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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1856.

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Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1856.

We are really apprehensive that putting the political combatants of the great parties of Buchanan and Breckinridge are actually admirable in the majority of tempering their warlike ardor with a modicum of discretion, not only with the oppositions Continental Conventions whose existence for the majority of their partisans, and personal adherents, but will prove the bane of the aspirations of both the presidential competitors for the Presidential nomination. Thus far it seems to be that neither Mr. Pierce nor Mr. Buchanan can derive any possible benefit from the virulent warfare waged by their respective partisans. Certainly it is legitimate and unobjectionable that the friends of Pierce should endeavor as strongly as possible to prop up his somewhat feeble claims; while it is perfectly lawful for the advocates of Buchanan to set forth his indubitable merits. But wherever Buchanan Democratic brethren get to hoarse-hoofing and carpeting one another! Cannot one good loyal spirits smiling and place-enjoying Democrats avail Mr. Pierce to the very name of political wisdom; without smiling to chop down Mr. Buchanan to the dead level of dull earth? May not an equally sterling, tragrit, and other-hoping Democrat boldly than the transcendent beauties of "Old Bucky" political cogent, without necessarily hewing Democrat brethren? Attractive as the beauties of "Old Bucky" may be, it must be confessed, are the most open assailants, though the Pierce men are said to be working assiduously in secret. The former are direct and emphatic in opposing the nomination of Mr. Pierce for a second term; the latter damn Mr. Buchanan with faint praise, while they are continually complaining of the attacks of his friends. The Pennsylvanian, of the 18th, has had a severe onslaught on Mr. Pierce, to which the Union replied with mere assertions than that journal is wont to display, and with a studied moderation well calculated to create sympathy for its patron. But the Buchanan men declare that Mr. Pierce's policy is eminently crafty and insidious; that he is covertly employing his vast patronage and influence command for the purpose of buying up delegates of easy consciences. [What a slander! As if a Democrat could be bought!] And that in short the game of Mr. Pierce is one that must be exposed, and the Democratic masses must be forewarned, or a sump judgment will suddenly be taken by the Convention. The Buchanan men are certainly the most plausible: while the Pierce sheets have ponderous leaders reprobating the doctrine with as much coolness as if Mr. Pierce himself would have ever been thought of, save that being a new and untried man, unobnoxious to the dissensatory evidence of the political records of the country, his availability constituted his highest merit.

Thus stands the contest. It is a struggle between naked power without merit, and acknowledged merit without power. The result will prove which of the two elements are likely to be victorious. Mr. Pierce's popularity every body knows to be the merest petrim imaginable. Take him from his farm in New Hampshire, he would be as lost as age he disappears, and now that the people know him in the plenitude of his weakness and vacillation, he would scarcely carry a single State. But he is President, and has a host of supple officials toback his pretensions. On the other hand, Buchanan has no adventitious aids whatever—neither gold to scatter, nor place to bestow—he must rely on the claims of long and faithful service in behalf of his party, and unquestionable ability, experience and statesmanship. Patronage against merit: pelf against thirty years of political devotion. Which will triumph? We know not, but neither is likely to win the favor of the Cincinnati Convention, unless the violent bickerings displayed by both be promptly toned down to the customary subdued courtesy of gentlemanly rivals. The Democrats are too sensible to hamper themselves with any candidate who is sure to be repudiated by a fraction to which he has given mortal offense.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Dix & Edwards, publishers, for copies of the following works, just issued from their press:

Putnam's Monthly for May.—This number is free from articles of a strictly sectional character, and contains several papers of interest and merit. The narrative of the Kane Relief Expedition, which forms the leading article, is spirited, vigorous and graphic. The other articles are, The Apple Tree Table; Nathan Hale; Scampavias; a Cover and discriminating review of Emerson's Village, The Sybrids in 1855, and what they did in Salem; Napoleon as a Family Man; A Visit to my Grand Parents; Kingsley's Poems; Our Relations with England, and Editorial Notes.

Household Words.—Each issue of this republication comprises four numbers of Dickens' admirable periodical, and it would be difficult to designate any work of a purely popular character at once so entertaining and so instructive as this.

The Schoolfellows for May.—This little magazine, designed for children, is exceedingly pleasant and useful. It is finely got up, and enriched with handsome illustrations.

The Whig City Convention of Philadelphia met on the 24th, and the candidates for Mayor and Solicitor declined nominations. An address was adopted withdrawing the candidates, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *T. C. Theobald* for late Louisville papers.

American Tobacco in Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1856.

It appears from official documents just prepared that the duties on American tobacco, in various foreign countries, are as follows: —Brunswick, 1 of one per cent. per pound; Great Britain, 72 cents per pound and 5 per cent. additional; Holland, 32 cents per 221 pounds; Belgium, 41 85 per 221 pounds; Sweden, 5 4-6 cents per pound; Norway, 4½ cents per pound. In France, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Sardinia, tobacco is a government monopoly.

The following statement exhibits the quantities of American tobacco exported from the United States to the countries designated, with the duties paid thereon during the commercial year of 1855:

Countries.	Quantity.	Amt duties p'd.
Brunswick, Ger.	1,000,000	$24,000
Great Britain	34,000,000	10,207,000
France	40,000,000	*16,000,000
Holland	17,124,000	17,000
Spain	1,434,000	14,000,000
Belgium	1,010,000	34,540
Sardinia	2,311,000	
Austria	1,243,000	129,305
Sweden and Norway	1,812,000	86,546
Portugal	224,000	

*Annual revenue to French government for monopoly.

†Annual revenue to Spanish government.

RARE ANIMAL.—Information reached this city yesterday, that the Dark Lantern, from Matanzas for this port, with a cargo of sugar consigned to A. H. Sterling, had shipped on the Chesapeake and had four feet water in her hold, and the probability was that she would go to pieces. Shares in insurance on her, sought to this city, sold at 25.

COLLISION.—The steamer *T. C. Theobald*, Capt. Pennell, arrived yesterday morning from Louisville, in a damaged condition, having, on Sunday morning last, between daylight and 7 o'clock, come in collision with the steamer *Lucinda*, which, at the foot of Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, by the sudden turn her clam was caught in the bank of her bow off, and slipped off, leaving a portion of her bulwark and bow behind. A portion of her bulwark was also carried away. The damage to the *Theobald* is estimated at $1,000.

The schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, Capt. Pennell, arrived yesterday morning from Louisville, in a damaged condition, from Transports in the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Dubuce, and the power obtained of money problems against Col. Lane, the owner of the steamship, by the said Marshal for the same time, number of a challenge of the Mr. Lane, but they have not yet been published in the Key York papers in reference to the whole matter, in the course of which he is strongly provoked against Marshal Dubuce, denouncing him in strong language, and stigmatizing him as a liar. Mr. Lane's publication was made on the appearance to print of Senator Douglas's article of the memorial, Col. Lane remarked that a paper frankly avowing that the memorial was his production and his alone; that when the Senator it represented his charges in a spirit more objectionable than that of Col. Lane, he had a severe onslaught on Mr. Pierce, to which the *Union*