New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1858.

LETTER FROM OUR FILIBUSTER CORRESPONDENT.

NORFOLK, (VA.) Jan. 9, 1858.

Editors Crescent:—I have been contemplating for several days giving you an account of the seizure of Gen. Walker and his officers and men, the sending of them home, and the manner in which they were treated after they were arrested and during the voyage; but have been waiting to see what course the Administration intended pursuing in regard to the unlawful, unjust and unwarranted conduct of Commodore Paulding. It is quite apparent now that the Administration, or rather the head of it, will sustain the Commodore in his high-handed usurpation of power. This cannot be done on any known principle of right, justice or law, except that "higher law" which permits men to set up their private opinions, prejudices and predilections as paramount to all statute law. The President excuses Paulding upon the plea that he was actuated by motives of patriotism. The same plea can be put forth with as much truth and justice by the fanatics of the North, who would dissolve the union of the States in order to carry out their "higher law" notions in regard to slavery.

The Commodore says he could "not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws, who had escaped the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder." In this he perpetrates three deliberate falsehoods, which he did for the purpose of screening his high-handed usurpation of power from the censure and indignation he knew it merited. He knew that Gen. Walker did not escape the "vigilance of the officers of the Government," because the vessel on which he and his followers sailed from the United States was regularly cleared from the custom-house at Mobile. The evidence was before him, or before one of his officers, that such was the case. There is proof positive that the Commodore falsified the truth in order to find an excuse for his illegal and unjust seizure of Gen. Walker and his followers.

The Commodore perpetrated another equally glaring outrage upon truth, when he said he could not regard "Gen. Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws," who "left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder." He knew that such charges as "rapine and murder" had never been preferred against Gen. Walker and his followers while in Nicaragua, except by the enemies there and the moral heroes of the North, who oppose, denounce and vilify him, because they look upon his enterprise as a Southern one, which, if successful, will extend the institution of slavery into Central America. Besides this, when penning his letter to the Navy Department he knew, personally, that there were as high-toned gentlemen connected with Gen. Walker's expedition as could anywhere be found—those who had served the United States in a military capacity for years, with honor and distinction. When he stigmatized these men as outlaws, he uttered a foul and malicious libel, and offered an insult which his crazed heart will not permit him to wipe out by the only means in his power. The poltroon and libeler attempts to screen himself by saying that he "saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home."

What law had Gen. Walker and his followers violated? The neutrality laws, the Commodore says. If they left the United States in violation of law, why did the officers of customs at Mobile give clearance papers to the vessel that was to convey them. This was *prima facie* evidence that they had violated no law which required vindication at the hands of Commodore Paulding, who appears to be totally ignorant of international law, and the principles of his own Government. In acting upon his bigoted notions of law, and his duty to vindicate its infraction, Commodore Paulding has not only violated international and the neutrality laws, but the right of expatriation, to establish which cost the United States the blood and treasure expended in the war of 1812. This is but a hypocritical pretence. He utters a barefaced falsehood when he says he committed these outrages, confidently looking to the Government for justification. The fact is, he expected the condemnation of the Government, until after he saw Cyps. Almy's private instructions. Having given these, he knew the Cabinet would not dare go behind them in order to condemn him.

Commodore Paulding assumes that Gen. Walker left the United States in violation of law, and acts upon this assumption. His intellect must be of a very contracted character, if he supposes that a vessel can clear from the United States in violation of law, without the connivance of the Government officials. And he is still more ignorant of law, right and justice, in supposing that he had the least show of justification in assuming the right to go behind the papers granted to the vessel so cleared, unless she violates her papers. What Gen. Walker did, after landing upon the soil of Nicaragua, was a matter with which in no way concerned Commodore Paulding, so long as he did not trespass upon the private property of American citizens, or citizens of other countries residing there. Whether he set on foot a civil or military organization, were questions with which Paulding was in no way officially interested. Gen. Walker, and a number of his officers and men, are citizens of Nicaragua, over whom the Government of the United States has no control. The others availed themselves of the right of expatriation to become citizens of Nicaragua, so that this Government no longer had any control over them. Had Commodore Paulding been as desirous of maintaining law inviolate, as he professes to be, he would not have interfered with Gen. Walker, but prevented other foreign nations from doing so. But he disregarded Gen. Walker's right to return to Nicaragua, the country of his adoption—disregarded the rights of those of his officers and men who had been legally constituted citizens of that country, and had acquired rights and property therein—disregarded the dearly bought right of expatriation—disregarded international law and the law respecting neutral ports, and in violation of every principle of right and justice, seized by force, upon foreign territory, Gen. Walker and his followers, forced them upon a Government vessel, to be carried to a Northern port of the United States, and then turned adrift among strangers, in a strange land, to suffer from want and cold, or become objects of charity. Can any sane man believe that he acted from any other principle or motive than deep seated prejudice, or that he expected justification from any other quarter than the fanatics of the North. His false assumptions cannot hide this from the mind of the most casual observer. The debates in Congress show the fact.

But Gen. Walker committed a grave offence in landing upon Punta Arenas "with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the guns of a ship-of-war placed there to prevent his landing." If that ship-of-war was placed there for that purpose, and the commander thereof refused or neglected to do his duty, it was no fault of Gen. Walker's. It was not his duty to ascertain for what specific purpose a ship-of-war had been placed in the harbor of San Juan. He knew the port to be a neutral one, not in a state of blockade, and that a vessel of any nation had a right to enter there, without asking the consent of any ship-of-war that might be lying in said harbor. Gen. Walker also knew that the vessel on which he entered the harbor of Greytown was an American ship, regularly cleared from an American port. This being the case, the commander of the ship-of-war placed in the harbor to prevent Gen. Walker from landing had too much respect for international law, and the law respecting neutrality, to interfere with his doing so, or to attempt to arrest him after he got upon foreign soil. It required Commodore Paulding to assume and exercise this arbitrary and unjustifiable power.

Another grave offence committed by Gen. Walker, in the estimation of Commodore Paulding, was the forming of a camp, hoisting the Nicaragua flag, calling it the "Headquarters of the Nicaragua Army," and signing himself "the Commander-in-Chief;" all of which he did without anything to show that he acted by authority. This was not a question for the Commodore to settle. He was not authorized by law or precedent, in assuming the right to inquire by what authority Gen. Walker raised his standard or formed his camp. As well might he have gone to Yucatan, and questioned the right of the revolutionists there to form a camp and raise their flag. He acted without a shadow of law or justification, merely because his prejudices clustered such a course and he had the power to carry them out. And now he attempts to justify his course by gross falsehood and willful misrepresentation.

The Commodore says: "With this pretension he (Gen. Walker) claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag." This is not true, and the Commodore knew it to be false when he wrote it. Gen. Walker did no such thing. The property he occupied was rented, and no private property was interfered with, and no control was exercised over any person or thing beyond the limits of his camp. Had he done so, he would have done no more than have exercised the legitimate power of President of Nicaragua, to which office he was regularly and legally elected by the people of that State, and of which he was dispossessed by foreign invaders and the interference of an officer of the United States Navy. His officers and men recognised General Walker as the rightful President of Nicaragua, and respected him as such.

