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MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 18 Camp street.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 11, 1848.

Public Schools of the First Municipality.

The Council of the First Municipality is about to re-organize the direction of the Public Schools. The old board were zealous and energetic—they accomplished much good; but they tell us that of the amount yet to be attained. The subject of public education is a vital one, and appears with constantly increasing strength to the intelligence and paternal care of our Municipal authorities. The success thus far achieved, should not require the Council to proceed tremblingly in the path of improvement. It is much that elementary instruction has been placed within the reach of every class, and that the children of those whose means will not allow them to defray the expense of private education, are now received to acquire the indispensable rudiments of knowledge in Municipal schools. These are practical benefits which all can appreciate, and of which the honorable gentlemen exclusively to those who first created and developed the admirable system of gratuitous instruction.

It does not, however, follow, that we have reached the acme of perfection, and that nothing more remains to be attempted or accomplished. The grand object of the Council should be, to diminish the expenses and augment the advantages accruing upon the system. Both objects may be materially realized by the suppression of appurtenances to the existing schools, and by the appropriation of the saving to the salaries. At present, the various classes are put up in buildings erected by the Municipality, at enormous rents, and which are only adapted to the purposes for which they were built. The rooms are, in general, badly ventilated and ill lighted. The assembling of a few recitations are quite necessary to render them healthy—close quarters should be created, where pupils can be gathered in a convenient distance from each other. The system of physical exercise, which we consider essential to the health of the scholars, cannot be always observed by corporeal punishment.

The present disposition is marked in some of the schools, by an appearance of overcrowding, and a total confusion of the children. In some instances, the number of pupils is double the seats—and in others, where fewer numbers of pupils are to be taught, the rooms are blocked when there is no room to move or breathe freely. The disposition of the rooms and benches is also very unsatisfactory. We are not personally familiar with the details of the schools, but we are assured that if the Council would appoint a committee to visit the schools, more satisfactory information would be elicited, and the improvements would be facilitated. We are also informed that Mrs. Eagan, the accomplished and experienced teacher of the Girls' School, No. 1, in Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine