TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Pestonjee, 1007 bales cotton.
Glasgow—Per ship Ann Gladstone—1003 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Wm Penn—1003 bales cotton.
Marseilles—Per ship Ocean Queen—913 bales cotton, 207 bales waste, 46 do tobacco, 177 pipes wine, things quaranteed, 50 do do, 50 do do, 50 do do.
Boston—Per ship Cleopatra—1400 bales cotton and other articles.
Philadelphia—Per ship Kensington—112 bales cotton, 2215 pipes load, 300 kegs nails, 1 do do water cores, 5 bales and other articles.
Baltimore—Per brig Galveston—271 hhds sugar.
Havana—Per schr Brilliant—94 bales cotton, 200 bags coffee, 1 bgs bean, 1 hhd tobacco.
Alexandria, (D. C.)—Per brig Lion—224 hhds sugar, 1 bbl do, 1 do molasses, 1 pkge do, &c.

IMPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Courtenay—23 sks alum, 1 bbl Kennedy's Liverpool salt.
For ship John Marshall—[illegible] order.
Rio de Janeiro—Per barque Rosalba—[illegible] W G Hewes & co.
Malaga—Per barque Carlota—[illegible] raisins, 100 bags almonds, grapes, oil, &c—to J S Merrill.
Honduras—Per schr Harriet Louise—100 logwood, 3 do logwood—to W F Vigers & co.
Charleston—Per schr Wabash—[illegible]—to master.
Portland, (Me)—Per brig Aeolus—Lumber, potatoes, &c—to master.
Pensacola—Per schr Vista—400 boxes 40 bbls fish—to order.
Mobile—Per sloop Alger—[illegible] feet lumber.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Constitution from Randolph—20 bales cotton to W M Goodwyn & co; 30 Price, Johnston & co; 6 Lockhart, Fears & Dunnegan; 55 J R Reddy; 9 Brandon & Williams; 8 J M Bell; 4 Oakey, Pagan & Hawkins; 31 Dockery; 41 S Hatch & co; 12 J D Cooper & co; 18 A H Brown; 3 R & J Dick; 18 B Lawrence; 6 W Prehn; 91 Kyle & Roberts; 79 B Rutter & co; 211 Kirkman, Abernethy & Hanna; 8 Claiborne & Simpson.
Per steamboat Rosspere from Fort Adams—36 bales cotton to Buckner, Stanton & co; 30 Fruitlot; 5 Henderson; 81 A Adams & co; 16 Curtis & Wailes; 5 Oakley; Payne Hawkins; 45 P A Hardy; 30 M old x, Poindexter; 6 M White & co; 6 A Ledoux & co; 7 Magnolia; 3 Byrne & co; 8 Caldwell & Hickey; 1 Hill; 1 Augur; 23 Taylor; 6 Miller & co.
Per steamboat Robt Fulton, from Baton Rouge—10 bales cotton to J Lanhaste; 16 Bemis, Watt & co; 15 Ledoux; 14 Lambeth & Thompson; 30 Caldwell & Hickey; 4 Slicker & co; 3 A Sendat; 26 Gourdain & Benit; 18 M White & co; 7 Laure sr; 3 Broad & Landry; 3 do; 1 Bonds Sons; 7 Lambeth & Thompson; 30 bdls molasses Adams & Whittall; 75 do J W Mellwen & co.
Per steamboat F Miller from Yazoo City—221 bales cotton to Nugent, Hopkins & co; 93 Burke, Watt & co; 87 P Hooper; 5 Maddox, Pollard & co; 43 Martin, Pleasants & co; 30 Packard & Huntington; 41 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 14 Brander, Williams & co; 48 Ewing, Gardner & co; 35 Payne & Harrison; 5 Hall, Kerr & Co; 15 Franklin & Henderson; 13 Walton & Kent; 2 Keyes & Roberts; 3 bales blankets Burke, Watt & co.
Per steamboat Robert Fulton from Baton Rouge—42 bales cotton M Wise & co; 30 Gourdain & Benit; 36 do, 35 hhds sugar, 43 bbls molasses, Laure bros; 18 bales cotton, 30 hhds sugar Follain, Belloca & Degelos; 19 bales cotton R Bregler; 10 K Dunbar; 13 Benoist & Blanchard; 14 J N Conner; 18 J W S Hilwell & co.
Per steamboat Rogue House from Lafourche—20 hhds sugar G W Squires; 10 H Tete; 14 bales cotton Braud & Landry; 15 A Rivardi & co; 169 bdls molasses C Richards; 120 do swigs on board.
