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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1841.

THE MAILS.

Six mails in all arrived *yesterday*. We have New York dates to the 3rd inst., by this timely show of newspapers: The mails are nearly in as far due, there being but one back mail—that of the 3d—yet wanting.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of Louisiana meets this day. The state of parties in that body has undergone no material alteration since the last session. On the one hand, Mr. GRANDY BYNUM (locofoco) will be succeeded by Mr. JORDA (whig). On the other, a locofoco has been elected from this city, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of a whig. The Senate consists of nine opposition men and eight whigs—locofoco majority one. In the House there are 28 whigs and 22 locofocos—whig majority 6. On joint ballot the whig majority is five—precisely the same as last session.

The Senate is already organized, FELIX GARCIA, the upright and able member from St. Charles, being President of that body. One of the earliest duties of the House will be the election of a Speaker, Gen. WILLIAM DEBUYS, the impartial, independent and admirable Speaker of the lower branch, having resigned in consequence of his appointment to an office under the Federal Government. We do not know who will be the candidates for this important station, but there are several gentlemen well qualified to perform its duties. Among them are Mr. CLAIBORNE of this city, Mr. CONRAD of Baton Rouge, and his eminent and venerable colleague Gen. PHILEMON THOMAS.—We have very little doubt that if the last named gentleman will consent to preside, he will be chosen by a nearly unanimous vote. His experience, his years, his silver hairs, the universal respect and esteem which he commands, all guarantee that in him the House would find an officer worthy of their suffrages and entirely competent to the satisfactory performance of the duties of its presiding officer.

We do not anticipate a very busy season for the Legislature. The apportionment bill will probably be the most important measure of the session. We understand that a determined effort will be made to divide the Senatorial and Representative districts on a basis of equal representation, and that there exists a willingness on the part of both Houses to embrace a system of just apportionment. But we apprehend that the debate of such a bill will be fraught with almost insuperable obstacles. Limited as is the Legislature to 67 members, it is impossible to give to one portion of the state its due preponderance without disfranchising another, the voters of which have so long been accustomed to wield their fraction of political power, that they will not suffer its abstraction without great resistance and infinite discontent. All admit without hesitation, that the present system of representation is unequal and unjust. No one will deny for instance, that there is something highly inequitable in an apportionment that gives a Senator to the Parish of Point Coupee, with its three hundred voters, and but one to that of Orleans with four thousand suffragans. No one will dispute that with a population one fourth the number of the entire census of the state, we are entitled to at least twelve members of the House, and four Senators. These are undoubted facts, but it is not the more probable because of their existence, that a successful and equal system of apportionment, will be carried through. We hope for the best, but in all sincerity we are bound to say, that it is our belief, little or no progress will be made with this thorny subject.

Another duty of the Legislature—one too, the performance of which will be far more easy and satisfactory—will be a new apportionment of the Congressional districts. This, however, cannot be accomplished until the ratio of representation be fixed by the National Legislature. It is more than probable that this will be done in time for our Legislature to frame a bill of apportionment before adjourning. This is all important, as otherwise Louisiana will not elect more than her old number, *three*, and thus be shorn of a portion of her weight in the National Councils. If the ratio of representation be taken at one member for every 60,000 in federal numbers, Louisiana will be entitled to four delegates with a very large fraction over. If it be established at a little lower rate, she will have five members.

The bank question will necessarily engage much time and attention. It is rumored that his Excellency the Gov. Roman will urge the subject of bank resumption on the Legislature, coupled with clauses and injunctions to adopt adequate measures for enabling some of the financial institutions of this city to go into liquidation. It is deeply to be regretted that the bill for this purpose, which provided also for the return to cash payments by all the banks on the first of November last, should have failed to become a law. It is clear to our mind, that so long as the sound and strong banks are crippled and clogged by the dead weight of a few unsound institutions, a permanent resumption will be found impracticable. Legislative edicts may coerce the banks to resume, and they will be again dragged into suspension after exhausting their energies in the support of the unhealthy fungy which they are compelled to nourish.