The Commodore further says: "Without right or authority, he (Walker) landed fifty men at the mouth of the river Colorado, seized the Fort Castillo, on the San Juan, captured steamers and the goods of the merchants in transit to the interior, killed men and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women and children, in the steamer Morgan." Why did not Commodore Paulding arrest the Costa Ricans for seizing the river boats when plying the river San Juan under a contract or grant from the Walker-Rivas Government? Gen. Walker had just as much right and authority to retake the river boats from the Costa Ricans, as they had to take them from the Transit Company. He acted under the authority vested in him by virtue of his election to the Chief Executive office of Nicaragua. He was securing to his Government rights which had been wrested from it by a foreign power—the Transit Route and the forts on the Suan Juan river. In doing this, he did not make war upon the citizens of Nicaragua. The river, the boats and Fort Castillo were in the possession of a Costa Rican force. But in taking these, there was not a single man killed—a fact which the Commodore well knew when he wrote his dispatch to the Navy Department. But it is really astonishing that the Commodore should perpetrate so silly a falsehood as that about the seizure of "the goods of the merchants in transit to the interior." The falsity of this statement is apparent upon its face. It is well known that the river was blockaded by the Costa Ricans on this side of San Carlos, and that Canty was on the lake with the steamer San Carlos. The Nicaraguans held Fort San Carlos, between these two forces. This being the case, how was it possible for merchandise to be "in transit to the interior?" Every citizen of Nicaragua caught on the river was held by the Costa Ricans as prisoners, and their merchandise taken. Much of this was found in Castillo. The thirty-two brought down the river on the steamboat Morgan were mostly Costa Ricans. Some two or three were deserters (Americans) from Gen. Walker's army while in Rivas, and a Dr. Tilden, who had been kept at Castillo against his will, the Costa Ricans refusing to pay him for past services. The women were mostly camp followers. From these facts, it is plain that Commodore Paulding has been guilty of gross prevarication, in order to justify his outrageous violation of right and law. And, in view of these false charges preferred against Gen. Walker and his followers, the Commodore gravely asserts "that they were guilty of rapine and plunder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates," thus adding insult to injury. He says: "Humanity, as well as law and justice and national honor, demanded the dispersion of these lawless men." Pitiful old dotard! Had Gen. Walker been a foreigner, and been depredating, in fact, upon the lives and property of American citizens, this potvaliant hero would have had but little to say about the demands of humanity, law, justice and national honor. Why has the Government not been as prompt in demanding satisfaction and redress for the "rapine and murder" committed upon American citizens at Virgin Bay, San Joan del Sur and Granada, by Costa Ricans and Guatemalans? Have these insults and outrages been hushed up because the sufferers were Americans and the perpetrators foreigners? It would seem so. Look at the Panama outrage, the insult offered the American flag at Acapulco, the imprisonment of American citizens at Durango, and other outrages that might be named. Why has the Government not acted as promptly in these cases, in behalf of its own citizens, as it has in behalf of the half-breed population of Nicaragua? Is it because they were from the South, or in favor of Southern institutions?

There was a vast amount of humanity manifested in the usurpation of Commodore Paulding, in seizing men upon the soil of their adoption, and dragging them by force from a mild and genial clime to the frigid latitude of the North. He knew that many of the men whom he was thus forcing from Nicaragua had been citizens of that country for one, two, three, and some as many as five years; that they had been invited there by parties representing the majority of the native population in the first place, and afterwards by a decreed invitation of the Government which the American emigrants assisted in establishing, and which was recognized by the Government of the United States; that they were forced to abandon their rights and possessions in that country by foreign invaders, secretly aided and assisted by England and France, and by the interference of an officer of the United States navy. Was this demanded by justice or humanity or national honor? No. It was a violation of every feeling of humanity, every sense of justice and every principle of law. It was a violation of the right of expatriation; a violation of the right of citizenship, and a violation of the right of property, for every emigrant who went to Nicaragua previous to Gen. Walker's departure from Rivas in May, 1857, is entitled to two hundred and fifty acres of land, under a decree issued by President Rivas. And those who served in the army are entitled to $25 per month during their term of service. They have all been deprived of these rights by this forcible abduction of Gen. Walker from Nicaragua, unless he is permitted to return. The widows, orphans and other heirs of those who died in that country or fell battling for the Government they had sworn to support and defend, are robbed, by this outrage, of the land and pay justly due their deceased relatives. And Commodore Paulding tells his Government that "humanity, as well as law and justice and national honor demanded" this. The advocates of higher law may view it in this light, but men who are governed by correct principles and capable of unbiased reasoning will look upon it as a gross, unwarranted and unjustifiable usurpation of power. As well might Commodore Paulding have gone into the interior of Nicaragua and dragged from their homes the natives who adhered to and supported Gen. Walker's government to the last, and who are yet desirous for his return, as have forced the General and his followers from Punta Arenas.