Per steamboat Rodolph from Bartartia—106 bales cotton to Brander, Williams & co; 15 Buckner, Stanton & co; 102 Lambeth & Thompson; 216 J E & J Dick & co; 126 Wright, Medlicott & Nugent; 1 Hopkins & co; 56 Maddox, Pollard & co; 20 J M Bell; 56 Packard & Huntington; 15 Helm; 8 Bell; 26 H G Haartt; 14 P S Reading; 14 Payne & Harrison; 1 R Reddin, Byrne & co; 1 Ewing, Gardner & co; 1 Ringgold & Fearing; 21 Price, Johnston & co; 1 Bark & Newman 12 to order.
Per steamboat Robert Rogue from Williamsburg—126 bales cotton J Franklin & Henderson; 30 Payne & Harrison; 100 Andrews & bros; 100 W R Glover & co; 26 Burke, Watt & co; 14 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 18 A H Wallace & co; 18 Halsey & Bell; 13 Martin, Pleasants & co; 1 Hopkins & co; 1 Taylor & Medley; 9 Lambeth & Thompson; 7 Lambeth Fenn & Dunnegan; 14 Kent & co; 9 Brander & co; 16 W J Brown.
Per steamboat North Star from Cincinnati—[illegible] lard, 60 do butter, 16 hdds 7 bbls pork, [illegible] 153 bbls flour J Landis & co; 13 bbls [illegible] & co; 24 bbls pork M Maher; 7 [illegible] Ogden & Southgate; 61 pcs bagging [illegible] Franklin & Henderson; 76 kegs lard [illegible] Baker & Cresswell; 41 do [illegible]
For steamboat [illegible] from Cincinnati—16 cases make to P de Lizarde [illegible] & co; 22 box tobacco, &c. B F Stone; 1[illegible] Stone & Avery; 100 kegs tobacco Tate & Hughes; 100 bbls whiskey, 35 do flour, 100 kegs lard, 40 [illegible] and sundries to capt Hosea, order and owners on board.
Per steamboat Josiah Nichol from St Louis—196 boxes 27 bbls pork, 200 kegs lard, Bogert & Hawkins; 100 bbls [illegible] J R Shaw & co; 130 do, 62 do bacon, 27 kegs lard, C Bonne; 204 bbls lard, 40 do pork, 44 kegs lard, &c, A Bonne; 3 packages to sundries.
Per steamboat Friendship from Natchez—536 bales cotton to Buckner, Stanton & co; 263 J H Lovenick & co; 161 Ringgold & Fearing; 116 Franklin & Henderson; 100 W Bogert & co; 68 J Gaudin; 3 S Nugent, Hopkins & co; 3 Taylor, Gardiner & co.
Per steamboat Orleans from Louisville—287 pcs bagging, 240 coils do rope, 9 bbls whiskey, 10 do ale, 50 pcs bagging; Sproul & Buchanan; 30 do, 24 coils rope, Wallace, Armstrong & Hanna; 50 do, 55 pcs bagging, Bayly, Buckner; 30 bbls whiskey, 30 do flour, L Broadwell; 50 do pork, Allgire & Trimmingham.
Per steamboat Tuscahoma from Port Hudson—3 bales cotton to R P Gaillard; 3 Laure bros; 6 Follain, Belloca & Degelos; 50 L LeCarpentier; 14 A Blanchard; 27 C Toledano.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Trenton—N D Chamberlin & co; Stark, Day & co; W Deane; Tuomie & Barriere; A Fisk; B March & co; V Dunbar; Jarvis & andrews; Ferris an & Reid; Hart & bros; H Fox, Wright & co; Wemal & Simmons; Wiggins & Dater; A Fulton & co; Gian & Dunn; P Laidlaw; Anderson, Walker & co; H K Lee & co; S Moss; Quarles, Spring & co; A Gow & co; Wemal & Simmons; Wiggins & Dater; N Randall & co; [illegible]; Demeron & Todd; L Fears & Dunnegan; Lebadie & Jacquelin; Cooly & Hill; L Laborde; W F Grace; Richardson, Wetmore & co; L A Levy; B Brower & co; W Dinn and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Talleyrand, Thomaston, for Boston, J. A. Merrill.
Ship Cornelia, Blake, for Havre, Chevallier & co.
Ship Sidney, Cowan, for Liverpool, L. H. Gale.
Ship Archer, Murston, for Philadelphia, J. D. Denegre.
Ship Shakspeare, Pierce, for New York, J. E. Woodruff.
Ship John Bulfinch, Snow, for Glasgow, A & J. Donaldson & co.
Brig Lime Rock, Fales, for Alexandria, (D. C.) Bedford & Beck.
Brig Galveston, Burr, for Baltimore, J. H. Ashbridge.
Schooner Belle del Mar, Randall, for Havana, D. Marston.

