TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES

[illegible]

CRIME INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS PRICE-CURRENT.

BY BULLITT, MORSE & CO.

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1842.

CLAY CLUB.

The members of the Clay Club are requested to meet in their new room, at the corner of Custom-house street and Exchange Place, on Thursday evening next, at 6½ o'clock.

A full attendance is expected, that the necessary arrangements may be made for the reception of Mr. CLAY, and that other business of importance may be disposed of at once.

By order of the President.

GEORGE C. LAWRASON, WM. R. DELAVIGNE, } *Secretaries.*

The Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW arrived in this city on Sunday evening last, and took lodgings at the St. Charles Exchange.

Col. Johnson, late vice president of the United States, was in Washington City on the 5th instant. The Colonel's visit to Pennsylvania was very gratifying to him.

SHIPS. The ship YORK, from New-York, which arrived yesterday, brought $232,066 03. The ship *Tuglaon*, from Havre, brought $15,000.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, about 3 o'clock p.m., as a coachman was driving his horses through Chartres street, near Toulouse, they took fright and runaway, precipitating the driver on the pavement. When taken up, it was found that his face and skull were much bruised, while the blood streamed from his mouth. He was taken to the Hospital. Though severely wounded, we understand he will recover.

Our old favorite the packet-ship *Tuglaon*, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday, in fifty-seven days from Havre. She encountered adverse weather on the passage, which accounts for the length of time consumed in making the voyage. She brings about fifty cabin passengers.

In the city of New-York the ratification of the treaty lately concluded at Washington, by Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, was celebrated on Friday the 4th instant, by the firing of one hundred guns from the Park, Battery, Peck Slip and the Navy-yard. Like salutes were fired from Brooklyn Heights and Jersey City. On the same day Mr. WEBSTER delivered an address to the Merchants of New-York. He confined his remarks exclusively to the treaty and the commercial advantages likely to grow out of it. He extolled the improvement visible in the negotiations between nations, which were not now as formerly, mere alliances for the purposes of war. Commercial enterprise and the spirit of Christianity had infused a new and benign element into national compacts. Treaties were now entered into, to perfect regulations concerning trade, and establish a safer and freer intercourse between the inhabitants of the globe; to spread wider the blessings of civilization, and secure the permanency of peace and good understanding amongst the families of mankind.

No allusion whatever was made to politics throughout, and less adulation of the Captain was interwoven in it than was found in his letter to the New-York Committee. He concluded by commending the enterprise, public spirit and intelligence of the people of New-York—more especially as these qualities were evinced in the completion of the Croton water-works, an achievement he designated as the wonder of the age.

THE DEFALCATION.—The N. Y. *American* continues the particulars of the defalcation alluded to yesterday. The delinquent is JAMES H. WARD, first Marshal of Mayor Morris. It appears that in his capacity as a public officer, Ward was in the habit of receiving the municipal tax of $1.50 for each cabin passenger who arrived in New York, and giving his receipt and pocketing a portion of the amount.—Sometimes he returned one half, sometimes a third, sometimes nothing. The total amount of the defalcation is not yet ascertained. It will not probably be less than fifty thousand dollars, and may even reach one hundred thousand. This case puts Lloyd, Ahern and Stevenson in the shade, and is one more example added to many of the scoundrelisms that has distinguished the lawless municipal administration in New-York. Ward has been arrested and placed in security.

FASHION AND BLUE DICK.—Fashion again a winner. On the 5th inst. at the Trenton Race Course, another great race between these northern and southern champions came off. The first heat was run in 7.36, Fashion coming in a length ahead after a most exciting contest. The second heat was also run by the gallant mare in 7.49, Blue Dick having given in at the third mile. The following is the summary:

First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
Time, 1st mile	1.55½	Time, 1st mile	1.38
2d do.	1.53½	2d do.	1.55
3d do.	1.53	3d do.	1.51
4th do.	1.51	4th do.	2.02
	7.36		7.49

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST MONROE EDWARDS.—Suits of Inquiry to assess damages in the suits of Fletcher, Alexander & Co., and Brown, Brothers & Co., vs. Monroe Edwards, have been issued from the office of the Sheriff of Philadelphia. The object of the plaintiffs or claimants, is to obtain, if possible, the sum of $15,000, taken from Edwards by Recorder Vaux, upon his arrest, and deposited in the Bank of America. To the first of these firms Edwards is indebted $20,000, and to the second $25,000. The matter will come before a jury of inquiry on the 17th inst.

