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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning July 20, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The administration observes a profound silence in reference to our difficulties with Spain. That warlike message," which it was confidently predicted, Mr. Pierce was about to lay before Congress, has not been forthcoming; neither has the Executive carried into effect the reputed design of appointing two Commissioners to proceed to the Court of Madrid, with authority to settle pending questions. Nevertheless, despite the caution and reserve of the government, direct intelligence from Mr. Soulé is looked upon as sufficient to understand in some measure the aspect of affairs. We learn that letter-bags have been received at Washington from the Minister Plenipotentiary, which acknowledge the receipt at the 23d ult., not the slightest intimation is given of a disposition on the part of the Spanish Ministry to enter into an amicable settlement of the Cuban controversy. No overture has been made which could be accepted by the United States Government. The difficulties remain "in statu quo, and not a single point has been gained by protracted negotiation.

Mr. Parrs correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that Mr Soulé's has no longer a hope of an amicable adjustment of the Cuban question. The correspondent declares that he derives his facts and conclusions from Mr. Soulé himself, and that they are, therefore, worthy of entire confidence. These facts and conclusions are to the following effect, viz: that for a special cause of complaint against the present cabinet, there has been no uniform from the day on which its first demand was made, that it has become convinced that their minds are made up in advance, as to what line of conduct they intended to pursue. No turn of events can lead to negotiations has succeeded in changing the unalterable purpose of the stationary with which they seem determined to bring to a settled line of policy.

Spain in their part is based on two hopes: that we possess their entire confidence, and which is, that England and France will lend their assistance in case of emergency, while, on the other is, that the desire of the government of the United States to avoid a threatening war is made to subserve their views, and to lead the true spirit of the people of the United States. No treaty has been concluded between France, England and Spain on the subject; but confidential communications from which Spain believes she has sufficient assurances to give her confidence in their private support in case of war. The negotiation which Spain believes divides the two great exponents of Slavery in Cuba and Texas, which it cannot believe to be allies, so as to give to her effectual support.

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The Duke of Newcastle defended the bill, and denied that it would lead to the extinction of the monarchial or of the conservative element in Canada. From various causes the existing Legislative Council in that colony had fallen into contempt, and its members had come to be considered mere tools of the Government. This state of things it was proposed to remedy by the creation of a second Legislative Chamber, the members of which were to be of a certain age, and to possess a property qualification.

The policy of allowing the colony to govern itself as much as possible was carried as well, and the increase of material prosperity in Canada had been so great in consequence of that policy, that the British Government had resolved to take a further step in the same direction, in the conviction that so doing would strengthen instead of weaken the connection and good feeling which now happily exists between Canada and the parent country.

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Sir James Graham defended the necessity of these operations, and complimented the country on their success. Eleven hundred tons of the enemy's shipping, and half a million sterling of property, had been destroyed, and every effort was used to distinguish private from public property.

Government has purchased the House of Correction, at Lewes, Sussex, as a place of confinement for Russian prisoners.

India and China.—Details of the overland India and China news are come to hand via Marseilles.

The North China Herald contains the resignations of the Consuls at England, France and the United States, justifying their recent attack on the Imperial Chinese Cruisers. Consul Keyes, of Amoy, had also resigned, but died of his wounds. It was rumored that the French, England and Spanish Plenipotentiaries are to soon be provided with a gunboat to Pehlu. There is nothing later from Japan. At Hong Kong, May 6th, were the U. S. sloop Vincennes, and brig Porpoise; at Canton, steamers Queen and Plover; at Foo Choo Foo, British Admiral Sir James Stirling, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the India station, left Singapore for Hong Kong, almost the whole naval force of the East Indies, which is supposed will have made for Kamschatka.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The Asia reached New York on the evening of the 13th instant, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st instant.

THE WAR.

The aspect of the war has undergone an entire change, and it is difficult to foresee what new complications may arise. Austria by a special treaty with the Porte, having undertaken to occupy the Danubian Principalities, interposes her army between the Turks and the Russians, thus preventing the advance of the former, and covering the retreat of the latter.—Indications are abundant that the actual seat of hostilities will be *speedily* transferred from the Danube to the Crimea. The Allies are already amassing at Varna the materials for invasion, and the Russians are directing all their available land force towards Sebastopol. Napier, in the Baltic, has gradually concentrated his fleet around Cronstadt, in a manner that presages an attack. In Asia the two armies are lying idle within eighteen leagues of each other, near Kars.

Although there can be no doubt that the British Government is aware of the import of these new moves, it takes singular pains to keep the country in ignorance. The latest statement made on the subject was by Lord John Russell, in his place in Parliament, on the evening of Thursday, 29th, when in answer to a question for information put by Lord Dudley Stuart, he made the following unsatisfactory reply:—

"With regard to the first question of my noble friend, namely, 'Whether any treaty or convention has been signed between Austria and the Porte with regard to the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops?'—I may say that this Government has received information that a convention has been signed between Austria and the Ottoman Porte, for the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops in either case, whether the Russians shall have voluntarily quitted the Principalities or not.—[Hear, hear.] That is to say, that if Russia has voluntarily quitted the Principalities the Austrian troops will occupy them, and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will enter the Principalities for the purpose of driving them out. (Cheers.) That is the effect of the treaty. The Government has not at present received an official copy of the convention which has been signed.

