The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5312.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 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, 10 00

In all cases, the subscription must date from the week or month in which the order is received, unless otherwise directed.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN LINES, for each insertion of the first month; and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar at the following rate.

All 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 insertion and for each month.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

JOHN W. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 64 Camp street.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents for the sale of the Anchor New York line of packets. ja14

NOTICE.—Mr. Reynard Cooper, Wholesale Grocer, has withdrawn from the firm of Cooper & Bradford, as a partner from this date. New Orleans, January 1st, 1846. 1m J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
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. HOURNS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Chartres street, office open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 4, P. M. ja2 1y

WM. MORE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Musson's Buildings,
Camp street, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAFOUR BROTHERS—Would respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants to their assortment of Fancy Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f3

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, 30 January, 1846.
STERLING BILLS on the Commercial Bank of Scotland can be had at the Consulate, five pounds, &c.

DE FONTAINE & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, No. 154 Royal st. between Conti and Bienville streets, No. 20 Chartres street. Merchandise received on consignment, and sales promptly attended to. ja20

CHARLES GAYARRE, JAMES LARKIN.
MICHAUD & LAMBERT,
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 6 Carondelet street, ja20

J. B. STEEL, No. 71 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. ja20

THOMAS B. FLOWER, JAMES H. CALLAN.
FLOWER & CALLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 5 Carondelet street, ja20 3m

J. F. MERCIER, FRANCOIS DE LA VERGNE.
J. F. MERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Goods, constantly on hand a choice assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. ja20

WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 20 Moreau St., 3d Municipality,
Just like to find and let out a few Cows and Calves. Leave word at the Cow-yard, Lizards between Constantinople and Camp streets. M. Sullivan, Overseer. ja20

J. FENTEL,
CARPENTER AND MASTER BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
No. 20 Bienville street, between Camp and Chartres streets, ja20

Selling off to close Consignment. RAYMOND L. NOBLE, No. 20 Camp street, has just received a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Artificial Flowers, Head Dresses, Hosiery, Gloves, Artificial Hair, Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Millinery Goods, &c. &c. which he will sell at a small advance on cost. ja20

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE SOUTHERN PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 5 Exchange Place, in connection with the Louisville Underwriters.
A. BROTHER, Agent
ja20 1m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths in the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:

Act approved March 6, 1819.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is an amendment, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars for each offence, to be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relation of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor of the deceased, if such there be, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the deceased shall have died, and every person offending against the provisions of this article, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the dispositions of the above act. ja10—1y F. M CROZAT.

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS,
CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS, which we are confident will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words: an adherence to merit only is warranted sufficient.

The materials used have been selected with care, and are of the best quality. The CAMERA furnished with the most costly achromatic lenses, is constructed into that country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in taking the images. The difficulty here before experienced in taking Miniatures of children has also been entirely obviated, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.

Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please in our patrons—unless the portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.

We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (fancy and) manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.

We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with plating and all materials used in the business, who can furnish cases of Maroon size cases and plates (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other sizes in the same reduced ratio.

Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading taken and insurance effected if desired. Address E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans.
ja6—1y

TORENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY—The three Stores, Nos 85, 86 and 87, Levee st. between Conti & St Louis, now occupied by Messrs M & R C B Coffin, and having in the rear spacious and convenient smoke houses—besides a large yard with stables, &c. &c. Possession given immediately.—Apply to
EDW. SHIPP, 78 Canal street.
ja12

HAVANA AND TUSKEGEE TOBACCO SEED, fresh and of superior quality, for sale at the Seed Store of
WM. DINN 11 Common st
ja14

SOUTH WORKS & BROGANS—Now landing from ship Auburn, and in store—1000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, ladies and children's Ables, comprising a complete assortment, for sale low by J. KENT & Co. 10 Magazine st. ja16

REMOVAL.—A. AZUREAU, Notary Public, has removed his office to No 48 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets. ja20

SEGARS—Havana Sugar, in store, for sale by
J. M CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Feb'y 1, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES P. FRERET,
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE 3rd Dis.
RANDELL HUNT.

The Volunteers.

