Mail Regulations.

The Great Eastern Mail is closed every day at 10 o'clock, A M—Is due every day at 12, M.

The Express Mail is closed every day at half-past 10 A M—Is due with the great Eastern Mail, every day.

The Lake Mail (via Covington, La.) is closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A M—Is due every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3, P M.

The Louisville or River Mail is closed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P M—Is sent and returned by steamboats.—Arrives irregularly three times a week.

The Bayou Sara or Coast Mail is closed every Tuesday and Friday, at 3, P M—Is sent and returned by the steamboat Brilliant.

The Alexandria or Red River Mail is sent irregularly by steamboats, twice a week.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Dates.

Charleston, Dec	19	Washington, Dec	15
New York, do	15	Cincinnati, do	17
Philadelphia do	16	Louisville, do	16
Baltimore do	16	St. Louis,	14
Savannah, do	19	Liverpool, Nov	3
Houston (Texas) Dec	13	Paris Oct	2
Boston, do	16	London, Nov	
Nashville, Nov	28	Havre do	

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARANCES. January 10.

Brig Cuopo, Estapi, for Havana. Calcalla, Lapeyre & co
Brig Cochine, Crosby, for Baltimore, New Bedford
Brig Child, Ward, for Charleston. Whitridge & co
Brig Architect, Gray, for Baltimore, Geo Bedford
Brig Catharine, Vesser, for Baltimore, Geo Bedford
Brig Apalachicola, Latham, for St Josephs Master
Schr Charlotte, Mack, for Pensacola, Master
Schr Laura, Cobb, for Baltimore, Whitridge 4 co

ARRIVALS.

Towboat Portsmain, Sheridan, from S W Pass; having towed to sea ship Geo Washington, and brig Louisa; returned to the city with schrs J W Caldwell, and Pequot. Left on the 9th inst at 2 p m, reports nothing in sight off the Bar; several brigs and schooners in the river.

Towboat Port Boy, Lambert, from N E Pass; having proceeded to sea light; returned to the city with ship Huntsville and brig Cecilia. Left on the 9th inst, at 5 p m, reports ship Southerner aground on the Bar; bark Virginia inside the Bar; one ship off the Bar, one ship and brig names unknown, bound up, and several sail in the river.

Towboat Pilot, Clark, from the Balize, having towed to sea Sp brig Vinredor; returned to the city with ship Canton, bark Virginia, brig Charles Ferdinand, and schr Morning Star. Left at N E Pass, on 9th, at 6 p m. No vessels in sight in the offing. Ship Southerner and several schooners in the River.

Ship Canton, Riley, from New York, 14th Sept, via Charleston, 9th Dec, to Master.

Ship Huntsville, Eldridge, 11 days from New York, to J B Hulley.

Bark Virginia, Sinclair, 16 Dec, from New York, to Master.

Brig Charles Ferdinand, Kleacke, 36 days from Bremen, via Kronstadt, to Master.

Brig Cecilia, Hopkins, 36th Dec, from Lagunn, to Master.

Brig Palestine, Massey, 30 days from New York, to Master.

Schr J W Caldwell, Gifford, 11 days from Brazos River, to Master.

Scnr Pequot, Burnsley, 26 Dec, from Brazos River, to W M Beal.

Schr Lebanon, Stockbridge, 30 days from Portland, to Throthingham.

Scnr Jackson, from the Coast, cargo, 272 bris molasses, to Lehlanc.

Schr Morning Star, Lewis, 22 days from Portland, to Master

Steamer Southerner, Barrett, from Columbia.

Steamer Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Levant, Laurient, from Bayou Sara.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA..Per brig Cuopo..700 bris flour.

BALTIMORE..Per brig Cochine..393 hhds 41 tcs and 125 bris molasses, 81 hhds sugar.

CHARLESTON..Per brig Child..145 hhds, 50 tcs, and 38 bris molasses.

BALTIMORE..Per brig Architect..18 bls cotton, 212 hhds sugar, and 9 bris do, 30 bris molasses.

.....Per brig Catharine..320 hhds sugar, and 88 bls cotton.

.....Per schr Laura..100 hhds sugar and 102 bris molasses.

ST JOSEPHS..Per brig Apalachicola..222 bris molasses, 26 do prime pork, 255 bris and 27 hhds sugar, 30 reels coffee, 13 hhds 5 casks, and 4 tcs tincca, 131 bris flour, 41 kegs lard, 1 pipe 5 half do and 5 pr cask Greek wine.

