LATEST DATES.

New-York	Nov 16	London	Oct 19
Savannah	Nov 14	Liverpool	Oct 22
Philadelphia	Nov 17	Paris	Oct 25
Washington	Nov 17	Havre	Oct 27
Baltimore	Nov 17	Bremen	Oct 23
Charleston	Nov 11	Madrid	Oct 21
Havana	Nov 11	Trieste	Oct 17
Richmond	Nov 17	New-York	Oct 23

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY EVENING, November 28, 1840.

The activity in the Cotton market which of late we have had occasion to notice, continues without any abatement, and to-day's transactions amount to nearly 4,000 bales, at prices which again lead to considerably in favor of sellers. Amongst the sales we notice a lot of 1,100 bale Louisiana and Mississippi, at the same price—600 do at 9; ditto—118 do at 8½; 70 do at 8¾; 50 do at 9; and 500 bales Western Districts, at 8½ cts. We have found it necessary to make some alterations in our quotations, as will be perceived on referring thereto.

In the face of hitherto—to express ourselves within bounds—by no means favorable advices from Europe, it is difficult to advance an opinion in regard to this steady advance in prices, now equal to last week within the last ten days; but to those in any degree familiar with this branch of commerce, and the causes which apparently exercise an influence on the cotton trade, these to many unaccountable fluctuations in our market are easily explained. It enters not into our peculiar province, however, to indulge in long dissertations; we confine ourselves strictly to facts such as they present themselves, and for this reason prefer dropping the subject.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	7½ 7½	Ordinary	00 @00
Middling	8 @ 8¼	Middling	00 @00
Middling Fair	8 @ 8¼	Middling Fair	00 @00
Fair	9 @ 9½	Fair	00 @00
Fine	10 @ 11	Fine	00 @00
Good and fine	11 @11½	Good and fine	00 @00

We notice sales of Sugar to the extent of about 150 hhds to-day at former prices,—say from 5 to 5½c. No further transactions on plantation have transpired.

Holders of Pecans have advanced their pretensions, and now ask $4 75 for Cincinnati superfine. However, as yet we have not heard of any sales beyond $4 50, at which rate some fine lots were disposed of to-day.

We have no change to notice in Provisions. We quote clear-branded Mess Pork, $17 00—Mess, $16 @ $16 50—Prime, $14 @ $14 50.

Bacon—Sides, 8; @9c—Shoulders, 6½ @ 7c.

Lard is very dull, at 10 @ 10½, for best quality.

Whiskey has been in good demand during the last two days, and sales from the levee have been made at 22c for rectified, which is an improvement of 1 cent.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

By order of date, of the steam ships traversing between England and North America—a period when letters are to be sent from New Orleans.

NAMES of the Steam Ships.	DEPARTURE from England.		DESTINATION to New-York.		When letters will be sent
British Queen	London	1 nov	New-York	1 dec	21 nov
Columbia	Liverpool	4 nov	Boston	1 jan	21 dec.
Great Western	Bristol	5 nov	New-York	3 dec	28 nov.
Caledonia	Liverpool	8 dec	N. York	1 jan	21 dec.
Acadia	Liverpool	4 dec	Boston	1 feb	20 jan.
Columbia	Liverpool	jan 4	Boston, march	1	18 feb.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Harlinger—2921 pigs lead, 9 bbls oil; 9 hhds tobacco, 100 bales cotton 321 skins, 40 hides, 2 kegs lime.

Charleston, (S. C.)—Per brig Chapman—160 bbls molasses, 1,000 whiskey, 193 hhds sugar, 5 hogsheads, 16 drums Gunsenna—Per steam ship Neptune—14 m seghrs, 49 bbls flour, sundry goods.

Havana—Per schr Eagle—600 bbls flour, 93 do beans, 6 boxes snuff.

IMPORTS

Havana—Per schr Barton—lots oranges, plantains, pine apples, &c.

Attakapas—Per schr R B Canter—168 hhds sugar, 24 bbls molasses.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Hail Columbia from Rodney—888 bales cotton to Buckner, Stanton & co; 176 Burke, Watt & co; 100 Pecan, Avegno & co; 8 do Brannan & Henderson; 50 Hunggold & Fernbay; 41 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 26 Wiggin & Dwight; 6 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 60 J Arnold & Wright; 100 B Smith; 42 Cotton & Waters; 10 Duncan, de Ball, beck & co.

Per steamboat A gore from Bayou Sara—146 bales cotton to Ledoux & co; 99 Burke, Watt & co; 69 Flower & Finney; 67 Bennett & Bennett; 64 Lambeth & Thompson; 45 Peyton, Arcieul & co; 6 Taylor, Gardner & co; 10 G M Lee; 18 Reynolds, Bains & co; 17 Franklin; 3 Hart, Butler & co; 18 Dupuy; 12 Kock & Hawkins; 12 R Chapman; 16 White & co; 4 A B Wainer & co; 12 De Bose & Richardson; 8 Curtis & Wales; 8 Hunggold & Fernbay; 16 Richardson & Hunter; 8 Barrett & Lapp; 16 C Green & bro; 17 Wade; 1 Lanton & co; 3 to order; 5 P A Hardy; 49 bbls sugar Pollard, Bullock & Degelos; 1 gun J B Pauche, 1 gun to order.

Per steamboat John Armstrong from Lafourche—20 bbls sugar to Brenkun & Henderson; 7 do G W Squires; 20 do, 1 hogshead, 4 barrels do Lambeth & Thompson; 20 bbls sugar Stevens & Shaw; 14 do Pecan & Avegno; 11 Thomas; 33 bbls sugar W Bogart & co; 20 bales cotton B Henry & co; 40 bbls sugar, 20 bls molasses, Brand & Hunter; 10 do Johnston & Dunlap; 10 do Johnston & Dunlap; 10 bbls sugar W C Heques; 4 bales cotton Pinckard, Huntington & co.

Per steamboat Livingston from Port Hudson—111 bales cotton to Burke, Watt & co; 93 P A Hardy; 56 J Bottom; 85 G M Lee; 79 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 66 Flower & Finney; 40 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 25 De Bose & Richardson; 20 Kock & Hawkins; 18 W Wade & co; 16 Lambeth & Thompson; 17 Van Wyck & co; 36 A Ledoux & co; 10 R Robbins; 9 Smith & Condit; 8 J Leflande; 2 J Armor; 5 K Dunbar; 3 Hart, Butler & co.

Per steamboat Sultana from Vicksburg—27 bales cotton to Kock & Roberts; 24 N A J Dick & co; 19 Lilly & Hobson; 37 R McDowell & co; 18 Pecan & Hunter & co; 10 Morris, Pleasants & co; 6 W B Johnston; 15 M White & co; 66 A Fulton & co; 12 P Hoques; 65 Burke, Watt & co; 16 Wade & Clarke; 63 Ruff & Newman; 8 boxes hats L Dubuisson.

Per steamboat Robt Fulton from Baton Rouge—6 bales cotton to Pollard, Bullock & Degelos; 4 A Rivardi & co; 13 Le Carpentier; 4 Gunnison & Sons; 10 Flower & Finney; 63 M White & co; 43 A Ledoux & co; 10 K Dunbar; 20 Adams & Whittell; 12 Burke, Watt & co; 50 bbls sugar, 78 bbls molasses, Flower & Finney; 30 bbls molasses Hall Lanton; 10 ices do, 25 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson.

Per steamboat P Miller from Yazoo City—237 bales cotton to Leake & Brown; 16 Pecan & co; 20 Ward, Mofflett & co; 16 Curtis & Waters; 26 Franklin & Henderson; 76 N A J Dick & co; 60 Bur, Watt & co; 15 Haddox, Pollard & co; 112 Buck, Stanton & co; 20 Fox & Harris; 20 J H Lewis; 8 M White & co; 7 K Dunbar; 40 R Conner; 12 Rayburn, Byrne & co; 13 Burke & co; 12 B Smith; 10 Foss Lindsey; 12 Packard, Huntington & co; 10 Walton & Kemp; 30 M Chrichers & co; 8 Hodges; 32 Bowe & Freeman; 92 W Bogart & co; 30 Martin, Pleasants & co; 8 A H Walker & co; 25 do, 1 bale 111 buckwheat, G Barkley & co; 1 carriage Payne & Harrison.

