LATEST DATES.

New-York		Nov.
Charleston		Nov.
Mobile		Nov.
New-Orleans		Oct.
Boston		Oct.
Philadelphia		Nov.
New-York		Oct.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, December 4, 1840.

There have been few considerable sales on the business of the last three days, beyond what we have mentioned in our regular remarks below, to which we refer for the details of the transactions of the week.

The river continues in the same state we mentioned yesterday.

COTTON—Arrived since the 1st inst. from the ports of Mississippi, 12,980 bales; Tennessee and Northern, 1915; Arkansas, 348; Lake, 748; together, 16,000, making the total receipts since 1st October, 338,401 bales, against 193,982, the even date previous. Quantity on the time for Liverpool, 16,85[illegible] bales; Havre, [illegible]; Bordeaux, 1440; Boston, 2310; Baltimore, 211; Havana, 2[illegible]; Stock, 24,457 bales; making a reduction in stock, or [illegible] leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard, not cleared this day, a stock of 38821 bales, against —— at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1840. Oct. 1, stock on hand	28720
Receipts last three days, Tuesday [illegible]	4691
Previously	174216
	190107
Exports last three days, Tuesday [illegible]	24467
Previously	126819
	151286
Stock on hand	38821

The Cotton Mark-t opened on Monday morning, with a very brisk demand, and fully 6000 bales changed hands in the course of the day, at very full prices. At an early hour yesterday, the accounts by the Great Western came to hand representing the Liverpool Cotton Market to have closed heavily on the 6th ult., with sales to the extent of nearly 17000 bales for the week ending on that day. The partial advance of ¼d which had been realized at the commencement of the month had been again lost, leaving the market in the same position in which it stood on the 20th October. This intelligence had the effect of arresting operations for the moment, and only 700 bales were disposed of yesterday, at previous rates. It was anticipated that the market would open this morning with a slight decline, but contrary to general expectation, a few buyers stepped forward and took nearly 3000 bales, at very firm prices, and on some few lots we observe that an advance of ⅛ d was realized. We leave our quotations, however, as they stood last Tuesday, the rates paid having been so irregular to admit of any alteration therein.

The transactions during the week embrace 16000 bales, and for the better part the three days amount to 8000, amongst which we notice, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 245 bales, at 8¾, 15 at 8⅞, 40 at 8¾, 56 at 8⅝, 112 at 8 7-16, 130 at 8¼, 52 at 8¼, 94 at 8¼, 45 at 8⅛, 160 at 10¼, 11 at 10½, 28 at 9½, 35 at 8, 2[illegible] at —, 67 at 8, 1[illegible] at —, 365 at 8¼, 201 at 8⅛, 632 at —, 6[illegible] at 8, 530 at 8, 60 at 8¼, 12 at 8½, 87 at 8 7-16, 31 at 1[illegible], 400 at 9, 233 at 8½, 13 at 11, 47 at 8 1-16, 21 at 8¼, 39 at 8, 24 at 8¼, 44 at 9, 36 at 8, 25 at 8½, 42 at 8, 60 at 8¾, 72 at 7¾, 145 at 9, 181 at 8¼, 6[illegible] and 4 0 Western Districts, at 8[illegible].

Louisiana and Mississippi. *Tennessee and N.*

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary	7½@7¾	[illegible]
Middling	8@8¼	[illegible]
Middling Fair	8¾@9	[illegible]
Fair	9@9½	[illegible]
Good fair	9¾@10	[illegible]
Good fair	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOBACCO—A [illegible] continues to exist for this article, and [illegible] of the disposal of an soon as inspected, at [illegible] although our previous quotations, which [illegible] slightly exceptions, continue [illegible] ruling rates. The sales since Wednesday [illegible] hhds Sumpter, [illegible] hhds Factory, Lugs, and [illegible] hhds Selected quality [illegible] and 1[illegible] hhds at 2¾ @ 3¾ and 4 [illegible] 4, Seconds and Firsts, Common to fine, 3¼, 4¼, and 5¼. Fair to good, 5½, 6, 6¼, and 6¾. Fine 6¾ @ 7¼ and 8 [illegible]. Arrived since the last inst. 19 hhds. Cleared in the same time.

STATE ENT OF TOBACCO.

40 [illegible]	hhds	2219
Receipts last three days		19
Previously		1720
		3958
Exports last three days		19
Previously		3145
		3235
Leaving balance of stock of		723

SUGAR—The sales since our last amount to about 350 hhds, at prices somewhat in favor of sellers, but not differing decidedly from previous quotations, as we remark in changing figures. We quote 4½ @ 5 for extreme qualities. It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the late severe weather has inflicted considerable injury to the cane, but to what extent, we are not prepared to say. We have no transactions in Plantation, although there is some inquiry for the same.

