LATEST DATES.

New York	Nov 16	Oct 10
Boston	Nov 17	Liverpool ..... Oct 19
Philadelphia	Nov 17	Liverpool ..... Oct 19
Baltimore	Nov 17	Havre ..... Oct 19
Charleston	Nov 14	Portsmouth ..... Oct 21
Savannah	Nov 14	Boston ..... Oct 21
Mobile	Nov 14	Liverpool ..... Oct 22

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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R. E. SCRIPPS, MAGNE & CO.

No. 31 Camp street.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1840.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—The northern mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston for the fourth time. This is absolutely intolerable. Are editor HILKS and his understrappers absolutely absorbed in lamentations at the result of the late Presidential election, that they pay no heed to the complaints of the community? Or must Mr. HOLMES be kept as a running regulator on the road between Charleston and Washington to keep things in proper order?

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schr. *Doris*, we learn that CANALES the chief of the division of the Federal army near Tampico had surrendered to the Mexican government. It is reported that a *pronunciamiento* had taken place at Vera Cruz, and that the standard of federalism had been raised. We likewise learn that the duty of 15 per cent on all merchandize taken into the interior, had been removed. This is the tax which had been found so odious and onerous.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

Two remarkable traits are observable in the conduct of many of the office holders since the election of General HARRISON has been rendered certain. The first is the singular metamorphosis which some of them have undergone from the most rampant love of coin to an astonishingly calm neutrality or even a slight manifestation of genuine Harrisonism. These immaculate patriots have discovered that old TIP has been grossly slandered; that he is no coward; that he did gain the battle of the Thames; that the charge of being an aristocrat was a vile fabrication—in short, that he may be a very honest, good sort of a man, and will quite possibly make an excellent President. The other remarkable trait is the sudden and unqualified horror they entertain for that odious doctrine of proscription, and that equally abominable principle that "to the writers belong the spoils." Nothing can be more intense than the detestation with which these underlings of the administration regard such atrocious heresies. They will cite you JEFFERSON and MADISON and all the orthodox expounders of veritable democracy, in support of their hostility to proscription for opinion's sake. They are gifted on this subject, with uncommon powers of persuasion, and will discourse most feelingly and eloquently.

These mutations so abrupt and unlooked for are somewhat astounding; it must be confessed. To be sure, such statesmen ought to be familiar to the disciples of that famous mountebank JOHN C. CALHOUN but we had really no idea that the office-holder, would so soon prove themselves adepts in the science. We did not, it seems, appreciate their powers to their full extent.

There is a mystery in these gyrations, and it requires but little penetration to pluck out the heart of it. It is reducible to the very simple axiom—self interest. The office-holders want to keep their places—that's all. The spell of self-interest obliterates every recollection of the damning infamy they have toiled to heap upon the honest well won reputation of the Old Soldier, and now that their trade of calumny has failed, now that the whilome object of their foulest libels has been elevated to an immeasurable distance from his revilers, and holds their destinies in his hands, they would fain with bended knees and baited breath, sue for a remission of their political sins, and bargain for the retention of office by the most shameless tergiversation. This is the amount, the sum total, the be all and the end all, of the warm attachment which the office-holders have quite recently displayed towards the genuine principles of Jeffersonian republicanism.

But since they quote JEFFERSON as their authority and invoke the influence of that great man to shield them from the merited consequences of popular resentment, let them likewise remember that JEFFERSON was a democrat; that democracy, while it abhors proscription for opinion's sake, looks with unfeigned aversion upon the interference of the servants of the government in popular elections; that JEFFERSON, time and again, deprecated in the warmest terms the interposition of the strong arm of government in the exercise of the elective franchise; and that he declared repeatedly that such interposition on the part of a federal office-holder, would, by him, be deemed just cause of removal. Let the office-holders who have been conspicuous in the late election, in the recent struggle, partisans of Mr. JEFFERSON, and let them recollect, moreover, that General HARRISON has been elevated in the act and of strict Jeffersonian republicanism. Those among the office-holders who have employed the power and patronage of the government in the great contest between the people and their rulers, may read their doom in Gen'l HARRISON'S Dayton speech, without the aid of an interpreter. In that effusion of an honest heart and vigorous mind, he has emphatically expressed his unconpromising opposition to any attempt to control popular elections by the influence of the government. He has echoed the Jeffersonian principle—no proscription for opinion's sake—no indulgence to the influence of federal office-holders in the elective franchise. We trust most sincerely that Gen'l HARRISON will rigidly enforce these maxims. We consider them indispensable to a pure and healthful republic, and we believe that a departure from them by the present and past administrations has been a fruitful source of our national degeneracy. Let the upright office holder, who has faithfully performed his duties, and has scrupulously refrained from attempts to bring the government in conflict with the freedom of elections, be retained, *whatever be his political creed*. Let the verdict of dismissal be launched against the virulent partisan who has prostituted his office to political cabals, and has labored to uphold his party, instead of serving his country.