Seldom have we witnessed such general excitement as prevailed throughout the City on Saturday evening at the rumor that the volunteers had revolted and killed one or more of their officers. The previous outrages committed by many of these misguided men had prepared the public mind to receive with undoubting faith any story of crime and insubordination which ingenuity might fabricate; and accordingly without pausing to enquire into the truth of the wild and terrible reports circulated, people communicated the details from one to another until at length the whole population stood indignant and aghast at the narrative of horrors. The least alarming of the various versions in circulation was that the colonel and principal officers of the Mississippi Regiment had been bayoneted or shot down, and that the riders were marching towards the city, with the determination to pillage, outrage and murder.

Partaking of the popular delusion the civil and military authorities called out the Legion. Soldiers hastily armed and equipped were seen running in every direction, and it was fully believed that the revolt could not possibly be suppressed without a regular conflict and much bloodshed. At length the Mayor of the City, who preserved a considerable degree of composure in the midst of the excitement, determined to despatch a special messenger to the scene of the encampment in order to ascertain the exact facts. Before this express returned, all apprehensions were allayed by the information that the volunteers had embarked for the seat of war, and were many miles distant. Of course the military were disbanded, and our citizens repaired tranquilly to their homes.

There are none who will not rejoice at the departure of the unruly and disorderly men who for the last week or two have kept the city in a continual uproar and violated the laws with perfect impunity. We are disposed to overlook much license and many excesses in favor of the spirit which impels brave men to fight the battles of their country; but there is a point beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue, and the conduct of many of the volunteers had already transcended that limit.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 21st January, the resolution of Mr. Johnson of Md., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate various matters connected with the Sub-Treasury, transfers of public moneys, &c., was taken up and briefly discussed. Mr. Huntington of Conn. spoke with great vigor against the Sub-Treasury and in favor of its repeal. The resolution was then laid aside, and the Senate took up the army bill, and adopted an amendment providing for the election of a chaplain to each regiment, who shall receive a salary of $1,000. Mr. Houston offered his amendment providing that the officers shall be elected, and he, in order to prepare his remarks, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the HOUSE, personal explanations were the order of the day. Mr. Payne, of Alabama, made one, which was only remarkable for its malignant abuse of the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., responded, defending the editors of that journal. Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, then went on in a most abusive tirade against Mr. Culver of New York. Mr. Culver in his turn asked leave to explain, and in the course of his remarks said that he had charged Mr Sawyer with changing his vote after the President's veto, and he had done so. He could not conceive that a good cause for being so seasoned as it was little word he had used.

—sausages, he was provoked to it by the honorable member, and when the gentleman removed his orange there would be no difficulty about the rest.

He was a very good natured man himself, now to pick a quarrel with and ready to make friends, but if there was to be a fight he was ready for it, and would only say to the gentleman from Ohio, that as the challenged party he would have a right to make a choice of weapons.

Bologna sausages by the cord stared every member in the face, and the laughter was long and loud

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the loan bill. Mr. Crozer of Penn. spoke in review of the war, and defended Gen. Taylor from the aspersions cast upon him by Messrs Ficklin and Thompson.

A motion was also adopted to take the vote on the loan in half an hour. Mr. Giles of Md. offered a number of amendments, among them one to tax tea and coffee—rejected, 75 to 58.

Mr. McElroy proposed $10,000,000 instead of $24,000,000 of Treasury notes—lost. Other propositions, such as prohibiting slavery in the territory to be hereafter acquired from Mexico, the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, and the substitution of that of 1842; the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, &c., were all ruled out of order. The bill was then read a third time and passed, under the spur of the previous question, yeas 166, nays 22.

A communication from the President relating to Oregon, was read, and the House adjourned.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY. The community were greatly moved on Saturday by the intelligence of the total destruction of the steamboat *Tuscaloosa*, accompanied by great loss of life. It appears that the *Tuscaloosa* with a large number of passengers and the remains of Lieut. Inge on board, left Mobile Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Having proceeded about ten miles, two of her boilers exploded with tremendous violence, tearing up the forward deck, the pilot house, social hall and other portions of the boat and killing a large number of the officers and passengers. The ladies cabin was uninjured, and thither were borne the wounded. To add to the horror of the scene, it was suddenly announced that the vessel was on fire, and that a large quantity of powder was on board. The passengers immediately let themselves down into the water, which was fortunately shallow, and there awaited the explosion. It took place soon enough, utterly destroying what was left of the boat:

The *Tscoyune*, to which we are indebted for many of these details, states that Capt. Quarrier of the steamboat *Jas Hewett* saw the light of the burning boat, and proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe, rescuing many of the unfortunate passengers. Some twenty bodies had been recovered at the latest accounts—many of them so much disfigured that they could not be recognized. The body of Lieut. Inge was completely consumed.

It is thought that from thirty to fifty lives were lost by this calamity. The following are those known to have been killed or injured thus far:

Killed—Wm. Tanneyhill, C. Chiles and P. F. Bensly, of Eutaw; W. R. Hassel, of Greensboro'; Blue Pastier, second clerk; ——Clark 1st mate; and Arthur McCoy, 2d engineer; Abraham Flynn, volunteer from Green co., and several negro deck hands.

Badly wounded—Capt. E. P. Oliver, (not expected to survive); George Kirk, first clerk and acting captain of the Tuscaloosa; and Col. Wm. Armstead.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *T. Street*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 23d January. They contain no Mexican intelligence later than has been already published.

The authorities have decreed that Indian corn and meal, imported in either foreign or national vessels, shall be admitted free of duty for six months into the ports of Mariel, Havana and Matanzas.

The loyal Habaneros had been engaged in celebrating with great enthusiasm the nuptials of Queen Isabella, and her sister the Infanta. Balls, fire-works and illuminations were all the rage.

Mr. Galipet, late French Consul at Monterey, has been appointed French Consul at Tampico.

The royal lottery was drawn on the 23d. The following numbers drew the principal prizes:—No. 19,463, $30,000; 22,998, 16,000; 20,490, $6,000; 1,958, $5,000; Nos. 4065, 19,755, 30,381, $2,000 each; Nos. 2188, 4,189, 27,383, 30,498, $1,000 each; Nos. 311, 985, 2,885, 10,288, 11,084, 11,905, 16,029; $500 each, with other smaller prizes.

FROM JAMAICA—We received last evening per the brig Florence, our files of Jamaica papers to the 19th ult.: they contain, however, no news of particular interest.

Common School Instruction, No 1.

Geography.

There is no gem of education, except natural philosophy, which so beautifully developes itself to the understanding of youth, and so entertainingly insinuates them as geography.—There is no difficulty in teaching it, but the instructor must explain and illustrate—and excite a lively curiosity in the pupil, which is by no means difficult, filled as the study is with so many objects to awaken the deepest interest; it possesses a peculiar attraction that arouses a spirit of enquiry and enterprise. Besides it is an acquirement of practical importance for the pursuits of commerce and the common business of life.

In this branch as in every other, the *inductive* principle is best used. Children must be taught the definitions of geography before they proceed to the study of Maps and the use of the globes. A great many instructors do not teach this science correctly, because they, partly, mistake the etymology of the word. Geography does not only mean a description of this planet Earth, but it is also the art of describing the figure and positions of the several parts of the surface of the Earth. The Globes, Maps and Black-board cannot be dispensed with.—For instance, in order to understand the map of Louisiana, the pupil should be able to draw the outline of the State upon the black-board, and mark out the most important places, rivers, lakes &c. I most particularly recommend this method, as, from the result of my own practise, both judgement and memory are cultivated and necessarily improved. Let it be understood I am not dictating to other teachers—I am only relating my own method of instructing; and I assure you I have received within the last twenty-five years that I have been a teacher much valuable information even from those whom I considered beneath me in point of education and intellect—and therefore, flatter myself, that some may receive a little knowledge from me, although much my superior.

Arithmetic.

Of all the common acquirements of which youthful mind is capable, arithmetic is the most useful. Its rules are the logical—their foundation laid in immutable truth, and their development excites and gratifies early diligence, and improves the mind generally. The great advantage of this science above many others consists in the ideas being sensible and determinate, without any ambiguity or variation being introduced into our reasonings. As we proceed in mathematical studies figure composes of thought—and opens the sources of ideas. The study, therefore, should be by no means neglected in our schools; or carelessly taught. In order to render arithmetic plain and practical, to the pupil, let the rules be explained in the first principles—and must be rooted in the mind. Here is the *inductive* principle again. The teacher must not allow the pupil to take his examples and problems from the book only, and having worked them to the answer, upon the slate, and exposed them to his view, proclaim them correct or incorrect, without knowing whether the pupil did them himself or not. But he must exercise him in promiscuous questions, arbitrarily set down on the black-board. Merely to look at a boy's sum and pronounce his working right or wrong is but a poor method of teaching arithmetic. The pupil should know that if he does his duty, whether the pupil understands what he has done—and, in order to arrive at this knowledge he should immediately called into requisition, as I just said, and similar questions are proposed—and this work is continued until the pupil is perfectly satisfied, as well as his master, that he is well skilled in the rule, and not wandering about in doubt and uncertainty. Although things do not permit the tyro to proceed to a higher rule in arithmetic before he perfectly understands and comprehends the principles which precede the operations of the one in which he is now working. If the system, (and surely it is too rational to be objected to,) be strictly adhered to, we can proceed with the chief *pari passu*, and in this manner and simple manner he will soon acquire a fund of arithmetic sufficient for all the useful purposes of life.

The nature of this communication prevents me from entering on many of the topics, or making diffusive observations; but I think enough will be said under each head to make my system perfectly comprehensible. I expect to meet with objections, both from enemies and from those wiser than myself, but I am prepared to respond to the former, or to be convinced by the latter.

Grammar.

No language can be properly acquired without expending labor, attention and time on the acquisition of its grammar—and, of this study, I am sure I do not say too much when I proclaim it to be one of the most profitable exercise of the mind than any other, mathematics excepted. It is the foundation stone of the noble art of Oratory; for those who are unacquainted with the proper manner of arranging words in a sentence will be far from expressing themselves with elegancy, or even of communicating their ideas perfectly or perspicuously. They will also be liable to mistake the ideas of others. There are some who undervalue this study, and say it is too abstruse for our Common Schools. Now, I beg leave to differ with them; for though I am not in favor of commencing this branch of instruction at too early a period, until the child knows how to read, write and cypher tolerably well, but to dispense with it altogether is absurd. As well may a builder despise geometry as the writer or of grammar. The knowledge I also, that if we penetrate into the innermost parts of this temple of science we will there discover such refinement and nicety of matter, as are not only proper to lengthen the understanding of young persons, but sufficiently active for the use the most profound knowledge and erudition. But this is no reason why we should not lay the foundation for the acquirement in our Common Schools. The man who is imperfectly acquainted with his native language is most likely to be a pedant, and to tell you it was an "abstruse study, and too difficult of apprehension." But this is not true. The study of grammar, indeed, cannot give sense to the blockhead, any more than the physician can give sight to the blind, but much can be effected by it; and one thing it does, the most powerful intellect can never produce its full meaning if this be neglected.

We do not speak by *instinct*, but by the efforts of *reason*; then it must be convincing to all, that the best method of speaking cannot be obtained without a considerable portion of industry, and it requires considerable labor on the part of the teacher to instruct children in this branch of learning. The most beautiful writers we know of, need the most regular attention to their grammatical art could bestow to make their compositions acceptable to the learned. Addison, one of the chastest authors, was never known to be satisfied with what he had—not in the *sense*—but in the *construction of the sentences*; and his productions astonished the world with their beauty and perspicuity.

Now, in teaching Grammar, mark this truth *—it can only be taught orally.* Books aid and assist but the teacher must be a grammarian to teach grammar.

In accordance with my system, I require the pupil, as soon as he has committed one lesson, to parse the words to which that lesson refers, in order that he may clearly comprehend and understand the use and dependency of the part of speech used. I fully investigate and explain the nature and power of a word—d-tached, alone and unconnected—I then point out the adaptation of the word to the other words in the sentence, and use the rules applicable to the passage—and thus continue on to accomplish as much as possible according to the time the pupil may remain at the school. There are teachers, and I know them, who place Murray's small grammer in the hands of their pupils, and when they know, by heart, the nine parts of speech and the rules—they say they are grammarians;—but they themselves cannot parse a compound sentence;—and it is only in after years that the unfortunate pupils will find out that they have had impostors for instructors. *Ennuhlio, nihil fit.*

How careful then should Boards of Directors be in selecting teachers for our Common schools; and how much more careful should fathers and mothers be to whom they surrender the most important task of forming the minds of their children.

