The Daily Crescent.

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DAILY CRESCENT.

Speech from Mr. Clay.

We find telegraphic reports in the Eastern papers of the speech delivered on the 14th instant, by Mr. Clay before the Legislature of the State of Kentucky. It is represented to have been one of the happiest efforts of his illustrious life. After reveiwing, in his own eloquent manner, the history of the last Congress in connection with the slavery question, the difficulties which environed the great scheme of Adjustment, and its final triumph, he proceeds:

And now, Mr. Speaker, let us for a moment pause and consider what are the actual losses and gains by the two sections of the Union in the adoption of this system of measures. I think, as to California, neither party, so far as the action of Congress is concerned, can be truly considered to have carried or lost. What has been done, then, has been done by a competent and admitted authority, without the interposition of Congress.

As to the Territories of Mexico and Utah, the wishes of the South have prevailed; the Wilmot Proviso has been repudiated, and although I do not believe that slavery will be tolerated in either of them both are allowed to admit or exclude it according to their own pleasure.

In regard to the Texas Boundary, the South has been rendered secure in all the Territory lying west of the Nueces, and extending to the Rio del Norte, and up that river from its mouth to the southern line of New Mexico, as an area for slavery which had been before disputed and controverted. The South gets an effective provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves.

The South, I think, will be quieted on the subject of the agitation of slavery in the District of Columbia by the abolition of the odious slave trade in that District—a measure equally demanded, in my humble opinion, by the honor, dignity and true interest of both the South and the North.

Will that system of measures allay excitement and agitation, and pacify, tranquilize and harmonize the country? and I hope, trust and believe it will. At all events, the field of excitement and agitation has been circumscribed. No longer can California be a theme to create division among us. She is now an admitted member of this Union, and can be no more put out of it than Kentucky, or Virginia, or any other State, can be put out of it.

No longer can the Wilmot Proviso be insisted upon to be engrafted upon the territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah; for I venture to predict that if any attempt be made to fasten that Proviso upon those Governments, it would be resisted by a decisive if not an indignant majority, in one or both Houses of Congress.

No longer can the subject of the Texas boundary be one of agitation and controversy; for from all that I have heard, the people of Texas themselves, who had the undoubted right to decide for themselves, whether they would accept or reject that proposal of Congress, have, as I never doubted they would, consented to those proposals.

As to the slave trade bill in the District of Columbia, the North I presume will hardly attempt the repeal of that, and I confidently anticipate that no such attempt will be seriously made on the part of the South.

In respect to slavery within the District of Columbia, which is dying a natural death, rapidly, I think we may confidently hope for freedom from all disturbance on that ground.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I trust and believe that of all the threatening topics connected with Slavery at the commencement of the last session of Congress, one only remains to create interest and solicitude, and that is the Fugitive Slave bill.

Narrowed down to the single ground, the slave-holding States will occupy the vantage position. The Constitution is with them, the law is with them, the right is with them, and if its execution shall be opposed or attempted to be thwarted by force, that State which makes such an opposition will place itself clearly, manifestly and indisputably in the wrong.

Occupying such a ground the slave-holding States may fearlessly and consistently await the issue.

It was not to be expected, nor did I expect, that the measures adopted at the last session of Congress would lead to an immediate and general acquiescence, on the part of the ultras at the North and at the South.

They have been impelled by such violent and extreme passions, that it was too much to expect that they would silently and promptly admit their errors and yield to what had been done for the best interests of our common country.

Accordingly we perceive that at the South, a second edition of the Hartford Convention has again assembled, and is laboring to stir up strife and contention, and in several of the slave-holding States, the spirit of discord and discontent, is busily engaged in its unpatriotic work. But I confidently anticipate that all their mad efforts will be put down by the intelligence, the patriotism, the love of Union, of the people of the various slave-holding States.

And here, Mr. Speaker, let us make a momentary inquiry as to what would have been the condition of the Confederacy on the subject of slavery, if, unhappily, it had been dissevered. Assuming that the line could have been drawn between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, all north of Maryland and Virginia, and all north of the Ohio river would have become a foreign, independent and sovereign power. Contrast, if you please, our present condition with what it would have been under that order of things.

At present we have a right, if any slave escapes from his service, to demand his surrender. We have a right to take the Constitution of the land in our hands, and to require the surrender. I do not believe that there will be any open and forcible resistance to the execution of the law.