JAMES D. DENEGRE, Esqr. was on Saturday, elected Alderman of the first ward, first municipality, vice Mr. LAFONTA, deceased. The contest between Messrs. DENEGRE and DAVIS was quite animated, nearly 300 votes being taken. The majority of the successful candidate is 56.

We mentioned a day or two since that Professor DAVIS of the Charlottesville (Va) university had been fatally wounded in a fracas with some young men.—He has since died of his wounds. Two persons named SIMS and KINCAIRD, have been arrested on suspicion of being parties to the murder.

THEATRICALS.

BY CRITIC.

Our contemporaries who have taken up the cause of the St. Charles management, have not thought fit to condemn at the present playing, but put their defence upon the ground that the present company is as good as "can be found in any theatre in America. While done it admits that New Orleans patronage, that the St. Charles company is as good as that of the Park, Bowery, or any other establishment? They do not go to this theatre to institute comparisons. They go to see good playing; and if they are disappointed in this, it matters little to them whether theatrical exhibitions elsewhere are better or worse. The two Rooms can not be made to relish a poor entertainment because it is said that it is as good as the people of Gotham have; exceeding the truth of the assertion.

Grant, for argument sake, that the Park company is intrinsically good, and grant all our neighbors maintain. Why are not the performances good also? It requires but little penetration to tell them that the company can play, if they will. They want playing, not the excuse. If the company is really so very powerful, the forbearance of the audience should not be trifled with any longer.

We have no doubt that the St. Charles company can do better, if they try. If the manager will employ his resources to the best advantage, we hope to see the fortunes of the Temple retrieved. PIZARRO was got up on Saturday night, with a strong cast. There was a perceptible improvement in the subordinate parts. The whole piece went off well. The dresses evinced taste, and taste. This is the way to restore the popularity of theatrical representations. All the boasting in the world will not do as much for the Theatre as a very little good playing.

We had intended to notice the miserable manner in which Mr. MARBLE was supported on Friday night; but PIZARRO has been well played since, and we overlook the bad, for the gratification of announcing a good performance.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, late Postmaster General, arrived here in the steamer Gloster, this morning from Wheeling. We understand he proposes to remain here some time for the benefit of his health.

[Cincinnati Chron.

We have later intelligence than is conveyed in the above paragraph. Mr. KENDALL'S babies could not rest in their beds, in consequence of the most unjustifiable noise made by the Whigs, and two days after his arrival at the Queen city, he took up his bed and walked. The last that was heard of him he had crossed the line, and was sojourning in Upper Canada, where, it is to be hoped, he will rest in peace. Much attention will be shown him by the British editors, whose articles he quoted so freely, during the late canvass, to show that Gen. HARRISON was a coward.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Forty-two counties give a whig majority of 8,420, and a whig gain of 2,951 since August. The entire majority for HARRISON will probably reach 12,000.

We copy the following from the Charleston *Courier* of the 23d.

KEY WEST, Nov. 16, 1840.

"Our wreckers, which my last informed you had proceeded for the wreck of ship Norway, of Boston, have all returned, with the cargo, which is in a damaged state; the materials of the ship, and effects on board. She was also arrived, The cargo consisted of wines, dry goods and furniture; the latter was left, being so much damaged that the wreckers would not bring it away. There were about eighty passengers; they have all arrived here, and a part have proceeded for New Orleans.

The schooner Saratoga has left for Mobile, repaired with balance of cargo, after selling a part to pay salvage and expenses.

No late news from the Indians. The steamboat de Roseta left this port yesterday for Tampa. She was from St. John river.

By the schooner *Empire*, Capt. SOUTHWICK, we have received the St Augustine *Herald* and *News* of the 20th inst. The *News* says, in reference to the failure of the last "talk," "it is rumored that all troops are to be destroyed except a few necessary depots; wagons sold, company officers to march on foot and the old system of hunting the enemy to be revived." The following order issued by Gen. ARMISTEAD, looks a little wrathy:

Head Quarters, Army of Florida,
FORT KING, Nov. 15, 1840.

