The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1851.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Dollar (in gold) Three Lines for each insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement received for less than Fifteen Dollars for each insertion. Advertisements will be stereotyped one number for every TEN times, at each insertion. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 6th February last. Mr. Duverger is recognized and empowered to pay all debts, collect all disbursements, receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. P. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ The pressure on our columns, occasioned by the publication of a very long Government advertisement, compels us to restrict our reading matter within unusually narrow limits.

CONNECTICUT.

The message of Gov. SEYMOUR was communicated to the two Houses on Wednesday. It is of moderate length and chiefly confined to local matters. It recommends the passage of general laws relating to corporations, and particularly of a General Banking law—a careful revision of the gaw tax law, and the repeal or modification of the exemption clause thereof—represents the finances of the State to be in a prosperous condition—comes out strongly in favor of Law Reform—goes for a revision of the militia laws, larger appropriations for the relief of the insane, &c., for a reformatory institution for juvenile delinquents, and for the abolition of Capital Punishment. The Governor recommends the passage of a law limiting the hours of labor, and that it be made a misdemeanor to work children under 14 years of age more than eight hours per day. He also speaks in favor of Homestead Exemption.

On the subject of the Compromise he comes out flat-footed as follows:

The future peace of the country will depend upon the manner in which the Compromise measures are sustained. These have already become a pledge of the fidelity of the several States to each other. The objections which have been made to these measures, in different sections, furnish no reasonable ground that I can discover for any attempt to overthrow the late plan of adjustment, or withdrawing from the Union on that account. The right to discuss with fervency and zeal every question which arises under our free institutions, is not only the privilege, but the duty of an American citizen. But higher and more transcendent still, is the duty to maintain the laws.

I say, therefore, that the measures of which I have spoken, one and all, must be supported in good faith, or we cannot hope to see this form of Government continue. That part of the recent series of statutes which concern our home rights, and grates harshly, perhaps, on the feelings of the north, has a firm constitutional basis, and is equally entitled to the support of this and every other section of the country. It is designed to carry out that provision of the Constitution which originally met with no opposition from any quarter whatever.

Passing over what has already been done to keep the peace of this country, may I not say that one thing more is wanting—a return to that spirit of conciliation which, in the early days of the republic, gave to the Union its greatest strength and only security for the future. Whatever action, then, the Legislature may feel called upon to take upon any of the questions to which reference has been made, I feel at liberty to indulge the hope that its wisdom will be such as to place the State of Connecticut on patriotic and dignified ground, in presence of the sister States, and the Nation, and the World.

This is manly and honest. Gov. Seymour proclaimed himself in favor of the maintenance of the Compromise before the election. This was one of the questions upon which he went before the people without shrinking or shirking, and we are right glad that he has been sustained. It is true he has been chosen by the Legislature, in default of an absolute majority of the popular vote; but it is no less certain that he received a considerable plurality over his competitor, LAFAYETTE FOSTER. Of the opinions of the latter touching the Compromise, we are ignorant. If he was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, we rejoice doubly at his defeat whichever he be. The fact is, that in the South, at least, these party lines and distinctions amount to very little just now. There is not a whig journal south of the Potomac that would not prefer seeing a democratic friend of the Compromise chosen to public station, rather than a whig Free-Soiler. Those who stand by the Compromise are the best sort of whigs for the South. They are the true lovers of the Union, and we are not silly enough to grumble at the triumph of those whose principles and policy tend directly to the preservation of our institutions in all their integrity. This is the nearly universal feeling among southern whigs, and it is well for the North to understand it. A few more examples of "Sumnerism" will do more to establish a political millenium in the South, and to obliterate party distinctions altogether than any measure of any administration.

PARODI.—We take great pleasure in announcing the appearance of Signorina Parodi on Wednesday night, at the Orleans Theatre in Donizetti's fine opera of Lucrezia Borgia.—The role of the imperious, vindictive and haughty Duchess of Ferrara is one peculiarly adapted for the display of Parodi's unequalled dramatic powers.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—*Benefit of Mr. Dulac.*—The benefit of the first tenor of the Orleans Theatre takes place to-night, on which occasion the always welcome opera of "Norma" will be performed. Those who have heard Parodi will of course be anxious to see such a comparison between her and Madame Bosio. In addition to this the entertainments comprise a grand duo, from Lucrezia, by Mlle Parodi and Mr. Gardier, and also the fourth act of Lucia Di Lammermoor.

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY.—The friends of Cuban Liberty intend celebrating this evening the Anniversary of the landing at Cardenas. There will be a large procession with music, banners, &c.

