The Daily Picayune.

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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1856.

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.

POLITICAL INSANITY.

We presume there is hardly a Sprigtim, nam. Democrat, Whig, or Know-Nothing, but must have remarked the apparent intense solicitude of the Democrats in the North to defeat the Black Republicans in the ensuing Presidential election. Their presses talk of little else than the dangers which would result from the success of a President, the necessity of union and harmony in the slave holding States to avoid so terrible a disaster, and the manifest urgency of supporting the party which offers the simplest guarantees to the South, which party, they allege, is the Democratic. It may be readily imagined that the organs of Democracy in the South are perfectly sincere in the expression of these views, especially as in this instance principle and interest are on the same side. One would seriously believe, however, bitter and unrelenting as is the hatred of the Southern Democrats towards the America party, that it would lead any journal of that party openly to exhibit its preference for Wm. A. Seward over Millard Fillmore. Nevertheless the fact is so; the paper which is entitled to the exalted honor of giving birth to the sentiment, is the Fredericksburg *Recorder*, and its language is as follows:

"Were we compelled to choose between Seward and Fillmore for President, we *should not hesitate a moment to prefer the former.*

"Seward is a man of far greater abilities of much more courage, and possessed of more inordinate ambition. He would hold the sceptre with a firmer grasp, and would it with greater power. His whole action would be directed to preserving the Union for his first term, and to securing his election for a second. There could be no President of a divided Union, and he would court the South to prevent a division. We never shall have a radical or Abolition President."

The press of the South, without political distinction, has said over and over again that the triumph of the Black Republicans would inevitably produce a dissolution of the Union; that it would so strengthen Abolition as to augment tenfold its insolence, and encourage it to put forth its most arrogant assumptions. Yet this we have no doubt, per can any rational mind fail to arrive at the same conclusion. It is likewise a conceded point that when Millard Fillmore was President, he did his whole duty by the South, signed and enforced the Compromise of 1850, adhered unflinchingly to the Constitution, and demeaned himself in such a way as to extort the highest commendation even from his political foes. If, therefore, Mr. Fillmore were chosen President, it is absolutely certain that he would discountenance anti-slavery agitation, and protect the South in her inherent rights just as manfully and strenuously as he did six years ago; while it is equally certain that if Mr. Seward, or any representative of Black Republicanism were elected, the progress of Abolition would be encouraged and stimulated, and the South goaded and oppressed to the desperate alternative of dissolving the Union. Yet here we have a writer for a Southern Democratic sheet—a gentleman, we are told, of eminent talents—openly and frankly declaring that he would not hesitate to prefer Seward to Fillmore, if compelled to choose between the two.

So many startling heresies have been broached in our time; so many sudden changes and transformations have occurred; so much of backing and filling, of cool apostasy, and elaborate self-justification, among men, too, of character and ability, that we had thought the capacity for being astonished was extinct within us. We were mistaken. The Fredericksburg *Recorder* has revived the languid faculty. We are literally amazed, and even astonished at its language. We had not thought it within the compass of possibility that fraction could carry animosity to the point of a willingness to sacrifice an equitable section of the confederacy, peace, honor, and union, rather than witness the triumph of an opponent. But so it is. Further comment is needless. Every true hearted Southerner must rebake and condemn the press which utters so base a sentiment.

Mr. Buchanan arrived at Baltimore on the 17th instant, and was received, by a deputation of the Common Council, with marked respect and honor. In reply to the address of the city authorities he made a neat and telling speech, replete with good sense and warm patriotism. He referred to the slavery question, and said that Abolition was doing not only what the South would soon comprehend the necessity of letting the South alone. He alluded in glowing terms to his love of country and attachment to the Union, and concluded by a handsome compliment to the city of Baltimore.

Forty one subordinate lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, within the Provinces of Canada, having, for causes set forth in a circular addressed to the different grand lodges of the world, separated themselves from the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and formed an independent grand lodge, were, on the 6th instant, recognized by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

The following is a list of the numbers entitled to the principal capital prizes of the Maryland Lottery, drawn at Baltimore on the 10th instant:

No. 16,339	$34,000	No. 15,982	$12,120
" 10,948	5,000	" 21,768	5,000
" 26,973	2,000	" 25,175	1,000
" 7,724	1,000		

Ticket 16,339 was sold in this city.

As the capital prize was drawn by an odd number, according to the scheme all tickets of odd number are entitled to $8 80.