☞ The Manchester Bank robber, Edmund Burdekin, reported as having absconded with £90,000 of the funds of the Manchester Bank in England, was seen in Albany a day or two after the arrival of the *Britannia*, by an English gentleman who knew him personally. Both parties passed in the street without any token of recognition. The supposition in England was, that Burdekin had taken passage in the *Britannia*, for this country.

☞ In Governor Hubbard's message to the Legislature of New Hampshire, he protests against the practice of taxing females in an equal degree with males, and recommends the passage of a law allowing them to hold a certain amount of their own property honestly and without fraud acquired, whether real or personal, the fruits of their own industry, wholly exempt from taxation.

☞ The U. S. schooner Flirt, Lieut. L. M. Powell, commanding, put into Savannah on the 7th inst for repairs, having received considerable damage during the recent gale along the coast; She lost a quarter boat, main-top, sail, flying-jib-boom, main-boom, and a number of other spars and sails.

FIRES.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says "The gin house of Mr. Robert Penny, on the high lands, in this parish, was burned last Tuesday night, with about 30 bales of cotton. In these times and at this season, such loss is really hard.

The same day, (Tuesday,) a fire broke out in this city, which, but for the prompt exertions of the citizens, must have consumed the whole place. The same fire burnt the sugar house of Col. P. Hickey, caught only damage was a hole in the roof.

New York.

The *Caton*, Mr. TYLER's New York organ at Washington City, on the 5th inst. estimate of the results of the election puts forth an date for Governor 8,500 ☞ gives the lowest candidate determine the extent of Major ☞ A few days will bling houses are to be found at almost every ☞ the streets. Some of the proprietors of these establishments have been caught and convicted.

☞ The store of Mr. Thomas, in Baton Rouge, was broken open a few days ago, and robbed of a considerable amount of goods.

DR. NOTT, aged 92, died at Schenectady on the 10th inst. He was a professor in the New York University.

ROBERT H. FREEWELL, (whig,) was elected representative from Morgan county, Georgia, at the second trial.

CAMPHENE LAMPS.—A number of accidents have occurred of late in consequence of the explosive or inflammable nature of this liquid, and the authorities of some of our cities have prohibited their use. Insurance companies claim the right to notify all policies of buildings where they are used, on the ground that they are inflammable and cannot be extinguished. One recent occasion, (after sundry other accidents had been burned) the City Council of Charlestown, had an ordinance for the prohibition of the use of camphene, and fixed a penalty for its violation. A case in Albany, in which the insurance was lost through, by the burning of one of the above lamps, *Buffalo Commercial.*

The importance of the subject of the subjoined communication, claims for it a place in our columns. We do not endorse the opinions of the writer, as we have no means of arriving at any conclusion in the premises, but we very certain that the subject matter of the communication will meet with prompt and candid attention, if they were but weighed by the Judge of the District Court, before the Board of Assignees was appointed.

To the Hon. T. H. McCaleb,

Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana:

Sir—You will perceive that the humble individual who addresses your honor, intends to detain you for a short time, belonging to the legal profession. He had hoped that he would never have occasion to use it, in any other manner than as the usual caution of a petition for your judicial action upon subjects pertaining to your office; but in this he is disappointed, and feels himself obliged thus publicly to address you upon the subject of assigning rules in bankruptcy, by you promulgated on the 16th instant, and which have been published in several of the city papers.

In the preamble explanatory of the object of the Court in making the rules, you are pleased to remark, that, "The Court being desirous of providing a more secure, efficient, and economical administration of bankrupts' estates, then under the system here tofore existing, has adopted the following rules, &c." That the Court was in pursuit of a laudable object, none, it is thought, will deny, but that the rules obtained will accomplish that object, will certainly be, at least, doubted by those who will give the subject a moment's attention.