PENSACOLA..Per schr Charlotte, 10 bris whiskey, 9 do prime pork, 17 do flour, 2 do rice, 6 do sugar, 20 do molasses, 1 do butter, 27 kegs lard, 4 boxes coffee, 15 do corn, 6 hhds sugar, 4 half bris moss.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK..Per brig Palestine..steam boiler and apparatus, J Reed & co; 19 casks butter, H F Coddsworth; 18tons paving stones, John Minturn, 42 bundles hay, to Master.

.....Per bark Virginia..150 tons coal, 121 bris potatoes, 600 kegs nails, 20bdl bas candles, 200 bris cement, 120 bris onions, 100 do tar, small lot of books, and mdse, J A Borrell, C A Fellanchet, Wood & Simmons, Layton & co, Walton & co, J H Field & co, A Grant & co, H Beal & co, Leeds & co, T F Sturges, Captain Sinclair, P J Fontaine and order.

.....Per ship Canton..sas'd mdse.

BREMEN..Per brig Charles Ferdinand..200 empty demijohns and bullnat to Master.

PORTLAND..Per schr Meridog Star..150 tons paving stones to J Minturn, 150 bris apples and potatoes, to Master.

LAGUNA..Per brig Cecilia..2810 quintals logwood, to Master

BRAZOS RIVER..Per schr J W Caldwell..72 bls cotton, W M Beal and 26 sticks live oak, to Master.

.....Per schr Pequot..134 bls cotton, W M Beal and lot of Hides, to order.

PORTLAND..Per schr Lebanon..140 tons flag stones, 20 Municipality, and 450 empty barrels to Master.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Bayou Sara..Per steamer Levant..269 bales cotton, J B Planche & co, 120 do A Ledoux & co, 126 do A Rivarde & co, 54 do Burke, Watt & co, 34 do Reynolds, Byrne & co, 38 do Lambeth & Thompson, 52 do Puyroux, Arcieul & co, 29 do M White & co, 36 do G M Lee, 27 do B Landsmeer, 21 do Follain, Bellony and Degelos, 15 do W Flower, 19 do Reander, McKean & Wright, 24 do Laue, Fontaine & co, 14 do Caldwell & Hickey, 13 do P A Hardy, 8 do W Corpin, 7 do Gayle & Stewart, 6 do Taylor & Gardiner, 6 do T D Stark, 5 do Allen, Asher & co, 4 do Thos Barrett.

Bayou Sara..Per steamer Baton Rouge..cargo 51 bales cotton A Rivards and co, 23 do J B Planche, 71 do do 31 White and co, 84 do do Burke, Watt and co, 57 do do A Ledoux and co, 54 do do Taylor, Gardiner and co 50 do do order, 49 do do Lambeth and Thompson, 30 do do Gayle and Stewart, 37 do do P Landsmeier, 32 do do Caldwell and Hickley, 31 do do G M Lee, 30 do do C Tolefano, 15 do J Armour, 14 do Kohn and Darrou, 13 do Gourdain and Boult, 11 do Harrison, Clegg and co, 9 do S W Oakey and co, 9 do Conner and Grolly, 9 do S and R Thornton, 4 do do W Flower, 3 do do J Mitoyer and co 10 do Peyroux, Arcieul and co, 32 hhds sugar S and R Litteston, 30 hhds sugar Walton and Kemp, 88 bris molasses Allain and Tremoulet, 320 sacks corn J A Borelli.

Colombia..Per steamer Southerner..cargo 273 bales cotton Lambeth and Thompson, 11 do W M Caruthers, 53 do Burk, Watt and co, 51 do W Offut, 22 do Bennett, Forriday and co 130 do W Bogart, 56 do N and J Dick and co, 30 do Martin, Pleasants and co, 4 do Smith and Nerthen, 18 do Forsyth, Limerick and co, 96 do do M White and co, 20 do do Taylor, Gardiner and co, 6 do Prescott Jones and co, 100 Allen Asher and co, 30 do A Ledoux and co, 12 do M Maher, 41 do Raycobbs, Byrne and co, 56 do Jas Donaldson and co, 36 do J Armour, 55 do R J Scott, 1 do J Reed and co.

CONSIGNETS.

