The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, March 17, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. From a period fabled the accuracy of our records, and known to the country, the Mail has terribly failed on Sunday. The mortification must be painful of the strictest sort, and will not permit the Government clerks to be transported on the Sabbath.

The Conglomerate.

The subjoined dispatch from Baton Rouge, dated Saturday night, is a mass thrown upon the best defence which is sought to be set up for the abominable indolence and culpable indifference of the Legislature, then any thing we could offer:

BATON ROUGE, March 16th.

Both Houses met this morning, at 10 o'clock. No quorum was present, and they adjourned sine die.

Thus the Legislature does not shrink in wickedness—this it contains a plentiful lack of—but it displays capability and ripe experience—that it really needs the presence of persons who may justly claim attention and respect, from their ability, acquirements and standing—that the large number of young and new men in that body, is a formidable obstacle to speedy proceedings—that debate is protracted beyond reasonable limits and too often turns upon frivolous and unimportant points—that one half the members hardly have any definite ideas on the various subjects before them, and consequently rear and shift like a weathercock at a change of wind—is all too true, and greatly to be regretted. These are misfortunes, and though they may be traced directly to popular errors committed in the late canvass, either in the choice or the election of incompetent representatives, they may be mercifully pardoned even while they are deplored. But it is altogether certain, that the citizens of Louisiana expected to send to Baton Rouge a set of workers, not of idlers. They might have distrusted the capacity of their representatives—they had an indisputable right to expect industry from them. Every man cannot be a WEBSTER a CLAY or a CLAY, but every man who accepts office is conscientiously bound to fulfil its duties to the best his ability. A majority of the Representatives may be incapable of drafting laws, or of adequately discussing their nature and probable results; but that is no reason why they should deliberately absent themselves from their place, and there prevent the few that are capable, from proceeding with the business of the State. Ignorance and the presence are a pitiable calamity; but wilful and gross indolence and the habitual disregard of solemn obligations are serious and unpardonable faults.

We have neither patience nor pity for the idlers and triflers who systematically leave the Legislature without a quorum. Bad enough in all conscience is it, that the session halts and limps slowly and painfully along, little or nothing being accomplished by the hesitating, carping and fluctuating members; but a thousand times worse is it that the business of the General Assembly should come to an absolute stand still twice or three times a week through the impossibility of obtaining a quorum. If there be any excuse for this—any extenuation whatever of such flagitious neglect, we should be pleased to record it.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Telegraphic dispatches have been received, announcing the arrival at Halifax on the 19th, of the steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, with six days later news. We give from the city papers the leading items of intelligence:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Previous to the Cotton market has continued moderate since the departure of the Asiatic, and with heavy importations and an increasing stock. Prices have still more in favor of buyers. There is, however, but a slight second decline, and the market closes with the following quotations—Fair Orleans, middling Orleans, Fair Uplands fd, and Middling Uplands 3-32d per lb. The sales of the week have reached 37,000 bales, of which 3000 have been for speculation, and 4000 for export. The imports of the week are 97,000 bales, and the stock in the port of Liverpool, consumed on shipboard, embraces 630,000 bales.

Flour and Indian Meal is neither of per bbl. prices and rices at 20s 6d a 25s for Western Canal, and 20s 6d per bbl. for Ohio. Corn is quoted at 31s for mixed and 31s 6d a 32s per quarter.

Lard has largely declined, and the closing quotations to-morrow, 50s per cwt.

Tallow at Manchester has slightly declined during the week.

GREAT BRITAIN—The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 5d instant, in eleven days from New York.

The steamship City of Manchester, for Philadelphia, and the Andes, for New York, sailed on the 3d instant.

In Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that no negotiation had been made from foreign powers for the enrollment of political refugees from Great Britain.

The Canadian Colony bill was ordered to a second reading.

Hon. Dudley Stuart called the attention of Parliament to the affairs of Turkey, and desired the Government to furnish any information in its possession on the subject.

Lord John Russell replied that the Government had received the assurances of the Austrian Government that all its difficulties with Turkey would be amicably settled by negotiation.

Mazzini, though still in Switzerland at Italy, has ceased to be published in England letters stating the proclamations to the Hungarians and Italians, recently made public, were written by Kossuth during his sojourn at Kutayah, and were never afterwards withdrawn by the writer.

Mazzini and Kossuth still remain sworn friends.

Eight members of the House of Commons have been arrested from their seats on charges of bribery at their elections.

The British Government has refused to charter the Liverpool, London and American Steamship Company.

The Duchess of Sutherland has placed Stafford House at the disposal of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe during her visit to England.

Sixty a million of pounds sterling of Australian gold have been received, and more is daily expected. The advices received state that the prospects of the yield of gold are more flattering than ever.

FRANCE—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to fire the arsenal at Toulon.

The Emperor has announced that the imperial manufactories would exhibit their products at the World's Fair at New York.

There are rumors current that a number of ex-Legislators are to be appointed as peers.

Twelve hundred cases of typhoid fever are reported in the hospitals at Paris.

Several newspapers have received official warnings for having published articles unfavorable to the Government. Among these papers is the *Pays*.

The Pope has consented to visit France, and to remain there two months.