With regard to the 2nd question of the noble lord, namely, 'Whether the intelligence which has been freely circulated, that the Emperor of Russia has accepted the ultimatum of Austria and the Western Powers, and whether the retirement of the Russian troops from the Danube, with a view to the evacuation of the Principalities, was in consequence of an understanding come to between Austria and Russia?' No official intimation of that nature has been received by us. The last time I saw the Austrian Minister, he informed me that no treaty had reached Vienna, and I cannot say whether any subsequent information has been received."

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FRANCE.

There is a rumor that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will resign his office, and be succeeded by Count Walewski.

We have no late home news in the French papers to-day.

Italy.—The Opinione delle Famiglie, of Parma, publishes a letter, written from New York, by a man, Rossi, formerly in the service of the Duke of Parma. The writer states that the assassination of the Duke is revenge for having been compelled to restore the property of another to the heirs by the Duke himself.—Information given by the writer leaves no doubt in the minds of the statement, the Government had got a liberty the three persons who were in the secret on suspicion of being the authors of the letter. On the same subject, a despatch from the Count of Cavour, to a public functionary at Pontremoli, whose deposition could throw light upon the assassination of the Duke of Parma, has been mortally wounded by the stroke of a stiletto."

Lamego.

The Post Angli Gazette states that all the Austrian ships of war are ordered to the East.

Vienna, Friday.—The Times' correspondent is assured that Baron Meyendorff received his letters of recall on Friday morning; but it is not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off. Count Coronini is to enter Little Wallachia by way of Orsova, with about 30,000 men, on the 23d.

On the 20th and 23d of June, the Turkish vanguard of 25,000 men, attacked the Russian rear guard, and drove it beyond Trajans Wall.

Berlin.—Despatches from St. Petersburg are stated to have been received on the 26th; they were brought by Colonel Mantouffel; it is said they contain the Russian answer to the Austrian requisition, and well informed persons believe that he gave no reason to expect that no gotiations will be further prolonged.

Turkey.—In the treaty with Austria, it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the principles by the Austrian troops?—I may say that this Government has received information that a convention has been signed between Austria and the Sublime Porte, for the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops in either case, whether the Russians shall have voluntarily quitted the Principalities or not.—[Hear, hear.] That is to say, that if Russia has voluntarily quitted the Principalities the Austrian troops will occupy them, and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will enter the Principalities for the purpose of driving them out. (Cheers.) That is the effect of the treaty. The Government has not at present received an official copy of the convention which has been signed.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, July 11, 1854.

"How few, all weak and withered of their force,
Wait on us here, and there wait but in vain;
Like stranded ships, the tide returning hoarse
To sweep them from our sight."

The above lines of Walter Scott are brought vividly to mind by seeing two reflicts of the revolution—links that connect the present with the past, now in our midst: Mrs. Hamilton, widow of General Alexander Hamilton, and Mrs. Littlefield, the relict of General Nathaniel Greene. Two names as rich, political or otherwise, in saying that, next to Gen. Washington, General Greene was the ablest military leader the war of the revolution produced, and that in his prowess, tact, skill and strategetic ability was the country indebted for saving the whole South from falling into the hands of Tarleton and Cornwallis, and for finally hemming the latter up in Yorktown where Washington received his surrender, and thus to close the war.

The wife of such a man moving among us, the children, grand children and great grand children of his compeers in arms, Knox, Lincoln, &c., of late years, is a fact of profound respect, as well as some curiosity. She is now about 82 or 83 years of age, but is still hale and hearty, and of pretty comfortable appearance, and evidently a *lady of "the old school."* I am happy to say she is likely to obtain from Congress a sum of money which was due to her brave and patriotic husband at the time of his death, but which like hundreds of similar cases, has been suffered to remain unpaid.

Mrs. Hamilton was not only the wife, but the daughter of a distinguished hero of the revolution; her father having been Gen. Schuyler, of Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York.—She is now over ninety years of age, and has resided in this city, with a daughter, some six or eight years, if I would be political heresy—the superintendent she,—to say that, considering his services in the closet, in the field, and in the forum, surprises me more and more to know about the revolution, to conduct it to a successful issue, to form and establish the present noble constitution of the United States. Official up to Jackson and said it was he who sent out Hamilton's letter to the people of the many able statesmen, learned jurists and splendid orators whom I met there met, and with some of whom it became his duty to confer.

