The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 310. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5309.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1847.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER—one year in advance ... $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly—one year in advance ... 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO. — JAMES O. WOODRUFF
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 60 Camp street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. 1214

NOTICE.—Mess. Ward Brothers, who have been in my employ for the last two years, is admitted as a partner in the firm of New Orleans January 1st 1846. JAS. W. ZACHARIE.
CHARLES A. LARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

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

F. T. BOURNON, BARON DUVIVIER, 95 Louisiana, office open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. 1284

WM. MEE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mussey's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Bienville streets. 1274

BRITISH CONSULATE
NEW ORLEANS, 30 December, 1846.
STERLING BILLS may be had at the office of the Subscribers, in sums not under £50—say five pounds.
DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Gravier street.

CHARLES MORIAN, JULES LAMBERT.
MORIAN & LAMBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office No. 154 Royal st.

J. S. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Accoutrements, Boots, Shoes, &c. 1429

THOMAS B. LEWIS, J. PERRAULT.
LEWIS & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office No. 150 Royal street.

J. P. BERTHET, FRANCIS DUPIN.
J. BURCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in Cotton and Tobacco, have constantly on hand fresh Cotton ties, Water Lightners, &c. at moderate prices.
No. 20 Moreau St., 3d Municipality.

TALBOT, Fashionable Tailor, 74 Canal street, Corner of Bienville street, has just received the Spring Fashions, and is now prepared to execute orders in his line of business, which he will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect.

J. PEYTEL, Importer of Cutlery and Restaurateur, will find the metal Channel at his establishment of all kinds. 1

Jewelry.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jacob Hoffman, formerly of New Orleans, is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm of Hoffman & Bernard, and to pay all debts due by the firm. New Orleans, January 1st, 1847. JACOB HOFFMAN.
CHARLES A. BERNARD.

Watches and Musical Clocks.

Silver Ware.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE SENATE.
JAMES P FERRET.
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—3rd Dis.
RANDELL HUNT.

Opposition to the War.

The efforts of the Locofocos to identify the Whigs as the opponents of the war, and to hold them responsible for the difficulties and delays, the inaction and inertness which mark its progress, are entirely in consonance with the astute policy of that party. They seek to divert public attention from their own misdemeanor, from their own dishonorable and disgraceful indifference, by charging upon others the very errors for which they are themselves amenable. But Locofocoism must estimate public intelligence at even a cheaper rate than Senator BENTON valued the 54° 40 men in Congress, when he said they all deserved to be cut for the simples, if it imagined that it can palm upon the community a deception so gross and glaring. The trick is too transparent and the motive too palpable to escape detection.

It is as undeniable that Legislation in this country is the offspring of the majority. The dominant party constitute that majority in both branches of Congress, enjoying, be it understood, no evanescent and rare preponderance that an accidental absence, a death or resignation may overcome, but a majority overwhelmingly large, and fully capable of carrying out every measure of public policy which the administration may devise. Locofocoism has the power and of course is accountable for its exercise. The Whigs, if it were even true that they opposed the loan, would find their hostility fruitless, for what can a powerless minority, numbering hardly more than a third of the popular branch of Congress accomplishe? But the charge is a miserable and baseless fabrication. It is locofocoism itself that since the commencement of the session has palsied the national councils, crippled the arm of the Executive, kept the treasury in a condition of collapse, and aroused general indignation by by its factious and disreputable course.

The first evidence of a determination to resist and baffle the projects of the administration for the vigorous maintenance of the war, emanated from no own friends. The proposition to thwart the Executive in the matter of a tax on tea and coffee was urged by Mr WETWORTH of Illinois, a leading Locofoco, and sustained by a large proportion of his political associates. Thus in their very inception were the plans of the President discomfitted, and the anticipated resources of the Treasury cut off by his own party. That, however, was not sufficient. Other projects might be presented, more palpable schemes might have been concocted, laws might have been proposed insusceptible of even specious objections and for which the Loco party would have been compelled to vote as if for the express purpose of defeating such views, of awakening the fierce contest of sectional discord, arousing an embittered feeling between the North and the South, that would keep Congress in an uproar and protract discussion from day to day and from week to week. Mr. PRESTON W. KING, a Locofoco member, of high standing, introduces his celebrated proviso respecting slavery, makes it the cue for a concerted and deliberate assault upon southern institutions. The plan was worthy the genius of Locofocoism, and has succeeded admirably. The South responded to these attacks, and of course animated and procrastinated controversy followed, which at the last accounts, when more than half the session was over, had not terminated. None but Locofocos have taken part in this contest. The Whigs have stood aloof and let the combatants cuppere law each other at their pleasure. In the interim, the precious hours pass away, the Treasury becomes utterly exhausted, the administration leat its with end for men, means and money, and the honest Locofoco presses of the South shriek themselves hoarse at the infamous conduct of the Whigs.