There are other matters of minor moment which will come before the Legislature, in the transaction of which as well as if those important topics to which we have alluded, we invoke harmony in their councils and wisdom in their deliberations.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the Editors of the Charleston *Courier*, for the subjoined calamitous information.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT SAVANNAH.

The Pilot Boat Carolina boarded this day at 11 o'clock, in the offing, the schooner Warren, from Boston for (this port) the captain of the schooner informed the pilots that the steam packet Savannah, capt. Crane from New York for Charleston and New Orleans, &c. &c. was lost off cape Hatteras, in the night of—inst. and that they had picked up some of the boats belonging to the steamer, full of people. It was blowing very fresh at the time, and the pilot could learn no other particulars. The other two boats which left the steamer at the same time with the one picked up, are unaccounted for. The schooner will probably be in port to-morrow, when we shall have all the particulars. It is understood that there were but few passengers on board the steamer, and it is hopeful the other two boats are safe.—*Charleston Courier office, Saturday evening, Dec. 4, 1841.*

SOME FRUITERER ABANDONED AT SEA.—A letter published in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 2nd states that the schooner *Fruiterer* from N. Y. bound to Havana was abandoned by her passengers and crew on the 20th ult. in lat. 26, long. 73.40, she being dismasted and leaking badly at the time. They were taken on board the brig Mr. Brown and carried to New York.

SURVIVORS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schr. *Charles and Samuel* from London, Me. with a cargo of lime, bound to New York, went ashore on the 29th ult. Mr. Lane, the master, Henry Hewett, J. Cook, Henry Snow and Samuel Caldwell, passengers, perished on the wreck. The captain and crew were rescued with great difficulty.

THE PRIZE OF JOINVILLE, before his departure for his father land, presented $25. to the French Benevolent Society of New York. He dispensed other large charities; among them a sum of $200 to a French family, desirous of returning to their native country.

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. American* says The *Herald* is quite out of favor at the White House, the story which accounts for President Tyler being lately much out of favor with the *Herald*. The *Express* succeeds to the vacancy as the Court Journal for New York.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On the 29th ult. a boat with three men in crossing from Schloosser to Hudson's tavern, was swept by the resistless current over the falls and dashed to pieces. The cries of the occupants of the boat were heard, but human succor could not be rendered.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER has sued Mr. Greely of the *N. Y. Tribune* for libel. Mr. Cooper as a fine novelist, but that does not prevent him from being in other matters a man like unto us. Is that libellous?

Hon. Mr. Pope, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, and recently a member of the Alabama legislature from Lowndes county, died a few days ago at his residence.

The steamship *Caledonia* left Boston on the 14th, with 18 passengers, for Liverpool, and six for Halifax; also 9,000 letters and six bags of newspapers.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Amistad Africans left New York on the 29th ult. for Sierra Leone, accompanied by several missionaries.

Mr. DORRANCE, who recently retired from the U. S. Gazette in Philadelphia, cleared within a few years $200,000, by that establishment.

THE CATAWBAS.—There are at individuals of this tribe of which six only are men, yet remaining within the limits of the state of South Carolina.

The whigs are endeavoring to break down Mr. Tyler that they may build up the fame of Mr. Clay upon his ruins. [*Mobilonian.*

You might as well charge them with thinking to build up a temple upon the ruins of a chicken-coop. [*Louisville Journal.*

☞ We are indebted to Cumo of Exchange Place, for the 31st and 2nd numbers of the cheap edition of the Waverly novels, and for all the late numbers of the Tribune, a great work on the French Revolution.

HAVANA.

Through the politeness of the officers of the steam ship *Natchez*, we have received Havana papers to the 6th inst. They contain no intelligence of moment. The Italian Opera was in full career, and Donizetti's opera of *Marino Faliero* had met with marked success. At the Tacon theatre tragedies and dramas were the order of the day.

Five copper mines have been discovered in the Island of Cuba, a short distance from Rabbit Hands. They are said to be very rich, and a company has already been formed for their exploration.

During the month of November 194 vessels arrived at Havana, and 107 vessels left that port. Six hundred and six passengers entered Havana during that month.