By the first rule, the Court is to select a "*Board of Assignees*," to be composed of five members of the bar, from which Board an assignee will be selected, in all cases, without exception, arising in the parishes included in the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana; and by the second, the duties and powers of this Board are defined, and the manner of transacting the business of its public office pointed out.

The first thought which strikes the mind upon reading the rules, is this: "Was the *Judge*, in appointing this Board of Assignees, and establishing its public office, in the exercise of powers judicially belonging to him under the provisions of the Bankrupt Act of August 19, 1841? In section second of this law, it is provided that, the property of the bankrupt shall, by virtue of the decree of bankruptcy, be divested out of the bankrupt, and be *ipso facto* vested in such *assignee*, as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper Court for that purpose, which power of appointment and removal such Court may exercise at its *discretion*, &c.; and by the sixth section, it is made the *duty* of the District Court, in each district, from time to time, to prescribe suitable rules, regulations, and forms of proceedings, in all matters of Bankruptcy. Now, if your Honor will observe attentively the expressions of the third section, you cannot, it seems to my mind, fail to perceive that the law contemplates that, in each individual case of bankruptcy, you are vested with discretion to name an assignee, by *discretion*, making no mention, nor intimating, but that looking to the circumstances *attending each individual case*, you shall proceed to appoint a *fit* person to act as assignee; and in doing so, you can only consult the actual facts of the case. A case may present itself, in which there are long and complicated accounts to be examined, or, in which a *creditor*, largely interested in the property and economical settlement of the bankrupt's estate, wishes to be made assignee, or in which a disinterested third person, fully competent, by his knowledge of accounts and experience in business, may be recommended by the majority in number and interest of the creditors, as the most proper assignee, &c., in all which it would doubtless be better for you to name such applicant;—and you have, by your Rule 1st, *deprived yourself* of the power, by declaring that the assignee of all cases arising in a certain district of territory, shall, without exception, be one of the five gentlemen of the Bar, whom you have signalized as superior in point of competency for such duties, to all the rest of the community. Now, I do not wish to be understood as questioning the talents or the capacities of the different gentlemen composing your new Board; on the contrary, I cheerfully concede to them a more than ordinary share of these qualities, but I must say, (and in this I will be joined by the majority of those competent) that in many cases which have arisen, or which may hereafter arise, in the specified district, they would unfortunately and palpably be inferior, in point of competency to settle speedily and economically, the estate which might be committed to their care, than most professional *accountants* of five years experience. I cannot, therefore, conceive how, acting under the guidance of that *discretion* which the law invests in you, you could with propriety, in the adjudication of the interests of all concerned, exercise a right of appointing a permanent 'Board of Assignees,' and investing them with a *monopoly* of assignerships, in all the most important cases which come before you. Neither can I conceive, that under the power given in the sixth section of the rules, &c. &c. &c. you can thus appoint a permanent Board of Assignees, as you are pleased to style them. To borrow an illustration, it would be as reasonable that the Judge of the Court of Probates, of this parish, should, in order to rid himself of the trouble of considering the individual applications for dative testamentaries, curatorships, tutorships, &c., in the cases where he is authorised to act under the Civil Code, proceed at once, to name a given number of his friends, "Members of the Bar," and constitute them a "Board of Curators, Executors, &c.," in all cases, without exception, prescribing for them certain rules of action, and constituting their place of business a *public office*. No one will contend that such action on the part of that functionary, would be either legal or decorous. And yet he has, by law, the power to appoint such officers, and is, like yourself, vested with a certain degree of *discretion* in his action. I have said above, that I cheerfully conceded to the gentlemen of your Board, the possession of talents and capacities of a more than ordinary character. I cannot go further, and admit that they are, all of them, more than ordinarily fitted to act in their new and responsible sphere. To the fitness of three of the Board, whom it is unnecessary to name, every one acquainted with their actual circumstances, must strenuously object, even though their personal wishes were, as in my case, otherwise. One of them has the largest and most varied practice of any member of the Bar. Two others are scarcely behind him in the amount of their practice, and of these, one has been, some weeks since, named by you assignee of the largest and most complicated estate which has yet been thrown upon the Bankrupt Court. And yet, to these three gentlemen, if your Honor selects your assignees by regular rotation from your Board, will go the "*speedy and economical*" settlement of *three-fifths* of the bankrupt cases arising in the most populous portion of this State! It is to be hoped, (but seriously believed,) that these gentlemen, blessed with the strength and endurance of a Hercules, and the facility which enabled Julius Cæsar to write a despatch himself, dictate another to his secretary, and give verbal orders to his subalterns at one and the same moment, may be enabled to accomplish the arduous duties assumed under the sixth section of the "Board of Assignees" for the First Judicial District of Louisiana.