The Commodore's whining reference to the condition of Walker's men taken to the United States last summer, in Government vessels, as a pretext for his outrageous usurpation, is in bad taste; for it will be borne in mind that had this Government done promptly as it should have done, and acknowledged the Walker government, these men never would have been reduced to that necessity. Had the United States navy been as prompt in seizing the river boats when taken from the Transit Company as the Commodore was in seizing the Morgan when taken from the Costa Ricans by Gen. Walker, the siege of Rivas would not have occurred. And had not an officer of the United States navy interfered, Gen. Walker would not have been reduced to the necessity of a surrender. The fact is, the Government of the United States was waiting, as in the case of Texas, for some other nation to recognize the Walker Government. The navy was not instructed to interfere in demanding the river boats and lake steamers, or the property of Americans, lost by so doing England would be offended; and the interference of Capt. Davis, in violation of his instructions and every principle of right and law, was a part of the Northern plan to break up an enterprise which would inure to the benefit of the South. This being the case, the Government was in duty bound to bring the men of Gen. Walker's army away from Nicaragua and land them upon some friendly shore. But in the present instance there was no such fate to be apprehended. Gen. Walker had learned a lesson by which he had been greatly benefited. He would not have relied upon the friendship of a Government that had not the nerve to defend and protect its own citizens from insult and outrage, and he would have guarded against the secret interference and intrigue of England and France. I was at the siege of Rivas; came down the San Juan river a prisoner, under the charge of a Jamaica negro named Murray; was kept a prisoner by Col. Canty, on board of one of the river steamboats, for nearly a month, on short rations of an inferior character. Still, I would rather have run the risk of passing through all these hardships and privations than have been seized and forced upon the Saratoga, to be brought to the United States. I enjoyed myself far better during the siege of Rivas than I have on board the Saratoga; and I know some who were in the siege of Grenada who declare that they would rather take their chances in another such siege than be brought to the United States as they have been, and turned out among strangers in a cold climate, to which they are wholly unused. From these facts Com. Paulding will see that his expressed sympathy is as unappreciated as it is false, and that his imputations areas mean and contemptible as they are libellous and malicious.

Our treatment has not been what I suppose would be meted out to pirates, but about such as would have been expected had we all been incarcerated in a county jail. The fare has been such as is usually served out to the ship's crew, but it was what few of us had ever been used to, and which none of us would be content with if on land. The Captain appeared anxious to render all as comfortable as possible, but the vessel was too much crowded and too poorly supplied to enable him to render us even passably comfortable. The other officers, as a matter of course, imitated the example of the Captain, but it is quite apparent that it was by a forced effort on the part of most of them that they treated us even civilly. We lost two men on the voyage. The men fared better than the officers, a majority of the sailors sympathizing with Gen. Walker. Since our arrival here, we have all suffered severely from cold, but most of the officers and men determined to remain on the vessel until peremptorily ordered off. Some few let down and went on shore to get something better to eat than "hard tack," "salt junk" and "rice," with variations, fat pork and beans, "duff" and molasses. Some few of the officers went ashore on their parole. Commodore Dornin seeing no objection to their doing so, until he could hear from Washington. On the evening of the 4th, Lieut. Gherardi, who went to Washington on the evening of the 1st, as bearer of dispatches, returned, and the next morning we learned that Capt. Chatard had been suspended and ordered to Washington, to answer to a charge of not having violated the neutrality laws by seizing Gen. Walker in a neutral port, on board of an American vessel regularly cleared from an American port. That day the Captain took leave of his officers and crew, and turned his command over to Lieut. A. Bryson. On assuming command the Lieutenant informed us that the Commodore had instructed him to give Gen. Walker's officers and men permission to go on shore. One or two officers and about eighty of the men went on shore. The others objecting, were asked their reasons by the Lieutenant, and was informed that we had been forced on board and brought to a strange port against our will, and that we were not disposed to go ashore among strangers until forced to do so. This was reported to the Commodore, who instructed the Lieutenant to allow us to remain on board, as he had no authority to order us off, but to advise us all to go. In consequence of this the sailors were detained on board, and they retaliated by abusing the men, which forced many of them to leave. The vessel was inspected on Saturday. This morning (Monday) we are on our way up to the navy yard. There are only about twenty officers and men on board. We were all advised to remain together. Then we were advised to petition the President to send us back to Nicaragua. And yesterday we were advised to make our way South as fast as possible. How we are to get there is a very serious question. On the 7th, the authorities objected to any more of our men being landed in Norfolk, and talked of prosecuting the Commander of the Saratoga for bringing us here. The rest of us may be sent to Portsmouth. A steam tug came alongside to tow up the Saratoga, but had not sufficient force, so that it is not recorded that we get ashore to-day. When the vessel arrives at the navy yard she will be stripped, and then we shall be forced to go ashore.

