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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 12th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MEXICO.

Arrival of the Oriziba.

The steamship *Orizaba*, T. FORBES, master, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 8th inst. Among the passengers is Mr. PERKY DOTIE, British Ministerto Mexico. She brings $121,513 in specie on consignment. The British steamer *Conway* left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., with $2,000,000 on freight.

By this arrival we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 8th, and from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst., inclusive. We have unfortunately failed to receive the letter of our usually faithful and reliable correspondent, and are consequently compelled to rely on the papers for a summary of the news.

We are a little afraid that our correspondent has been constrained to suspend his communications through dread of discovery and persecution. *La Nacion*—SANTA ANNA's peculiar organ—republishes one of our correspondent's letters, declaring that it is filled with falsehoods and atrocities, and that as soon as the author is detected, the hand of justice will seize the wretch who outrages so vilely the Mexican people.

SANTA ANNA appears to have recovered from his recent illness. On the 29th ult., he left Mexico for Tacubaya, and the next day took up his line of march for Morelia. He was accompanied by the Minister of War and Senor CARRERA. In the interim the government of the Federal District is confided to Gen. DE LA VEGA. The ostensible motives for the departure of SANTA ANNA are the restoration of his health, and the public weal. The *Tiempo* of Mexico states that the people of Mexico have witnessed the departure of the President with profound regret, as his presence was a restraint upon disorder. His journey, which had been some time in contemplation, was hastened by intelligence of atrocities committed by the insurgents at Parandiro. It appears that this village was ransacked by PUERLTAS at the head of a thousand rebels; that 60 soldiers at least, a part of the population, armed with guns and rifles, fought them desperately for thirty hours, but were finally forced to succumb. The assailants plundered all the houses but four, shot the military commander, and superintendent of the mails, wounded the wife of the latter, massacred many of the inhabitants, and violated and carried off a large number of women. Upon the receipt of this information SANTA ANNA left the Capital at the head of a detachment of lancers and grenadiers, and a brigade of light artillery.

JOAQUIN PATINO, a Spaniard, who had been long a resident in Mexico, was arrested on the 1st instant, and imprisoned.

The small pox is prevailing in the city of Mexico.

From Yucatan we learn that the Government troops have defeated the Indians in several engagements. ARMUDIA, the Governor, had appointed a commission of three Ecclesiastics to confer with the Savages, and endeavor to induce them to make peace.

Fears are entertained of a new invasion of Indians in Lower California.

Pedro Pacheco, captain of a band of robbers, was shot at Guadalajara on the 16th ult., his identity having been fully established.

The declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in Mexico by a magnificent religious solemnity, a grand procession, high mass, a public illumination, and a general alleviation of criminal sentences.

An attempt at a conspiracy has been discovered and thwarted at San Luis. A portion of the garrison to whom overtures had been made, gave information to the Governor. Several prominent citizens were arrested on the investigation, was proceeding vigorously at the last accounts.

The Government has effected a contract with Messrs. F. CRAVENS, of Tampico, for a line of steamers between Liverpool, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Gen. WILL resumed the Government of Tamaulipas on the 10th, and delivered a speech protesting his loyalty and devotion to the President.

Stringent decrees have been issued requiring all foreigners to call for their permits of residence *dentro de seguridad.*

In the neighborhood of Tepic highway robbers continue their depredations.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived yesterday afternoon from New York, via Havana, with the California and Havana mails.

The *Empire City* brings the intelligence of the loss of the splendid steamship *Golden Age.*—She left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 5th of April, with seven hundred and twelve adult passengers, forty children, and one million three hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Shortly after midnight, she struck a sunken rock off the island of Quiba, in seven fathoms of water. The ship was soon at full speed when she struck.—It being found that the water was gaining rapidly, Captain Watkins beached the ship under steam after the fresh trade had subsided, on the island of Quiacra, and five miles from Panama.

The discipline of the crew was perfect, and the passengers behaved admirably during the disaster, remaining on board till taken off by the steamship John L. Stephens, which landed safely at Panama on the 3d of May. The specie was also saved.

The passengers and specie left Aspinwall in the steamship Illinois for New York, via Kingston.

