COMMERCIAL.

Latest Prices.

Charleston, Jan	10	Winchester, Jan	5
New York, do	7	Cincinnati, Jan	9
Philadelphia do	7	Louisville, do	10
Baltimore do	8	St. Louis, Jan	
Savannah, Jan	9	Liverpool, Nov.	25
Houston (Texas) do	5	Paris Nov	24
Boston, do	27	London, Nov	24
Nashville, Jan	11	Havre do	25

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARANCES. January 24.

Ship John Holland, Jordan, for Havre, Geo Bergerot
Ship Talleyrand, Webb, for Natchez, a Master
Brig Good Hope, Hastings, for Lamar, Texas, W Ryan
Barque Jeune Edward, Guriel, for Marseilles. J Lallande
Schr Hudson, Cliff, for Apalachicola, Ashbridge & Jenkins
Schr Convoy, Averis, for Navau, Heiner & Waterman
Steam Packet Cuba, Carson, Galveston, Bogert & Hawthorn

ARRIVALS.

Brig Julia and Helen, Bartlett, 12 days from Newport, to Master
Steamer Trident, Hibernia, from Louisville
Towboat Porpoise, Davis, from the Passes, having towed to sea ships St. James and Shakspeare, returned to the city with brig Englemier. Left N. E. Pass 2½ tide, in the evening, and reports nothing in sight in the offing 50 miles from the Pass. Nothing new in the river.
Brig Ringleader, Hoffman, from Mobile, to Master
Steamer Romeo, McKinney, from Manchester
Steamer Baron Stein, Gates, from Manchester
Steamer Steubenville, Shotts, from Little Rock, No cargo.
Steamer Levanti Latchem, from Bayou Sara
Steamer Baton Rouge, Irving from Bayou Sara

EXPORTS.

HAVRE...per ship John Holland, 1806 bls cotton.
NATCHEZ...per ship Talleyrand, 1200 coaks lime
TEXAS...per brig Good Hope, sundry lots rope, bagging, nails, wine, brandy, whiskey, rice, coffee, sugar, saddlery, clothing, segars, and merchandize.
MARSEILLES...per barque Jeune Edward, 49 tons logwood and 692 bales cotton
APALACHICOLA...per schr Hudson, 350 bels flour, 25 kegs lard, 27 bbls tucon, 60 bags coffee, 4 bbls and 60 bbls sugar, 56 bbls molasses, and 40 bbls of whiskey
NASSAU...per schr Convoy, 200 bbls flour, 3 bbls mess beef, 2 bbls clear pork, 2 2 sacks corn, 1 cask linen
GALVESTON...per steam packet Cuba, sundry small lots of coffee, sugar, cheese, pickles, fruit, hams, bacon, hardware, whiskey, brandy, wine, cordials, raisins, lard, flour, etc.

IMPORTS.

NEWPORT...per brig Julia and Helen, Bartlett, 120 tons paving stones, 69 empty hhds and assorted merchandize
MOBILE...per brig Ringleader, to Master, 1600 sacks salt, to order

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Louisville...per steamer Trident, 124 bls whiskey Ferguson & Reed, 7 bls and 63 kegs lard A D Gore, 385 kegs lard and 87 bls whiskey Pierce Shannon & Br. 4 passengers
Manchester...per steamer Romeo, 136 bls cotton N & J Dick & Co, 56 do to order, 150 do J C Wolfe, 159 do W M Beard, 64 do Brander, McKenna & Wright, 5 do J M Bell & co, 28 packages sundries, Mr Ferriday, 30 sacks cotton send Parthwaite...per steamer Bayou Sara...663 bls cotton Buckner, Staton & co, 229 do N & J Dick & co, 1002 do Rocket, Bradley & co, 60 do Brander, McKenna & Wright, 42 do Allen, Asher & co, 16 do Burke, Watt & co, 20 do and 3 bales hides S W Oakey & co 6 do W M Curtess, 8 do J S Sanford, 101 sacks cotton send Beard & Bloom, 156 do T C Vaughan, 2 boxes specie, order.
Bayou Sara...per steamer Levant, 592 bls cotton J B Plusche & co, 178 do A Lodoux & co, 150 do A Bovardie & co, 42 do Wm Flower, 45 do James Amour, 43 do Bennett, Ferriday & co, 41 do W M Curtess, 24 do Burke, Watt & co, 30 do Follain, Belloni Deguise, 33 do R Bergner, 40 do C Toledano 25 do Reynolds, Byrne & co, 37 do G H Lee, 26 do Peyraux, Arcure & co, 26 do Lima Fontenelle, 23 do Finlay & co, 8 do S W Oakey & co, 7 do Allen Asher, 5 do Taylor, Gardner & co, 5 do Grim & Stewart, 38 bbls molasses and 1 hd sugar, 1 do serap P O Stark...per steamer Baton Rouge, 156 bls cotton 31 White & co, 121 do A Lodoux & co, 116 do Gaylax Stewart 91 do G M Lee 60 do Allen & Tremont, 50 do order, 49 do B Flosch & co, 49 do Burke, Watt & co, 45 do Taylor, Gardner & co, 42 do P B Sanfourcy, 35 do Calhoun & Hickey, 32 do A Rivardie & co, 30 do Gourdon & Benit, 30 do Wm Flowers, 29 do Bennet, Ferriday & co, 20 do Brand & Landry, 17 do 17 do Lane, Fontenelle & co, 14 do I. Lecarpentier, 12 do Harrison, Clegg & co, 12 do Commun & Gelthley, 11 do Jonas Sloyell, 11 do S W Oakey & co, 10 do Prescott, Jones & co, 5 do Taus, Barnett, 6 do McFarlane, 5 do Lambeth & Thompson, 5 do W M Peal, 46 bls molasses Allair & Tremoulet, 330 sacks corn J A Burills, 7 boxes and baskets, owners on board.