HAVANA.—By the bark *Milladon*, Captain Butler, we have received Havana papers to the 10th inst. The *Gaceta* in its *parte oficial* states that Mr. Allen F. Owen, appointed by our Government as Consul in Havana, in lieu of Gen. Campbell, was admitted by the Captain General as a simple Commercial Agent until the exequatur solicited in his behalf comes over from Spain.

BOSTON, Friday, A. M.

P. T. Smith, the colored man who was attacked by a gang of negroes on Wednesday night, with the intent to tar and feather him on account of his opposition to a plan for the mixture of white and black children in the public schools, was again last night decoyed from his school into market square, where seven or eight blacks awaited him; they knocked him over with a slung shot, and were only stopped in further outrages by the appearance of the watch. Several arrests were made, and the perpetrators will be justly dealt with. The subject causes considerable remark. Smith himself is indicted as being one of the Shadrach rescuers, but aside from that charge he has the reputation of being an industrious man and intelligent citizen.

THE PRESS VS. SPEECH.—A rapid writer will pen about 2,500 words in an hour. A rapid speaker will utter 12,000 in the same time. Hoe's newly-invented press will print 10,000,000 words in a minute, or 600,000,000 an hour.

BELLETTI.—Signor Giovanni Belletti seems to be a little jealous of attentions paid to Jenny Lind. The Nashville Tess Whig says, that he received a drubbing at the Mammoth Cave, at the hands of "some Kentuckians," for resenting their efforts to make themselves agreeable to Jenny. The Louisville Journal thinks that if it took more than one Kentuckian to drub him, he ought to have good licks rubbed.

☞ The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that the law of the State for taxing and taxing merchants is unconstitutional.—Judge Napton read a dissenting opinion. The opinions of the concurring judges are exceedingly voluminous, filling nearly 16 columns of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

RELIGIOUS ANGLITY.—Mrs. C. F. Willis appeared before Recorder Genin on Saturday, and made an affidavit accusing Charles Chalmers and Henry Waters of having assaulted and street beat husband with, as she verily believes, a dung shot, on Exchange Alley, Robert Albert of which have her husband in in danger of losing his left eye. The affidavit was supported by a certificate from Dr. McCrackan. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the offenders.

ARREST OF CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Edward Laverty, clerk in the Commercial Exchange, was on Saturday arrested on a charge of forgery in the Tombs. It appears that Laverty had been in the habit of swindling persons in the Exchange by the forging of the Cashiers' name to checks. Bail in the sum of $1,000 was demanded for the accused for his examination.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

The ownership *Isabel*, at Savannah, brings intelligence from Havana and Key West to the 8th instant. The *Gaceta* of the 7th contains instructions, purporting to come from General Lopez, dated at New Orleans on the 5th of November, 1850. They announce, according to the Savannah *Republican*, that before ten days from the date of the "instructions" a certain American General will make a landing on the North side of Cuba, not far from *Vuelta de Abajo*. This document goes on to give directions to the "revolutionary chiefs in Cuba" as to the necessity of raising the cry of liberty as soon as the disembarkation takes place, and indicates certain points for the union of all who participate in the movement. The editor of the *Gaceta* concludes that such an expedition will always want several essential elements of success, viz: the protection of our Government, the countenance of public opinion here, and strength sufficient to keep it from being ground to powder immediately on landing, should they escape the Spanish squadron. To us these "instructions" look very apocryphal.

In the *Gaceta* of the 6th instant, we find a proclamation of his Excellency, the Captain-General, in relation to the proposed expedition of the "pirates." Its object appears to be to tranquilize the minds of the people, and to reassure them in such a manner that the ordinary quiet of the citizens may not be disturbed. It is then stated that in order to meet the invaders, it is not necessary to resort to extraordinary measures, that the *ordinary* means at the disposition of the Government will suffice. How this proclamation squares with the importation of fresh troops, and the organization of the civic guards which have been going on for some months past, we leave our readers to infer.

The *Diario de la Marina* has an article referring to the sympathies of some of the New Orleans papers in favor of an invasion. The *Diario* does not believe, according to its latest information from New Orleans, that any expedition can succeed in getting to sea from that point.

The same paper has an analysis of the news about the *Cleopatra* in New York, and the alleged movement of troops in Georgia. Several items of news are translated from the Savannah *Republican*, such as the rumors about troops at the South, the expedition of the Welaka in that direction with the United States Marshal MILLS, &c., &c.

On the 4th instant, there was a fire in Matanzas, which burnt up two squares.

We notice the arrival on the 5th instant of the U. S. steamer Heizel at Havana. She is viewed as a "*guarda costa*." The British steamer of war Inflexible arrived there on the same day.