Order No. 57.—Part II.—The Indians having acted with their usual want of faith, the Armistice is at end; the Commanding Officers of different Regiments and Posts, will therefore be prepared to act offensively on the promulgation of this order.

III. The General commanding has reason to be gratified with the zeal and energy heretofore displayed by the officers and troops under his command, and in calling for increased energy on their part, he is confident his wishes will be met, and he anticipates the happiest results from the approaching active campaign.

Should the enemy therefore appear with the white flag, they will be made prisoners, and diligently guarded until further orders.

By order of Brig. General, ARMISTEAD.

W. J. NEWTON,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

[True Copy.
R. RINGGOLD, Adjutant 3d Artillery.

Capt Hankinge of the ship Alabamian arrived here early from New Orleans, reports the following:—On Thursday, Oct. 26, lat. 32 30, lon. 77, a. m., while scrubbing the ship, came in contact with the ship Vandelia, of Duxbury—stove in our larboard bows, carrying away our flying gib and boom, sprung the topsail, carried away the cut water head and head rails, broke the larboard anchor, split fore and main topsail, main royal mast and yard, and damaged the standing and rigging otherwise. The Vandelia was bound to Charleston—was lying to at the time, with her starboard lights aboar!—but it being thick and rainy, we did not discern her in time to prevent a collision. We struck the V abreast of her starboard fore chains—did not ascertain what damage she received.—*New York paper.*

ASPHALTUM OR COMPACT BITUMEN.—We frequently see specimens of this mineral substance, while riding along the beach, washed up apparently from the bottom of the ocean by its never ceasing waves. We understand that large quantities of it are found on Aransas bay—quantities sufficient to be used as an article of commerce. In the island of Trinidad there is a lake of this asphaltum, three miles in circumference and unknown thickness. By boiling it with grease or common pitch it is rendered useful for the caulking of ships, and is said to protect them from the worms. It goes by the name of sea wax among the people on the coast, but this is a mistake; sea wax or mumia, is a whitish substance of the complexion and consistence of tallow. Asphaltum or compact bitumen, is of a shining black color, solid and brittle, with a conchoidal fracture. The ancients employed bitumen in building their houses. Herodotus tells us that the walls of Babylon were cemented with bitumen, which gave them unusual solidity.—*San Louis (Texas) Advocate.*

MURDER OF PROFESSOR DAVIS.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN,—A Virginian and graduate of the University of Virginia, will esteem it a kindness in you to allow him a few words in your paper, expressive of his deep grief at the unhappy occurrence announced in the Bulletin of Saturday, and of the truth of which the proof is but too satisfactory,—the death of Professor Davis, of the University of Va. None but those who knew Mr. D. can properly estimate the atrocity of the crime by which he has been cut down in the very midday of his usefulness. To deprive the state and society of so estimable an officer and citizen is a crime of the darkest dye, even when the perpetrator might plead the blindness of violent rage and excitement, but when to these public merits, the victim unites, the mildest manners, the most unoffending character, the most generous heart, an undeviating courtesy and urbanity, and a temper disciplined in the school of religion, no language can convey an adequate idea of the turpitude and brutality of his murder! The man who has a conscience could be condemned to no more awful punishment, than the remembrance of the qualities of the man whom his fell act had snatched from a high sphere of usefulness and distinction. I am sure I speak the conviction of every Virginian, when I say, that the state could better have spared any other citizen. The place of any distinguished lawyer, statesman and author might soon have been filled in a commonwealth so prolific of useful and talented men, but that of one who added to the highest distinction in these professions, an ability, industry and mingled firmness and mildness in the government of an institution like the University, composed as it is exclusively of fiery southern youth, so as to afford perfect satisfaction to the direction, and at the same time to leave in the hearts of the students under his care the warmest feelings of respect and affection, *his place cannot soon be filled!*

Mr. D. was a young man and from the productions of his pen with which we have been already favored, and the evidence of industry and study he has given, great hopes were entertained by his fellow citizens of his eminence as a political and legal writer. His treatise on criminal law has been pronounced by competent judges the best American law book extant, and has been recommended by the governor of Virginia to the legislature as a suitable code for the state. That useful compilation of the papers of Jefferson, to be found in every gentleman's library was arranged and prepared for publication by Mr. Davis. It is known that for some years past he has been engaged with a work on constitutional law, based upon the republican construction and developing those doctrines which Virginians have regarded with so much respect ever since their memorable exposition by Jefferson and Madison in '98 and '99. From his intercourse with Mr. Madison and many of his distinguished conspeers his extensive learning, his remarkably logical and vigorous mind this work, and the melancholy hope is indulged that it has survived its authors, will be a treasure of knowledge and correct principles. Mr. D.'s duties as professor of law were so satisfactorily performed as to attract to the University of Virginia the largest law class in the United States. His occasional publications on political questions, never of a party character, have elicited the highest compliments from the leading statesmen of the age. But he is gone, cut off in the budding of his fame by the ball of an assassin, whose welfare and amusement he was at that very time meditating, his amiable wife and extraordinarily talented children consigned to a sudden and disconsolate bereavement by a miserable worthless brute, whose very existence was a blot upon humanity and a nuisance to society!