New York..Per ship Canton..H Beach & co, J A Barilla, Godfrey, Blossman & co, J D Denegre, McAthur, A Grant & co, Bogart & Hawthorn, L Palmer & co, C Clapp & co, J W Bullwell, & co, Pohlmann & Bro, C H Rose & co, G Whitney & co, J Mager, J H Field & co, J Bridge & co, Godfrey, Laurie & Smoll, Whitridge & co, Burke, Watt & co, Allen & Tremoulit, Benshaw & Rodgers, Laffin, Stephens & co, Long & Aldrich, J Reed & co, Leeds & co, R W McKay & co, J Armour, Peters & Millard, W Grant, C Flint, Wilson & co, Thring, Green & co, Beirne & Page, Bein & Cohen, Meeks & co, King & Hughs, D McCala, Turner & Woodruff, J Laudies & co, A D Rood, Gamble & Murraugh, Cunningham & Tinnad J P Ferguson, Hosian & Craig, and order.

PASSENGERS.

New York..Per ship Huntsville..Mr Follin, Major Mountford, lady, daughter and svt, Miss McNeil, Mr Ernest Gordier, Mr Venard, Mrs Dakin, 2 children and nurse, Mr Jas S Brender, Mr Aron Soria, Mr Abram Soria, Mr R Weeks, Mr Thos Nesmith, Mr Crawford, Mr Stroud, Mr J C Springer, and 18 the steerage.

New York..Per brig Palestine..W E Floyd G D Sloan, Capt Herras, and Mr Holdsworth.

Brazos River..Per schr Pequot..J W Dynam, Hickey, Haynes.

New York..Per ship Canton..15 in the steerage.

Brazos, via Galveston..Per brig Charles Ferdinand..180 steerage passengers.

Bayou Sara..Per steamer Baton Rouge..2 Mr Perkins and families, W J Brown, J B Cole, Major Freeman, E Taylor, J Wyle, W C Gayle, D Pipes, M Tilleston, Caldwell, A H Wilson, Col R Parker, H Shaw, J G Rowell, W A Lane, J B Smith, F P Wilson, Holland, E Morgan, A Richards, S Cunningham, E Vokes, O Flora, Dayton, W A Kaga, A Dupper, J McCollum, M Gregory, J Allain, Harrison W B Thomas, Barrett, E Landry and daughter, Miss Gayle, Miss Pipes, Mrs M Williams, Mrs R Purdet and servt, Mrs Allen, Mrs Andrews, J D Horn, N Christopher.

Columbia..Per steamer Southerner..L Knox and lady, J Briscoe and lady, U Gay, U S Baker, T W Armatt, Ford, Barber, F Mann, Tuohy, Thos Wilson, Col Ross, W Offutt, and son, Bowman, C Wren, Kershaw and lady, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Claiborne, T D Scott, R C Bownes, Hattersworth, Mc Beth, J Amonnett, W S Word, E Hirdman, Miss Furnh, Holmes, Miss J Moss, Miss L Moss, Miss Risley, Miss Stockton, McMurtery and lady, J S Williamson, Murphy, Mailedy, and 10 on deck.

Bayou Sara,—per steamer Levant—L Mallox, Gosserand, L V Gosserand, Harrison, B Marshall, D L Pharis, A O Hatch, U C S Farrer, Hurst, Boyd, Jno Jewell, Lewes H Fort, Gray & Servt, R C Stirling, F Zermant & servt, Denvir, lady & svt, A Robins & svt, Dod A Ferre & svt, F V Bouis, H Louis, C H Barstow, C Milford, lady & svt, Miss Porrt, Miss Vignie, M S Robillard & lady, Mrs F Porche, 2 child & 2 svt, R H Tendell, ladp & svt, C C Perros & svt, L Perret.

MEMORANDA

Brig Palestine on the 21st Dec, in lat 30 33, long 72 21, saw wreck of a vessel with bottom up, painted green, coppered to the light water mark, keel about 60 feet, rudder gone.

On the 5th inst, spoke bark Dinden, 56 days from Liverpool, bound to Mobile, standing E E 50 miles from the Balize.

Schr Pequot reports schrs Southerner at Brazos River, schr Sultan from St Marks on shore on Middle Ground, schrs Wm Bryan, and Harriet bound up the River, schrs Nancy Treat at McCall's Flat, bound up.

FOR NEW YORK.
Packet of the 15th inst.
LOUISIANA & NEW LINE.
The superior and fast sailing packet ship SHAKSPEARE, Palmer, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable market, or to
ja11 BEIN & COHEN, 91 Common st

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, for sale by
jan11 READ & BARSTOW, 7 Bank Place

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1839—The Book of Royalty, superb gold plates.
Finden's Tableaux,
Finden's Gallery of Graces;
Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book;
Beauty's Costumes; Buds and Blossoms;
Waverly Keepsake;
The Imperial Oriental Annual;
Forget Me Not; Caricature Annual;
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And every description of Job Work that may be required.
☞ The proprietor respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above Card, and assures them that all work intrusted to his care shall be done at the shortest notice, in a style unsurpassed in this city, and at the lowest rates.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.
EDITED BY JOHN GIBSON.
FAITHFUL AND BOLD.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1839.