The proclamation of President Fillmore is published in these papers with every demonstration of approval.

(Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.)

KEY-WEST, May, 1851.

The schooner Pauline, bound from St. Marks to New York, with cotton, touched for passengers yesterday, and proceeds on her voyage to-morrow morning.

The Spanish brig Pilata, Azcue, master, bound from Havana to Spain, struck on the reef ten days since. She was found by the wreckers abandoned; the captain's watch was hanging up in the cabin, and other evidences existed of having been suddenly deserted. She was bilged. The wreckers saved one hundred and sixty barrels of pork, and a few cigars, with which she was chiefly laden. Both cigars and sugar were damaged, except one hundred boxes of the latter. They have been deposited with the Spanish Consul, and libelled for salvage.—We hear that the captain and crew have arrived at Havana.

The crew of the wreckers' claim on the steamer J. W. Richardson, for salvage, has been heard; but the salvage is not yet decreed. She is appraised at $5,000.

The U. S. steamer Heizel, engaged in the coast survey, has returned to-day from Havana. She left here on the 4th, for the purpose of sounding the Gulf Stream with a line a mile in length, but lost it shortly after getting into the stream. We have not heard whether the attempt will be renewed.

We heard by the last steamer, it was reported on the main land that a large force for the Cuba expedition was assembled here. If this is so, we are wholly ignorant of it. We know nothing of the rumored expedition except what is gotten from the main. A vessel has been lying off on the harbor here for several days, and is supposed to be a Spanish man-of-war on the look-out for invaders.

Arrived—April 22—Schr. Relampago, Curry, Rattan, sundries; steamer Isabel, Rollins, Havana, sundries. 25—Sloop J. A. Latham, Acosta, Havana, sundries. 26—Schr. Adelaide, Tew, New York, sundries. 28—Sloop Francisco, Parks, Havana sundries; schr. Wm. W. Hannes, Stearns, Mobile, sundries. 29—Brig John Gottenberg, Simpson, Rockland, granite. 30—Schr. Laura Jane, Allen, New York, sundries; brig Isabella, Ashley, New York, sundries. May 1—Schr. Trio, Sweetin, Harbor Island, sundries. 2—W. H. Gardiner, Treacs, Tampa Bay, cattle; steamer Isabel, Rollins, Charleston, sundries. 5—Sloop R. Greene, Walters, Reef, sundries; sloop Globe, Smith, Reef, sundries; schr. Mary Howard, Andrews, New York. 6—Schr. O. K., Willey, Jacksonville, sundries; brig Rescue, Stratton, Rockland, sundries.

Cleared—April 22—Steamer Isabel, Rollins, Charleston, sundries. 26—Schr. Adelaide, Tew, Cedar Keys, sundries. 30—Schr. Laura Jane, Allen, St. Marks, sundries. May 1—Schr. Webb Hannet, Stearns, Boston, sundries. 3—Schr W. H. Gardner, Treacs, Nassau, sundries; brig J. Gottenberg, Simpson, Jacksonville, sundries. 5—Schr. Mary Howard, Andrews, St. Marks, sundries; schr. Wm. Chesnut, Honduras, ballast; schr Trio, Sweetin, Harbor Island, ballast. 7—Brig Chinchilla, Haskell, Baltimore, sundries. 8—U. S. steamer Heizel, Lieut. Rogers commanding, from Havana.

CARYSFORT.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The New York Sun has the following interesting information from Nicaragua, communicated by Captain Ellory, of the steamer *Orus*. Captain Ellory left San Juan on the 19th ult.

He brings the gratifying news of the entire withdrawal of the British naval forces at San Juan, the probable immediate abandonment of the ridiculous Mosquito protectorate by the English, and the surrender back to the Nicaraguan Government of the port of San Juan, and all the territory over which the British have so long unjustly held sway!

The odious negro police was to be done away with within six weeks, when, it was reported the entire government of the place and control of the territory would be given up to the Nicaraguan government.

At San Carlos, the Nicaraguan authorities were preparing a detachment of soldiers and the proper officers, to move down to San Juan as soon as the English evacuate. As a preparatory step towards the withdrawal of the present system of the city government, a grand mass meeting was convened at the new English custom house, on the 15th of April, to adopt proper measures for the peaceful and quiet government of the town as soon as the English authority withdraws.

The utmost good feeling prevailed among all the people, on the prospective formation of the new city regulations, and the final, though tardy, restoration to Nicaragua of her long lost territory and rights. Among the English and American residents great satisfaction is manifested, and neither party, agreeably to the Clayton treaty, will assume control, that belonging to the Nicaraguan government.