To what a pass must the Locofoco bickerings have brought the administration when even the *Union*—the sworn thrall of party which when forced to rebuke its political friends must endure strange horror and fierce pangs unfelt before"—is yet compelled to give vannto its smouldering indignation in terms like these;

"And hereafter, look again, at the spectacle which the party now holding political power in the country, presents in this matter to our watchful and implacable adversaries *at home*. We have not waited for them to come to the defeat of a tax, the contention which paralyzed our movements in this moment of our ordeal, comes from among ourselves. It is not the opposition which has operated a division in our ranks. It is one wing of the great democratic party, charged with the responsibility of the political power of the country, that now rushes up to battle with the other. In view of such a fact, the serious question arises, Is our country incapable of vindicating its rights? Do our institutions forbid us, under peril of fearful dissession arising ourselves, to demand justice and reparation at the hands of a foreign power? It is for the democratic majority in Congress to give a fit answer to the question."

For once the Government paper has spoken sooth—*rem ncu tetigit*—" It is for the DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY in Congress to give a fit answer to the question." To them will the people turn for a satisfactory reason for the dilatory policy which makes the war a halting and languid affair, and for their abominable sectional quarrels, at the most critical period of public affairs, jeopardizing at once national credit and honor, and the success of our arms.

We counsel our Locofoco contemporaries to read their oracle before they proceed to arraign the Whigs at the bar of opinion, for an offence which if even they harbored, they have no power to commit, so long as they remain in a minority.

The Old Hunkery of the Locofoco party in West Feliciana are greatly enraged at the election of CYRUS RATLIFF to the Senate, and complain that it was affected by Whig votes. We presume the Locos will hardly undertake to prevent the Whigs from voting as they please. For ourselves we rejoice at M. Ratliff's election. We have known him well and for years. He is a radical Locofoco of the strongest kind, but an honester and worthier man never breathed. There is neither trickery, nor meanness, nor deception in him.

THE WEATHER changeful and capricious was spoiled child, has just assumed another phase. All the clouds that lowered about the sky have disappeared; the heavy leaden atmosphere has given place to a bright, translucent and bracing air; the skies are decked in the purest and clearest azure, and all nature seems once more to wear a vernal aspect.

WEATHER IN MOBILE.—Saturdays, says the *Tribune*, There was a severe thunder-storm, and an immense fall of rain. In the morning early the house of Mr. C. R. Richards, on St. Anthony street near Claiborne, was struck by lightning. The fluid played some fantastic tricks. After running through almost every part of the building, it finally passed out at one end of it. The only occupant of the house was Mr. Richards, who escaped without harm. Happily, his family had gone to the country the evening before. Otherwise, doubtless, some more serious consequence would have been chronicled with this erratic visitor from the upper regions.

☞ We saw yesterday, in the Senate chamber an architectural plan or design of the new capitol at Baton Rouge. It is Gothic in style, and exhibits considerable taste and elegance.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The bill offered to-night at this house is one of great and unusually interest. We are to have, for the first time in this city, Halevy's celebrated new comic opera entitled "the Queen's Musketeers." The scenery, dresses, etc., are all entirely new, and made expressly for the occasion. The cast is most excellent, embracing the very best talent in the Orleans company—Fleury-Jolly, Casini, Duffeyte, Guillot, Lemaire and a host of minor performers and must insure success. All the world will be there.

NORTH AMERICAN SCENERY faithfully delineated, in a series of illustrative views, from original drawings taken on the spot, by E. Whitefield. The linnery department under the Superintendence of John Keese Esq. This is the first of a series of publications intended by pictorial illustration and graphic description, to convey correct ideas of the Scenery of North America. The specimens before us are very beautiful and highly finished and present entire requisite of artistic excellence.

The work is for sale at J. B. Steel's No. 14 Camp st.