Were not my object in writing you this respectful communication, exclusively to endeavor to show you the injury which is likely to result to the mass of the creditor interested in the proper, speedy, and economical settlement of bankrupt estates at this place, I should also solicit your attention while I examined the probable bearing of your rules upon the interests of the other members of the Bar; no one can doubt that its immediate effect will be to drive them from your tribunal. But here the interests of but a few have been compromised, while, as respects the public at large, the interests of hundreds, nay, thousands have met the same fate. But I fear that your patience is exhausted, and will take my leave.

With sincere respect,

Your obedient servant,

ADVOCATE.

Mr. Spencer, Mr. Tyler's faith and veracity, Mr. Webster's whiggery that he was lately acquiring, for Mr. Upshur's attachment to the Union, Mr. Preston's valor, Mr. [illegible] and other dear valuables of the Administration.

[illegible] tears of loving.

In short, we believe that despite the fulsomeness of sycophancy and adulation, which we dare not shrink to utter, lest, like a dirty dawdling and whining satellite behind you, that only parasites much fear, as may guide rogues and reptiles to their prey, be snatched for any honest purpose, and seized only for such hounds as the Madisonian to raise their dismal threats about, when they mean to be particularly romantic or indirect or eloquent.

WHO SHALL BE NOMINATED JOHN TYLER?

Mr. Editor:—This question has been reiterated through the Union, and no Voice has answered it—Every oracle has been dumb. I have it in my power to answer the question. I have the prospectus and two copies of a daily newspaper, published in December, 1836, in Nashville, Tenn., entitled "The Daily Chronicle and Commercial Advertiser," "Garrett & Howard, publishers—Douglas Howard, editor."

At the head of the editorial column are the names *Hugh L. White*, for President, and *John Tyler*, for Vice President. Of the latter, the editor says—"He is known to every son and daughter of our American Dominion," at a time when from the old Virginia stock—unimpeachable blood and pedigree, sound wind and limb, both bottom and speed, and a winning nag of a fortunate family of racers over the course of politicians."

This eulogistic puff of John Tyler, even at that day, filled the paper. Only two numbers were ever published. HISTORICUS.

Baltimore Patriot.

☞ Mr. Editor:—

Sir—Please to insert in your valuable paper, that Mr. AUGUSTUS VIAVANT will be supported by a large majority of voters at the ensuing election for recorder of the Third Municipality.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

☞ At the request of a large number of his friends, Mr. CHARLES O'BRIEN, has consented to be a candidate for the office of Recorder of the Third Municipality, in place of Mr. Alfred J. Lewis, deceased, and that he will be supported by a large number of voters.

Messrs. Editors,

[illegible] that Mr. ALPHONSE M. DITMER has requested to become a candidate for Recorder ship of the Third Municipality, and that he will be supported by a large number of the Voters of that Municipality.

MARRIED—Last evening by the Rev. Vincent E. Dillard, Mr. Jean Lucey, to Madame Cécile Rossi, (widow of the late Wm. Dockrell) of this city.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Nov. 3	London	Oct. 18
Boston	Nov. 3	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	Paris	Oct. 19
Washington	Nov. 3	Havre	Oct. 18
Baltimore	Nov. 3	Amsterdam	Oct. 22
Charleston	Nov. 9	Tampico	Sept. 21
Cincinnati	Oct. 28	Vera Cruz	Sept. 23
Louisville	Oct. 29	Matanzas	Oct. 19
Havana	Oct. 31	Galveston	Nov. 1

United States Treasury Notes.