Per steamboat Swan from Lafourche—22 hhds sugar H Fenthamme; 8 O W Squires; 29 W Fisher; 22 do, 10 bbls molasses W Bogart & co; 15 hhds sugar P J Fay, & co; 12 bbls rose order; 46 bbls molasses, 1 box, Martin, Pleasants & co.

Per steamboat J Dupre from Pisquemine—91 bales cotton to Leake & Brown; 14 J R Konour; 14 Lambeth & Thompson, 40 bbls molasses J C Reque; 1 bale Jarvis & Andrews.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Robt Center—Hall & Bein; Follain, Belloeq & Degelos; P J Fay & co.

Per schr Barton—O Vogelsang & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Harlinger, Hill, for New York, 6 3d; J P Whitney.
Steam ship Neptune, Rolline, for Galveston, James Reed & co.
Brig Chapman, Thompson, for Charleston, (S. C) J. Levy.
Schooner Eagle, Cutler, for Havana, J. H. Ashbridge.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Hudson McMillan, from the N E Pass—having towed in ship Triumph, reported to be city ship Telumah, schrs Robt Center and Barton.
Ship Telumah, Glidden, from Havre, Sept 29th—in ballast to master.
Schr Barton, Gifford, from Havana, Nov 14th—to master.
Schr Robt Center, Shepherd, from Attakapas—to master.
Steamboat Hudson, McMillan, Lacy, from Rodney.
Steamboat John Armstrong, Stuck, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Livingston, Clarke, from Port Hudson.
Steamboat Swan, Vancourt, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Hughes, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat J Dupre, Gordon, from Pisquemine.
Steamboat Sultana, Tuft, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat P Miller, Fuller, from Yazoo City.
Steamboat Angora, Selleck, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW.

Tow boat Post Boy, Kenny, from S W Pass, coming up with ship Henry, Seller, from Lessons; and ship Alabama, Berry, from New York.
Ship London, Patten, from Baltimore, in the river.
Ship St Leon, Wescott, from Cadiz, at N E Bar.
Ship (supposed) Northampton, Mann, from Boston, at do.
Ship Lyons Agry from Liverpool, off do.
Ship St Louis, Marks, from Philadelphia off do.
Schr Comet, ——, at do.
2 lorquesses on shore off S W Bar.
Brigs and bals other vessels in the river.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Selma, is till hard ashore at Grand Prairie.

PORT.

Oct 24, lat 46, long 46, brig Palm, 18 days from Salem, for Cuba.

Oct 26, off Lands End, exchanged signals with barque Robe, Chapel, standing east.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Hail Columbia—H Rieaburn, S Reiffe, H La Bisne, Gale, Carpenter, Smith, T Zacharie, Buckley, Janeary.

Per steamboat Livingston—Butler, J Bonner, Cros, J Creely, Foreman, H Tannant, J S Cash, S Bradley, miss Mary Ann.

Per steamboat Sultana—capt Ackerman, mrs J C Williams, mrs and miss Montgomery, miss S J Walker, Hess, Irwin, Messinger, Smith, Walace, Hulbert, Thomas Gimm, Chaplain, Earl, Bassett, Davis, Payne, Davis, Bachan, McLellan, Harrison Shinere, M Gancheau, J Bowman, Glasgow, Russell, B Peyton sally and 8 children, J C Holmes, E W Hunter, McBride, Hadden, Lombard, Kraniel.

Per steamboat P Minder—C Young, capt Yarrington, Harville, master Smith, mrs Smith, Peters, Atkinson.

Per steamboat A Angora—C Cross and 2 children, W J Fort, Judge W C Wade, J Juner, A Deslonde, Andre.

☞ REMOVAL.—HENRY A. NORCROSS & Co. have removed to store No. 60 Gravier street. n27

☞ The steam ship SAVANNAH will return from the coast next tide-day, and will be ready to receive freight at Coast street wharf, for Galveston, Texas.
n28 S. SOLOMON & HAWTHORN, 69 Gravier st.

ARMOR PATTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Cash advances will be made on shipments to the above house.
n26 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

JOHN L. WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Mobile, Pedroza street.
NEW ORLEANS.
n24—1m

G. WESTFELDT & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE.
Will make liberal Cash Advances on Shipments of Produce to their address.
n19—1m

ANDW. KROST BUCHANAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Louisville, Kentucky.
☞ The schooner WATER WITCH, from Havana, has begun to discharge her cargo this day. Consignees are requested to obtain their permits and receiveth freights.
n26 A SARDEVILLE & Co.