Common School Instruction No. 2.

The inertness of the judgment frequently proceeds from the two great activity of the imagination; and this, in a measure, arises from a pernicious education. In teaching a certain order and arrangement are indispensable; and so we must proceed or things most simple will appear to the pupil confused—and the most evident truths doubtful. But my plan proceeds step by by step; slowly but understandingly. I acknowledge I cannot teach to parse and scan in sixty lessons, nor the Italian language in fifty. You laugh, gentle reader, why look at our Gazettes, advertisements of this kind appear every day—Oh, the quackery of education is the worst of quackeries! I implant first principles, and then follow them to their application. I awaken the curiosity of the tyro—he begins to search for himself and natural ambition leads him to the truth. This is *inductive* and *productive*. With perseverance and zeal, tempered by prudence on the part of the teacher—for the pupil must not be allowed to waste his time in searching alone, but receive assistance, *the* human mind must progress. This is *indefinite*. Man is considered by me as a being of understanding, with a reasoning soul, capable of receiving ideas through the senses, and susceptible of continuate improvement in knowledge. Not that I believe all men are born free and equal in mind, by no means. Nature has made a wide and most perceptible difference, and this difference can be still further widened by example and education. "There is in some tempers such a natural barrenness, that, like the sands of Arabia, they are never to be cultivated or improved." The schoolmaster can only enrich the mind with truth; open the eyes, awaken the senses to the perception of things, teach how to compare and arrange, according to the natural abilities of the student, who must draw his own conclusions from those senses which God and nature may have blessed him with. Care must be taken that he does not mistake *words* for *truths*, and *forms* for *principles*. Correct and useful education is that species of knowledge which will influence the actions of man, and advance the interests of society.

Were we to take the (ETYMOV) etemon of the word "Education" it could but produce the leading forth or bringing out the inherent qualities of nature. Aristotle said that to become an able man in any profession three things were necessary, *nature*, *study*, and *practice*. But in many instances where there is a lack of genius and invention, the powers of the mind can be increased by frequent excition, and strengthened and improved by perseverance. The profession of a schoolmaster or a teacher commands an extensive field, and no idler ought to be admitted into the laborious vineyard; yet we hear many say they will become teachers because they cannot succeed in some other profession which they have been educated for, and which, no doubt, they prefer. Most of them are impudent and only calculated to do irreparable mischief. A good teacher, particularly for our Common Schools, should possess a quick penetration, a discriminating judgment, a solemn sense of the responsibility reposed in him, some experience, and a large stock of patience. Some complain how arduous a task it is to excite in the hearts of children a desire of knowledge—granted, it is a difficult task, and an arduous one if you do not proceed properly. You must commence to awaken the mind to a perception of the first principles; you must call on the senses, to see, to hear, to feel, to arrange, to understand, before you can impart knowledge. *Instructively* you must proceed before the tyro can *produce*. The entrance to knowledge must be cleared of all the rubbish which ever encumbers it, before you can proceed into the field of human enquiry; and, having learned, *yourselves* what real education is, that, *it is that which is supplied by curious individual senses*—not that which is so often mistaken, *belief*—which is the aroused sensations of others. Knowledge is not made up of *signs* and *words*, but of facts and apprehensions of the mind. Before we can reflect we must have something to reflect upon; and before we can think correctly we must know what we have to think about; then we may form just opinions, and just opinions are the *result* of just knowledge. It is a distinguished principle of our nature that we can be improved; we can become happier, wiser and better than we are. And there is a *desire* pervading the bosom of every one of *advancing in life*. It is this that gives man pre-eminence and elevates him above the brute. Beneath the divine influence of education every vice which now degrades society, every cursed passion and illiberal practice which pervades political factions, every hear which enervates us, and every prejudice which enchants us must and shall disappear.

Let me not jire my readers with my remarks, but proceed to an illustration of my system, each branch subdivided and elucidated under its proper head, so that it may be easily comprehended.

ORGANIZATION.

The Board of Directors should prescribe the mode of instruction, the branches to be taught; and select teachers into whose characters and capabilities they should have previously scanned. Now, permit me to state that I will make a few cursory observations under each head as they will tend to the exemplification of my system.