This new turn of affairs has already begun to inspire confidence and activity among all classes. Americans, as well as foreigners, are beginning to settle, and in a short time San Juan, if the English stick to the treaty, will become a place of importance and extensive business.

It may be proper to add that the N. Y. *Herald* discredits the news.

LUXURY IS BEALTHY AFTER ALL.—We have been so long, says the Home Journal, taught that wines, late hours, rich food, bed of down and no work, were the shortness of human life, that the following statistics rather stagger us. A foreign correspondent of the Tribune says:—Professor Casper, of Berlin, has been drawing up tables of the comparative longevity of the various social ranks, and it results from his statistics that the average length of life among the rich and aristocratic is shorter than that of the poor.

SAILING OF THE PACIFIC.—The Collinsteamer Pacific, Capt. Nye, sailed from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with two hundred and forty passengers, the largest ever taken out in one ocean steamer. Among them are Sydney Smith, son of T. H. Yeatman, Esq., Austrian Chargé at Vienna and Madrid; Don Jose Bustillo, late Mexican Minister to Rome; Mlle Caroline Loyo; Silas C. Grosvenor, Sterling Esq., and some thirty or forty of the first families of Mexico.

THE SUNKEN SCHOONER.—We mentioned yesterday that a schooner bilged with stone had been discovered sunk about 40 miles from Cape Henry, on board of which it is supposed Mr. William Hackney, one of our oldest citizens, was, and by her with three entire crew. We learn that the vessel has been identified as the schooner Mary Clark, bound to Baltimore, having left Cape Henry, Friday morning, April 11th, with a cargo of stone. Another schooner, loaded with stone, is also missing.

Baltimore, May 10.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

TRIBUTE TO YOUNG FONTAINE.

We cheerfully give insertion to the following touching tribute to the memory of a brave and gifted youth:

ARATHUSIAN HALL, W. H. INSTITUTE, Dreamin Springs, Ky., May 5th, 1851.

To L. E. FONTAIN, Esq.

Dear Sir: As Secretary of the "Arathusian Literary Society" it devolves upon me to transmit in due form the Resolutions adopted by this body, in general meeting assembled, to commemorate the memory of a departed member in the person of your lamented son Mr. E. A. FONTAIN.

We have been called upon once more to mourn the loss of a beloved member. Death has again been in our midst and with one fell swoop has plucked from his high position one of the brightest ornament of our society. Little did we imagine, when, but one short month since we performed the sad rites to the memory of a departed brother, we should so soon be required to repeat these solemn ceremonies.

And still less did *he*, then in the spring of manhood and just entering upon the threshold of life's captivating enjoyments, suppose his wild generous spirit would now be hushed in the dark and mournful shades of death.

Believing it to be imperative upon us as a Society to make proper manifestation of the regret caused by this sad dispensation of Providence.

We do hereby, *Resolve*, That we deeply sympathise and fully participate in the grief which fills the hearts of the mourning parents and friends, and feel in the fullest extent the irreparable blank we have sustained.

Resolved, That though we cannot cause that heart again to palpitate nor make that dim eye bright with expression, yet, we do believe that the pangs of grief will be alleviated and even the sting of death softened, when we *feel* that the bright spirit which has so long fluttered in its narrow precincts has at last burst its mortal bonds and now dwells in a purer and better world.

Resolved, That the badge of the society be placed upon the coffin of the deceased, as a mark of our appreciation of his merits.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days and hereby order that the Hall be hung in mourning.

That the corresponding Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these Resolutions to the parents of the deceased.

With the expression of the highest regards,

I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) FLORIAN CORNAY,

Corresponding Secretary of "A. L. S."

ANOTHER ROMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find the following spirited communication in the Charleston *Courier* of Saturday last:

To Col. JACOB BOND POON,

President Charleston Southern Rights Association.

Sir: I write to request that you strike my name from the Southern Rights Association. When I had it placed there it was with the distinct understanding that it was not to constitute me a member of a club, to be actively engaged in subverting the authority and government of the sovereign State of South Carolina, but simply as one upon whom the State could implicitly rely, in the event of her being brought into conflict with the Central Government, in the assertion of rights clearly appertaining to her under the Constitution o the United States. If there be any thing on this earth that I abominate from the ground up is Jacobinism. That I should be instrumental in substituting this abhorrent principle of action for the lofty dignity of State sovereignty, and in the State of South Carolina too, the very employer of the doctrine, is what I cannot permit for one instant.

But this is not my only motive for prompt action. I see, in the exhibition of Jacobinism in the South the surest pretext for the rampant abolitionism in the North; and when, instead of the cool an deliberate action and reaction of sovereign State upon sovereign State, we shall have the ceremony of club against club; a blow will be struck at the institutions of the South, which no power on earth shall possibly ward off.

