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"Truth is mighty, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1841.

THE INFAMOUS THIRTEEN.

The conduct of the thirteen loco-foco members of the senate in the legislature of Tennessee, in preventing any election for United States' senator, ought to incur the reprobation of every honest man of all parties. It is the practical illustration of a disorganizing principle which had its origin in the growth of the dark and detestable doctrines of ultra loco-foceism, and which threatens, unless a timely check be applied, to subvert the plainest usages of constitutional obligation, and build up the intolerable despotism of a few over the well known wishes and sentiments of the many. We cannot regard the progress of such abominable heresies, and their exemplification in the outrageous policy of the Tennessee senators, without a feeling of horror. If a bare majority of one in one branch of the legislature is to set at defiance and overcome, not only a larger majority in the popular branch but the settled determination of a considerable majority of the people, all forms of republican democracy, all ideas of truly representative government may at once be abolished and abandoned.

Look at the facts of the case: At the late election in Tennessee, the whig candidate for governor received twenty three thousand majority. To the house of representatives a majority of three whig members was elected. To the senate twelve whigs and twelve loco-foco were chosen——in one district, known to be strongly whig, the personal popularity of SAM'L TCNEY, coupled with the strongest pledges of obedience to the well ascertained will of his constituents, caused him to be elected. There is consequently a nominal loco-foco majority of one in the senate, and a real whig majority of three in the house. Hence, on joint ballot, the whigs command a majority of two.

The death of one United States senator and the expiration of the term of another, render both seats vacant. It is the plain, simple, constitutional duty of the legislature to proceed to an election as soon after organization as possible. With equal justice might the choice of a governor by the people, or of members of Congress be postponed or passed by, as that of United States senators. The constitution never intended that any State should be unrepresented in the upper branch of Congress. Such events have occasionally happened, in consequence of the impossibility of a local legislature uniting upon any one candidate capable of obtaining a majority of the whole number of votes. But that a State should forfeit her representation in the United States senate, through the absolute refusal of a majority of one branch of the legislature to suffer the election to take place, is an outrage upon the people beyond parallel.

In the instance before us, the loco-focos, by a perfectly clumsy to stand a moment's investigation, by a track that covers its inventors with eternal disgrace and odium, have hitherto staved off the election, in the hope, it is believed, that delay may enable them to bargain and intrigue for one, at least, of the senators to be chosen, or with the still baser object of disappointing the people of Tennessee, by preventing any election whatever, so long as they can control one branch of the legislature. The device they have resorted to is this: Believing, or feigning to believe, that the Hon. EBURATM FOSTER is a candidate for one of the vacant seats, they affect to be ignorant of his political opinions, and have addressed him a letter requiring categorical replies to a number of questions respecting the measures adopted at the late extra session. Mr. FOSTER's response was a withering rebuke of the insolent interrogators. What right had they to single him out, and constitute themselves his catechisers?—By what power of prescience could they foresee that he was to be the whig candidate! Why did they not address similar queries to every prominent man in the State? Could they think him such a dolt as to believe that they would, in any event, vote for one whom they knew to be a warm political opponent? And, above all, because he refuses to be catechised by a factious crew of enemies who would see him burn at the stake rather than support him, are they to be defended or excused in their gross and wanton tyranny of denying to the people of Tennessee their constitutional right of representation in the United States senate?—In the whole cycle of heresies which loco-focoism has professed—in the catalogue of monstrosities which it has practised, there is nothing—unless we except the execrable eviction of New Jersey—at all equal to this atrocious contempt of the constitution, and despotism over the majority of the people of Tennessee.

Argument on this subject is almost needless. Every man must perceive at a glance the nefarious character of the policy pursued by these demagogues. True, however, to party through base and recreant to every principle of honor and justice, the loco foco press—without an exception, so far as we have seen—avoid the slightest display of that indignation which such conduct should elicit. The utmost that can be obtained from them, is silence. Oh! if it were a whig legislature that attempted to swindle the people out of their rights, by the concoction of a scheme so infamous, how these conscientious vindicators of popular prerogative would have made the welkin ring with their outcries! We indulge the hope, however, that the people of that gallant State, which loco-focoism is attempting to disfranchise, will remember the faithless servants to whose keeping they have unwisely entrusted their welfare, and will visit them in due time with condign retribution.