MOLASSES—There is not much inquiry for this article, prices, however, are maintained at our former quotations of 38 cents. No sales on Plantation have come to our knowledge within the last few days.

SALT—Within the last three days no less than 11000 sacks have come to hand, which have been disposed of at 1 50 @ 1 62½ round, for coarse and fine. Prices from store continue unaltered, at 1 75 for coarse, and 2 00 for fine.

FLOUR—The Flour market opened with a brisk demand on the 4th, succeeding the appearance of our last review, and some considerable sales of Superfine were effected at 4 87½; purchasers for the Havana market being the principal operators. The rainy and tempestuous state of the weather yesterday, interrupted which transactions to a great extent, and only a few insignificant sales transpired, at the governing rates of the day preceding. Owing to considerable arrivals of this article the last few days, and the withdrawal of purchasers who were buying for exports, the market opened this morning at a slight decline, and holders were generally willing to accept $4 75, at which price several hundred bbls Superfine and the article closed with a buoyant feeling.

PORK—The receipts are beginning to come in fast, and holders evince considerable anxiety to close at our quotations, which have been very considerably obliterated for some of any magnitude. We quote small sales of Mess, 21 00; Prime, $17 00; M. O, $19, P. O., 13 00. The market continues mean an unsettled state, and prices are evidently tending down wards.

BEEF—The market for this article, remains likewise in an extremely depressed state, and sales are difficult to effect, and have not been made at our former quotations. The receipts have been heavy, and the stock is accumulating fast. We quote Mess, $13 00 @ 13 50; half barrels, $7 50 @ $8 00; Prime, $9 50 @ 10 00.

LARD—The demand continues on an extremely moderate scale, and prices are drooping, with scarcely any demand at a price to suit the market. Sales of very choice new Lard are readily made at 11 cents.

WHISKEY—The enquiry for this article has materially fallen off within the last few days, and our quotations of 27 cents, for Bright, from Store, have been the only sale, sustained. The receipts have been very considerable, and the stock on sale is large. We quote small sales from store at 24 @ 25 cents, according to quality.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The demand is naturally falling off, as the season advances, and our quotations are barely maintained. The receipts have been to a fair extent, which, combined with the large stock on hand, induces holders to offer the article freely, and several sales have been effected below our ruling figures. We quote regular sales of Kentucky, at 11 cts, at 32 inch 8 lb. Bagging, at 34, and some of very superior quality, will bring a fraction higher. Scotch, 17 @ 22; German, 12½ @ 13; Northern Rope, 7 @ 8.

GUNNY BAGS—The enquiry is very trifling at present, and prices are giving way under the influence of accumulating stock. We quote 2 and 2½ bushel, 9 @ 9½; 3 bushel, 10½ @ 10½.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS—The market continues well supplied with all descriptions, and the demand is tolerably fair, at our previous quotations. Linsey 4 4, twilled 52; Negro Jeans, 30 @ 35 cents; Kentucky & Lowells, 4 @ 4 4 wide 16 cents.

OIL—We continue to notice a pretty good demand for the trade at our former quotations. Fall 8 ran ed, $1 12½ @ $1 16; Winter Strained, $1 25; Whale Oil, 62½ @ 65.

CANDLES—The enquiry within the last few days has not been quite so brisk, but our previous prices continue to be well maintained. The demand is principally confined to customers from the Upper country, the regular trade being well supplied. We quote New Bedford, 43 @ 46; Nantucket, 44.

LEAD—The stock on sale is extremely small, and we have not heard of any transactions since our last. The last arrivals have been generally resh piped to the North. We quote, 24 @ 24 50.

PIG PLATES—In consequence of the increased value of this article in the English market, prices are looking up. We quote small sales of [illegible] $19 50 per box. Some importers are holding out for $19 75 @ 11 00.

COFFEE—The sales for the last few days, for the City trade, and Rio ots with quick sale, at 11½. Havana prime, of the new crop, commands 12c; Middling qualities, 10 @ 11.

EXCHANGE—Sterling ranges from 8 @ 8½ per ct. prem. for first rate signatures, (4 @ 4 81 per f sterling.) France, 4 12½ @ 4 15. New York, 60 days, 3 per ct. discount; Sight Checks, 1 @ 1½ prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling, [illegible]	8 @ 9 pr ct. prem.
Mobile, [illegible]	3 @ 3½ do
New York, 60 days' sight	¼ @ ½ pr ct. dis.
do 30 do do	1 pr ct. prem.
do do do	½ @ 1½ do
Philadelphia 60 do	2 pr ct. disc.
do sight	par.
Boston, 60 days	1 pr cent. disc.

FREIGHTS—We have no alteration to notice on this head; but observe that the activity still; but few engagements have been made since our last.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton	To Liverpool,	9-16d. @ ¾d.
do	Havre,	1¼c.
do	New-York,	1 50 @ 1 62½
do	Boston	1 50 @ 1 62½
do	London, direct	5/8 @ 5/8
do	New-York	4 50 @ 5 00
do	Philadelphia	4 50 @ 5 00
do	Philadelphia	0 00 @ 0 00
Sugar and molasses from coast		40 @ 50
Flour		1 25 @ 1 50
Lead		1 50 @ 2 00
Pig Iron		0 00 @ 0 00

Ship Consignment by ship CREOLE, Billingham master, [illegible] requested to take out their permits [illegible] attend to the receipt of their merchandise during the Mar. F. FERRET.

☞ The packet ship MISSISSIPPI, from New York, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, where consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 66 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE—The ship RUSSELL GLOVER, Captain Dowse, for Liverpool, having been detained on account of the tide, her letter bag will not be taken from the office until 4 o'clock this evening. J R ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp street.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the ship LUCY, from Liverpool, will hold themselves responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. WILLIAM PREHN, 56 Customhouse st.

☞ The ship MASSACHUSETTS, capt. Wilson, from Boston, will commence discharging her cargo opposite the Mint, 1st inst., and shortly. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

☞ The consignees of the ship SALEM, from Havre, are requested to attend for records at the customhouse, and take their goods from the Levee, opposite the vegetable market, where the ship is discharging. VOR. BORDENS.

THOMAS A. WASHING, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, 30 Gravier street.

REFERENCE:

Messrs. Isaac Bridge & Co,	New-Orleans.
Messrs. Smith Mary & Sons,	
Mr. Robert Ward,	
Mr. Jas. Lenox,	New York.
Comber Am. Exchange St.	
Mr. Geo W. Cartwright,	
Mr. Jas. Trafford,	
Messrs. Thomas & Co,	Boston.
" Cartwright & Thayer	
Messrs David R Green & Co.	New-Bedford.
" Ayres & Collins,	
Mr. Amos Atheus.	Nantucket.

SAMUEL WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner of Poydras street,
NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE.
Liberal Cash Advances on Shipments of Produce or their address.

T. LAGUERENNE & Co. have removed to 30 Gravier street, between Magazine and Camp streets.

[illegible] HAVANA—At 2 days sight, for sale by R GROVES & Co. [illegible]

J. W. ORLEANS BULLETIN.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.
BY BULLETT, BOOKE & CO.
At No. 66 Chartres street.

DAILY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per month, [illegible] cents, $12 [illegible] PAID IN ADVANCE.
SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10 [illegible]

"Truth is mighty and will prevail. Public Justice cannot sleep."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the White State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1840.

[illegible] failed yesterday for Mobile.

PRESIDENTIAL RE-ELIGIBILITY—DURATION OF THE TERM.

The restriction of the exercise of the presidential authority to a single term, has been a prominent point of controversy during the late political canvass, and the failing of Gen'l Harrison to serve but four years has occasioned much investigation of the subject, and very general [illegible] of the promise. The re-eligibility of the president, [illegible] considered by the constitution, was considered at various [illegible] the true principles of the government even by Gen'l Harrison. He advanced in theory the position which Gen'l Harrison intends to illustrate practically. Much has been said and written on the one-term principle, and the semi-next of the nation has been so loudly and emphatically expressed in the result of the recent election, that we may regard the question as settled. The example set by Gen'l Harrison will be followed by his successors. No one will dare to depart from a precedent voluntarily assumed, which is so entirely in accordance with republican democracy and the preservation intact of popular sovereignty.

We find in the *National Gazette* of the 24th ult., a very long and masterly communication on the subject of the duration of the presidential term, which that paper requests editors generally to copy. Want of space compels us reluctantly to exclude this interesting article, but we will endeavor to give the reader a sketch of the argument by which its positions are sustained.