With this confident conviction on my mind, I cannot permit my name to attach to a club that will wreck the only hope I entertain for the maintenance of civil liberty on this continent; the conservative character of black labor within the sovereign States of the South.

With sentiment of high regard,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BRISBANE.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, Friday, May 9.

DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION AT BANGKOK, SIAM.—Letters by the *Europa*, received in this city bring the intelligence that the entire premises of the American Baptist Mission at Bangkok, Siam, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th of January last, including the buildings of the missionaries. The fire originated in a native house a few rods distant, and spread with such rapidity that very few articles could be saved. The printing office and stock, the building and type foundry, libraries and nearly all the personal effects of the missionaries were consumed. The greater part of the second edition of the New Testament was lost, and it was difficult to procure copies enough to conduct the ordinary Sabbath worship. The total loss was not less than $10,000, and probably considerably more. The missionaries were received into the residence of Senor Marcellino DeAranjo Rosa, the Portuguese Consul, and met with much attention and kindness from others. Mr. Chandler will return to this city as soon as possible, to make arrangements for repairing the loss.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, May 9.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.—The Post Office Agents, Messrs. Shallcross and Ottinger, last night brought in a stage driver named R. J. Bennett, who is charged with robbing the mails in the mountains.

The weather is quite pleasant and the river has seven feet of water in the channel.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, May 9.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS—*The Margaret lost.*—The steamers *Pacific* and *Margaret* came in collision last evening, a few miles below the city, by which the latter was sunk. No lives were lost.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

GRADUATES EXPELLED.—Eighteen graduates, members of a class in the Virginia Military Institute, have been expelled for insubordination.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 5 P. M.

A meeting of the city councils and citizens generally was held at the Mayor's office to-day, at noon, to make arrangements for the reception of President Fillmore and cabinet, who will pass through our city on Monday morning, *en route* for New York. Mayor Jerome presided, and a committee of one hundred consisting of the city councils and citizens, was appointed to meet Mr. Fillmore at the outer depot in carriages, and escort him to the Eutaw House. The notice has been so short and the stay of the President will be for so limited a time, that the idea of a military procession has been abandoned. Mr. Fillmore remains in Baltimore only long enough to breakfast, and will proceed north in the Philadelphia train, at 9 o'clock. I understand he breakfasts at the Eutaw House, by invitation from a number of the gentlemen boarders. A salute of 100 guns will be fired as soon as the Washington train arrives.

CORNING, May 8.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The freight train going West last night was stopped, about half past 8 o'clock, by some impediment on the track four miles this side of Hornellsville. The engineer having stopped the train, found that they had run over and completely cut in two a man walking upon the track, having severed his head, neck and shoulders from his body, the remains of whom were taken to the above named place, but have not yet been recognized by any one. One hundred and sixty-five pennies were found on his person, also a paper stating that he was deaf, dumb, and an idiot, and requesting charity to pass him to better quarters. As it was after night, no blame can, of course, be attached to the engineer.

TALLAHASSEE, May 6.

STORM, &c.—On Sunday afternoon last a violent squall set in from the N. W., bringing hail and a prodigious fall of rain which lasted some four or five hours, and must have done a great deal of damage to the planters in the vicinity. The rain literally fell in torrents, and level ground was covered with a solid sheet of water. The wash must have been tremendous on rolling ploughed lands. The hail, we think, was too light to have done much injury.

The season thus far has been very unpropitious for crops in this vicinity. The weather has been remarkably cool, and up to this time there have not been more than some three or four days in which thin garments would have been comfortable.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—A bill was reported in the Senate to-day providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution.

The bill relating to joint stock companies was passed to be engrossed.

The resolves concerning slavery, and the bill further to protect personal liberty, were passed to a third reading by a vote of 34 to 4, an amendment having been previously adopted denying the right on the part of any State, to annul or prevent the execution of the constitution or laws made under the authority of the union.

The free banking act was ordered to a third reading with some amendments by a vote of 135 to 199.—*Boston Journal of Wednesday.*

[illegible] the Emperor of Austria takes to England as a present to the Queen, some gorgeous [illegible] and books. One containing the notes in [illegible] of the national-aim and deposit, [illegible] anything ever seen in the book [illegible] Government. On one side there are 16 [illegible] in all colors representing [illegible] the ornaments in [illegible] A second [illegible] the arms of the [illegible] Austrian [illegible] by different Bible [illegible] The binding is of the richest [illegible] the volumes of [illegible]

New Orleans, May 18, 1851.

