THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICE 68 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 10,043.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1856.

Corresponding by the Mail.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

WHAT IT LOSES LIGHT.

What a pity it is that the proximity of the Cincinnati Convention, and the position of Mr. Pierce before that body, tend to quench, if not materially reduce the several acts of political courage which he has recently displayed. But for the unfortunate coincidence between the period chosen for these evidences of firmness and patriotism, and the near approach of the Democratic Convention, the community might view the action of the President with very different sentiments, and might be less inclined to cherish the suspicion, that he is instigated by the itch for popularity, or that he seeks to galvanize his exhausted and effete administration into a semblance of vitality. As it is, however, while the people are well satisfied with the acts of the President; while they rejoice at the recognition of Nicaragua, applaud the prospective dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and are gratified at the energetic measures taken to enforce law and order in Kansas, they distrust the motives of the Executive, and are loth to award him the smallest particle of praise. Nor is this manifestation of want of confidence either illiberal or unjust, but on the contrary, well founded and reasonable. The nation cannot but remember, that if Father VIGIL has been at length received, his predecessor was ignominiously rejected at a time when the Pierce administration evinced more cheering signs of stability, and when it was at peace with Costa Rica: that Mr. CLAYTON could not, or should not be sent home, a more vigorous, overbearing and bolder Administration would have settled the difficulty six months ago, by dismissing the obnoxious Minister; that if the Federal authority for the suppression of rebellion in Kansas is now exerted, the necessity for its employment would long since have been avoided, had RUFFNER not troubled to anti-slavery, and encouraged its hopes and pretensions by the appointment and long retention in office of a notorious agent and abettor of abolition.

Hence it follows that when an Administration has signalized itself by imbecility, hesitation, tampering with the enemies of the Constitution, and a wayward, feeble and fickle policy; when its head is openly in the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, and within a few weeks of the meeting of the body which is to decide, his fate, suddenly and marvelously amends his conduct, infuses life and spirit into his policy, and pursues a course wholly in contradiction with his previous career, the citizens of the Union are entirely justified in concluding that the principle which animates him is selfish and personal: that he is endeavoring to win popular favor, and that, but for the exigency of the occasion, his Administration would have remained as dull, spiritless, unenlightened and unpatriotic as ever.

If we do injustice to Mr. PIERCE, we can only say that the mass of circumstantial evidence which surrounds him is not easily broken. For an innocent man he is astonishingly dubious in rebutting testimony. The people, too, seem universally to uphold the view of his conduct we have just taken. Nobody defends him save the office holders and such parasites as his puffer general at Washington. But whether innocent or guilty—whether Mr. PIERCE is the most disinterested of mortals, or a mere superficial schemer striving to gain the Presidential nomination—his chance appears to us inflexibly miserable, and he is laboring under the most complete hallucination in imagining that any possible course will enable him, for a second time the standard bearer of the Democracy. He will discover this important fact in the course of some ten or twelve days, when Cincinnati is heard from, and the very sycophants who now systematically fawn upon him, will receive him with rebuke, will be foremost in spurning him. The moral of his career will be found to lie in a nutshell, and he will probably reflect in bitterness of heart, that he had he fulfilled the specious promises of his inaugural, he would have been established as firmly in the hearts of the people, that demagogues and intriguers could never have overthrown him.

HARPER FOR JUNE.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the June number of this excellent periodical. It is rich in selected matter and original contributions, while the publishers have no expense in adorning it with pictorial illustrations.

Mr. PEPIN, a lawyer of this city, we regret to learn, was run over last night about 11 o'clock by the Carrollton cars, and unfortunately killed.