ARRIVED.

The boat Hudson, McMillan, from N E Pass—having towed to sea ships Lancaster, Brooks and a Span brig—discharged in tow with ship Trenton, brigs Overton, brig Lycoming, schrs Harriet Lewis and Wolcott.
Tow boat Purpose, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Donaldson, schrs Sabina and Mount Norris—returned to the city with ships Princess Victoria, Courtenay and John Marshall.
Tow boat Mountaineer, Manaldes, from S W Pass, with ship Pioneer, brig Alcinus and schr Alert.
Ship Pioneer, Graham, 15 days from Alexandria, (D. C.)—to Bell—to master.
Ship Trenton, Sherrett, 12 days from New York—to F Laidlaw.
Ship Courtenay, (Br) Brown, from Liverpool, Oct 21—to Kennedy, jr, to master.
Ship John Marshall, Poythress, from Liverpool, Oct 19th—to master.
Ship Princess Victoria, (Br.) Nairn, from B. Isiel, (Eng.) Oct 9th—in ballast—to master.
Barque Amalie, Spencer, from Rio de Janeiro, Oct 7th—to W J Hewes & co.
Barque Everton, Couillard, from Malaga, Oct 21st—to master.
Brig Lycoming, Paine, from St Jago de Cuba, Nov 22d—in ballast—to master.
Brig Alcinus, Scofield, from Portland, (Me.) via Key West—to master.
Brig Harold, Copcott, from St Marks—in ballast—to master.
Schr Viola, Lane, from Pensacola—to master.
Schr Alert, Nicholson, from Key West—in ballast—to J Cosby.
Schr Bolina, Minor, from Key West—in ballast—to master.
Schr Wolcott, Northrup, 15 days from Charleston—to A & J Dennistoun & co.
Schr Harriet Louise, Paine, from Balize Honduras; Oct 22d—to master.
Sloop Algerine, Lynesis, from Mobile—to master.
Steam out Eliza, (new) Patrick, from Fort Hudson—(in cargo.)
Steamboat Rogue House, Wrentmore, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Rodolph, Wilson, from Bartartia.
Steamboat North Star, Brown, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Baton Rouge, Brannan, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat F Miller, Funston, from Yazoo City.
Steamboat J Dupre, Gordon, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Robert Fulton, Kenney, from Fort Adams.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Kenney, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Wm French, McCombell, from Louisville.
Steamboat Josiah Nichol, Dashiell, from St Louis.
Steamboat Columbiana, Pennington, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Renown, Hewes, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Techa, Thomasson, from Port Hudson.
Steamboat Friendship, Sandford, from Natchez.

MEMORANDA.

☞ S. p Princess Victoria has been ashore on west end of Ragged Island—was on only 18 hours, and got off without assistance.
At St Jago de Cuba, Nov 22d, schr Roanoke, from Bevan, hence—expecting to discharge soon.

SPOKEN.

Nov 26th, off Tortugas, schr Dayton, from Turtle Island for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Trenton—Messrs L Laborde, S W Cooley, R W Boyden.
Per schr Wolcott—Messrs Hone, T Chase, J Leth and Chatelet.
Per steamboat Rosspere—R M Worley, W Rowan, J C White, D F Lewis.
Per steamboat J Dupre—D Shepperd, L L Lewis, J M Martin, F T Sellers, R Reaney, A Holland, C R Brusle.
Per steamboat Rodolph—J A Morgan, E R Jackson, maj Mill's art.
Per steamboat North Star—mrs and two misses Hudson, Capt E Gilman, mrs Wells, messrs S Stackhouse, J Hobbs, J Ross, B Baker, R Cresswell, H Watson, F McPherson, J Green, A Jones, T J Johnson, Cresswell dech.
Per steamboat Baton Rogue—B F West and lady, mrs Fitzhugh Quirk, mrs Eaton, G W Church, Nett, Baller, F Fenn, C Wall, T J Hillsbe berry, W R Bale, J Young, Fairgrell, J H Howard, W Hotchkiss and son, T C Everroe 2.

☞ I render my sincere thanks to the members of the volunteer fire companies, as well as to those gentlemen whose generous exertions contributed so greatly to save my furniture at the late fire at my residence.
NOARA.

☞ Ship CLARENDON, capt. Simpson, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees will please send to the receipt of their goods.

☞ The new packet ship TENNESSEE, Knowlesnut master, from Boston, is now discharging cargo near the Custom House. Freight Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. J A MERRITT.
do do 46 Camp st.

