# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 200. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5308.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 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 no case should a paper be sent for one week, notice in writing, before the time intended to discontinue.

Advertisements, $1 00 for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the first insertion and half price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement under the above rate on any language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, and half price for subsequent insertion.

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

JOHN W. WOODRUFF & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Edwards and New York Packets.

NOTICE.—Mr. Isaac Fisher, who has been so much in our city for the last two years, is admitted as a partner from the 1st of January, 1846. J. W. ZACHARY, & Co.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 26 CHARTRES STREET, NEW-ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

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

F. E. BOURGON, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Canal street, from 9 to 4 o'clock, A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mission's Buildings, cor. Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, British, English and German, cor. Chartres and Toulouse streets.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New-Orleans, 30th October, 1846. STERLING BILLS may be had at the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., in sums of five pounds, or upwards.

DE FORREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Carondelet street.

CHARLES MORRIS, JULES LANDRY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 154 Royal st.

J. HOPE, 3 Camp Street, Hours, 10 and 3.

LEWIN A. BERMUDEZ, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 60 Magazine street.

J. P. HERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, and Agents for Dyer's Cotton Bale Machinery, No. 6 Commercial Place.

WM. L. TALBOT, No. 20 Merchant st., 3d Municipality, Notary Public.

NEGROES.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, now prepared to issue Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on Cotton, Merchandise, &c. 33 Camp street. A. BROTHER, Agent.

Selling off to close Consignment. THE NEW ORLEANS CLOTHING STORE, First St. Charles st. Mansion, Corner of Carondelet st. Entrance on Carondelet st.

JULIEN, Restaurateur, 5 Carondelet st.

NOTICE.—Mr. Hugh Mulligan, Clockmaker, Silversmith and Jeweller, 3 Carondelet st.

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NEGROES.


## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 27, 1847.

*WHIG NOMINATIONS.*

FOR STATE SENATE, JAMES P FRERET, FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE 3rd Dis. RANDELL HUNT.

### Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 16th, it was ordered that the President fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute occasioned by the death of Judge Pennybacker.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill granting lands to volunteers who should serve in the Mexican war. The bill having been twice read, a discussion arose on a point of order, viz: whether the question of the second reading had been properly put. After a very long debate, Mr. J. M. Clayton moved the further postponement of the subject. Upon this motion the vote stood, 23 to 23, and it was finally carried by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The bill authorizing the raising of ten regiments was taken up, when Mr. Benton moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report an amendment embracing the principle of granting a hundred and sixty acres of land to the soldiers; and, after a few remarks from Messrs. J. M. Clayton, Webster, Cameron, Crittenden, and Johnson of Maryland, in explanation of their being in favor of the reference, the motion was agreed to—yeas 44, nays 1.

In the House the question was upon the final passage of the bill to organize a territorial government in Oregon. The debate upon slavery was resumed and continued exclusively between the Locofocos of the North and those of the South—the former arguing that not an inch of slave territory should be added to the Union, and the latter contending that the provisions of the Missouri compromise ought to apply to every portion of soil incorporated in the United States. On the final passage of the bill, the vote stood yeas 112, nays 35—the latter consisting altogether of Southern Representatives belonging to both political parties.

During the sitting a number of reports were laid before the House. That from the Secretary of War states that the aggregate number of volunteers called out under the act of May last is 24,770, exclusive of the nine regiments now being raised. Fifty seven volunteers were killed at the battle of Monterey, nineteen have died of their wounds. Ord nary deaths 657, discharges 2202, as only all reported for disability. Desertions 331. The strength of the rank and file is 14,551 including sick which, deducted from the aggregate of the regiments at the time they were ordered into the service, show a loss of 1,100 within a period for the most part of seven and ninety days after joining the army of the United States.

☞ The commercial details brought by the ship *Thomas*, confirmed in every respect the statement relative to the immense rise in the cotton market. The sales had been enormous, and we believe an unprecedented, no less than one hundred and twenty one thousand bales having changed hand within a single week. Prices had continued to advance steadily, the market being almost completely at the control of capital. The estimated advance for the three weeks preceding the 14th ult., was not less than two pence per pound.

The prices of bread stuffs had likewise continued to increase. Four had been sold in quantities at 35s. per barrel, to arrive, and Indian corn had been sold as high as 70s. for the State country.