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

NO. XIV.

It is the general rule of common law, that a legacy given by a debtor to his creditor, which is equal to, or greater, than the debt, shall be considered a satisfaction of it. This, however, is a mere rule of construction, and its application has often been denied, upon slight circumstances, from which it might be inferred that the testator had a different intention; and the intention of the testator is the sole guide in all cases of this description. *Jura fictiones* at least, whatever is given in a will is intended as a bounty. This rule has been called by the master of rolls, in England a very absurd one, still its existence as a rule is sufficiently strengthened, and so the English Courts are obliged to get over and round it as they best can. And to such a very slight circumstances are laid hold of—It is said in one case that part declarations by the testator, both contemporaneous with and subsequent to the making of the will, are admissible in evidence, to repel the presumption of the satisfaction. When the legacy is in specific articles it is never considered in satisfaction of the debt, unless so expressed.

So when a testator was indebted upon an open account, a legacy was holden not to be in satisfaction, because at the time of his death it did not know whether he owed it or not. Under the Louisiana code we get rid of all these intricate and vexatious questions by a plain, direct and equitable provision, which is in its terms precisely counter to the English rule. It is by our law expressly laid down that a legacy made to a creditor, shall not be deemed to be in compensation of the debt, nor a legacy made to a servant in compensation of his wages.

A will begins to have its effect from the death of the testator; but it does not, like most other instruments, act by its own unaided operation. It is not enough that it should have been duly executed and perfect in all its parts, it must be subjected to the scrutiny and receive the sanction of the PROBATE COURT. The duties of the Judge of this court, although of an interesting nature, are difficult, arduous and extensive. The office is filled here by one fully able to perform its trusts, and his ability to do right is always seconded by his desire to do so. But in the country, where all the Parish Judges are *ex officio* Judges of Probate, complaints are not unfrequent. An idea of the great importance of this court may be accertained by the fact that every estate in this parish, upon a vacancy, passes under its jurisdiction once in every fifteen or twenty years. Courts of Probate have the exclusive power to open and receive the proof of last wills and testaments, and to order the execution and recording of them. The first step in the court is to get the will itself into it. Usually it is within the knowledge of each of the parties who are to profit by it, and it is brought forward at once. Sometimes it is known only to the person in whose hands it is deposited, and sometimes it is withheld. If a will is found any cause not produced, the Judge has power to order it to be brought into court; if the individual to whom this order is addressed does not obey it, it becomes the duty of the Judge to have him arrested, and unless a satisfactory excuse be given, he is imprisoned until the will be produced and made public. Any one who shall wrongfully withhold a will in consequence of his neglect. The first enquiry is if the testator is dead. This is usually simple enough, but not always so easily ascertained. Men frequently go away and remain absent a long time—of those who never return, and are never heard from, it is, of course, impossible to ascertain when they die. The rule adopted is, that if a man is absent from the place of his residence and unaccounted for, and has not been heard of for five years, he is presumed in law, in many cases themselves to be put to proof to the contrary which belongs to them, and they enjoy a portion of the revenues, under certain conditions.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rubicond, Thompson for Havre, L. B. Gale.
Ship Woodside, Welch, for Liverpool, Lasher & Green.
Brig Mexican, Pettibone, for Boston, do
Schooner Henry Clay, Patterson, for Galveston, T. Leach
Schooner Seven Sisters, (Mex.) Perez, for Frail, B. Fernandez.
Schooner Ch. Rice, Perry, for Pensacola, T. C. Twitchell.
Schooner Ann. Press, for Matanzas, J. W. Zacharie & co.
Sloop Anne, Joiner, for Mobile, J. H. Ashbridge.
Steamboat Smasher, Eckard, for Nashville, &c. Yeatman & co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Tippecanoe, Saunders, from S W Pass, with ships Lyons & Lord Raisford.
Tow boat Mountaineer, Saunders, from S E Pass, with ship Jessalyn.
Tow boat Lion, Riddle from the S E Pass, with barque Ernest Gustave, brig Ocean and sailor Dodd.
Tow boat Mobile, Benton from S W Pass, with ship Louisa and barque Cadiz.
Ship Lyons, Ag'y, from Liverpool, Oct 10th—to Hyde & co.
Ship Robt Pulsford (Br.) Prince, from Liverpool, Oct 10th—to G Green & bro.
Ship Louisa, Mulford, 12 days from New York—to Bostwick & co.
Ship Jessalyn, Patten, Patterson, from Havre, Sept 29th—in ballast—to master.
Barque Mariners, (S.) Mayo, from Vera Cruz, Nov 7th—to Cavaille, Lacoste & co.
Barque Ernest Gustave (Swed.) Ericsman, from Bremen, Sept 19 & to Schmidt & co.
Brig Ocean, Crandall, 23 days from Thomaston—to master.
Schr Dorie, Sant ford, 7 days from Tampico—to J Bottemps.
Steamboat Baton Rouge, Denham, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Natchez, Smith, from Louisville.
Steamboat Gen Brown, Dunbar, from Smithland.
Steamboat Rank, Lee, from Cumberland River.
Steamboat O K, Lemasters, from Bunnsville.
Steamboat Sun Beam, Swain, for Cincinnati.
Steamboat Rank, Lee, for Cumberland River.
Steamboat Invincible, Wolworth, from Natchez &c.
Steamboat Ajax, Kibby, from St. Marcsville.
Steamboat Fairchild, Hughes, from Red River.
Steamboat Columbus, Jordan, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Colorado, Strock, from Ascension.
Steamboat Tuscumbia, Lee, from Cumberland River.
Steamboat Tom Bell, Marshall, from Louisville.
Steamboat New Orleans Hart, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat John Jay, Mason, from Fort Smith.
Steamboat Tom Bell, Gordon, from Red River.
Steamboat Patrick Henry, Hardware, from Lafayette.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat John Jay reports having passed the steamer Ben Sherrod, hard and fast on the bar, having fast. Steamboat Agenor aground at Tunica Bend.

Steamboat Natchez left Monroe 26th inst.—4½ water in Ouachita river and falling.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Dorie—from Tampico, Messrs Edelman, DeBrun, Tyford, E T Bent, Gonzales and steerage.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—from Vicksburg, Messrs J Pillsbury, maj Long, King, Cook, Parlin, J K Milner, N Stokie, Charleston.

Per steamboat Ajax—from Natchez, J M Dillon, J Baker, W La Barre, capt J W Cole, niece.

Per steamboat Invincible—J G Carton, W McAllister, B F Fulton.

Per steamboat Patrick Henry, from Thibodeauville—A Millard, J Jagneau, J Trenell, S Morris, D Neal, S Prillman, H Funt.

MARRIED.

WET NURSE FOR SALE OR HIRE—A wet nurse with a fresh breast, whose child is 10 days old, just died, is either for sale or to hire. For particulars apply at No 112 Chartres street, or Barrack street, No 212, where the nurse may be seen. n20 2t

NOTICE—The power of attorney granted by me to Simon C Hart, date New Orleans, 1st of February, 1840, by which said Hart was empowered to transact business for me, is hereby totally rescinded and annulled.

HARRIET WOOSTER

n30 if

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that in future he is not charged with the personal business of Stephen Duncan, Esq. of Natchez, and that he has left the city. All persons having either demands against the factory or Mr. Paul Deslonde Esqrs, are requested to apply from this day forth to Mr. Poitey.

n30 3t C. E. FORSTALL.

NEW MARKET, THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

BUTCHER, VENDORS OF PROVISION, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c.—Whereas many depredations are made in the market of the 3d municipality, we are required to call at the Recorder's office and register their names, every day from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and return again on Thursdays next, 26 December, 1840, at half past 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, when a number, and place, will be designated for each applicant, until all shall be taken.

No change will be made for selling in the market during the 3 years.

By order of the Recorder's Office,
29th Nov., 1840. GEORGE Y. BRIGHT, Recorder.

The Courier will please insert 3 times and 3d December, 1840, in English and French for account of municipality, No. 3.

n30-3t

THE subscribers have this day entered into partnership under the firm and style of CARDOZO and FIELDEN, at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, where they intend to carry on the business of receiving and selling the produce of the country; and also to keep on hand a full and general assortment of family and plantation stores and a full stock of groceries.