The people of the North have too strong a sense of the propriety of obedience to the law; but if there be any such resistance, we have the right to invoke the employment of any part of the militia of the U. S., or the Army and Navy of the U. S., to enforce the execution of the law, and although I have no authority to connect President Fillmore to any specific line of duty, I have known him long, well and intimately, and I feel entire confidence in him. A man of ability, honesty and patriotism, who will perform his duty and his whole duty in seeing to the faithful execution of the laws of the land; to such I pledge my support, to the utmost of my poor ability.

In the existing state of things, we doubtless shall not recover all our fugitive slaves that escaped. We shall, however, recover some, and the courts and the juries in the free States have demonstrated their readiness to give, by their verdicts and judgments, ample indemnity against those who entice, seduce away and harbor our run away slaves.

But how would the case stand in a dismembered condition of the Confederacy? Then we would not have a right to demand a solitary slave that might escape beyond the Ohio, into what would then be a foreign power.

If all the slaves of Kentucky in that contingency were to flee beyond the Ohio river, we would not have a right to demand one of them in the absence of extradition treaties, and no such treaties would ever be concluded.

With respect to slaves, we should have no right to demand a surrender of one of them. Nothing is clearer in the whole public law of nations, than that one independent foreign power is not bound to surrender a fugitive who takes refuge in another independent foreign power.

We have recently seen this great international principle acted upon by the Sultan of Turkey in the case of Kossuth and his Hungrian companions, who took refuge in the Sultan's dominions, and his refusal to surrender them upon the demand of Russia and Austria, was enthusiastically admired, approved and applauded by all of us.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have the Constitution, the law, and the clear right on our side. Dissolve the Confederacy, and create new and independent powers, the law and the right will be transferred from us to them.

It may be asked, as I have been asked, when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer NEVER! NEVER! NEVER! because I can conceive of no possible contingency that would make it for the interest and happiness of the people to break up this glorious Confederacy and separate into bleeding and belligerant parts. Show me, what I believe to be impossible to show me, that there will be greater security for liberty, life, property, peace and human happiness in the midst of jarring, jealous and warring independent North American powers, than under the Eagle of the Union, and I will consent to its dissolution.

I would hold to it if Congress were to usurp a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish slavery within the States; for in the contingency of such an usurpation, we should be in a better condition as to slavery, bad as it would be, out of the Union, than in the Union.

Apprehensions have been entertained and expressed, as to the want, in future time, of territorial scope for the slave population.

I believe that a very distant day, not likey to occur in the present or next century, whenever the vast unoccupied waste in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida and Texas shall become fully peopled, slavery will have reached its natural termination—the density of population in the United States will then be so great, that there will be such reduction in the price and value of labor as to render it much cheaper to employ free than slave labor, and the slaves becoming a burden to their owners will be voluntarily disposed of, and allowed to go free.

Then I hope and believe, under the dispensations of Providence, that the continent of Africa, by the system of colonization, will be competent to receive from America all the decendants of its own race.

If the agitation in regard to the slave law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union.

Present parties have been erected by a division of opinion as to systems of national policy, as to finance, free trade or protection; the improvement of rivers and harbors; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, etc.

But these systems of policy, springing out of the administration of the government of the Union, lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved. They sink into utter insignificance before the all-important pervasive and paramount interest of the Union itself.

The platform of the Union party will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of its laws; and if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements.

Sir, I go farther, I have great hope and confidence in the principles of the whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of my country.

But if it is to be merged into a contemptible, abolition party, and if abolition is to be engrafted on the whig creed, from that moment I renounce the whig party, and cease to be a whig.

I go yet a step farther. If I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man who, whatever party he may belong to, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and boasting that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Speaker—I speak without reserve, and with entire freedom—if there be a man who treads the soil of this broad earth, that feels himself perfectly independent, I am that man.

I have no ambitious aspirations; I want no office, no station in the gift of man; I would resign that which I hold, if I thought I could do so at this time with honor. I want no place whatever.

I beg pardon, sir, there is one place only which I desire, and that is a warm place in your hearts. From our late heated discussions and divisions one good result has been produced; the people, particularly whigs and democrats, have been more thrown together in free and friendly intercourse.

Both have learned to appreciate each other. For myself, I say alike with truth and pleasure, that during the late arduous and protracted session, I was in conference and consultation quite as often, if not oftener, with democrats than whigs, and I found in the democratic party quite as much patriotism and devotion to the Union, honor and probity, as the other party.