NICARAGUAN.

A GOOD RECIPE.—A few days since a barber offered a reward of ten pounds for the best recipe for "instantly removing superfluous hair." Among the answers was one forwarded by a gentleman who speaks from experience. We give it:—"Undertake to kiss a woman against her will."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } SUCCESSION OF ERASMUS
of New Orleans. } SMITH—No. 11,606.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within five days from this notice, why the account they have or can, why the account presented by the natural tutrix and administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

P. S. WILTZ, Clerk.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } SUCCESSION DE ERASMUS
de la Nlle-Orleans. } SMITH—No. 11,606.

AVIS est par le present donne aux cranciers de la susdite succession et à toutes autres personnes que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à déduire, sous dix jours à dater de la polémique publication, les raisons pour lesquelles le compte présenté par la tutrice naturelle et l'administratrice de la dite succession ne serait point approuvé et homologué, les fonds entre ses mains répartis conformément au dit compte.

Par ordre de la cour.

P. S. WILTZ, Greffier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT } BAUDUC, BLOCK & CO. and others
of New Orleans. } vs. HENRY A. LEE—No. 5,813.
For Forest Surrender.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the defendant Henry A. Lee, that they are to meet at the office of W. H. Reese, notaire public, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing a syndic to administer upon the property of the defendant for the benefit of his creditors, and, in the meantime, that all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed, as in cases of voluntary surrender.

That Thos. Cusey, Esq., be appointed curator ad hoc to represent the defendant, and Messrs. Cole & Breaux, attorneys-at-law, to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the Court:

W. H. REESE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, January 15, 1858.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } BAUDUC, BLOCK & CO. et
de la Nlle-Orleans. } autres vs. HENRY A. LEE.
No 5,813—Pour une cession

AVIS est par le present donne aux cran-ciers de Henry A. Lee, qu'ils ont à se réunir au bureau de W. H. Reese, notaire public, LUNDI, le 11 Février 1858, à 12 heures de midi, afin de nommer un syndic pour administrer sur les biens du défendeur pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers; et, qu'en attendant, toutes poursuites judiciaires contre sa personne et ses biens sont suspendues, tel que dans les cas de cessions volontaires.

Vu M. Thos. Cusey est nommé curateur ad hoc, pour représenter le défendeur, et MM. Cole & Breaux, avocats, pour les créanciers absents.

Par ordre de la cour:

W. H. REESE, Greffier.

Bureau du greffier, ce 15 Janvier 1858. Janl8 Janl9

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } SUCCESSION OF HAUSE C.
of New Orleans. } MILLER—No. 12,302.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account herein presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court:

P. S. WILTZ, Clerk.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } SUCCESSION DE HAUSE C.
de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } MILLER—No. 12,302.

AVIS est par le present donne aux cran-ciers de la susdite succession et à toutes autres personnes qui cela peut concerner, d'avoir à déduire, sous dix jours à dater de la présente publication, les raisons pour lesquelles le compte présenté par le curateur de la dite succession, ne serait point approuvé et homologué, les fonds entre ses mains répartis conformément au dit compte.

Par ordre de la Cour:

P. S. WILTZ, Greffier.

Janl8 Janl9 20

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } SUCCESSIONS DE MATEO AND
of New Orleans. } AUGUSTA GUTIEREZ—No 10,137.

WHEREAS W. B. Schmidt has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Mateo and Augusta Gutierez, deceased intestate:

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

P. S. WILTZ, Clerk.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } SUCCESSIONS DE MATEO
de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } ET AUGUSTA GUTIEREZ.
No. 10,137.