Editors of the Bee—Gentlemen: The Tehuantepec Committee have directed the publication of the enclosed official report of Major Barnard, received this morning per bark General. In communicating this very satisfactory result of our efforts, it gives me pleasure to add that letters were received by the same conveyance explaining the vote of the Mexican Senate heretofore referred to. It seems that the telegraphic dispatch, which was received so a time ago in New Orleans, announcing by mistake the rejection (instead of the ratification) of the treaty by our Senate, was forwarded to Mexic , and the Senate of that republic based its vote on this erroneous statement. As soon as the truth was known, the vote was reconsidered, and the subject referred to a new committee, which has not yet reported.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Chairman Managing Committee.

EL BARRIO, April 4, 1851.

J. P. Benjamin, Esq., Chairman of Managing Committee, &c: Sir—Your favors of the 6th February, 27th do., and 7th of March, are just received per the Alabama. After my report of the 14th January, and other letters from Chevela, I again addressed you a letter, from Boca de Monte, communicating the progress of the survey up to that period. This was supposed to be the latest date which would reach Minatitlan in time for the Alabama's third trip. We were in daily expectation for a month or more, and for this cause I wrote no further.

I have now to state that the survey is nearly completed, as far as I consider necessary for present purposes, and that most satisfactory results have been obtained. I will briefly communicate the results:

Mr. Temple's survey of the river shows that he considers the river navigable *at all stages*, as high as Sachil, for light draught steamers, and to Pass Sarabia, or higher, during the rainy season. He has been on the Pacific coast for a month, and though he has not yet made the soundings, he has no doubt either the depth of water, and considers either the Ventosa or Salina Cruz available for a harbor—the latter preferable. In fact, this coast may be considered as practicable as many or most land-locked harbors on the Atlantic, for the prevailing and strong winds are from the north and off the shore against which of course the land affords protection; and though the surface of the water may be rough, and a strong surf break on the shore yet nothing like a *sea* is raised, and steamers or vessels can lie in perfect safety.—The southerly or south-easterly winds, which occur in certain periods of the summer, are little more than *squalls*, and not at all dangerous. I do not think breakwaters absolutely necessary, but eventually some arrangements would be made for landing and receiving passengers and goods with facility. In the commencement of the enterprise, good *surf-boats* are all that would be necessary. I think there can be no *doubt* about the *entire practicability* of this coast.

I will now give the result of the wheel route:

From the Ventosa to the foot of the mountains we have level plains, offering a choice of routes—plenty of stone and timber at hand, of the best quality for the structure. The cost of this portion (about 30 miles) will be very trifling. The ascent of the mountains by the Masahua Pass has now been surveyed, and the line run through beyond the Sarabia. The result is found to be, that a grade of 40 or 50 feet per mile can be carried up the Pass, and that the difficulties are not greater than have been surmounted on roads in the United States—thence to the Lomas de Xochiapa, 15 miles, the ground is easy or moderately broken. Through the Lomas de Xochiapa, say 10 or 15 miles, more difficulties again occur, but they are not extraordinary—thence another 10 or 12 miles further to the Sarabia the ground is perfectly easy.—Through the forest country, from Paso de la Puerta to the Jaltepec, and thence through to Tewinepec, some difficulties will be met with, but I know nothing insuperable. The survey has actually, at this moment, been extended from the foot of the Masahua Pass to the Sarabia, and the co Mr. Avery's party is now extending it towards the Puerta and the Jaltepec. Mr. William's party have just gone down to the Jaltepec, towards Tewinepec. All this will, I think, be completed in a month, and the parties ready to return by the middle or latter part of May. As Mr Avery has already made a reconnoissance from Mina-Titlan to Tewinepec, and found the ground to offer no difficulties, I do not consider an actual survey necessary for present purposes, as the question is plain and the ground easy. In addition, in my letter from Boca de Monte, I stated the expediency, in the first instance, of commencing the line on the Jaltepec.

Taking the whole extent of the road into consideration, the ground is remarkably easy, and timber, stone, &c., are at hand in abundance, and the right of way (no serious an item in the United States) will have cost little or nothing. No estimate can be made at present, but I think I am safe in saying that the means appropriated by the Commission are ample.

In relation to the lands connected with the grant, I think it safe to say a finer tract cannot be found in the world.

An immense number of invaluable productions (comprising all, or almost all the valuable productions of tropical climates) can be raised here with the greatest facility, while the forests abound with natural productions of great value. Throw in an enterprising population here, and the isthmus would become the garden spot of the world.