Mr. Speaker—The State of Kentucky, although not one of the largest States, in point of population, occupies a proud and lofty position in my confidence. She was the pioneer State in the settlement of this great valley. She is geographically not remote from the centre of the Union, to which she has always been firmly attached.

Too renown of her arms and the uncalculating gallantry of her people, are every where known and admitted, on the fields of battle within her reach. Since the days of the revolution her sons have rushed and poured out freely their patriotic blood.

That splendid monument beyond the hill overlooking this picturesque valley, so creditable to the sculptor for the beauty of its classical design and excellence of its chaste execution, attests their glory, and the afflicting loss of their friends and countrymen.

Covered as the columns are with the names of the heroic dead, let us cling to the Union until there is not a space left upon the marble for inscribing the names of those who may hereafter fall in fighting the battles of their common country.

While the Northwest States, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, remain firm in their attachment to the Confederacy, no presumptuous hand will dare to draw successfully a line of separation.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I renew an expression of my respectful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor of this occasion. It will form an epoch in my life, will be cherished most gratefully in my memory, and will be transmitted to my descendants, a precious legacy.

The Union.

John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, in 1833, delivered in that city a eulogy upon Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. In that eulogy he said some things about the origin and importance of the Union, which deserve now to be disseminated throughout the country. We make a few extracts:

"The common characteristic of the Congress of 1776 is pure public virtue—the striking feature of its measures is mature wisdom.

"Union, as well as Independence and Freedom, is the birthright of every child born in these United States. He is born to the inheritance of a nation's glory, to the enjoyment of a nation's protection and power, to the high privilege of a nation's name, to something to love and to honor, to a country upon which he can proudly fix his affections, in whose prosperity he can rejoice, towards which he can direct his eyes when abroad, and to whose avenging power he can appeal when menaced with insult or danger.

"In Union we have found safety, prosperity, and honor. With it, we have enjoyed the fullest measure of the blessings of independence and freedom. By it, we are the heirs of the fame of our ancestors, which equally encircles us all, and partake of the common glory of being the countrymen of those who have earned unfading renown. Union is connected with every eventful period in our history—it is inscribed upon every glorious achievement in our annals—it is the very condition of our existence as a nation—it is the condition upon which we hold whatever we venerate in the past, whatever we enjoy in the present, and whatever we hope in the future for ourselves and our children. Union is our country. We have never known another. Without it, the vision of patriotism cannot endure the contemplation of such a scene, but turns from it with dismay and horror—without it, we may have a spot to live upon, a place to breathe in, comforts perhaps even greater than we deserve, but we cannot have that country which has been the object of our affection and respect—that glorious country which our fathers redeemed from bondage and raised up to the admiration of the world—that country by which we are associated with the heroes and sages of the Revolution, and are enabled to say that we are the countrymen of Washington and Franklin—that country which makes us partakers of the favors and blessings vouchsafed to her in such rich abundance by a gracious Providence in all the times that are past. We may have another—but never, never, never, such a one as God in his goodness has given us in the day of our fathers.

"That such a representative body was assembled as the one our thoughts have been directed to, must be ascribed to the character of the people by whom they were selected. Wisdom and virtue in the representative, where the choice is free, are an argument of wisdom and virtue in those by whom he is chosen.

"Happy, indeed, must they be esteemed, whose fortunate lot it is to act in times when one great overruling purpose governs all desires, and that one purpose such as justice and patriotism can warmly espouse. Happier still are they who are enabled to accomplish what justice and patriotism command them to undertake. Happiest of all, when this successful purpose, looking beyond the generation which affects it, seems to find its chief inducement in the accumulation of blessings for future ages.

"It is well for us to dwell frequently and earnestly, upon all that belongs to that period—to study it—to fill our minds and hearts with it—not as a theme of discourse and panegyric merely, but as a living principle of action—a deep and fixed instruction—something entering our very organization, and made a part of our nature, so as to determine instinctively all our conduct in relation to our country. Nothing else will secure to us the continuance of the blessings we enjoy. Without it, the forms of free government may be but a dead letter.

"Our greatest danger may perhaps be found to lie in what would seem to be our chief happiness. Our ancestors had to struggle with adversity. We are to guard against the reductions of prosperity, an enemy not less to be dreaded. It blinds and lulls us with a false security, and thus enfeebles and unnerves us, until, at last, nothing is desired but ease. It is not in the order of Providence that blessings should be secured or preserved without exertion or watchfulness.