The *Faro Industrial* of the 4th contains the following paragraphs, a translation of which yesterday's *Pic* has furnished to our hands:

"Santa Anna, as Chief Director, means to make war upon Texas.

"One of the conditions on which General Houston granted liberty to Santa Anna was, that he never would wage war against Texas, and that he would use all his influence in drawing from Mexico full recognition of Texas independence.

"Commodore Porter always said that Santa Anna was devoid of honorable feeling or integrity, and the truth of the assertion is now about to receive attestation.

"On the other side, England, or rather her resident Ministers, appear unwilling to follow the example of the 'Recognizers' with respect to Mexico. England, and her usual politic circumspection, hoped to avert a recognition by Mexico. This invests the negotiation with a new feature, and is not unlikely, under such circumstances, that Texas will make all efforts to unite herself with the United States.

"We have received news from Galveston up to the 31st ultimo, announcing the happy termination of the expedition to Santa Fe, after a journey surrounded with difficulties, encountering savages, &c.

☞ Our readers will observe by the advertisement that an exhibition of paintings will open on Wednesday next, and from the superior manner in which they are placed before the public, we predict they will meet with the patronage they deserve. We copy the following notice from the New York Courier and Enquirer:—

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The pictures now on exhibition at this institution are eminently worthy of the public attention, and we take pleasure in invoking it.—The paintings of Dubuis and Paris are particularly deserving of notice. The Don Juan and Haidée, of the former, is of surpassing excellence, and is in painting what Byron's description was in poetry—or rather it is that poetry in another form. The portraits of Mrs. Merriam by Paris, exhibit specimens of female beauty such as is rarely realized in this every day world, and if the artist really *has* set flatterer aside, his original would be worth a voyage across the Atlantic to look at.

☞ We are much obliged to Capt. Butler of the steam ship *Natchez* for late Havana papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Narragansett for late Louisville papers.

The clerk of the steamer Algonquin has our thanks for late Vicksburg papers.

An Eastern paper says Tyler is an expert cabinet maker—he made four "secretaries" in one day.

FANNY ELLSLER is in New York turning the heads of the multitude by the power of her heels.

Production of Sugar in the World.—The following statement of the estimated quantity of sugar produced in different parts of the world, is from the British Almanac:

	Cwts.
British sugar colonies,	3,571,397
British India,	410,126
Danish West Indies,	450,000
Dutch West Indies,	200,000
French sugar colonies,	2,100,000
United States,	38,000,000
Brazils (exact quantity of white not distinguished,)	2,100,000
Spanish West Indies,	4,450,000
Java, (without distinction of quantity,)	692,475
For internal consumption, exclusive of China, India, Siam, Java, and the United States,	2,446,837
	19,000,000

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT PEKIN, ILL.—There has been some difficulty at Pekin during the summer, growing out of rival claims to the ferry, which were brought to a rather serious termination on Wednesday. Messrs. Allen and M'Grew—claimed the exclusive right to the ferry, and built posts upon it. The corporation of Pekin contested this right, and also opened boats. The agents of Allen were Mr. M'Grew and son; the corporation, Mr. Thorp. The latter had a bell at their landing on this side, and on Tuesday the M'Grews built a pen round it, contending that it was upon their land. On Wednesday Mr. J. Hagerman, one of the trustees of Pekin, crossed the river, with two other friends, and himself commenced tearing down the pen. The elder M'Grew, Thompson seized a stake and struck such a blow which fractured his skull. Upon this Mr. Thorp interposed, and, with a weapon of some sort, broke the shoulder of M'Grew. The melee now became somewhat general. Mr. Allen, who had by this time arrived, struck a German in the head with a tomahawk, but the latter threw him into the river, and piled some boards upon him until his courage was very forcibly cooled. Further particulars of the fight we have not time to recount. At the close it was discovered that the corporation party had entirely routed the others, and they crossed the river—not by breaking to pieces the boats of the intruders. Mr. Wagenseller, we regret to hear, is hardly expected to recover.