We learn from the Shreveport *Democrat* that on the 2d inst. a man named Foster was killed in Bossier parish by a man named McKeon. The origin of the difficulty was a supposed interference of McKeon in the business of Foster on the plantation of Dr. Vanoxdor whom he was overseeing at the time.

Among the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 12th, we find the following:

On motion of Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, under a suspension of the rules, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the first reading of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the South-west Pass and Pass a l'Outre; when the House proceeded to consider the same, the question being on the amendments therein reported by the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Eustis explained that the bill, as it came from the Senate, contained an appropriation of $600,000. The Committee on Commerce had reduced the amount to $250,000.

The amendments reported by the Committee were then agreed to, and the bill as amended was read a third time, and passed: Yeas 106, nays 35.

Great credit is due our representative, Gen. Eustis, Jr., for his perseverance in carrying this important measure through the House. We may remark, at present, that Mr. Eustis is not only an able and zealous advocate of the interests of Louisiana, but is, for the most attentive to his constituents of the entire delegation from this State. We are under constant obligations to him for valuable public documents.

Appointment of Cadets.

List of Cadets appointed by the President of the United States, and from District of Columbia, for 1856.

Edmund Kirby, son of Col. Kirby, deceased, late of U. S. Army.

Hugh N. Henry, son of Capt. Henry, deceased, U. S. Navy.

Campbell Emory, son of Major Emory, U. S. Navy.

Leopolis Sutton, son of Dr. Sutton, deceased, formerly of the U. S. Army.

Robert L. Eastman, son of Capt. Eastman, U. S. Army.

Jefferson D. Bradford, son of David Bradford, deceased; served in the war of 1813.

Henry A. Bassett, Delaware.

Frank A. Davis, Pennsylvania; grandson of family rendered much service in the war of 1812, and subsequent wars.

Wright Rives, District of Columbia.

From Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the *Margaret Ellen* we have news from Buenos Ayres to March 16, two weeks later than our former advices. The Presidential election in the Republic of Uruguay, which took place on the 1st of March, resulted in the choice of Senor Pereyra, who, says the *Buenos Ayres Packet*, will install President, and proceed to hold the balance equal with a firm hand. Senor Elizalde is named Minister of government, and Don Eugenio Garzon Minister of Finance. The appointment of Senor Gallinal as Attorney-General of Argentina, will be very generally approved, as he is a gentleman of high character, and has been recently appointed from the Country in preference to the City. Senor Lopez, the President of the Paraguayan Republic, is expected to arrive in Buenos Ayres about the 20th of March, "of a hostile character." It is thought he will be received with honors, and the Government will probably be induced to subsidize, and the Congress to authorize, the Paraguayan Minister to remain. *New York Herald.*

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The *Indian Australian* arrived at New York on the 12th, bringing advices four days later than those received by the steamer *Africa*.

The feature of the news by this arrival is the official publication of the treaty of peace.

Peace was formally proclaimed at London on Tuesday, the 5th, with the usual ceremonies of firing of guns and so forth.

Attached to the treaty there are three separate conventions, and also a declaration respecting maritime law and the course to be pursued with respect to contraband, during a time of war,—that is to say, to put an end to privateering.

Copies of all the protocols of the sittings of the Congress of Paris have been laid before Parliament.

The official text of the treaty is the same as that already published, but the missing articles, 3, 4 and 7, are now added:

Articles 3d and 4th provide for a general amnesty and exchange of prisoners; while article 7th and 8th admit Turkey to the political law and public system of Europe, secure her independence and territorial integrity, and engage each contracting power, in the event of any serious misunderstanding with the Porte, not to proceed to force till they have given the other powers an opportunity of mediation.

Deputaties from China and India anticipatory of the regular mail have been received, of date Calcutta, March 24th, Bombay, April 3d, Shanghai, March 14th, and Hongkong, March 8th.

The Chinese imperial troops have sustained a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Kiangsi.

The Santal rebellion is completely subdued.

An extensive fire had occurred at Hongkong. The firm of Nye, Brothers & Co. have failed. The Chinese at Shanghai refuse Mexican dollars. Exchange at Canton, 4s. 11d.; at Shanghai, 5s. 4d.

Opium is quiet, and the King had left for England.

Prome (Birmah,) had been destroyed by fire.

English Politics.

Lord Palmerston had called a meeting of his supporters, and the Earl of Derby, as the leader of the conservatives, had, in the manner, summoned a meeting of the heads of that party to deliberate on their respective tactics. Both meetings were held on the 28th. It had been previously understood, by outsiders, that Mr. Walmsleys motion of censure respecting the fall of Kars was to be made the test of strength, and that if the ministry were beaten, they would resign. Subsequently to the meetings, however, it was whispered that the opposition were not so unanimous as to secure them a strong majority, and they would not therefore press the matter to a division. The debate is further adjourned.