JNO. N. CARDOZO,
H. FIELDEN.

nov 30, 1840.

Messrs. BINOCHE & BROTHERS have the honor of informing the ladies of New-Orleans, that they have opened their store at No. 26 ESPLANADE GOODS, on Thursday last, November 26th. 1220—6t

Detained in the jail of the parish of St. John the Baptist, as a mulatto, named JOHN, says he is a quateron and the property of the late Mr. Samuel Phills, cotton merchant, Esplanade street, New Orleans. The owner is requested to claim him and take him away.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, 10th November, 1840. ANIS LUMINAIS, Sheriff.

BERNARD GMIREAU vs. WIDOW NEREE.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 19,377—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, addressed to me by the honorable District Court of the first judicial district of the State of Louisiana, will be sold on Friday eleventh December next, at the Exchange, in the city of New-Orleans,

A lot of ground situated in the parish of St. Bernard, on the left side of Bayou aux Boeufs, about three miles and a half distant from the city of New-Orleans, measuring seventy arpents fronting the public road by 40 arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by the property of Joseph Stopinal, and on the lower side by that of Jacques Rodriguez, together with the buildings and improvements situated thereon.

This being the second and last offer, said lot of ground will be definitely adjudged to the highest bidder for the amount offered, at twelve months credit; the purchaser furnishing his notes with sufficient security, bearing interest at the rate of one per cent per year, and mortgage on the property sold.

Parish of St. Bernard, Nov. 26, 1840. FRGIS. GARIC, Sheriff.

n30-4t

Joseph Allen vs. Mrs. Susan Foy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. J. W. Canon, judge, in the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 9th of December, 1840, at noon, opposite the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, the following described property, to satisfy the judgement rendered in the above case. Terms cash.

CHS. CLAIBORNE, Marshal.

n30

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish of and city of New-Orleans—Present the honorable Chas. Maurian, Judge—Francois Fink vs his creditors—It is ordered that all persons interested shew cause within ten days from the publication of this order, why the tableau of distribution filed in this case should not be homologated.

By order of Court, November 28th, 1840.
n30-3t ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on the 14 h, December 1840, judgment was rendered in the Court in the suit of Mrs. Chs. E. Bayon (Marie Zelia Coudrain) versus her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 15,271.—Mrs. Chs. E. Bayon (Marie Zelina Coudrian) vs her husband, DECREE.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a judgment of divorce be entered in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, and that the bonds of matrimony hitherto existing between the parties, be dissolved; that the plaintiff have the care and keeping of the female infant, legitimated by the subsequent marriage of her parents; and the defendant pay the costs of suit.

New Orleans, November 21st, 1840.
(Signed) CHARLES MARIGNY, Judge.

Judgment recorded in Judgment Docket D, page —.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature and the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

L. S. LOUIS R. COURTIN, Dy Clerk.

n30 3t 1810

SALT—1400 sacks Liverpool coarse salt, on board ship Robert Pulsford, for sale by
n30 GEO. GREEN & BROTHER, 81 Gravier st

50 bags copper ore, to order.

BOSTON AND GANG.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says: "For the benefit of those of our readers who are fond of the sports of the turf, we would say that these two champions of the turf are at their respective stables, in full and vigorous health, and there is every prospect that the match race between them will come off at the appointed time.

The legislature of North Carolina was organized on the 16th instant, by the election of Col. A. JOYNER, (whig.) as Speaker of the Senate, and of WM GRAHAM (whig.) as Speaker of the House—the first by 6 majority—the second without opposition. The inferior officers are all whigs.

The whole question of the sub-treasury, national bank, &c., is in full debate in the Georgia legislature. The position of the state is somewhat remarkable.—Georgia is thoroughly whig, but has generally been considered hostile to a national bank and disposed to favor the sub-treasury. Recent events, however, have shaken the faith of many of the stoutest partisans of the latter measure, and confirmed the convictions of the friends of a national currency. We shall watch the progress of this interesting discussion, and lay the decision of the majority before our readers.

[COMMUNICATED]

"N. ORLEANS COMMERCIAL LIBRARY SOCIETY."

The Annual Meeting of this Society takes place on the first Wednesday of December, in each year, at the time and place, (the Library Rooms,) an election is held to appoint a President and Directors, usually between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The President and Vice President are separately elected, and the directors by general ballot. All the members are entitled to vote, and the polls are kept open for the space of two hours. Proxies are given in writing, and must be signed by the person giving the same, and witnessed by two members. Each proxy can only vote for one person for President and one for Vice President