THE DAILY BEE,
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The Daily Bee.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

*SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26.*

**Subscriptions 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. F. Rosenthal & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

**POSTAL REFORM.**

PLINY MILLER, Chairman of the New York Committee on Postal Reform, has forwarded us a circular embracing the address of the Committee, and a memorial for the signature of all who are disposed to assist in this important movement. The objects sought by the advocates of Reform are uniformity of postage: receiving-houses and letter-carriers in all cities and towns charged, without extra charge; money-orders for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be drawn by the principal Post Offices on each other; a uniform and low rate of ocean passage between the United States and foreign countries; the postage on all government documents and franked matter, to be paid out of the Treasury; the abolition of compulsory prepayment, and double postage on all matter not prepaid; the return of all dead letters to the writers, and wherever possible, without opening.

The manifest propriety of most of these projected reforms is such as scarcely to require argument. Great Britain is such, in certain portions of her policy is often in advance of us, has sanctioned every principle recommended to the Committee, save that of cheap Ocean Postage. The cheap uniform rate has been of incalculable benefit in largely increasing the amount of postal matter, and diminishing the expense of handling and sorting letters. Mr. Miller in his pamphlet on Postal reform states, that before there was uniform postage in Great Britain, the cost of handling and sorting the letters in that country was $30 for every thousand letters, and since uniformity, the cost has been but $7 a thousand, and this includes all the expenses of letter carriers, and receiving houses. The 443,000,000 letters in Great Britain, in 1854, cost in the handling, (not transportation) the sum of $3,143,195, while at the rate of cost before having a uniform postage, the expense would have been $13,309,470.

The rate of postage aimed at by the Committee is two cents, which is deemed amply sufficient to cover expenses, and which by stimulating correspondence will immediately more than increase the income of the Post Office Department. A uniform rate on printed matter strikes us as an improvement greatly to be desired. At present the system in use is cumbrous, tedious and costly to the last degree. Says the address:

> One of the great conveniences and economical applications of the British postal system exists in its simplicity and uniformity, and in proportion as this is more conspicuous than the rates levied are reasonable, the more economic matter. After getting above the first half pound there is no variation of charge except by half pounds or pounds, and all descriptions of printed matter, stationery, maps or rollers, manuscript books, and printed books with manuscript corrections, are charged the same sum at the time of mailing to the latter. The absurd and anomalous rates of postage on printed matter in this country are such as to be constantly causing annoyance, and a parade in any public or private transaction. There is one rate for transient newspapers, another for small pamphlets, another for larger pamphlets and bound books, a fifth for regular periodicals, and each of all these has a separate scale of charge, whether per pound or not pound; another distinct scale, whether going more or less than three hundred miles; and a separate scale for regular subscribers there are three more distinct rates, depending on the locality of publication, or the distance sent. And in addition to all these methods of charging postage, each separate pamphlet, book, or other article of the distinct charge for each ounce it weighs. And each pamphlet costing two cents or more articles, or sheets, has a separate charge for each piece. A late decision of the Post Office Department has declared that when periodicals have advertisements wholly or printed on separate leaves, they are to be treated as if they were not there, and not chargeable with letter postage, thus making an unjust discrimination against the publishers of periodicals, and in favor of the proprietors of newspapers. With all these absurd and anomalous rates and distinctions, if we only estimate the postage on packages and books by the pound, and not weight a copy of Webster's Dictionary, we shall find that *we have over fourteen hundred rates of postage on pamphlets.*

It is not time to substitute something rational for this perplexing and incongruous system?

A free letter delivery would be a source of immense convenience as well as profit. In England, the local post office circulates more than forty times as many letters as in America, simply because facilities are offered to the community by the government, for the reception of their letters. The tap of the postman is as well known in every house in London, as the cry of the milkman, or the call of the baker. England's revenue from this source in 1854 was over two millions of dollars, while the expense of letter-carriers and letter receivers was ten hundred thousand, thus leaving a clear profit of $1,000,000.

Of the evils of the franking system, we need hardly speak. The post office, according to the theory of our government, must be self-sustained, and yet it is burthened by the grossest and most intolerable abuse. The annual expense of franking should be defrayed by the Treasury. We are not for abolishing the system, for in some cases its uses are obvious, but it should be maintained by regular appropriation, and not by robbing the post-office of its legitimate revenue.

