NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1842.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Montgomery. This we anticipated, as by a singular and mortifying coincidence, the mails almost invariably fail whenever election or other important news is expected. To-day's mail, if through, will bring us the result in New Jersey, and give us an inkling of the contest in Pennsylvania.

PROTECTION TO OUR COMMERCE.

The information received a few days since from Texas, renders it certain that the President of Mexico has commenced a system of active hostilities against our sister republic. His plan of operations does not appear to be confined to predatory expeditions by land, but the most authentic accounts state that his maritime preparations are being conducted on an usually extensive scale, and it is thought by many, that he will attempt to blockade or besiege the port of Galveston. At all events it is perfectly certain that there is either now, or in a few weeks, there will be, a large Mexican naval force in the Gulf of Mexico. Whether the infant navy of Texas, under Commodore Moore will be enabled to contend successfully with the armed steamers and Parian guns of Mexico, is to us a matter of extreme doubt, but be this as it may, we of the United States are deeply and directly interested in the safety of our commerce upon the Gulf. Within the last three or four years, our mercantile intercourse with Texas has increased with great rapidity, and the number of vessels engaged in regular trade with that country is by no means inconsiderable. Moreover, every vessel that leaves this port on her way to the north, necessarily passes through the Gulf of Mexico. Now we know quite enough of Mexican tactics to be aware, that unless immediate and ample provision be made for the protection of American Commerce in that quarter, while the war ships and steamers of Santa Ana are cruising in the Gulf, not a single American vessel will be enabled peaceably and without annoyance to pursue its voyage. They will be subject to be detained, and overhauled, while their crews and passengers will be incommoded, if not maltreated.

This can and ought to be prevented. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed providing for the organization of a Home Squadron, expressly for the protection of our Domestic Commerce. If the benefits of this law were ever intended to apply to the unprotected and defenceless coast along the Gulf of Mexico, they have thus far been sedulously withheld from us. The presence of one or two American armed steamers or sloops of war, now becomes an imperative necessity. Along the whole line of our Atlantic coast there is no point more exposed than the Gulf shore, and none more utterly neglected by the General Government. The presence of a part of the Home Squadron in the Gulf, would not only serve as an efficient protection to our merchant vessels, but would in some measure ensure the preservation of the neutral relations, which as a people, we are bound to observe towards Mexico. Unless we are thus guaranteed from the annoyance of the Mexican navy, we may perpetually anticipate the scoffs and insults of SANTA ANA's squadron, nor will our government find it an easy task to prevent a rupture with Mexico. It is not in human nature, and particularly in American nature, tamely to tolerate the insolence and oppression of a nation whose prowess has never elicited our respect, and whose exploits excite either horror at their barbarity or contempt at their abortive parade of heroism. We trust that the administration will look to the urgent necessity of stationing an adequate naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, and we invoke the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the subject. Its admirers vaunt his industry and close application to the business of his department. We shall have occasion to echo their eulogies, if he will attend to our pressing wants.

Q. T. CLUB.

We like to be precise in matters of moment, and as the annals of this interesting association may some centuries hence, become subjects of archeological research, the exact orthography of its title should be well understood. Our contemporaries have erred in printing this dignified society the "*Cutee*" Club.—"Cutee" is a word of no meaning. It is neither Iroquois, Sanscritt, Chinese nor Choctaw. Neither Bayles dictionary, nor the Conversations—Lexicon affords any clue whereby its signification may be determined. But the veritable cognomen of this association is the Q. T. Club; *id est* "QUARRELSOME TINKERS." It consists of a number of half grown boys, who have incontinently banded together for the purpose of annoying decent folks, and who appear to be anxious to emulate the notoriety which the soap-locks, Spartans and indomitables have acquired in the infantal city of Gotham. They will find, however, or other, they have already begun to discover, that New Orleans is not disposed to tolerate their mad capranks with the same indulgence extended to similar operations in New York.

