THE DAILY BEE.

DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) ... $15 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year) ... 5 00
All cases, payable in advance; and no paper will be sent after the time for which payment is made shall have expired, without a written order from the subscriber. Remittances may be made at our risk when sent by mail.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Cents per line for the first insertion and Five Cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Contracts for advertising will be made on the most favorable terms, when the business offered is such as we desire to accept.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent in one square every office day.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,013.

OFFICE 66 CHARTRES ST.

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To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

BUCHANAN AHEAD.

The progress made of late in the affections of the Democracy by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN annoys alike the partisans of DOUGLAS and the advocates of PIERCE. Attempts are made to affect the orthodoxy of Mr. BUCHANAN on Southern questions, and these attempts appear simultaneously in journals committed to PIERCE and friendly to DOUGLAS. The *Star* at Washington, a violent Pierce paper, hints that there are material qualifications in BUCHANAN's recent letter to Mr. SLIDELL, which have been withheld from publication, while a correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* endeavors to prove by the record that OLD BUCK assumed the VAN BUREN doctrine on the question of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—not denying the power, but deprecating its exercise—a doctrine which greatly injured Mr. VAN BUREN in 1840, and contributed to his utter overthrow in the south.

We do not intend—nor, indeed, are we at this time prepared—to discuss the special tenets of Mr. BUCHANAN in reference to Southern principles. Our object is simply to refer to the efforts made by Southern presses to throw doubt on his position, as an evidence that his strength begins to excite alarm. The observation of political events daily transpiring leads to a growing belief that Mr. BUCHANAN will be the nominee of the National Convention. Pierce, we are now fully satisfied, is out of the question. The Democratic party are too wise to encumber themselves with a millstone. They know that PIERCE is destitute of popularity, is sustained by few save brawling and noisy office-holders, and is regarded as weak, vacillating and unworthy. They know, too, that his nomination would lose them thousands of votes. They will therefore give him a wide berth; will load him with complimentary resolutions, and vote in the Convention for another. Touching DOUGLAS, we think very sincerely that his chances are not flattering. Now, a neighbor of illustriousness of the great Confederacy of Western States, which was expected enthusiastically to sustain DOUGLAS, has, we perceive, appointed a Buchanan delegation. California has proclaimed for BUCHANAN; so has Pennsylvania, and it is even said that Virginia will endorse him. Where are the Douglas votes to come from at this late date? Those he has not secured the delegation of a single State, save, perchance, that of Louisiana; nor are we quite sure even of this. Certainly DOUGLAS will have to join tremendously within the next month or so, if he anticipates even a show of strength. Illinois alone cannot furnish capital enough. Well, if Mr. BUCHANAN is chosen, and should by any possibility be elected, we trust that every patriot throughout the country, whether calling themselves Whigs, Democrats, or Know-Nothings, will have small reason to complain. The very qualities which render BUCHANAN distasteful to that interesting, though not particularly formidable party, known as the "Young South," commend him to all others. He has retained sufficient of the leaven of his early Federalism to keep him in the safe line of Conservative precedents. He never was rabid as a Democrat, though a decided party man, and his career presents no prominent act of political daring which might lead to the presumption that he would embroil the country in difficulties and disputes, or strive to annex Mexico, Ireland and the Sandwich Islands. We are very sure, indeed, in acknowledging that if we are compelled to live under a Democratic *régime*, we prefer JAMES BUCHANAN to any Democrat in the field. He has brains, which Mr. PIERCE has not, and discretion, which Mr. DOUGLAS, we fear, lacks. But we are not without the hope of avoiding altogether the hard necessity of submitting to Jacobico rule.

ON THE RACK.

The Chinese are remarkable for the cruelty of their nature. Their punishment of criminals is always atrociously inhuman. The North American savage delights in inflicting as exquisite torture on the frame of his enemy as he can endure without eluding by death the barbarity of his tormentors. The Inquisition was skilled in the art of racking the limbs, and making the nerves quiver with insupportable agony. But we really think our usually humane brother of the Louisville *Journal* evinces in his treatment of his unfortunate neighbor of the *Democrat*, a refinement of cruelty that puts to shame Chinese, Indian and Inquisition. The *Journal* has always been disposed to apply pincers, saws and other lacerating instruments to the *Democrat*. It has ever viewed that sheet as a shameless offender, deserving of the extreme penalty of the law; but of late it has grown absolutely ruthless and inexorable, and daily afflicts the *Democrat* with agonizing torture. It seems that the editor of that paper was a rabid Whig up to the nomination of HENRY CLAY, when in a single night he underwent a marvellous metamorphosis, moulted his Whig plumage, and came forth in full Democratic leather. For this sudden transfiguration PRENTICE has been inflicting extreme occasional suffering upon the wight of the *Democrat*; but the pangs of the victim were alysium to those he now endures.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

COTTON ADVANCED.