The necessity of some secure method of remitting money by mail is obvious to all who bear in mind the frequent thefts and robberies. By authorizing the principal post offices to transmit money by orders drawn on each other, the present great danger of loss will be completely avoided. Over fifty millions of dollars are annually sent through the post offices of Great Britain, in small sums, by this means alone.

Compulsory prepayment is not merely an inconvenience, but a source of wanton destruction of an immense number of letters. The ignorant poor are frequently not aware of the law; sometimes the stamp drops off; sometimes in rural districts they are not to be obtained. Far better would it be to provide for an additional charge in all cases where letters are not prepaid.

Finally, the Dead Letter establishment requires reform. Elsewhere, dead letters are returned, if possible, to the writers. By our laws and regulations some million of letters are annually burned,—a wanton destruction of private documents, savoring, as the Address remarks, more of the spirit and customs of barbarous than the practices of a Christian community.

Those who share these views and are anxious to see them carried into effect, will find a memorial on our counter, prepared to receive signatures.

**ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.**

The steamship *Texas* arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 23d inst. By this arrival we have received our files of papers from Vera Cruz to the day of her departure, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst. The *Texas* brings $275,000 in specie on consignment.

On the 19th the sloop of war *Cyane* anchored at Sacrificios, to sail for Tampico in a few days. The officers and crew were in good health.

By the *Texas* we have received a letter from our attentive correspondent at the Capital, which is, as usual, interesting and in advance of the newspapers.

Correspondence of the Bee.

MEXICO, April 19, 1856.

*Messrs. Editors:*—There is little political news stirring. The revolution, which was crushed at Puebla, attempted to rear its head near Tolusca and Morelia, but the movement proved utterly abortive. Comonfort, in the State of Guerrero, there has been an insurrection, but this is Alvarez's affair, and Guerrero is so completely under his control, that it is regarded as forming part of the Mexican Republic only by name. Alvarez is sovereign ruler of that State, and does exactly as he pleases. I will cite one example as evidence of the despotism of his will. The Mexican government had made a contract for the purchase of certain steamers for the Pacific service, and for a supply of coal at San Blas. A large quantity had accumulated at that place, when Alvarez, in order to pay the expenses of the Costa Chica campaign, quietly sold the coal to the Panama and San Francisco Steamship Company, and received part of the payment in advance.

You are aware that President Comonfort has issued a decree of seizure of the ecclesiastical revenues at Puebla, and has appointed administrators to receive and apply the same to the expenses of the war, and the indemnity of private citizens. Great excitement followed this energetic measure. The Bishop of Puebla having refused to open the doors of his bishoprick, the governors it made a forcible entrance. The Bishop issued his protest, summoned the council, and launched a indirect excommunication against the authors and abettors of the act. Some alarm was created at the capital by rumors of the closing of the churches, of an assault upon the supreme government, of the refusal to administer the holy sacrament, until the edict should be revoked, and of civil war and bloodshed at Puebla. Every word, however, was false. On the contrary, the people sympathize so little with the clergy, that the latter have been compelled to solicit the indulgence and clemency of the government, and are now striving to obtain a compromise from Comonfort.

Don Juan Prim, it is believe, on board the French frigate *Penelope*, anchored at Sacrificios. He is accompanied by Ossollo, Castillo, Marquez, and some other friends.

Comonfort undoubtedly has it in his power to secure the tranquility of the country for some time. To effect this, however, he must redouble his vigor and energy. Evil counsellors are even now seeking to induce him to grant a general pardon to all offenders. If he is too sagacious to commit so transparent an act of folly. I fear, however, his feeble nature, which is ever a prey to sinister influences. Comonfort is an excellent man, but hardly it to be the ruler of a turbulent people, and a country in such a crisis. If he falters, the revolution will soon be renewed, and he will be dragged down by its vortex.

In the *Trait d'Union* of the 19th, just published, there is a sort of protest written by Gen. Romulo Diaz de la Vega, against the ingratitude given by the British to the fourth article of the capitulation of Puebla. His letter is written freely and boldly—almost insolently, one would say. What Vega's object is, seems somewhat doubtful to guess. Perhaps he wishes to flatter the friends and old comrades of Haro, and place himself in the van of Presidential aspirants, in the event of a new revolution.