☞ Consignees by the CREOLE, Dillingham master, from Baltimore, are requested to take out their permits from the Custom house, and attend to the receipt of their goods. The ship is discharging opposite the Mint.
F PERRET.

☞ The packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Rich Nute, New York, is discharging opposite the Variety Theatre, where consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 87 Camp st.

☞ Notice—The captain or the consignee of the ship LUCY, from Boston, will hereby be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
WILLIAM FRENN, 56 Customhouse st.

JOHN W LEWIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6, Perdido street,
NEW ORLEANS.

WESTFIELD & BEALE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE.
Will make Cash Advances on Shipments of Cotton to their address.

☞ JOHN J. LEQUERENNE & Co. have removed to No. 6 Commercial row, between Magazine and Camp streets.
do do

☞ Bbls and half bbls gin, for sale by
THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st.

☞ PALM OIL and Oil Soap, for sale by
THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st.

☞ COFFEE—1000 bags prime green coffee, for sale by
J ROBERTS & Co, 1 Magazine st.

☞ CHAMPAGNE ON NEW YORK—For sale by
HOREWS & BROTHERS, 60 Camp street.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY, Sundays excepted, by
BUTLER, MAGINNIS & CO.
At No. 3, Carondelet street.

TERMS: PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, $6 payable in advance; or, every week, 12½ cents, payable on receipt of the weekly Bee.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1848.

The Nonpareil Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

TENURE OF OFFICE—OFFICE SEEKERS.

The repose so much heeded by the country after the fearful struggle that has ever taken place touching the adoption of the Constitution, is to be of short duration. Already are the elements of a fierce and bitter strife. The defeated party are rallying to combination and strength, and maturing an opposition to the administration of General Harrison. It is obvious what course it will pursue—the city papers which the president elect will be sure to read, will be the organs through which whose will be raised, and the attack commenced.

It would seem that a party who have continually denounced General Harrison as a non-committal candidate, pledged to no policy, should wait the development of his opinions by the measures of his administration before they expend their batteries upon him. He is now elected, and according to his own showing, under circumstances which admit of his pursuing any system of policy he may think conducive to the common weal. Assuming this hypothesis, it behoves us to be remembered he was decided for his supposed freedom, from pledges of all sorts and dubbed General *Mum*, in contempt for his not committing himself, body and soul, to the peculiar creed of any party—he will enter upon the discharge of his office free to act for the national good under no other restraint than that imposed upon him by the constitution, the welfare of a people who have elevated him to the out station that man can reach on earth. Upon the question of a president this circumstance, if it be wrong, and urged by [illegible] zeal, and gratitude to do right, will [illegible] in the heart of every spirit [illegible] calm the turbulence of faction, at [illegible] done something disgraceful to the [illegible] laws he has been called to administer. [illegible] life as such an expectation appears [illegible] indulge it, we fear, will be disappointed.

The system of proscription, introduced by [illegible] into the administration of the public [illegible] and carried out by Mr. VAN BUREN, a large party has been formed in the United States, who regard the offices in the gift of the executive as so many prizes put up for competition at the hustings. They regard the president, as having a *free simple* in these prizes to bestow them upon whomsoever may have rendered him the greatest aid in reaching or continuing in power. They neither care for the country nor feel for the people. It matters not to them what interests are promoted; what policy pursued. It is the *office* that dazzles their imaginations, and hence their allegiance to *the man*, who has the distribution of office. With them the controversy is merely a scuffle between the *ins* and the *outs*, without one single adjunct to exalt it above the sports of the ring or the feats of the turf. It is to these venal followers of the camp, that the country will be indebted for the speedy revival of political war—men who feeling that they have forfeited the confidence of the people by neglecting the public business—and, fearing that the president elect will visit upon them the punishment merited by their sins, are already making preparations to regain their places, and will straightway enlist under the banner of some leader or other who they think will reward them for personal devotion with appointments to which they can lay no claim of honesty or capacity. To such persons it is sufficient ground of opposition to any administration that they are *out*, as it has been abundant reason for supporting any measure of the executive because they were *in*.