CONSOLS ADVANCED.

CONDITIONS OF TREATY UNKNOWN.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

THE TROUBLES IN PARMA, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The United States Mail Steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of April 2d, has arrived off Sandy Hook.

MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Cotton as having advanced ½d., with sales for the two days previous to the sailing of the steamer, amounting to 26,000 bales. Orleans Middling is quoted at 6d.; Middling Uplands, 5¾. The advance is mostly on lower qualities. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs are generally unchanged. Provisions are unchanged. The market is quiet and closed steady. Lard is quiet. Consols have advanced, and for money are quoted at 95¼. The Money market closed steady.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday, April 2d, were estimated at 6,000 bales.

The *Africa's* advices had no effect on the market.

Wheat is from 1d. to 3d. dearer. The market is firm, with an improved demand. Flour and Corn are quiet and unchanged.

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

The treaty of peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, the 30th ult., and has been proclaimed.

THE PACIFIC.

Nothing has been heard of the *Pacific*.

THE PEACE NEWS.

The Peace was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery.

Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells pealed in honor of the event.

Three or four weeks will elapse before full ratifications will be exchanged. The details of adjustment will be referred to Commissioners.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries, commencing at half-past eleven, and remaining until 12 o'clock on Sunday. The Emperor presided, and giving his last instructions to Messrs. MANTEUFFEL to the official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries, who came at half-past twelve, when the treaty was signed.

The British Parliament reassembled on the 31st, when Lord Palmerston said that it had been determined to not make known the conditions of the peace, but that they had the object of the war was fully accomplished, and the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire was secured. The treaty, he said, was honorable to all the contracting powers.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.—The sitting of the Senate was extended to 6 o'clock, and was occupied in a discursive and animated debate upon questions connected with the memorial from the "so called State of Kansas," presented a few days ago by Mr. CASS. The motion to print the memorial was resisted on several grounds—that it did not come within the rules of the Senate, which only authorized the printing of certain specified papers, amongst which were those from State Legislatures or Conventions mutually convened; that, if considered at all, the question must go to the Committee on Printing; and that there was no claim upon the Senate to have the document printed. The right of petition was discussed at length, and supported by several members on the ground of its being a constitutional privilege which ought not be denied to the people of Kansas. On the other hand, it was urged that the memorial did not emanate from the people as such, but from a self-styled Legislature and Government in rebellion against the constituted authorities, and did not bear any resemblance to the petitions from the Colonies presented to the Parliament of Great Britain during the critical years of Lord NORTH, to which reference had been made in the debate. The President decided that the question of printing must go to the Committee on Printing; from which decision an appeal was taken, and the discussion diverged into a consideration of the genuineness of the memorial. It was suggested that the names, signatures and all, with interlineations and erasures. This led to explanations as to the mode in which the paper had reached the Senate, and the debate became piquant and somewhat personal; but good humor finally prevailed. Mr. MASON moved a reconsideration of the vote referring the memorial to the Committee on Territories, and this was carried by a large majority. The memorial was then withdrawn by Mr. CASS, to be handed back to the source whence he had received it.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the reports of the Committee of Elections in the contested seats from Illinois, confirming Mr. R. S. MASON in his seat, and declaring vacant the seat of Mr. TRUMBULL, since chosen Senator, had been elected, were adopted. One of the resolutions provides for paying the usual mileage and per diem to the contestants. A report was made from the same committee declaring Mr. T. J. D. Fuller, of Maine, duly elected a member. The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the amendments of the Senate to the Deficiency bill. An extended discussion ensued, principally upon the amendment proposing $300,000 for continuing the Washington aqueduct.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with the act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of the United States for the district of Maryland, and for a post office at Baltimore, Maryland, copies of conditional contracts which he had caused to be executed for two years, with Messrs. BOND and BRUNE, for the plans and estimates for fitting up and furnishing the same; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.—*Nat. Intel.*

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A Marriage under difficulties took place at Philadelphia, a short time since. While awaiting the arrival of the minister in the porch, a tiller stepped to the bridegroom, and presented a bill for his wedding boots. The bill was paid at once, or the coat returned, but as the page failed had not beyond the minister's door, there was a bright chance for a lawsuit. The parties were married in the short interim. A friend, however, advanced the needful, and the Vicar of Bray, with a marvellous metamorphosis, moulted his Whig plumage, and came forth in full Democratic leather. For this sudden transfiguration PRENTICE has been inflicting extreme occasional suffering upon the wight of the *Democrat*; but the pangs of the victim were alysium to those he now endures.

