The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 212. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5311.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE!

Daily Bee, [illegible] in advance ... $12 00
Country Edition Semi-weekly, one year ... 5 00
In advance.
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.
Advertisements, [illegible] for every TEN lines, [illegible] on the first insertion, and [illegible] for each subsequent one.
No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.
Advertisements specified as to time will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.
All accounts inserted at stated periods will be charged at the rate of [illegible] for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
[illegible] Advertisements should within the time of their insertion.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

[illegible] WOODRUFF & CO. No. [illegible] Commission Merchants, Agents of the [illegible] and New York Steam Packets.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. [illegible] CHARLES A. BARRIERE.

French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM GAYLORDS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

F. C. BOUKNIGHT, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. [illegible] street, from 10 to 2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

W. H. [illegible], BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mission's Building, Cor. Royal and Chartres.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, 18 December, 1846.

STERLING BILLS [illegible] on the following Mercantile Houses [illegible] Sterling, viz: [illegible]

DE FORENT & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and Agents for the Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Chartres street.

[illegible] MERTIAN & LAMBERT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, [illegible] street.

J. SEELE, No. 16 Camp street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, etc.

J. FEATEL, [illegible] Watches and Mantel Clocks, [illegible] Jewelry.

NOTICE—[illegible] Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc. [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ST LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Insurance against loss or damage by fire, [illegible] Office, 63 Camp street. A. BROTHER, Agent.

Selling off at Signorini's. [illegible]

[illegible] J. FEATEL.

[illegible] Watches and Mantel Clocks, [illegible] Jewelry.

NOTICE—[illegible]

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NOTICE—[illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday morning, January 30, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE SENATE.
JAMES P. FERRET.
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—3rd Dis.
RANDELL HUNT.

Idle Controversy.

It should be a subject of sincere satisfaction to every man having at heart the true interest and honor of the country, that the discreditable squabble between the northern and southern wings of Locofocoism, upon the slavery question, has been at least temporarily suspended. It is too much to hope that reason and common sense have completely resumed their empire over Congress; that the members have discovered the absurdity of their disputes, and resolved to abandon the topic for the remainder of the session, but something is gained even by the brief-at breathing spell. The honest and the patriotic of both parties who have stood aloof from this agitating contest, may now profit by the momentary tranquility, to look around them and devise those measures which are required for the efficient prosecution of the war. The din and clamor of opposing sections having been stilled, men may cast a comprehensive glance upon the whole country, and inquire what may best be done to promote the common welfare and preserve the common honor.

To the Locofoco party is due the discredit of having engendered, nurtured and fomented an untimely and exciting topic, which for several successive weeks absolutely annihilated all attempts at legislation, and extinguished all hope of providing resources for the conduct of the war. To Mr. PRESTON W. KING, one of the honored chiefs of the party—are we indebted for the introduction of this firebrand into the House. It would be uncharitable to suspect him of a deliberate design of procrastinating the passage of important public measures touching the war, and thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy; but surely human ingenuity could not have discovered a mode better calculated to effect such an object, nor a plan of co-operation more skilfully devised, than were deducible from the presentation of the resolution by one Locofoco and its elaborate, long continued and angry discussion by others. The practical effect has been mischievous in the extreme. The theme is necessarily an irritating one, and it has created an unpleasant excitement in every quarter, added to which is a sentiment of strong and uncontrollable indignation towards Congress for trifling away precious moments, and consuming time that should have been devoted to an earnest and effectual consideration of matters of immediate moment.