The Banks—Free Banking. Mr. Lockett has introduced in the House, a bill to relieve the banks from the forfeiture of their charters incurred by the suspension of specie payments. We have not seen the bill nor have we heard it read. When it is printed we shall notice its provisions more particularly. In the mean time we must content ourself with a few general reflections on the subject.

We have more than once declared our firm conviction that the Banks of this State, were not wholly to blame, for the necessity of closing their vaults and refusing to redeem their circulation at a time of general depression and suspension. It was superinduced by the course pursued by the General Government. They were driven to it by the mad folly and mischievous policy of the executive. The public treasure was forcibly and illegally removed from its legitimate depository where it had been placed by law, and scattered among a horde of anxious, greedy pets whose rapacity and avarice have alone been surpassed by mere recent Subtreasuries. These pet banks at once expanded their circulation. Notes were flying in every direction, like leaves in the autumn winds. Heaps were in the hands of individuals who had never been bred even to the hope of obtaining smaller favors from the fickle goddess. In counting their gains, men forgot that there ever had been units, ten, or hundreds,—their estimates ran into tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. Princely fortunes were to be realized in a day, and he was considered a perfect drone—a drudge—a poor, simple, friendless wight, a crawling worm, who could not get into bank and turn the keys of the iron-room at will. The green table became a board of speculation as wild and extravagant as that which is held out by the delusive but alluring faro.

The Banks looked upon the money of the government as a legitimate basis for extending loans and discounts—money which they were liable to be compelled to refund in gold and silver at a moment's warning. They pursued a blind policy, in aiding the Executive to put his plan into operation. Like the silly fish they were easily gulled with the gilded bait.

Next came the specie circular. Credit had been strained to the utmost limit. It could not have gone further. A mania for speculating had become universal. The sudden fortunes acquired by the rise of real estate made men eager to take up government lands which were thrown into market. When the circular was issued, these lands could only be purchased with gold and silver. Government would take nothing but the precious metals. Extraordinary drafts were made on the Banks. They were daily compelled to pour out their very life blood. In its stupidity or with a fiendish purpose, the government was constantly transferring specie from point to point—requiring the pets to disgorge—and frequently to points where it was not required—leaving those bare and denuded, where it was absolutely necessary.

These were some of the causes which led to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. But they were not all. The Banks themselves aided in precipitating their own ruin. And our banks exhibited as gross mismanagement as could be found throughout the union. They had adopted the system of favoritism—lending immense sums to certain individuals, while from others, all accommodations and facilities were withheld. The Directors themselves as it were, hatched upon the spoils. They were enabled,—they and other favorites, to embark in extensive speculations, frequently foreign to the natural routine of their several occupations, while others, actively engaged in trade, in commerce and the ordinary avocations of life, were denied the smallest and most trifling loans. They expended sums, the amount of which is astounding, in purchasing real estate and in other speculations, while commerce and legitimate business were suffered to languish. The Banks were exclusive in their loans. They went on the principle that it was safer to lend all the money to a few, and their directors among the few, who were extensively engaged in business or in speculation of some kind, than to have it distributed for the good and to promote the interests of a larger number—although it might consist of the whole community. It seemed to them to promise greater gain! But it was not so safe.

When the shock came, for it did come, like a parcel of bricks that had been placed in a row by the playful boy, and etc made to fall one after another in rapid succession, those speculators, leaning on each other, found it impossible to maintain themselves. They had to fall. The Banks, too, had completely used themselves up, and could sustain them no longer. The first brick that tumbled brought down another and so on until the first question which naturally suggested itself on change, was not 'who else is broke?' but 'who has not failed?' The Banks were nonplussed. These favored debtors they had sustained so long as they were able. When they withdrew the only prop which held them up, they had to fall. The Banks soon found themselves in a situation which compelled them to look out for their resources. But their debtors could not meet their demands. Bankruptcy was the inevitable consequence. How long have they been in a situation which rendered it impossible to furnish the medium of exchange and the accommodations for the purposes of commerce and trade, that it was designed they should furnish, when they were chartered? Now, when it is absolutely necessary to the dealer in the staples and produce of the country, to have certain accommodations, the Banks have not the means of granting them. They are crippled—they have not the natural energies—they have not recovered from the severe paralysis, brought on, in a great measure, by their own folly, or in bolstering up embarrassed or speculative favorites. They were created to promote honest industry and give an impetus to enterprise—to aid in developing the immense resources of the country. Say, have they performed their duty?