Some days ago, on the occasion of the expected benefit of a young actress who performs at Conti's Theatre, the members of this philanthropic confraternity sent a note to the fair aspirant for public favor, the contents of which, as far as could be gleaned from an exceedingly cramped piece of penmanship in which MURRAY and JOHNSON were both villainously outraged, amounted to a demand for a gallon of brandy, coupled with direful menaces of groans and hisses in case of refusal. The beneficiary did not prove contumacious, but complied with the exactions of the Q. T. Club, and received in return a very handsome wreath. The gift was doubtless acceptable, but we imagine, that had she taken the precaution to station a posse of police officers in the theatre, she might have safely disregarded the demand of the Club, and had the pleasure of seeing them marched off to the Black Hole, in the event of their attempting to kick up a fuss.

INDA, a Legend of the Lakes, with other Poems, Lewis Foulk Thomas: St. Louis, printed and published by V. Ellis. This is a very neat little volume, containing some really pretty poetry. Its author, we believe, is the son of the veteran editor who lately gave to the public his interesting reminiscences of the last half century. "Inda" is a purely aboriginal tale in which the characters are entirely Indian, and the incidents such as are common to savage life. We have read sufficient to pronounce it a poem of decided merit. The versification is generally smooth and easy, the style animated, the sentiments warm and glowing. Some of the lines are feeble and the rhyme occasionally deficient, but it exhibits strong evidence of the *vis ada*, the ideality without which one may be a gingler of harmonious lines, but can never be a poet. The work is for sale at NORMAN, STEEL & CO., Camp street.

LOSS OF STEAMBOAT ELIZA.

Steamer Eliza, captain Littleton, struck a snag on the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock p. m., and sunk in about two minutes after, at the head of Birds Island, three miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

Her cabin passengers were all saved, with the exception of Mrs. Littleton and child, who were drowned in endeavoring to jump on a pile of drift in the bend; there were also drowned about 15 deck passengers and one fireman. Boat and papers saved. Cargo, consisting of flour, tobacco, stock &c., all lost.

Mr. J. LEVY, one of our oldest and most respectable auctioneers, has recently removed to No. 21 Conti street. Our friends of the First Municipality, we are persuaded, will find him as attentive and upright as he has always proved while sojourning in the Second Municipality.

ARREST OF JO SMITH.—The Quincy (Illinois) *Whig*, of the 8th instant, states that the Governor of Illinois has received informat on that Jo. Smith is in custody at Carthage, and that he is to be brought before Judge Douglass, who is there holding court, on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of trying the validity of the Governor's writ of Court.

LUCK'A FORTUNE.—The whole of Jefferson City, in Missouri, is said to have been the property of one John Baptiste de Lisle, who sold the ground to Major Barry, of Missouri. The possessors are now Messrs. Lesieur & Dawson, of New Madrid, who intend setting up their claim immediately.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVRE.—Several American ship masters at Havre have published proceedings complaining of the exaction of charges at that port, both exorbitant and unusual, by R. G. Beasely, consul of the U. S., to which they request the attention of the government.

☞ The Clerk of the steamboat *Alexander Scott* has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

☞ The report that the yellow fever prevails a Bayou Sara, is flatly contradicted by the Feliciana *Whig*.

HON ALEXANDER T. PORTER has returned to his plantation in St. Mary, after an absence of some months at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia.—His health is good.

☞ The dwelling house of Judge GUY PEERE, at Donaldsonville, was consumed by fire on the 16th instant, together with all the furniture. Judge Peyre lost all his important law papers.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Planters' *Banner* of Attakapas mentions some facts strongly illustrative of the advantage which cotton planters will derive from the investment of a portion of their capital in the manufacture of domestic goods. Some time ago, a gentleman of Tennessee brought to Attakapas a number of machines intended to gin, clean, card and spin cotton. His enterprise was only noticed to be ridiculed. Now, however, there are upwards of a hundred of those machines in successful operation throughout Attakapas. A Creole lady of the parish of St. Mary has lately made by the aid of one of these machines, in one month, *three hundred ells* of cottonade. This she sells at one dollar and seventy cents per ell, which will yield her $525. The *Banner* further observes:—