The northern mail arrived yesterday at an early hour, bringing advices from New York to the 14th inst—as late as due.

☞ We have received an article which some over anxious friend has edited *delicately*, advocating the immediate resumption of cash payments by the banks. It is not our habit to draw our editorials from anonymous sources. If the writer in question wishes to insert a communication on the subject, we shall not refuse him a fair hearing. At the same time we would remind him that the legislature which assembles in a couple of weeks, will probably dispose of this thorny subject in a manner most conducive to the support of the interests and maintenance of the prosperity of Louisiana.

ST. MARTIN.—The splendid spectacle of "Timour the Tartar" is to be repeated this evening. To morrow fortnight is "BILLY SHAKSPEARE." The Swiss Family and celebrated juvenile dancers *Virginie Caroline*, are engaged.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 23, 1841.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[illegible]

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet *Neptune* from Galveston, we are put in possession of Texas papers to the 20th inst. inclusive.

Congress was in session at Austin, but little of importance has been yet transacted. A resolution has been reported instructing the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of recalling the Loan Commissioners. Another resolution instructs the same committee to enquire into the expediency of suspending a further issue of promissory notes. A third resolution instructs the Naval committee to enquire into the expediency of recalling the Texian Navy from the service of Yucatan. A modification of the tariff so that the revenues from customs may be collected in specie, which, among the earliest measures adopted by congress.

A correspondent of the Houston *Star* says:—

"The Santa Fe Expedition is exciting much interest in Congress, and the concession against the President for fitting it out without authority of Congress, are general and severe. Some investigations are progressing that may elicit important facts, in relation to the amount of expenditures incurred for this unlawful measure. A disposition has been generally manifested by the members to prohibit the payment of any bill or drafts that may be presented for payment, on account of the expedition."

The Galveston *Gazette* thinks that Santa Ana will recommend to Mexico to make a formal tender for the cession of Texas to the United States, under the idea that the measure will be acceptable to all parties, while his own government may thus spare itself the mortification of acknowledging her utter inability to reconquer the territory lost at San Jacinto.

One of the Texian papers denies the statement published in some of the journals here, that the Texian congress had directed a marble bust of senator Walker of Miss., and a portrait of Col. Preston to be placed in the capitol, as a token of gratitude for their efforts to bring about the annexation of Texas to the U. States.

HOME SQUADRON.—It is stated in the New York Herald that active preparations are making to get the vessels intended for the home squadron ready for sea. Our objection to directing the employment of this squadron on the coast was to render assistance and protection to our commercial marine during the winter season. The two steam frigates already built are to be engaged in this service, and it is the purpose of the government to organize the squadron on all points, so as to secure the highest degree of efficiency, to obtain a thorough knowledge of every part of our coast, and at the same time, have the best possible chance for the improvement of the officers.

The following extract from a recent speech of Mr. Dew, a loco foco member of the Tennessee Legislature, is about as sensible a defance of Mr. President Tyler, as any that we have seen; except that of Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts; and even that has little more real *understanding* of the matter than Mr. Dew seems to possess.

"Sir, I wear no gentleman of the dominant party to understand that Democrats are not to be deterred from the defence of John Tyler, if they think him worthy of support. He was our candidate, but thus, Sir, he has a native of the Old Dominion, the land of Tom Jefferson, of Madison, of the immortal Washington—the land of Presidents, and the birth place of the father of Democracy, Patrick Henry, when I speak of the Father of his country, I do it with feeling emotions of my soul. Alas, is there any gentleman present who does not *chill up at the mention of Henry?* He was a patriot of the *third* class; *the third class of South America!* But, sir, I cannot dwell here. I repeat that John Tyler descended from a pure stock—yes, Sir, *from the Island of Pilgrim Fathers* to his inauguration yesterday, or your day, on the *Plymouth Rock, in Old Virginia.* And there, Mr. Speaker, to this day that Old Rock remains proud trust, *as one of the glorious monuments of the Old Dominion.*

We learn from the reporter that, at this stage of the remarks of Mr. Dew, of Maury, the audience interrupted him with loud outcries, whether of applause or condemnation is not stated, although the who is "Go it, Dew," were particularly audible. The speaker proceeded, doubtless under the impression that he was achieving unprecedented triumphs in the oratorical line, but we regret that our limits do not permit us to entertain our readers with the remainder of his brilliant effort.