In relation to opening a travelling route I think it is only necessary to establish steamers connecting with the two coasts—a small steamer or steamers on the river, and the horse and mule transportation on the road would soon be supplied. Passengers can be got across the Isthmus with such means in six or seven days, from Mina-Titlan to the Pacific. There are people on the Isthmus now ready to establish the land conveyance the moment the steamers commence running, so that this part of the business will give the Company no trouble. In conclusion, there can be no exaggeration in saying, that this is *the* route, and the one which will superseede all others—and leading out of consideration the value of the route, the value of the lands, and what will be found to be produced, would almost pay the building of the railroad, and be an immense contribution to the commerce of New Orleans. I believe, moreover, that no statement or estimate you have seen made as yet, realizes the full value of this route and grant; it can scarcely be appreciated. I would say, too, that the people on the Isthmus are all friendly to the utmost degree to the enterprise, and that large subscriptions of stock can be obtained by an authorized agent. I should mention that rich beds of iron ore exist here, and indications of silver are apparent.

Reports will be made on the subject. A geological examination has been made, and such researches as could be made, with our means, into the natural productions of the Isthmus.

I would mention, officially, that I am convinced that Mr. Trasoun's operations on the Pacific have been carried on with great zeal and energy, and under great disadvantages.—Mr. Temple states that his charts are excellent and perfectly reliable. I feel it a duty to state this, as so much has been circulated to his disadvantage. I think, owing to the obstacles he met with, his arrears ought to be paid off out of the Committee's funds.

I think the surveying parties will get through their work by the end of this month, and will be ready for transportation at Mina-Titlan, by the 15th May.

Of the funds now remaining available here, there are about $7,500 still in Tehuantepec, or Oaxaca; $5,700 here, and $3,000 still remaining in Vera Cruz—say $16,200—which will be, I think, sufficient to pay the expenses of the parties, and, I should think, two-thirds or three-fourths their salaries.

I am, very respectfully,

your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,

Brevet Major, U. S. A.

P. S.—I desire to notice most favorably to the Committee, the services of Mr. Williams, principal assistant, of Mr. Avery, chief of the second Railroad party, and of Mr. Temple, U. S. N., chief of the Hydrographic party. It is to their great energy and untiring exertions that the Committee are indebted for the rapid progress of the survey. J. G. B.

☞ A new hotel of mammoth dimensions is about to be erected in New York. It is to occupy a front on Broadway of one hundred feet, and will run back to Mercer street two hundred feet, covering an area of 20,000 square feet. The front will be constructed of pure white marble, and it is to be six stories high.—The hotel is to be called the "St. Nicholas," and will involve in its construction a cost of at least a quarter of a million of dollars.

DEATH OF JUDGE BRIGE.—The Hon. Nicholas Brice, who, since the organization of the present City Court, in 1816, has been its President Judge, died at his residence on North Charles street, on Thursday night. Judge Brice was in the 81st year of his age, and has been for more than a year past prevented by growing feebleness and age, from engaging in the active discharge of his duties.—*Baltimore American, May 10.*

A SLAVE REFUSING HIS LIBERTY.—A Southern gentleman had recently been stopping at the Revere House with a slave who was his personal attendant. This slave, upon being informed by persons here that his master had no right to restrain him, but that he was, under the laws, at perfect liberty to go where he pleased, refused to be liberated in this way, and returned yesterday afternoon with his master to the South.—*Boston Traveller, Wednesday.*

☞ Cheap postage, under the present law, has worked admirably, and we trust it is to work with still better effect in this law which is to go into operation on the 1st of July. For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1850, (just received) the receipts were $1,551,466 94, showing an increase of $207,207 55, or about 16 75-100 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The quarter ending on the 30th Sept., 1850, also showed an increase of more than 17 per cent. The receipts for the year of 1849, and it is probable for the first fiscal year, ending the 30th of June last, show over the receipts of the previous year a [illegible] per cent, or about [illegible] For the year ending June 30, 1847, [illegible] per ct. do. 1848, [illegible] do. do. 1849, [illegible] do.

This is a most gratifying result.—*N. Y. Ev.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, 1851.

The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 3000 bales without any further change in prices. We quote Low Middling to good Middling, 8¼ @ 9¼c.

The Sugar market was quiet; sales 150 hhds at 5¾ @ 5¾c. ℔ lb. for Pair. Molasses is selling at 23 @ 24½c. ℔ gallon for re-boiled.

Whiskey has declined to 18½ @ 19c. ℔ gallon for rectified, with sales of 1000 bbls.

Exchanges are very firm. We quote Sterling, 110¾ @ 111. Paris, 5f 12½ @ 5f 05. Bilbao New York, at 60 days, ½ @ 1 ⅛ cent disc. Checks, ¾ @ ⅞ cent prem.

A ship was taken for Liverpool to day at 19 2d.

Placide Varieties.