The steamship Panama was despatched on the 3d inst., to the assistance of the Golden Age, and strong hopes were entertained of saving her. At last advices the tide ebbed and flowed in her.

The John L. Stephens had left again for San Francisco.

The Golden Gate would take from Panama the New York passengers of the 5th of May.

Our San Francisco papers are unusually barren of news. We copy the following summary from the *Evening News* of the 11th:

Summary of the Week's News.

Since the departure of the last steamer for the Atlantic States and Europe, we have nothing of marked interest, political, financial, commercial or criminal to report.

Confidence among capitalists and business men is still in a trembling condition. Business is quiet, and with a good prospect of improving.

The miners are doing unusually well and are everywhere in high spirits. The late rains have greatly benefited them, and the ore now begins to flow into the interior towns daily, and from thence to this city.

During the last week we have had almost daily rains in all parts of the State. These rains have greatly increased the prospects of the miners.

The farming interest is in a more prosperous condition than it has ever before been in this State. Crops of all kind will be large this season.

Until during the present year we have experienced but a small portion of the produce of this State, but recently a considerable quantity of barley has been exported to Australia and other parts of the East. The increase in number in California and Oregon Territory to Australia and the Sandwich Islands, has been very extensively carried on during the last six months. Potatoes, for the Sandwich Islands, and ports down the coast, have been shipped by our merchants to a considerable past. The prospect is that this business will be considerably increased every year.

There has been another exodus of prisoners from the Penitentiary. On Thursday night last eight prisoners confined on the prison brig at Marin Island, effected their escape by cutting a hole through the brig. They soon after got hold of a small boat and took their departure. As yet no one knows their whereabouts.

We have to report two failures since the departure of the last steamer, viz: Messrs. Beck & Etzel, and Messrs. Tudor & Bailey. We have rumors of others, but as these rumors are not based upon any reliable foundation, we regard them as idle and mischievous fabrications.

The death of Nicholas I., Czar of Russia, has been received here with some surprise and sensation. Although we are far from the scenes of the present European war, still while it rages we must with every other portion of the commercial world feel its influence. It is to be hoped that the death of the Czar will lead to a general peace in Europe.

The Know Nothings have carried their ticket in every municipal and county election in all parts of the State, within the last six weeks. They appear to be very strong in all parts of the interior.

There is some talk of bringing up the election of United States Senator again this spring. We may say, however, from what we have been able to learn, that the attempt is likely to prove a signal failure.

The Legislature is rapidly bringing the business before it to a close. Both houses have agreed to adjourn on the 30th of the month *sine die.*

All parties, whigs, democrats, know-nothings with know-nothings and temperance men, are organizing their forces for their State Conventions to nominate State officers. The next fall elects as will perhaps be more exciting than we ever have known in this State.

All of the hostile Indian tribes of the State have become peaceable, and the most of them are now making arrangements to take up their quarters at the different Indian reservations.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur has reached Honolulu in safety. Our Atlantic friends will therefore see that she is not lost.

Everything is quiet in the Sandwich Islands. Since it has become a settled fact that the King will not consent to annex these Islands to the United States, a great number of Californians, who were indeed to go there under the impression that they would soon become territories of the United States, have concluded not to return.

Our last advices from Oregon and Washington Territory, leave us to be happy in supposing that all is quiet in that part of Pacific in ur.

Now the papers are filled with politics. The Know-Nothings have carried their ticket in Portland. It is now very generally believed that General Lane will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in Oregon. Who his opponent will be it is impossible, as yet, to tell.

In Washington Territory Gov. Stevens is a candidate for Congress. There are so many candidates that it is impossible to say who will be successful in this Territory.

Panama.

The Panama papers contain little of interest. A highly respectable citizen, Don Luis de Vega, was barbarously murdered on the 25th ult. The authors of the deed have not been discovered, though several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The mail from the South had arrived, but brought nothing of moment.

On the 25th ult., a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Aspinwall. The buildings were well shaken, but no serious damage was done.

Several who left Tabogo on the 25th, on a pleasure excursion, in a boat, have not since been heard of, and are supposed to be drowned.

HAVANA.