SPAIN—Narvaez has appealed to the House of Peers for protection from the harshness of his treatment by the Government.

Don Robbio is dead.

GERMANY—The Customs Conference closed at Vienna on the 9th ult.

The Duke of Oldenburg, father of the Queen of Greece, is dead.

The kingdoms of Bavaria, Hesse Cassel and Saxony have signified their adhesion to the treaty just concluded between Austria and Prussia.

APPOINTMENTS AND RUMORS OF APPOINTMENTS.—Editor of the Rochester *Advertiser*, T. Hunt Hyatt, is certain to be appointed Consul at Tuxla.

Secretary Marcy has communicated the pleasing intelligence to the clerks of the State Department, that none of them will be removed who have discharged faithfully their duties. The office seekers complain bitterly of this.

From Illinois there is but one applicant for each office, the Delegation having agreed upon a list which was deposited in the several departments having the disposable offices.

Jeremiah Colburn has been appointed Assistant Appraiser at Boston.

It is rumored that Gideon G. Wescott will have the Postoffice at Philadelphia.

W. H. Forster, of Boston, has a good prospect of being appointed Attorney General of Oregon.

M. M. Field is a candidate for the chargeship to Sardinia, and not to Leghorn.

Hobbie will doubtless go Consul to Honolulu, Board with Intendant.

The bondsmen are apparently getting the advantage in the contest for the New York Custom-house appointment.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE on the 15th, resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution, calling on the President for certain correspondence connected with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

Mr Mason addressed the Senate in reply to Mr Clayton's statement, that the British pretensions in Honduras were included in Gadsden's; that any further aggrandisement by the British on this continent must be resisted, and that England could go no further without endangering the peace of the two countries.

Mr. Clayton replied, but gave way for an adjourned session.

☞ We are indebted to J. N. Kennedy, Esq., the courteous and attentive Clerk of the House of Representatives, for copies of bills now before that body.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of the Third Ward—old 5th, 8th, and 7th Wards in municipal nomenclature, have nominated the following gentlemen as candidates to represent that Ward in the Board of Aldermen:

James Boggs, H. L. Pitts, H. D. Richardson, J. N. Shortliffe, J. W. Price, and W. R. Baily.

The following gentlemen were also nominated as delegates from the Third Ward to the city Convention, to nominate three candidates to the upper Board: L. Plaisance, R. H. Gildea, E. Hays, Captain Cassmann, J. M. Pumpy, and Dr Ullmann.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, D. APPLETON & Co, through J. B. STREET, No. 69 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Ruby Darvis, a story by Mrs Kinnersly. In the Subsidy, Sketches of a quarter of a century, and in the adjacent quarters of Dublin. Miss Kilmansegg in equal to Bolton, and for everyone on this by different hundredths and gives. Daisy Darvis is an adjustable story.

Mr. Dunphy's Letters by an Emigrant. *Mary Seton* Tales of Ireland, by Mrs. Hall, and Dublin and other volumes of Appleton's popular library of the best authors.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Responding Messages of Santa Anna.

By the arrival of the ship *Bonaventure*, from Vera Cruz, we have been received from Vera Cruz to the 5th, and from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. The Mail which left Mexico on the 1st last, reports that Don Santa Anna had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would come on the next packet of the 1st April. The Vera Cruz paper contains the full particulars of a deeply interesting and important interview between Santa Anna and the Minister of Hacienda, who was dispatched by the authorities of Vera Cruz, on a mission to the exiled ex-President. The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the paper, and a translation is given by our neighbors of the *Picayune*, of which we chiefly shall quotation. The significance of the message of Santa Anna touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated and ferocious hostility towards the United States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader.

The return of SANTA ANNA is, we presume, to be now considered "a fixed fact"; and if any reliance may be placed on the sentiments expressed by this chieftain, his resumption of power will be the signal for an exhibition of the hottest hatred of the United States, which has never ceased to smoulder in the Mexican heart, and which, in that of SANTA ANNA, has been quickened and invigorated by the stinging remembrance of humiliation and defeat. The influence of the "Napoleon of America" will undoubtedly be first exerted to consolidate the resources of the country, and to educe order and an approach to stability from the lawless prodomitic chaos into which the Government has fallen. This accomplished—and with the penetrating and subtle genius of SANTA ANNA, even so colossal an enterprise is not impracticable—he will undoubtedly direct his vision to this country, and aim, as he ever does, to check that process of absorption of Mexican territory which seems an inevitable condition of our destiny. The next year or two will yet probably prove fertile in events of the highest moment both to Mexico and the United States.

Senor RECORAR reached Carthagena on the 1st February, and found Gen. SANTA ANNA residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthagena. Upon meeting SANTA ANNA, his first question was, "What happens in our Republic—what say the Mexicans?" He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened, to which Recorar replied that "the question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to take up the fighting."