The evils growing out of this system are so serious and so apparent, as to have awakened the fears of the patriot and the deep solicitude of all thinking men.—It will consecrate the administration of Gen. HARRISON, if within his term of service the tenure of office be fixed upon a basis which will forever dispel from the presidential canvass an influence so formidable to popular sovereignty as that of office-holders and office-seekers. The causes for which a person may be displaced from office, should be defined by law. There are a number of offices, the well management of which involves the public interest too deeply to be regarded as executive appendages or spoils of victory. And indeed every functionary should be made to feel that he is the servant of the people, and not the slave of the president. The establishment of such a principle, would at once withdraw from the canvass the greatest element of popular commotion. Future contests would be conducted more upon principle and less upon selfish considerations. The inducements for prize fighters to enter the lists would be taken away. The people would not be subjected to the same impositions they now are. The minds of men would be left free to act from conviction. There would not be a reward offered to deceit them. The frown of power would not awe the incumbent of every petty office into a spy, an electioneerer, or a hustings bully. An army of liege office holders would not prowl about the country, disseminating scandalous newspapers. The public press would indulge less in vituperation and devote more energy to the discussion of wholesome truths. Indeed it would be impossible to enumerate the advantages, both of a public and private nature, that would be derived from freeing the elections of this most prolific source of excitement, corruption and violence. "It is hard to speak to the belly for it has no ears,"—upon those who regard elections as a means of self-aggrandisement, the precepts of morality, religion and decency are lost.

Gen'l. HARRISON can accomplish this great object, if any one can. He owes his election to the people—emphatically the people. They have contended him with their strong arms and strong hearts against every attack, and have borne him in triumph through a conflict in which their own servants took up arms against them. They love him and confide in his judgment and integrity. He has seen and been made to feel how far an army of dependants upon executive favor will go in resisting the popular will, and should not forget it when he has taken the oaths of office. He should make a terrible example of every office-holder who has "interfered in the free exercise of the elective franchise." The Jeffersonian rule should be revived, and in such a manner as to make its re-adoption an epoch in the history of executive patronage. This step taken, it will be less difficult to establish such regulations as will ever afterwards put it out of the power of future presidents to feed a locust host upon the people's money, to array them against the people in the exercise of the most important privilege that the constitution vouchsafes to the freemen of the states.—If this should do so, the recurrence of every presidential election will attest the wisdom of the measure and raise in the hearts of posterity the memory of the great and good man who achieved it.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

We have had the good fortune to see *La Gazza Ladra* in the original Italian, and we need scarcely add that its representation at the Orleans Theatre on Sunday night, disappointed us. The French to our mind, should rarely meddle with Italian music. Neither their style, method, nor acting is at all adapted to the impassioned character of the Italian school. Let them stick to their own delightful composers. Auber, Herold, Adam, offer an almost boundless field for successful exertion. Mlle CALVE was only tolerable as Ninetta. She sang with less than usual purity and taste, and did not act the part at all. Madm. D'ARMAND lacked correctness and was frequently false.—Mr. BERNADET has a smooth base of little power or compass, with some sweetness, and considerably under his control. There was little merit in his execution and but little fault. Mr. D'ARMAND, as the Podesta, was best of all. He has been a superior singer, and with the skillfully managed remains of a fine voice, aided by very fair acting, he came nearest to our conception of the character.

When is the *Domino Noir* to be played? The lovers of the finest of AUBER's comic operas ask the question daily.

FAST OFFICE.—The Richmond Whigsays—"We have rumors to the effect that Dr. Niles is quit-hearsers in his denunciations of his illustrious predecessor, Kendall. If these two worthies get by the ears, honest men will come by their due.

Jail Breaking.—Last week, seven negroes broke through the parish jail of Baton Rouge, and made their escape. These *auspices of justice* are common enough in Baton Rouge. The police jury of that town should look to the evil and rectify it.

Industry.—A lady in Louisiana, lately made in sixteen days, a quilt, containing 9811 pieces. Beat that New England.

Mr. FOWLER'S PORTRAIT OF CLAY.—This distinguished artist is finishing at New Orleans, and the intelligent [illegible] his permanent residence. Mr. F. [illegible] with him the full length portrait of Mr. CLAY, [illegible] the subject of this letter. A friend who shown us a letter from Mr. CLAY, in which he says Mr. Fowler's picture of him is an excellent one, perhaps the best extant. My friends, much better judges than I am of what is intended to represent, are more pleased with it." We congratulate our fellow-citizens in the possession of a painting which every year will render more valuable with the increasing glory of the illustrious patriot whom it represents—a picture which other generations will contemplate with admiration, long after the sod of death shall have sanctified the name of the most eminent statesman and orator, and most devoted patriot of the age.

The portrait of Mr. CLAY will not be really finished in less than two or three weeks to come, so much of the drapery and general arrangement of the painting is still unfinished. The portrait of General HARRISON, a faithful and masterly likeness, also executed by Mr. F., may be seen at the room of the artist, 42 Camp street.

The opportunity presented by Mr. Fowler's return, for obtaining copies of these pictures, should not be neglected by those that desire to possess correct likenesses of these eminent men.

GALLEANINGS.