The London *Morning Star* gives Mr. Osborne's report of what took place at the meeting at Lord Palmerston's. Two hundred members of the House of Commons attended. The members present were the usual supporters of government, with a sprinkling of independents. Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Osborne, and the independent Roman Catholic Irish members were not invited. Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood were expected to speak an hour long, reviewing his policy and inviting support, especially in the pending dispute with China, otherwise he must resign office. No mention appears to have been made of American affairs.

Proceedings in Parliament.

The Treaty of Peace.—Lords Clarendon and Palmerston laid before the House of Lords and Commons a copy of the treaty of peace with its accompanying conventions, and moved that it be taken into consideration on the 5th of May.

Publication of the Treaty and Preliminaries of Peace.

The Plenipotentiaries met at three o'clock on Sunday, April 27th, at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, all in full uniform, and proceeded to affix the seals to the original ratifications. There were present, for France, M. de Hubner; for France, Count Walewski, and Baron Bourqueney; for Britain, Lord Cowley; for Prussia, Count Hatzfeldt; for Russia, Count Orloff and Baron Brunow; for Sardinia, the Marquis of Villamarina; and for Turkey, Aali Pacha and Mahmoud Djemil Bey. At the o'clock, a. m., the Secretaries attached to the legations of the powers represented at the Congress had assembled in the same place, in order to collate, with the original Russian de Protocols, the instruments of ratification. The signature of the exchange of ratification with the Russian Minister, and the sitting of the Congress at three o'clock the Plenipotentiaries affixed their signatures.

The treaty and conventions were presented to the Senate and Assembly, and are published in the *Moniteur* as also in the London official gazette.

The Central American Question.

A blue book of more than 300 pages had been presented to both Houses of Parliament, relative to the so-called Central American question. Mr. Kennedy, in explaining the whole question in very ably resumed. Lord Clarendon's note (185, 186), in reply to the statement drawn up by Mr. Buchanan, giving the views of the United States government as to the engagements obstructed by Great Britain, under the treaty of 1850, is made the subject of a long and able argument, with numerous documents, on the Island of Roatan.

The other despatches refer to the negotiations relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the occupation of Tigre Island, to the Cruise affair, to the insult offered in the Island of Roatan to the American flag by the commander of Her Majesty's brig of war Express and to the various attempts at a satisfactory settlement of all questions relating to Central America, Honduras, and Central American affairs generally.

The concluding despatches relate to the "proposed arbitration." Lord Clarendon states (No. 196) that the offer to refer to arbitration the interpretation of the treaty of 1850 has been made by him in the most formal manner by direction of the Cabinet. The explanation given by Mr. Lyons appeared in the *Times* of the 14th of March.

The concluding despatch (No. 199) refers more especially to Nicaragua. In Mr. Crampton, informed Lord Clarendon (under date of March 31, 1856) that Mr. Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer before the treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; and that Mr. Clayton had, on various occasions since, in conversation with him, (Mr. Crampton,) admitted that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica, or any other British West Indian island.

From the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople are to the 7th of April:

Four thousand French soldiers whose term of service had expired, have embarked from the Crimea for home on Saturday, the 16th. Generals Bosquet and Canrobert left on the same day. Marshal Pelissier would return home at the end of the month.

RUSSIA.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO COUNT ORLOFF.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed to Count Orloff, plenipotentiary to the Congress of Paris, the following letter:

Count Alexis Fedorovitch.—The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, which you signed on the 18th (30th) of March, and which have been sent to you to-day, has just put the seal to the work of your diplomacy entrusted to your care. This peace had been sincerely desired by my father, of imperishable memory. Animated by the same sentiments, I accepted the propositions respecting it as soon as the object was attained, which the Emperor Nicholas of my father had proposed to himself for securing the destiny and right of Christianity in the East. Relying on your efficient devotion to the throne and country, I entrust to you my first plenipotentiary for the execution of peace, the conditions of which serve to afford a solid basis for firmly securing the repose of Europe. The attitude, full of loyalty and dignity, which you assumed from the very commencement of the negotiations, did not fail to open and to remove the difficulties inseparable from a reunion with the plenipotentiaries of powers at war with us.

Under the auspices of this peace now restablished, my first care will be devoted to developing and securing the prosperity of the country which God has confided to my solicitude. I am firmly convinced that I shall always find in you a zealous assistance for good and a wise counsel until the time comes for you to enjoy the well deserved rest which you have earned by your long and laborious services.