We copy the following from the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 3d:

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Ballize papers to the 27th of October, brought yesterday by Capt. Pedersen of the brig Patsey B Blount, afford some insight into the recent *brouillerie* between Colonel Macdonald, the British Superintendent there, and the authorities of Nicaragua; but they still leave the matter partially unintelligible.

As well as we can make it out it seems that the collector at San Juan, Senor Quixano, had been fulminating threats against certain British subjects and American citizens who partially dwelt, which induced Colonel Macdonald to visit the north side of the river and himself enter into communication with that official. By his secretary, Mr Walker he sent a note to Quixano, warning him to keep a civilizing use in his head, and to be at the return when Quixano, who, according to the Colonel's, was very drunk, began to bluster, and was seen, with a body of men, preparing a couple of small field pieces as if for mischief.

Thereupon Colonel Macdonald sent for a detachment of marines from the Vessel, and after some parleying made Quixano his prisoner, taking him on board that vessel. There, after a short detention, he signed a paper acknowledging his misconduct and faithfully promising to go directly to the city of Leon and place himself at the disposal of his Government; whereupon he was landed at Cape Gracias a Dios.

This abduction of Quixano appears to have been looked upon rather angrily at San Salvator, and a correspondence followed between the chief of that state and Colonel Macdonald, which was still in progress when Captain Pedersen left.

On the whole it seems to have been a rather trifling piece of business, although the seizure of Quixano was not a very courteous proceeding to his Government. Col. Macdonald is an old soldier, and probably considers action the most effective kind of diplomacy.

FOSSIL REMAINS IN BUENOS AYRES.—Eleven cases of these remains have been recently transmitted to the governor of that province by an enthusiast on this subject. They were dug up, near the margin of the river Lujan, and about half an league W. S. W. of Buenos Ayres. They were found about eighteen feet below the surface of the ground; a greater part of them are calcined, some are enveloped in calcareous substances, and a few are petrified.

Among the contents of the chests are the remains of the Megatherium, which have been repeatedly described.

Of the Glyptodon, there are various portions of the armor, sufficient to institute a comparison between the different forms of the curious and high bass of this quasrupled.—Of the Megalonyx, there are a great many members among which is the head of a young one, which is particularly remarkable, as it places the animal among the herbivorous class, notwithstanding the structure of its strong feet and terrible claws would indicate otherwise. In the occipital bone are cavities which prove it to have been a horned animal. Another head of the Megalonyx was found, which was known by the identity of the parts of the skeleton.—Yet in this head there were a greater number of teeth, and of a different character, which would seem to indicate that the animals formed two species of the same genus.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ Hon. John M. Botts appears with a card in the Richmond Whig in reply to that recently published by Richard Adams, the 'perloiner' of Mr. Botts's letter to the proprietor of the Richmond Coffee House.

It is intended mainly to explain why he would not post him in a duel. He says that it before declining to fight he had waited for the challenge, he is sure "it would never have been sent, and that if I had agreed to accept, and there had been any fighting, it would have been after part of the second and not of the principal." We are sorry Mr. Botts could not put his refusal to fight upon higher ground than this, and that he must, with all friends of order and morality, lose in consequence much of the credit which has been awarded to him for what was regarded as an act of high and most laudable moral courage. His letter is severe upon Adams, whom it proves beyond cavil, by written testimony, to have taken a copy of the letter—illegitimately taking advantage of the Proprietor's absence to copy it. We have no doubt it was what is absolutely false and to have pretended, when pressed for the publication of a letter by Mr. Botts, to understand the offensive language as intended for some one else, and to have endeavored to embroil the Editor of the Richmond Whig in the quarrel. In the disgrace incurred by his theft of Mr. Botts's letter were capable of any addition it would receive it from the disclosure in this Card of Mr. Botts.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SOMETHING NEW.

The following extract from a letter of a very interesting character, first published in the Louisville Advertiser, contains matter, calculated if true, to fix its attention of the scientific reader. We have no knowledge of the author, Dr. Buchanan—but the Advertiser vouches for his intelligence and learning, and declares, all strange though it may seem, he is capable of producing the single facts which he describes."