According to the *National Review*, Louis Napoleon has borrowed since the *coup d'état* 1,700,000,000 of francs. "The expenses incurred by the municipality of Paris on account of the arrangement as to the price of bread, reach between fifty and one hundred million francs. For the embellishment of the city the Parisian has to contribute the enormous sum of three loans, to an extent of 137,000,000 francs. The sums borrowed for similar purposes by the departments and communes are stated to amount to 300,000,000 francs. These facts and figures are alarming enough; what is yet more so, is the establishment of the Credit Mobilier, a society, for borrowing and lending on various securities and on an enormous scale."

Governor WISE having been requested by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association to open negotiations with Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON in conformity with the provisions of the late act of the Virginia Assembly, replies that he cannot act under the law until the Association has passed a Constitution and By-Laws, which the same to be approved by the Governor, and an approved copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Governor advises the Association to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, and then to appoint Hon. Edward Everett as their advocate and agent, to appear before Congress asking $20,000, the Legislatures of the various States of the Union, asking of each, through its legislature, its proportion of the sum ($150,000) that will remain to be raised, according to its federal numbers.

One of the prominent officers of the Costa Rican army is a Prussian Baron of the name of Below. He held a command in the army of Blucher when it so opportunely arrived to the aid of Wellington on the field of Waterloo. Some years ago he took part in an emigration scheme to this Continent, which did not, however, answer the expectations of its progenitors. Afterwards he took up his residence in Central America. A gentleman who saw him in Honduras several years since, states that he is one of the most expert marksmen he ever saw. It is his opinion that if [illegible] the Costa Rican army, a bloody and doubtful contest is before the force of CAPT. WALKER and his Nicaraguan allies.

The Washington *Union* states that all the public land in the State of Iowa, excepting a small portion in its Northern part, has been withdrawn from sale in consequence of the passage of the railroad bill by the Senate on Saturday last, in order to enable the selections to be made for the use of that road.

The ship *Cahota*, Captain Day, which sailed from Boston, Nov. 19, for Melbourne, is reported in the Boston papers to have made the passage in 76 days, stopped to be the shortest trip on record. [illegible] of arrival at Melbourne, February 9, which [illegible] days. The ship *Westward*, [illegible] which arrived there last June, made it in [illegible] days, which, we believe, is the shortest time in which it has ever been accomplished between the States.

MR. TOM B. KING has gone, or will soon go, to Boston, a work on the coast, in view of its interdiction and treachery as a tenet of both parties. Hon. L. D. GOTTSCHALK is now preparing a condensation of the debates of Congress from the beginning of the government to the present time. W. E. BARTON is employed upon a Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, of which the editors. Apology are to be the publishers.

The St. Louis Republic exhibits the pestiferous effects of [illegible] by five of the Hospital [illegible] buried next to the Custom House, and about upward to the Court Building. A fine guard describes the business of the [illegible] entered removed, with the exception of a couple by the name of Jones, an Italian [illegible] being dead, cannot fraternally take [illegible] Catholic, in view of the efforts of a [illegible] were severely burned trying [illegible] 30th, 1855, inflicted.

The Hospital was built [illegible] of consumption, and [illegible] both [illegible] last. The insurance on the [illegible] does not extend beyond it is supposed, however, that $50,000 will [illegible] damage done. The origin of the [illegible] accidental.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

(By the Southern Line.)

THE ASSAULT ON SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate to-day refused to grant the request of Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, upon Senator BUTLER.

BOSTON, May 23.—The House of Representatives to-day unanimously appointed a committee to report what action shall be taken on the assault upon Senator SUMNER.

There is great excitement here concerning the assault, and a meeting of the citizens this evening.

[By the National Line.]

SEVERE WINTER EXCHANGE.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—The river is six and a half feet high and is falling on the Falls and seven feet five inches in the Canal.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Straight State Flour is off 5c to 10c; Southern 5c to 25c; and Western 10c to 15c lower. Corn is a trifle lower—mixed selling at 86c. Mess Pork is quoted at $18 25. Whisky is quoted at 27½.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Flour: Prices are easier, but not quotably lower. Whisky is quoted at 21½. Mess Pork $18 25. Molasses is selling at 45c.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Our Cotton market is firm.

VICKSBURG, May 22.—The R. J. Ward passed down at three o'clock, and the Chancellor and Princess at eight this evening.

From Kansas.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th says the greatest event—particularly to the Missourians—connected with the Kansas difficulties, is the arrival in this city of Governor REEDER, who reached here on Tuesday last from Kansas. In addition to what is contained in the letter below we learn from a gentleman connected with the boat, that Governor REEDER had a proclamation with him, issued on Saturday last, and proclaimed to the people at Atchison from the U. S. Marshal, cavalry and two companies of soldiers, on board the Eagle and Sultana steamboats. The service of which it is said, will be rendered by Reeder and others, at Lawrence. Over one hundred men had already gone from Atchison to Lecompton, and one hundred and seventy-five would follow the same evening from Hickapoo, besides a number from the vicinity. Col. Sumner, the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, with his adjutant, were at Lawrence, but there were no troops with them. There was a great deal of excitement in the territory, which was confined to the people of the territory. The Missourians remain at home, satisfied to let the people of Kansas settle the questions at issue.

Gov. SHANNON has sent an express from Lecompton to Lexington, with the necessary papers to legalize the arrest of ROBINSON, and to secure his return to the territory. It is probable that he was taken from Lexington, on his way to Kansas, yesterday.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

WESTPORT, May 19.

Three letters at one time! We got the Argus of the 6th yesterday by mail, and in it I find three of my letters. How it happened, is strange, for they were sent of each one on the day of its date.

And now for ROBINSON. Reeder, Sumner, Sherman and company, for they are all in the fellows well met." ROBINSON and REEDER being announced before the Grand Jury, reasoning, and both got a right pledge, and ROBINSON passed down Saturday, but an eye or two being on him, he got no further than Lexington, where he is kept up, awaiting the requisition of Gov. SHANNON.

Unfortunately for ROBINSON, the *Star of the Missouri*—which he brought up—struck a snag last night at Kansas City—and in place of himself to catch him. A committee of four men accompanied him as far as the City on this boat, and there he left them, up to the last accounts. Reeder is also gone, but no one knows where. He tried to [illegible] a bill from that adjutant-[illegible] doctor. Having been summoned, as was ROBINSON, by a United States Judge, before the Grand Jury of Kansas, the alleged pole-cat refused to go, and said the United States Marshal to put his hands on him "at the peril of his life."

This occurred in the room where the investigating Committee were, and in their presence. Reeder said that, being a "*Representative* to Congress from the Territory of Kansas," he was privileged from arrest. And what do you think? Howard and Sherman instructed and encouraged Reeder in the position. Look at it a moment: If understand the law of the case, a member of Congress is privileged from arrest only while going to and returning from the seat of the Government, while occupying it. Reeder was neither going to, coming from, nor occupying a seat in Congress. He was a mere self-styled member of Congress from Kansas, and by consent of the House to which he belongs, Gen. Whitfield is that member. Reeder is not a candidate for that member's seat, and cannot possibly claim "privilege from arrest."

What do you think of it, world, with the nation think of Howard and Sherman for sustaining the enormous fallacy, who to at the same time denouncing the Missouri Senator and member elect of the Senate, in order to disenfranchise him? Verily, the Black Republican party or Kansas are cutting their own throats, and the majority of the rising sons hold the inhabitants, 180 in number, and read the proposals to them, they, after much deliberation, resolved to have nothing to do with them, the offer of the British government, being convinced that their own island was not large enough for them, but stipulated, however, that as they had lived happily without the access of strangers, they might have the exclusive possession of Norfolk Island.

FRANCE.—The French government is sorely displeased with the premature publication of the peace treaty in a London journal, and in the columns of the *Nord* and *Independance Belge*. As it is alleged that the Government have been obtained surreptitiously, no pains are to be spared in discovering the delinquent. Strict measures have been made in connection with this affair.