Different pupils require different kinds of exercises for the development of their mental powers—or, in other words, all minds are not capable of being instructed in the same manner. The instructor should take into consideration the subject best suited to the disposition of the child: the gradation and order in which these subjects should succeed each other, and the mode of imparting them. Above all things never insist upon occupying the precious time of youth in learning useless branches, for instance, of what avail is the acquirement of the dead languages to the artisan and the merchant? Would it not be preferable to give them objects of study in their early and general education which will prove more practically beneficial, and which will furnish the substantial power of knowledge. True the acquirement of Latin and Greek is a source of gratification to the taste, and an elegant accomplishment when found in its proper place, as necessary to a learned profession—and yet we know that some of the most enlightened, accomplished and philosophical writers never entered the walls of a classical institution. The learning of the dead languages requires only the faculty of memory attended with years of labor which might be more advantageously employed. Let boys be instructed in branches of more worth. Let them know the principles upon which mechanism is founded, and the various contrivances which all engines exhibit; in a word, let them know *practical mathematics*. How many of our artisans are there who work without any positive rule; who know by practice, that the incline of the pulleys multiplies the strength; or, he readily understands that the lever will more easily weight—but he does not know the *ratios* and *proportions*, nor the principles upon which different weights are moved.

To the Merchant I would recommend the acquirement of the living languages; and Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, with moral and political philosophy. To the professional student, and all those whose genius points in the direction of classical studies so as to afford a prospect of excelling, I would say pursue them; but it will require years of labor before they could enjoy the splendor of classical poetry, or use them profitably in philosophical exercises. And then they may be dispensed with, for every thing worthy, useful, or entertaining can be found, improved upon five score in English books.

GEORGE W. HARBY.
[To be continued.]

BURGLARY.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Saturday says:—An attempt was made on Thursday night to rob the Bank of Louisiana in this town. The rascals succeeded in wrenching off the lock, but scampered off on hearing the Cashier getting up to ascertain the cause of the noise. We are told they would have only found the sum of four dollars if they had succeeded in their nefarious operation.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.—The Boston *Journal* has received a letter from Capt Robert Parker, of the schooner Morse, of Kennebunk, dated Key West, Dec. 21st, in which he gives an account of a suspicious vessel that he met with on his passage to that place—probably a marauding privateer or pirate under Mexican colors. She was seen near the Double Headed Shot Keys, bearing South. The suspicious vessel came close up to Capt P. and fired at him one musquet shot and one from a carriage gun. She was hailed but made no reply. It was very dark at the time. The brig remained near Capt P.'s vessel all night, sometimes running a few miles ahead and then returning, until day-light when she sailed off and was not seen again. It is the captain's opinion that this vessel was a pirate, or belonging to that order, for no government vessel would have conducted so strangely as was the case with this vessel.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In Convention of the two houses of the Legislature, on Tuesday morning the following gentlemen were elected members of the Council by a vote of 214 to 37:—

John P. Bigelow, Edmund P. Tileston, Zadoc Howe, John Chapman, Charles Russse, John Porter, Daniel N. Dewey, James C. Stark weather, and Jesse Murdock.

Joseph Barrett was re-elected treasurer and receiver general of the commonwealth by a vote of 216 to 41.

On Wednesday a Secretary of State was elected.—The number of votes necessary to a choice was 131. John G Palfrey (the present incumbent) had 161: Joseph B. Felt 48; B. Lincoln 9; H. Byington 26, and several other candidates from 1 to 6 votes each.

STATISTICS OF WEST BATON ROUGE.—The W. B. R. *Reporter* furnishes the following:—

Under the act of 1846, there was given in, in this Parish, *three millions, seven hundred and seventy-one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars* worth of taxable property.

There are 454 children between the ages of five and 15 years—8 physicians, 5 of whom are planters, and seldom practice—5 lawyers, 3 of whom are planters—300 tax-payers. Resident, there are 50 persons who gave in taxable property.

There are, also, six dry-goods stores—two billiard tables—and 4 grog-shops.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery, Ala.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

WEDNESDAY, 27th Jan. 1847.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock precisely, Mr. Felix Garcia, president pro. tem. in the chair.

There was nothing of any importance transacted yesterday in this upper branch of the legislature. A number of local bills underwent their third readings and passed.

The Senate passed at its second reading, the bill establishing an Insane Asylum in the State of Louisiana. On motion, it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow, this morning.

The bill establishing a University in the City of New Orleans passed through its third reading.

The Senate then concurred in the House bill concerning the bakers of the City of New Orleans.

The Senate then went into executive session. Robert W. Steward was confirmed as District Attorney of the 14th Judicial District. There were other nominations before the Senate, but no action was taken upon them.

The doors being opened, the Senate adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The sitting opened at the usual hour. The speaker in the chair; 58 members present.

A communication from the treasury department was read by the speaker before the House. It was in relation to the taxable property of the State. Said communication was referred to the finance committee.

Several memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

M. Toomey offered a resolution, instructing the committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the City Bank, to extend their enquiries to the condition of those of the Planter's Association of Louisiana. Passed.

M. Bickham submitted a resolution, fixing Friday the 5th of March next, for the adjournment *sinedie* of the Legislature.—Laid over.

M. Moise submitted the following resolution: "Resolved that the special committee to whom was referred a resolution instructing said committee to enquire into the expediency and practicability of obtaining an extension of time from the bondholders of the State, and of giving to the debtors of the property bonds a like extension. The conditions of said extension of time to be that in cases of failure on the part of said debtors to meet the new obligations that the land should still have a direct actions against said debtors." Said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Moise, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of bills all of which under went their second reading and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Calogne, of Orleans, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to provide for the duty of Governor's bearer of despatches, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Prevost introduced an act giving additional powers to the clerk of the several District Courts of this State. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Tempiet offered a resolution, authorizing the sergeant at arms to provide a suitable seat to the accomodation of Mr Jose Robino, now a member from the Spanish government of Yucatan, to pay a visit to our own government at Washington. Adopted.

Mr. Waterston introduced an act relative to appeals and writs of judgements—Read once.

Mr. Pike called for a report from the Judiciary Committee on the bill which had been referred to them and called,—"An act to amend the criminal law."

Mr. McVea said that he was instructed by that committee to report back to the House the bill without amendments and in doing so deemed it right to explain why the performance of that duty had devolved on him and not on the chairman of the committee—the reason was, since it was to report to the House the action of the committee. The bill gave rise to much discussion in the committee and the chairman as all we understand, was of opinion, feeling, that its enactment would interfere with the vested rights of their constituents, had declined its presentation and authorized him to commend the bill to favorable notice. The committee had from Jackson for the removal of grievances under which his constituents have laboured.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was adopted, but the bill was laid on the bill subject to call. The bill provides that if any person live with a woman without previous marriage taking place, such person, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in a term not less than three months and not more than 12 months, and a fine at the direction of the Court.

The House next resumed the unfinished business of yesterday which was the bill to provide for the branch of the State of Louisiana in Florida, to which the State of Louisiana is entitled under an act of Congress passed in 1841. After a warm debate, it was finally recommitted to a special committee of five members.

The bill to provide for the organization of certain corporations in this State, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

The bill relative to the fees and goods of sheriffs and other public officers, was next taken up. After an animated debate, the bill passed through its third reading.

The House then adjourned.

City Intelligence.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Mr Maxent was elected president.

A message from the Mayor was read. It was in answer to the message made by the General Council, relative to the amount of money received yearly at the office of the Mayoralty, from the 1st January, 1835, to the 1st January, instant, under the ordinance approved 16th February, 1835, for which a deposition was made of the moneys thus received. He honor was unable to give the information asked for, inasmuch as his predecessors never kept any books for the present purpose.

A motion was made to lay the message on the table, but it was negatived. Mr Holland then offered a resolution repealing that part of the ordinance which authorized the sale of liquors by the glass by cabaret keepers. The resolution after a warm debate, was carried by a vote of 7 yeas, to 3 nays.

The petitions of J. E. Faures, P. Duverger, J. S. Helidon, and William Freret, were sent in by the Mayor, as Commissioners of the Drainage Company, to be confirmed by the Council. They were all confirmed.

The ordinance in relation to the appointment of a Court Keeper, was under consideration when we left.

OTHER MURDERS COMMITTED BY VOLUNTEERS.—We are again called upon to chronicle other murders commited by Volunteers. Day before yesterday, several of them having met a Spaniard named John Leboriu, who was returning home from his fishing excursion, ordered him brutally to give up the fish. The Spaniard refused and was shot down; and died on the spot.

On the same day, a slave of Madame Veau, residing on Ferdinand street, 3d Municipality, was stabbed by a volunteer and died a few hours afterwards.