CONSIGNERS.

Newport...per brig Julia and Helen...J Minturn, Godfrey, Laurie & Smith, and Master
Mobile...per brig Ringleader...Master

MEMORANDA

Steamer Trident reports 4 feet water on the Cumberland bar and rising rapidly, and a great number of boats will be soon down.

FOR NEW YORK.
The New York and New Orleans Line.
☞Packet of the 30th inst.
The elegant ship REPUBLICAN, Captain J C Russel, will sail punctually. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St Philip street, or to
ja25 PETER LADLAW, 63 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The At Brink brig LADY MARYFOX, Tobiby, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and going on board, will meet with immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
ja25 L H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR HAVANA.
The fast sailing coppered A 1 brig LUNA, Captain Hallett, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 300 barrels, or the hold thereof, or passage having splendid furnished accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Triangle stores, 2d Municipality, or to
ja25 WM PORTER, 95 Common

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The new fast sailing barque CHANTICLEER, C Thomas, master, wants the bulk of 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
ja24 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

For Thibodeauxville, Lafourche Interior, and intermediate ports.
The fast running steamer NASHVILLE, E Hardwick, master, will leave New Orleans for the above ports on Friday evening, the 25th inst, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
ja24 F JOURDAN, 1 New Levee

For Little Rock and Fort Gibson, Arkansas, and at intermediate Landings.
The light draught fast running steamer OZARK, Hozea, master, will depart as above, on Saturday, January 26th inst., at 10 o'clock. A M.
For freight or passage, having all state rooms, apply board, near foot Poydras street, or to
T R HYDE & BRO.

☞The Treasurer of the Firemen's Charitable Association acknowledges the receipt of Two Thousand One Hundred and fourteen Dollars, being the proceeds of a free Benefit, given to that Institution, at the St Charles Theatre on the 12th inst. He avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate the grateful acknowledgement of the *Firemen* to the proprietor of the St Charles, and to add their warmest thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the Company.

ANTHONY PARKER,
New Orleans, Jan. 24th, 1839. Treasurer

7,000! Capital Prize. Tickets only $2 00
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Nos. 24, 44, 66, the second Capital Prize of $3,000 was sold at the Verandah.
Drawing of the Grand State Lottery Class C.
54, 3, 51, 5, 20 32, 36, 50, 31, 1, 43, 2.
CLASS No. 6. Authorised by the Legislature of the State. To be drawn This Day, Jan. 25, 1839, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at Bishop's Hotel.
S DAVIS & CO, Managers.
75 Drawn numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
Splendid Scheme.
27 814 Prizes, amounting to $95 863
Tickets $2 00—Halves 1 00—Quarters 0 50.
Packages of 25 Tickets for $40 00, warranted to draw at least $4. Packages of 25 Half Tickets $25 00 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,
jan25 16 Chartres st

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes New Bedford sperm Candles, assorted sizes, of approved brands, 20000 gallons New Bedford winter sperm oil, of very superior quality,
100 boxes No 1, Boston Soap,
100 do 2, do
200 boxes superior tallow candles,
10 casks 12 oz zinc, in sheets,
5 cases, 48 sheets each, 15 lb c pper,
200 sheets brazier's copper, assorted,
175 bags prime green Havana coffee,
50 thousand Havana cigars,
70 bbls refined Whale Oil
Champaign Wine of superior quality
Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson & souchong Teas
Copper, in sheets, from 12 to 1200 lbs
Black Lead Pots, assorted sizes, for sale by
jan25 JOSEPH COCKAYNE, 25 Gravier st