We have another objection to the favoritism exhibited by the Banks. It has given a factitious importance to men, who have not been intended by nature or education, to lead in council or wield a dictatorial authority, yet has the command of the purse or a consciousness of their power of annoying whoever dare dispute their pretensions, thrown around these lordlings of the green table a seeming importance which they wield with an arrogance not only ludicrous, but absolutely disgusting. It does give them the power over the timid and the sycophantic. They exert it on all occasions, assuming a right to oversee and superintend the political and pecuniary interests of the citizens. They are becoming so inflated with self-importance, that it is laughable to see the airs and graces which they cut "before high heaven."

As a remedy for these existing evils, we propose the adoption of a free Banking law. It is a subject which is well worthy the attention of our legislature, especially at this time, when the charters of the Banks and their conduct are to be investigated. Under a law of this kind, we should not have overgrown institutions, dispensing favors and assuming to control the opinions and actions of the community. New York has adopted the system. The legislature of Georgia, following the example of the Empire State, has authorized Free Banking. Other states have the same under consideration. It is respectfully recommended to the attention of the Legislature. It is by far the most important subject that claims their notice.

We shall resume this article and explain the principles upon which the system is founded.

Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi made a most eloquent speech in the House of Representatives, on the 27th: on the subject of the recent defalcations which have been perpetrated by Mr. Van Buren's Sub Treasurers and other officers, in which he handled Mr. Secretary Woodbury, the President, his policy and the whole of his financial schemes, with infinite ability. His illustrations were lively and full of humor—a vein of wit sparkling through the whole speech. The excellent correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says that there was perhaps scarcely a stranger present, with whose notions of Mr. Prentiss's character and genius, his first appearance did not jar in a more or less degree, but a few minutes listening, was sufficient to make them forget the figure, and to engage their minds entirely and exclusively with his subject, and the spirit and vigor with which he treated it. Seldom has there been a more striking example of the

'mens magna in corpore parvo.'

An attempt was made to burn the steam boat Milwaukie on the 28th Nov: while she was lying at Grand River, near Danville, U. C. She is chartered by the British Government. A saw mill near where the boat lay, was destroyed.

It will be seen by the annexed correspondence that the proprietor of the St. Charles Theatre has generously proferred a Benefit to the Firemen's Charitable Association, which we understand will take place on To-Morrow evening.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3rd, 1839.

To the President and Directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association,

Gentlemen,—

As a testimony of my gratitude to the Fire Department for the strongly elicited sympathy in the fate of the St. Charles Theatre so heroically and nobly displayed in the exertions of that body on New Year's day, saving to myself and to the public that magnificent Temple from destruction by fire, I most respectfully tender to the Firemen's Charitable Association a Free Benefit.

With respect, your obliged,

JAMES H. CALDWELL.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1839.

James H. Caldwell, Esq.

Sir,—In behalf of the Directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst, tendering a Free Benefit at the St. Charles Theatre to that Institution.

In accepting your generous offer, allow me to tender the thanks of the firemen generally, for the flattering manner in which you have noticed their services at the fire on the morning of the 1st instant. It will be at once their pride and reward, if they have manifested so much enterprise and public spirit in saving, as has been so justly awarded, Sir, to you, in erecting that splendid edifice.

Respectfully, Your Obt. Svt.

GEORGE BEDFORD, Pres't.

MURDER. A man named Jacob Carter murdered Charles Burk, Harden, in Pond Town, Georgia, on the 27th inst. without any provocation. He was apprehended and lodged in jail.

The Savannah Republican of the 31st ult. says that the demand for cotton, for the week previous had not been good, owing probably to the Banks refusing to discount paper. The stock on hand comparatively small and holders anxious for better prices.

Gov. Cass. This gentleman, for his literary attainments and his seeming moderation in politics, obtained, whilst a member of Gen. Jackson's cabinet the respect of all parties, and it was not with the hope that his place would be better supplied in the War Department, that the country saw him sent on a foreign embassy. He has been recalled and it seems that his recall is made to give him an opportunity of answering certain charges alleged against him as a defaulter to the government. One of the Washington letter writers says that Cass and his associates, it has been discovered, have swindled the government out of two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The whole Palace was in a state of confusion and consternation, when the disclosure was made. When is this roguery to end?