$1,000 bills	10½	12	cent dis
$500 bills	10½	12	do
$100 and $50 bills	10½	12	do
First and Second Municipalities	11	14	do
Third Municipality	11	14	do
Alabama	11	14	do
Mississippi	10½	12	do
Texas	40	50	do
Ohio	4	6	do
Indiana	4	6	do

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14, 1842.

There was a very good demand for Cotton to-day, and the transactions amount to about 1,500 bales, a large portion of which the holders had not offered the previous evening. Accounts from Liverpool are still very full of spirit, and the decline on Saturday has been partially regained.—Amongst the sales we notice one lot of 1,000 bales at [illegible] cent.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Low ordinary. Ordinary. Fair. Middling. Middling Fair. Fair. Good Fair. Good. Fine. Total.

Ordinary	4½	5½	Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	5½	6	Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	6½	7	Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	7½	8	Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Fair	7½	8	Good Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good	8	8½	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine	8½	9	Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sugar is dull at $3 75 for superfine.

In Money matters we have no particular change to notice. Money plenty notes were bought to-day by brokers at 1½ per cent. discount, and sold at 1½ per cent. [illegible] State Bank were opened, and sold at 1½ per cent. discount. [illegible] was in good demand at 1 @ 1½ per cent. discount. Union were scarce at 1½ per cent. discount.—Consolidated very dull at 1 @ 1½ per cent discount, at which rate [illegible] were willing to dispose of their lands. [illegible] 2 @ 2½ per cent discount; Citizens, 3 @ 3½ per cent. discount.—Sterling, 4 @ 4½ per cent. premium. Francs 5.47½ @ 5.30.

Specie continues to arrive in great abundance, to by the receipts embrace $240,000. Within the past ten days we have received no less than $1,300,000.

☞ NOTICE.—Neither the expense nor expert of Steamboat NEREID will be accounted for during a passage to Galveston. L. H. GALE, 28 Common street.

☞ The ship TAGLIONI, Capt Rogers, from Havre is now discharging at Poydras Market. Consignees are particularly requested to send for their permits without delay, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores. LEVI H. GALE.

☞ The packet barque NATCHEZ, [illegible] Tuesday, will commence discharging the ship Tuscaloosa, [illegible] Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

HARROD & DARLING, 30 Common st.

☞ The steamer BRILLIANT, Harry master, having made arrangements with the Pilots of Lake Pontchartrain, will shortly leave the Lake for this city, and will commence on Wednesday, 16th Nov. at 10 o'clock, A. M. New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1842. nl3

WANTED—A Lot of fifteen or sixteen years of age or upwards, to work in a Bakery. Inquire at this office. No one need apply who cannot bring the best of references. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 14 Saint Charles street.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. FOSTER, is a partner in our firm, from this date. The business will be continued under the style and firm of Harrod, Darling & Co.

HARROD & DARLING.

New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1842.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula, or king's evil, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous eruptions, pimples, or pustules on the face, blotches, biles, scaldhead, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, scaly or leprous eruptions, pain in the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, scurvy, or lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, nodes, ulcers, or dropsy, exostosis or impudence in life; also chronic constitutional diseases will be removed by this preparation.

In timely administration has been attended with the happiest results in many anomalous affections; but it is finally intended to fill the void which exists in the materia medica and ancient medicines, hence its modus operandi is that of an alterative *directly*—*indirectly* proves a lasting tonic to the system. Diseases of the skin, eruptions, pimples, or pustules of the joints and ligaments, are safely and certainly cured by its use, as the peculiarity of its operation consists in removing the germ or cause of disease, and the health of the patient is speedily restored.