Of General Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, I need scarcely speak. He took charge of chaos; he reduced it to a system as regular as day between night could be. He found the country financially prostrate, and in the most hopeless and wretched condition; he raised it to a level, in point of credit and prosperity, with that of any nation on earth; he liquidated the debts of the States and of the old confederation an inert mass pressing down and crushing the life from the Federal Union, and he at once converted this dead matter into a prodigious living motive power which sent the country bounding forward upon the onward course of prosperity with a speed and safety till then never witnessed or dreamed of. And for all this, what has been his reward? Calumny of the bitterest and the most everlasting character. His name has been branded as a synonyme for a *Monarchist*, and his memory covered with reproach. Never has greater injustice been done to any individual, not even to Benedict Arnold, by a few *intentionally*, by the many ignorantly, than has been done to this patriot, and one of the greatest statesmen the world ever saw.

The Senate did not take up the Homestead bill to-day, but went into executive session in relation to the nomination of some Indian Treaties. The House, the other day, passed a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, to-day it was ordered engrossed for a third reading, and passed. Why the Cape Fear improvement should have been separated from the general bill, and made the first on the list, is more than I can explain—But how can the Senate, with such a vote and precedent, vote the other as it is supposed he will?

I learn from a pretty reliable source, that some wealthy citizens here are ready to hold out those who were for taking Cuba any how, including sundry members of Congress, at which time it was understood that Mr. Soulé, the Secretary of War and the President, and perhaps the Secretary of the Navy, would at least say their say. Now, however, it is said that every one belonging to the Administration has backed out, backed and filled, and will enforce the neutrality laws. It is even said that the President will propose sending the two commissioners to Spain, that were ago talked of and *agreed to* by the Cabinet and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Nebraska excitement at the North gives the Free Soilers quite a touch to think of and manage, as he can well attend to at present. He has been most steadily defeated and rebuked by his own State, and the Free-Soilers among the democracy of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, bode no good to those who have a settlement to make with the people at home.

The probability is that not more than half of the present House of Representatives will be returned to the next Congress.

MAISON ROUGE.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The Northrop Kidnapping Case.—Saratoga, July 12.—The examination of Merrill and Russell, charged with the murder of Solomon Northrop, was continued to-day. The evidence is strong against them. Their counsel refused to call witnesses in their behalf, contending that the statute of limitations required that indictments should be made within three years after the commission of the alleged crime.

The District Attorney argued that the crime was continued until Northrop was released from slavery. Justice concurred in this view, and committed the prisoners.

Winthrop has commenced a suit against both, and they have been held to bail to the amount of $5,000 each.

New York Hard Convention.—Syracuse, July 12.—About 100 delegates are present at the Hard Democratic Convention. Ex-Collector Benson was forcibly by nominated for Governor. The principle of the Nebraska bill will be endorsed, and President Pierce will get the cold shoulder.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock. Thomas B. Mitchell was appointed temporary Chairman, and Samuel Earl and Grosvenor B. Adams, Secretaries.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock.—The roll was called, and the full delegations were present. Mr. Farnham was elected President, with eight Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The President on taking the Chair, made a speech, dwelling strongly on the treachery of the Administration.

Judge Tremaine being suggested a nomination for Governor, and amid deafening cheers proposed Judge Bronson. The nomination was ratified by acclamation.

Judge Bronson has written a letter to the Convention, but its reading was postponed until the report should be received from the Committee on resolutions.

Vermont Temperance Convention.—Montpelier, July 19.—The Vermont State Temperance Convention to consider the propriety of nominating a Temperance ticket for State officers, met in session to-day. No nominations will probably be made. Communications were submitted by both the Whig and Democratic Committees, that the morning school, which has been suspended the last of this month, will re-commence on TUESDAY next the 25th. Wishing to extend my benefit of that class, Mr. B. has secured a teacher of long experience, to teach—

Mr. Bell's penmanship and mathematics.

Mr. English and French, French and English compared.

☞ Practical geometry and its applications.

Book-keeping.

Terms per class:—From 7 to 9 P. M.—Price $4 00 a month.

jy20 1m

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sales yesterday.—The Coroner was busily engaged on Tuesday night, and many more sales were effected than we could put in the inventory of goods. The Coroner was immediately sent for, when after an investigation it appeared that deceased had taken laudanum from his head and body by one John Hinds. Hinds keeps a boarding house in the upper portion of the building, in which deceased was found, and Grenoble's bar-keeper in a coffee-house in the lower portion of the same building. How the two connected we could not learn. The verdict rendered before the jury of inquest showed that Hinds was deceased's friend, and no more. Hinds was arrested on a charge of furnishing the laudanum, and the verdict rendered up to that effect. The room Hinds was arrested on a charge of murder, and two others were arrested and held as witnesses to prove the charge.

Discharged.—Thomas Geoghegan arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing a trunk in front of the Odd Fellow Hall, was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Left.—Two ships were sold at sheriff's sale on Levee Road to-day, for $1,000 each. Purchaser not known.

Left.—Two ships were sold at the office of Peyroux & Co.