THE DAILY BEE,
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
F. WHISSE, S. HARRIS,
D. DIVERGES, N. DUFOUR.
(... one square ... insertion) ... $1.00
... Subscribers ... one week's notice ... before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO. 10,350.

One square for one month, or three days, in single insertion, $3. One square for one week, or three days, in single insertion, $2. No advertisement under three days. Liberal deductions on the first page $1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged each time as before for every TEN lines for each square for each insertion. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to occupy the square every other day.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15.

... Mail came through yester ...

TWO PROMINENT TOPICS.

... with few exceptions ... with the Nicaraguan ... These appear to ... interesting themes ... them will doubt ... New Granadan ...

... seems well deemed. ... press have not been ... of Nassau did ask the ... Nation in the present ... Nicaraguan statistics ... ought to mortal ... The answer of our ... has been given through ... credible author ... points: First, ... and persons of ... the extension of ... avenues into ... Second, the ... back to commit ... with the European ... not in China, ... assistance that ... to the appointment of an ... to the Chinese ... of an increased ... regarded as favorable to the slave party, and gave great dissatisfaction to the opposition.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Walker's Appointment Unfavorably Received.

SECESSION AGAINST CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Troubles Recommenced.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Booth, the Abolitionist in Trouble.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

Schooner Ashore at Sandy Hook.

Crew Saved by the Associated Press News Yacht.

Domestic Markets, River News, &c., &c.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

THE SOUND DUES TREATY RATIFIED BY FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

Secret Societies in France—Numerous Arrests.

The Neufchatel Conference.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, &c.

Washington Notes—Indian Affairs—The Tuscaloosee Disturbances—Illinois State Election—Destructive Fires in Pittsburg, &c.

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Our Chinese Affairs.

We learn from the *National Intelligencer* that the deputation of gentlemen appointed by the merchants of New York and Boston engaged in the China trade to come to Washington and present to the President their views in relation to that great mercantile interest have performed their errand, we understand, and their report will probably be made public on their return home. In the meantime the importance of the subject induces us to anticipate that report by copying from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Evening Post* the annexed information—substantially correct, we suppose—of the views and intentions of the government, communicated by the President to the deputation:

"The deputation of Boston and New York merchants, who have been attempting to procure the co-operation of this government with Great Britain and France in the demands of further commercial privileges from the Court of China, have left Washington satisfied with the success of their mission. They ... desired no belligerent alliance with foreign powers, but only that a special diplomatic agent of the United States of a high grade should be on hand at the close of the war, so as to unite with the representatives of France and England in presenting claims for a more extended intercourse with the interior of China, and in sharing the general advantages of the expected victory. The result, however, of their visit in Washington is the assurance from Mr. Buchanan that a sufficient naval and military force shall be sent to protect the interests of American commerce at the five Chinese ports now open to it, although no participation can be taken in the hostilities waged by the Allies.

"Mr. Buchanan also intimated to the committee that, in accordance with their desire, a Commissioner should be sent to China, clothed with special powers to obtain such more liberal terms of commercial relations with that country as may be deemed practicable. It is understood that the President concurs in the wishes of the French and English governments in reference to the concessions to be sought from China by the leading powers, so far as such wishes have been indicated by their respective Ministers at Washington. The suggestion made by the commercial delegation meets his approval. It proposes a union for the purpose of obtaining a direct face to face negotiation with the Emperor himself, including, of course, the appointment of a full Minister at Pekin.

"The mercantile delegation at the White House unanimously urged the name of ex-Attorney General Cushing, who, as Commissioner, had negotiated our first diplomatic convention with China, and, although the President is not supposed to be disposed to favor any of the intimate friends of his predecessor, he has signified a readiness to yield to the application."

THE CANADIAN NEWS.

The screw steamship *Canadian* arrived at Portland on the 7th, with four days later intelligence from Europe than that brought by the *Asia*.

GREAT BRITAIN.—THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION—THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Previous to the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Palmerston, in reply to questions, stated that no direct overtures for the return of the exiled bassists had been made from Naples, but indirectly it was asked whether sending the political prisoners to Costa would be considered sufficient. The British government, however, would not be satisfied with Naples merely employing its power to fill them as ships. The commercial treaty with Morocco was laid before the House. The House then dispersed.

The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April.

(The Queen's speech was telegraphed by the *Asia*.)

The English press generally speaks favorably of the moderation of the inaugural of the President.

Trade at Manchester is steady, without animation.

Birmingham reports improved orders for iron from the United States, and also a full export and demand for other goods.

At Nottingham, business both in hosiery and lace was well sustained.

In the woolen districts there had been dullness.

FRANCE.—Letters from Marseilles, of the 16th, say that the American ship *Adiratic*, being arrested in consequence of the collision with the steamer *Lyonnais*, the Captain demurred to the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to an American tribunal. The objection was overruled, and the case will be heard before the Tribunal of Commerce. The survivors of the *Lyonnais* are waiting to give their evidence.

There was not much business transacted last week by the Paris manufacturers. Previous to the opening of the manufacturing towns the accounts are rather favorable. Woolen stuffs are in demand, and some large orders have been received from Paris; calicoes are not easily disposed of. There has been a small rise in the price of cotton thread. Complaints are made of the non-arrival of orders for silk from the United States. New York merchants decline to purchase silk goods at the present high prices, which is 30 to 40 per cent. higher than that of last year.

News has been received from Algiers announcing that one-fifth more of land has been sown with wheat this year than last, and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest.

There is a progressive rise in the price of Colonial produce. The corn, and particularly the flour markets, are excessively dull. A speedy fall in the price of wheat is inevitable. Flour of the best quality was offered at the last market at 75f. 50c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The bakers have supplied themselves with flour worth 74f. the sack. The reserve of flour in the market stores of France is large.

SPAIN.—The following is an extract from the London *Times*: "Cadiz letters state that the forts of Vera Cruz had fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer *Ferrolana*, whose commander has demanded satisfaction. There are several French and English ships on the station. The Mexicans boast that they have assistance from the United States."

BELGIUM.—The government proposes to convert the French five per cent. bonds into four and a half per cent. ones.

SWITZERLAND.—The Neufchatel Conference would probably meet on the 25th ult.

RUSSIA.—Russia having depanded an explanation of the recent landing of three hundred Poles and Turks under the command of a British officer, Mehemet Ali, from the English steamer *Kangaroo*, on the coast of Circassia, the Porte has appointed a Commission of Inquiry.

PERSIA.—An armistice for three months is agreed upon between the British and Persian forces. An insurrection had occurred in the Persian Taurris, where a cousin of the Shah is Governor.

GERMANY.—The Hamburg money market was rather easier, discount having receded to five per cents.

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TEXAS.

By the arrival of the *Matico* we have received Texas papers to the 11th inst. They contain little of much interest. The Galveston *News* says:

The rain of last Tuesday and Wednesday extended over a large portion of the State. We hear of it from as far North as Austin, and as far West as Victoria. It must have done immense benefit to the growing crops. The norther of Sunday may have counterbalanced it, however.

We learn from the *Flag* that Brownsville and Matamoras were visited by a snow-storm on the 13th of March, followed by a hoar frost, which killed the tender vegetation. Such a visitation was never before known at that place.

The State Penitentiary at Huntsville is now turning out an average of seventeen hundred yards of cloth per day. The *Sun* thinks this equal to any product of Northern mills, in proportion to the labor employed.

SMALL POX.—From our exchanges we learn that this disease is raging to a considerable extent in the Northern and Northwestern portions of the State. Red River, Bowie and adjoining counties seem to be much afflicted with it.

The San Antonio *Ledger* has the following:

MURDER.—On Sunday last intelligence reached town that a foul murder had been committed at a place on the San Antonio river, about twenty miles below this city. The circumstances, as far as we learned them, are as follows: A man named G. W. Kessell, in pursuit of a Mexican woman, whom he had been maltreating, followed her into the house of Matias Cubier. The latter endeavored to protect her, saying that no man should strike a female in his house. While doing his best to shield the woman, he was mortally wounded, and Mrs. Cubier, who had come to the assistance of her husband, was shot dead upon the spot. She is stated to have been far advanced in pregnancy.

Kessell, who is said to have been a companion of Bill Johnson, Augustine, and others of that class, has not yet been apprehended, but we hope the monster may not be permitted to escape. A reward is, we understand, offered for his apprehension.

Since the above was written we have been informed that Mrs. Cubier has died from the effect of his wounds.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Franklin (St. Mary's) *Journal* says:

On Monday morning last we were visited by a chilling norther, accompanied with any quantity of ice. The weather since then, however, has moderated greatly; and we are glad to say that the freeze has done no damage to the crop, only to retard for a short time the growth of the cane and corn. The prospects, at present, are very flattering, and we sincerely hope nothing may occur to mar the expectations of our planters.

We learn from the same paper that Judge VOORHIES has been re-elected District Judge of that judicial district by a handsome majority.

The Opelousas *Patriot* has the following:

Last Sunday a storm visited our parish, bringing in its train one of the coldest snaps of the season. Ice was formed during the night, and many fears were entertained that the growing cotton crop would be destroyed. We have not heard, however, that these fears were well grounded. The plant has been materially damaged, no doubt, but not so seriously as was apprehended. Many more planters had no seed in the ground, while those whose prospects suffered most had not planted at all. They will replant, and the injured at all. The cold weather has continued for all the week, the thermometer, as we write, (Friday,) at 9 o'clock, indicating 56°, with a brilliant sun and a clear atmosphere.

In the Opelousas Judicial district, MANTEL, (Democrat) has been elected by a considerable majority over OVERTON, likewise a Democrat.

THE WEATHER IN TEXAS.—A correspondent writes to us from Hays county, TEXAS, April 7th, as follows:

"A severe frost, on the night of the 5th instant, cut down all of the cane and cotton that was up. This is the second time the frost, this spring. The wheat does not seem to be injured. The mercury fell to 24 degrees, which I call pretty cold for this latitude at this season."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, April 14th, 1857.—Mr. Dupre in the chair.

The attention of the Council was called, by a message from the Mayor, to the necessity of naming Commissioners for supervising the election of Fourth Justice of the Peace, also, to an application from property holders of the Third District, for the appointment of a Police Guard for.

Resolutions from the lower Board for paying certain bills were read and approved.

A resolution from the lower Board, for authorizing the Controller to warrant in favor of the Sheriff for the amount of $48 25, as fees for the quarter ending March, 31, was concurred in.

The petitions of F. Corrapulse, contractor for digging ditches, were approved by concurrence with the other Board.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted with an amendment to allow J. A Wadsworth $200 for services rendered, and J. A Inspector $60.

A resolution from the lower Board, for naming inspectors of the Fourth Justice's election, was concurred in.

A substitute for the resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract with L. Moreau, for lighting the oil lamps of the city, and for supervising generally, was adopted, and sent down for concurrence.

The Board adjourned to meet the other in joint session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening, F. Hall in the chair.

A message from the Mayor announced, among other things, the necessity of making arrangements for an election for a Fourth Justice of the Peace, that office being now vacant. Referred.

The Treasurer sent in his weekly report showing a balance in the treasury of $117,254 40. Referred.

The Street Commissioner reported the expenditure of the appropriation for cutting up streets in the First and Second Districts. Referred.

The Board of Aldermen asked concurrence in a resolution for the purchase of a house for the steam fire engine on Carondelet street. At first it was rejected. Amended and concurred in.

SWITZERLAND.—The Neufchatel Conference would probably meet on the 25th ult.

RUSSIA.—Russia having depanded an explanation of the recent landing of three hundred Poles and Turks under the command of a British officer, Mehemet Ali, from the English steamer *Kangaroo*, on the coast of Circassia, the Porte has appointed a Commission of Inquiry.

PERSIA.—An armistice for three months is agreed upon between the British and Persian forces. An insurrection had occurred in the Persian Taurris, where a cousin of the Shah is Governor.

GERMANY.—The Hamburg money market was rather easier, discount having receded to five per cents.

Sir John Crampton performed the ceremony of kissing hands on his departure as Minister to Hanover.

ITALY.—Diplomatic relations are suspended between Austria and Sardinia. The Piedmontese *Gazette* announces the recall of Count Pasr, the Austrian Minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin. The Austrian citizens are transferred to the protection of the Prussian Minister. The recall takes place without a rigorous diplomatic rupture.

There are reports from Naples of some relaxation in the prison severities; also, of an unofficial mission of Mr. Pringsill to Paris to conciliate the Western powers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Dates from the Ionian Isles to the 5th ult. have been received.

The elections are rather dearly sold. The Chambers accuse the British government of having tampered with the electoral lists. A dissolution of the Chambers is probable.

JAPAN.—The two British steamers of war, Fort Maingasatil, in Japan, because they were refused admission, in contrary to the treaty. Communications, however, were made to the Emperor, who published an edict, giving orders that the three forts should be opened: but the crew of no foreign vessels are forbidden to penetrate into the interior.

The Poisoning at Hong-Kong.

The Paris *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives details of the arrest and interrogatories of the Chinese baker who was executed for poisoning bread at Hong Kong. He stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy, brought him by a satellite of the mandarins. The orders informed Allum, the baker, that the English having declared war, it was his duty to assist in their destruction: that the soldiers used fire and sword to fight them, and he was to use poison. If he discharged these orders his family at Canton would be thrown into prison, and his property confiscated. He made two kinds of bread—one poisoned for the English, which was involuntarily given to the other foreigners, and another kind, only for the Chinese.

Seizure in Mexico.

The steamer Tuxpan brings intelligence that there has been a modification of the law with regard to differential duties, by which ships can now discharge a portion of their cargo at one port on the Atlantic coast, and proceed up the river with the remainder.

Civil War in Persia.

Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

The Sound Dues.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice from the Board of Trade that Denmark has agreed to abolish the Sound dues from the 1st of April.

THE FIRE IN VICKSBURG.—The *Whig*, of the 11th inst., speaking of the destruction by fire of the Court-house at Vicksburg, says:

The loss, however, is not great—the building was valuable only for its venerable character and the associations connected with it. Within its now charred and blackened walls some of Mississippi's noblest sons achieved their proudest triumphs. It was there that Prentiss, young, gifted and gifted, won his earliest laurels. It was there, too, that Sharkey, and Gaines, and Tompkins reaped their first and dearest successes. All of those old walls speak, what tales of the days that are gone would they tell! White they have often resounded to the loftiest strains of eloquence, they have likewise echoed to the wail of woe and heartbreaking.

But we are moralizing, and that is, just now, not our vocation. The architect of the county, the books and records belonging to the various offices, were all saved, we are glad to be able to state, and the only loss sustained is in the destruction of the building, which, we are sorry to say, was not insured. The loss, however, is heavy.

But this fire is the work of an incendiary, we presume there can be no doubt. It certainly is a blessing that was unaccompanied, and, we believe, was the third attempt in the last two or three weeks to fire the public buildings of this city, which, what with the authorities thereof

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
City of New Orleans.
BE IT KNOWN, that this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty first, before me, EDWARD BARRETT, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, that is to say:

ARTICLE FIRST.
The name and title of the said corporation shall be the "Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans," and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence its business so soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for, and it shall exist for twenty five years from the date hereof. It shall have a corporate seal, having for a device the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the Company and the date of this act.

ARTICLE SECOND.
The objects and purposes of the Company are here by declared to be:

1st. To make insurances upon dwelling houses, stores, cotton presses, and every other description of buildings, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise, merchandises, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

2d. To make insurances upon ships and other vessels, steamboats and other vessels, freights, goods, wares, merchandise, gold, silver, bank notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, specie, maumons, profits, bullion or money, and against all marmers of inland transportation risks, and upon lives, humanity and responsible risks, in other words, to effect fire, marine, river and life insurance of any kind whatsoever.

The Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made insurance, and all clauses, actions and legal process wherein the Company may be interested, shall be conducted in the name of the President, or such other officer as may be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

ARTICLE THIRD.
The capital stock of said Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into twenty five hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following, to wit:

The subscribers to the said Company shall pay into the hands of the President or such other person of the Company for business, the sum of twenty dollars on each share, and shall execute notes payable to the order of the Company, for the remaining eighty dollars on each share, payable on demand, at the office of said Company, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine, provided that the sums shall be made payable at not more than ten installments of dollars on each share, at such periods as may be agreed upon by the said Board of Directors; and two days' notice, at least, previous to each payment, shall be given in at least two daily newspapers published in the city, and conducted by the persons receiving said election, in the French and English languages. The Board shall appoint three persons to receive the votes at each election, and if any of the said inspectors fail to attend, the President shall appoint others to act in their stead. The said inspectors are to take their seats on the fourth Monday of the said month of July, and to hold the same one year thereafter, and until their successors shall have been qualified. The first election shall take place within twenty days from the date hereof, and after due notice above provided for. Messrs. Thos. H. Barrow, Eugene F. Moulon and Francis Morgan, Jr., all of this city, shall act as inspectors to preside at the said first election, and the persons then elected shall be the first Directors of said Company, and shall remain in office until the fourth Monday in July next, when the first annual election shall be held at the office of the Company, and at such election, and the persons then elected shall be the Directors of said Company, and shall remain in office until the fourth Monday in July next following, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

In all elections the votes shall be by ballot, and those persons receiving a plurality of votes of the shares subscribed and paid for shall be declared elected, and in the event of no election taking place on the day aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to take place within ten days thereafter, and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

Each and every share subscribed shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to a vote for each and every share which he, she or they may respectively hold, provided that no individual, corporation or company shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than twenty; nor to vote after the first election on any share transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to such election.

ARTICLE FIFTH.
At the time of the expiration of the charter of the aforesaid Company, or sooner, if ordered by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting for that purpose, the affairs of said Company shall be settled, and the debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three Commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of the Company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.
The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting in every year, elect from among themselves a President and Vice President, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.
No person shall be competent for being elected a Director of said Company who does not, at the time of his election and during his continuance in office, hold in his own name, and unincumbered by a hypothecation of which he may be a partner, at least ten shares of the stock of said company.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.
The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint such officers, clerks, and agents, as shall be necessary for the transa