COW & CALF—First rate, (Dishan) for sale by
ja25 P LADLAW, 16 Camp st

LONDON PORTER—And Burton Ale landing from ship Orwell, from Liverpool, and for sale by the undersigned:
50 cases, (6 doz. each) superior London Porter,
20 do Dr. Burton Ale:
ALSO—Chester cheese, of the very best quality, put in tin boxes, and from 35 to 40 to each.
ja25 E JOHNS & Co, St Charles st

TEAS—75 boxes Hyson Tea, for sale by
ja25 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co,
134 Magazine st

SPERM OIL—30 casks winter strained sperm oil, for sale by
ja25 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co,
134 Magazine st

DOMESTICS—300 bales 3-4 and 7-4 heavy brown shirtings and sheetings, for sale by
ja25 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

UMBRELLAS—23 cases, 28 to 36 in Mantua and Gingham umbrellas landing from Barque Josephine, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co.
j25 134 Magazine st.

GUNNY BAGS—100 bales Gunny Bags, of close and prime texture, suitable for Salt, by
ja25 I BRIDGE, 134 Magazine st

LARD—150 kegs Leaf Lard, in store for sale by
ja25 G DORSEY, 41 New Levee

WINE—An invoice of Sicily Madeira, in pipes, 25 half pipes, 100 quarter casks, and 20 octaves, entitled to debenture, brands by Iagrain, Colli & Zizza, for sale by jan25 ISAAC BRIDGE & CO,

GUNNY BAGS—30 bales (3 bushel bags) in store and for sale by G DORSEY,
ja25 44 New Levee

FLOUR—1000 barrels choice brands, in store and for sale by G DORSEY,
j24 41 New Levee

TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
In connection with this Office is a
SPLENDID AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE
FOR THE PRINTING OF

Pamphlets	Blank Checks
Catalogues	Bills of Lading
Labels,	Dray Receipts,
Legal Notices	Auction Bills,
Bill Forms,	Show Bills
Steam Boat Bills	Circulars

BOOKS,
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 25, 1839.

Free Banking No. 6.—In considering the advantages of a system of Free Banking, let us not forget that it is the most perfect safeguard that can be invented, to secure the currency, on a firm and unwavering basis. The fact that the *whole* capital is paid in, gives confidence in its security. Besides the system has gone into successful operation in New York and has not only received the confidence of the people, but has greatly tended to relieve their pressing necessities. Its beneficial influences have been felt and appreciated.

The system of Free Banking does not contenance *over* issues by the Banks. Circulation cannot be expanded beyond the capital, but is limited to that which is paid in and secured, and cannot be rendered irredeemable. The stockholder must be content with the profits on his capital—he cannot look forward to immense dividends which a gambling speculation might promise. He makes a safe and decent profit, and the bill-holder is amply secured. The latter is not left solely to the prudence and discretion of the directors, which we have in former numbers shown, are not always to be accredited; but to this confidence in their prudence and discretion is added, a trust arising from the fact that the State will hold an amount hypothecated by the original bankers equal to their issues which is held in order to fully secure them, in case the Banks may be mismanaged.

It may not be out of place to mention the fact that the organization of a system of Free Banking, will not militate against the institution of a National Bank should it be deemed prudent by our law makers to establish one, but will rather facilitate it. If all the States were to pass *Free Banking* laws, the question which has arisen and which has produced much wrangling, whether Congress or the State had a right to establish Banks, would be at an end. Under a general Banking law the National Bank could distribute its branches through the States, as they were deemed necessary, equalize exchanges, and once more restore our country to its former prosperity. We have been paying a most onerous tax for years now, only because our government has chosen to indulge in wild and baseless speculation about the currency. Let Free Banking be established and order will be restored—chaos will again have form, and the wheels of government move without impediment and obstruction. The community will be relieved, and the sun of prosperity again shine out, without a cloud to dim its effulgence.

THE LAWS OF FREE BANKING.

As the right of issuing a standard of value, of coining money, of putting forth a representative of coin, belongs to the people, and is by them delegated to their representatives, let us see how the throwing open of that right to every individual in the community ought to be restricted, or whether it should be restricted at all.

A few moments reflection must convince any man, that for the purposes of social happiness, there can be no act of man unrestricted, that the good of the many absolutely requires some controlling rule of action. So that the question is narrowed down to this point,—how can the right of making the representative of value and of dealing in it be thrown open to assure to the public the greatest good?