"The price is now reduced so low that we can compete with the northern manufacturers, and the protection afforded by the tariff will keep the French cottonade out of our market. Our cottonade, if still denser than that made at the north, is three times as durable. But it is not only the Creole women who use those gionning and spinning machines. We learn that some few planters have them, and intend hereafter to manufacture cottonade and negro clothing for their plantations. Mrs. Kimball, lady of Mr. John B. Murphy of this parish, has had one set in operation for a year, and it has never been out of order. We had the pleasure of seeing it in operation, a few days since. It is not more than four or five feet square. The cotton, as gathered from the field, is placed upon a cloth band or carrier, which drops it into a box where it is ginned by common saws and grates—it then goes through the operation of carding, and is arranged on six spindles, ready for the shuttle. This machine may be managed by two children, one to place the cotton on the carrier and the other to turn a crank. We saw at Mr. Murphy's a piece of cotton stuff of fifty yards which had just been finished, and there was sufficient warp on the loom for another piece, at which a negro woman was working. We asked Mr. Murphy if he did not believe, with other planters, that it would be more profitable to employ the labor engaged in raising cotton and manufacturing of sugar. He replied that he had not the money convenient to purchase clothing for the use of his plantation, and *he had the means of making it*—for he must either manufacture it himself, or raise sugar to pay some one else to do it for him. Here has been the policy with many planters—they have always relied upon the sugar for money to purchase negro clothing, carts, and cart-wheels, axe-handles, corn, pork, lard, hay, butter, cheese, potatoes, &c., and we have actually known a sugar planter who was compelled to purchase *sugar* for the use of his own family! But this is long past, we hope, and now are determined upon us—we must encourage home manufactures—our motto hereafter will be *Retrenchment and Reform.*

GEN. HARRISON AND MR. CLAY.

We lay before our readers, as promised in our last, the letters of these two eminent patriots and statesmen, each showing the generous feelings and disinterested patriotism of the writer, and we trust that the whig press, throughout the Union, will give them a wide circulation. Both originals were in the possession of Gen. Combs, at Harrisburg, who was fully aware of the private feelings of his old General, and of his neighbor and friend, in reference to the expected nomination for the Presidency. When the selection fell on Gen. Harrison, Gen. Combs read to the Convention and filed the letter of Mr. Clay, and from that moment boldly raised the standard of Gen. Harrison, and fought under it with surpassing energy and power until it waved triumphantly over the nation from Maine to Louisiana. So did all Mr. Clay's friends. So did Mr. Clay himself. Kentucky then yielded to Ohio and Pennsylvania, one the residence of Gen. Harrison, the other, the first state that nominated him for the Presidency. What will these states now do for Kentucky?—*Lexington Int.*

Cincinnati, 23d January, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—I am under great obligations to you for the liberality and friendly feelings which you have manifested for me, in several articles recently published in your paper.

It is a perception of 'one,' accords entirely with my own opinions and wishes. Under no circumstances will I suffer myself to be put in competition with Mr. Clay. In reference to the other gentlemen who have been brought before the people, as suitable persons from which the whig candidate for the Presidency is to be chosen, it is my determination to yield to either of them the track who may be thus preferred. But Mr. Clay has far higher claims upon me, and if the question is between us, I shall leave it to himself to decide it, even if the majority of our friends should have decided in my favor.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, W. H. HARRISON.

Ashland, November 20, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—The public use which has been made of my name in connection with the office of President of the United States, furnishes the motive, as I trust it will form the apology, for this note. I address it to you, because your common residence in the same state appears to me to render you the most appropriate repository and organ of what I wish now to say.

The Convention at Harrisburg to designate candidates of the opposition for the present federal administration, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, has been recommended and the propriety of it has been generally concurred in by all who agree as to the necessity of a change in the general administration. It appeared to me to be the best, if not the only practicable method of reconciling and uniting those who, coinciding in the general principle, entertained different views as to the most suitable candidates for those high offices, and I have accordingly frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the expediency of an entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendations of the Convention.