GEORGE W. HARBY.

(To be continued.)

COMMUNICATED.

Judge McHenry.

An article was published in the *Tropic* a few days ago, against Judge McHenry, which well deserves the punishment by which it was dictated, and in which it is asserted that his nomination, one of the worst yet made by the Governor, was received by the people with surprise and discontent. We are not at a loss to qualify such a publication—the composition by any person whatever, and made at a time when the Senate is called upon to confirm or reject the appointment of Judge McHenry. That its author wrote it under the influence of such evil thoughts as prompt an envious man to be discontented at seeing any particular benefit falling to the lot somebody else, is the least that can be said of it. But we, whose interest in the matter is only to see justice done to all, must say that in our opinion the Judge never deserved such brand and injurious reflections. Should favor be the reward of integrity, punctuality, legal knowledge and a severe impartiality in enforcing respect to the Court, then no man can with any better right claim favor at the hands of the Senate, than he whose name will now discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of disinterested parties.

☞ Edward Avery was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the 15th inst., by the Legislature of that State, and Albert A. Bliss to the office of State Treasurer.

☞ The President has decided not to appoint a Brigadier-General in place of Gen. Hamer, deceased, as the Ohio Volunteers have only a few months more to serve.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—James M. Mason was, on the 21st January, elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Pennybacker. He was chosen by the united vote of nearly all the Whigs and some twenty or twenty-five Calhoun democrats. He is said to be conservative in his principles and Calhounish in his preferences.

ALBERT J. TWITTY has been acquitted of the charge of arson. The jury were three hours deliberating before they determined upon a verdict.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Court was occupied on Saturday last with the trial of Dennis Kitten, charged with manslaughter.

The jurors, after having been out three hours returned into Court at about half past 9 o'clock in the evening, and brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It has been proved that the deceased had challenged the prisoner to a fight. For the State, the attorney-general and district attorney; for the accused, John C. Larue, and J. W. Bryce

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of Bonis vs Ins, the latter being charged with defrauding his creditors, the jury, after being kept together for about eighteen hours, declared that they could not agree upon a verdict. We are informed that eleven jurors were ready to bring in a verdict against the defendant, but one stood up in his favor and prevented the return of any verdict.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The jury, in the case of F. N. Newcomb, indicted on another charge of forgery, declared on Saturday last that they were unable to agree upon a verdict.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body met on Saturday. C. Cruzat was elected president. They passed a resolution forming the precincts and election precincts, in conformity with a law just passed by the Legislature, for the election of two Senators. The Council will appoint the inspectors of election this day, at noon.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a handsome young lady, apparently eighteen or twenty years old, and fashionably dressed, committed suicide, by throwing herself into the Old Basin, at the foot of Marais street. Her agitated manner had attracted the attention of a gentleman, who gave the alarm when she made the fatal plunge. She was soon taken out of the water but life was already extinct. The Coroner held an inquest, and the verdict was "Suicide."

GREAT EXCITMENT.—On Saturday evening last, the city was thrown into a state of painful excitement by rumors, subsequently verified in all the evidence of truth, but which proved to be without foundation. The Governor was apprised that the two regiments of volunteers, encamped on the Bayou Ground, below the City, had mutinied and killed one of the lieutenant-colonels. The Legion was immediately ordered under arms, and in the course of a couple of hours several hundred soldiers, with all fire arms, were ready to march against the rebels. The Artillery company numbered full one hundred strong three men, and that force was increasing every moment. Meanwhile, the Mayor had despatched to the scene of the alledged disturbances Captains Yonemes, of the 1st Municipality police, and M. William Freret. They found all quiet on the Bayou Ground and soon came back with the news that the volunteers were all, with the exception of one (and that one was dead drunk), on their way to the seat of war, all the encampment being sacked on that very evening.—The fearful rumors, it appears, had originated in the fact that the sheriff of St. Bernard, going to the encampment to arrest the murderer of Claude Martin, had met with some resistance on the part of the volunteers, although no bloodshed was effected. The murderer is now sailing towards Mexico and will probably avoid the punishment of the law.—When this was submitted to the Mayor, the Mayor general was requested to disband the troops, which was done in quiet manner.