The New York law, to our mind contains the essence of this matter with but few exceptions. The simpler the restrictions the better, and we doubt not, but that the general law of 1833, in that state will be modified, so that every child who can read, may understand it. The defect of that law, to us, appears to be in the regulation of admitting bonds and mortgages on real estate as cash securities at so high a rate. The appraisement of property at the market value should not cover more than one-third the amount in cash.

Suppose the legislature at its present session, were to adopt a general Bank law, what ought to be its principal features? In the first place, the right to form associations under it ought *not* to be limited as to the duration of them. Let any man or set of men say, that he or they will continue to bank for ten, twenty, one hundred or one thousand years under this law, only make it imperative on him or them to state the period of termination. In the next place, the smallest amount on which a determination shall be declared to bank should be fixed at $100,000, but no limit ought to be prescribed to the upward amount, except, that it shall be named in the articles of association.—Herein is freedom in Banking that can never injure the public weal by its inherent tendency.

We now come to the circulating notes of these associations of capitalists. How ought they to be issued? Let the associations be compelled to deposit with the treasurer or the Secretary of State of Louisiana, State or United States stocks, or bonds and mortgages upon real estate, covering one third of their value, in equal proportions, dollar for dollar of every note asked for, and when this is done, make it the duty of one of these officers to issue to the bank or association the notes so required, signed by him as received by said property and stock pledges. In this way, we shall never be troubled by expansions in the currency, nor shall we be ever cursed with contractions of the circulating medium. The issuers of the circulation will always be on the *qui vive* to prevent a contraction, while their own interests will compel them to draw in, when an expansion is threatened. The state officer who is bound to issue these notes when the law is complied with, can wield no power in the matter. He is the guardian of the public without a will or discretion of his own.

The Legislature will reserve the right of control by the passage of such a law, over these associations that the cunning of no cabal can ever neutralize. When uninfluenced by designing individuals the majority of the people's representatives will never go widely astray from their duties. The very limiting of the circulating medium to the deposite of an equal if not a superior value in the hands of a state officer will forever prevent a sinister influence from being brought to bear upon the Legislature. The latter will hold the balance of power.

The circulating medium under the general law being secured by pledges of equal or even of greater value; the moment that the issuer of it fails to redeem it in specie, the pledges are disposed of by the officer holding them and the bill holder fully protected. The defaulting concern is at that moment placed out of the pale of credit, as a defaulting merchant is now, and is compelled to wind up its business. It can exist no longer to trample on the rights of the industrious, and eat the bread of idleness. Among these associations, the principle of individual credit will be fully introduced, and the public will be protected by the law that enables the creditor in the ordinary way to recover his claims on a doubtful debtor.

By making property to one third of its value, and stocks to their full market price, the basis of banking, the United States, should such a law become general, will be enabled to call an amount of gold and silver from all parts of the world fully equal to their wants. We should become the centre to which the precious metals would all tend, and thus our independence of other nations be established on a basis that no power could overthrow.

We are requested by the Reporter of the House of Representatives, to state that he will furnish full reports of the debate which took place yesterday in the House; on the subject of banks, in time for Saturday's number of the state papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

In the Senate, Mr Sevier took his seat to-day. The joint resolution to appoint a Committee to dispose of the Smithonian bequest, was passed. The Bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was taken up and its first section agreed to—yeas 25; nays 16. This section provides that all lands which remain unsold for four years be subject to entry at $1 per acre, and all remaining unsold ten years, at seventy-five cents per acre. The second section limits the right of entering, at the price reduced, to those who now are, or who hereafter may become actual settlers, or who may own, reside on, or cultivate adjoining lands. This was also agreed to. The other sections were agreed to without division. The question being upon engrossing the Bill, to satisfy the objections of Niles and Hubbard, Mr Benton moved to strike out the remaining sections. Preston and Rives spoke at length against the whole measure. The subject was still open.

The House took up the resolution for printing the Swartwout documents. The previous question was ordered and the first branch of the resolution was agreed to, yeas 110; nays 66. The second branch of the resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all correspondence concerning defalcations which may have taken place since October 1837 was also agreed to, yeas 105; nays 7. It is a matter of surprise that a thorough investigation of the situation of affairs, is resisted with so much pertinacity as is manifested by the friends of Secretary Woodbury. If the duties of his station have been discharged, he should court, not endeavour to avoid the scrutiny of the representatives of the people. How, if no censure lies at his door, can he be affected; let the committee of investigation be constituted as it may. Has he attempted to screen the guilty? Or has he performed his official duties, honestly and with fidelity? He cannot avoid the exposure if he is guilty, and if innocent the sooner the trial takes place the better for his reputation. Surmise will spin rumour on to utter the very worst, and he will be adjudged guilty, though he be guiltless.