According to the writer the re-eligibility of the magistrate has been constantly found [illegible] source of popular corruption and [illegible] injurious to our political system [illegible] opinion so fully and firmly [illegible] favor of the one term principle, that [illegible] bold man who would venture to press [illegible] before the people for a second term [illegible] the public mind unsettled [illegible] of the term. Many persons [illegible] to believe that the public good would be [illegible] by its extension to six, eight or ten years. [illegible] the prolongation of the term the writer argues very forcibly and at great length. His first objection is the cost of the contest. When power is held for a protracted period, the excitement attendant upon a change of rulers is intense—conventions are every where assembled—the people neglect their private affairs for the furtherance of the public weal—immense amounts of money are expended—bribery, corruption and their attendant demoralization, are apt to prevail. The nation is divided into two great parties, both indulging in the most unbridled political hostility, and the struggle is carried on not simply at vast pecuniary sacrifices, but with such impairment of honor, probity and good feeling that the uprightness of the mass becomes seriously endangered.

Another powerful argument employed by the writer is the vast amount of patronage which would be held by the president during an eight or ten years term.—The value of offices in his gift becomes doubled by the duration of patronage. Sycophants and parasites would swarm around him—the claimants upon the gratitude of the executive would be numberless, and the scramble disgraceful, and deeply injurious to the moral feeling of the community. If servility were rewarded by office, the pretenders to executive favor would become the plant slaves of his will, and as the untempted exercise of power tends constantly to its abuse, the dispenser of fortune and honors would naturally claim unlimited obedience from those who reap competence or wealth from his behests. The same causes would be apt to create a system of proscription of the honest and independent, and thus the objects of our political structure would be completely set aside, while the purity of republicanism would be grossly vitiated, and the execrable doctrine of swarding the "spoils" to the "victors," would become a permanent and practical rule of every administration.

These arguments are fortified and illustrated by a rapid review of the Jackson—Van Buren administration in regard to dismissals and appointments. In the opinions of the writer we concur entirely. We have [illegible] to show that the aim of General Jackson was to make the government a unit—to consolidate all influence and patronage in the central power. For this was the aged patriot of the revolution proscribed—the upright office-holder ruthlessly ejected—the political opponent swept away without remorse, and their places filled with the passive tools of the executive will. For this were the direct representatives of the people defamed and reviled the very instant they exhibited the slightest independence—and this system projected by JACKSON and carried into execution by his dependents, at length rendered him the absolute master and dictator of the people, when by the terms of the federal compact, he should have been their servant.

Having proved very ably and conclusively the inexpediency and danger of an extended presidential term, the author proceeds to argue in behalf of a *diminished* term. He is inclined to think two years the proper duration, after which the president should retire to private life. His arguments are numerous and cogent. The diminution of patronage, and the fewer applicants for office in consequence thereof is well exposed. The president would be enabled to decrease the public expenditures, because he would not have ulterior objects to subserve by the creation of new offices. The central power would thus be robbed of its pernicious influence. The moral feeling of the community would cease to be outraged by the fawning adulation of hungry expectants, and the arts and wiles too often infamous, made use of in attaining office.

Great political parties, by which the nation has been so often agitated and convulsed, would be avoided.—Two years is too brief a time to allow of their formation and proper combination. The country would be divided upon a half a dozen candidates, this, again, would operate auspiciously upon persons holding office. Finding it difficult, if not impossible, to determine upon the successful candidate. They would refrain from interference in the canvass further than by depositing their votes. No longer holding office as the price of partizan service, they would learn to look to the people as their real employers. The president, having nothing to promote but the public weal, would consult it alone in the choice of officers, and removals for political causes would become unknown.

The argument that such frequent changes of the president would be attended by unsteadiness of action, is considered by the writer erroneous. Slight oscillations there would be, but these would give more regularity of movement than a change every eight or ten years. The senate is changed by thirds every two years—hence its steadiness. Were it totally revolutionized every six years, its influence in maintaining the steadiness of legislative action would be greatly impaired.

Long terms tend to diminish popular sovereignty and increase central power. Short terms tend to secure the rights of the people, and the establishment more perfectly of the system of self government.—By the one, greater ability is required in the executive and the selection becomes more difficult. By the other, less ability would be necessary, the choice would be more easily made, and a greater number of meritorious individuals would enjoy it.

The writer concludes his observations by remarking that while advocating two years, he is far from believing that the public mind is yet prepared for the adoption of such a measure. "My object," he adds, "will be attained if I can satisfy my readers that it should not exceed four years, and if I can induce them to reflect upon the further advantage that would probably result from the future adoption of the course I have advocated."

J. B. Pavon, Esq., arrived last evening in the steamer Vicksburg, from Milliken's Bend, with the following horses—Sarah Bladen, Mary Walton, Checopa, Martha Malone, Celerity, J. R. Grymes, Copchita.

The government of Canada, now vacant by the death of Sir George Arthur, has, it is said, been offered to Major General Sir James McDonnell, commanding, in Quebec, but at present on a tour through the United States.

