THE DAILY BEE.
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G. F. WEISER & CO.
S. HARRY.
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[illegible] new subscribers must give one week's notice [illegible] they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through the mail, or otherwise, will be considered as subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,612.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every Ten Lines, French measure, for each insertion, and Half and Half Dollar for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per line for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals until ordered out. One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
Advertisements discontinued before the time ordered, and ordered out before the time of their insertion expires, will be charged for the time they have been inserted.
Advertisements without a specified number of insertions will be inserted until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
Advertisements inserted in the Daily Bee, will be inserted in the Weekly Bee, free of charge.
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The publication fees for long terms are fixed at the lowest rates, and will be rigidly adhered to.
No deviation in advertising will be accepted until all previous bills shall have been settled at the option of the proprietors.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Washington. The mail due the day before came through.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LOUISIANA

[illegible] of making a geological survey of the State has been suggested to the [illegible] on several occasions. The attention has been referred to the subject [illegible] of the last and present year. The latter communication he declares [illegible] that accurate surveys should [illegible] other works, and a survey [illegible] have been the first of our [illegible] establishment of a system of [illegible] Mr. Hilgard remarks [illegible] indeed from having [illegible] knowledge of our country [illegible] of facts of which we [illegible] He is undoubtedly [illegible] or nothing of the [illegible] Louisiana. The country [illegible] the soil of the [illegible] State is purely alluvial [illegible] present a similar [illegible] and must be destitute [illegible] substances found [illegible] other. The [illegible] Louisiana is not of alluvial [illegible] researches, the [illegible] and slight investigation [illegible] enterprise, prove [illegible] product exists in [illegible] of purity. We refer [illegible] of lignite or brown [illegible] the upper portion of the [illegible] and extending into the adjoining [illegible] Specimens of this [illegible] and found particularly [illegible] combustible matter and capable [illegible] development of no inexhaustible [illegible] and excellent fuel would [illegible] the expense of surveying [illegible]

[illegible] of Mississippi, and [illegible] counties immediately [illegible] State, has demonstrated [illegible] many precious treasures [illegible] abundantly of coal, will doubtless [illegible] in Louisiana likewise. [illegible] scraping of the surface, according [illegible] instances, has established [illegible] in the parish [illegible] which, for all uses in [illegible] pronounced equal to [illegible] Bituminous, and to favor the President's course on the Kansas question.

John A. Dix presided. John Van Buren was among the speakers.

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St. Louis, March 5.—River falling. Navigation below is fully resumed.

The Missouri is considered open, and there are speedy prospects of an opening of the Illinois.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer *New York*, from Greenock, has arrived, bringing dates one day later from London.

Consols closed at noon on Saturday 13th, at 96¾.

It was reported that Alsop, who was implicated in the attempt on Louis Napoleon, had escaped to America.

Paris accounts say that more troops are required for operations in China.

No more addresses from the French army will be published.

CIRCASSIA.

It is again reported that Schamyl has submitted to Russia.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Tuman* arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with £100,000 in Australian gold.

The *Marco Polo* was off Holyhead with £300,000.

RUSSIA.

Several heavy failures had occurred at St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The movement for a general bankrupt law is exciting much attention. It is regarded as a quasi-administration measure. Toombs has charge of it. Corporations are said to be included, with an object to protect debtors and creditors, and fully regulate commercial transactions throughout the country.

Men of all parties and sections approve of the measure.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 5.—The bill providing for the establishment of a branch of the Citizens' Bank at Shreveport, and also at Baton Rouge, and giving to that bank the State deposits, passed the Senate by 18 to 4.

The bill closing Bayou Pisquamine passed the House—yeas 31, nays 29.

Also a bill appropriating $81,000 for leveeing and draining the swamp lands in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Several bills appropriating about $300,000 from the swamp land fund passed the House.

The Senate had under consideration the bill extending the $500,000 of the Citizens' Bank.

THE LATE DUEL.

All the parties engaged in the late duel of Taylor and Gusman have been indicted by the Grand Jury which is now in session.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 5.—In the Democratic State Convention, two sets of resolutions were presented, the majority sustaining the Lecompton Constitution and the minority adverse to it.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A large mass meeting of the Democracy was held last night at Tammany Hall, in honor of the anniversary of the inauguration of Buchanan, and to favor the President's course on the Kansas question.

John A. Dix presided. John Van Buren was among the speakers.