"The path of duty is plain before us—we have more than a single star to guide our foot steps—we have a brilliant constellation, set in the political firmament on the 4th of July, 1776, and all over resplendent with the light of Union. *That* is the light which embraces us all, and belongs to us all, and exhibits us to the world as the "One People," who declared themselves an independent nation. That it may be resolved into its elements, and these be hurled in mad confusion against each other, destroying and destroyed, until chaotic darkness become again, is as true as that heaven for our sins may withdraw from us protection and support, and leave us to our own blind weakness. But that man can do this, and not be an enemy to his country, is as difficult to conceive as that he can do it and not undo the work of the Revolution—as that he can do it and not destroy our hopes, and bring upon us a train of dire affliction and calamity, of which the child unborn is to taste the bitterness. If blood be shed again, except under the flag of the Union, it can never mingle with that blood which consecrated our land when men marched to battle with Washington to lead them. It will not produce the same fruits. Armed men will grow up out of this peaceful soil—not such men as put on armor to establish the Union, the independence, and the freedom of their country, and laid it down when her liberties were secured—but men supplied with fury's arms, with the destroying rage called military ambition, with the lust of dominion and its di mal progeny, whose procession is closed with the despot and his bloody sword.

"Brother will be seen fighting against brother, and father against son, all wounding the bosom of their parent country, and with every blow striking down her constitution, her laws, and her freedom.

"Our part is clear. Union is our country, and we are on the side of our country, her constitution, her authorities, and her laws. Within the temple of Union are the graves of our ancestors. We will not consent that the glorious fabric shall be torn down—we cannot consent that the graves of our fathers shall be divided. Nor let us supplicate the continued protection of Heaven with a devout and earnest spirit, and let our prayers be that our descendants, to the remotest posterity, may be able together to make their pilgrimage in peace, as we have this day prayed, to the tombs of the departed patriots, and find them still nodled in one country, and in one Union, watched over, and guarded, and reverenced by ONE PEOPLE. God in his mercy forbid that more should be required of us. But if the extremity must come, the voice from the tombs will be with us—That UNION IS OUR COUNTRY."

Homeopathy.

The following is handed to us with the particular request that it be published. It is taken from the London correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

Recent Development in France—Dr. Tessier's Studies and Change of Views.

LONDON, September 11, 1850.

Of course the object of my visit to this country has occupied much of my time, even during my first week in the world's capital. I have made the acquaintance of several of the most eminent Homeopathists in London, Drs. Dudgeon, Laurie, Quin, Curie, and others; have visited their hospitals and dispensaries, and have very attentively read, seen, and very candid. I find them instructive and agreeable in a high degree. They are much interested, and of course I have become so, in a recent development of homeopathy in France. It has recently appeared that Dr. Tessier, a physician of the Hotel Dieu, a great hospital in Paris, the very arena of which Velpeau is the ornament, a man of the greatest physicians of the world, and to be physician in which is evidence at once of high skill—I say it has appeared that Dr. Tessier has been for several years past silently testing the claims of homeopathy in his hospital practice, and has now come out decidedly in its favor, having renounced all other practice in his wards for the last space of two years. He has published his experience of the homeopathic treatment of pneumonia and cholera. From the excellent preface of his work which lies before me, I extract the following (very translating a few paragraphs):

"Of the many who have turned their attention to homeopathy into the hospitals, I know that some have sought through a laudable feeling of humanity for the patients, and a desire to sustain the dignity of the profession. They will learn by these reports that humanity has only gained by its intrusion, and that consequently the *dignity of the professors* could have nothing to lose."