The commercial intelligence is of no immediate importance. Ireland remains in a dreadful state—famine stalking through the land and causing excesses and insubordination. The Highlands of Scotland were likewise suffering severely from the failure of the potato crop. From France there is nothing of interest. In Portugal the insurgents still maintained the ascendancy.

### New Jersey.

GOV. STRATTON's message is a document of exceedingly moderate dimensions, not occupying more than a column and a half of an ordinary newspaper, and is almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of State affairs. The finances are in a flourishing condition. Receipts in the Treasury during the last year, $163,958 28—disbursements, $150,171 17. Balance in Treasury $8,773 81. It is estimated that the receipts of the year, 1847, will suffice to defray all expenses, and leave a surplus of about thirty seven thousand dollars.

The laws of the State have been carefully revised and printed for general distribution, and the School Fund has increased to $384,339 38. The Governor recommends an increase of the wages of Teachers. The condition of the State Prison has been improved. The number of convicts is 167, whose earnings nearly support the Prison. The State Lunatic Asylum will be finished and ready for the reception of patients in the course of the ensuing year. There are twenty one Deaf and Dumb, and fifteen Blind pupils, supported at the expense of the state in the institutions of New York and Philadelphia.

### Michigan.

The Legislature of Michigan assembled at Detroit on the 5th instant. In the House, Col. Glenn, of Cass was appointed Speaker pro tem. in the Senate Lieut. Governor Greenly took the chair. The message of Gov. Fitch, is a fair, dignified and brief though comprehensive exposition of the affairs of the state. The Treasury appears in a prosperous condition. The receipts of the Internal Improvement fund, during the fiscal year, are $1,775,007 05. Total expenditures, including state indebtedness cancelled $1,249,986 67. The Governor recommends effectual arrangements to pay the debts of the state as fast as possible.

The amount of money distributed for the support of Primary Schools is $57,825 72, being 31 cents to every child between the ages of four and eighteen years. The number of scholars in the state between the ages last above mentioned is reported at 97,658.

The Government has made choice of nearly 6000 acres of land in the Upper Peninsula under a grant to the State from the U. S. Government. In regard to the mineral lands, he avows the opinion that the system of leases should be abandoned and the lands sold at moderate prices. The law organizing counties in the mineral region is defective and needs revision. The Governor alludes to the great importance of a Canal around the Falls of St. Marie, and suggests that the work might be done by an incorporated company under proper restrictions. The neglect of the National Government to improve the harbors of the State is alluded to as unjustifiable in every point of view.

A U. S. Senator is to be elected by the Legislature at its present session.

### Late from the Californias.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig *Reindeer*, Capt. WILSON, arrived at New York on the evening of the 15th inst., from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 20th November. All the vessels of the California Expedition under Col. STEVENSON, had arrived safe at Rio. The officers and crew were in good health. Everything on board the vessels was quiet, and the troops were in excellent discipline. The Expedition was to sail in a few days for its destination.

By this arrival particulars have been received of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the U. S. Minister at Rio, and the Brazilian Government, which threatened to disturb our amicable relations with that power. The following account of its origin and progress is from the New York *Sun*.

"The difficulty originated in the arrest of two men from the U. S. ship *Columbus*, who were on shore while the vessel was at anchor in the harbor of Rio. The men got intoxicated, and while proceeding through the streets to go on board, were placed under arrest and conveyed to prison. Lieut. Davis, of the *Columbus*, was on shore with the men, being at some distance at the time of their arrest, he followed, calling on them to accompany him. Before he got up, they were taken into the fort. On arriving at the fort, he was sworn in evidence of his authority as an officer of the United States, and demanded their release.

The guards then beckoned to him to come in, and supposing them desirous of having an interview with him in relation to the men, he did so, but immediately found himself and his men prisoners. Mr. Wise, the United States Minister, being apprised of the occurrence by Commodore Rousseau, of the *Columbus*, opened a correspondence with the Brazilian government demanding their release. The reply being deemed unsatisfactory, was answered by another communication from the Minister, informing them that the Columbus would open his batteries upon the city in two hours, if Lieut. Davis and the men were not released within that time. The Lieutenant was promptly released, but the men were detained under a plea that being found intoxicated in the streets, they were amenable to punishment by the civil authorities. Farther correspondence ensued, the men still remaining in custody. A day or two after this occurrence, the Emperor's youngest child, the infanta Isabella, was christened, the ceremonies being honored by salutes from vessels of war, and the illumination of the dwellings of the foreign ministers. The fete lasted a whole week. But Commodore Rousseau and Mr. Wise declined to join in any ceremonies of this character, until full reparation had been made for the insult offered to their country. The authorities requested the Commodore to fire a salute which he declined doing. Mr. Wise and the other Americans did not illuminate their dwellings, and have consequently been subject to repeated insults. The son of the Consul was assaulted in the streets, and seriously wounded. The subject was taken up in the national Parliament, the last session. The House of Commons passed a bill requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Wise, but the upper House rejected it, and the Commons tendered their resignation in a body. Thus, the affair rested at last advices, the men being still in prison. During the excitement at Rio, the California boys arrived and resolved to have an opposition christening of one of our American sovereigns, two of whom were born on the passage. A splendid silver cup was provided as a present for the young volunteer, whom the Chaplain duly christened *Alto California*. Col. Stevenson stood Godfather on the occasion. All the officers of the ships and many of the Americans were present. It was a splendid affair, and operated as a hint to the Brazilians, who were somewhat astonished at the American volunteers leaving their homes in such numbers to go half round the world. The volunteers were allowed full privileges on shore, but there had not been a single desertion. Col. Stevenson made a speech to them in relation to the difficulties, and every man expressed his readiness to join in storming the fort of Rio, if necessary to sustain the honor of their country's flag.

Capt. J. TWINER, of the California Volunteers, arrived in the *Reindeer*, as bearer of dispatches from the U. S. Minister at Brazil, and was to proceed forthwith to Washington.

War had not yet broken out between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, but was daily expected. Brazil had ordered a large force to the Argentine frontier.

WILMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES.—Mr. LANGTON M. ROGERS, the agent for this valuable paper, is at present in our city with a view to increase the circulation of the *European Times*. Our readers are aware that this journal contains a comprehensive but complete summary of all foreign intelligence, political as well as commercial, and thus enables those interested in transatlantic affairs, to obtain almost at a glance, a bird's-eye view of matters and things in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is justly regarded as an extremely valuable publication, and we trust it will be adequately encouraged by the community.

YUCATAN.—Yesterday morning the schooner *Campechana* arrived from Campeachy, having on board Senor Don. ROBIRA, a commissioner appointed by the Government of Campeachy, who is to proceed forthwith to Washington, and treat with the Government to obtain a recognition of the independence of Yucatan.

MR. BRAVO'S LIBRARY.—On referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. D. BRAVO, late of the Commercial Exchange, proposes to dispose of his large and valuable library by lottery. It consists of some 700 volumes of standard literature, and is worth much more than the amount at which it is estimated in the scheme. Three fourths of the chances are already taken, and with some further support by the community, Mr. BRAVO will experience no difficulty in disposing of the remaining tickets.

We commence to-day the publication of a series of articles on "Common School Instruction" from the pen of G. W. HARDY, Esq. The experience of Mr. H. as a teacher guarantees the substantial value of any suggestions he may make on this important subject.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—On Friday last, says the Thibodaux *Minerva* of the 22d inst., about dusk, Dr. Broderick, a very respectable physician of this place, while in the act of conducting a runaway negro, whom he had arrested, to jail, assisted by his own servant, was very dangerously stabbed by the boy in custody, who immediately made his escape. Pursuit was made and patrols stationed about the outskirts of the town, without success, but on Tuesday night the boy came and gave himself up to his master, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

The Doctor, we are happy to say, is recovering from his wound, and is now considered out of danger.

ARKANSAS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The return-render is altogether probable that Newton (Whig) has been elected. They are not, however, all official.

THE ITALIAN COMPANY in New York are performing "*Lucia*" with marked success.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last night says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 18th ult. a fire was discovered in the foundry of Messrs Gowan & McGee, on Water street, between Eighth and Ninth, and before the flames could be subdued, the building with all its contents, as well as the boiler shop of Mr. Vandevent adjoining, were consumed. Messrs. Gowan & McGee had a large amount of work on hand, among which were four engines nearly completed.