☞ The Richmond Whigsays, that the young man who was the assassin of Professor Davis, has confessed the whole matter. The perpetrator is said to be very wealthy, and creditably connected in South Carolina. His name is not given.

Major General MACOMB has had a violent apoplexy, but is now recovering.

Somebody suggests the idea of Major POINSETT, the Kentucky giant, for the Harrison vote, given by Kentucky.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Dunlap was robbed on the road between [illegible] a few days [illegible] on. He was met by three [illegible] armed, drawing [illegible] horse, rifled and tied to the [illegible] where he was found about an hour.

Ostrich.—Some five specimens of the African Ostrich have been brought to Buffalo, from the neighborhood of the Great Lakes. They are three in number, quite tall, nearly *four* feet in height, and resemble their namesake of the old continent, in action and external appearance.

THE NEXT SENATE.

We have seen in several of the papers, calculations of the strength of the respective parties in the next Senate. None of them agree exactly with our own estimates. To us it appears likely that parties will stand in that body, after the third of March,

Whigs		Locos	
Maine,	1	North Carolina,	2
Massachusetts,	2	Georgia,	1
Rhode Island,	2	Louisiana,	1
Vermont,	2	Mississippi,	1
Connecticut,	2	Tennessee,	1
New York,	1	Kentucky,	2
New Jersey,	1	Indiana,	2
Delaware,	2	Michigan,	2
Maryland,	2	South Carolina,	1
Virginia,	2		31
Texas,	2		
Maine,	1	Arkansas,	2
New Hampshire,	2	Missouri,	2
New York,	1	Illinois,	2
Pennsylvania,	2	South Carolina,	1
Georgia,	2	Ohio,	2
Alabama,	2	Mississippi,	1
Louisiana,	1	Tennessee,	1
			21

Thus giving a majority of 10 to the Whigs.—*Boston Atlas.*

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

NO. XVII.

It is impossible to reflect upon that branch of the law which we have been considering, without admiration at the rules which so harmoniously govern it.

We are at once, also, that the nature and effect of wills are creations of a society far advanced in civilization. After the hand had held and maintained the possession is withdrawn, to permit the will of the proprietor to direct the succession, implies a conception of the sacredness of property and a state of order and security which does not exist at the beginning of nations. "Our law," says a beautiful writer, "is justly dear to us, and why? Because it is the law of a free people, and has freedom for its end, and under it we live free and happy. When we go forth, it walks aloof and unobtrusive by our side, covering us with its invisible shield from violence and wrong. Beneath our own roof, or by our own fireside, it makes our house our castle. All ages, sexes, and conditions, share its protecting influence. It shadows with its wings the infant's cradle, and with its arm upholds the tottering staff of age. Do the smiles of the babe give gladness to the mother's heart? Her joy is perfect in the consciousness that no tyrant's power dare snatch it from her arms—that when she consigns it to repose in innocent slumbers are guarded by a nation's strength, and that it also is more free from danger than kings amidst their armed myrmidons. And when life's close draws near we feel the cheering certitude that those we shall leave behind shall possess the goods that we possessed and enjoy the same security in which we lived and died."

We shall next, in natural order be led to consider the duty of TESTAMENTARY EXECTORS. At common law the executor is said to represent the testator—to stand in his place. He gathers together the property, institutes all suits for the recovery of debts, and pays all debts and legacies. The executor is accountable for the faithful execution of his trust, and is in all cases required to give bonds with ample security. Under that law any person may, I believe, be appointed an executor, unless he be an idiot or otherwise destitute of sufficient understanding.

It is said, that under the common law, a minor, or as he is always termed until twenty-one, an infant, may be appointed an executor. A married woman may, if her husband assents, be an executor. It is no objection that the person named is a foreigner, or is insolvent, or of infamous character. The discretion of the testator is, under this law, unlimited, and the security required to be given is considered as a sufficient protection of the interests concerned. If, however, the executor is unfaithful to his trust, is guilty of misconduct, or becomes for any reason unsuitable to retain the office, he may be removed by the judge of probate, on the application of the parties interested.—The appointment of an executor is not, however, under the common law an indispensable, or a necessary part of the will. The testator may insist to name one, or the person named may decline the trust. The will is still in force, and the execution of it is committed to an administrator *with the will annexed.*

NO. XVIII.

EXECUTORS AND CURATORS.

In Louisiana all persons of insane mind, those who are interdicted, minors and married women are incapable of being appointed testamentary executors.—The married woman, if she be separated from her husband, may with his consent, accept the office, and should that consent be denied her, she may be authorized by the court to take it, under the laws governing *husband and wife.* But no minor, even with the consent of his tutor or curator can be appointed executor. No person who is nonjuratus is a testamentary executor. He is bound to accept the trust, nor to give bonds when he does accept it. When he refuses it, a person is nominated by the Judge *ex officio.*

The first duty of the executor, in case there is any minor, or any absent heir, is to cause some judge or justice of the peace to put his seal upon all the effects of the succession. These seals must be placed on the bureaus, coffers, armoires, and other things, which contain the effects of the deceased, and on the doors of the apartments which contain these things, so that they cannot be opened without tearing off, breaking, or altering the seals. His next step is to have an inventory taken of all the property of which the testator died possessed. This inventory is to be made by the parish judge, or by any notary public, duly authorized to that effect by the judge of probate. These heirs who are in the place, and the counsel for absent heirs, if any such has been appointed, must be notified to attend at the taking of this inventory.

In default of funds sufficient to discharge the debts and legacies of sums of money, the executor shall cause himself to be authorized by the court to sell the personal property and such slaves as are not attached to plantations, in order to realize the requisite amount. If it cannot be made out of this property, he must sell the real estate and the slaves belonging to it.

Every executor is bound to render an account of his administration, and to file the same in court, at the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which he took possession of the estate. He is bound also to deposit all money collected by him in his official capacity in no one of the chartered banks of the state which shows interest on deposits, if there be such a bank in the parish. He is obliged to keep a bank book in his official name and is bound to exhibit it in court, at the request of any creditor or other person interested, after ten days notice shall be given him. A refusal to do this subjects him to the penalty of being removed from office, and if it appears from this bank book, that any sum has been withdrawn by the executor, for any unauthorized purpose, he is liable to the penalty of twenty per cent. interest on the sum so withdrawn, and to be removed from office. All testamentary executors are continued in the exercise of their functions, until the estate is finally wound up.

☞ We publish the following communication by request, without being considered the endorsers of the writer's opinions.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Messrs. Editors—Having noticed in several of the papers, published here and elsewhere, various remarks relative to certain amendments of the Constitution of the United States, I will, with your permission, suggest another amendment which experience seems to have rendered necessary.

The Constitution now authorizes Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization, and it is the opinion of many, that in the event of a repeal of the existing naturalization laws, by Congress, the right to pass such laws would revert to the States. I am convinced that the present naturalization laws cannot be changed without endangering the stability of our institutions. A modification, requiring a residence of twenty-one instead of *five* years, would remedy the evil, if it could be permanently fixed; but if such an amendment should be adopted by one Congress, a succeeding one might annul it, and render the terms of probation to five or perhaps *one* year. I, therefore think the subject should be put at rest, by an amendment of the Constitution. I would have the right of Congress or the State Legislatures, to pass general laws of naturalization prohibited by the Constitution.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1848.

Commercial matters in general, appear to be somewhat recovering from the extreme state of depression which was the natural consequence of the disastrous opera tions of the last few years; and confidence, that one thing essential to business transactions, is gradually beginning to revive. The Election of Taylor, more apparent in capitalists to invest their means in stocks, real estate and commercial paper, is a favorable omen, and augurs well for the future: in addition to this, money is decidedly more plentiful, and can be readily had out of doors at 12 per cent. per annum, for paper at short date, 10 per cent. per annum for long notes. The stock market has been lately more animated, and considerable transactions have been effected at improved prices. We quote sales of City Bank at 98; Commercial Bank at 90; Carrollton Bank 40 off, for 100 paid. Improved Bank 40 off, for 100 paid; Canal Bank 70 asked; Citizens Bank 13 per cent. premium asked.

Cotton is a fair equal y for Correct to-day, factors however, are holding out for even higher rates than the present enhanced quotations, whilst the large buyers are by no means disposed to accede to these demands; nevertheless, a good business was done, and transactions to the extent of about 2,000 bales took place at very full prices. Amongst the sales, we notice of Louisiana and Mississippi, 50 bales at 10½; 600 do at 9¾, 100 do at 9⅞; 28 do at 9, and 112 do at 8½. For curiosity's sake, we would mention, that 14 cents was refused to-day for a part of a well known fancy crop.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS			
Ordinary	5 @ 6	Ordinary	00 @ 00
Middling	6 @ 6½	Middling	00 @ 00
Middling Fair	7 @ 8½	Middling Fair	00 @ 00
Fair	8 @ 9	Fair	00 @ 00
Good fair	9 @ 10	Good fair	00 @ 00
Good and fine	10 @ 11	Good and fine	00 @ 00

The Boston market is very active to-day, and about 6,000 bales were disposed of, from the Lowell at very full prices; within the range of our quotations, which we place at 8½ @ 9½ for extreme qualities. There is a very brisk demand for Sugars on Plantation, and several buyers have gone up the coast to make their purchases; as yet, however, we are unable to furnish particulars of any transactions. Molasses continues dull, and prices are drooping. We quote 21 @ 22 cents.