☞ The Governor issued his proclamation on Saturday last, offering $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Claude Martin.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL failed beyond Stockton.

HONORE DE MEYER, the pianist, and Mr Earke, the violinist, arrived in our city on Saturday by the steamship *New Orleans*.

MLLE BLANCY.—This delicious *danseuse* commences a re-engagement of a few nights, this evening, at the American. She will of course attract multitudes.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Blackwood's Magazine for December, a most excellent number, rich and varied

North British Review, a branch of one of the most popular of the Scotch periodicals, distinguished for its learning, profoundness and political acuteness.

The Adopted Son, a novel, translated from the Dutch of Leuneep, and said to be a fiction of great interest and power.

Godey's Lady's Book and Graham's Magazine for February. Both these publications are enriched by magnificent engravings, and contain a large amount of interesting original contributions.

KENTUCKY.—A bill to call a State Convention in Kentucky for the revision of the Constitution has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of eighty-one to seventeen. It had previously passed the Senate by a vote of thirty to eight. The question will be submitted to the people at the election in August next, the sanction of the popular vote being necessary to confirm the vote of the Legislature. This subject, we believe, has been agitated for some time in Kentucky. A year or more ago the Legislature refused to authorize a Convention. From present appearances, however, it would seem that a Convention will now be called after the due legal observances.

☞ Nicholas I. Metzger, who was arrested some time since in New York, charged with the commission of forgery in France, has been committed by Judge BETTS, of the U. S. District Court, pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and France. The delivery of fugitives from justice, and now awaits in prison the order of the President of the United States.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.—The N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* announces the death of David W. Offley, Esq., U. S. Consul at Smyrna, Asia Minor. He died at his consulate in November last. Mr. Offley was the son of David Offley, our former consul at Smyrna, who performed some distinguished services for our Government during the Greek revolution.

The deceased was a gentleman of character and accomplishments, a man universally trusted, and on the whole one of the best Consuls the American Government has ever had on the coast of the Mediterranean.

WINDROWED CANE.—We are indebted to the Alexandria *Republican*, to Capt. James Bracken's sugar house builder, for a sample of sugar, made on the plantation of Capt. Levi Wilson, from Windrowed cane. It was made this month and is an excellent article of sugar. About 40 hhds were made from about 50 acres of cane. This settles the question as to whether windrowed cane in this parish will make sugar.

Official Veracity.

With, perhaps, the exception of treason, a high functionary of the government can be guilty of no higher offence than a wilfully false statement to the public. For errors of judgment, for lapses from the direct line of duty, for patriotism under the spur of violent ambition, charity may find or forge excuses; but what can be said in extenuation of an act which not merely breaks faith with a nation in relation to its dearest interests, but involves the profound, the unpardonable personal dishonor of a wilful principle of morality? We might endure with patience, any thing but that most the mortification of seeing the first officers in the republic filled with men who shrink not from a—fault: the word would disgrace our paper. Yet, it may be feared that a sufficient care has not been observed to avoid this reproach. Statements have been made, and boldly made, that would puzzle the shrewdest lawyer to reconcile with the ancient Persian code of morality. Our own cautious and fearless correcoldent, "Independent," has charged Mr. Walker distinctly, with a wilful misstatement of facts, in his annual report of 1845. He there stated, in his summary that the revenue would amount, for the current year, under the Tariff of 1842, to the sum of $25,320,000. The facts prove that it amounted to $29,499,497; making a difference of $3,679,247. At the time this estimate was made, half the current year had passed, and the receipts inspired the estimate as false. The receipts of the previous year, and there was no room necessarily to vary them, stamped the estimate as false. There was nothing in the times, in the state of trade, or, in fact, nothing of speculation to afford ground for such an estimate. Every thing known or to be anticipated stamped it as false. And why was this falsehood—for unless we the miniature Sir Robert to be utterly idiotic, we cannot suppose that it was a blunder—he reported to the nation? Mr. Walker was willing to make any sacrifice to destroy the tariff, and his policy was to underrate its ability to supply the revenue. He accordingly indulged in the harmless licence of falsifying the amount to be anticipated from it by the small sum of nearly three millions. It is time that he balanced the account to his own equal fairness in favor of the British Bill; but the plea will hardly save him. Until a commission de lunatico shall determine that he was at the time irresponsible, he deliberately sinned, the republic will hold him accountant for a wilful perversion of the truth.—*Phila. North American.*

