The Daily Picayune.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856.

Transportation by the Week.

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

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the Bee, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State-street, Boston. Those gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MEXICO.

Our correspondent in the city of Mexico speaks hopefully of the prospects of the present government of the Republic, provided President Comonfort will pursue the same firm and liberal policy which has started his career since the acceptance of supreme power. We must say that a tolerably rigorous examination into the character and conduct of President Comonfort induces us to anticipate with much confidence a wise and prudent administration—one that will bestow upon Mexico the elements of stability, that will reform abuses unsparingly, maintain public security and tranquillity, and relieve the people from those apprehensions of a capricious and fluctuating rule, such as formerly nurtured discontent and goaded them on to revolution. We see evidences of wisdom, discretion and fixed resolve in almost every act that has signalized the conduct of Comonfort. The prompt and energetic manner in which he acted during the brief and turbulent reign of rebellion at Puebla is worthy of the highest praise. He did not, as many of his predecessors would have done, attempt to put down insurrection with paper bullets, and then by a paltry and temporizing policy afford time and opportunity to the insurgents to strengthen their ranks, and extend the area of sedition, but forthwith adopted the stringent and most decisive agency of the sword. He marched an army against Puebla, pressed himself at its head, laid siege to the disturbed city, forced it to capitulate, and by a single blow crushed an incipient revolution.

We gather cheering assurances of Comonfort's vigor and resolution from his treatment of the insurgents, and of the clergy which encouraged and supported them. The former he reduced to implicit obedience, degrading the military chieftains to the ranks, and stripping them of their titles. To the latter, as the prime movers of the affair, he applied a sharper punishment, confiscating their revenues, and applying them towards the payment of the expenses of the campaign, and the indemnity of the property sacrificed, whose property and means had been seized by Haro and his rebels. In his treatment of the clergy Comonfort has evinced astonishing boldness. Heretofore, the Mexican church has held absolute sway not alone over the consciences of the people, but over the conduct of the government. The former shrunk very seldom from the idea of opposing the will of their spiritual advisers. The latter bent in humble subservience before a power greater than the throne. Comonfort, in proving that the clergy are not above and beyond the jurisdiction of the government; that while recognizing their spiritual authority, he was resolved to punish all efforts to intermeddle with temporal affairs for mischief and disorganization, has contributed materially towards the enlightenment of public opinion in Mexico, and towards the emancipation of a blind and abject fear of clerical influence. Henceforth the people will learn that priests are not more than men, and that when they prove to be guilty of treasonable conduct, they are liable to and will receive castigation.

Mexico has been so long subjected to evil, selfish and tyrannical rulers, and has suffered so severely from their ignorance, egotism, and rapacity, that the labor of reform certainly in the present administration is gigantic. To create order out of chaos, reinvigorate the finances, break down abuses, purify every department, and enforce peace and tranquillity, will be the work of systematic diligence employed in the right direction, and perseveringly and disinterestedly maintained for a series of years. President Comonfort has begun well. We trust that he will continue without faltering, and without error, and that it may be in his power to be hailed hereafter as the true liberator of his beautiful country. Such a fame would be worthier far than all the glittering renown that follows the blood stained path of the conqueror.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

We received yesterday by way of Mobile the annexed important despatch. The news it will be seen, was brought to Charleston by the *Isabel*, which was at Havana at the time the *Orizaba* touched there, on her way from San Juan to New York. The *Orizaba* left San Juan on the 20th, three days after the departure of the *Cherokee*. The news published in the Mobile papers that she had reached us twenty-four hours earlier, but the wind blew down, it could not be transmitted. We have no doubt of the substantial truth of the statements, though there may be some exaggeration about the details. It certainly puts a very different aspect on the Nicaragua question from that it wore a few days ago.

From the Mobile Register.

Highly Important from Nicaragua—Success of Walker—Capture of Rivas.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—The United States mail steamer *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, brings Nicaragua letters and papers of the 14th instant.

These contain a full account of the attack of Walker on the city of Rivas, which result ed in the capture of that place.

The fighting was severe on both sides. The Costa Ricans defended the place with much bravery, killing thirty of the assailants, but were finally driven out with the loss of six hundred men.

Wheeler, the American Minister, has addressed a letter to Mora, the President of Costa Rica, relative to his commanding American citizens to be shot, and protesting against his ordering Americans to be expelled from the country.

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Mexico*, Lawless, we have received Texas papers to the 26th April. They contain very little intelligence.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The La Grange *True Issue* learns that while Mr. Perkins, of Fayette county, was temporarily absent, his house and furniture were consumed by fire, his infant child burned to death, and his aged mother so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful.

We learn that two negroes, the property of Mrs. Kinney, of this place, were killed by a Mr. Howard, the overseer of John H. Jones, at his plantation on Caney, a few days since. It seems that Howard caught the negroes in the act of stealing horses and fired upon them, killing both.

We learn that on the evening of the 21st instant a most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated by one John Barnett upon the person of Justice Lowther, in the town of Richmond. We have not learned all the particulars, but understand that Lowther was killed while standing at a looking glass preparing his toilet for an evening party. Barnett is the man who killed Chenoweth some time since, and was acquitted for trial by Lynch. This is the only incentive which can be assigned for the commission of the death of Lowther.

We learn that our indefatigable City Marshall, Captain John N. Reed, succeeded on Wednesday night last in securing the other negro slave—supposed was arrested some time since, and he is suspected of having committed a good many depredations lately in this city. He resisted the Marshal, and it was only after a long struggle that he was secured.

Our thanks are due the Hon. MILES TAYLOR and Hon. GEORGE FLORE, Jr., for interesting public documents.

We are indebted to Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, clerk of the steamer *Sylphide*, for late Alexandria and Minden papers.

MAY PARTY.—To-morrow evening, a number of young gentlemen give a May party to the young ladies of the First District School, at Odd Fellows' Hall. We acknowledge the courtesy of a ticket of invitation.

A letter received in Philadelphia states that Charles Becher, the distinguished harpist, died in Australia on the 7th of January.—He was traveling with Madame Bishop.

☞ We are glad to perceive from a card in our advertising columns, that Dr. R. M. GRAHAM has resumed the practice of his profession, of which he is well known as a skillful and learned member.

LECTURE.—The Rev. G. L. Hamm opens a course, at Odd Fellows' Hall, This evening and eloquent gentleman will expatiate on the Poetry of Nature and Humanity. We expect to have a rich treat.

Governor of Florida.—The Democratic Convention have nominated Mr. Madison Sey Greenwood, and the Administration Mr. [illegible]

By Telegraph.

From the New Orleans Bee.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Advance by Express.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Action of the Peace Congress.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool, to the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th instant, arrived at this port early this morning.

Breadstuffs Declining.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The Brokers' circular says that the last advices from the United States had a favorable effect on the market, and an advance of ⅛ was experienced, which afterwards partially receded, but again partially recovered, and the market closed firm at an advance of ⅛ to ¼. The following are our quotations: Orleans fair, 4¾; Ordinary middling, 4¼; Uplands fair, 4¾; Uplands middling, 4¼.

The sales for three days amounted to 20,000 bales, of which exporters took 500.

The whole stock in port amounted to 534,000 bales, of which 392,500 bales were American.

HAVRE, April 16.—Sales of cotton for the week, 74,000 bales. Orleans tres-ordinaire, 82.

Our advices from Manchester state the market firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs have declined considerably.—Wheat shows a decline of 3d. Flour is lower, and Corn is a trifle lower.

Provisions were generally unchanged.

The money market was more stringent.—Consols for money were quoted at 93½ a 93¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Peace Congress closed its sessions on Wednesday, the 16th.

Mr. Dallas has had a civic banquet in London, at which Lord Panmure declared that the sending of troops to Canada is not intended as a demonstration of hostility towards the United States, but was to replace the forces withdrawn from there during the war.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—The river is rising, with six feet six inches on the Falls.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour is 40 a $5 68; Whisky 19½ a 19¾; Molasses held at 45c.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Flour is a trifle lower; Southern is quoted at $5 50 to $6; Wheat is a little lower; Mess Pork, $19 60.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO AND ARABIA.

The *Arago* reached New York on the 23d, having left Havre on the 10th.

The "Pacific" Searching Expedition Returned.

The two English government steamers, the *Tartar* and *Bulldog*, which were despatched in search of the *Pacific*, had returned from a cruise of nine days, without discovering any traces of the missing ship.

The *Tartar's* search extended to 25 degrees W. long. 85 degrees N. lat. On the 24th ult. when 300 miles of land, fell in with American ship *Joseph Badger*, from Calcutta, and supplied her with provisions.

The Peace News.

The proceedings of the Peace Congress were continuing. It was said that the proposition of Austria for a truce for 45 days for the evacuation of the Principalities, was giving some trouble, and if persevered in, would be the cause of much more. A correspondent of the English journals says, that the pretense of Austria was the necessity of protecting the country against disorder until a regular administration was established.

This pretext is flimsy. Austria is bound by treaty to quit the Ottoman Territory on the exchange of ratifications, and though the ratification of the treaty of peace was not known, yet, as it was certain that the war was for the present at an end, her conduct would not only justify doubts as to her good faith, but would establish the necessity of the occupation of the Bosphorus by the Allies until affairs be completely evacuated of Moldo Wallachia. Russia is, of course, adverse to the Austrian occupation of the Principalities, and the question arose at the ample occasion for opposition to a power she now cordially detests.