Uraga is not dead. He was delivered in safety to Alvarez, by the British consul, but he will be banished to the Island of Caballo. This is a small, barren, sandy spot in the Pacific, exposed to the vertical beams of a torrid sun, without vegetation, dwellings, or inhabitants. The waters which surround it swarm with alligators. Once a day an Indian leaves the mainland, and takes to it a supply of their pittance of food; sometimes he forgets it. Death would be a thousand times preferable to the dreary existence of this desolate spot. If Uraga is to be sent to Cabello, I pity him from the bottom of my heart.

Admiral Farnan left about three days ago for Acapulco. Since then we have heard nothing of him, and his enemies declare that his departure was only a pretext for running away.

Some of your papers speak of a difficulty between Messrs. Barron & Forbes, the English and American consuls, and Gen. Degollado, who expelled them as dangerous and suspicious characters, promoters of revolution, and conspirators at an ungiving hour. I pretend to enter into the merits of this affair, but will merely say *en passant*, that Mr. Gadsden is but little disposed to sustain Mr. Forbes, the American Consul. He will not represent neither the principles, nor the citizenship of the American republic.

Yours,

* * * *

The papers contain nothing of importance in addition to the news furnished by our correspondent.

Mr. Fillmore had returned to Rome on the 20th ult., from Naples. The New York *Herald* learns that Mr. Cass was to entertain him at a splendid banquet, to which all the leading Americans in Rome and the high dignitaries of the Church were invited. Mr. Fillmore was to leave on the day after for Florence, Milan and Venice. Marked attention had been shown the ex President by the Pope and the King of Naples. Mr. Buchanan had passed through Paris on his way to the Hague.—His intention was to leave for the United States on the 5th of this month. It was contemplated by the Americans in Paris to invite him to a public dinner on his return through that city.

We learn from the Brunswick *Herald* that the cars on the Brunswick and Florida Railroad will run to the St. Mary's River, a distance of thirty-two miles, by the 15th of next month. The bridge across the St. Illa is now in progress, and the road beyond that point will be pushed forward with energy and despatch. We also learn from the *Herald* that several bales of cotton have already been received at Brunswick by the new road.

Two fires occurred in Charleston on the 20th, but neither did further damage than the destruction of two old buildings of small value.

THE AMERICAN PARTY of Georgia, in State Council, have passed resolutions abolishing all obligations of secrecy. They withhold any expression of opinion touching the Presidential nomination for the present.

MISSOURI.—The American State Convention at St. Louis have nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Robert C. Ewing, of Lafayette.

For Lieut. Governor—Wm. Newland, of Ralls.

For Secretary of State—Thos. A. Harris, of St. Louis.

For Register of Lands—Thos. C. Fletcher, of Jefferson.

For Auditor of Public Accounts—S. M. Grant, of Lawrence.

For Attorney-General—J. F. St. James, of Ste. Genevieve.

For Treasurer—Colonel Thos. T. Frame, of Daviess.

For Superintendent of Public Works—E. C. Ewing, of Chariton.

For Commissioners of Public Works—T. J. Fagg, of Pike; H. M. Woodyard, of Lewis, and E. A. Lewis, of St. Louis.

NEW YORK AT CINCINNATI.—If the idea anywhere exists among the Democrats of other States, that the Tammany Democracy of New York propose to go to the Cincinnati Convention in the attitude of petitioners and inferiors, prepared to assure any humiliation or to submit to any dignity as the price of their seats in that conclave, the sooner it be dissipated the better. And if by any it is supposed that the unquestionable rights of the true delegates are to be for a moment waived, bartered or compromised, to save any timid gentleman the trouble of leaving their hands, the sooner calls for a few words of dispelling effect. No matter of the National men of New York with the Soft Pre-emptors can or will be submitted to. The question of regularity—of right and wrong—must be met. It cannot be dodged. If the Hard or National delegation be not admitted seed. It is not to be supposed that a resolution like that of 1848 be passed by the Convention, it not only disfranchises New York, but we earnestly fear—indeed we know—it will lose her vote to the National Democracy. This is a result too certain to be denied, and it is beyond the power of man to prevent it, so its beyond the verge of our intention to conceal the fact.