NAVAL—Commodore Morris is about to leave the Navy Board, and take command of the Independence, which goes on to relieve the Ohio, the flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron.

The village of Canajoharie (N. Y.) was nearly destroyed by fire two weeks since. It is computed that the loss will exceed $100,000. Among the buildings burned was the office of the Canajoharie *Radii*, a paper edited by a deaf mute.

[illegible] last night about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in a two story wooden house, in Clerbs Street, between Girod and Hevia streets. The building, furniture and other [illegible] entirely destroyed. [illegible]

JAMAICA.

By an arrival we have received supplies of Kingston and other papers to the 14th ult., inclusive. They contain little of interest, being principally filled with local intelligence of no moment to our readers.

The discussion of the slavery question is continued with great violence. A writer in the Kingston Journal has been fulminating the public with a number of articles upon this subject of slavery in America, which are characterized by falsehood, virulence and slander. The name of this libeller is C. Brewster Richards. He is a Baptist Missionary and represents himself as having been an officer in the U. S. Navy.

The papers notice a new machine, constructed by a Mr. Livingston, for the purpose of excavating, digging trenches, and preparing land for sugar cane, worked by an engine of six horse power, and requiring but one individual. The apparatus is not described.

Considerable excitement prevails in the Island, on account of the abolition movements of the Baptist Missionaries, who seem to have taken the matter under their special care.

The colonial legislature have passed an insolvent act.

TRINIDAD—[illegible] The falling off of the sugar crop in this fertile colony has averaged upwards of 1,500 hogsheads per annum the last 7 years. The amount exported in 1834 was 25,400 hogsheads, that of 1840 only 15,700. The deficiency of the [illegible] is upwards of 2,000.

SUGAR LUCK.—This island, but [illegible] rally, seems to be in the most [illegible] crops it has fallen off [illegible] which, even in 1838, shipped 1[illegible] sugar, have only produced 40 hhds [illegible]

The English [illegible] been substituted for the French in the [illegible]

As an [illegible] the immense diminution of the sugar [illegible] Jamaica, we subjoin a statement of the [illegible] hhds. of sugar and puncheons of rum made in single parish, (St. James,) in the years 1838, 1839 and 1840:

Years.	Hhbds. Sugar.	Puncheons Rum.
1838	7,474	3,451
1839	5,969	2,268
1840	4,660	2,192

The colonial legislature was engaged in discussing an important bill, which it appears from the public journals have been of great advantage in raising a revenue. Under the present bill, the duty on imports for the whole Island, for the year ending on the 10th October, was £41,817 sterling. The same collected on imports throughout the Island for the same period, amount to £22,224 sterling.

STILL LATER.—By the politeness of Capt. Cliff, of the schooner *Hudson*, arrived last evening from Jamaica, we have papers from Kingston and Falmouth up to the 22d October, which contain nothing of interest.

The sales of flour noticed were at 18s. 8d. per bbl. and improving.

The Island remained very quiet.

FIRST LOVE.

David Crockett, when quite a youth, fell in love with a beautiful Quaker girl—and he thus forcibly, graphically, and poetically describes the effect on an ardent and susceptible mind, produced by first love:

"I found myself over head and heels in love with this girl; and I thought that, if all the hills there were pure chink, and all belonged to me, I would give them if I could talk to her just as I wanted to, but I was afraid to begin; for, when I would think of saying any thing to her my heart would begin to flutter *like a duck in a puddle*; and if I tried to out do it and speak, it would get right smack up my throat, and choke me *like a cold potatoe*."

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

NO. XV.

The proof having been made before the Judge of the Court of Probate, of the death of the testator, the next step is to ascertain where he died. If in the state, in what parish, as the Judge can only act in his own parish. Our rules of domicile have greatly simplified a question which in other states is often very puzzling.—In Massachusetts, the case of Hon. C. Gore, one of the most distinguished benefactors of Harvard University, it was found to be a subject of great difficulty and required very careful investigation to determine whether he lived in Watertown or in Boston.

With us the place in which a succession is opened, is held to be in the parish where the deceased resided, if he had a domicile or fixed place of residence in the state; in the parish where he left landed property, if he had neither domicile nor residence in the state; or in the parish in which it appears from the inventory that his principal property was situated, if he had property in the several parishes; or in the parish where he died, if he had no certain nor any fixed property.—These rules are clear and leave little room for mistake.