Cui bono! is a question asked by every reflecting mind in reference to this eternal wrangling upon the extension of slavery. How, in what manner, by what possible process of ratiocination, has it been logged or forcibly into a friendly and tranquil investigation of the most practicable method of meeting the demands upon the Treasury? What business had it there? What natural or necessary connection with the topics to be treated? None whatever, save that it arose from a nameless and undeniable jealousy on the part of the North, that the South was about to reap the benefit of whatever accession of territory might be acquired through the Mexican War—and strange to say, this miserable, jaundiced sentiment originated with and was manifested by the very men, who have heretofore arrogantly assumed the privilege of a peculiar and exclusive patriotism, who have claimed to be particularly sensitive to the honor of the Republic, and exquisitely alive to the duties and obligations imposed upon every citizen. These commendable qualities they proceed to demonstrate by casting into Congress questions of an agitating nature, utterly remote from the subject in hand, and the discussion of which only retards or defeats whole some and indispensable Legislation.

We have been termed a cool and calculating people, and foreigners are fond of dwelling upon the proverbial caution of Brother JONATHAN, and his reluctance to count chickens before they are hatched, but we really think that the conduct of our representatives in this quarrel about slavery in California and other portions of Mexico somewhat disparages our claims to the quality of circumspection. The puerility, the supreme folly of the controversy have not been surpassed since the days of ALNASCHAR the barber, who in his golden dreams of the future, kicked over his basket of glass ware and thus destroyed the basis of all his magnificent hopes.

But *laus Deo!* the representatives of the people have talked themselves hoarse upon this topic, and must needs give it the go-by, though it be but for a season. Let us trust that in the interim they will make atonement for past errors and culpable delinquencies by something of energy and activity in providing for the real wants of the country.

THE LOCOFOCO TICKET for the State Senate has been completed by the nomination of Dr. ISAAC LABATT, and the Governor having issued his proclamation ordering the election, the sheriff will doubtless in a day or two specify the period when it shall take place. But little time remains to either party for preparation. We will do the Locofocos the credit to say that they require no time—they are always ready—*semper paratus* is their motto—their disciplined and well drilled cohorts are prompt at a moment's warning, to march up to the ballot box and exercise the right guaranteed to them under the Constitution. We acknowledge that they are better organised than the whigs, and to this fact are they indebted for many of their victories.

It is to be regretted that our friends should ever need an appeal to induce them to perform the duty of every good citizen. The whigs as the men of property, and affected by imperfect or vicious legislation, are the first to complain of bad laws, but do not reflect that in nine cases out of ten, they are themselves responsible for all the evils and errors that spring from inexperience or incapacity. It is in their power very generally to secure the election of competent legislators, yet their habitual apathy and indifference prevents them from making the effort, until they are painfully reminded of their neglect by suffering from improper and injudicious enactments.

The right of suffrage is not a personal but a political franchise. A man professing to be a partisan and which of us has not his sympathies with the whigs or the locofocos! is bound to exercise the right. He cannot conscientiously forego its enjoyment. Besides, he is a portion of the law-making power. In him resides a part of the popular sovereignty, and he is therefore, to a certain extent, accountable for the wholesome or pernicious character of the laws. These are considerations which should impress every citizen with the necessity of voting. Whether it be such motives that actuate the Locofocos we know not, but certain is this that they always vote. We would admonish our whig friends that they can have no positive right to expect success, unless they take the necessary steps to secure, or at least deserve it. *Aide-toi et le Ciel t'aidera!*

☞ The following sentiments are expressed by a correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, a Locofoco paper:

A war for conquest in a republican government has always been, its first step towards its ruin. The conquered country becomes an apple of discord to its conquerors. We, like the hunters in the fable, are quarreling about what we shall do with the bear's skin, while the bear lives, and are likely to let the beast escape, in seeking to injure each other.

The policy of this country, and particularly of the South, against the acquisition of more territory. The admission of territory, is to be clogged with the Proviso against slaves, will lead to the dissolution of the Union; if without that proviso, will drain all the slaves from Maryland and Virginia, and Northern slave-holding States, and they will become free, and their influence thrown upon the side of the free States, would be a most deadly blow to the interests of the South.

The *Advertiser* says: We rejoice to find such sentiments in the columns of the *Register*. Call them Whig, Democratic, or whatever you may, they are our own sentiments, and must be, ere long, the sentiments of the whole United South. "To this complexion must it come at last."—There's no mistake about it.