The cargoes of the ships Marcia Cleaves and Pearl, consisting of 4,100 sacks, coarse and fine SALT, were disposed of this morning to one purchaser, at $1 85 per sack, all round, which is a slight improvement on previous quotations.

We have no variation to notice in the price of FLOUR, some few transactions took place to-day at from $4 90 @ $5 75, according to quantity.

The market for other descriptions of Western Produce continues dull, and prices are gradually declining; *Pork*, Mess $16 00, Prime $14 00; *Lard*, 7 @ 8½; according to quality; *Bacon*, Hams 6 @ 7, Sides 5 @ 6½, Shoulders 6 @ 6½; *Beef*, Mess $12 50 @ 13 00; half barrels $7 00; Prime $6 @ 6 50.—*Whiskey* Bl cifled 22 @ 23, Common, scarce, at 21.

LATEST DATES

New-York	Nov. 27	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Boston	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Philadelphia	Nov. 27	Paris	Nov. 4
Baltimore	Nov. 27	Havre	Nov. 4
New-Orleans	Nov. 27	Bordeaux	Oct. 24
Charleston	Nov. 20	Mexico	Oct. 24
Havana	Nov. 20	Tampico	Nov. 17
Mobile	Nov. 27	Vera Cruz	Nov. 7

PROPOSALS for repairs the dwelling house situated next to the Methodist Church, on Poydras street, damaged by fire, will be received at the office of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company until Thursday evening next, the 10th instant.
do do
MILITARY ACADEMY—MAJOR LUNN, Professor of Military Science, returns his thanks to the gentlemen of New Orleans for the liberal patronage received on several occasions, and would form their sons and friends in all connexions on obtaining the necessary number. Those wishing to become good cavalry and infantry swordsmen and understand the use of the sabre, will find a good opportunity at the Academy, Camp street, near the out delay. His terms are reduced from $25 last year, to $18. Hour of instruction, 7 o'clock in the evening. d6-2t
ORLEANS COTTON PRESS COMPANY.
New-Orleans, Dec. 6, 1848.
A MEETING of the stockholders is called to take place on Saturday the 16th Dec. inst. at the office of John Nicholson, at the Carrollton Bank, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
By resolution of the board.
d8 JNO NICHOLSON, President.
NOTICE.—J. DUCOURNEAU & Co, No 109 Chartres street, have the honor of informing their customers and the public in general, that they have received by ship Andelite and Tallahassee, from Havre, their assortment of seasonable clothing, made in the latest style at Paris, viz.—Black and fancy cloth coats, fine cassimere pantaloons, cravats, suspenders, twilled and silk drawers, shamy silk and twilled body shirts, cassimere for pantaloons, silk fl vests, &c. &c. The whole has been selected by Mr. Ducourneau, and will be found superior to any.
They take this opportunity of rewarding their services to their customers, and beg to assure them that they will use every exertion to merit their patronage.
d8 J. DUCOURNEAU & Co.
FASHIONABLE GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Bourbon, between St Phillip, opposite Mr. St-Jour.
MADAME VUEZ has the honor to inform the ladies of New-Orleans, that she has received by late arrivals from France, a splendid assortment of ladies' hats, which she will sell from $10 to $16. Together with a most assortment of shawl, silks for dresses, cotton, &c. for aprons, flowers, ball head-dresses, ribbons, and a large assortment of children's fancy articles. d8 do
JUST ARRIVED and for sale.—One pair fine and handsome Carriage Horses; one very fast trotting horse and five fine barouche horses—eight large bodies one miles long, and 3 feet in breadth at Mr Stevens' Livery Stables, corner St. Louis and Bourbon street, to be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for groceries. d8
BY virtue of two writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. F. M. Guyol, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, and at the suits Nos. 2,423 and 2,768 of the docket of the court, will be sold on the 16th of December, at 12 noon, in front of the City Exchange in St. Louis street.
A carriage No. 71 and a pair of horses and harness, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above cases.
Terms, cash. CHAS CLAIBORNE,
d8 City Marshal.
V. H. Gelland vs. P. J. Berlin.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon F. M. Guyol, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, and by consent of the parties, will be sold on Tuesday, the 9th inst.
A large assortment of drugs and medicines, seized in the above case.
Terms cash: CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Marshal. d8
BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. F. M. Guyol, associate judge of the City Court of New-Orleans, at the suit No. 8734 of the docket of the court, will be sold on the 18th of January, 1849, at noon, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between