After Mr. Dew had sat down, another gentleman arose, and observed that he would like to hear a little more from the gentleman who had just taken his seat relative to the geogra,phical location of "Old Plymouth Rock."

Mr. Dew replied, that Rock is where you nor I never have been, and that is sufficient, and it is not, Sir, I report it is the *Old Dominion*, commonly called the *State of Virginia.*" (Screams and yells.)—*La. Gaz.*

Davis' majority over Morrow in Massachusetts, is 53—all the towns except three heard from—in those the votes will not vary 5 either way.

MR. BRADDON, a senator from Crawford county, Ga died on the 16th inst. at Milledgeville.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State, Nov. 12, 1841.

The following information, interesting to our navigators, has been received from the legation of the United States at Stockholm:

Stockholm, Oct. 1, 1841.

The department of the marine of Norway has published an ordinance, dated the 25th of September last, announcing the establishment of a lighthouse, with a fixed light, on the island of Prestoe, situated in the Gulf of Folden, in the Nummedal province of Drontheim, in lat. 64 deg. 47 min. 35 sec. north, and longitude 11 deg. 8 min. east of Greenwich.

The elevation is 33 feet, and it is visible at the distance of three leagues.

It is lighted from the 12th of August to the 20th of April.

A vessel coming from the Gulf of Folden to the Naroesund, should observe the brightest light which shines, in the direction of w. s. w. west of the island of Prestoe; and then, steering south, by a line which means the vessel will escape all the rocks and reefs.

When she has arrived at the distance of a quarter of a league from Prestoe, she should take a north and north east course until the lighthouse bears east, after which she should change her course to northeast by east, which will bring her straight into the Naroesund.

In order to avoid the rocks between Allegarland Peninsula, the vessels should never go so far to the east as the lighthouse as to lose sight of the light.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS.—The Alton Telegraph says: "Within the last two or three weeks, there has been quite an emigration from the loco-foco frontiers counties of Texas. During our attendance at Court last week, in that county, we found Constables, Justices, and the sheriff full of business, 'breaking' drafts of locos who had left and were about to leave between two days.

We met on the road one party of about twenty souls bound for Texas; and subsequently there discovered the second party of about twenty, the most conspicuous of which were the sole sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of this State, and an ex-loco-foco Judge of Probate from Pike county.

We have no doubt they will become prominent politicians in Texas—and if the emigration from Texas keep up the residue of the fall, as it has been for the last two weeks, it will be a thorough Whig County at the next election.

THE AGRICULTURAL BALL.—The ball last Monday was one of the most agreeable parties ever given in Baton Rouge. It was remarkable for just those qualities which make the simplest assemblies delightful—harmony, grace, and an universal disposition to be happy yourself and to see others happy also. It was not so thronged as to create confusion, although the hall was abundantly full. The gentlemen in the officiate taste was admirably displayed in the decoration of the rooms, received many a pretty compliment from many a pretty mouth, and the fragment taken from the refectory showed that that part of the ceremony had not been out of date.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

EDITORIAL.—The editorial corps (not *corps*, as our friend of Portsmouth would say, of Louisiana was nobly represented in Baton Rouge last Monday. Smith, of Concordia, Kelly, of St. Francisville, Rust, of Lafayette, and Chambers, of New Orleans—"good and true men" they all present, shadowing forth in their precious persons, a lovely image of the spirit and worth that distinguish the deliberations over which they respectively preside. To give spice to this variety, the elements, mildly and gently, and without a frown or a frice, furnished us with a dropout *Halo* towards evening; but as the sun was yet in the heavens, this soon melted away, leaving a chill, however, which was attributed to the departure and not the arrival of the welcome visitor. Let Epsey account for the phenomenon. Though highly pleased with the presence and gratefull for their attentions, we regret the number was not larger, we had hoped to see and confer with on this occasion, a majority of our brother typos in the state; but that hope is now deferred until the next fair, even at the risk of a similar sickness of heart.—*Ibid.*

A SCENE IN AN EDITOR'S OFFICE.