The baptism of the Imperial Prince will take place in June.

Among the DONS presented to the legislative body is one for giving the Emperor power to go to any time, not exceeding $800 a year, to high state functionaries, whose duties oblige them to become an expensive establishment. It is granted to the Emperor to grant titles of nobility, accompanied with the following pensions: A duke to be allowed to Count de Morny, for his visit to St. Petersburg, which is to be one of mere ceremony, is, it is stated, not to be less than 250,000.

A grand feast of horse-flesh took place recently at Lyons, Toulouse, Perigueux, &c., and was quite successful. In order to be prepared for the delicate stomach which might not find the simple commodity to their taste, a second service was prepared with game, truffled fowls, and other dainties; but it is asserted, as not a single guest required, so made ready was touched by the guests.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Journals assert that Russia has not acknowledge the Queen Isabella, and that this recognition will be followed by the submission of a great number of Carlist chiefs.

Notwithstanding the re-establishment of tranquility in Valencia, the disorders that have occurred there are a cause of much alarm. It is said that important occasionthe which the government have had a misunderstanding with the National Guard, and the military authorities on the one part, and the voluntary surrender of their arms by the rest, are symptoms, not very encouraging.

In Valencia there is no civilian now bearing arms, and it is said that the Captain General are anything but satisfied. The first great point, however, was to restore tranquility, and that General Zabala has done.

MADRID, April 22.—Marshal Espartero is warmly received in the provinces. The feteson the occasion of the inauguration of the Valladolid railroad commenced yesterday. The Prince Royal of Spain is assisting a state of convalescence. The Madrid journals of the 14th ult., state that the committee of the Cortes and the bill on the press had come to an understanding with the Ministers as to the basis of the bill. Libels will be tried by the ordinary tribunals.

SARDINIA.—The Chamber of Deputies of Turin, in its sitting of April 22d, concluded the debate on the alienation of 60,000 hectars (150,000 acres) of crown lands for sections in the island of Sardinia. It decided that the rights of foreign settlers shall be assimilated to the rights of Sardinian citizenship after five years' residence; for Italian settlers the term is reduced to two years.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that the Sardinian army is to undergo a reduction of 16,000 men.

The official gazette of Milan states that the Sardinian government is preparing laws requiring security, in money, to be deposited by the publishers of newspapers, and rendering journals liable to suppression after five condemnations.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday, May 3.—A treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Austria, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was last night presented by the Ministers to both houses of Parliament. The treaty consists of the following articles:

Article 1st. The high contracting parties guarantee jointly and severally the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, recorded in the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of March, 1856.

Article 2d. Any infraction of the stipulations of the said treaty will be considered by the high contracting parties the present treaty as a casus belli. They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which have become necessary, and will, without delay, determine among themselves as to the employment of their armed forces.

Shipboard and the United States.

Among the official papers presented to Parliament last night by command of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the Right Honorable, to the despatch of Mr. Mason, dated 20th December last, by which he announced to Lord Clarendon that he become an ambassador Emperor to grant titles of nobility, accompanied with the following pensions: A duke to be allowed to Count de Morny, for his visit to St. Petersburg, which is to be one of mere ceremony, is, it is stated, not to be less than 250,000.

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The *Daily News* comments upon the subject as follows:

"That which Mr. Crampton did and does openly and frankly, Mr. Marcy appears to the Count de Sartiges, and Mr. Mason, it is presumed, would be glad to receive reprisals in the shape of a letter of marque, and for exactly the same reason. Mr. Crampton did not like Mr. Buchanan's instructions, and Mr. Mason does not like those of the Cabinet of the United States.

The manner in which the latter communicated with Mr. Marcy on the subject of the Cuban question was not in accordance with the usages of diplomacy. He addressed the Secretary of State in a letter, which was published in the United States, and which was published in the United States, and which was published in the United States, and