The unchanged and high confidence which I have long felt, I have to-day, raised you to the dignity of President of the Council of the Empire, as likewise to the office of Minister of the Court of Finance and St. Petersburg. ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, April 5, (17) 1856.

Bombardment of Syrdar.

A serious disturbance had taken place at Kagizman, four Kr. Leda, English missionary, was leaving Kagizman, when a half-witted man, backed upon by the mullvas as a holy man, called upon the people to stone the Giaour, which was bringing before him on the spot. Unfortunately, the place exploded and killed the man. The Arab population immediately rose, plundered the house of the English Consul, English Greek, and a Greek Catholic, and drove down the Turkish and Russian flags, and pushed by military. The Prussian Consul, who was officiating, was forced to leave the Governor's house, and was brought to Bayazid by an escort of Cossacks, and to Erzerum by the Pacha. The North of Syria is in a ferment. Sentiments in and about the mountains there are unknown, all country, and the Turkish government will by force of arms against any rising of the people.

INDIA.

INDIA.—The following summary of intelligence is extracted from the Sydney *Times* of April 2:

Rumours have been circulated of a change of ministry, and of the recall of Sir Charles Wood to take up Lord Ellenborough. A rumour was spread abroad that a number of Malays were in the neighbouring Samoa, intending a descent on Sydney, and carrying off our capitals, or possibly the children to serve as slaves. Every manly feeling of honour and humanity, and the interests of the state of society in Australia, forbid the idea of such a thing. The Russian colony in Yezo, and Governor sailed through British waters on his way to Amoy, if he should not regard. The business relating to the opening of the ports for trade in Amoy, it is hoped will be settled in the month of July.

CHINA.—A Mr. Bowring, a Chinese, has published in the *Hong Kong Gazette*, a letter addressed to the Chinese Commissioner, Yeh, in which he says, "Your Excellency is likely to take the place of Kiang Ki, Governor of Canton." *New York Herald.*

By Telegraph.

Transmitted on the Morse Telegraphic Line.

By the Baltimore Line.

BRANDED AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, May 19.—Bishop Hughes having been indicted by the Grand Jury for high treason, Mr. Marshall and two deputies have gone to Missouri with Gov. Stanton's requisition for him.

Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was arrested while attempting to escape from the territory.

Marshall had fled, but it was thought he could be captured.

Sheriff Jones is convalescent.

Judge Pate, of Georgia, has been appointed Sheriff during Jones's sickness, and has been shot at twice while discharging his duty.

Fifteen hundred men, with two pieces of artillery and Sharpe's rifles, have fortified Lawrence and seem determined all attempts to arrest the indicted persons.

A body one thousand men responded to the Governor's proclamation, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton, for the purpose of compelling the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the organic laws of the Territory.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Good Ohio Flour, $5 37½ @ $5 37½. Sales of mixed Corn, 84c. Western mess Pork, $19 25. Whisky, 29½c.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Flour, $5 a $5 50. Whisky is selling at 19½c. Lard, 9½ a 9½c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The river is falling, with four feet water on the falls and seven and a half feet in the canal.

WHEELING, May 19.—The Red River passed down at 9 o'clock this morning, the Black Hawk at 1, the Eclipse at 5 and the Hamblet at 6 this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ORLEANS THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—It should be remembered that the Madame Celeste appears at the Orleans this evening in her charming impersonation of the character of "Lucinda," in the grand fairy opera of the Lady of the Lake, the scenery of which has been gotten up in the most magnificent style.

VARIETIES MUSEUM.—There are immensurable attractions at this popular place of amusement, No. 107 St. Charles street. To our extensively educated citizens especially, a representation of the Lion and Lioness, which are now exhibited, will be a luxury as to progress the various sensations of the lion and lioness, which, on their movements, cannot but prove highly entertaining. The picture is given of Jaffer, the boatyer, is especially striking. The Museum has recently added to his much admirable collection of rare physiological and geological specimens. Among them we notice Fungi of a variety of shapes, from the size of a pea to a tree 60 feet in depth, in California, the remains, skeleton, of some of the ancient inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley, and a collection of gold and gold quartz, and two of the prettiest pieces of variegated marble, and a variety of other curiosities from California. The Second reading is still at the Museum, and it is expected that he will soon have a wonderful specimen of the Lion and Lioness, and the Lion and Lioness, and the Lion and Lioness. Yesterday expects to