☞ The ship ARCHER, Capt. Morton, from Philadelphia, is now discharging, outside below the Vegetable market. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
n26 J D DENEGRE, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BELLITT, MAGNE & CO.

Office, No. 31, Chartres street.

Cost, mail, [illegible] Bank, per annum, [illegible]
TERMS PAID, [illegible]

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Journal.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1840.

The Mail failed yesterday beyond Columbus.

The *Globe* and its coadjutors of the Van Buren party are sneering at the falsification of what they are pleased to term "whig predictions," because the knowledge of the election of General Harrison has not as yet dispelled embarrassment and penury from the land, caused the banks to resume specie payments, and substituted general prosperity for the reverses and sufferings which for the last four years this community has been doomed to endure. If the certainty of Gen. Harrison's election was, as the *Globe* pretends, to have created these beneficial and brilliant results, they ought to have existed long since, for every man of ordinary discernment perceived fully three months ago that the success of General Harrison was inevitable. The *Globe* might have begun its flow of sarcasm immediately after the August elections. It would have been just as appropriate as at present.

But can the *Globe* seriously expect that the evils which have accumulated through twelve long years of systematic misrule, are to be removed as by the magic influence of an enchanter's wand, through the sole and simple fact of General Harrison's election?—Does the "official" pretend that the whigs have ever predicted such preposterous absurdities as these? It cannot, with any show of sincerity, utter so barefaced an untruth. The whigs have certainly maintained that the election of General Harrison would be one great step to the accomplishment of a series of salutary projects, by which the country would in due time be relieved from the oppression and baneful influence of the blighting acts of the administration. The first element in the production of this auspicious result, is the revival of confidence between man and man, a feeling utterly prostrated and annihilated by the ruthless warfare of the administration against the credit and commerce of the country. Nor can the *Globe* deny that to some extent confidence has revived. The merchant looks forward to the administration of General Harrison as a certain and speedy relief from the blasting influence of the government directed with most malevolent energy, upon the financial institutions, the monetary system, and the commercial enterprise of the public. The conviction, or rather the certainty, that with the commencement of a new administration, will begin the decline of wild and ruinous theories and measures hostile to the best interests of the country, inspires a sentiment of elation in the whole mercantile community, and infuses the germ of confidence in commercial operations.

If the effects of the approaching change of rulers are as yet but partially felt; if commerce still languishes, and enterprise continues cramped; if the banks do not instantaneously resume, and the country is not at once placed upon the pinnacle of prosperity, is not the explanation readily found in the practical enforcement of all the abominable doctrines which Van Burenism has brought into vogue? The sub-treasury is the law of the land in spite of popular lamentations. It operates on the fiscal concerns of the people like a narcotic drug on the circulation—rendering the movements of the very life blood of the body politic sluggish and inert. It is held over the banks, like the sword of DAMOCLES suspended by the fragile power of executive mercy. It is waved *in terrorem* over every monetary institution. It is one of the principal causes which retard the resumption of specie payments. It is idle to imagine that the pernicious evils wrought by the reckless policy of locofocoism can disappear, while the fruitful cause that ushered them into being is not removed. Alleviated they may be, but annihilated they cannot be, until the 27th congress.

The embarrassment of the people have been produced by political measures. So long as those measures are in force the embarrassment will remain; and all alleviation must arise from a hope of a speedy change of policy. But no sign may render bad laws more onerous; but bad laws administered by the best of men must be baneful. In the present instance both the men and laws against which the people have just decided remain; the first in their places and the last upon the statute book. How then can a party be sincere at, for not producing sudden amelioration, when they are not in power, nor their principles carried into effect? From the 4th of March next, the whigs will be responsible for the action of the government upon the affairs of the people. If they do not adopt wise measures for the regeneration of trade, then they will be amenable to public censure, but not till then. We are clearly for holding every administration to a strict account for the use of the power vested in them. Should General HARRISON disappoint the expections of the people, the next dynasty will be a short one. But he should not be judged by the acts of his administration, much less are the whigs to be mocked for the results of measures against the adoption of which they have opposed the most strenuous exertions.

CURNS.

We have never given a downright regular puff to CURNS, nor do we mean to do it now. We only intend to pass a well merited encomium on his indefatigable zeal and industry in obtaining the most valuable northern periodicals and in giving them to the public within the earliest possible period after their publication. CURNS is the prince of bibliopolists, and richly merits the patronage which we are pleased to perceive, he is rapidly receiving.

We are indebted to our amiable and attentive friend for copies of several of the late periodicals. First in the list is the *New York Review* for October. We have only time to enumerate the contents: They are an essay on "The French Language in England;" "Egyptian Jurisprudence," a paper on "State Debts;" a review on the works of MANZONI;" "Mrs. ADAM's *Letters*;" "Bentham's Theory of Legislation," an article on "Aboriginal Structures;" a review of FAY's last novel, and several articles of minor character, and critical notices.

Godey's Lady's Book for December is embellished with an exquisite engraving of the Death of Luath.—It is really beautiful. The contents of this repertory of light and miscellaneous literature are as usual well selected and varied.

The Casket for November has likewise an engraving on the first page, of Fort Putnam, and maintains the reputation which this pleasing magazine has acquired.

The Ladies' Companion for November is composed entirely of original matter. The engraving of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn is remarkably fine.

WINTER has come upon us with quite sufficient rigor. Great coats are in constant requisition, and fires indispensable. On Wednesday evening we had a black frost, and those who rose with the sun yesterday, had an opportunity of seeing the first ice of the season. The weather, though cold, is beautifully bright and serene, and affords a seasonable relief from the boisterous and heavy showers of last week.

SUGAR.—It is feared that the sugar crop has been materially injured by the frost of the last few days. The crop promised to be a very fair one. A continuance of cold weather must cut off in a measure the prospects of the planter.

We are indebted to Messrs. NORMAN, STEEL & Co. for a copy of KNOWLES' new play, John of Procida. It is finely got up, and printed with handsome type on beautiful paper. We have before spoken of the merits of this production.

DAN MARBLE, the celebrated delineator of Yankee character, was received by a slim audience on Wednesday last. This ought not to have been. He is an excellent player in his line

Mr. CALDWELL has announced engagement with a formidable list of Stars. Will the public reward him for his pains? We hope so.

FATHER AGAINST SON.—Henry W. Cushman, of Bernadstown, Mass., a candidate for the Legislature, was in the recent election opposed and beaten by his own father.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Georgia have passed resolutions declaring the Sub-Treasury Bill impolitic and oppressive, and that it ought to be repealed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have seen returns from a number of counties which almost cut this HARRISON majorities over the vote of August. The majority cannot fall short of 10,000. Old Guilford gives 1686 maj. In several strong Van Buren majorities there are heavy whig gains.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In the congressional district represented by Mr. HENRY WHITING, and in which these was no choice at the recent election, Mr. WILLIAMS has been withdrawn, and ex-governor MORTON substituted as the Democratic candidate. This letter is said to be the most popular master his party in the state. How popular his principles must be, may be inferred from the fact that he is opposed to Mr. Jonas DAVIS.

VIRGINIA.

There is now no doubt that Virginia has gone for Van Buren by a majority of a little upwards of 1000 votes.

At this result we are sadly mortified, for we had ardently hoped that our native state, and the home of our affections, would have been found for most among those who were battling against this corrupt administration.

How the result in Virginia has been brought about we do not pretend to say. Charges of fraud have been brought, and from the returns from three or four of the counties, we should say that the charges were at least colourable.

Our grief at this result in Virginia is greatly lessened by the fact that though the ex-Mr. Adams has carried the state, he has doubtless "lost his skin if his teeth." It is a victory which cannot benefit him one jot or tittle, and which injures his successor not a whit more, for, to all practical purposes, Virginia is a whig state. Her Legislature will, this winter, elect two whig senators, and next spring the whigs will sweep the state from the Ohio river to the Atlantic Ocean.

The official returns will be published as soon as they are received.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

BOSTON, MASS.—By the late census it appears that Boston has a population of 84,000. New York and Philadelphia, of all the cities in the Union, can alone boast of a larger population than New Orleans.

From the Boston Courier.