The Cincinnati Republican is now published by Messrs Ramsay and Bradbury. The former gentleman has been connected with the establishment for four years past; the latter is most favorably known as the enterprizing and spirited publisher of the Cincinnati News, the first penny paper in the West, and the best. They are both gentlemen of abilities and well qualified to render the Republican interesting and an able advocate of correct principles. We should like to see the name of "Henry Clay" at its mast head. It is absolutely necessary that the Whig party should concentrate on him.

Rossted Pork.—A slaughter house of Mr Shockley, at Warsaw, Ky, was burned on the 31st ult, and five hundred hogs that had been cured and put up in barrels were burnt up along with it Quite a sprinkling of a loss!

Louisville Market, Jan 4.—We learn by the City Gazette of this date, that the weather had moderated during the two days previous, and there had been several slight attempts at rain, but the only effects produced by it, had been to thaw the snow in the streets and to make them exceedingly muddy. The Gazette remarks: "The heavens are still overclouded, however, and we may yet have a beneficial rain, although our hopes of it are faint."

There is no Havana or Rio Coffee in the market; St Domingo 20c. Some coffee had arrived from Salt River in wagons, and part of it sold at 22cts. No mackerel or molasses in market. Whiskey 48 cts, Flour $6 25 a $6 50. Sugar 20 cts. The Gazette remarks:

"About 36 hhds have been received during the week from the mouth of Salt River, and sold at 20 cts—retail 25. A number of wagons have been despatched to Flint Island about 50 miles from here by land, for the purpose of bringing up sugar, as there are, we understand, about 200 hhds at that point. It will command 20 cts on its arrival here. The partial thaw that has taken place, will make the business of wagoning, however, from that point very difficult, and if we have a heavy rain, it will have to be given over for the present entirely.

Bacon from wagon 7 cts, hog round—stores 8c. Salt, Liverpool blown $4 50 per sack. Turks Island $1 per bushel.

Fresh Fish at the 2d Municipality Market.—Mr. Hotchkiss with a most commendable spirit of enterprise has made arrangements to supply the 2d Municipality Market, regularly, with all the varieties of fresh fish that can be procured. He has for several mornings past exposed to sale a supply of fresh codfish, one of the greatest delicacies that could possibly be offered, and we are pleased to learn that he finds ready sale of the commodity. Mr Hotchkiss deserves the thanks and steady support of those who live in the Upper Municipality for thus obviating the inconvenience to which they were liable, in being compelled to seek their supplies of fish at the lower market, a penalty certain members paid for the benefit of the bully.

Banking in Ky.—We learn through the Louisville Gazette that a project is on foot in the Kentucky Legislature to institute a Real Estate Bank, the amount of capital to be obtained by the hypothecation of real estate at one half its value, to be assessed by sworn commissioners, appointed for that purpose: and upon this pledge the state to furnish her bonds to raise the true basis of all banking, gold and silver. The Louisiana Real Estate Bank is to be the model.

Werry peculiar.—A son of our soil who *kept* the 8th of January, as some folks do New Year's day, very gravely asked his friend the morning after, if he had seen him take any thing the day before, for he declared on his honor, that *he felt as dry*, as though he had never drank a drop in the whole course of his life!

Second Municipality Almock Balls.—By reference to our advertisement, it will be seen that a proposition is on foot, to get up a series of Balls at the St. Charles Arcade Ball Room, upon the plan of the Society Balls, in the 1st Municipality. Heretofore the citizens of this municipality who take pleasure in sporting "the light fantastic toe," have been compelled to seek the amusement in the 1st municipality. The rules laid down for the *project* are unexceptionable—they are plain and distinct, and calculated, if enforced, to render the Balls *recherché* and most agreeable. The Directory of these entertainments will be in excellent hands, and if the subscription be made up, every thing will be prepared to impart gratification and furnish healthful, delightful and rational recreation. If this municipality ever intends to patronize any thing of the kind, they cannot have a better opportunity than the present affords!—Subscription papers have been left at several convenient places, where gentlemen are invited to call and add their names. Remember the number of subscribers is limited to sixty!

MISS CLIFTON is nightly attracting the most crowded and fashionable houses at Mobile. She played Bianca Visconti on the 9th—being her third night.

We will give our readers due notice, when we again receive an express mail.—Mobile Advertiser.

Can't they tell that from the appearance of your columns? If it bring no news, *cui bono*, will you give the important information?

We are not certain, but rather think there are six or seven express mails due us, just about this time. The *slow* mail came in yesterday.