The loss will be severe on the proprietors, as they had but lately gone into business, and not a particle of insurance. The fire originated in the pattern shop, but whether by accident or design is not known. There had been no work done in the foundry yesterday.

FROM TEXAS.—The *Palmetto* brings us papers from Galveston to the 23d. They do not contain much news. The report of the murder Mr. G. Downing of Galveston, by a Mexican on the Rid Grande, is confirmed. He was shot from behind, while travelling.

The gale experienced at Galveston about two weeks ago, was felt with great violence at the Brazos Santiago. No less than 12 vessels were driven ashore on Brazos Island and the flats inside the bar. The schooner *Comet* was completely broken in pieces. The loss of the *Giraffe* we have already mentioned.

THE MAILS are still irregular and out of joint. Yesterday we received a large number of New York papers as late as the 16th, and one or two Philadelphia exchanges of the 18th, and the Washington *Intelligencer* of the 18th. Nothing from Baltimore or Charleston. The obstruction caused by the floating ice in the Susquehanna, had ceased, and it was supposed there would be no further detentions.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE READING RAIL-ROAD.—The Philadelphia U. S. *Gazette* gives the following full report of the explosion on the Reading Rail-Road:

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Locomotive Neversink, was despatched on Thursday night from Port Richmond, with her usual crew and apparently in good order. When approaching the Mill Creek Bridge, nine miles from Philadelphia, the boiler exploded, it is said, because the water had become too low, the plates intensely heated and consequently an irreparable bend of strain generated by the careless admission of cold water.

The crew of five men and two others subsequently taken up were instantly killed, their bodies having been dismembered and thrown on all sides. A portion of one was discovered in the branches of a tree 700 feet from the explosion. Attached to the Locomotive was a train of freight cars, which were much injured. The Locomotive is, we learn, a total wreck. The accident took place at half-past eight o'clock, yesterday.

☞ The Hon. John Banks of Berks county, has been nominated by the whigs of the Pennsylvania Legislature as State Treasurer. He will of course be elected.

☞ The ship *Atlas* reached New York on the 15th bringing two days later intelligence from Europe. Of course the news would be stale here.

ANOTHER U. S. VESSEL LOST.—A letter from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, brings news from the Pacific announcing the wreck of the schooner *Shark*, on the 10th of September, at the mouth of the Columbia river—the same place where the sloop-of-war Peacock was cast away. The Shark was an old vessel of ten guns, under the command of Lieutenant Commandant Howison. The officers and crew were all safely landed in boats. At 9 o'clock of the 11th only the bowsprit and quarter of the wreck were to be seen among the breakers.

INJUNCTION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Court by professor Morse, Al. Vail and others, patentees of the Magnetic Telegraph, against Henry O'Reilly and others, asking an injunction to prevent the defendants from using Mr. Morse's invention upon the Telegraph line between this city and Pittsburg. It is alleged that Mr. O'Reilly has broken the original contract between the parties, by which the Pittsburg line was agreed to be established; also that he has organized other companies in violation of the patents, and that there is no invasion will be heard on Saturday.—*Phil. Ledger.*

### Common School Instruction, No 1.

EDITORS BEE:

*Gentlemen*.—As a portion of every journal is dedicated to the improvement of the rising generation, in the publication of plans for extending the benefits of Education; and, as perhaps, many of your readers peruse such articles with gratification, I will make no apology for bringing a very small corner in your paper to communicate the method of teaching which I have pursued for upwards of twenty-four years. I am well aware that many may object, but not all will approve of it too.—It has borne the test of experience, therefore let it not be despised by those proud of their learning, and fortified by the tenacity of old prejudices. Education has indeed made rapid strides, and, within a few years, morally worked wonders throughout Christendom; and in proportion as to the extent and benefit of what has been done are acknowledged, so does that very excite general interest as what remains yet to be done to render the object more diffusive, useful, and general. That the system of Common School instruction should be established throughout the State is the aim of my communication. The attention not only of individuals, but of associated bodies has been turned to the subject of universal instruction. Many plans have been proposed, and considerable exertion has been made, and is still making in the laudable endeavor to procure the best system.