ENTER MR. S.—Good morning, Mr. Editor. I see you are as busy as usual.

EDITOR.—Somewhat engaged just now.

S.—Have you leisure to look over an article I have brought?

ED.—Certainly; that is part of our business. If you will allow me to read it, I will decide at once.

ED. (*reading.*)—The article, I perceive, is rather personal. However just and true the comments, they are likely to give offence. Facts, too, are stated in a strain rather bitter and exaggerated, and calculated to make the impression that the writer was prejudiced at the time he wrote.

S.—Do you mean to say that you refuse the article?—Surely, the independence of the press is not reduced to so low a level. Here is a crying evil of which the public complain almost universally, and yet, when it is strongly stated, and in a manner calculated to excite attention, I find it almost impossible to get the matter into the public prints.

ED.—You are rather fast, Mr. B. Editorial independence and editorial responsibility are greatly mistaken by some persons. There are being in the world, with the highest pretensions to honor and truthfulness, who denounce it as a species of cowardice in an editor to shrink from a degree of responsibility, which, when tested, they themselves refuse to assume! The article alluded to, although ably written, notices a subject of considerable importance, and, I freely admit, from a source of the highest respectability. We will publish it, but with a single proviso. In the editorial columns we must be permitted to remark that the name of the author has been left with us.

A change instantly came over the dream of our correspondent. He at once saw the subject in a different light.—He did not wish to mix himself up with any controversy, or to assume any responsibility. He had been requested to write the article by a friend, and probably the statement was over-colored, and the facts somewhat exaggerated.—He meant nothing offensive, but would not for the world come into collision with either of the parties alluded to in the communication, especially as they were high public functionaries.

ED.—My dear sir, you need not utter another syllable upon the subject. This sort of thing is by no means rare with persons situated as we are. We know you and respect you, and believe you would not willingly wound even a fly in a wanton spirit. But still, as you move along in life for the future, remember that some editors have conscience, and that they cannot always be employed as the mere tools of those who in which the machinery employed the cut.

Philadelphia Inq.

EXPERIENCE OF THE PRESS.—The Boston Daily *Advertiser* does itself credit by the manner in which it renders merited praise to its contemporary and rival, the *Boston Atlas*, in the annexed paragraph. We copy the article in justice to both papers.

THE ATLAS.—We laid before our readers yesterday enough of the returns of the election to enable them to judge with tolerable certainty of the general result. These returns embraced the principal part of the seven central counties of the State, and most of the towns which are within a circumference of fifty or sixty miles from Boston. A few towns in these counties were omitted, in consequence of the darkness of the night and the inclemency of the weather. The Atlas, by means of a locomotive express from the western extremity of the State, which ran over the Western, and Boston and Worcester railroad, added the four western counties, and in their paper, published within 15 hours from the time of the closing of the polls, presented to their readers a return of the actual results of the whole State. This expedition in obtaining authentic returns is entirely without a parallel in this country, and is highly creditable to the enterprise of that journal. It should be considered that the labor of carrying into execution the complex arrangements necessary for effecting this object, is required to be all performed after sunset, in a dark, cold, and stormy night; that the returns are brought together from 260 scattered towns, some of them more than 200 miles distant from one another, and many of them more than 500 miles from the office where the returns are all assembled, arranged and printed. The return was published on actual transcripts from the records of the town clerks, or from memoranda taken by persons present on the official declaration of the vote at the close of the election in the respective towns.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

NO TIME TO READ.—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have no time to read. Now we think if a there have always been men of such characters, the people of which we are easily reminded of.

Nine tenths out of ten they are men who have not found time to render any substantial advantage either upon their families or themselves.

They generally have time to attend public barbecues, camp meetings, sales and singing schools, but they have no time to read.

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tippling, and swapping horses, but they have "no time to read."

They sometimes lose a day taking advice of their neighbors, sometimes a day in judging up the news, the price current, and the exchange, but these men never have "time to read."

They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to—"do nothing," but "no time to read."

South Carolina generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms, and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they are "wandering and unknown" and often die nameless and unregretted.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee.

GENTLEMEN:

I want, through your columns to draw the attention to the economy of the spend of the St. Louis Hotel and Ball Room, are required to meet on on Thursday, 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, P. M. at the office of the said Ball Room, to deliberate on the management of the hotel.

A CITIZEN.

NOTICE.—Mr. [illegible] from Savannah, accompanied by his wife, [illegible] Paris, [illegible] schools and institutions of the Royal Academy of Medicine, of Paris, and the Medical Society of New Orleans, has the honor to inform the citizens and the public in general, that having decided to fix the city, where she has resumed her practice, she will continue to hereafter to give her time and attention to a profession which she has studied for twenty years.

Madame [illegible] devotes her attention on all classes and conditions of life, before, and confinement, the extreme hardships of the sex, has fixed her prices as follows, for the current year:

$10, $15, $20 and $25 for attending cases, family, etc. Persons too indigent to pay any thing, may obtain her attendance without fees of a refusal. She requests all persons needing her services to obtain her three or four days in advance. Her residence is No. 120 Dauphin street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, opposite Finn's Drug Store.

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STATE OF LOUISIANA } Parish court for the parish
City of New Orleans } ss. of New Orleans.

[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Charleston—Per French Lugger Suzanne—61,000 staves and usual lumber cargo.

Havre and a Market—Per ship Virginia—14,0 bales cotton.

New York—Per ship Panthea—[illegible] cotton, 750 sacks wheat, 200 bbls molasses, 200 kegs lard, 2000 pigs lead, 40 tierces tobacco, 200 bales skins, 61 bales cordage, &c.

Apalachicola and Havana—Per schr Bella Rosa, 122 bbls and 20 half do whiskey, 20 bbls molasses, 200 bbls sugar, 4 bbls and 6 casks bacon, 12 bbls pork, 2 bags coffee, &c.

New Orleans—Per brig Angora—200 bbls pecans, 200 bbls and 60 tcs molasses

Puerto Russa, Fin—Per schr Mount Moriah—Assd cargo of groceries, &c.

IMPORTS

Galveston—Per steamship Neptune—109 bales cotton, to Wm Prehn; 60 do M O Dupre & co; sundries, E M Kinney. [illegible] Per Ann Maria—sundries to order.

Havana—Per brig Lucas—50 boxes segars, 110 bags coffee, 430,000 segars, 4 tierces cassia, 1 case and 1 box tinn.

Liverpool—Per ship Sir Cuth Campbell—27 sacks salt, to R G Ranselou & co; 1270 tons salt, to Hollins hop & co; and salt in bulk, to do; Holland's opinion and order.

RECEIPTS FOR THE INTERIOR.

Napoleon—Per steamer Alcade—[illegible] bales cotton, to A & J Dennistoun & co; 50 J P Overton; 36 Manning White & co, 230 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 48 Hooper & Finley, 24 Lockhart, Evans & Dunn, 25 Mitton, Pleasants & co, 10 Bell & Sutherland, 40 Ward, Sollett & co, 20 W Bogart & co, 14 G M Packard, 30 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna, 20 Arthur, Fulton & co, 79 J H Leverich & co, 156 Buckner, Stanton & co; 10 Kelly & Conyngham; 12 J H Bryan & co; 120 Burke, Watt & co, 90 do and 4 cases J W Stilwell & co; 8 A Leduc & co; 29 Mason, Fitcher & co; 27 B Hughes; 27 Mc Kenzie & co; 1 bale of hides, J Bollard.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Buckeye—4 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 9 Maupin, I White & co, 6 Fellows, Bellows & Dodge; 4 J Lelinski; 20 Burke Watt & co; 13 Adams & Whitall; 10 Rucker & co, 11 A Bancharel, 10 Brand & Lumm; 127 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 5 Mills & Bessellieu, 1 do vigas, Brand & Lumm; 20 bbls molasses, A Black hard.

Louisville—Per steamer Grand Morgan—70 bbls whiskey, 1 box indigo, 6 Sparks & co; 1 box Merchandise, Worsley & co; 1 box do, Hale & Bailey; 1 box do, Pratt & co; 1 box do, Kellogg & Conyngham; 1 box do, Hale & co; 1 box do, Kellogg & Conyngham; 1 do, Hale & co; 1 box do, Kellogg & Conyngham; 1 box