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—*Loss of Life.*—An extract of the Ripley (Ohio) Telegraph, of the morning of the 21st inst., states that an awful calamity has befallen that place. The iron foundry of Brearly & Beer took fire on the morning of the 21st, about one o'clock, and was soon consumed. The flames spread rapidly, and when the extra went to press, *one fourth of the house was burned down*, and the fire still raging with unabated violence. Three children of the widow Tuson, were burnt to death, being consumed in the house. Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter of Brearly, was also burned to death. The particulars of the above are meagre, and the whole is involved in mystery. It is supposed, however, that the fire originated by the falling of timbers.

Prenticeiana.

☞ General Scott's letter to Mr. Marcy last spring was a good deal ridiculed by the Locofocos, yet in regard to the events of the Mexican war, that letter showed ten times more knowledge of the future than Mr. Polk and all his subordinates have managed to exhibit from that time to this.

☞ One of the New Orleans editors says that Santa Anna "cannot, even at the head of 20,000 men, enter the city of Saltillo." But what if he present himself at the gate at the head of his army and *exhibit a pass from Mr. Polk.*

☞ The Locofoco majority in Congressman Isacks, from the Washington Union's evident denunciations, what Mr. Polk thinks of them, and Mr. Polk may learn, from their late votes upon his measures, what they think of him. He and they appears to reciprocate each others' opinions most cordially.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK.....Jan 21 | LIVERPOOL.....Dec 15
WASHINGTON.....Jan 22 | HAVRE.....Dec. 10
CHARLESTON.....Jan 23 | HAVANA.....Jan. 21
GALVESTON.....Jan 24 | VERA CRUZ.....Jan. 16
BRAZOS ST IAGO..Jan 18 | TEXAS.....Jan. 23

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY EVENING,
JANUARY, 30, 1847.

COTTON.—Nothing of any consequence was done in cotton, on Saturday; buyers and sellers are both waiting for the news from Europe. Sales only reached about 500 bales, at former prices.

SUGAR.—Sales of about 350 hhds, prices keeping very steady.

MOLASSES.—The market is entirely bare of this article. The sales of small lots took about 150 hhds at 20½c. ♁ gallon.

FLOUR.—The absence of the steamer's news has rather restricted operations; some 2,000 barrels were sold, for the most part at $5 37½ ♁ bbl.

CORN.—The demand has been very active, and prices have somewhat advanced; about 35,000 bushels were sold at 75c. for white, and 85c. for yellow.

FREIGHT.—We have heard of no engagement.

☞ LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE JUDGE MARTIN.—Pamphlets containing the discourse of Judge Buhoel on the life and character of the late Judge Martin, have left the press, both in English at the bookstore of Steel No 14 Camp street, and in French at the bookstore of Hebert, No 149 Chartres street.

☞ Be pleased to announce Mr. CHARLES FORSTALL, as a candidate for Representative of the Fifth District, in place of Louis St. Martin, resigned, and that he is entered immediately after the Caesing of the Polls.

ja30 3t JOHN L. LEWIS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Head-Quarters Louisiana Legion,
New Orleans, January 29th, 1847.
Order No. 1.

In conformity to the above, the Louisiana Legion will assemble in uniform on Monday, the 1st day of February next, at 10 o'clock precise, A. M. on the public square in front of the Cabildo.

Each company will furnish to the Brigade Inspector a correct roll of the men present for duty, and the number of muskets, rifles and pistols in the possession of each company, previous to the commencement of the review. That duty being dedicated to a grateful nation to celebrate the Birth of the Father of our country, the Commander-in-Chief confidently expects that every officer and soldier will be found by the battalion of artillery, and the companies of infantry, and cavalry, in the ranks, and will be provided with the necessary ammunition, viz: cartridges for each musket, rifle or pistol, and ball cartridges for the Commander of companies and chief musician of the musketry and cartridge boxes.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. D. BARLOW, Adjutant General.

ja30 2t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Price of Fresh Flour will be, on and after the 1st of February next, according to the Tariff, the Bakers of this City are required to sell 12 ounces Loaves for FIVE CENTS, and 24 ounces Loaves for TEN CENTS, during the whole month of February next, and on the Second Quality not of Three ounces less than the above weight, for the same prices.