Jan. 12.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House a report containing much statistical information from Mr Johnson of Md., on the subject of a National foundry for cannon, was read twice. The joint resolution of the Senate relating to the Smithsonian bequest was passed. A report for erecting a new fire proof fire Post Office was read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Jan. 14.

Mr Webster took his seat for the first time during the session. The North Carolina instructions were presented by Mr Brown, who with his colleague, Strange, endeavored to defend their position, denying the intent of the resolutions, or that they were in reality instructions. Mr Clay rejoined. A good deal of excitement was produced. Brown replied in a very angry and cited manner, threw on the American System, called him the defeated candidate of the Federal whigs, and finally classed him with abolitionists. The Kentucky senator shook off any little irritation he might have momentarily felt, and responded with great dignity and courtesy. His manner bland, and the contrast itself was a withering rebuke to the North Carolina senator. The resolutions are to be printed. Mr Morris spoke at length on the Public Land Bill.

In the House, an attempt was made to act upon the Swartwout business in vain. They are about inquiring into the conduct of Com. Elliot. Williams of Kentucky, offered a resolution to prevent long speeches which was rejected. Ayes 67, Noes 93.

Jan. 15.

Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate to day. The Land Bill was discussed by Mr Southard and Allen of Ohio, and Lyon of Michigan.

Mr Johnson of Md, in the House, introduced a substitute for the sub treasury bill, (reported by the committee of Ways and Means,) entitled, an "act to prevent defalcation in the revenue of the United States, and to insure its safe keeping." The orders of the day were the resolution of a select committee, to investigate the Swartwout defalcation; and the subject was discussed at length.

Whig resolutions.—The Whig Legislature of North Carolina, have recently passed resolutions to the following effect: The 1st resolution condemns the Expunging Resolution—the 2d declares that the Senate of the United States ought to pass resolutions condemnatory of the 1st—the 3d denounces the Sub Treasury System—the 4th declares that the public lands are the common property of all the states, and condemns the proception act of the last Congress—the 5th declares that the proceeds of the public lands should be divided among the several States, according to Federal population—the 6th denounces the extravagance of the administration—the 7th declares that the Executive patronage should be abridged—the 8th asserts that the Senators will represent the wishes of the people by voting to carry out the resolutions—and the 9th directs the Governor to forward the resolutions.

Some of these resolutions are very similar in their character, to those of Mr Derbigny, which passed the Senate of Louisiana on Tuesday. The latter are ten in number. The 1st declares that the revenue of the U. States belongs to the people, and the custody and control of it should rest with their representatives, as free as possible of Executive directions—the 2d that the dues of government ought to be receivable in the same currency used in ordinary transactions of the people—gold, silver, and notes of solvent banks—3d, that solvent banks, are safer depositories of the public money than individuals, and that personal agencies ought to be avoided, being less convenient, *less secure* and more complex, if not more *expensive* than Bank agencies—4th, that the legislature and people are opposed to Sub-Treasurers, because calculated to increase the power of the Executive—because it gives him too much control over the finances and fiscal action of the government, and because it is adverse to the general interest of the country—5th, hoots at the idea of an exclusive metallic currency, and of making gold and silver, and treasury notes the exclusive medium of payment of government dues—6, 7 and 8, concur in the opinions of Washington, and Madison as to the constitutionality of a National Bank, and the necessity of constituting it at once—9th, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress, by all fair and honorable means to carry into effect the principles asserted—10th, directs the Governor to transmit the resolutions without delay.

These resolutions are all drawn up in the most decorous terms, but are decided and firm. They cover some of the principal grounds of the opposition of the great whig party, to those in power. They decline unequivocally the hostility of the people and Legislature of Louisiana, to the scheme by which, parasites and sycophants may be rewarded with as much of the spoils as they can run away with, and the country be defrauded of its revenue and resources. They remind the Secretary of the Treasury, that in his more recent suggestions he has traversed those which he had made, only a very few years back, repudiating *personal* agencies, and boasting of the security of Banks as depositories.

Have we not had sufficient experience from the past and from daily occurrences, that it is difficult to find trusty men. The officers—the sub-agents of this administration have shown that they are but "indifferent honest." Diogenes might in these days go about with a candle to find an honest man. Those who have been placed in office are shewing as fast as they can, that they are not to be trusted.

Foreign and Domestic Items.—The Odd Fellows of Albany N. Y. gave a magnificent Ball on the 15th instant. L. A. Besançon has resigned the office of Bank Commissioner of Mississippi. Reuben Davis Esq. has resigned the office of the judge of the 9th Judicial District.

The Democrats of Alabama, in convention have nominated Gov. Bagley for re-election.

Potter and his company are playing at Jackson Mississippi to good houses

The Mississippi legislature is about to inquire into the expediency of fixing tavern rates. The Jackson Sun says that their landlords give them the plainest fare, and charge enormous prices.

Gov. McNutt of Miss. offered no reward for the apprehension of Cook the murderer until after it had been announced that he had been arrested and was imprisoned in Texas.

Nearly the whole town of Williamsburg Ky, was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult.

Mr. Norris of Philadelphia has received an order for 10 of his locomotive engines for rail roads, to be sent to England for the Birmingham and Gloucester rail way.

The Mormons have sent missionaries to England who are preaching their absurd doctrines in London.

The legislature of Missouri has extended the gaming law of that State, to include betting on elections.

Mr. Boyle, long time chief clerk in the Navy Department has been removed from office. What's his offence?

Hon. James Harlan the able representative of the 5th district in Kentucky, declines a re-election.

A child at Cavendish, (Vt.) died recently from swallowing a piece of acorn, which after dead was found embedded in the lungs.

A rail road rout from Chambersburg to Pittsburg Penn. has been surveyed, and is expected to be made.

The train of Cars on the Camden and Amboy rail road, lately run against a wagon—killed one man and seriously injured an other.

The entire tract of land upon which Cincinnati stands, was purchased in 1788 for fortyninne dollars. There has been quite a rise of property then We should like to own an Ohio bottom that would turn out as well.

The new bank bill has passed the Alabama Legislature.

Miss Nelson took her benefit at Natchez, in the parts of Pauline, Black-eyed Susan, and Eolretuh, concluding her engagement on the 21st.

Our latest advices from Mississippi, state that Henderson has been taken up for U. S. Senator by the whigs, and Smith by the locos. It is conjectured in the Natchez Free Trader that the former will be elected 59 to 53. A close vote; but a miss is as good as a mile.

Wallack of the National has *bought* a new play from Willis, which is said to possess considerable merit.

Fire in Ouachita.—We learn from the Monroe Pioneer that the Cotton Gin of Major Bowmar of that Parish, was lately consumed by fire, cause not known. Thirty bales of new cotton were consumed with the Gin. Loss between $3000 and 4000.

A Defaulter's Dinner.—The N. York Transcript says that Mr. Samuel Swartwout has given a splendid dinner in Liverpool, to his American and English friends, the price of which was *seven pounds sterling*, or about 21 dollars for each man's ticket. This was truly going upon a grand scale, and must startle his plain, unsophisticated friends on this side of the water. He, however, he has *saved* for himself, more than a million of the public money, he can well afford to give good dinners. He makes *no default* in the eating department.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, Va.—The special election for a delegate, to the General Assembly, has resulted as follows:

Tidball (Whig)	402
Walker (V. B.)	428

Mr. Tidball's majority would have been much greater had no local causes operated upon the election.

The Mayor and the Second Municipality.—The memorial of the Council of the Second Municipality, which we published yesterday, remonstrating against Mr Hoe's bill which passed the Senate, and is in the House of Representatives, speaks the feelings of a large majority of the citizens above Canal street. The bill augments the power of the mayor and invests him with privileges, in the exercise of which, he can greatly annoy, if not frustrate the plans of the council for the advancement of the interests of the Municipality. Under the wisdom of its own council, and protected in its individuality, by the law of 1836, by which the city was divided into three separate jurisdictions, the 2d municipality has been enabled to push forward its improvements, despite the calamities of the times, with unexampled and astonishing rapidity. It has maintained its credit unimpaired and has not expended its resources in idly and foolishly but wisely, prudence, foresight and experience have governed its legislation.

We do not desire to foment any jealousy which may be engendering among the different Municipalities, or to the rapid advances of one beyond another. We do not desire to draw any unnecessary comparisons. We are anxious that they should move along quietly and without discord. The law of '36, separating them, and giving to each the right of choosing its own agents, is well understood and has been proved to be a good law. If any burthen is imposed on the 2d Municipality, under the conviction that it will be beneficial, it alone has to bear that burthen. We want no interference with our affairs. We hear no complaints in *our* Municipality, that the council is either imbecile, prodigal, or inattentive. Nor have we heard any express the opinion that its privileges should be abridged for the purpose of clothing the mayor with more power. If the two other councils are desirous to yield their privileges to the mayor, and the inhabitants of their Municipalities have no objection, we shall not urge aught against such a change as far as they are concerned: But we must beg to be excused from any such interference with our rights.