By the *Empire City*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 8th inst., inclusive:

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 4th inst. The following numbers draw the principal prizes: No. 12,805, $60,000; No. 5,583, $20,000; No. 20,874, $16,000; No. 3,160, $8,000; Nos. 7,493, 25,037 and 26,379, each $2,000; Nos. 5,109, 8 650, 8,791, 8,889, 9,765, 9,897, 13,309 13,532 and 22,726, each $1,000.

The local news is entirely unimportant.

Hon. W. T. COLQUITT, M. C., from Georgia, died at Macon on the 7th inst.

The State Know Nothing Convention of Illinois adjourned on the 3d, after a stormy session. It is stated that the disruption took place on the slavery question.

The News by the Atlantic.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 4th instant, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult., having been detained to effect some trifling defects in her machinery.

The Vienna Conference.

Very Little Hope of Peace—Lord John Russell Recalled Home.

Accounts from Vienna are far from favorable as to the prospects of peace. Lord John Russell was to leave Vienna on the 20th for England, and M. Drouyn de L'Huys would probably leave for Paris on the same day. Lord John Russell's departure was formally announced in Parliament for the 20th April, but a private despatch intimated that he might remain a few days longer until the receipt of a reply to his last letters.

Prince Gortschakoff's instructions arrived at Vienna on Sunday, the 15th, and the 10th conference was held on Tuesday, the 17th. After four hours conference the Russian plenipotentiaries left, and the representatives of the allies remained in session an hour longer. Russia declined to accept the conditions of the allies as the third point, but makes counter propositions.

At the tenth conference, on Tuesday, the 17th April, Prince Gortschakoff announced that Russia would not assent to reduce her power in the Black Sea, and that she was opposed to all fleets. Russia would, however, propose that the Black Sea be a closed sea to all fleets accepting those of Russia and Turkey—those two powers to maintain a moderate force of naval strength on its waters. These proposals were viewed by the plenipotentiaries as "worthy of consideration."

The eleventh and supposed *final* conference met on the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th.—Disarming of allies was not mentioned, we believe that the only circumstance the public knows is that France and England drew up their demands as to the third point in a specific form, and communicated them to the plenipotentiaries of the other Powers. It rests there.

Austria refuses to urge the Claims of the Allies against Russia.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end, for the present. About the middle of March, it was which appeared to bear the most consistency was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions, further than those mentioned. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in *status quo.* It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and one steam frigate. The Western powers to have C ouals at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg. The Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some parts of the Turkish coast.

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The progress of events is thus narrated:

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The Wiezer Zeitung publishes that during the night of the 15th, the left attack of the Allies obtained considerable advantages over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance.

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The General's reply was brief, but to the point: "Go to the devil!" I won't punish my soldiers for such fellows as you!" This brutal reply roused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the inhabitants assembled in the streets, crying "Death to the Austrians! They are but one against four! We want blood! We want to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest!" A general riot ensued, and the citizens armed with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their part, turned out and attacked the people, killing 40 persons in the first charge. At this juncture the national guard drawn and the Russian soldiers attached the Austrians, and after a fierce fight drove them at the point of the bayonet out of the city, where they yet remain, encamped in the fields. Official statements return 247 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not re-opened their stores. They demand justice and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

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For Ordnance,	7,000,000	
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To meet temporary loans already borrowed from the Savings Banks,		2,000,000
Miscellaneous expenses items,		2,639,000
Sardinian loan,		1,000,000
	Expenses,	£83,339,000
Revenue from present taxes,		83,239,000
Deficiency to be met,		£3,100,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he intended to impose additional taxes to the amount of £3,300,000. He would raise this amount by increasing the present duty on sugar by 3s per cwt., varying according to quality; to increase the duty on coffee 1d per lb.; on tea 3d per lb.; 1d on all bankers' checks or notes payable on demand; 1s 10d per gallon on Scotch spirits, and 9d additional, making 9d per proof sterling on all incomes, after discussion, the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

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The loan is for the sum of £16,000,000 sterling, repayable in Consols and terminable annuities of thirty years. The whole of the loan must be paid in to the Government before 15th December next. No discount is allowed for prompt payment, and no exemption from income tax on the dividends. An extra credit for the expenses of the war will be submitted to Parliament, probably to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling, which amount will be raised by exchequer bills. Government will not pledge itself not to raise a new loan during receipt of this; nor can it be promised that no foreign guaranteed loan will be offered in the English market.