MONDAY, February 1st, 1847.

JOS. A. ALDRICH, Mayor.

ja30

Notice to Stockholders.

OFFICE of the Bank of Louisiana, } New Orleans, January 30th, 1847. }

The undersigned, by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors, and in conformity with the provisions of the Charters of the several Banks located in this City, hereby notifies the Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana, that the Books of Transfer will be closed on the 15th of February next, and remain closed until the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board.
ja30 1m CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by authority of the Legislature of Louisiana, to receive subscriptions to the Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, hereby give notice that the Books of Subscription will be opened at the Banking House, on the corner of Royal and Conti streets, on Monday, the 1st day of February next, and will remain open for the space of seven days (Sundays excepted) until the 10th day of March next inclusive.

Office of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 30th of January, 1847.

PETER CONBEY Jr., President.
M. WEEKS, Asst. Commissioner. jl1—m&w1m

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed to select a site and superintend the erection of the public buildings for the use of the State, Hilton Rouge, have selected the Banking House, and to advertise three months for plans and specifications for the State House, and select such as in their judgment may be adapted for the object in view.

Provided that such plans and specifications be approved by the Governor and Commissioners in the absence of said plans.

Any one or more of the buildings to be erected for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives and rooms required by the State.

In addition to the foregoing, the undersigned Commissioners hereby give notice that they will receive at the State House, in the City of New Orleans, on every Wednesday for one year from the 10th of February next, proposals for the erection of the above buildings.

All proposals will be weighed, and disposed either into or out of the Water Works.

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
Late Telegraphic Office.
ja28 1m

REMOVAL.—The MOSS STORE and RESTAURANT of O. FELIEVRE is removed from No. 222 to No. 210, Royal street, near the Exchange, behind the Cathedral.

CLAM KETTLES.—Superior Wrought Iron Sugar Kettles—from 42 by 24 inches diameter—received from the Nursery Works, and for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.,
Cor. Magazine and Lafayette streets.
No. 25 Camp street.

WINE—200 packages Jos. Winais, Teneriffe Malvoisie Port, Sherry, &c. Madeira, Bellevue Claret, Champagne, Sauterne, Hock and Moselle, Cognac, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin, Old Bourbon, Rye and Monongahela Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey, in demijohns. 150 assorted Pickles in large jars, dry Prunes, Vermicelli, Rasins, Smyrna Figs. 100 baskets Olive Oil, 20 cases sardines, 600 baskets Champagne, various brands, most of Cordon Rouge, Prince of Joinville.

LORILHE & CO.
Cor Royal and Custom House sts.
ja26

Old Acts of the Legislature.
COPIES OF ACTS of the Legislature of Louisiana, from the year 1811 to 1842, for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Book-sellers and Stationers,
cor of Camp and Gravier sts
ja25

Liberas for the Mexican Markets
Received per ship *Ambassadress from Liverpool.*
20 cases assorted Plaitilas,
10 bales do do
10 cases Cotton a la Morlaix,
5 " Britannias,
15 " Arabees and Lestades,
10 " fancy Linen Drillings,
5 " white striped do do
2 " Irish Linens, assorted qualities,
5 " Wallenda and Dowlas,
10 " plain and checked Linen settings,
4 " Damask table Linen,
20 " Barcia Cambric Hdfs,
5 " patent and spool Linen Thread.
5 bales brown Linen Nettings.

For sale by
VANCE & LEPPER, 94 Bienville st.

2d Municipality.
1st WARD—Commercial Exchange, corner of St Charles and Perdido sts.
2d WARD—At Coffee house of J. Salmon, Jr. Merchants' Exchange, opposite the Orleans Theatre.
3d WARD—At the coffee house of Jose Bayses, corner of Royal and Hospital streets.
4th WARD—At the Engine house, Mars, between Sampart and St Cla