CONGRATULATE FOR MR. VAN BUREN.—Our good President must be in a condition somewhat similar to the reformed old patriarch of the land of Uz, when he was told that the Sabeans had fallen upon his oxen that were ploughing, and taken away the asses that fire of God had fallen upon his sheep and servants, and consumed them—that the Chaldeans had made out three bands, and fell upon the camels, and carried them away—and finally, that a great wind had come from the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house where his friends were assembled to drink wine, and they were all dead. The parallel is rather striking. Ohio, Georgia, Maine, New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, and probably all the rest of his liege and loyal subjects, have been lost to him, by the agency of the Whigs, or by the fire of heaven or the wind from the wilderness. New Hampshire—she alone, dutiful New Hampshire—still bends before him, and exclaims, "*I only am escaped* ALONE *to tell thee.*"

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—There is a report in circulation, says the New-York Commercial, which we do not for a moment credit, but which may by possibility be true. Since the overthrow of the administration is so tremendous, it is beginning to be whispered that Mr. Van Buren may now so arrange matters as to prevent any votes being cast for him, and then assume the position that he was not a candidate.—This, it is said, may consistently be done, because he has never written any letter accepting the Baltimore nomination. He would then, it is surmised, throw himse f upon the democratic ground, that no President ought to be reelected. His friends would then assume that attitude, and bring him forward for the succession in after General Harrison's term of service expires. All this is plausible, but not probable. As well might Napoleon have retrieved himself after the battle of Waterloo, as Mr. Van Buren recover from the unprecedented overthrow he has experienced at the hands of the people.

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

NO. XI.

It is one of the essential properties of every will, that the maker of it shall have power at any time to *revoke it.* We call it the *last will*, because it can make many wills, it is only the last which takes effect. It revokes and destroys all the preceding. This quality is so inherent in the very nature of a will, that it cannot be made irrevocable. If a testator should declare, in the most solemn and positive manner, that the disposition he has made of his estate should irrevocable, and that he would not alter them, he would still be perfectly at liberty to do so whenever he pleased. A will, however, once duly executed, cannot be revoked without some formality—mere words will not be sufficient. To allow that, would be to expose it to the same danger of mistake, imposition and perjury as in the making. Olographic, and wills under private signature, may be revoked by writing, or by burning, tearing, or cancelling. But a manuscript or will before a notary, can be altered only by an instrument made under the same formalities. If a will is destroyed by any other means, as if a person should by the testator's direction destroy it, but not in his presence, or if any person before or after his death should steal or destroy it, it would still retain its force, and if its contents could be proved by persons who had read the will and remembered them, it would be carried into effect. Thus were a person had delivered his will to a friend to keep for him, and four years after he died, the will was found gnawn to pieces by the rats, on proof of the substance of the will, by joining the pieces and the memory of the witnesses, it was proved and allowed.

There are some cases in which the law itself implies a revocation of a will. It is revoked by the birth of legitimate children of the testator, posterior to its date. A posthumous child could without doubt have a will set aside, which the father had made in ignorance of the pregnancy of his wife. All testamentary dispositions become null, if the persons to whom the property is given, do not survive the testator.

In Massachusetts it is provided, that when any child, grandchild, or lineal descendant, shall die in the lifetime of a parent, and probably all the rest of his liege and loyal subjects, have been lost to him, by the agency of the Whigs, or by the fire of heaven or the wind from the wilderness. New Hampshire—she alone, dutiful New Hampshire—still bends before him, and exclaims, "*I only am escaped* ALONE *to tell thee.*"

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IMPORTANT RUMOR.—There is a report in circulation, says the New-York Commercial, which we do not for a moment credit, but which may by possibility be true. Since the overthrow of the administration is so tremendous, it is beginning to be whispered that Mr. Van Buren may now so arrange matters as to prevent any votes being cast for him, and then assume the position that he was not a candidate.—This, it is said, may consistently be done, because he has never written any letter accepting the Baltimore nomination. He would then, it is surmised, throw himse f upon the democratic ground, that no President ought to be reelected. His friends would then assume that attitude, and bring him forward for the succession in after General Harrison's term of service expires. All this is plausible, but not probable. As well might Napoleon have retrieved himself after the battle of Waterloo, as Mr. Van Buren recover from the unprecedented overthrow he has experienced at the hands of the people.