Messrs. Rothschild & Co., of London, have taken the whole £16,000,000, at £100 in consols and a terminable annuity of 14s 6d for 30 years for every £100 of money lent. The terms were rather favorably regarded out of doors, but were discussed unfavorably by the opposition in Parliament.

The Bankers' Circular says "it is highly probable that much party discord may arise out of this measure, involving, as it does, a great principle of finance."

Louis Napoleon in England.

The Emperor and Empress of France were received in England with immense glorification. The accounts of the pageantry and pomp fill many columns of the British press. The only point of interest, however, to the American reader, is the speech of Napoleon in reply to the address of the Mayor of London. We subjoin it:

My Lord Mayor—After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could effect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London; for London represents the available resources which a World-Metropolis can afford both for war and for peace. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself; they are addressed to a nation whose interests are felt everywhere identical with your own. (Applause.) They are addressed to an army and navy united to part by a heroic companionship in danger and in glory; (renewed applause;) they are addressed to the policy of the two governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice. For myself, I have retained, on the throne, the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people, which I professed, as an exile, (loud and prolonged cheering.) While I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and if the acts of my life accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are actually united on all the great questions of political and human progress throughout the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of the condition of the people—we have the only circumstance the public knows is that France and England drew up their demands as to the third point in a specific form, and communicated them to the plenipotentiaries of the other Powers. It rests there.

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The new Loan of Sixteen Millions Sterling.

The loan is for the sum of £16,000,000 sterling, repayable in Consols and terminable annuities of thirty years. The whole of the loan must be paid in to the Government before 15th December next. No discount is allowed for prompt payment, and no exemption from income tax on the dividends. An extra credit for the expenses of the war will be submitted to Parliament, probably to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling, which amount will be raised by exchequer bills. Government will not pledge itself not to raise a new loan during receipt of this; nor can it be promised that no foreign guaranteed loan will be offered in the English market.

Messrs. Rothschild & Co., of London, have taken the whole £16,000,000, at £100 in consols and a terminable annuity of 14s 6d for 30 years for every £100 of money lent. The terms were rather favorably regarded out of doors, but were discussed unfavorably by the opposition in Parliament.

The Bankers' Circular says "it is highly probable that much party discord may arise out of this measure, involving, as it does, a great principle of finance."

Louis Napoleon in England.

The Emperor and Empress of France were received in England with immense glorification. The accounts of the pageantry and pomp fill many columns of the British press. The only point of interest, however, to the American reader, is the speech of Napoleon in reply to the address of the Mayor of London. We subjoin it:

My Lord Mayor—After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could effect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London; for London represents the available resources which a World-Metropolis can afford both for war and for peace. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself; they are addressed to a nation whose interests are felt everywhere identical with your own. (Applause.) They are addressed to an army and navy united to part by a heroic companionship in danger and in glory; (renewed applause;) they are addressed to the policy of the two governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice. For myself, I have retained, on the throne, the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people, which I professed, as an exile, (loud and prolonged cheering.) While I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and if the acts of my life accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are actually united on all the great questions of political and human progress throughout the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of the condition of the people—we have the only circumstance the public knows is that France and England drew up their demands as to the third point in a specific form, and communicated them to the plenipotentiaries of the other Powers. It rests there.

Austria refuses to urge the Claims of the Allies against Russia.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end, for the present. About the middle of March, that which appeared to bear the most consistency was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions, further than those mentioned. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in *status quo.* It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and one steam frigate. The Western powers to have C ouals at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg. The Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some parts of the Turkish coast.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A LOCAL DOMESTIC DRAMA—Act the Last!—Hot-time Beltram, the hero of our local domestic drama was left at the close of the third act in prison. He did not, however, remain there long. Judge Robertson ordered that he should be admitted to bail, and fixed his bonds at $2000. Yesterday he was expected to appear before Recorder Bright, to answer to the charge of perjury, preferred against him by the lady of the Spanish Consul, Mr. Rosa. Mr. Rosa, after instructions. Flour and Corn are maintained, and we also hear of no sales.