Speaking of the experiments, he says: "Pneumonia is a disease frequent, acute, serious, which presentations are marked (at least such studies, such reports) of a spontaneous cure or any that experiment with the method of Hahnemann. At or I had carefully studied the writings of Hahnemann and his disciples, I read some books containing examples of cures made by his method. After having thus learned the spirit of the formula—*similia similibus curantur*—it remained to satisfy myself as to the means of employing it in infinitesimal doses. To this question I devoted six months of clinical experiment, choosing such cases, both acute and chronic, as I felt sure that I should not injure. At the end of a few days the evidence that the medicine *did act* was complete; nevertheless, I persevered for six months. It then remained for me to make the application of the influent (sic) to be resolved, which is usually effected by tartar emetic and bleeding. It would be imprudent to abandon to itself the inflammation which follows the pneumonia, and in that case, light up again, and the lung go on to suppuration or carnification. I ventured, however, in the case of a patient who had already been twice subjected to bloodletting, to administer phosphorus 3 D (or tartar emetic, which I should otherwise (if opprobriously) have admitted evil. The patient recovered without any relapse. I repeated this experiment many times with the same result. It might reasonably attribute the success to the blood-letting exercised previously on the patient. All, therefore, that I could justly conclude from my first experiments was, that I had done no good; I had, at least, by the new method, done no harm. I recovered them, to diminish gradually the number of blood-letting at the beginning of the new method, and to await the remission before having recourse to the Hahnemann-like treatment; still keeping in reserve, however, the antimonial remedy in some conclusion should not be sufficiently manifest. I diminished then, the bleedings by one, by two, by three, by four, in the next patient, beginning the antimonial treatment a little more successfully, sooner and nearer the beginning of the treatment. I began with a dose of tartar emetic, followed by a decoct broyeh in twenty-four hours after. The next day I bled the patient, and scarcely were the patients relieved after the administration of the antimonial remedies. I decided finally to bleed no more, and to have recourse entirely to the homeopathic remedies.

"I cannot express the anxiety with which these first experiments filled me. In spite of the injunctions I felt with the necessity of not to be seen as an aggression should appear, in spite of reiterated resolutions I had to force my patients, it seemed always to come great catastrophe were impending. Yet nothing of the kind occurred. The patients first submitted to the treatment recovered, and the rest were rapidly relieved. For two years but one has died. Two others who died were received when already in the agonies of death. Since then time I have employed the same treatment of a great number of cases of pneumonia, and my first fears have disappeared. I say no more. Facts speak the rest."

FROM CURACOA.—A letter to the New York Herald, dated Curacoa, October 23d, says:

"Two days since, a Spanish topsail schooner, called the Deseada, passed this port; the authorities received information that she was a slaver, and had come to an anchor in one of the lower bays, for the purpose of procuring provisions and a physician, the commander being very unwell; the authorities immediately ordered the brig-of-war Tersate to get under way and board her, examine her papers, and, if not correct, to seize her as a prize. Her papers being correct, the man-of-war ordered her off the port, the schooner immediately went to sea. The authorities, it appears, had in the meantime received positive information that she was a slaver, and had at least 125 slaves on board; the man-of-war was ordered to pursue her, and, if possible, to take her. Up to the present time, it is known here whether she is taken or not. The commander of her is an old slave trader."

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—Mr. Clayton, in his speech at Wilmington, Delaware, referred to the recent letter of Chatfield, the British Charge at Nicaragua, in which it was stated that the treaty between the United States and England "expressly recognizes the Mosquito Kingdom, as aside from the right which the Government of Nicaragua claims on the coast." Mr. Clayton says if this letter is genuine, Mr. Chatfield has been guilty of a *perversion of the treaty* which no *honorable government* could defend for a moment, and which the British authorities, he feels satisfied, would disdain to adopt. He says:

"The objects aimed at by the President in that treaty were to obtain for our country a speedy passage to the Pacific, not only by a great ship canal, but by any and every other canal or railway across the Isthmus, which divides North from South America—to secure the perfect neutrality of the vast region embraced in that Isthmus—to save the expense of maintaining any naval or military powers to protect these routes—to guard them against blockade in time of war—to bring into closer relations with us our possessions on the Pacific, and to dedicate the highways to the use of all nations which might agree to extend to them the same protection which the United States and Great Britain had guaranted. For various reasons it is not my purpose to discuss these subjects in detail, and I have only glanced at this one for the purpose of preventing misconception in regard to one of the most important acts of General Taylor's Administration."

The cholera, or a similar disease, has broken out at Indianapolis, Ia., and created quite a panic among the members of the convention there assembled. The first victim was a person who arrived from Madison on the cars on the 12th inst., and died that night. J. S. Johnson, a colored barber, who shaved the deceased, was next taken, and died in a few hours. Mr. Van Bentinson, of Shelby county, Ia., the oldest member of the convention, was also attacked and died. Another man also died. The Sergeant-at-Arms to the convention was very ill, and not expected to recover. It was thought that the convention would adjourn in consequence.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. A. BEARD.

Choice Slaves.....At Auction.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 2, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at Banks Arcade, without reserve—

HARRISON, aged 12 years.
BERRIN, aged 14 years.
ALICE, aged 11 years.
ANGELINE, age 28 years—a fine Washer and Ironer and good Cook—and her child, aged 11 and 9 years; a very valuable family.
WASHINGTON, aged 13 years.
NED, aged 11 years.
BURRIN, aged 28 years—a good Blacksmith, Striker and Boiler maker, etc. etc.
ALEXANDER, aged 21 years—Boilermaker, etc. etc.