Each individual has his own favorite method to suggest, and from among them, many useful hints may be gained, perhaps one or two from mine. I am not ambitious of the name of Reformer. I have seen too many winters not to have learned better:—but I am induced to write when I behold so many charlatans pedestrinating in the sacred paths of education, who have only a mind for imitation—not any talent, not a mere insipidity of character; but a total negation of all that is original or meritorious. Intellect to them is unnecessary, indeed it would be an insuperable obstacle, for it would suggest the baseness and meanness of their own characters.—Yet such men arrogate to themselves much consequence—have occupations too as the instructors of youth in our common schools; but this is owing in a great measure to our Board of Directors being incompetent or prejudiced. I mean no insult, and I am in hopes no one will take it as such. I am only attempting to sketch an outline of the field of truth, and I am sure no one wishes to be so blind as to have his intellectual sight obscured from the existing errors. A Board of Direction should act without reserve or fear—unbiased by parties, sects or sympathies. Public bodies where they have bestowed support for schools think they have done their part—that when idem, they have just commenced. They should scan the mode of instruction,—direct the branches to be taught,—and know the character and capability of the preceptors. Teachers are frequently selected either from friendship, or some other motive which should not prevail. We should select from among those whose character, education and experience have proved that they are worthy of the important trust to be committed to them.

Public or Common School Education, instituted for the benefit of the whole population, should be furnished with instructors capable of imparting those branches of education which are in common use, including the practical branches of mathematics, and lessons in the simpler sciences.

The spread and increase of education alone, can enable us to distinguish what our true interests are, or the interests of the country, to appreciate our equal rights, our equal liberties, and our equal enjoyments. As knowledge is diffused among us, so will the principles of our declaration of independence be generally exhibited; and the mizzle of faction must give place to the law of reason. Then will our offices be filled by those competent, wealth will be the reward of industry and not of intriguers and we will all be free and equal indeed, as Thomas Jefferson intended.

But to return to my system of instruction—I adhere to it partially written out, but have taken the liberty to select from many such parts as I deem best, and appropriated them to my own use, and while plans of education are yet in embryo with the Legislature, permit me, your fellow citizen, to make an exposé of my system. I have copied more from the Pestalozian than any other, because it is the most rational. I have used lectures, my cane, and my understanding. I have reasoned from the premises, judged from them, and measured the result. I do not regard the pupil as the mere recipient of the ideas of others, but as an agent capable of collecting and originating ideas for himself, assisted by proper instruction. I do not consider him as a mere machine to be moved at the will of the instructor, in any assigned direction, or as a mass of passive matter, to be formed by him into any form he pleases, but as possessing faculties which education may ripen into knowledge, and susceptible of constant improvement. Therefore term it the *Intellectual* or *Inductive* and *Productive System*, in which the *rationale* of every subject taught is amply explained and illustrated.

GEORGE W. HARDY.

To be continued.

## LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

### In Senate.

TUESDAY, 26th Jan 1847.

Mr. Felix Garcia called the Senate to order, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Mr. Sexton introduced a resolution directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best influence to the passage of an act providing for a regular term of the U. S. Court in Opelousas, Rosin case.

The bill for the relief of William Mills was read three times and passed.

Mr. Nicholas introduced a substitute to the resolution declaring Mr Brent's seat vacant. The substitute provides that in the opinion of the Senate, any salaried officer of this State, cannot be a member of the General Assembly.

It was read once and made the special order of the day for Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Allen introduced an act requiring all judicial sales to be made by the Sheriff. Read twice, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate next took up the bill establishing a University in the City of New Orleans. After various amendments it passed through its second reading, and on motion, ordered that it be engrossed for its third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

The sitting opened at 11 o'clock precisely—The Speaker in the Chair—38 members present.

The Speaker handed the clerk a communication from the Governor, embracing the annual report of the Directors of the Insane Asylum of New Orleans. It was referred to the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of that institution.