Exchange in Louisville.—We learn from the Gazette that the Banks are not drawing. New Orleans money 2 per cent discount. Mississippi 5 per cent.

The Charleston Courier announces with a degree of satisfaction that the express mail between that city and the North has been discontinued. Our express mail means to discontinue itself, if let alone, but we are not satisfied.

LETTERS FROM THE COAST.

No. 3.

In my last. I attempted to show, the imperfection of the law passed for the regulation of "vessels propelled in whole, or in part by steam." A few more words on that subject and we shall conclude. The final provisions of the act, are unjust, if not illegal. We have always understood it to be a principle in penal law that the accused are in all cases to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. This act reverses this wholesome principle, and in every case of death by steam boat accidents, declares the officer, or officers of said boat shall be held guilty of manslaughter, and if found guilty, punished accordingly. In this case unless the Capt. can prove himself innocent, he must of course be punished whether guilty or innocent. If such a principle in law be established, whose life, or property could be safe?—We charge you with theft, and the law on our charge supposes you guilty until you can find a witness to clear you of the charge. Which it may not be convenient for you to do, and notwithstanding your innocence, you may be pre-judged guilty by the law. The steamboat law pre-judges the officers of a boat to be guilty of manslaughter, and prosecutes for that offence, without the aid of a sworn witness or prosecutor! Would it not be equally just to prosecute a man for theft, without the aid of sworn testimony, and merely on the charges of an enemy to that effect, and unless the accused could prove himself clear, (the onus of proof resting on the accused, how could he escape punishment however innocent? Such a principle of law is destructive of liberty and good order, and ought not to exist in any act or law of any free government.

The law exacts that Boats shall use chain tillers instead of rope tillers. The design of the law, here, is good. And in sea or lake navigation, they can be adopted with perfect safety; but in crooked rivers, with rapid currents, such as are met with in the west, Pilots tell us, the safety of a large boat is endangered by their use. When the Mississippi is high and a strong current of 5 miles and in places 6 miles per hour prevailing, a boat in descending the stream, is very difficult and almost impossible to steer, so as for it to be kept in the channel, owing to the unmanageable condition of the tiller wheel, which has often to be turned very suddenly, in order to bear off the boat from banks, or from coming in contact with another boat. By using chain tillers the danger of collision on the river between boats, is greatly increased: and it is no less strange than true, that more lives have been lost by boats coming in contact, than by their being burnt up before they could reach shore. The only instances known of lives being lost by rope tillers burning, were those of the St. Martin and Ben Sherrod, and even if the latter had possessed chain tillers, she could not have been run ashore, for two reasons. One was, the Pilot was driven immediately from his post by the flames—and the second was, the place of landing was such, that she could not reach the shore sufficiently near to make it safe to passengers.

(To be continued.)

Miss Ellen Tree has been detained by the ice for two weeks past, near the Iron Banks. She was wending her way to this city, and is expected here, as soon as navigation is open, to fulfill an engagement at the St. Charles.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
The subscribers have in store for sale,
300 bales and cases bleached and brown domestic shirtings and sheetings,
60 do Lowell cottons, 7-4, 4-4, and twilled,
5 do Lowell black mixed coatsnde,
10 do Union Hampshire drilling,
10 do super white Anglia flannel,
3 do white, green and mixed roching and felting,
40 do and cases negro cloths, consisting of mixed cordora kerseys, and plains, black mixed westernjut kerseys, washington and warwick jeans, mixed, plaid and other linseys,
20 cases French and American prints, various qualities,
4 do satinnets, drab, black mixed, and blue mixed,
4 do super printed pongee and sarsnet bankerchiefs,
53 bales heavy brown Russia sheetings,
150 do Gunny Bags, small, medium and large sizes,
50 cases manlua and gingham umbrellas, 23 to 36 inch,
30 casks winter strained sperm oil,
30 do summer strained sperm oil,
700 boxes sperm candles, various qualities,
200 do tallow candles,
800 do soap, various brands and qualities,
300 do white and dry codfish,
50 cases sweet Spanish chocolate,
220 boxes tobacco, 8 lb, 12 lb and pound loaves,
80 do Hyson Tea; 5 chests young hyson tea,
Sicily madeira wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks, brands of Ingraham, Tizza, and Colli,
200 coils hale rope, of superior quality,
150 casks Boston nails,
75 cases calf, kip, seal and thick water water boots,
150 do calf and kip brogans, for men, boys and youths,
50 do russet negro brogans, boys, mens, and extra sizes,
20 do men's shoes, pumps and slippers,
30 do ladies', misses and children's slippers and boots,
150 do clothing, of various qualities, consisting of jackets, pantaloons, vests, shirts and frocks, adapted to the season,
50 boxes paste blacking, 1 & 2 gross each,
400 empty Mediums hogsheads, in order for filling,
6 cases playing cards,
20 sets Stevens' patent balances, warranted correct;
10 salamander iron chests.
jal1 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