When the decease of the testator has been sufficiently proved to the Judge, he immediately proceeds to open the will, if it be sealed, and to the proof of it in presence of the notary and the witnesses who were present at the making of it, and who are on the spot or duly called. The party praying for the opening and proof of the will, shall cause to be summoned the number of witnesses possessing of the qualities required for such proof, and if the presumptive heirs of the deceased, or any of them, reside in the place, he shall give them notice in writing, that they may attend if they think proper, at the opening and proof of the will. For the purpose of such proof, the judge shall receive the deposition, in writing, of each of the witnesses produced, which dispositions shall be signed by them, and the whole shall remain annexed to the record. After this proof the judge shall order the will in an audible and distinct manner, to be read by the witnesses and all other persons present, and if it appear to be in regular form the execution of it shall be ordered, and it shall be recorded. The original of the will thus proved, remains in the court, and is deposited with the records, after being marked by the judge with the words *ne varietur* at the h ginning and end of each page.

Testaments made before a notary do not require to be proved, that their execution may be ordered; they are full proof of themselves, unless they are alledged to be forged. Nuncupative testaments under private signature, cannot be executed until they have been proved by the declaration on oath of at least three of the witnesses, who were present when they were made. The declaration of the witnesses required for such proof must state in substance, not only that they recognize the testament presented to them as being the same that was written in their presence by the testator himself or by another person by his direction, or that the testator had written or caused to be written out of their presence, and which he declared to them contained his last will, as the case may be; but also that they recognize their signatures and that of the testator at the foot of the instrument, if they have signed it, or the signature of him who signed for them respectively, in case of their not having signed for want of knowing how.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Prentice, Hopkins, for Liverpool, B. & J. P. Whitney.
Ship Loodhou, Whippen, for Liverpool, K. & J. P. Whitney.
Barque Daniel Webster, Manson, for Boston, Norcross & co.
Brig Julia, Pajot, for Havana, J. Robert & co.
Brig Montagne, Harvey, for Philadelphia, Simmons & Dewey.
Brig Julia & Helen, Bartlett, for New York, G. Bedford & Beck.
Schooner Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, for Mobile, J. H. A b ridge & co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Kenny, from Metcalfe's Point—with brig Fallus, schrs Hudson and Kite.
Brig Fallus, Blanchard, from St Marks—to Lallier master.
Schr Hudson, Cliff, from Falmouth, (Jam.) Nov 26th—to J W Zacharie & co—to 60 J Atwater.
Schr Kite, Martin, from Havana, Nov 28th—to J W Zacharie & co.
Schr Aides, Silsbee, from Mobile—in ballast—to master.
Steamboat Favorite, Glenn, from St Louis.
Steamboat Peiote Valley, (new) Clarke, from Portsmouth.
Steamboat Gen Harrison, Wheeler, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Ben Franklin, Smith, from St Louis.
Steamboat Hannibal, Bintish, from Shreveport.
Steamboat Vicksburg, Grace, from Milliken's Bend.
Steamboat Patrick Henry, Hardwick, from Thibodeauxville.
Steamboat Paragon, Bowman, from Louisville.
Steamboat Pawnee, Wright, from Maysville.
Steamboat Water Witch, Wright, from Natchitoches.
Steamboat Brian Boroihme, Smoker, from Shreveport.
Steamboat Invincible, Wolworth, from Natchez.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig William, ——, for St Marks.
Schr Harold, ——, from do.
Schr Rolino, Miner, from K y West.
Sloop Rosalie, Simon, from Lake Borgne.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Caribou, Halsey, at Falmouth, (Jam.) to sail Nov. 27th for New Orleans.
Steamboat Pawnee left St. Louis 26th ult—in port for New Orleans, Steamboats Louisville, Hornet, Pocahontas, Louisville.
Steamboat Peiote Valley reports 5 1-2 feet water in the Ohio river and falling; Wabash river rising.
Steamboat Brian Boroihme reported down—steamboat Washington, she having been run into by the invincible.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Invincible—F Day, H Watson, G Cochran, Kimball, Fairman, Mobley.
Per steamboat Brian Boroihme—C Gibson, J B Digg, J B Woodworth, S F Flannery, Henderson, J A Gamble and lady, 2 miss Gamble, J F Willis, Horton.
Per steamboat Water Witch—mrs Cox, mrs Enfantine and 2 children, mrs Fame, miss Laughlin, capt Kimble, Flury, A F Gontineau, S W Rhodes, Martin, Kirkwood, R L Williams, Jones, Bradley, Armsby, T Pascault, R S Davis, J W Godberry.
Per steamboat Lafourche—J H Brown, T Liberty, Hunt, K Bridwell, Pawnee, Rebinar, Morris, Mrs Pratator and son, Burns Goswie, Smal, Bind, mdm Cutcheon, Field & lady, Gregg and lady, J Godfrey, Arnold, Willis, Doherty, J H Davis.
Per steamboat Paragon—J Fulton, mdm Cutcheon, R Howes Whitaker, Graham, de Wecmans and family, Allisson, How, Hoffman, J W Bryan, rev Bowen and family, Mrs Bowen, capt Ayres of Arcadia, Mayer, lady and family; Sigerson and family, Cohen and lady, Derny and family, D Comstock, mrs Richmond, Kellogg, capt Hagerty, S Porter, J Bowen, H Sherman, Fenner & lady, Smith, Taylor, Chittenden, Ringgold, Foster, Adams, Britton, Drury, Hall, Wilmer, Sandford.
Per steamboat Gen Harrison—Reynaud, Thorngmorton, Mills, Hopkins, Barjac, mdm Carron, Remey, Barrow, judge Butler, Hall, Stephens, Sanders.
Per steamboat Peiote Valley—capt J Moore, A Mann, W Gottmann, C Wood, H Cross, J T Taylor.
Per steamboat Patrick Henry—J Porter, Sufosiall.
Per steamboat Pawnee—mrs Stringer, miss S Sheppard, Hallmore, Hebrew, Von, Kontz, Lein, N H Rapp, W B Charles, J Dean.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY

A MEETING of the inhabitants of the 3rd municipality will take place to day, Saturday, 5th inst, at 5½ o'clock p. m, under the Port Hall, for the transaction of business of importance. ds.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new Market, known under the name of "Port Market," in the third municipality, will take place on Monday next, the 7th instant.—The butchers and others who made their application at the recorder's office, to obtain some stalls, in the therein, will apply to Mr. Stanislas Borly, commissary of said market, to know the number of their stalls, &c. By order,

J. B. S. ROY, Ass'd.
Secy of the Council.

N. B.—The advertisement which appeared in the Courier of yesterday, and bearing my name, in relation to the opening of the market therein mentioned, is not of the one which I have sent officially to be published, and it appears that it has been entirely altered—except as regards the day of the opening of said market. J. B. S. ROY, A.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has the honor of informing the public that he has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE in Chartres street, No. 83, between Conti an Bienville streets. He hopes by his exertions to a cure the patronage of those who will honor him with their presence. EMILE PETIT, Director.

FOR SALE OR TO HIRE—A number of very likely slaves, of different ages and colors. A good bargain can be had. For further particulars, please call on KINNE & PORTER, 11 Exchange Place.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, judge—No. 13574—Edmund V. Willis vs. his creditors. The cession of property being accepted by the Court: It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent, Blair & Satterfield, take place at the office of Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, on Monday the 6th of January next, 1841, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—then and there to take into consideration the affairs of said insolvent; and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

Extract from the minutes—December 4th, 1840.

ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.
d3-2t-1t-10t

PARISH COURT—No. 13,347.—The Citizens's Bank of Louisiana vs Louis Urbain Guinot.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honble. the Parish Court, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Saturday, the 6th January, 1841, at 12 o'clock, m., the following property, viz:

1st. A piece or portion of ground situated in the faubourg Washington, district Duralde, designated by The No. 4 of square No. 3, on the plan drawn on the 31st day of March, 1834, by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late notary, in the city; said portion of ground measuring, in American measure, three hundred and sixteen feet two inches and six lines in front on Independence street, the same dimensions on the rear line separating the said portion of ground from the property of Mr. Mouton; ninety-five feet in width on the lower side which divides said portion of ground on the left side from No. 3, and ninety-five feet in front on Camelia street, together with all the buildings and improvements on the said portion of ground.

2d. Five Lots of Ground situate in the same district, designated by the Nos. three, four, five, six and seven, of the square No. four, said lots of ground being bounded, facing and measuring each, in American measure, forty-five feet eight inches in front on Independence street, by a depth of ninety-five feet between parallel lines; said lots No. seven, forming the corner of Independence and Great Mon street, together with all the buildings and improvements on the said lots of ground, situated in the above suit.

Terms cash. C. F. HOZEY, Sheriff. ds

NOTICE.—The undersigned stockholders of the Bank of the Union, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders will take place on the 2d Monday in January next, at the Banking House, when and where a full and fair report of the affairs of the institution will be laid before them, and a new board of directors will be elected, if the stockholders present shall deem it expedient. By order of the board,

[illegible]

[illegible] last night about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in a two story wooden house, in Clerbs Street, between Girod and Hevia streets. The building, furniture and other [illegible] entirely destroyed. [illegible]

[illegible] the society of the [illegible] a mother [illegible] and affection [illegible] make her [illegible] a large circle of admirers and friends will feel that [illegible] happen treated in their society that [illegible] to be filled.