Mr. Vason submitted a memorial from several officers of the Louisiana Volunteers, in relation to certain claims. It was read and referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, presented a resolution requesting our senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their utmost exertions for the adoption of an act making a donation of a portion of the public lands to the soldiers who had served in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Smith said:—"The subject of giving a part of a section of the public lands to each of the volunteers in this war has recently occupied the attention of both Houses of Congress. So far as I can obtain the public sentiment at Washington from the propositions submitted and the debates, I infer that a portion of the public lands will be appropriated for that purpose. But so far as I can discover the donation is to be restricted to such volunteers only, as may be enlisted to serve during the war or for twelve months. I put this question to this House whether such a restriction is fair or just towards this State. Because the 1st Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers mustered into service in May last, were enlisted for six months only and because they were discharged from service even before the lapse of that period, should they be excluded from sharing in the bounty of the Government? Bounty did I call it? rather should I not say, the payment of a just debt which the country owes to those gallant and patriotic citizens who at the call of their country abandoned their business pursuits, left behind their friends and their homes, and in the heat of a tropical sun, marched forth to the aid of our little army on the Rio Grande? Should these volunteers be excluded who were first to respond to the call for help made by General Taylor and General Gaines? Was not hardship enough that after months of fatigue, in the privations of the camp, submitting to force-marches by night and day, badly fed, badly clothed and then to be disbanded before they were afforded an opportunity of meeting the enemy? How they been fully paid who returned to this city exhausted with fatigue or borne down with sickness, paroxysms, or rags; and who were told on their arrival that their very rags they wore had absorbed all their pay?

Nay, more, that they were actually debtors to the General Government? When the drum beat to arms our citizens did not stop to ask civil or question the authority of the officers of the army of the United States to muster them into service for three, or six, or twelve months, or for the war. They saw two regular officers in command, one of the army of the Rio Grande and the other of the Western military division of the United States. They knew when these officers appealed to their patriotism and their patriotism, the time for action had come. If there was any defect of power in either of the Generals in command should the blame be visited upon the heads of these volunteers? In the misunderstanding between the war department and General Gaines should these volunteers be crushed as between the upper and nether millstone? The course pursued by the Governor of this State and by General Taylor in relation to the disbanding of those volunteers, is well known. In his letter of the 18th of June to the Secretary of War, Governor Johnson describes the disbanding of these volunteers as "an *ex post facto* measure of hardship." General Taylor in his letter to the adjutant-General of the Western Division, recommending to the department that he be allowed to retain the volunteers for the full period of their enlistment says "they volunteered with an enthousiasm seldom exhibited in any country for the period of six months and are willing and anxious to serve out their term if there be any prospect, however remote of actual collision with the enemy. Should the expiration of the six months find them engaged in active operations, I doubt not a vast majority, perhaps all, would gladly continue their services until the close of the campaign." In this complaint of the Governor well founded? Ought the war department to have retained one volunteers for the period of their enlistment? Many defect great found in the existing laws, ought the government to have asked Congress for the passage of an act to meet the emergency? These are questions on which different opinions may be entertained. All will admit that it was truly unfortunate that our volunteers were disbanded before the period of their enlistment had elapsed. Had this not been done, instead of a single company, a long sqar, the Phœnix company to which the gentleman from Rapides, Mr. Ogden, eloquently alluded the other day, Louisiana would have had sixty companies to share in the laurels of Monterey.

The practice of the government has been to give away the public lands to actual settlers. I do not object to this course. The thousands of emigrants that monthly, almost weekly, throng to this city, will soon be thus provided with comfortable homes. And shall our own citizens who have volunteered in our army to sustain the honor of our flag in Mexico, be considered less meritorious, less deserving a small pittance, deemed less valuable in amount than as a testimonial of approbation from their country?

The above resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ogden, of Orleans, presented a resolution, appointing J. B Strawbridge, Esq. for the purpose of making the necessary search of all documents, now in the archives of Havana and Madrid, which may concern the early history of this state.—Passed.

Mr. Vason submitted a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of purchasing some law books from Mr. White, for the use of this state.—Referred.

Mr. Sandidge, from the Committee on Public Printing, reported favorable to the claims of the proprietors of the Bee, in relation to the advertisement of judicial sales—Laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Brent, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the claim of Mr. Fabre, the Council adjourned until Thursday next, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

J. REYNES, Secretary.

THE CIRCUS.—We are requested to state that Stone & McCollum's Circus, in Congo Square, has been closed for a few nights in consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather.

