, propose to give instructions in vocal and instrumental music.

They offer their service as teachers of singing in Italian, French and English, of the piano, of the violin, guitar and accompaniment.

Lessons will be given, on desire, at the residence of the pupils, or at their lodgings, No. 27, Orleans street.

n-v 21—20t

MISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY,

*FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES,*

*AT OAKLEY, NEAR NATCHEZ.*

THE classical exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the third of October. Instruction is imparted in this seminary according to the most extensive and improved plans. The discipline is mild, but firm and regular. The language of the family is French, and the pupils are taught to speak this language at their recitations and during the hours of recreation.

Arrangements have been made for the permanent establishment of Madame Oakley, and improvements will be commenced for the accommodation of a larger number of boarders.

References—Right Reverend Bishop Chanche, Mrs. Harry Chotard, Gen. John A. Quitman, Dr. B. F. Young, Dr. McPhetters, W. St. John Elliott, Esq., L. B. Marshall, Esq., F. Hutchins, Esq., Colonel G. Ellis, Esq., James Pepper, Esq., R. Dunbar, Esq., A. Buckner, Esq., J. M. DuBuisk, Esq.

n19 1m

DANCING ACADEMY.

*Corner Bourbon and Conti streets, No. 21.*

MR. CLISSEY, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Louisiana that he commenced his course of lessons on the 1st inst.

Mr. C. will give private lessons in families and academies.

References.—The hon. Post Porter, Edward Forstall, Dr. Gessner, Dr. Bergeron, Isaac Preston, Wm. Crow, Chas. Dr. Jones, Dr. Thos. C. Hunt, J. B. Lafontain, L. H. Chatonchaut, Dr. Cenas, Major Beard, Wm. Minor, Esqs., Tremoulet, Esq., Dr. Dubreuil, &c. &c.

n9 4m

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the District Court of the United States—Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 324.

Peter Cenas, assignee of the estate of N. A. and F. A. Vance, bankrupts.

By virtue of two orders of court issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, I will expose at public sale on Wednesday, the 14th January, 1843, at 12 o'clock M. at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in the city of New-Orleans, the following described property, viz:

1st. A piece or parcel of ground situated in the suburb Tremé of this city, making part of the lot designated as No. 2 in the plan drawn by Pierre Pelletier, surveyor, and bounded in front by Rue Ursulines, in depth by Rue Villa de Armas, heretofore a notary public in the city, annexed to an act of the 20th July, 1836, passed before the said notary; said piece or parcel of ground having, by French measure, thirty feet front on St. Philip street, between Tonne and Marais street, by one hundred and twenty feet depth on the side next to the lot of ground designated by number eight, and on the other side by the remainder of said lot another nine.

2d. Two lots of ground situated in this city in the square or islet composed within Custombouse, Burgundy, Dauphin and Conti streets, designated by numbers one and two on a plan made by Jonathan, deputy surveyor of the third municipality of this city, dated 18th June, 1836, and deposited in the office of L. Tricaire, notary, in the city. The said two lots having each thirty feet front on Custombouse street, and extending in depth between parallel lines forty feet.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

n18 3t 202

Ocean Insurance Company vs. Henry D Rochardson.

PARISH COURT—No 15,976—By virtue of an order issued from the Parish Court in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, I will sell at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in the city, on Wednesday the 21st December, 1842, at 12 o'clock, M.,

1st. A lot of ground situated in the Faubourg Marigny, in this city, in the square bounded by Chevpitoulas, Peters, New Levee and Sacrete streets, having front of 75 feet on Chevpitoulas street, by the depth of 120 feet, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story brick house, containing four rooms, with a kitchen in the rear, and the other appurtenances thereunto belonging.

2d. A lot of ground adjoining the above measuring 37 feet on Chevpitoulas street, by 124 feet deep, together with the building and improvements thereon.

Also 300 shares of the capital stock of the Union Bank of Louisiana, belonging to the above suit.

Terms—Cash. V. ALLAIN,

nov 19—3t 194 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

Rte Osborne Cross, hars Julia Louise Schaumburg, vs.

PARISH COURT—No. 16,128—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, I will sell at the City Exchange, St. Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets, in the city, on Wednesday the 12th day of February, 1843, and deposited in the office of Mr. Lafourcade, notary public of this city, and which said lots are in the following manner, viz:

1st. All that piece or parcel of ground situated in the suburb Annunciation of this city, in the islet composed with Foucher, Pierre, Pyramus and Thisbe streets, designated by number sixty-three on the plan of said suburb, and measuring, in Foucher somewhere, one hundred and fifty feet front on Foucher street, by the depth of one hundred and forty feet on Polymnie street, bounded on Calliope street and two hundred and seventy feet front on Urania street, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story house, containing four rooms, with a kitchen in the rear, and the other appurtenances thereunto belonging.

3d. Three certain lots of ground situated in the square bounded by Boutee, Thalie, Dryades and Erato streets, in the suburb Annunciation of this city, and designated by the numbers four, six, and seven, on a certain plan of the same, on other lots drawn by Pitot, Wilkinson, Bagnery Surveyor, bounded in front by Erato street, by the depth of forty and thirty-nine feet, and in rear by lots numbers five and two lines front on Boucher street, by the depth of one hundred and twenty-nine feet and one hundred and twenty-six feet, together with the improvements on the said lot of ground, and all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

4th. A certain lot of ground situated in the faubourg Delord, above this city, in the square bounded by Delord, Magazine and Feucher streets, and the property belonging to Joseph Bignon, and designated on a plan drawn by John Schreiber under date date of the 21st January, 1837, by numbers one, two, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, having, in English measure, the following dimensions, to-wit:

Lot number one measures twenty-five feet six inches front on Magazine street, by one hundred and thirteen feet six inches in depth and front on Delord street, forming the one side.

Lots numbers two to twelve inclusively, measure each twenty feet ten inches front on Magazine street, and each twenty-four feet ten inches front on Feucher street, by one hundred and thirteen feet six inches in depth, between parallel lines.

And lot number twenty four, measures twenty-five feet six inches front on Feucher street, by one hundred and thirteen feet six inches in depth and front on Delord street being a corner lot.

Which said above described lots are also bounded in the rear by an alley twenty feet wide, which alley is to be kept open for the common use of all the said above mentioned lots; together with all the buildings and improvements on said above described lots of ground.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the

n18 3t 198 Parish of Orleans.

New Orleans Gaslight and Banking Company vs. Augustus O'Bunkin.

PARISH COURT—No. 16,175—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. the Parish Court in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, will