GOV. CORWIN A petition has been presented to the legislature of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the incorporation of a Gun Cotton Manufacturing Company.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Pittsburgh Savannah.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Capt. Boyce, of the brig *Adams Gray*, reports that the ships *Leo Chili*, *Thos. H. Perkins*, and *Susan Drew*, with the California Regiment, sailed from Rio, under convoy of the ship of war *Preble*, on or about the 1st December, officers and crew all well. The U. S. frigate *Columbus*, Commodore ROBINSAR, sailed from the River Plata, on the 15th December. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, for La Plata, was to sail in a few days.

The bark *Henry Kelsey*, Capt. Gray; brig *Julia*, Capt. Farrell, and brig *Wm. F. Dugan*, sailed for this port a few days previous to the departure of the *Adams Gray*.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The North State *Whig*, published at Washington, N. C., has put up the name of RICHARD S. DONNELL, Whig, for Congress, from that, the 8th district, under the new arrangement. Whig majority of the district nearly 700.

Gen. M. T. Hawkins, L. F., has come out in the 6th or Raleigh district. Locofoco majority in the district 3,000.

DOING IT UP BROWN.—The Boston *Courier* has a correspondent at "Hull," who after the following fashion, parodies some of the excessively imaginative critics of Gotham and Boston:

"The rapturous and thrilling strains of Bob Squash's magnificent trampeting come over us in a swoon of passionate intuition, causing our cerebral susceptivities to circumgyrate in a giddy sweep round the whole compass of musical amazement, like a turkey in a tinkutchen. We stand thunder-struck in a highlide and whirlpool of astounding harmonies, and hear the wild waves of wonder-warbling sound go leaping along shore like an infuriated catfish trying to jump over Cape Cod light house."

HOW THE TAILOR TREATED HIS CUSTOMER.

The fierce Amelia tore his clothes
In boldly scampering from his foes,
And swore the Yankee Taxton should
Be bound to make the tatters good.
Old Zac is despatched a flag to say
He'd mend them all another day.
Or if that didn't meet his view,
Would cover them his o'er anew.
And well the Taxton kept his word,
As all his customers have heard;
For, if half dressed, at Palo Alto
The chief ran off—was Zacat in fault!
He merely *tailed* him that day,
And *scared him up* at Monterey.

Common School Instruction No. 3.

3rd. The Superintendent or Principal of the schools should make a distinct and proper classification of the pupils for each department of study, and watch well the progress of each child, in order that no one may remain in a lower class, and be dispirited, when he is capable of being removed to a higher. He should pass from one to the other classes in regular succession. I am under an opinion that a great deal is done in school by stimulating the ambition of the pupils, and holding forth rewards of merit to them in any and every shape. Emulation is a great excitement to industry. Quintilian, among his excellent rules for instructing youth, speaks to this purpose: Give me that boy who is sensible of praise, and touched with glory, and that will cry at the shame of being outdone, and I will keep him to his business by emulation. Reproof will afflict, and honor will encourage him, and I shall not fear to cure him of his indolence.

3rd. *Abecedarians—Those who are not classed.*

When children commence to learn the alphabet, and proceed as far as to be able to spell words in the book of three or four syllables, *each one* must be separately instructed to pronounce and spell with accuracy and precision; for this is the ground work of all good reading.