### LATEST DATES.

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| NEW YORK | Jan. 16 |
| CHARLESTON | Jan. 16 |
| CINCINNATI | Jan. 12 |
| BRAZOS SANTIAGO | Jan. 18 |
| LIVERPOOL | Dec. 19 |
| HAVRE | Dec. 10 |
| VERA CRUZ | Jan. 8 |
| TEXAS | Jan. 8 |

## COMMERCIAL.

*NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT.*

JANUARY, 26, 1847.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 22d inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 7,411 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 6,427; Arkansas 179; Mobile 35—together 14,079 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 2115 bales, Glasgow 863, Havre 1976, Nantz 35, Bremen 1646, New York 273, Boston 1076, Portsmouth, N. H. 1232—together 9,435 bales, making an addition to stock of 4,637 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 197,208 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

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| 1847.—Jan. 26, stock on hand | bales 6,549 |
| " previously | 14,012 |
| Arrived this week | 392,360 |
| | 403,461 |
| Cleared this week | 9,635 |
| " previously | 212,348 |
| | 221,983 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | 197,208 |

The Cotton market continued quiet on Saturday, and the sales merely amounted to 1800 bales at former prices. Yesterday it was in a similar condition, until the arrival of the Thomas with later accounts from Liverpool of a large advance in the market, after which some buyers came forward and took 2500 bales at a rise of MO¼c @ ⅜. To-day holders advanced their prices still higher and the market is so unsettled that it is impossible to quote. The sales amounted to about 1000 bales, and we should say that the price of middling is 11@6@11¼c @ ⅜.

The sales of the past three days amount to as follows: 10@ an 11c—50 at 10¾—62 at 11¼—119 at 11 1-16—27 at 10¾—50 Mass. at 11¼—150 at 10¾—85 at 10¾—90 at 10¾—100 at 10¾—32 at 10—221 at 10¾.

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco market has been without change since our last, and we are not aware that any business has been transacted. Under these circumstances, prices are nominal, and we continue our previous quotations, say for Inferior 1¼@2c; Common 2¼@2¾c; Fair 3¼@3¾c; Fine 4¼@4½; Choice and Selections, 5@6c. Cigar Leaf 9@10c ⅜ lb.

Arrived since the 22d instant, 146 hogsheads. Cleared in the same time, for Bremen 201 hhds. West Indies 9; New York 13,—together 316 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 5344 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

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|---|---|
| 1847.—Jan. 26, stock on hand | hhds. 17,046 |
| Received this week | 146 |
| " previously | 5,569 |
| | 5,715 |
| | 22,761 |
| Exported this week | 316 |
| " previously | 16,101 |
| | 17,417 |
| Stock | 5,344 |

SUGAR.—There has been a steady demand for Sugar since our last at former prices, ranging from 3¾ @ 7c. ⅜ lb for extreme qualities. Nothing has been done in plantation.

HAVANA SUGARS.—We hear of but few sales, and they are at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES.—The advance noticed in our last has been sustained, but the bad weather has limited transactions to a small extent. We quote 16c. ⅜ gallon. The last sales on plantation were made at 20c.

COFFEE.—There have been some sales of Rio Coffee since our last, at 7¼@7½c ⅜ lb. Nothing is doing in other descriptions.

FLOUR.—Since the receipt of the newspaper *Thomas*, the Flour market has advanced and sales to some extent were made yesterday afternoon at $5 ⅜ bbl.—To-day holders were asking higher prices, but the bad weather prevented any business of consequence from being done.—A few sales were made at $5 12½. The asking price, being generally $5.25.

GRAIN.—About 100,000 bushels of Corn were sold yesterday, of which a greater portion was taken after the receipt of the newspaper *Thomas* at a considerable advance over the rates of the morning. There continues to be a good export demand, but the bad weather has partially interfered with operations. We note a sale of 30000 bushels Wheat at $1 90 ⅜ bushel. Oats are selling freely at former prices. In Beans there is no change.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The transactions in the Provision Market since the close of our last report have been to a moderate extent, but prices are firmly sustained. The sales of Pork amount to about 2000 bbls. at the following range of prices: Mess, $12 00, 75 @ $13 75; Prime, $9 50 @ $9 75. No transactions in Bulk Pork.

Receipts of Beef are still freely at the heavy advance. We quote Beef, 6¾ @ 7c. Hhs. sides, 4 @ 4¼. Hams, 5 @ 6c. Lard, 6½ @ 6¾c ⅜ lb.