This summary true that no dicta of the Cincinnati Convention can make New York Democrats who are not, or unmake Democrats who are entitled to the name. If the delegates from other States should unhappily choose to fraternize with Fremontism, it would not make the National Democrats of New York any the less National Democrats. But it would be a significant piece of history useful to National men at the North, that if they desire prevailed to stand well with the Democracy of other States, they must fraternize with Abolitionism and ally with Manyism—pander to the isms and heresies of the day—gain strength by any means, and basely buy and sell principles—abandon and denounce true men—and place themselves, in brief, in the market.

Regardless our present purpose is to warn those upon whom the responsibility rests, of danger, in order that timely steps may be taken to avert it. The splendid Democracies of New York demand and will accept no less than a decision of the principles, by the just standard of one or the majority. But that decision of one or the majority, is the imperative demand in just the political economies of New York. Democrats do not understand that they come to Democratic conventions at the same time. *We want no Democratic Conventions composed of Democrats and Fremontists at the same time.* That is all.—*New York National Democrat.*

THE SENTINEL.—A Virginia Democrat writes to the *National Intelligencer*, "General Pierce is too much of a gentleman," and Democrats made for the Presidency. That Virginia Democrat is ignorant of the day Pierce was nominated. He does not approve of "small men."

**A Lesson of Prudence.**

INTERESTING.—*Thursday.*—In the old Commercial Inn, some where at Exeter, in the town that gentlemanly sergeant for the purpose of wigging their hair, passed to and fair, there lived a piece of soap remarkable exclusively for the first chamberman on each recollect when it was first introduced into the soap-bees! In its of a hard, soft of a whitish color, and in shape it had quite a parallelogram. It measured about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and it is said that its constitution is of such an iron nature, that it has not lost a quarter of an ounce in weight since it was originally introduced upon the public. Its strength is such, that it defies with impunity any quantity of lathering, and yet so smooth is it in its disposition, that its sweetness has not yet been known to corrode once under the greatest amount of speed, or shot trying pressure. It is supposed to have passed through the hands of not less than two generations! Of course, the extraordinary longevity of this wonderful bit of soap has been, through its manual deterioration, the happy source of large sums of money to the different owners whom it has served. The article has been made by no less an authority than Mr. Bidder (who once lived very hard to make an impression upon it, and failed) that, at the rate of expence only for every gentleman whose patience it has tried, this long-lived parallelogram of Season has brought into the house, to which for so many years it has been faithfully attached, as much as £1463 15s. 6d.; and the beauty is that, with the little waste its system undergoes, there is every reason to anticipate that there is at least fifty years more of life in this saponaceous Old Parr!

"FOR VALOR."—The Victoria Cross is given only to soldiers and sailors performing extraordinary acts of valor in the presence of the enemy: the cross is of bronze. There ought to be another Cross bestowable upon those heroes whose courage has been in distance of all public opinion. This Cross should be of brass. Already we could name several heroes—poets, too!—worthy of the distinguished medal, and of no other.

Can a man be shaved in his absence? Certainly, if a man and wife are one flesh, and the lady goes to a linendraper's.

A HOT FOR LARGE NOSTRILS.—At the opening of Parliament Her Majesty wore the Crown on her head.

QUERY FOR A PARLIAMENTARY NOVICE.—Would the fact of a person selling a gentlekeeper a shilling for a place in the dress-circle come under the head of bribery and corruption, and would such a person be liable to be turned out of the House, as a member is out of Parliament, upon its being proved he had purchased his seat?

A CHIEF JUSTICE TRAVELING.—We should not have suspected Lord Campbell of remissness, or of being frightened at a trifle, if we had not read in a recent report of a trial in the Queen's Bench that "the Judge was alarmed at an expression that fell from the lips of a juryman." The bugbear that had thus terrified a terror into the mind, and displayed such mischief with the pluck of the C. J. of the Q. B., was nothing more nor less than an exclamation from a juryman, that "the dog had bitten him, and he was in excitement." There had been an action before his lordship, in which a dog was charged with having bitten the plaintiff, and the jury, in finding a verdict for the plaintiff, had added that "the dog had bitten him, and he was in excitement." The dog