In the mean time, appeals directly and indirectly have been made to me by a highly respectable Convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the state of Ohio is the first choice of the opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that Convention would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly; recommending me to decline the contest in behalf of another eminent citizen, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

Whilst I have been thus urgently but respectfully approached, numerous private citizens and public meetings and conventions in various parts of the United States (one of these conventions, indeed, in Pennsylvania itself,) have done me the honor to express their confidence in me, and to intimate their wishes that I might be the candidate of the Opposition for the Office of Chief Magistrate.

It is perfectly manifest that I cannot comply with all these conflicting opinions and wishes, nor, I apprehend with any one of them, without disobliging the others.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I have thought it most advisable to leave to the Convention, at Harrisburg, the free exercise of its functions, as being the assembly to which, by common consent, that important duty has been referred. Representing, as it probably will, all parts of the United States, bringing together the feelings and views of all, and comparing and weighing the local information which it will derive from every portion, it will be more competent to make a nomination acceptable to the great majority of the constituents. That it will be faithful to the high trust confided to its judgment and patriotism, cannot be doubted; and having a full view of the whole ground it will be more likely to make a selection agreeable to the great body of the Opposition than any separate convention could do, however enlightened and patriotic it may be. If the Pennsylvania Convention, to which I have just alluded, be right in supposing that the distinguished citizen whom it prefers would be likely to be successful rather than any other, he ought to be nominated, and undoubtedly, for that reason, will be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, should it entertain the same opinion.

With a just and proper sense of the high honor of being voluntarily called to the office of President of the United States by a great, free, and enlightened people, and profoundly grateful to those of my fellow citizens who are desirous to see me placed in that exalted and responsible station, I must, nevertheless, say, in entire truth and sincerity, that if the deliberations of the Convention shall lead them to the choice of another as the candidate of the Opposition, far from feeling any discontent, the nomination will have my best wishes, and receive my cordial support.

And, gentlemen, I hope that you, my friends and neighbors, will excuse the liberty I take in expressing to you my anxious desire that, discarding all attachment or partiality to me, and guided solely by the motive of rescuing our country from the dangers that now encompass it, you will heartily unite in the selection of that citizen, although it should not be me, who may appear to be most likely, by his election, to bring about a salutary change in the administration of the General Government—a change without which we shall be mocked by the forms, and strip of the substantial benefits of free institutions.

From the tenor of this note, I scarcely need observe that you are at perfect liberty to make such use of it as in your discretion may seem proper.

I am, with high respect, your friend,
HENRY CLAY,

To Gov. THOMAS METCALFE, Gen. LESLIE COMBS, *and the other Delegates from Kentucky to the Harrisburg Convention.*

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—The British Queen left us yesterday, for Southampton and Antwerp, with about twenty passengers. It will probably be her last trip for the season. On her passage to the United States, she had 74 passengers. A letter from Cowes, Eng., written just after her departure, says, "None of the former voyage, which is the last outward one for the season, was to decide whether the Belgian Government would be able to run next year. The expenses out and home are about 37,000 francs and the fare and freight from this voyage out and home will, it is expected, realise about 60,000 francs. The success of this voyage, will no doubt induce the Belgian government to continue to share in Atlantic steam navigation, and next year it is fully expected that the British Queen, in conjunction with one, if not two, other vessel belonging to the same government, will perform a number of trips." We hope so. But from the small number of passengers on the present occasion, (owing partly to the season of the year) we fear the result will not be very satisfactory. In truth the whole enterprise of Atlantic steam navigation has thus far been conducted at a heavy loss. The Great Western is probably the only steamer of the whole number, that has earned her fitting. The West India steamers, notwithstanding the $240,000 received annually from the government, have lost money by thousands. The Cunarders have done better, but have not made a paying business, although aided by an annual contribution of £60,000 and latterly £80,000 from the government.

[*New York Jour. of Com.*

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. A meeting of the Board will be held at the Louisiana House Commodity's Hall on Monday evening next at half past 8 o'clock. A. M.

ROBT. LAGAN, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1842—Present the honorable J. M. Buchanan, Judge.—J. Z. Lopez vs. his creditors and the creditors of Lefebvre & Brothers—No. 10,334. On motion of J. P. Benjamin, Esq., of counsel for Sally B. Lefebvre, provisional syndic of the creditors of the insolvent, and on filing a tableau of distribution herein: It is ordered that the creditors of the insolvent and of Lefebvre & Brother, show cause within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the said tableau of distribution should not be confirmed and homologated.

Extract from the minutes.

oct 21 3t 193 W. F. WAGNER, Deputy clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Present the Hon. T. H. McCaleb—October 19, 1842.

In the bankruptcy of Mark Walton, C. C. Williams, assignee:

Upon reading the petition of the said assignee to sell the real estate surrendered by the said bankrupt, as exhibited in his schedule attached to the petition of the said assignee: consisting of valuable improved and unimproved property in the city of New Orleans, and that he be authorized to offer the property, from time to time, as may be most advantageous to the estate, so that it be sold before the 1st day of April next, and that the sales be made upon the following terms of credit, viz: All the real estate, to be sold for one tenth cash, the balance at one and two years credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing mortgages upon the property sold, and interest from date at the rate of six per cent per annum until paid; It is ordered that a hearing of the said petition be had on Monday, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where the creditors, the bankrupt, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why the said petition should not be granted.

Copy Teste.

oct 21 3t ED. LAUVE, Dy. Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Conrad F. McRae, individually and as a member of the firm of Crane & Co, Green, Spence & Co., Port Hudson, La.; and of J. Bingham & Co. of New Orleans, to be discharged from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Conrad F. McRae, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of Court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

October 20, 1842.—By order of the court.

oct21 7t in 70d ED LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Joseph Landis, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the 10th of January, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

October 20, 1842.

oct 21—7t in 70d ED. LAUVE, Deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Jean Guillon, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate.

Notice is hereby given that Jean Guillon, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Oct 20, 1842.

oct 21—7t in 70d ED LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Thomas N. Blake, individually and as a member of the firm of Hall & Blake of New Orleans and T. D. Hall & Co. of Boston, and Hall, Henry & Co. of New York, to be discharged from all his debts and for a certificate thereof:

Notice is hereby given that Thomas N. Blake, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 10th day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Oct 20, 1842.

By order of the Court ED LAUVE,

oct 21 7t in 70d Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Edward C Hyde, for a discharge from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Edward C. Hyde, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock, A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted

Oct 20, 1842.

By order of the Court ED. LAUVE,

oct 21 7t in 70d Dy. Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—L. H. Gillingham and Harper Gillingham, bankrupts, have presented their petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of Court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 10th day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

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20th October, 1842.—By order of the court.

oct 21 7t in 70d ED LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Robert C. Armistead, individually and as a member of the firm firm of Armistead & Otis, for a discharge from all his debts, and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Robert C. Armistead, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

20th Oct, 1842.—By order of the court.

oct21—7t in 70d ED LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Joseph Cardin, for a discharge from all his debts, and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Jean Bourdin, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of Court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the 10th of January, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

October 20, 1842.

By order of the court.

ED LAUVE,

oct21 7t in 70d Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Jean Guillon, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate.

Notice is hereby given that Jean Guillon, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Oct 20, 1842.

oct 21—7t in 70d ED LAUVE, deputy clerk

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—L. H. Gillingham and Harper Gillingham, bankrupts, have presented their petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 10th day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

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United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—L. H. Gillingham and Harper Gillingham, bankrupts, have presented their petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 10th day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

20th October—By order of the court.

oct 21—7t in 70d ED LAUVE, deputy clerk

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Edward C Hyde, for a discharge from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Edward C. Hyde, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

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