Dr. Buchanan asserts that he has made discoveries in "cerebral physiology," which have enabled him "in the course of a single month" to ascertain "more in reference to the functions of the brain than has been derived by all the labors of all the physiologists and pathologists who have ever been engaged in observing and making experiments to ascertain the nature and bearing of its various functions." He declares his discoveries to be not matter of theory and inference, but susceptible of instant and irresistible demonstration by experiment, experiment which cannot leave a single doubt upon the mind. The amount of the discovery is that by means of a galvanic or galvanoid fluid, the different portions of the brain can be excited and brought into instant and separate action. He says:

I have discovered the means of exciting at will, any portion of the brain—any organ, or any number of organs, and of retarding or suspending their action. Even the small perceptive convolutions, on the super orbital plate have proved to be completely under my control, and I have many times excited the organ of form on Calculation, Color, or Order, without allowing the excitement to extend beyond the organ which I wished to call into play. In the most capable subjects, I find that I have been able to assume the entire control of their character, and operate upon their minds or bodies in the most fantastic manner that caprice could suggest.

Exciting single organs, I urge their excitement to a pitch which might well be termed monomania—a state of excitement entirely beyond the control of the subject, because it is a part of his existing character. Then I make my subject alternately laugh and weep, reason profound, or sport trifles, and then without any reason, draw the fat to strike; exchange the deepest humility, or self confidency and levity; at for hours with the greatest patience, or bang up with passionate restlessness; express the finest moral sentiments, or assume the manner of the basest, ingest the miser and thief; indulge in eating, and drink to excess, or assume a moral dignity, despise sensuality and speak of food with loathing; feel the most exalted moral and religious sentiments, or indulge in levity so as to be ready to be vulgar, concentrate the thoughts by scatter them in utter confusion and wandering; extend their consciousness back to their earliest days, revising the memory of almost every circumstance of infantine life, or recall them to the present and reach on to the future without the power of looking back to the past; rise in pride and glorious self esteem, or fall an utter vacuity of intellect, and show an almost idiotic expression of countenance; rise all in the most indolent good nature, or sink under an oppressive humility, with eyes scarcely lifted, or meekly obey with reverence every request that I may make, or assume a command, and be indignant without any reason which did not exist during their humility; pick play synonomania, of calculation, their whole attention being engrossed in adjusting every thing which can be counted—the number of their steps, the stripes of the carpet, the keys of the piano, or whatever attracts their attention, and when the influence is changed, suddenly suspend their counting and refuse to proceed, however they may be entreated. The subject of this experiment (Mr B.) when excited in the musical organ, would feel an irresistible impulse to sing with a brilliance of execution which she could not display when left to herself.

They break forth in the most unpermissible merriment, or sit in deep and ill natured sulkiness; talk with surprising velocity or struggle with almost ineffectual exertion, command the organs of speech, fall into a profound slumber in the midst of company, or frighten in consciousness and look around deprived of the power of keeping the eyes closed, so before they were deprived of the power of keeping them open; but why need I prolong the catalogue?

Place the human brain a harp, and every string responding to the touch simply or in combination as we please, and we have behind all natural pictures of my experiments—a great volume which I have prepared for publication.

HOUSE SUBSIDY.—Gen. Duncan has been appointed to the command of this squadron, and is succeeded by Com. Reid in the command of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CLEARANCES.

Philadelphia—Per ship Wales—343 bales cotton, 16 tcks lard, 26 brls do, 41 casks do, 287 hides, 130 casks, sail, 2421 pigs lead, 1222 casks wheat, 636 brls do, 28 brls bacon, 14 do molasses.

Havre—Per Taglioni—2324 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Constantine—2400 bales cotton, 500 bushels cotton hides, 18,000 staves.

Havre—Per ship Mozart—1675 bales cotton.

New York—Per ship James Edward—1100 brls flour, 2070 bushels wheat, 626 brls do, 1266 pigs lead, 60 hhds tobacco, 230 kegs lard, 20 bales moss, 20 casks oil, 246 bls cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Bornholm—1067 bales cotton.

Havre—Per barque Isamarcoetts—3700 bls government stores for Charlestown, 12 2 kegs lard, 17 brls leather for Boston.