We have also been told that the Alderman of the 3d Municipality was arrested a few days ago by a number of volunteers, armed with their muskets and bayonets, who compelled him to *treat* the company.

The above facts need no reflection on our part. The question is whether such outrages shall continue to go unpunished? The 3d Municipality police are on the lookout for the arrest of the murderers above mentioned.

A CONSIDERABLE ROBBERY.—On Sunday last the house of Mrs Bridget Doherty, situated in New Levee street, No. 110, was entered and robbed of about $275, in English and American gold, and about $60 in notes of the Canal Bank. The police are on the lookout for the arrest of the robber, one J. Bendigo, as being concerned in the said larceny. Bendigo will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

STARBING.—James McMahon was yesterday brought before the Recorder of the 2d Municipality, charged with stabbing dangerously a man in the Cincinnati coffee-house. The person stabbed is now lying seriously ill in the Charity Hospital. McMahon was remanded until Recorder Baldwin may ascertain the gravity of the wounds.

HORRIBLE.—We have been informed that a young girl named McMahon, living in the third Municipality, aged about 12 years old, was on Tuesday night last assaulted by four volunteers, and her person violated.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This court did not transact any business yesterday; the Attorney-General being absent. The case of William Netley, charged with manslaughter, will be called up this morning.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Elizabeth Jordan, f. w. c. was yesterday brought up before Recorder Genois, on a charge of larceny. She was committed for trial before the first district court.

THE TARIFF.—The Washington *Fountain* says:—The most enlightened on the subject in Washington now believe, that all the duties laid by the present tariff will be increased five per cent., and that all the free articles be taxed at a low rate before many days. A war revenue tariff is required, and it is thought that all parties will unite upon the plan above suggested without difficulty.

HOW MR. JONES FAILED.—There is much truth in the following little sketch, which we find going the rounds without any credit:

There once lived in the good city of Boston a certain Mr. Jones. This same Mr. Jones was an eccentric man—very much so, and among his many other peculiarities was that of failing in business once in every two years. Some people now-a-days have this same extraordinary habit. Mr. Jones always paid his creditors fifty per cent; no more nor no less than just fifty per cent. A very dignified and very pompous man was Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones failed again, made an assignment of his goods as usual, and no one was very much surprised when his assignee said to him, "Mr. Jones, we shall declare a dividend of forty per cent." "Sir," said Mr. Jones in a very dignified manner, "you mean to make it fifty, or I always pay fifty cents on the dollar, sir." "It can't be done," says the assignee. "It shall be done," said Mr. Jones, elevating his right hand. "We have not enough property to pay hands to do it," said the assignee. "Sir," said Mr. Jones, "dispose fifty per cent. I always pay fifty per cent—and, sir, if you have not sufficient property in your hands to pay fifty per cent., I, sir, will pay the balance out of my own pocket." ☞

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian warns the Whigs to make no more attacks upon the President on account of his public policy, "as all their attacks hitherto have been gross failures." The United States Gazette makes this burning reply:

No such failures have been experienced. The war has been carried on miserably, so far as it regards the Administration—gloriously, so far as it regards the officers and the army. Everything dependent upon the foresight and pre-arrangements of the Administration, with regard to the war, has been a failure; while spite of neglect, spite of inefficiency at Washington, the gallant army and navy have woven imperishable laurels for themselves, and reflected glory upon the nation.

Gross failures, indeed! Does our neighbor mean to give Mr. Polk a stab under the fifth rib, by such an unfortunate remark! Does he mean to stab him while, with an appearance of friendship, he says, "art thou in health, my brother?" Failures! Where is 54-40? Never to be given up, and yet relinquished. Failures! Where is the payment of public interest in silver and gold? Failures!—Where is the loan required to carry on the business of the Government? Failures! Where is the duty on tea and coffee!

And when all these propositions are confirmed to be failures, then we can exclaim, "how came they to be failures, with a large majority of the former friends of the Administration in both Houses of Congress!" After the Administration is a failure; and while Congress and the people mean so to mark it, they mean to sustain the country in war and peace.

ORIGIN OF THE UPAS TREE STORY.—A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any other animal enters it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him, the carbonic acid of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of 16 feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a fowl thrown into it dies before reaching the bottom, which is strewed with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the disastrous gas.