The *Beef* market presents the same inactive appearance noticed in our last, and the transactions to such a limited extent that we are unable to give reliable quotations. We quote Mess $10 50 @ $10 75, Prime $7 50 @ $7 75 ⅜ bbl.

Rates from second hand tonnage have ruled somewhat higher rates.

There continues to be a fair export demand for *Lard* and the sales during the past three days amount to 1500 barrels and bbls., and 1500 kegs, at prices ranging from 5¾ @ 7c ⅜ lb for Ordinary to Prime. The transactions have been principally for England and Havre, with some ten tons for North Western Ports.

*Butter* sells slowly at 6 @ 10c. ⅜ lb.

*Cheese* is in fair request, prices ranging from 4¼ @ 5c ⅜ lb.

WHISKEY—Prices continued range from 18¾c @ 19¾c ⅜ gal. The sales of the past three days amount to 800 bbls.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign Exchange remains as last quoted, viz: Sterling 9¼@9½; Paris, Francs 5f 42½ and 5f 37½.

Domestic Exchange—Sight drafts on Boston 60 days 1½ @ 2 per cent discount; New York 60 days sight 1 @ 1¼ per cent discount; Philadelphia 60 days 2¼ @ 2½ per cent discount; Baltimore 60 days sight 2 @ 2¼ per cent discount; Charleston 60 days sight 1½ @ 2 per cent discount; Savannah 60 days sight 2 @ 2½ per cent discount; Mobile 60 days sight 1 @ 1½ per cent discount; Cincinnati 60 days sight 1½ @ 2 per cent discount; Louisville 60 days sight 1½ @ 2 per cent discount; Nashville 60 days sight 2 @ 2½ per cent discount; Natchez 60 days sight 1 @ 1½ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

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|---|---|
| Sterling | 9¼@9½ per cent premium |
| Paris | 5f 40@5f 45 per franc discount |
| New York 60 days sight | 1¼@1¾ per cent discount |
| Do 30 days | 1¼@1¾ per cent discount |
| Do 10 days | 1¼@1¾ per cent discount |
| Boston, 60 days | 2¼@2½ per cent discount |
| Philadelphia 60 days | 2¼@2½ per cent discount |
| Havana 10 days sight | 10 @ 12½ per cent d |

FREIGHTS.—Liverpool is the rate for Cotton in bulk, 5 @ 5½d. Coastwise for cotton are Boston 1c; Pork $1 50 ⅜ bbl.

FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ⅜ lb | Liverpool 9 16d |
| Do do | Havre none shipping |
| Do do | New York ⅜ bale 3/16 |
| Do do | Boston 3/16 |
| Tobacco ⅜ hhd | Cowes, &c none shipping |
| Do do | Leith, direct none shipping |
| Do do | Bremen none shipping |
| Do do | Antwerp and Hamburg do |
| Do do | Liverpool 5/8 |
| Do do | Havre 5/8 |
| Do do | New York 87½@ 90 |
| Do do | Boston 90 |
| Do do | Philadelphia 90 |
| Sugar and Molasses to Northern Ports | |
| Sugar ⅜ lb | Cuba, Havana none shipping |
| Do do | Do Matanzas $1 00 @ $ 25 |
| Flour ⅜ bbl | England 4s 6d |
| Do do | Havre 4s 6d |
| Corn—To Havana | New York 37½c |
| Bacon ⅜ lb | New York $3 50@4 00 |
| Lard do | New York $5 00 |
| Pork ⅜ bbl | New York $4 00 |
| Do do | Boston $1 12½@1 25 |
| Flour do | New York 60c |
| Do do | Boston 60c |
| Beef do | England 4s 6d |
| Lead ⅜ lb | New York 3½c |
| Do do | Boston 3½c |
| Hemp do | New York none shipping |
| Do do | Boston none shipping |


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☞ Consignees of the following goods consigned to "ORDER" per ship OSWEGO, from New York, will please make their receipts as known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, opposite to the vessel's berth, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk—Viz: one crate Camels, thirty boxes tea, and two boxes merchandise, marked H I 1 cases; sixty nine packages raisins, marked L. five cases merchandise, marked H. L. & Co.