Havana—Per ship Empressario—270 bales cotton, 141 kegs lard, 2 tcks do, 1 hhd of Nickle ore.

Havana—Per Sp. polacre Carmelo—48 bales cotton, 120 pieces mahogany.

Richmond—Per brig Long Island—100 bbls molasses, 126 hhds sugar, 20 bales cotton.

Hamburg—Per brig Aurelia—401 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—Per ship Brig Sarah—56 bales cotton, 2000 staves.

Campeachy—Per schr Ann Maria—100 brls dyewood.

Richmond—Per schr Kincaine—100 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

Mobile—Per steamer Southerner—214 bales cotton and 1 bale of wool, to Andrews & Bros, Campbell & Hatch, S S Cobb & co; Converse & co.

Belfastown—Per ship Kentucky—1 cask mdse, to Portland—Per ship Shannon—500 brls potatoes, to master.

Charleston—Per schr Adrian—73 4 tierces, 49 casks rice, and 38 hhds tobacco, to Lee & Lory; Jas Adams & co; 231 cases and 281 hhds, A Cappleman & co; Cunning, Brown & co; Ryan & Ludlow; Hudley & Nelson.

New York—Per ship Virginia Antoinette—$8 00 specie, J Philippe—$100 J Mure—$100 Mrs Herring—$100 Mrs Gaison—$400 A Thomas—$1000 E Brunette—$9 78 J J W Zachariae & co; $24 37 and 371 hdls, F Tuo—$4441 A schmidt & co; $7515 23 John—$907 T Robertson & co—$734 20 Gibson & Vose, $358 04 B C Sanchez—$1228 J W Wade—$1244 75 F Verdie, $1341 32 A W & R M Hosmer—$200 and 36 bales sacks and 281 hdls, A Cappleman & co; Cunning, Brown & co; Ryan & Ludlow; Hudley & Nelson.

Tampico—Per schr Virginia Antoinette—$8 00 specie, J Philippe—$100 J Mure—$100 Mrs Herring—$100 Mrs Gaison—$400 A Thomas—$1000 E Brunette—$9 78 J J W Zachariae & co; $24 37 and 371 hdls, F Tuo—$4441 A schmidt & co; $7515 23 John—$907 T Robertson & co—$734 20 Gibson & Vose, $358 04 B C Sanchez—$1228 J W Wade—$1244 75 F Verdie, $1341 32 A W & R M Hosmer—$200 and 36 bales sacks and 281 hdls, A Cappleman & co; Cunning, Brown & co; Ryan & Ludlow; Hudley & Nelson.

New York—Per ship Monmouth—cash mdse.

Boston—Per ship Monmouth—cash mdse.

Bordeaux—Per ship Garonne—A few packages mdse, to passengers on board.

Providence—Per ship Hanover—1000 bls potatoes and onions, 400 boxes candles and sail mdse.

Mobile—Per steam ship Natchez—139 bags coffee, J Robertson & co; 2 sacks Rohn, Daron & co; 2 cases wines, Noelie & Spayer; 25 bls tobacco, J A Cajoy, 100 bags sugar, Rice & Hubard; 2 hhds segars, Lafourche & Desmarais; 40 do and 10 boxes segars, Pilcksund; 12 tierces of lard, Lapprie & co; 300 do ditto, J N Bacon; 27 bags coffee, Kennedy & co; 1 hhd do, A Bliss; 1 cask do, St Bonnchard; 22 bags coffee, Lewis & co; 1 hhd and 12 half do segars, Canon & co; 1 cask do, Delhomme & Cantonel; 30 sacks sweetmeats, A Cousinet; 1 do do, W G Hunter & co; 2 cases and 1 trunk, J M Chalfant; 1 cask do, Lafourche & Desmarais; 1 do do, Lapprie & co; 1 do do, Bellocq & Bagnis; 140 hhds molasses, 76 bales cotton, Bellocq & Bagnis; 140 hhds molasses, 76 bales cotton, Lafourche & Desmarais; 1 do do, Lapprie & co; 1 do do, Bellocq & Bagnis; 1 do do