Sarsaparilla has enjoyed a high reputation in the treatment and cure of cancers for many years, and it is the value of no other article in the Materia Medica, that at one time held so high a rank, has at others been placed so low, the cause of which is chiefly owing to the different modes in the manner of its preparation, and want of care in selecting the proper article. A distinguished medical writer who resided many years in the vicinity of Sarsaparilla, which produces the best quality of sarsaparilla, truly observes, "for sixty eight species of the root, which I found growing in the woods, I never tested but one, so far as I know, to have any of the sensible properties of the genuine medical sarsaparilla, the root being insipid and nearly inert." As the medicinal properties do not exist in the root, the preparations must rely on the skill of the apothecary for preparing and compounding different formulas. It is matter of the utmost importance that there should be a uniform and standard preparation of sarsaparilla, on which the "Physicians" and public generally can rely with implicit confidence;—such is the article now offered. It combines the *Utile cum dulci*, in numerous instances has given speedy relief and made a permanent cure in the patient, was apparently fast sinking to the grave, as the annexed certificate shows, in the most simple manner, they speak for themselves. The proprietors have devoted many years to experimenting and testing various modes of preparation, to enable them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal virtues of the root, and this most valuable result has been at last triumphantly accomplished by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The sarsaparilla is made in the fine or concentrated form, in the form of vegetable sugar plums, one of which are the least powerful purifiers of the blood; and three are concentrated into a fluid ounce of sarsaparilla. The pulpy, fibrous matter of this preparation has all combined that can be used for the removal of his complaint.

The most usual objections to different forms in which sarsaparilla has been heretofore prescribed, are well founded;—the quantity of sugar contained in the syrup will in some cases, not unsuitable, and suffer the patient, if a sufficient dose be taken to be of any benefit—the decoction and infusion being so liable to spoil, combined with the difficulty of preparation, render them both impracticably unless and incurable, the superior value and efficacy of the article now under consideration.

In addition to the other advantages of this preparation it will be found exceedingly palatable, so that even to a child it may be safely administered, and in the most dense or perhaps, in the worst of cases, without offending or imagining with the stomach.

As the addition of mineral poisons is frequently objected to, this preparation is guaranteed entirely free from any thing of that nature, leaving it to the judgment of the physician or patient to make such additions and in such quantities as the case may require. Sand's Sarsaparilla is adapted to all the various cases where the medicinal virtues of the root are required, and in order to derive the full advantage of its use, it is recommended to persons to pay strict regard to diet, avoiding salt food, high seasoned meats and stimulating drinks, and to keep the bowels regular.

Sand's Sarsaparilla is recommended to all who are in the habit of using Mercury, or any other powerful medicine;—in such it is recommended to use Sand's Remedy for half a month, which, together with the use of the sarsaparilla internally, cannot fail to cure and eradicate the disease.

DIRECTIONS.

For an adult.—One bottle is supposed to be taken half an hour before meals, in the morning and at noon, and again on retiring to rest. In obstinate and long standing cases of disease, it may be taken four times a day; it can be diluted in a little water if preferred.

For a child.—A teaspoonful may be given two or three times a day.

☞ Keep the bottle well corked

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by Sand's Medicine Co. Office, 126 Fulton street, New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

O. GESTERDING, Jr.

Wholesale and Retail Agent, 19 Saint Charles st.

Price one dollar per bottle, or bottles for [illegible]

Enquire of Messrs. Sand & Co. 126 Fulton st. N. Y. Dr. Sand's Office of the Medical Institute, 126 Fulton st. New York. nl3 8

U. S. Marshal's Sales.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana.—Be it remembered, that on the 1st day of December, 1842, at the office of A. M. Hyde, Parish of St. John the Baptist, on the premises:

Lot, situated in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, bounded on the upper side by the property of Pierre Pierson, measuring in front 40 feet, more or less, by a depth of one arpent and a half, running between the parish lines to the depth of one arpent, and wooded thereon, on the upper part, so far as the trees are present, down to the depth of one arpent, from the river, and the other part occupied by the property of Ced. Perret, on the lower side, by the property of Mr. Hyde, Tavernier, by a depth of one arpent and a half, and measuring four feet in front, quarters of an arpent front to the river, down to the depth of thirty thousand feet, and bounded on the upper side by property from the estate of the late Mr. Dufilho, on the lower side by the property of Mr. Hyde, and on the back by the depth of the depth, bounded on the upper line by the property of Marianne Eldering, and on the lower by the property of Hubert Dutreuilhorg, together with the other buildings and improvements thereon.

