The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion on the first [illegible]; Half a Dollar for each subsequent insertion for less than one dollar in each instance.
Advertisements ordered at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to confine to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1851.

No. 1479 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6528.

THE New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning May. 7, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. EUGENE DIVERGNE, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee.

G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and of other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Rolls for the present year, are ready to be delivered, on their receipt at the office of the Bee.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND MADISONVILLE RAIL ROAD.—We are requested to state that the members of the Committee on Subscriptions and of the corresponding Committee will assemble at 7 o'clock, this evening, at the Council Chamber of the First Municipality. A punctual attendance is expected.

NEW ORLEANS, MADISONVILLE AND JACKSON RAIL ROAD.

While we are warmly interested in the practical success of both the schemes before the public, for connecting New Orleans with the Great Western line of railroads, our position gives us more ample opportunities of ascertaining the progress of the Madisonville project; and we are exceedingly gratified at being able to announce its entire and unqualified success. The books were opened just a week ago, with the understanding, that whenever the amount of stock subscribed for should reach $200,000—or about half the proposed capital of the enterprise—the Company should be provisionally organized. The Commissioners have not experienced the slightest difficulty in obtaining subscriptions; and instead of $200,000, the number of shares already taken exceeds in value the limits assigned, by probably one hundred thousand dollars. This speaks volumes as well in favor of the opinion entertained by the community of the merits of this particular project, as of the profound interest manifested in this first feasible plan for restoring New Orleans to her supremacy in commerce.

In a few days the books will be closed, by which time it is expected that the whole amount of stock will have been taken, and the Company can be definitely organized, so far as the capital is concerned. The organization's part will be sufficient to ensure operations. The ground will be broken in first twenty miles will be put under contract, and the work at once commenced. In the course of the present month, the Stockholders will be convened for the purpose of electing a provisional Board of Directors, and arrangements will then be made for the energetic and efficient prosecution of the undertaking.

It is more than probable that the stock of this road will acquire materially enhanced value from the anticipated donation by Congress of the Public Lands to be traversed by the road. Like all, this grant may be looked upon as a settled thing. A bill to that effect was presented at the last session of Congress, and passed the Senate without opposition, but the pressure of business crowding upon the National Legislature at the heel of the session, prevented its being taken up by the House of Representatives, and it lies upon the Speaker's table along with many other measures, which, at an early period of the next Congress, will doubtless receive due attention. The alternate sections of land proposed to be donated by this bill, comprise about 175,000 acres. It is well known that railroads traversed by railways improve largely in value, and there is no reason to doubt, that these very lands which were formerly sold at the minimum price of the Government, $1 1-4 per acre, will command three times that amount, when the construction of the road begins. But even admitting that they do not advance beyond the rate fixed by the Government, and we already have nearly half of the capital stock of the Company paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands, and the value of the Stock increased to that extent. The fact of the improvable value of such property is so satisfactorily ascertained, that capitalists have been already busy in attempting to enter the lands in question. This has, however, been guarded against, the land having been provisionally secured for the Company.

Altogether, the prospect is most cheering, and we believe, we may safely congratulate the citizens of Louisiana, upon the certainty of the completion within a reasonable period, of the New Orleans, Madisonville and Jackson Railroad.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Globe*, we have dates from Galveston to the 2nd inst. The papers contain very little news.

There is no further apprehension of an overflow of the Brazos, the waters having remained stationary for several days.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The proceedings of the General Council were handed us yesterday, for publication, by the Secretary of that body, Col. Walker. They will appear in to-morrow's paper.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—The schooner *Mary Chilton*, from Port au Prince, arrived at Boston on the 23th ult. Capt. Hollis reports that the Chamber of Deputies had been in session to consider the proposition of the American Government relative to acknowledging the independence of the Dominican. It was generally believed the day the *Chilton* sailed that Chamber would reject the proposition, and had also rejected a claim made for the detention of the American brig *Lander* and the imprisonment of her captain. In consequence of this, the Haytiens were daily in expectation of the arrival of the American squadron. Five of the conspirators against the Empire had been shot. One of them was a custom-house officer, who died with the declaration that there were plenty more left behind who coincided with him in the opinion that the Imperial Government was too expensive for so small an Empire. Soulouque parades daily at the head of two or three thousand soldiers.

JENNY LIND arrived at Baltimore on the 28th ult., and took lodgings at Barnum's City Hotel. Miss Lind expresses herself highly gratified with her tour through the south and west, being highly pleased with the manners, customs and scenery of the country. Although in the enjoyment of fine health, and excellent voice, yet she complains of being much fatigued, consequent upon continual travelling, and seemed glad to retire for a pleasant slumber after so much excitement.