Children are not to be placed in classes until they commence to spell *out* of the book. The branch requires most excellent and careful instructors—and the particular and critical attention of the superintendent. The instruction commences, naturally, with the A B C, when the child takes his first lesson, then proceeds on to monosyllables—then to dissyllables, trisyllables, *et que sequuntur*. A bad or careless habit imbibed now is very difficult to be eradicated. No teacher can, in this department, do justice to more than thirty five pupils. I again say be careful and circumspect in the selection of instructors for teaching the first principles—there should be no error, no vulgar pronunciation now. I must say, and with truth, that the ladies are best qualified for this task.—Yes, my fair country women, upon you I call.—You, in whose gentle hands is the modelling of the young mind. Infinitude days by a judicious allotment are committed to female care. It is your pleasing task to excite the first smiles—to make the first impressions on their hearts, and teach them to prattle forth their first words. Remember they are good or bad by imitation. To you it belongs to administer laws amidst the very nursery group, to detect the growing inclination to knavish tricks;—to quell the rising passion in the little tyrant breast, to inculcate equal rights—regard to honour and love of truth. Early lessons, impressed with steady moderation will prevent errors in advancing years. Let your language be pure, your examples spotless. It is you who form the mind, and shape the idea of virtue. Schools and Colleges may neglecting their books and project their systems, but the chief praise of all is due to whose who *first taught the tender mind*.

4th. Orthography.

A number of pupils are now placed in one class. All spell the same lesson in the book; the failure of one is to be corrected by the next, for the sake of taking his place, which presents the possibility of idleness or inattention. After the spelling lesson has been read, the books are then closed and the teacher gives out each word just said, to be spelled out of the book,—the failure of one to be corrected by the next pupil, as heretofore; by which means constant emulation is kept up; for the pupil who remains head of his class five consecutive days receives a medal of praise. Here the teacher must be careful and *orally* instruct the pupil to pronounce and accent with accuracy and syllabical precision. How painful it is to see a good hand writing and bad orthography! The children, immediately after having spelled their lessons, should be set to write on slates—the child is pleased at the idea of writing, and it keeps him silent, a great desideratum to be gained in a school. The teacher will know by the division of his time how long to keep them at this occupation. It is now that the children will have their tasks marked out for them, to be studied at home, in the evening, and, by the assistance of industrious parents, the pupil glides gradually along to each successive branch; for if the young mind early receive the proper impetus, it will continue with increased force, in the right direction, through the continued periods of life.

5th. Chirography.

This is an essential art, and so easily acquired that pains should be taken not to permit the children to fall into the habit of careless and irregular formation of their letters. Whatever they have to transcribe let it be done neatly, cleanly, and perspicuously. Use the best examplars, and strictly follow the rules set down in them. Be careful in the beginning how the child holds his pen. A cramp hand writing proceeds from the manner in which the pen is held.

6th Reading.

To form the judgment and influence the feelings, proper books must be employed. It is a subject of surprise that in schools and academies reading books are used which never interest at the pupil; but are selected merely because they contain a fragment from the most celebrated poets. Whoever has had the management of children must know that books are, in a great measure, one of the arbiters of their happiness or misery—for the influence of early impressions and associations is never totally eradicated. A great deal of virtue and patriotism is imbibed from the lessons put into the hands of the pupil when he begins to read. Children must be led cautiously by the attraction of the subject matter itself, rather than by coercion. The instructor must explain any and every word which the child does not understand—and must illustrate, by his own example, the clear utterance, the unaffected pronunciation; the judicious emphasis, and the proper accent. Unless the teacher is a good reader himself he cannot teach others to read. The child must be made to understand every lesson that he peruses; and in order to do this the teacher must *orally* instruct him, by questioning him and correcting his errors when he goes astray.

Several authors have lately testified a becoming attention to the instruction of pupils in this particularly important branch of education. As long as I have been a teacher I know no school books so well adapted to convey a knowledge of the English language, and to create a taste for reading better, as P. B. Goodrich's series of reading books and magazines, commonly called Peter Parley's works. Through the means of a lively fiction, and as frequently facts, he implants the most pleasing instruction, with an important moral recurring through all his works like a vein of gold. There is not any thing that forms a more powerful excitement to imitation, nothing which so rapidly pushes forward the perfectibility of our nature—not only in what adorns life, but in life itself—as placing before us an object of moral worth and virtue for our imitation. Mr. Goodrich has, by a combination of comic and serious, done more to attract the attention of children and amend their little imperfections and peccadilloes, than any other school author. In his higher class books he displays a justness of taste and elegance of language which must recommend them to every reader.