We perceive that the mayor is out in his own behalf in the Louisianian; and the Courier of yesterday also made some splattering for him. We have not space to day to parse the arguments used by either—but we shall take them up and show that they are inconsistent with sound reasoning and strict propriety. At this time we shall only take up a position of the learned Theban who presides over the tripod of the Courier, and dispenses with a ridiculous gravity, his oracular decrees. He says: "Experience he believe has demonstrated that, when the control of large expenditures of public money has been given to five or six men, the power has been only used either to enrich individuals, by fat jobs or else give a fictitious value, to the particular districts, by large outlays of money, under the special pretext of improvement."

Experience has proved no such thing. And if it had—would the matter be bettered by vesting the power in the hands of an individual? The truth rather leaks out through the Courier. The rapid advancement of the second Municipality must be checked, and that by Legislation! It is out stripping its neighbors. Its commerce is increasing—the value of property is increasing—its importance is increasing—its credit has had no check—it offers a very inducement for wealth and business to concentrate within its jurisdiction. It must not be suffered to go ahead after this fashion. In a very short time we shall only be but faubourgs compared to it! Does it not seem that this is the course of reasoning which would advocate the policy against which we are contending? We only ask for a fair field. We wish to interfere with none, and if it can be avoided none shall interfere with us. We ask but justice, and "let it be done though the heavens fall."

[Reported for the True American.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January 21.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Patten presented the petition of the inhabitants of Pecan Grove in the parish of Carroll praying for that certain school lands be disposed of by lease for a number years Referred to special committee composed of Messrs. Patten, Phelps and Mouton.

Mr. Poydras presented a petition from Mr Damen praying for a reward for the discovery of a cure for the yellow fever. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. C. M. Conrad on behalf of the committee to whom had been referred the charges against Felix Bosworth Parish Judge of the parish of Carroll presented two resolutions, which were adopted, authorising the committee to send for persons and papers, and to authorise the sergeant at arms to appoint a substitute to serve subpoenas &c, issued by the committee.

Mr. Davidson presented a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 1st of March next. Read for the 1st time.

Mr. Gelpinie on behalf of the committee to which had been referred the bill relative to the assessment of taxes in the parish of Orleans, reported said bill with amendments.

Mr. Davidson moved that the house now take up the bill providing for amending the constitution.

On this motion the ayes and nays were called for, and the motion was lost by a vote of 27 to 13. On giving his vote on this question Mr. Phelps observed that although yesterday he voted against laying the bill on the table, to-day he would vote against taking the bill into consideration, for it was useless to take up the time of the house when it was clear that no result could be attained.

Mr. Williams agreably to previous notice introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the Greensburg academy. Read for the 1st time.

The special order of the day, on the bill to relieve the banks from the forfeiture of their charters came up for consideration.

After a long and warm debate the bill was adopted with sundry amendments, which consisted in providing that the act should relate only to such banks as had forfeited their charters—in expressing positively that banks which had suspended their payments had forfeited their charters but were now released from the forfeiture—and that the law now passed should not be construed so as to authorise a future suspension. Two additional sections were passed; one providing that such of said banks as had not all their capital paid in should call the same in by the 1st February 1841 or be limited in their operations to the amount actually paid in; and another section providing that the banks in the city shall have a weekly settlement of their balances in specie, and publish a monthly statement of their circulation, deposits and specie on hand. A section proposed by Mr Gueneaie obligating the banks to lend, each, $25,000, to the Municipalities of the city at six per cent interest, was lost. Another section proposed by Mr. Ratliffe providing that the banks should lend two fifths of their capital in the country, without requiring city security or city endorsements, was also lost.

We regret that the great length of the debates precludes their insertion in our paper.

AUNE assemblée des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Rail Road de la Nouvelle Orléans et Nashville, tenue le 23 Janvier, 1839.

Mr James H. Caldwell esq. a été appelé au fauteuil et Mr. M. W. Hoffman esq a été nommé secretaire.

Le rapport annuel des President et Directeurs a été lu, sur quoi il a été unanimement resolu qu'il sera imprimé.

Les actionnaires on procédé a l'election des directeurs. Le Dr. E. H. Barton et W. F. C. Duplessis ont été nommés rapporteurs. Au depouillement il a paru qu'il y avait 12,356 votes, et que les personnes suivantes ont été unanimement elues pour l'espace d'un an, savoir:

James H Caldwell,	M W Hoffman,
Clark Woodruff,	Heratio Davis,
W F C Duplessis,	D Augustin,
Jeremiah Berry,	Geo. A Waggaman,
M Gordon Jr.	Wm Christy.