After some days of extreme heat, the weather changed on Wednesday and has been quite cool since. No rain, however, has fallen here, but to judge from the temperature it must have been some in the country.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday, 1,000 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 1,400 bales; Havre, 1,200; Havre, 3,000; Barcelona, 600; Bremen, New York, 3,071; Boston, 50; Philadelphia, 450; total, 11,021 bales; making in addition to stock of 10,132 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 191,978 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854,	Bales 26,876
Received this week,	1,145
Received previously,	1,109,765 1,191,410
Exported last week,	1,154,377
Exported previously,	1,025,245 1,026,799
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 191,978	

In our report of Friday evening last, we noticed that the Orleans market was closed on the 5th, and that the Atlantic's accounts were before the public, reporting a decline of 1-16 in Liverpool. Our market opened on the rupture of the Vienna Conference, and with it the intelligence of the fall in Liverpool. The tone of our blood became unfavorable, but buyers did not apparently regard it to such a light, for the demand set in actively. Sales of the week were made at a decline of 1-16 on Monday, the sales were restricted to 2,500 bales, of which the following are the particulars: Tuesday purchasers yielded to those demands, and 7,800 bales changed hands at an advance of 1-16. Yesterday the Asia's accounts to which we have alluded, reached us, and had a depressed effect upon our transacting, the decline on Wednesday, however, quite unmoderated, resulting in sales of 19,000 bales, at a further improvement of 1-16 on the lower and middling qualities. Yesterday, there was little offering, and only 2,500 bales were sold. Today, the demand was fair, and 5,500 bales changed hands at steady prices, making the total business of the week 34,000 bales.

Quotations, classification—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5½@7½	Fair	—@—
Ordinary	7—@8—	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	8 1-16@8½	Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	11½@—	Good and Fine	—@—

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco market has shown some more life, and a little more disposition to advance upon last week, but without any change in prices. The receipts having come forward more freely, the market is now quite well supplied with all descriptions of tobacco, viz: 50 hhds at 9½; 22 at 7½; 9 at 8½; 30 at 8; 52 at 8½; 8 at 7½; 20 at 8; 20 at 8½; 20 at 8½; 24 at 10½; 24 at 9½; 22 at 7½; 20 at 8; besides various smaller lots within the range of 7@10½ and some other parcels on private terms. We notice by our quotations that

Factory Lugs, 4@6½; Planters', 5½@7½; Leaf; Common, 7½@7½; Fair, 8@9½; Fine, 9½@10½; Choice and Fancy, 10½@11½; Total, 1,145 hhds.

Arrived since the 4th inst., 2,900 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 1,000 hhds; Havre, 565; Bremen, 150; New York, 253; Boston, 25; together, 1,954 hhds. Stock in warehouse, 11,000 hhds; Received, 11,276 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854,	hhds. 24,081
Received last week,	2,900
Received previously,	25,376
	52,357
Exported last week,	1,954
Exported previously,	39,442
	41,396
Stock on hand and on shipboard,	11,276

FLOUR.—Supplies have come forward more freely, but without materially affecting the market, though within the last day or two purchases could generally be made at 5c. off. A few sales were made at the close of firm was sold at $11@11 25, but none yesterday, more than a few small lots changed hands at $11 25@11 50. Rye meal's business has been moderate, but limited. All sales of this article at $10 25@10 50, and of extra brands at $12 @12 50 $ bbl.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has not experienced any change worth mentioning. Sales of Southern, in small parcels, purchasers have been made nightly below the sales of last week. The sales have been to a fair extent. Comprised in the sales of the week are 17,000 bushels for yellow and mixed, and $1 20@1 25 $ bushel for white. The Oats market has ruled very dull, and sales have been large, amounting 20,000 mixed, mostly at 45 @ 46 $ bushel. Rice has been in fair demand with sales of nearly 1,000 tierces, at 4½@5 c $ lb. Corn Meal advanced, with sales of 300 bbls. Pecans, at $2 75@ 3 $ bbl. Corn Meal, $3 $ bbl