It is justly conceived that it is a very desirable acquirement to be able to speak in an elegant, pleasing manner in conversation. Let such as wish to attain this desideratum, pay particular attention to reading, for it is impossible, that the manner in which a person is accustomed to read will [illegible] his style of conversation—[illegible] the [illegible] will probably appear in both. Let the pupil read passages of a Shakspeare or a Milton [illegible] and drop upon the ear with [illegible] an elegant tone of voice, will contribute [illegible] to every thought, and [illegible] simple phrase a force and beauty [illegible] unknown.

In reading History [illegible] relations to our country [illegible] the first place. And it is equally to be one of the principal duties of the preceptor [illegible] the very bear's of his pupils [illegible] to wean the blood-thirsty propensities [illegible] and with honest names to [illegible] patriotic character. [To be continued.] DRAW, HARBY.

POTOMAC.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, tells the following pungent anecdote. Of it one may truly say *se nath e vere, e ben trovato*

I understand that Mr Westcott called on Mr Polk recently, and for a moment rejoiced the President by informing him that he had discovered a most efficient method of bringing about a speedy peace with Mexico. When the congratulations and rubbing of hands for joy were over, the Senator so reported to have informed the President in high glee, that if he would send Mr. Secretary Robert J. Walker, in a public vessel to Mexico, to conduct Santa Anna's finances for thirty days, he would be hanged if Santa Anna wouldn't sue for peace in less than one month thereafter. I vouch not for the correctness of the story—I can only say it is *like* Senator Westcott!

☞ The last number of "Yankee Doodle" contains an amusing caricature entitled "Mary's Dream."

GRAVITY OF BREAKFAST.—Whether breakfast is the most serious and silent meal because it is the soberest, it is difficult to say, but it does generally pass without much talk, or, at all events, without much talk that is worth recording. Punsters very seldom pun at breakfast, and the narrators of long-winded stories are at the time more sparing of their tales. There is then seldom any argumentative discussions or any play of wit. Breakfast is altogether a matter of business, an affair of life and death, because, if people did not break their fast they could not live. Dinner is quite another thing, that is, more a matter of pleasure than of business; and they who speak of the pleasures of the table, are supposed to allude to dinner, and not to breakfast. A man may dine with Duke Humphrey five days in the week, but it is a much more serious matter to breakfast with Duke Humphrey.

☞ The Locofoco organs say, that, without tax on tea and coffee, the war cannot be carried on with Mexico. Well, the Locofocos of Congress say that there shall be no tax on tea or coffee. Then should not the Locofocos of Congress be indicted and hung for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy?"—Preatce.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1847.

COTTON—Arrived since the 26th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 6,401 bales, Tennessee and Kooja Alabama, 2,000 Arkansas, 2189, Florida, 521, Mobile, 291—together, 11,402 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 11,502 bales; Coastwise, 500; New York, 1174; Baltimore, 300—together, 13,013 bales; making a reduction in stock of 2,320 bales, and leaving on hand and shipboard of all on ship board not cleared this day a stock of 197,292 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1847.—Jan 24 stock on hand previously	bales 6,549	
Arrived this week	11,363	
	403,912	
		415,035
Cleared this week	13,913	
previously	225,209	
		239,122
		175,913
Stock on hand and on shipboard		197,292

We mentioned in our last report the effected the accounts per *Themis*, stating that they had completely smoothed the markets. Since then the business in cotton has been limited, as operators hung back, awaiting later accounts from Europe by the Steamer, which is now due. The entire sales of the past three days amount to 7000 bales, but prices are not yet sufficiently settled to give correct quotations. Middling Cotton ranges from 11¼ @ 11½ ... 12 ... 12½ ... 13 ... 13½ ... 14 ... 14½ ... 15 ... 15½ ... 16 ... 16½ ... 17 ... 17½ ... 18 ... 18½ ... 19 ... 19½ ... 20 ... 20½ ... 21 ...