Sur motion, resolu que les actionnaires ajournent sine dir. M. W. HOFFMAN,
25 jan—2 Secretaire.

AT an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, held on the 23d day of January, 1839.

James H. Caldwell Esq. was called to the Chair, and M. W. Hoffman Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The annual report of the President and Directors was read, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that the Report be printed.

The Stockholders then proceeded to the election of Directors for one year. By E H Barton and W F C Duplessis were appointed tellers. Upon counting the number of votes it appeared there were 1,2,5,5,6 votes; and that the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for one year, to wit:

James H Caldwell,	M W Hoffman,
Clark Woodruff,	Heratio Davis,
W F C Duplessis,	D Augustin,
Jeremiah Berry,	Geo A Waggaman,
M Gordon Jr.,	Wm Christy.

On motion it was moved and seconded that the Stockholders adjourn, sine die. M W HOFFMAN,
ja24 Secretary

MACKEREL—200 barrels, 100 half barrels, and 50 qr barrels, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in store for sale by ja24 J THAYER & Co, 71 Poydras st

PAINTED QUEETS—18 doz. in store for sale by ja24 J THAYER & Co, 74 Poydras st

COFFEE & CIGARS—30 doz. prime green Havana Cigars, 50,000 Havana Cigars, landing from barque Roger Williams, for sale by JOSEPH COCKAYNE,
ja24 25 Gravier st

SOAP—300 boxes No. 1 and extra soap, hands Jno Gould, Jackson & Trowbridge, George Robson and J H Morton, for sale by
ja24 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by
ja24 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

TALLOW CANDLES—200 boxes, for sale by
jan24 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co,
134 Magazine st

TO THE PUBLIC.—Certain rumors having been come current respecting a mistake lately made in a Manager's office in the city, the Managers of the Grand State Lottery deem it a duty they owe to themselves and the public, to fix the odium where it properly belongs, and to free themselves from any risk of being identified in the matter. The high standing and great popularity which the Grand State Lottery possesses overall others, has been acquired entirely by the strict integrity with which it has always been conducted, and by the prompt payment of its prizes, and it has ever been an object or ambition with the Managers of the Grand State Lottery to have the business so conducted as to remove all such prejudices, as they know some many persons have entertained in the past to lotteries. We feel bound to state in solution to the mistake above referred to, with the sole view of preventing our becoming identified with it—and give the particulars just as we show them to have occurred. On Friday week last a mechanic in this city purchased a quarter ticket of a broker in Exchange Place, in the Louisiana Lottery, No. 14, Extra. The lottery drew on Saturday; but on that day, before the Lottery had drawn, the broker who sold the above mentioned ticket left the city for Mobile, and did not return until Tuesday morning. Immediately on his return, he saw by his register that the quarter ticket which he sold on Friday had drawn a prize of $1,946; happening to know the person to whom the lucky ticket, he went to him to congratulate him on his good fortune, when to his surprise, the individual told him that he had drawn no such prize, for on Saturday evening after the drawing, he had taken the ticket to the Manager's office, and that Mr. Gregory himself looked it up for him, telling him it was a $10 prize, and paying him $2 25 100 for it." They then immediately went to the Manager's office, and told Mr Gregory that he had said the prize wrong, Mr Gregory said he had not paid it wrong, and asked the broker if he had not made a mistake in his register. The broker answered that he knew he had not made any mistake. Mr Gregory then looked among his prize tickets, and said he had such ticket in his office, but it might perhaps be in some of the broker's hands, and if they would call again he would try to find it. They did call again, and Mr Gregory then told them that he had found the ticket, and found it marked wrong; and then paid over the balance due on the prize, requesting them to keep the transaction a secret. Mr Gregory knew on Saturday evening after the drawing that the prize of $1,946 was sold, and he knew on or before Sunday morning that it was the broker in Exchange Place that had sold it, and yet when the broker went there two days after to have the error corrected, he asked the broker if he was not mistaken in his register. We give the above facts as we know them to have occurred, and we are prepared to prove the truth of them whenever called upon to do so.

S DAVIS & CO,
ja23—tf 16 Chartres st

COFFEE—50 bags Rio, superior article, landing per barque Roger, for sale by
ja23 SHALL & BROWN, 96 Magazine st

OIL—An invoice fall and winter, warranted, for sale by SHALL & BROWN,
ja23 96 Magazine st

New Orleans & Nashville Rail Road Co.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.
January 21st, 1839.

AT an annual meeting of the Stockholders, held in pursuance of the 8th section of the Charter, a majority of the stockholders not being present, the election was postponed until Wednesday, the 23d