The *Democrat* presumes upon some inability to abolition in every shape and form, and has repeatedly assailed the American party for its alleged Freesoil tendencies. The *Journal*, while defending its party, carried the war into Africa with a vengeance. First, it proved that the editor of the *Democrat* had kept a negro school in Indiana; second, that he had sought to be ordained as a minister, and had preached a trial sermon at a place called Sand Creek, which sermon was as thoroughly and vilely abolition as any of the fanatical rant ever uttered by BEECHER or GARRISON; and lastly, not satisfied with this awful, this crushing exposition, the *Journal* persevered in its investigations until it got hold of the very sermon so composed and preached by the editor of the *Democrat*, and the Abolition hymn which followed its delivery, and published them both. We are clearly of opinion that this savage treatment is in violation of the Constitution, which prohibits cruel and severe punishment.

And the ruthless *Journal* is not even yet satisfied. He returns daily to the charge. His quiver is full of the arrows of wit, sarcasm, pungent irony, and scathing invective. He takes out half a dozen every day, adjusts them to his bow, and plants them with fatal aim in the bleeding and quivering flesh of his victim. He is in high glee at the writhing of his wretched enemy. He gloats over the pain and anguish he inflicts. He seems resolved to fret his foe into madness, or drive him out of the state. Now, every Loodoo's nerves are necessarily tough and sinewy, but he of the *Democrat* must be made up of triple brass and impenetrable steel, if he can stand this frightful accumulation of torture. It is without cessation; it is never mitigated. There is no interval of relief, no moment of exhaustion allowed, during which the sufferer can sleep at the stake.

We really think PRENTICE ought to be spared into compassion. True, it is, that the *Democrat* provoked the judgment, the sentence, and the execution. True, that knowing its short-comings, it had not the tact and discretion to be silent. But what of that? Surely mercy should dwell in human bosoms, else wherefore breathe we in a Christian land? The Louisville *Journal* is bound to put a period to this terrible castigation. It is due to humanity that the *Democrat* should be removed from the rack. Otherwise the world will conclude that the object of the *Journal* is not salutary punishment, but ignoble vengeance.

HOUSE OF THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT—By referring to an official notice in another column, it will be perceived that sealed proposals are called for at the office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, for the purchase of a series of Four Hundred and Fifty Bonds, of $1,000 each, payable in thirty-six years, with interest coupons at six per cent attached thereto, payable semi-annually in New York, on the 1st of May and first of October.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Crosby, Nichols & Co., through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for a volume from the pen of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, bearing the above title, and edited by her brother. It is a description of domestic and foreign travel, interspersed with graphic and admirable sketches of the abortive attempt to create a Roman Republic, and of the homes in that capital. The reputation of the author is a guarantee of the merits of this delightful volume.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain slaves to the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" one quarter-dollar would not only render it current but ward the truth which an elsewhere? Many persons do not know they breath it bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends can never mention it. Four a single drop of the "BALM" makes both breath and breath sweet, fragrant and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles. Real ladies, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wonderful, powerful, and yet perfectly harmless. Price 50 cents, per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush for either warm or cold water, pour by two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

(Late Wm. Allen) 51 and 151 Chartres street.

Sgr It should be universally known, for it is strictly true, that indigestion is the parent of a large portion of all the diseases afflicting humanity, such as Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in our City Inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generally the result of indigestion, and that, of all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice founded upon experience, resort at once to the use of Dr. J. HOOFNAGLE'S Stomach Bitters, which, as a corrective and invigorant, stand alone unapproached.

For sale by

E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
J. WRIGHT & CO., 51 and 151 Chartres st.

apl5 4t dec

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR!

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.

This celebrated beverage is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at Schiedam, Holland. He is the sole importer, as well as the extensive manufacturer of the article, and has prepaid bearing the fac-simile signature of the undersigned, is to be procured either from his establishment in New York, or from his agents in other cities, in quantities to suit purchasers.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain growing districts, in Schiedam with the assistance of the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every trace of fusel oil.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are liable—this Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of cramp, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, dropsy, fever and shaking, dyspepsia, ague and fever, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork, and in the seals of the envelopes, and in the cork of the quart bottle. For sale and all the respectable grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,

Depot 19, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.

Caution to the Public.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into this country, I have discovered that counterfeits have been put on the market under the responsibility of FRANCISCO SAMBOLA, in

apl5 1t FCO. SAMBOLA, Jr.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, on very reasonable terms, his property, situated between the Convent and the Cathedral of the Church of St. James, near the St. Michael Church, containing:

1 An ARPENT OF GROUND, fronting on the river by forty in depth, with a Brick Dwelling, two story, Two story Brick House and outhouses, stables, stables, carriage house, cistern, Cistern, Well, Garden, Orange trees, Fruit trees, Grape vines, Fig trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Plum trees, Cherry trees, Apple trees, Quince trees, Pomegranate trees, Lemon trees, Orange trees, Lime trees, Citron trees, Fig trees, Mulberry trees, Pecan trees, Pecan trees, Pecan