For the last fifteen years, Mrs. M. has been a member of the Episcopal church, and has strictly followed the line of conduct of a devout Christian; and although she has been the subject of years of physical suffering, she was never heard to utter a complaint in her afflictions. Her death was with a philosophy and patience that she lived, to express one of all around her.

If it has led a life that gives from seven the greatest facilities of nature, and devoted the whole of her energies to the education of her children, and to works of goodness and charity, supported by the exercise of our holy religion, we are for the suffering Christian, [illegible] crown of glory promised to the "pure in heart." We then have left us in our sorrowing for our friend the sad consolation of believing that her loss to us, is to her an eternal gain.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXTRA.

Liverpool—Per ship Prentice [illegible] bales cotton [illegible] Johnson.
Boston—Per ship Zoe Chase, 2[illegible] bales cotton.
Boston—Per barque Daniel Webster—[illegible] cotton, 2800 pigs lead, 116 hogsheads molasses.
Havana—Per brig Julia & Helen—[illegible] cotton, 1[illegible] hhds 2 bbls molasses.
New-York—Per brig Julia & Helen—300 [illegible] bbls in leaves.
Mobile—Per schr Indg' Hitchcock—[illegible] bbls whiskey, 60 do flour, 30 do gin.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per schr Kite—[illegible] 21 Lopez, 75 do A Castillo, [illegible] Lyons, 50 do order, [illegible] Clark & co, 100 do do [illegible] 20 m segars Dubigne & co, [illegible] Kimball, master.

FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible] Milliken's Bend—1 bale [illegible] Burton, to Burke, Watt & co; 123 Lambeth [illegible] 27 J H Gardreich & co; 42 Fleming & Hopkins; 7 do do, Gardiner & co; 75 Ellis & Coyle, 72 do, Huntington & co; 69 Madeux Pulliam & co; 68 P [illegible] 7 A H Wallace & co; 37 Evans & Harrison; 66 do do, Lyons; 56 Eyre & Hughes; 50 W Kennedy & co; 26 Hilary & Bell; 41 R McDowell & co; 27 do Rogers & co; 26 Curtis & Wallace; 22 Ferguson, Day & co; 21 Martin, Ringgold & Ferriday; 23 Lilly & Robinson; 50 N & J Dick & co; 10 Buff & Newman; 19 W N Brown; 14 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 14 Andrews & Shaw; 13 Brander, Williams & co; 10 B Hughes; 7 M D Cooper & co; 6 Bailey, Beck & co; 8 Williams & McGuire; 4 Ogden & Southgate.

Per steamboat Patrick Henry, from Thibodeauxville—27 hhds W Bugert & co; 10 do, 24 bbls molasses, H Tete; 50 do do, 1 do sugar, Menier & Maxson.

Per steamboat Invincible from Nat'l ex—238 bales cotton to Ringgold & Ferriday; 156 W Jackson & co; 186 Franklin Henderson; 99 Duncan, McAllister & co; 80 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 80 Brander, Williams & co; 98 Peyroux, Arceneal & co; 68 Wiggin & Davenport; 38 Butcher, Blanton & co; 29 J M Chaffee & co; 50 J Atwater; 19 bales sundry steamboat Gen Harrison; 2 staves Phelps & co; 2 coils rope Peyroux, Arceneal & co.

Per steamboat Brian Boroihme from Shreveport—19 bales cotton to Ogden & Southgate; 62 S S Cobb & co; 21 A Rivards & co; 12 J M Planche & co; 5 J Bonner & co; 36 M White & co; 14 F Haynes; 25 box 2 bbls 1 half bbl to major Clark.

Per steamboat Paragon from Louisville—23 bbls pork, 29 kegs lard, J Vairin & co; 66 bbls beef Ward, Moffett & co; 45 bbls pork, 243 kegs lard, D L Aiken; 300 pcs bagging, 114 coils rope, 8 Bell; 190 bbls beef Valentine & Budlecke; 28 bales cotton B Hitchcock.

Per steamboat Lafourche from St Louis—117 bbls beef to W Sigerson; for Lucien Bogert & Hawthorn: 100 bbls flour, 29 do pork, 69 kegs and, 47 coils rope, 41 pcs bagging, Chas Doane; 61 bbls beef J Bander; 13 do do, 150 do flour, Joel Small.

Per steamboat Joan of Arc from Maysville—71 bbls 23, 008 l