For the Benefit of

Mr. J. H. CALDER, Treasurer.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19th, will be performed the comedy of WILD OATS: Rover, Howard, Sir Geo. Thunder, Bass; Sim, T. Placide; Ephraim, Holland; John Doy, DeBar; Lady Amaranth, Mrs. C. Howard.... A Grand DIVERTISEMENT. To conclude with the farce of THE ALARMING SACRIFICE: Bob Picket, Mr. Holland; Susan Sweetapple, Mrs C Howard. my19

Placide Varieties.

A CARD.

Mons. MAUGIN respectfully announces that his Benefit will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 21st, when will be produced the comedy of LOVE, LAW AND PHYSIC—with a DIVERTISEMENT. The favorite farce of the TWO QUEENS; and a new grand ballet of action, call d LAURETTA AND PABLO, composed by Mons. Maugin. The whole of the company, dramatic, operatic and choregraphic, will support the varied entertainments of the evening, which will be of the most amusing description. The box sheet now open. my17

Green Oaks Hotel, at Biloxi, KEPT BY MRS. FRADAT.

THE public is informed that this establishment so favorably known for its fine situation, gardens, alleys, &c. is now opened. The table will be supplied with the luxuries of the season and with the best wines. Mrs. Fradat has engaged an orchestra composed of the best musicians. Bills will be given twice a week. The ball room is 100 feet in length, well furnished and adjoining the main building. There is a company attached to the hotel, whose duty is to furnish oysters and all kinds of fish. There is in the establishment a magnificent coffee-house and billiard room. Pleasure boats and carriages can also be procured, and bathing for ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Fradat informs the public that nothing has been omitted to render the Green Oaks Hotel equal to the finest establishment of the kind in the South.

Persons wishing to stop at the Green Oaks Hotel are invited to inform the Captain of the steamboat in order that they may be landed at the wharf of the Hotel. my19

JUST landing from ship Clifton, of New York, the barque Ann Dixey, from Liverpool, which are for sale at the lowest prices, the following

Alum in lump and powder, in barrels
Powdered Gurgonne or Cutcemas, do.
Yellow wood Fustic, ground, do.
Logwood, #1 Dashings do.
Brazil and Red Saunders do. do.
Rut Bodo, in wash, do.
Glue and Gelatine, Flowers do.
Whiting and Venetian Red, do.
Prussiate of Potash and Blue Vitriol.
Vermilion, Chinese and English.
Carmine, from No 9 to 40
Sulphuric Acid, in carboys.
Nitric and Muriatic Acid, in carboys.
Tartaric Acid and bi-Carbonate of Soda.
Citric and Oxalic Acid, crystalized.
Sevilla Powders, large boxes.
Soda do small do.
Wax do do do.
Cooper's Finglas for table yellow.
French Gerstine do do.
Powdered Pumice Stone to polish furniture.
Emery, No 1 to 4 and the fine powder of it.
Scarificators, English and American.
French and English Lancets, genuine.
Gum and Spring do do.
Specula no. 2, 3 and 4 inches, also assorted glass.
Horse Syringes.
Metallic assortment glass do, assorted, &c, &c

A. A. PEYCHAUD,

ap19 106 Royal street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that the former having been reappointed a Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, they will continue to devote their attention to the Notarial Business, at their office, No. 21 Conti st.

A. SARNETT,

EDWARD SARNETT.

my19 3t

NOTICE.

A. CHIAPELLA, Notary Public, has removed his office to No 67 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets, opposite the Bank of Louisiana. my19 1m

HAVING given my general power of attorney to GUSTAVE FOUCHENADE—the person by whom I am in business will pursue action hereafter. N. LAFARGUE.

OFFICE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, May 17th, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election of thirty-two Trustees, to serve one year from the first Monday of August next, will take place at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, the second day of June next ensuing, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

my19 CHARLES J MANSONI, Sec'y.

OFFICE ADDREY, SUN MUTUAL INS. CO. 1 New Orleans, May 15th, 1851.

THE SCRIP for 1850, is ready for delivery.

mr20 L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

NOTICE.

NO person is authorized to collect money for me unless they hold our written order.

my8 C. FLINT & JONES, 46 Royal-st.

TO HIRE—A negro WOMAN, good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 62 Magazine st. my19

MOLASSES—For sale to arrive, the cargo of the schooner Tarwater Jones, consisting of about 40,000 gallons of Cuba Molasses. In good order, by LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

my19 between Canal and Crossman.

COGNAC, ABSYNTH, &c.—Tourainne Champagne Brandy, 4th proof, 25 cases, 50 baskets Champagne, for sale by

my19 PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 27 St.