☞ The above slaves are all fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Also, for the Succession of Wm. Gormley—

HANNAH, aged 55 years—good Cook, Washer and Ironer—and her child aged 14 months. (Sold only guaranteed.)

LAURETT, aged 26 years—a good French and American Cook; title and slave guaranteed.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. n29

St Theresa's Church.....Sale of Pews.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 2, at 5 o'clock, A. M.—Will be sold at auction, to the Church belonging to the Camp street Female Orphan Asylum—

The LEASE OF THE PEWS for one year.

☞ As many persons wishing to lease Pews were disappointed last year, the sale of ninety sittings will present occasion of renting them for the coming year, and who not interested for the Orphans, are respectfully invited to attend the sale. n26, 28, 30, 2

78 squares of Ground, containing 1810 Lots, with a new and modern built Dwelling, after the Gothic style, in the town of Carrollton.

Also, Choice Batture Property, situated at Algiers.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, December 3, at 12 o'clock, and the following days—

Will be sold at auction, at Banks Arcade, to close a joint investment—

The handsome desirable REAL ESTATE, which will be sold in the highest bidder, to wit:

FIRST, That elegantly newly built Gothic mansion situated on the Carrollton Avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, together with 44 lots of ground.

SECOND, 44 lots of ground adjoining the above property; after which will be sold 100 lots of ground, situated in the rear of the best business in the town of Carrollton. A portion of the property is located on the line of the two railroads now about being completed, and the other being a continuation of the Carrollton Railroad to the Lake.

THIRD, 7 lots of ground situated near to the large warehouses at Algiers, and bounded by Lafayette street, the public road, Mississippi River, and the property of Dwight Dorr. These lots are well located for shipyards, warehouses, cleanship wharves, etc. etc., as per plan exhibited at the sale.

TERMS—One third cash; balance at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years' credit for notes bearing mortgage on the property, with 6 per cent. interest from date, and will then be paid, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum until first payment.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. n19

Succession of Cyrus Green—Improved Property on Puzette street, second Municipality.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, December 4, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at Banks Arcade, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. S. Spence, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated Nov. 2, 1850—

The following described property belonging to the succession of Cyrus Green, deceased, to wit:

A certain LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, in the second municipality of New Orleans, fronting on Puzette, between Tchoupitoulas street and Lafayette street. Said lot measures 43 feet 9 inches front on Puzette street, by a depth of 127 feet 10 6-8 inches between parallel lines, with a certain tenement thereon erected, containing one family residence, built of brick, having four rooms below and eight above, with galleries front and side, two story kitchen and servants' room in rear, with two large cisterns, plastered throughout, handsomely fitted, arranged for keeping meats, butter, etc. below.

TERMS—One third cash; balance at 12 and 24 months for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, secured by mortgage on the property.

Act of sale before Wm. Monaghan, N. P., at the expense of the purchaser. n5

Choice Building Lots, to close an Estate, without reserve.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, December 7, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at Banks Arcade—

The following described BUILDING LOTS, which will be sold to the highest bidder, to wit, to-wit:

Square No. 1, in the square bounded by Annunciation, Constantine, Robin and Bloom streets—being Lots No. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in a plan exhibited at the sale, drawn by C. A. Peaslee, surveyor. Lots 6 and 7 adjoin each other, and measure 31 feet 10 inches front on Bloom street by a depth of 124 feet 10 inches 3 inches, between parallel lines. Lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 adjoin each other, and measure 30 feet 9 inches front on Constantine street, by a depth of 120 feet, between parallel lines.

TERMS—One third cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, for notes bearing mortgage on the property. If the notes are not paid when due, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum until fully paid.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. n25

... Also .....

A valuable Lot of Ground situated in the square bounded by Magazine, Constantine, Robin and Bloom streets; measuring 30 feet front by 124 feet 3 inches from Constantine street, by a depth of 120 feet 9 inches 6 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

TERMS—One third cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months, with 6 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on the property.

Act of sale before O. D'Armas, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. n25

BY VINCENT & CO.

Lot of Ground.....Lot of Ground.

BY VINCENT & CO.

J. EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 2, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at the Exchange—

The Undivided Half of a certain PIECE OF GROUND, situated in Faubourg Triand, First Municipality, designated by Lot No. 3 on a plan of Jacques Tassin, fronting on Dauphine street, 42 feet 10 inches, French measure, depth of 120 feet 10 inches, French measure, bounded on the 60 feet on a front on front, and 120 feet and a fraction depth, American measure, between Bellefonte and Gentilly streets. A plan of the above property may be seen at our office.

TERMS—One third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months for notes bearing mortgage on the property, and if not paid at maturity, to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

Act of sale before John Gardener, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. n28

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

Sale Postponed, on account of the Weather.

Balance of the Cargo of schooner Lutterloh, from Matagorda.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

FRIDAY, November 29, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold on the Levee, opposite the Public Square, First Municipality—

Balance of the cargo of schooner LUTTERLOH, from Matagorda:

1000 white brown Mill Blankets.
500 Colorado do.
1000 guarantee do.
148 Rosie Bale shirt Alnomda.
50 Bales Cotton Batting.
10 kegs Cloves.
100 quarter casks Cadiz Port Wine.
50 do. do. Malaga do.
100 do. fewest and Dry Malaga Wine.

Terms cash. n28

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—Dr. SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT (of Natchez,) has removed to No. 144 Canal street. Office in the lower front room, third door beyond the Exchange. n29 limos

REMOVAL—R. H. MARR, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp street, up stairs. n25 1y

REMOVAL—JOSEPH H. PALMER & Co. have removed from 56 Gravier street to No. 4 Camp street, above Gravier. n30 6m.

REMOVAL—Dr. MCKELVEY has removed his Office to No 12 Carondelet, between Canal and Common streets. n4 3m

REMOVAL—HUTCHINGS' DAGUERREOTYPE has removed to the north-east corner of Canal and Chartres street—The Daguerreotyping in the world not has at this establishment, at prices to suit the times. Call and see. Entrance No. 34 Canal street. n1 3mos

HATS, SHOES, ETC.

J. DURBRIDGE & CO., have the advantage over a great many merchants, in manufacturing their own goods; therefore, any Hats sold by them, will be guaranteed same as the sample; and their stock of HATS cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the city. Merchants, Planters and Traders are respectfully invited to call and examine. The following are a few of the kinds always on hand:

XX, XXX MIXED HATS;
XX, XXX CASSIMERE;
BLACK UNION HATS;
PEARL UNION HATS;
BOYS' UNION HATS;
BUENA VISTA HATS,
FINE HUNGARIAN HATS;
FINE LAMARTINE HATS;
BOYS' HUNGARIAN HATS;
CLOTH CAPS; GLAZED CAPS;
Etc., etc., etc., etc.; for cash or the best of credit.
of time J. DURBRIDGE & CO. 34 Customhouse st.

Swain,

ANATOMICAL LAST AND BOOT MAKER,

IS NOW PREPARED to execute all orders entrusted to him, in a style and fit superior to any other establishment in this or any other city. Persons using their orders will observe the measurement of the Leg and Foot, and describe the shape in inches, and they can rely on being fitted the same as if in the city.

☞ Those ordering work may strictly rely on punctuality.

LIST OF PRICES:

Patent Leather Boots	$12 00
Double-soled Pat't Boots	11 00
Do. do. Calf Boots	11 00
Calf and Morocco Fines Boots	10 00
Congress Dress Boots	9 to 6 00
Patent Leather Shoes	5 00
Calf do. do.	4 50

J. H. SWAIN, under the St. Charles Hotel, N. Orleans.

N. B. Always a fine assortment of READY-MADE WORK on hand, as low as can be found in the city; and I flatter myself I can furnish the said work at twenty-five per cent. lower than my neighbors. n27 3mos.W

J. C. WEBER, *Boot and Shoe Dealer,*

CORNER OF *Jackson and Carondelet sts.* *Camp st. Dauphine sts.* (Old Store.) (New Store.)

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes—and will sell at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. n27 1y

NEW ORLEANS CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE, No. 118 and 120 *Gravier street.*

CARRIAGES and HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low for cash or approved paper.....ALSO.....

Springs, Axles, Lamps, Hands, Cloths, Leather Lace and Varnish. (ad 6m)6 W) J. A. LUM & CO.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

WILLACY & CO.'S Passage and Forwarding Office,

No. 2 New Levee, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans.

Tickets for Charges, Panama, San Francisco, and by all the routes to California, can be had at the office.

N. B. Passengers forwarded to all ports on the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Red and Ouachita Rivers, to Mobile, Montgomery and all parts of Texas. n2 3m isp

PEPPER—100 bags Black Pepper.
n27 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR CALIFORNIA, via CHAGRES.—Direct route to Chagres.—The new and magnificent double-engine steamship **PHILADELPHIA**, Capt. ——, commanding, will leave on her first trip from this port for CHAGRES, DIRECT, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 1st December, at 9 o'clock, punctually.

This steamship, in addition to the new double-engine steamship "Caribbean," built expressly for this trade, will form a Semi-Monthly Line from this city to Chagres direct, to connect with the Company's Mail Steamships "Oregon," "California," "Panama," "Northerner," "Tennessee," "Columbia," and "Carolina," from Panama to San Francisco and Oregon, securing to passengers THROUGH TICKETS with certainty and the quickest dispatch. A Mail will be dispatched by each steamer, carrying later dates than any other steamer leaving the United States, to meet the Government Mail Steamers of the 1st and 15th of each month from Panama to San Francisco and Oregon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New Orleans to Chagres.

In Saloon	$80 00
In Second Cabin	65 00
In Steerage, with Berths and separate Mess	45 00

From Panama to San Francisco.

In Cabin	$200 00
In Steerage, with Berths and separate Mess	150 00

☞ All tickets for passage and orders for freight must be procured directly from the Agents, as no other parties are authorized to sell tickets or contract for freight.

ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO. Agents,
106 Magazine street, New Orleans.

For California.

For CALIFORNIA, via the ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—The protect of this route, for the ease and favorite steamship **ALABAMA**, R. W. Foster commander, will leave the wharf one of Canal st., for COATZACOALCOS RIVER, touching at Vera Cruz, on the 10th December for her first trip, on the 10th January for her second trip, on the 1st February, 1851, for her third trip, and so on subsequently, at intervals of twenty days. The Alabama will ascend the river about 60 miles. Her stopping at Vera Cruz will be only a few hours. The travel to San Francisco is shortened nearly 200 miles. The cost is as low as any route, as will be observed by reference to the rates at foot. The country to be traversed is healthy, and the facilities for travel are considered abundant. The road is open. Mules and horses can be obtained. There are towns and commodious stopages, and the whole distance can be made in about thirty-six hours. Confirmation of this can be easily procured, previous to engagement, by parties desirous to adventure. No established arrangement of travel has yet been made by the Company of New Orleans, who propose to give their immediate attention to it, but meanwhile they afford the opportunity, that the job is should become practically ascertained with a view of communication which will very soon become the great highway.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

In Saloon	$50 00
In Lower Cabin	40 00
In Steerage	30 00

Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. ☞ 250 pounds baggage allowed each passenger.

122 Gravier st. C. J. MEEKER & CO. 66 Poydras st.

☞ FOR SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO CITY—*Regular Line of California Packets.*—The A1 new and very fast sailing barkship **CHIPSWAY**, Capt. Geo. J. Easling, having half of her cargo engaged, will meet with all possible dispatch. This vessel is of the first class, newly rigged, well found and fitted in every respect, and has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, who will be landed at San Francisco or Sacramento, as preferred. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Canal street, or to WM. J. DEWEY, 88 Gravier st.

Capt. James A. Grant, of Sacramento City, the shipper of a great portion of the gold dust that has been received, will take charge of any passengers directed to his care, and give any information in reference to the market. He may be seen at the office of the Agent, and refers to Messrs. Dewey & Trowbridge, Pittsburg; James P. Jack & Co., Cincinnati; Buchanan, Carroll & Co., New Orleans; Jno O. Kimm, Cashier of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Texas. n18

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON AND HAVANA Packet — *United States Mail Line between Charleston and Havana, touching at Nassau, New Providence.*—The splendid steamship ISABEL, Capt. Hallins, 1100 tons burthen, has resumed her regular trips from Charleston to HAVANA, on the 1st and 15th of the ensuing month, leaving Havana for Charleston—8th and 23d of each month, leaving Charleston for Havana on the 1st and 15th.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Havana to Charleston	$40
Havana to Key West	20

For freight or passage, apply to

M. L. MORRICE, Charleston, or to
E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st. N. Orleans.
Agents at Havana, DRAKE BROS & CO.

☞ Passengers for Havana can take the Steamship from Baltimore on the *Fifth Day* by taking the Land Route, and New York and Florida ports in the same time by taking the Steamship to those ports. d6