ALEXANDRIA, (Va.) DISTRICT.—The District Convention of the whigs held on the 16th inst., has unanimously nominated Wm. L. Goggin, Esq. as the candidate for Congress in that District.

☞ Be pleased to announce Mr. CHARLES PORTALL as a candidate for Representative of the 3rd District in place of Lewis Fr. Harris, resigned, and that he will receive the undivided support of [illegible] ALL HIS FRIENDS.

LATENT DATES.

NEW YORK ... Jan 16 | LIVERPOOL ... Dec. 12
WASHINGTON ... Jan 12 | HAVANA ... Dec. 16
CHARLESTON ... Jan 16 | HAVANA ... Jan. 16
CINCINNATI ... Jan 16 | VERA CRUZ ... Jan. 2
BRAZOS SANTIAGO ... Jan. 16 | PARIS ... Jan. 22

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS WEDNESDAY EVENING JANUARY 27, 1847.

The transactions in cotton to-day amounted to 4000 bales at about the same prices paid yesterday, though the market is not yet sufficiently settled to quote with accuracy.

About 600 bbls flour were sold at former prices. Sales of Molasses were made currently at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market was quiet, the transactions being limited to some 300 bbls at $5 ⅌ bbl.

Corn was lightly offered. Sales ranged from 76 to 80c. ⅌ bushel.

EXCHANGE.—We have no alteration to notice in Exchange—Sterling is 4 5⅞ ⅌ cent; France 5 fr. 20 c. ⅌ ft. New York sends 2 ⅌ cent.

Sight Checks 1 ⅌ cent.

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to report in Freights.

COMMERCIAL.

TALAMON, No. 44, Chartres street, offers for sale, landing ex ship North Carolina, from Havre:
18 bales drabing Circassians, 3 cases fine and common fans, 1 do black and white rich gloves, 1 do long and short neck mits, 1 do black silk stockings, New style, 1 do black and white Polka suspenders. Jan 28

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of the latest fashion, just received, ex ship Nassau, from Cadiz, for sale by D. R. MACARTY, Barter 30 Gravier st. Jan 28

TALAMON, No. 44 Chartres street, offers for sale, ex ship Andes, from Havre:
10 cases gros grains, various shades,
5 do double chine do do do,
2 do gros de Naples do do do,
2 do Gros de Tours do do do,
2 do Gros de Rhine do do do, assortment of different flowers, of large bouquets, for sale by Jan 28

FLAVORED WATERS—100 boxes Rose, Peach and Orange, in pint and half pint bottles, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine street.

INDIGO AND TEAS 41 packages landing ex Ben Beverly, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine street.

TABLE SALT—1000 bbls British, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine street.

DIAPHONS—5,000 for sale by A. CRAMER, 27 Bienville st.

☞ Consignees of the following goods consigned to "Order" per ship OSWEGO, from New York will please make their receipts known to the undersigned, which is the Agent appointed by the owners to make market of their goods, will be stored at their expense and risk—Viz: one case Cotton, thirty pieces Jeans, without selvage, twenty bales, marked Pierce, sixty nine packages Cassimere marked L. for owner marked Jennings, M. & Co. ten bales marked R. in diamond and 5 cases merino, marked R. in diamond. MOODRUFF & Co. 60 Camp st.

NOTICE.—The schooner TRAVELLER, Captain Freeman from Boston is now discharging at Bolthead, Lafourche. Consignees are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods.
J. B. GALE, 93 Gravier st.

☞ French ship LANDELLIER, Capt Gouyard from Havre, is now ready to discharge. Post 30 Gravier street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods from the Lever, others can then, with safety, do the same. ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine street.

MESSRS DOLBEAR will keep their Writing Academy, No. 52 Canal street, open during the whole year, so that parents may have their children receive lessons at any time in the year, or they will receive lessons during the day or at night. Persons from 6 to 50 years of age are taught in each division with ease and rapidity, and have the privilege of continuing their lessons until their improvement is satisfactory.