Considerable reduction of the French army in Germany and Italy are arranged to be completed. There were still in the possession of France 510,000 effective men. This number will be brought down to 400,000, directly the exchange of peace is ratified.

It was believed that Russia would send an Ambassador to Turin as soon as the ratifications of peace were exchanged. As Russia always looked, or professed to look, upon the secure participation of Sardinia in the war as a wanton outrage, this fact was thought to evince a cordial acceptance of the peace.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the prohibition of the export of Russian produce from Russia was repealed.

Intelligence had been received from Odessa, that many vessels lying there had received orders by way of Trieste to proceed to Marseilles with their cargoes of corn. A considerable fall had taken place in the corn market at Marseilles, in consequence of the great quantity of wheat for sale.

A ukase has been opened by the Czar to the effect that the two fleets hitherto maintained by Russia in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff are not to be rein tated. The whole naval administration for that quarter seemed to be suppressed.

An article in the Russian Northern *Bee* had created a sensation at Berlin, in consequence of its violence against England. "Albion," it says, "has lost its prestige, but Russia is the most vigorous of all empires. Simply its productive powers are not sufficiently developed, and that makes it poorer than other countries."

A despatch from Paris states that the Allied government had decided not to raise the blockade which kept Russian commercial vessels in neutral ports, and from Hamburg it was stated that in consequence of instructions from the Governor-General of the Baltic provinces the departure of the crews detained for the fleet at Boulthia of Riga has been postponed, and the superior staff of the army of the Baltic removed to Riga.

The Sound Dues.

The Russian Minister of Finance notified, on the 5th instant, at St. Petersburg, that a treaty of peace having been signed, the merchant vessels of the Western Powers will be admitted to Russian ports. The blockade of the Baltic ports will be then raised.

It was believed at Berlin that at a Cabinet Council held about the middle of last month, that the English government decided on respecting the proposition for capitalizing the Sound dues on the terms offered by the Danish government. England would, however, make a protestation of her own.

The Expedition to Madagascar.

The French government denies that any expedition is going out to Madagascar, but the accounts from Toulon confirm the statement that a force was in preparation.

Miscellaneous.

The clipper ship *Red Jacket* had arrived at Liverpool. She reports that the ill-fated ship *Schomberg* had gone to pieces.

The grand naval review at Spithead was to take place on the 23d ult., by which time it was hoped the rabbination of peace would be finally arranged. The ships of war were mustering in large numbers, and rehearsals of the programme to be performed on the "grand day" were almost daily taking place. It is expected to be the grandest naval display ever witnessed.

The provisions of the new measure by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates the possibility of preventing English fire insurances from being effected in foreign offices, has been printed. It suggests that all persons acting in the obligatory agency agents in such cases are to be compelled, under a penalty of £100 per day, to take a license similar to that taken out by English offices, and to pay duty. It is likewise stipulated that every insurance on property in England is to be liable to duty, whether the policy be issued here or in a foreign country.

The question of a regular postal communication with Australia was absorbing the attention of many persons in England, and the London journals frequently contain many letters of interest, each suggesting the propriety of the scheme, and bringing out much particular view with regard to the quickest and best route. A meeting of the general association for the colonies was to be held in London to consider this subject.

Financial Matters—Failures, &c.

Foreign securities were dull on the 7th, but exhibited a slight improvement on the following day.

The firm of Messrs. Syers, Walker & Co., of Bombay, India and general merchants, have announced a suspension of payment. They are stated to owe £260,000, while the unsold produce they hold, and which can not more than £120,000, can only be realized at a heavy depreciation.

Mr. W. O. Young, ship owner, broker, and insurance agent, has fled to Belgium. His liabilities, inclusive of those upon insurance policies, are stated at £120,000, a considerable portion of which has been incurred in connection with the before-mentioned bankruptcy.

The reports of the manufacturing trade of the country, during the week were favorable.

At Manchester there had been increased business at advanced prices, the operations for India and America having been large. At Birmingham the transaction of the week, chiefly of the price of iron for the quarter was followed by an influx of orders and the failing off in the demand for war purposes was expected to be more than compensated and the activity thus passed. Nottingham trade in hosiery and lace had improved. In the woolen districts there was a fair average sale, and Irish linen markets remained as last week.

It is a fact deserving that our opera houses will be open 14 (during the interim, the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, Covent Garden and the Royal Theatre, the English Opera House, the Princess, the Queen, and Her Majesty's Theatre, to the May Morning), both will be opened during the ensuing week.

Count Orloff, who was the "observed of all observers," in the recent military review at Paris, is expected, indeed, and will, on the "Sabbath of Rest," (April 27,) arrive in London. Orloff, old de-camp to the Emperor Alexander, still, of the first, appears to be the confidant of Paris; on the Sabbath of Rest, he will be regarded the treaty of peace of the Congress of Paris.

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