24. Nineteen slaves, belonging to the partnership:

Ignace, a negro, aged 50 years; Eliz. Ann, a negro, 40 years; Louis, do. 35 years; Wilfred, a mulatto, 30 years; Dubois, negro, 30 years; Toussaint, do. 31 years; Dick, do. 32 years; Louis, do. 29 years; Bazy, do. 23 years; Isabel, do. 23 years; Tom, do. 34 years; Louis Alfred, do. 20 years; Edouard, do. 20 years; Thomas, negro, 19 years; Ann, a mulatto, 26 years, with her children, Ann, 14 years; Nathalie, 11 years; Marie Therese, 30 years; Quinet, a negro, 14 years.

24. Two other slaves, the private property of Julien Boisse:

Ephraim, a negro, aged 30 years; Boston, do. aged 22 years.

25th. Twelve other slaves, the private property of Widow B. Boisse:

Henry, a negro, 26 years old; Frank, do. 30 years; Sylvain, do. 30 years; Hercule, a negro, 35 years; Michel, do. Corinne, 7 years; Marie, 3 years; Valentine, 1 year; Josephine, a mulatto, 16 years; Isabel, a negro, 11 years; Diana, do. 25 years; with her child, Isabelle, 6 years; Victorine, 7 years.

26th. In house, 14 horses, 14 mares and 7 pairs of oxen, carts, tools, belonging to the partnership.

6th. 200 shares of the Union Bank stock, owned by mortgage on the slaves represented.

TERMS OF SALE

The purchaser will assume the amount of the debt due to the Union Bank of Louisiana, and mortgage on the 200 shares of stock, amounting to $17,000, with interest at 10 per cent from the 1st of April, 1843. The balance, say $45,000, and the remainder in two equal payments, one and two years in satisfactory notes, with interest and mortgage.

7th. 35 shares, the private property of Julien Boisse.

8th. 40 do do do do

9th. A great very [illegible] drawn by William [illegible] in good repair [illegible] the [illegible] region [illegible] 18 feet.

10. In shares, the private property of Widow B. Boisse:

11. One share do do do do

12. Two [illegible] do do do do

Acts of sale at the expense of the purchaser, before Adolphe Moutrejan, notary public.

SIDNEY ROBINSON

A. M. Marshall.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.—No. 2,[illegible] Be it remembered, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, at the office of A. M. Hyde, Parish of St. John the Baptist, on the premises:

By virtue of a decree commanding from the Honorable Judge of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the matter of the bankruptcy of Pierre Pierson, [illegible] Office, at the City of New Orleans, on the 1st day of December, 1842, at the office of A. M. Hyde, St. John the Baptist, the following:

1st. The undivided third part of a lot of ground, situated at Lonsdorg, parish of St. Tammany, designated by No. 29, on a plan drawn by Journel, and dated 4th September 1841, and deposited in the office of Le Carpentier, notary public, bounded by four lots of square No. 126, bounded by Magnolia street, Virtue, Art and Moss streets, and number one lot in every four, measuring and fronting on Magnolia street, above mentioned, with the following sides, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and is on Moss street, by 15 feet in depth, Nos. 11 on Virtue street, by 15 feet in depth, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 on Art street, by 15 feet in depth, Nos. 23 and 24 on Moss street, by 150 feet in depth.

Also a square No. 143 bounded by streets Valentine, Milan and Arts, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 Nos. 1 and 2 are contiguous and measure 50 feet front, by 150 feet in depth, No. 3 forming the corner of Valentine and Milan streets, and No. 4 adjoining Valentine street, and the rear of Nos. 1 and 2 of square No. 143, numbered 1 to 4, measuring each 50 feet front by 150 feet in depth.

Also a square No. 143, numbered 1 to 4, measuring each 50 feet front