NEW AND FANCY GOODS—Chartres st., No. 79, between Bienville and Conti, MRS. MCTIGUE has the honor to inform the ladies of New-Orleans, that she will open her new goods, selected by ship Sentinel, to-morrow and the following days.

A large assortment having been selected with the greatest care and for the most manufacturers, she hopes to merit the wishes of those who will favor her with their patronage.

NOTE.—If there be any opportunity to indulge the latest fashions, she undertakes the making of dresses of every description.
n27 4t

MAGASIN DE MODES ET NOUVEAUTES,
No. 25 Chartres Street.

The undersigned has the honor of informing the ladies of New-Orleans that she has just received per ship Vestal, from Havre, a splendid assortment of Ladies' Millinery and Dress Goods, which Mrs. Scanlan will be happy to show for their inspection on Saturday morning, the 28 instant.
n27 3t

MRS. LUCE, No. 116 Royal street, has the honor to inform the ladies, that she has received by the ship Lafayette from Havre a large assortment of FANCY AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, children's hose, &c, which she will open on Saturday, 28th instant.
n26 3t

MRS. MILLE has the honor of informing the ladies of New-Orleans, that she has received her stock of FANCY AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, on Saturday, 28th instant, the hours of sale, 10 to 3 o'clock. She hopes that the ladies will favor her with their patronage. Corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.
n27-1t

$25 REWARD.—Absconded from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, a boy named Jack, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 18 years of age, stout, slouching fellow. Formerly was owned by Mr. Sterrett at Lake Providence, at the Stringer's Hotel, and owned by Mr. Marrel, he is well known in the city, he will likely go to Mrs Vaughn, in the second municipality, he has a brother who belongs to Messrs Rowan & Co, to the future slave.
n27-1w

LOST OR STOLEN.—[illegible] Bill of Exchange, drawn by [illegible] on Messrs. Fields and Co, of London, [illegible] Any person having the same will bring it to the subscriber, 41 Gravier street, or to Messrs Fields and Co, of London, [illegible]
n27 2t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—[illegible] Parish and District Court No. 12,719.—The creditors of Wm. McQueen are notified to assist at the sale of the effects of said McQueen, notary public of the city of New Orleans, on Monday, the 16th of January, 1841, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in order to take cognizance of the distribution of the proceeds, and in the petition filed this day in the court aforesaid, in the above entitled case—further, that all judicial proceedings against his property are stayed, and finally, that John Gilchrist, be appointed to act as the agent of the creditors of said McQueen in the above case.

By order of the Court this eighteenth of November, 1840.
P. H. BLANC, Deputy Clerk.

John Foot, for the use of A. C. Hutton and Thos. Merrill vs Leonard Bryer.

DISTRICT COURT—No 18,412.—By virtue of an order of alias seizure and sale issued in the above entitled suit, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the public sale, at the City Exchange, in the Exchange, between Carondelet and Royal streets, on Wednesday, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following property.

The following description of property, to wit:

A certain block or lot of ground, with all the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the Faubourg Marigny, bounded on the lake side by Bienville street, on the other side by Jackson, near the city, containing number thirty one, and marked and numbered in the plan of said city, on file in the office of Jos. Cuvillier, notary public, the said block or lot of ground is composed of square Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, each 80 feet front on Orleans street, by 140 feet deep, and lot No. one fronting on Bienville street, and lot No. six fronting on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 2 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 5 on Jackson street, and lot No. 3 on Orleans street, and lot No. 4 on Jackson street, and lot No. six fronting on Bienville street, and lot No. six fronting on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 3 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 4 on Jackson street, and lot No. 5 on Bienville street, and lot No. 6 on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 4 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 3 on Jackson street, and lot No. 5 on Bienville street, and lot No. 6 on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 5 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 4 on Jackson street, and lot No. 3 on Bienville street, and lot No. 6 on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 6 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 5 on Jackson street, and lot No. 4 on Bienville street, and lot No. 3 on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 1 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 2 on Bienville street, and lot No. 6 on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 2 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 1 on Bienville street, and lot No. 3 on Jackson street, bounded on the other sides by 100 feet deep on Bienville and Jackson streets; lot No. 3 fronting on Orleans street, and lot No. 2 on Bienville street, and lot No. 4