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Recruiting in Central America.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Transcript* has been informed by a gentleman lately from Central America that Colonel Don Francisco Alvarado, commander of the Costa Rican forces at Fort Castillo, at the time of its capture by the Democratic troops under Colonel Frank Anderson, has, with his brothers, been shot by sentence of a court-martial.

"Colonel Alvarado stated, in his defense, that on his perceiving the Americans he gave orders to his men to fire upon them; but they refused, threw down their arms, and cried '*Viva Walker! Viva los Americanos!*' (long life to Walker; long live the Americans.) He also stated that they had they preferred to be prisoners of Walker, rather than soldiers of Costa Rica."

The above facts appeared in the *Alhum*, a Spanish and English paper published at San José, the capital of Costa Rica.

Amongst the prisoners taken on the above occasion were two officers who had once before been captured. They earnestly requested permission to see General Walker, in order to thank him for the kindness with which they had been treated.

Mr. James Thomas, formerly of New Orleans, but for the last two years a resident of Nicaragua, and who had nothing to do with the Democratic cause, was also shot about the same time. No crime was laid to his charge—nothing alleged against him further than this: "*He is an American!*"

We presume the Mr. THOMAS alluded to is Mr. JAMES V. THOMAS, who was for some time connected with the *Bee* in the capacity of reporter, and subsequently was attacked by the Nicaragua fever, and went there, promising to correspond with us regularly. This promise was fulfilled during some months, but after a while Mr. THOMAS ceased to write, and we were left in complete ignorance of his fate until we came across the foregoing statement. Poor THOMAS! He was kind-hearted, generous and sincere, but strongly impulsive and erratic. His youthful ardor, and impatience of the quiet life of a city induced him to visit Nicaragua, where he has found a premature and bloody grave.

The Burning of the Ellen Battle.

We copy the following particulars of this melancholy catastrophe from Thursday's Mobile *Mercury*:

The *Magnolia*, arrived this morning, brought the melancholy intelligence that the *Ellen Battle* was burned above Kemp's Landing, at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, with the loss of about forty lives. The fire was discovered at that hour by the chambermaid, in the nursery of the boat, and its origin is not accounted for, but is surmised to have originated from sparks from the *Warrior*, which had passed about half an hour previously. The tiller ropes were soon burned, but the pilot succeeded in running the boat into the woods about three hundred yards above the landing, when the passengers took to the water. The loss of life was entirely occasioned by drowning or freezing. We subjoin a list of those known to have perished, with the manner of their death, so far as ascertained:

Mrs. B. Cromwell and child, Sumpter county, frozen.

Mrs. H. G. Turner and child, Washington county, frozen.

Mr. W. R. T. Smith, Greene county, frozen.

Mr. Caradine, Chickasaw county, frozen.

Mr. Willis, Chickasaw county, frozen.

Augustus Jones, Columbus, Miss., frozen.

Mr. Martin, Kentucky, frozen.

John Powell, barkeeper, frozen.

Dr. S. W. Clanton, Warsaw, Ala., frozen.

Young man from Fairfield, name not known, frozen.

Negro of Mr. Turner, frozen.

Negro man Jackson, barber, frozen.

Barnett, cook, frozen.

Nancy, chambermaid, belonging to Capt. S. G. Stone.

Robert, cabin boy belonging to Col. T. Buford.

Dick, cabin boy, belonging to Judge R. C. Torry.

Jim, cabin boy, belonging to John Foster.

White boy, third cook, name unknown.

Sam, Peter and Jack, deck hands, belonging to J. A. Moering.

Bill, deck hand, belonging to R. G. McMahon.

Allen, deck hand, belonging to Jno. Bowen.

Ben, deck hand, belonging to D. Raine.

Rev. Mr. Newman, Louisville, Ky., frozen.

M. A. Galloway, Gainesville, Ala., never seen.

Three white deck hands, never seen.

P. Kirkland, died after getting ashore, Greene county, Ala.

Dr. S. H. Jones, never seen, Greene county, Ala.

The bodies were not recovered of the following:

Dr. S. H. Jones, M. A. Galloway, Rev. Mr. Newman, white boy, third cook, Jack, (negro) Bill, (negro) three white deck hands and chambermaid.

Miss Robertson was saved on some cotton bales by the assistant pilot, Thomas Bradley, whose noble conduct is specially noticed; all subsequent accounts that but for his aid she must have perished. Miss Turner was saved by Frank Stone, a young man of nineteen, son of Capt. Stone, who then returned and saved her young sister.

An infant of two months old was saved in a remarkable manner. When discovered by Captain Stone it had only its night clothes on, and was blue with cold. A blanket coat soaked with water was at hand, which the Captain laid upon a burning cotton bale, and then wrapped the babe in the steaming covering. It is now alive and cheerquing.

For five hours, from the discovery of the fire till seven o'clock, when the *Magnolia* came to their assistance, the passengers and employés of the boat who had escaped drowning were partaking from cold.

Further particulars will be furnished to the morning papers by a committee of ten survivors.

Some 1300 bales of cotton, constituting the cargo of the boat, were consumed.

The French Dispatch Respecting Foreign Refugees.

The following is the official translation of the dispatch respecting foreign refugees addressed by Count Walewski to Count Persigny, and communicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Count Persigny on the 21st of last month, and of which the concluding paragraph has been already published:

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. le Comte.—The legal proceeding which has been commenced in regard to the criminal attempt recently made on the person of the Emperor, is taking its course, and we shall shortly arrive at the definitive result; but there is a point upon which even now we cannot entertain any doubt. This fresh attempt, like those which preceded it, has been devised in England.

It was in England that Pianori formed the plan of striking the Emperor. It was from London that, in an affair, the recollection of which is still recent, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Campanella directed the assassins whom they had furnished with arms. It is there, also, that the authors of the last plot have leisurely prepared the means of action, have studied and constructed the instruments of destruction which they have employed, and it is from thence that they set out to carry their plans into execution.

In recording these circumstances, I at once add how much the government of the Emperor is persuaded of the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which they created in England. It is equally convinced, that with such proofs in their possession of the abuse of hospitality, the English government and people understand at once to what extent we are justified in directing our attention to them.

No one appreciates and respects more than we do the liberality with which England is disposed to exercise the right of asylum in regard to foreigners, victims of political struggles. France, for her part, has always looked upon it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honorable person in misfortune, whatever might be the party to which he belonged; and his Majesty's government does not complain that its opponents should find refuge on the English soil, and that there in large meetings faithful to their opinions, to their very passions, under the protection of the British laws.

But, M. le Comte, how different is the attitude of the skillful demagogues established in England. It is no longer the hostility of misguided individuals, manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and all the violences of language; it is no longer even the work of the factious, seeking to rouse opinion and to provoke disorder; it is assassination elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practiced in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with amazement. Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Ought the English legislation to contribute to favor their designs and their plans, and can it continue to shelter persons who, by their flagrant acts, place themselves beyond the pale of common right and under the ban of humanity.

In submitting these questions to her Britannic Majesty's government, the government of the Emperor does not merely discharge a duty towards itself; it re-echoes the sentiment of the country, which, under the influence of the most legitimate anxiety, calls upon it to do so; and which, in a matter where the common interest is at stake, and all nations and all governments is so clear, considers itself justified to reckon upon the concurrence of England. The reputation and wickedness of these guilty enterprises expose France to a danger against which we are bound to provide.

Her Britannic Majesty's government can assist us in averting it by affording us a guarantee of security which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized to expect from an ally. Fully reliance, moreover, on the high sense of the English Cabinet, we refrain from indicating to say way, the measures which it may seem to take in order to comply with this wish. We rest entirely upon it for estimating the decisions which it shall deem best calculated to attain the object; and we are firmly persuaded that we shall not have appealed in vain to its conscience and to its good-will.

You will have the goodness to read this dispatch to Lord Clarendon, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.,

(Signed) A. WALEWSKI.

The Morehouse (La.) *Advocate* says:

The unusual weather that we have experienced this month has been during the past week. Sunday night it commenced raining by about the hours, and by the following morning the ground was covered with a light coat of snow. Monday night it froze quite hard, and Tuesday morning it was quite disagreeable. Wednesday night it froze still harder, and Thursday morning the ice was quite thick. Friday night it froze still harder, and Saturday night it froze still harder, and Sunday morning the ice was quite thick. Monday night it froze still harder, and Tuesday night it froze still harder, and Wednesday night it froze still harder, and Thursday night it froze still harder, and Friday night it froze still harder, and Saturday night it froze still harder, and Sunday night it froze still harder, and