$,000! Capital Prize, Tickets only $2 00
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Drawing of the Grand State Lottery Class 3.
21, 1, 5, 42, 15, 45, 56, 11, 52 68, 57, 44.
CLASS No. 77. Authorised by the Legislature of the State. To be drawn on this day, Jan. 11, 1839, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at Bishop's Hotel.
S DAVIS & CO, Managers.
75 Drawn numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
Splendid Scheme.
27 314 Prizes, amounting to $95 580
Tickets $2 00—Halves 1 00—Quarters 50c.
Packages of 25 Tickets for $50, warranted to draw at least $24. Packages of 25 Half Tickets $25 warranted to draw at least $12 00 Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets $12 50 warranted to draw at least $6 00.
For packages of single tickets, apply at the
MANAGERS' OFFICE,
jan11 16 Chartres st

NEW BOOKS.—Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inegres, by the author of 'Swallow Barn,' 'Horse shoe Robinson,' &c. &c. in 2 vols. Just received and for sale by
WM McKEAN,
jal1 cor Camp & Common sts

DAY & MARTIN'S Paste Blacking—Just received 10 gross of very superior Paste Blacking, for sale by DAVID FELT & CO, 24 Chartres st
ja11 New York Stationer's Hall

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans: Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge. Jan. 9th, 1839. No. 11409, Robt. Ingraham vs. his Creditors. The cession of property by the Petitioner is accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that said creditors do meet in the office of Horatio Davis Esq. Not. Pub. on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1839, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and in the meantime all proceeding against his person and property is stayed.
Extract from the Minutes—Clerk's Office, Jan 9, 1839.
jan11 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

INKS—A beautiful article for artists, schools, private families, bankers, and merchants, of Gold and Silver Ink, which, when written with, has the appearance of gold and silver. It can be used either with the quill or steel pen, or fine hair brush.
Ladies will find it, for ornamental painting, visiting cards, &c, to be superior to any similar article which has ever been introduced to the notice of the American public, for sale by DAVID FELT & CO,
jan11 N Y Stationers Hall, 24 Chartres st

500 GALLS. Winter pressed sperm Oil
3000 do Fall strained do
10 000 Refined Whale Oil
150 bbls Tanner's Oil
For sale by WHITRIDGE & CO,
jal1 76 Magazine st

ROMAN CEMENT, landing from ship Elizabeth, from London, for sale by
jan11 READ & BARSTOW, 7 Bank Place.

210 boxes Soap. Meacham's brand, landing from ship Colombiana, for sale by
jal1 SHALL & BROWN, 96 Magazine st

CORDAGE, &c.—100 coils tarred Rope, assorted sizes, from 2 to 6 inche; Spunyarn and Ratline stuff; also, Deep sea and Handlead lines, Rigging Lanyar, &c. for sale by
jl11 READ & BARSTOW, 7 Bank Place

METARIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THE Spring meeting, for 1839, will commence the last Wednesday, 27th March, and continue five days.
jal1 P. CENAS, Sec'y.

BACON SIDES—50 hhds Cincinnati, cured in store and for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st
jl1

FLOUR—800 bbls choice brands, in store and for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee
jl1

GUNNY BAGS—30 bales in store, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee
jl1

TO BE DRAWN TO-DAY, Jan. 11th.
The following are the drawn numbers of the Louisiana Lottery, Class 37, for 1839:
46, 61, 19, 71, 31, 36, 62, 63, 53, 49, 23, 13, 50.
$10,000 CAPITAL PRIZE.
LOUISIANA LOTTERY,
Authorized by Act of Legislature, Chapter XLIII, passed March 21, 1828. Class No. 16 for 1838, to be drawn on Saturday, Jan. 12th 1839, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Exchange Hotel, St. Charles st.
D. S. GREGORY & Co. Successors to YATES M'INTYRE & Co.
75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10 000 is	$10 000
1	do	5 000	5 000
1	do	3 500	3 500
1	do	2 500	2 500
1	do	1 940	1 940
1	do	1 500	1 500
1	do	1 350	1 350
1	do	1 250	1 250
10	do	1 000	10 000
10	do	500	5 000
20	do	300	6 000
20	do	150	3 000
151	do