The Daily Picayune Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1856.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned yesterday—at least we presume so, a joint resolution to adjourn on the 30th having passed both branches some days ago, to say nothing of the constitutional mandate. We should like to review the prominent measures passed during the session, if we only knew what they are. Communications from Baton Rouge by telegraph are scarcely cautious enough to keep the people well informed as to the doings of the General Assembly. It is a custom that various reports are sent to us from before that body, but the fate of many of them is yet problematical. At the time we write this, we cannot say whether Mr. Hyams' excellent bill virtually doing away with the corporational riots of interest, has passed both Houses. It was adopted in the Senate a week ago. Another measure of the greatest possible interest to our city, and to which the criminal jurisprudence of the entire State is concerned, is Mr. Baker's bill to create an additional District Court in *New Orleans*. This bill has received the sanction of the House, but whether the Senate will concur is doubtful—not from any possible valid objection to the act, but because in the throng and pressure of business which accompanies the closing hours of the session, [illegible] matters are too apt to be overlooked. Improvements entered into by [illegible] to assist one another in their own little private bills. [illegible] thereby not postponing municipal affairs for New Orleans to the mouth of [illegible] first or third Monday, &c. [illegible] has passed both Houses. That [illegible] positive, but whether beneficial [illegible] doubted. We can see no reason, except a political one, for this change, since its obvious consequence must be the disfranchisement of many of our most valuable citizens, who go North on business at the beginning of the summer.

Has our new City Charter been adopted? We suppose it has, as the latest accounts lead to that conclusion. As to the nature of the instrument we are left completely in the dark. And shall remain so until a copy of the act in its amended shape falls its way to the city. We suppose that the Registry Law is safe, though this again is a measure which may be worse than worthless, if it has not been vastly improved during the investigation it has undergone. No wonder there was intense excitement pending its discussion, for as to the original, a quack and sky might have been driven through every section, so loosely was it worded, so inefficient and lax were its safeguards. A Registry Law, we take it, is intended to secure to legal voters the enjoyment of their rights, and to exclude fraud from the ballot-box. To mock the people with the shadow of such an act, while the substance is carefully expunged, would be odious indeed—far more so, than to give us no Registry Law whatever. The latter would be an open disregard of the popular demands: of the organic law; but the former would be a gross fraud by which the letter of the Constitution would be observed, while its spirit and meaning would be violated. We trust that the Registry Law passed by the Legislature will not be amenable to such reproach, but we have our fears. The ordinary displays of partisan hostility, overriding and scorning justice, right, fairness, and common decency for which the present Legislature has been remarkable, are not calculated to reassure the citizens upon this subject, especially when it is borne in mind that a really efficient and operative Registry Law must render fraud almost impracticable, and will emasculate the occupation of trading politicians.

The bill to equalize taxation in New Orleans is a wise and humane measure. Let us acknowledge that we are indebted to the Legislature for this act of justice. It does not atone for a multitude of sins, but it is another proof that human nature is seldom entirely depraved.

HOUSE.

The Brokers' Circular quotes breadstuffs as having declined considerably.

Flour has declined 5a. Wheat 3d.

Other circulars quote the market, on Friday, as having opened heavy and improved toward the close.

The following are our quotations: Western Canal Flour $1 a 3.3a.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 3d a 3.9a; Ohio 3d.; White Wheat 10 a 11s.

PROVISIONS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote provisions as generally unchanged. Lard and Pork have reported quiet. In Bacon, there is an improved demand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money are quoted at 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £34,000.

American stocks are unchanged. Rates discount 6 to 7.

THE PEACH CONFERENCE.

The prospects for peace are unchanged. The *Quotidienne* which called on the 9th, took the reported signing of a preliminary peace for granted, and on the 10th, the day appointed for the signature of the members to the preliminary formalities.

Napoleon had made a speech, hoping that the conferences would terminate with the establishment of peace, but added that France must be prepared for either peace or war.

The general rumor is that negotiations are progressing steadily.

A meeting held on the 6th, but, as usual, was secret, and nothing concerning it had yet transpired.

THE PACIFIC.

We have no tidings of the missing steamer *Pacific*.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 29.—Last night the House had the Penitentiary bill up, but in consequence of violent opposition, only three sections were passed.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock, without a quorum. It is thought the bill will not pass.

BATON ROUGE, March 30.—The Legislature adjourns *sine die* at 6 o'clock this evening.

Both Houses were engaged in considering the messages from 3 until 6.

A motion to suspend the rules to pass the Penitentiary bill this morning, and consequently the bill fails to become a law.

The Senate refused to comply with the House amendments to the Diamond Island Levee Company bill, insisted on the amendments and concurred in the bill as originally reported.

No appropriation has been made for the administration of the Penitentiary.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to issue a triple issue of $300,000, for the relief of the State Treasurer.

Also, a joint resolution granting the State Auditor leave of absence during the coming summer.

The Senate is in executive session at this time.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, March 30.—The Yorktown and the Howard passed down at 5 o'clock, P. M.; the Nebraska passed down at 6 P. M.

VICKSBURG, March 30.—The Messrs McLelland passed this port on her way to New Orleans at 6 o'clock this morning.

Additional by the Perdido.

RAPID COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE MARKET.—Sales of the week, 16,000 bales; stock on hand, 76,000 bales; Orleans *low ordinaire* 56.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Emperor of France has called into active service one hundred and fifty thousand new soldiers.

Couriers had passed through Berlin with fresh instructions for the Russian Envoy at the Paris Conference.

The Blockade of the Baltic ports is to be renewed.

Russia is sending her forces to Finland.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator James reported a bill drawn up by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent frauds in the revenue laws, which the Senate took up. The bill reduces the revenue, it is estimated, ten millions. All raw materials for manufactures and breadstuffs to be admitted free. The duty on wool to be abolished, &c.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SEVER, Commander, from New York the 19th, and Havana the 17th instant, arrived last evening at this port.

We have nothing of importance to report.

The U. S. frigate *Potomac* and sloop of war *Cyane* are in the harbor. Several English men of war are also here, and it is feared a hostile meeting will take place between the American and English Naval gentry, growing out of an insult to some American ladies by two Lieutenants of an English 74—the *Powerful*—on their return from a dinner party at Mr. CRAWFORD'S, the English Consul-General. There is also a great deal of excitement pending its discussion, for as to the original, a quack and sky might have been driven through every section, so loosely was it worded, so inefficient and lax were its safeguards. A Registry Law, we take it, is intended to secure to legal voters the enjoyment of their rights, and to exclude fraud from the ballot-box. To mock the people with the shadow of such an act, while the substance is carefully expunged, would be odious indeed—far more so, than to give us no Registry Law whatever. The latter would be an open disregard of the popular demands: of the organic law; but the former would be a gross fraud by which the letter of the Constitution would be observed, while its spirit and meaning would be violated. We trust that the Registry Law passed by the Legislature will not be amenable to such reproach, but we have our fears. The ordinary displays of partisan hostility, overriding and scorning justice, right, fairness, and common decency for which the present Legislature has been remarkable, are not calculated to reassure the citizens upon this subject, especially when it is borne in mind that a really efficient and operative Registry Law must render fraud almost impracticable, and will emasculate the occupation of trading politicians.

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SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented petitions and remonstrances against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied to Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina, on the 26th, in favor of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SEWARD addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the importation of foreign paupers.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from citizens of New York, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the importation of foreign paupers.

Mr. CLAY presented a petition from citizens of Kentucky