From Buenos Ayres.—The barque *Argentine*, from Buenos Ayres, the 5th of March, arrived at Salem on the 25th ult. The United States corvette *St. Louis* had arrived at Buenos Ayres, with Commodore McKeever and Bambridge, and had been received with appropriate honors. The "Packet" speaks in warm terms of the United States, and of the increasing trade between the two countries. The resignation of President Rosas is again before the Legislature, and will in all probability finally be accepted.

☞ It is stated, to the credit of the Bostonians, that out of 400 men composing the Boston Light Infantry Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boyd, only one man was found reluctant to volunteer in arms to support the U. S. Marshal in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, during the recent excitement there on that subject.

☞ The ship Jenny Lind was at Pittsburg, with the boys throw stones at the windows of her carriage, and afterwards into her dressing room. Her feelings were so deeply wounded at this indecent insult, that she refused to sing in Pittsburgh, and left forthwith for Baltimore. The next day Barnum published stating that he would return to Pittsburg in July, and would then give one or more concerts. The affair occasioned considerable excitement.

ATTACK ON THE DOG GOONS.—We are requested to tell the attention of the City and County Trade to the sale of 183 packages and lots of Fashionable Dry Goods, amongst which are 42 bales of damaged Prints, Handkerchiefs, &c., suitable for the American trade.

Sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 precisely, at J. B. Blache & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 77 Chartres street.

Terms liberal, at sale.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.

The steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. SENNET, Commander, from New York via Havana, reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Ohio* brings 225 passengers and the usual mails—also $75,000 in specie. Her specie is consigned as follows: Jas. Connelly & Co., $40,000; Samuel White & Co., $30,000; Schumann & Co., $4,075; J. J. Adams, $1,000—Total, $75,000. The California intelligence brought up by the *Ohio* has been of course anticipated by the arrival of the *Alabama*.

Capt. Schenck reports that on the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., he saw a brig ashore on the reef off Cape Florida, with signals of distress. Ran down to her, and sent a boat to her assistance. She proved to be the Spanish brig *Pilota*, from Havana, bound to Bilboa, with a cargo of sugar. She had got ashore on the night previous, and a hole had been stove in her lower timbers. The Captain and crew abandoned her, and returned to Havana in the *Ohio*.—When they left the *Pilota*, she had 8 feet water in her hold.

The steamship *Georgia* arrived at Havana on the 29th ult., from Chagres, with 450 passengers and 1,450,000 in gold dust on freight. The *Falcon* was to sail from Chagres on the 4th inst., with 300 passengers.

At Havana, the excitement in relation to the Cuba Expedition continues at fever heat, and the most extensive preparations have been made for the defence of the Island.

HAVANA.

By the *Ohio*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 2nd inst. inclusive. The papers do not vapor much about the expedition but from facts which have transpired, the excitement on the subject appears to be unabated. The individual who had been arrested on suspicion of being a spy in the service of Lopez, suffered the punishment of death by the *garote*, on the 1st inst. His name was Galciano Montes de Oca.

The laws prevented all persons from carrying concealed weapons are rigorously enforced. The penalty for an infraction of the Code, is imprisonment for six years.

It is said that several arrests have been made of persons suspected of sympathising with the filibusters.

The island is in a complete state of defence, and is garrisoned by nearly 25,000 regular troops.

A number of the Tobacco plantations in the Vuelta de Arriba, (where the inferior varieties of the weed are grown,) have been destroyed by fire.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.—The Lexington, Ky. Observer of the 23d ult., thus announces the return to his home of the honored statesman of Kentucky.

Our distinguished neighbor arrived in this city by the evening train from Frankfort on Sunday last. We have not had the pleasure of seeing him since his return, but are gratified to learn that his health is greatly improved since he left New Orleans, where he was labouring under the effects of a slight cold contracted probably during his voyage from Havana; and we doubt not, now that he has returned to his family and is again enjoying the quiet repose of his own fireside, Ashland, that he will be speedily restored to his access ons vigorous and robust health.

He let his citizens are rejoiced that he is again among them, and although no public manifestations of their respect and admiration greeted him on his return, his aversion to such displays being well understood and properly appreciated, they entertain none the less of this ardent attachment, friendship and love which they have ever felt for him, and to which a long life of arduous but brilliant public service so justly entitles him.

☞ We are sure we do not mistake the feelings of the great mass of our fellow citizens not only of the county of Fayette but of the Union generally, when we declare that no period of his illustrious and ever memorable career has he enjoyed to the extent he now does the sincere and heartfelt admiration and regard of almost the entire population of Kentucky. They regard him as a public benefactor, inspired of, as formerly, as a great party leader, and even the hottest of his hitherto political opponents do not hesitate to award to him the meed of praise to which his recent patriotic efforts in behalf of our glorious Union give him just claim. Long may the noble old patriot, statesman and orator be spared to do battle for his country against those who would destroy her glorious proportions and make her a shapeless mass of ruins.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF MR. SUMNER.—The New York *Evening Post*, Democratic authority, thus classifies Mr. Charles Sumner, the Senator elect from Massachusetts

"In politics Mr. Sumner is a *doctrinaire*. He is well known to be opposed to all class or special legislation, and to be a firm champion of State rights. He has never held any close connexion with either of the great political parties of the country, though, till within the last few years, he has been classed with the Whigs. We have classed him with the Democrats, because that, on all the issues which have been made between him and his opponents in the Legislature, he has occupied a Democratic position, and we have no doubt that all his sympathies and convictions will lead him to maintain that position."

☞ A correspondent asks "what Tom Marshall was about." He is "about" the queerest politican in Kentucky.

The Lexington Statesman says that Tom, at a late political meeting in that city took a pitcher left on the stand by the Whig candidate, smelt in it, and finding it to be whisky, made a way much of it. The Statesman doesn't spell the word "wry" correctly in this case. We believe Tom makes a *rye* mouth whenever he gets within smell of "old rye."—*Prentice.*

FROM NASSAU.—By the schooner *Anna Sophia*, at Charleston, Nassau papers to the 24th ult, have been received.

NASSAU, April 5.

The French bark Emily, of Havre, La Brigant, master, from Rio Flacha bound to Havre, got on shore at Acklin's Island on the —— ulto. Part of the cargo, consisting of 220 tons of Nicaragua wood, was brought in to this port by the schooner Nancy.

NASSAU, April 11.

We announce with much pleasure by an arrival from Inagua, that the prospect of taking salt is cheering. A taking had been made but in consequence of the wreck of the brig Hope, persons engaged therein left; no rain, however, has fallen during the time, and it is supposed that a large quantity will be raked this season.

Fifty-five per centum was to-day awarded to the Saivors of the cargo of the American ship Cato lately wrecked near the Bimmies.

NASSAU, April 12.

The British brig Hotspur, William Cottier, master, from the Grand Saline Hayti, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of mahogany, logwood, and cotton was totally lost on Molasses Reef Inagua, on the 30th ult. The captain and crew were saved with much difficulty. The greater portion of the cargo has been saved. The Captain arrived here on Thursday afternoon, in the wrecking schooner Esther Ann.

The loss of the British brigantine Bell, Capt. Bell, on Williams' Key, coast of Cuba, about the end of last month, while on a voyage from Bermuda for Matanzas, in ballast, has been reported by Captain Pinder, of the sloop Elector. The materials of the vessel have partly been saved by the schrs Sarah Jane and Thames, and brought to Nassau. Capt. Bell, with the crew of the brigantine, has, we understand, proceeded to Matanzas for the purpose of obtaining a passage to England.

NASSAU, April 19.

The brig "Eudora," brought in as derelict, some time since, has been given up by the court of Admiralty to the claimant, Capt. Matthews, and His Honor Judge *Lee* has awarded salvage on vessel and cargo, to the schooner Victoress at the rate of 32 per cent, and to the other vessels 65 per cent. The consignees, Messrs. Darling & Co., have paid the salvage on appointment of vessel and cargo, and we understand the necessary repairs will be made so that the Eudora can proceed on her voyage as soon as possible.

The American brig "Brenda" of Gloucester, (Mass.) Pousland master, from Boston, bound for New Orleans, with a cargo of ice and hay, was totally lost at the Pickett Rocks, near Gun Cay, on the night of the 15th instant, the captain and crew t gether with part of the materials saved, arrived here on the 17th. No cargo saved.

NASSAU, April 23.

By an arrival from Grand Bahama, we learn that a brig laden with sugar and molasses, went ashore near eight mile Rock, a few days ago abandoned by the crew. The wrecking schooners President and Driver were at work and had each saved a load.

ABSENT MANUSCRIPTS.—Public attention has been greatly excited here, in Constantinople, by the discovery of an immense treasure of Greek manuscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Demosoides, in a cave stretching at the foot of Mount Athos. According to this gentleman, the importance of the discovery is incalculable, since it brings to light a vast quantity of celebrated works quoted by various ancient writers, and hitherto deemed entirely lost. They furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light on many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes, (the nature of which is not stated,) filled with characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroglyphic writing—the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied them to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY GERMANY.—We learn from the Albany Register, that on Wednesday, the 23d ult., a body of men, 70 or 80 in number, armed with rifles, pistols and bowie knives, made a raid into that part of the State. In this raid, the victim of the malice of these outlaws had committed the offence, according to their peculiar notions of honesty, of serving process in several cases of delinquency for rent on the part of some of their agrarian associates.

For doing this they had resolved to punish him; and accordingly, on Wednesday last, while he was engaged, agreeably to previous appointment, in mending off the widow's dower of a farm about seven miles from Rensselaerville, a band of twenty or thirty cowardly ruffians, well armed, and disguised as Indians, suddenly seized and bound him, and afterwards forced him to submit to the indignity of a coat of tar and feathers, which was inflicted under circumstances of diabolical cruelty. After this, when his prosecutors had in vain endeavored to extort from him a promise to serve no more papers, he was permitted to go to his home, which he reached about midnight. In stating the particulars of this outrage, the "Register" expresses its indignation that such offenders should have yet escaped the penalties due to the deluded people who commit such offences.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Greenville (S. C.) *Patriot* relates the following:

The other day, in conversation with Miss Dix, the philanthropist, during her visit to Greenville, a lady said to her, "Are you not afraid to travel all over the country alone, and have you not encountered dangers and been in perilous situations?" "I am naturally timid," said Miss Dix, "and diffident like all my sex; but, in order to carry out my purposes, I know that it is necessary to make sacrifices and encounter dangers. It is true I have been in my travels through the different States, in perilous situations. I will mention one which occurred in the State of Michigan. I had hired a stage and driver to convey me some distance through an uninhabited portion of the country. In starting, I discovered that the driver, a young lad, had a pair of pistols with him. Enquiring what he was doing with them, he said he carried them to protect us, as he had heard that robberies had been committed on our road. I said to him if we met the pistols, I will take care of them. He did so reluctantly.

In coursing our journey through a dismal looking forest, a man rushed into the road, caught the horses by the bridle and demanded my purse. I said to him, with as much self-possession as I could command, "Are you not ashamed to rob a woman? I have but little money, and that I want to defray my expenses in visiting prisons and poor houses, and occasionally in giving to objects of charity. If you have been unfortunate, are in distress, and in want of money, I will give you some. Whilst I thus speaking to him, I discovered his countenance changing, and he became deathly pale." "My God," he exclaimed, "That voice!" and immediate told me that he had been in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and had heard me lecturing some of the prisoners in adjoining cell, and that he now recognized my voice. He then desired me to pass on, and expressed deep sorrow at the outrage he had committed. But I drew out my purse, and said to him, "I will give you something to support you until you can get into honest employment. He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment."

Had not Miss Dix taken possession of the pistols, in all probability they would have been used by her driver, and perhaps both of them murdered. "That voice" was more powerful, in subduing the heart of a robber, than the sight of a brace of pistols.

(From the London Athenæum of March 14.)

GEOGRAPHICAL EDUCATION.—Geography as a branch of knowledge which has long been admitted as an ornamental addition to a respectable education; and it was not thought a good sign to be ignorant of the place on the map on which China should be looked for or Kamschatka found. Small, however, was the real knowledge imparted even in this branch of science. It is not easy to instruct a child to read a map so as to comprehend the flat surface of a globe; and a very cursory examination, even among people of liberal education, will convincingly prove that ordinary geography is very imperfectly understood, and that a wide ignorance of physical geography prevails. Regarding Mr. Wyld's Model of the Earth as a contrivance for a general remedy, we think it worth while, after an inspection of its materials and of the processes its operation, to put our readers in possession of its characters and its objects.

In looking on an ordinary globe, a limited portion of the earth's surface only comes under survey at once. It has therefore occurred to Mr. Wyld to figure the earth's surface on the inside, instead of the outside of a sphere—to give the spectator the advantage of being an observer to embrace at one view the physical features of the world which he inhabits. That surface which will be looked on as the inside covering of the sphere is actually that which exists on the exterior crust of the great globe itself. This very allowable departure from the truth, without misleading any one, admits of our obtaining a knowledge of the distribution of land and water over the whole planet which could not in any other way be secured. The great feature, in fact, of this globe as a model in summary teaching, is that it presents (what nothing and no less else can do) the means of presenting the various great physical phenomena at once and in their relations, which in all other educational documents have to be studied separately and in detail.

The sphere on which the earth is modelled, and which is now in process of erection, as our readers know, in the centre of Leicester Square—is 65 feet in diameter. Visitors will pass into the interior of this huge ball; and by means of a winding staircase or gallery will proceed around it, viewing every part of the model at a distance of four feet from the eye; and these arrangements are so contrived that they will not interfere with the general view of the entire surface. The scale is ten miles to one inch horizontal, and one mile to an inch vertical. This enables the constructor to exhibit all the details of hill and valley, lake and river, with facility, and to produce an effective representation of the earth; which could not be done if the scales for height and for distance were alike.

In looking at the vast model, the observer is at once struck with the distribution of land and water. He sees the great oceans occupying nearly 150,000,000 square miles, while the old and new continents and all the islands are estimated at but 60,000,000 square miles. The immense expanse of waters in the southern hemisphere is brought out in strong contrast with the widespread lands of the northern; and the great chains of mountains, which are remarkable features of the earth's surface, are shown to be ranged in a circle around the oceans and the Indian sea. The water-shed—or river course—of every country is laid down, and the great areas drained and exhibited. This is, of course, connected with the elevations and depressions of the land; all which are displayed in relative truthfulness, and with remarkable exactitude. By no other means than this, we repeat could we obtain a correct and lively knowledge of these points. A model in relief speaks to the eye in a way which it is impossible for any map or globe with a flat surface to do.

Beyond the points of physical geography which we have mentioned as being necessarily involved in this idea, there are others of no less importance and interest to be embraced. The limits of perpetual snow will be shown, Mount Blanc, "the monarch of mountains," with his "diadem of snow," the hoary peaks of the Andean and Himalay n range—with the lower hills, which, as they approach the pole, present their constantly snow-bearing tops—will alike be faithfully represented. The great forest ranges will be indicated, and the deserts, with their wastes of sand, exhibited. Many of the geographical aspects of the globe will be displayed; not merely in the form of the surface, but in the colors of the rocks. In fact, as perfect a picture of the surface of our earth as is possible will be presented at once view in this gigantic model. This will be no mere holiday show. Men can take their children to it to instruct them on the subject of that world on which they live; and the women of our day may here, if they choose, learn something more than they know of that surface of which Mrs. Somerville, in her "Physical Geography," has written so well.

We have already intimated that we regard this model as the commencement of a new era in geographical instruction. This great globe is made up of some thousands of castings in plaster from the original models in clay. The first plaster cast, which is, of course, in reverse, will be retained—and from it, any number of correct models may be had. Nothing could be more instructive than such section of the earth—Those *raised maps*, telling the tale of distance and elevation, would impart an amount of information in schools which could not be given by any other method. In a few weeks the desert of Leicester Square will, in fact, be converted into a great geographical school.

THE WELAKA.—We have no intelligence of the Welaka, which sailed from this city on Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, in pursuit of the Cuban expedition. Whether she has captured Gen. Lopez and his party, or Lopez and his party has captured her and her crew, is involved in a considerable degree of uncertainty. The prevailing opinion here is, that if the officials on board of her catch the expedition, the expedition will be very certain to catch them. The Welaka is a very staunch, good boat, with a light draft and good speed, and would be very useful to the expedition.

Unwarried off our reporter, and if she is not captured, and her crew made prisoners of war, we may expect to hear from her shortly. Our Cuba correspondent may probably give us a full account of the movement on our coast.—*Commercial Bee Nous.*

The Rose Bud of the South.—We have received from the Albany Register, that on Wednesday, the 23d ult., a body of men, 70 or 80 in number, armed with rifles, pistols and bowie knives, made a raid into that part of the State. In this raid, the victim of the malice of these outlaws had committed the offence, according to their peculiar notions of honesty, of serving process in several cases of delinquency for rent on the part of some of their agrarian associates.

For doing this they had resolved to punish him; and accordingly, on Wednesday last, while he was engaged, agreeably to previous appointment, in mending off the widow's dower of a farm about seven miles from Rensselaerville, a band of twenty or thirty cowardly ruffians, well armed, and disguised as Indians, suddenly seized and bound him, and afterwards forced him to submit to the indignity of a coat of tar and feathers, which was inflicted under circumstances of diabolical cruelty. After this, when his prosecutors had in vain endeavored to extort from him a promise to serve no more papers, he was permitted to go to his home, which he reached about midnight. In stating the particulars of this outrage, the "Register" expresses its indignation that such offenders should have yet escaped the penalties due to the deluded people who commit such offences.

The Rose Bud of the South, a beautiful publication issued at the New York Dandy in a style which loses nothing of its pungency in passing into English through Willis' pen:

The editors of the New York Dandy do ample justice to the merits of the Rose Bud of the South. We quote from