ATTENDU que W. B. Schmidt a presente une pétition à la cour à l'effet d'obtenir les lettres de curatelle à la succession vacante de feu Mateo et Augusta Gutierez, décédés intestats.

Avis est par le present donné à tous ceux que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à déduire sous dix jours, les raisons pour lesquelles ce requit peut faire droit à la dite pétition.

Par ordre de la Cour:

P. S. WILTZ, Greffier.

Janl3 18 23

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT } PETER HOLZEL vs. P. F. KEN-
Parish of Orleans. } DRICK—No. 3,445.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable J. K. Dixon, First Justice of the Peace for the City of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1858, at the corner of Liberty and Erato streets, First District of this city, at 12 o'clock M.,

AN A No. 1, DRAY.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

J. B. HAUGHTON, Constable.

PREMIERE COUR DE JUSTICE } PETER HOLZEL vs. P. F.
Paroisse d'Orleans. } KENDRICK—No. 3,445.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable J. K. Dixon, Premier Justice de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orleans, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 22 de janvier 1858, à midi, à l'endroit des rues Liberté et Erato, dans le Premier District de cette ville, à la vente publique et adjudication des

UN A No. 1, CHARRETTE—Dray

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

janl3 18 22 J. B. HAUGHTON, Constable.

PORTER—100 casks Marsetti's, for sale in hold, by S. WOLFF,
ja'1 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

EASTERN HAY—A lot of prime Eastern Hay, on board ship Atalanta, from Bath, for sale by JOHN S. MACKINDER & CO., 81 Gravier st.
ja5

PURE SPIRITS—100 bbls. first proof, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
a23 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } C. W. LYTLE vs. A. P. CHAM-
of New Orleans. } BERLAIN—No. 11,805.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the Delta Warehouse, Fulton street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, First District of this city—

ONE IRON BRIDGE.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

QUATRIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } C. W. LYTLE vs. A. P.
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } CHAMBERLAIN—No 11,805.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'Honorable Quatrième Cour du District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le LUNDI, 1er de février, 1858, à 10½ heures A. M., au magasin d'entrepôt du Delta, rue Fulton, entre celles Lafayette et Girod, dans le Premier District de cette ville, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN PONT EN FER.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
ja19 22 25 29 fe1 Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J.
of New Orleans. } B. LANOIX—No. 12,654.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, in square No. 160, bounded by Prytania, Coliseum, Delta, the Public, and Peters streets, measuring 52 feet front on Prytania street, by 100 feet in depth.

The whole according to the assessment roll of said District, deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the Corporation of Lessees.

The buildings and improvements on said lot consist of a one story frame dwelling, shingle roofed containing 4 rooms, one cistern, etc., fronting on Prytania street.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } VILLE DE LA N'LLE-ORLE-
de la N'lle-Orleans. } ANS vs. J. S. LANOIX.
No. 12,654.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le SAMEDI, 20 de février 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication des—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Premier District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No 160, borné par les rues Prytanie, du Collisée, Melpomène et la Promenade Prytanie. Ledit terrain mesure 52 pieds face à la rue Prytanie, sur 100 pieds de profondeur.

Le tout suivant le tableau d'assessement du dit District, déposé au bureau du trésorier de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent sur le dit terrain, consistant en une maison basse en bois, couverte en bardeaux, contenant 4 chambres, une cave, etc., faisant face à la rue Prytanie.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
janl8 29 fe5 12 20 Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs.
of New Orleans. } Mrs. ROSINA BRIAN—No. 12,503.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the First District of this city, in square No. 29, bounded by Coliseum, Tchoupitoulas, St. James and New Levee streets. Said lot measures 56 feet front on Coliseum street by 187 feet in depth.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
janl9 22 25 29 fe1 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } JOSEPH B. HUBBARD vs. P. F.
of New Orleans. } KENDALL—No. 11,753.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1858, at the Delta Warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, in the Second District of this city—

A LOT OF FURNITURE, to be purchased not sufficient for any office.

E. T. PARKER,
janl9 22 25 29 fe1 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

QUATRIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } JOSEPH B. HUBBARD vs.
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } P. F. KENDALL—No. 11,753.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Quatrième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 22 de janvier 1858 à 10½ heures A. M., au magasin de dépôt, située rue Jefferson No 23, dans le Deuxième District de cette ville, à l'application de—

UN LOT DE MEUBLES, enlevés inventaire comme en mon bureau pour recours.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
janl9 11 15 18 22 Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT } McLEMORE, RAYBURN & CO.
New Orleans. } vs. W. A. AYRES.
No. 3,641.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz—

ALL the Furniture and movable Effects contained in the premises, No. 133 Annunciation street, as per inventory, to be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
janl4 21 28 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT } McLEMORE, RAYBURN & CO.
Nouvelle-Orleans. } vs. A. AYRES.
No. 3,641.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 22 de janvier 1858, à 10½ heures A. M., sur les lieux, à l'application de—

TOUS les Meubles et Effets contenus dans la maison située rue de l'Annonciation No. 133, suivant inventaire, déposé en mon bureau pour recours.

Saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
janl4 18 18 20 22 Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT } JOSEPH RICHARD vs. HIS
of New Orleans. } CREDITORS—No. 9,575.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered January 19th, 1858, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

SEVENTY SHARES of the Bank of Louisiana.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, as per schedule filed in the Clerk's office of the Third District Court of New Orleans.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
janl9 11 15 18 22 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

TROISIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } JOSEPH RICHARD vs. SES
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } CREANCIERS—No. 9,575.

EN VERTU d'un ordre de vente, rendu le 19 de janvier 1858, et à moi adressé par l'honorable Troisième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 22 de janvier 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Second District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No. 61, bornée par les rues Bayou, Romain, Kepblanche et Prieur. Ledit terrain mesure sixty feet front on Bayou Road, sur une profondeur de cent soixante pieds de profondeur.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus, consistant en un magasin en briques à trois étages, sur une cuisine en briques, deux étages, deux chambres, etc. Le tout couvert en ardoises.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
janl3 18 22 25 Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT } JOSEPH ISRAEL vs. HIS CRED-
of New Orleans. } ITORS—No. 11,848.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered December 24th, 1857, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1858, and succeeding days, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

THE CONTENTS OF A DRY GOODS STORE, situated at 111 Canal street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory to be seen at my office.

Also the unexpired term of the lease of said store, ending on the 30th day of September, 1858, at the rate of $1200 a year, payable monthly.

And on the said day, at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises—

The Fixtures of Store situate at the corner of Thalia and Dryades streets, in the First District of this city.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in hand to his creditors.

TERMS—For the contents of said dry goods store and store fixtures, cash on the spot; and for the lease, the purchaser will give his notes, with good and approved security, for the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
janl3 11 15 18 22 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } JOSEPH F. ARNOLD vs. JOHN
of New Orleans. } & WHIPPLE & WM. LAMPTON
No. 11 85.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock M.—

All of the right, title and interest of the defendant Wm. Lampton in and to the steamboat "CHICK NASH," consisting of three eighths thereof.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

QUATRIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } JOSEPH F. ARNOLD vs.
de la } JOHN H. WHIPPLE et
Nouvelle-Orléans. } WM. LAMPTON—No. 11,811.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Quatrième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 5 de février 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

Tout le droit, titre et intérêt du défendeur Wm. Lampton à savoir: trois-huitièmes du bateau à vapeur "CHICK NASH."

Saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
janl5 18 22 25 Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

WHISKY—100 bbls. old Bourbon, for sale by S. WOLFF,
ja15 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. Mrs.
of New Orleans. } SUSAN HACKETT—No. 12,562.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, square No. 181, bounded by Nayades, Peytavin, and Tonnelier line and First street, measuring sixty feet front on Nayades street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } LA VILLE DE LA N'LLE-OR-
de la N'lle-Orleans. } LEANS vs. DAME SUSAN
HACKETT—No. 12,562.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le LUNDI, 25 de janvier, 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Quatrième District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No 181, borné par les rues Nayades, Peytanne, la ligne du faubourg et la rue Première, mesurant soixante pieds de face à la rue Nayades sur cent trente pieds de profondeur.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } CITY OF NE