Although the system of female education more important to the transaction of business than a few and rapid strokes of writing yet from its being so much neglected in other schools and seminaries, how large a share of clerks, lawyers, merchants, &c. consume double the time necessary by writing such a slow example I hand. There are thousands of such in this city, who would be glad to acquire a style bold and rapid style of writing if they knew the way with which this can be done. jan7

LOTTERY.
OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM.
CONSISTING of upwards of 700 volumes of Standard Literature, valuable Commercial and Miscellaneous Works Reviews, Magazines, bound volumes of Prints Current, Pictorial Papers; a complete set of the London Punch from its commencement, Albums, Maps, Charts &c. 200 Tickets at $5 to each. There will be twenty Prizes.
Subscribers to the establishment who land their subscriptions, are provided, and those who intend to take as many tickets as are equivalent to the sums advanced.
For all further particulars, please apply to the undersigned, Office No 1 Commercial Exchange Building, from half past 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.
D. BRAVO.
jan27 3d

WANTED—A French family, composed of the father, mother and a daughter, 21 years of age, with the best references at command, should like to get a situation, in the city of Louisiana, to teach the French and English Languages. Music and all kinds of needle work either in the same family, or in the same branch. Apply at 42 Chartres, Bookseller, No. 114 Royal st Anthony st. jan27 15

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, January 25th, 1847.
A DIVIDEND of Four per cent was this day declared to the Board of Directors of this Institution—payable to the Stock holders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 1st February next.
R M DAVIES, Cashier.

COFFEE—79 bags prime green Havana, landing per brig Mary A Jones, and for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

SUGAR—103 boxes white sugars, landing per Mary A Jones, from Havana, for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGARS—White Yellow and Brown in store, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE jan27

HAVANA SUGAR—112 boxes White, landing per brig Mary A Jones, and for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

SUGAR—114 Hhds white sugars landing per brig Orleans, from Havana, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98, Old Levee.

INDIGO—4 serrons Guatemala of superior quality in store and for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier street.

HAVANA SUGAR—31 boxes White, landing per brig Tria, and for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier street.

TOBACCO—700 bales Vuelta de Abajo, and Cuba for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee.

COFFEE—952 bags landing per Margaret A Jones and Tria, from Havana, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—1000 boxes White Yellow, Brown, for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier street.

COFFEE—975 bags Prime Green Havana, for sale by I. CANTIN, 42 Gravier street.

FRANKLIN Daguerreian Rooms.
NO. 116 Charles and 71 Canal streets, (near St Charles and Verandah hotels.) N. Orleans. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather, and put in a neat morocco case for 2 dollars. Perfect likeness or satisfaction given or no charge. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Instruction, apparatus and all materials furnished. 1 53—1m

☞ Cutaneous Affections, Salt Rheum, Sores upon the face, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be cured by the use of COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA, at the trifling cost of 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per doz. There is no Extract of Sarsaparilla which can equal this—it is more highly concentrated than any other preparation. It is a powerful alterative to the system; expelling from the blood all its unhealthy particles and morbid humors. It gives tone to the stomach and strength to the bowels, promotes digestion and never leaves the bowels in a costive state. Sold only at 89 Poydras street. jan28 1m

CHAIN SACKS—1000 Heavy Grain Sacks, a superior article, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO. Cor Magazine and Lafayette st. jan19

FOR SALE by the subscribers—
250 casks Bordeaux Claret, $19 to $25,
100 do old Wine, 1st brands, $30 to 60,
150 bbls White Wine, various qualities, $12 to $25
600 cases Red Wine, do. $21 to 6
150 do do Sauterne, 1st do. $40, $21 $8 to 12
10 do. Grusan Larose, 88 to 10,
150 do White wine, various brands, $2.50 to 6,50
100 do Superfine Bordeaux Cordials,
100 pipes do Abysynth, Cordial and Bertouli,
50 do Kirsch do, 50 do Bordeaux do,
100 do Curaoca, 50 do Maraschina,
150 baskets Angers Sparkling Champagne,
20 cases of 25 baskets superfine Assortments,
200 bbls Cherries in Brandy, rich labels,
100 do Apricots do do,
75 do Prunes do do,
75 do Assorted fruits do do,
6,000 boxes and half boxes Perfumery in vial,
1000 half do Perfumed Black truffles,
600 do Sweet Peas, 1st quality Cogs in oil.
6 boxes Guava and Truffled pies,
50 quarts Port, 5 pipes superior old Port,
12 nightcaps Chartreuse, 12 do Sheriff & Madeira;
3 pipes Holland Gin, stag and steamboat; 15 barrels old Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey; 5 barrels Rum, Irish Whiskey, in demijohns; 150 assorted Fruits in their juice; Dry Prunes;