Senor RECORAR states that he then went into a long account of the course of the Tehuantepec affair, of the administration of the Government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet who love each other. He then handed to the General the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning SANTA ANNA said to him:

"Your coming has made me pass a very bad night. How have I been affected by the unhappy situation of my beloved country, the victim of misfortune, survived in nothing, and in the eminent danger of losing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing a million and a half of hard dollars; without the fleet dole and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her officers; without an army, the leaders have disbanded and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages, the frontier States undermined by the Indians, influenced and protected by Americans, all this interested for the years past kept leaders, who are traitors and only worthy of universal execration. Lower California, too, threatened to seek an answer that I may be invaded and overrun without resistance. Yucatan meaning an Indian war in which it cannot triumph. Guatemala, Chiapas and its military operations by the natural reasons delayed until the coming month of April."

Senor RECORAR here puts a note to his report stating that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that—

"The question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manner satisfactory to the minds of all good citizens, which Gen. Santa Anna could and know when he used the above words."

He goes on to report SANTA ANNA's words.

"What a situation! But what has the Government of Mexico done to remedy the evils it received for the inquietude side of a great portion of our territory? What has it done with the revenue it has contributed for five years, while the nation has remained dumb and disengaged in view of the prodigies which the ominous Government of Guatemala offered to do?"

The conference were continued for several days, SANTA ANNA manifesting great reluctance to return, and recapitulating the marked and kindness evinced towards him by the Mexican nation. Referring to their treatment of him during and subsequent to the Mexican war, he said:

"Words cannot define such conduct, and it lodmates that finally I was not deceived, when I elevated themselves to power without anything in past history favorable to them; or him who has never been a good one, a good husband, a good friend, or a good citizen; men who have borne the filthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw that without war done to our country from the aggressions projected by the new vandals of the North."

"Have the Mexicans abjured their passions? Do they blush for their follies? See the abyss that is upon at their feet? Know they that they will be sacrificed by their false friends, without any reason but to lead the neck, if they do not change completely their course? Have they the presumption to suppose they will be saved with only a Santa Anna? Let the Mexicans ask in which they lie, and when it would seem that patriotism has fled the land of the Hidalgos, of the Montezumas and Guatemozins."

"Shall I present myself on that scene when no government is possible? When the tree of obedience are here into shreds? When the wicked and vile Arista has dissolved every social bond, and driven morality and virtue into oblivion? Do they wish me to leave this sweet repose? Shall I make a sacrifice of the peace which Divine Providence conceded to me, instituted as I am, to look upon such misfortunes, with the sole perfidy, to serve, but powerless to remedy, because I may not find a loyal and effective co-operation, as occurred when I made front to the American invasion."

Senor RECORAR employed every argument calculated to induce SANTA ANNA to return, representing to him that ARISTA was universally detested, that every one was in favor of SANTA ANNA, and looked towards him as a liberator and benefactor, and that his presence and counsels would alone suffice to dispel anarchy, and restore Mexico to tranquility and order.—Two days afterwards, SANTA ANNA replied to RECORAR:

"That he heart could only be Mexican, that, notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him; that their misfortunes were his and he never could be indifferent to them; that looking at objects from a distance, he could discover what they seem; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country; when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger and that he had seen with indifference her fate; that he desired to end his days to the spot he had chosen as a residence for his lonely; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that casting aside everything tendency to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last period of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing sentiments of the masses.

"I hold," he said, "that independence of the greatest of our blessings, and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, and fail to appreciate the high honor they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and always ready to serve our nationality, now in imminent peril from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the indolence and treason of a few Mexicans. Return to the seat of power, and in giving an account of your mission to show to the sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico.

"On my arrival there I will call around me those patriots of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them, and if I find co-operation, if I find sincerity and a good will to sacrifice capricious and mistaken opinions; and finally if I find men of heart to unite in obeying the *Defence of our rights against the aggressions* from the North, and that the only way to INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH, then will I lend myself cheerfully to new sacrifices, for in truth, I should prefer the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in the ruins, if, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Republic of the Sierra Madre should be swallowed up under by an such a fate. But I say honor should not and encouragement equal to my desires, which never can be other than Mexican, and I will be ever ready to serve the distinguished to the enlistment, to deprive the blessings of a people that abominably behave to us, and to the unwilling, other people, the only rock between us, and will and rightly other."

Here the letter ends, leaving Santa Anna's similar sentiments unknown.

The news from Mexico is otherwise of little interest. The Chief of Cadenas has pacified in favor of this plan of Guadalajara.

The Minister of foreign affairs has appointed Esteban Tenorel and CASTELLO LAZAR, plenipotentiaries to effect with the United States the necessary measures to indemnify the property of the Tehuantepec, in accordance with the Treaty had already accepted the alliance.

MORRY VIRES, Martin Alvarez Cortes, La. ...ez, and Gen. Ord probably form the Ballots of the provisional President, Lombardini.

PASSPORTS AND VISA EXPENSES.—Offices and passport agents subjoined to the advertisement of Hoffman's handbill, 160 Canal street, which has been published for nearly years by a fairly member of our first citizens. He guarantees to all his people.

NEWS ON THE DAY.

We learn from the N. Y. *Herald* that Senor D. Gutierrez, Esq., the Chargé d'affaires appointed by our Government, in conjunction with the Mexican Commissioner General Conde, "is run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico," according to the treaty of peace, having been engaged in first great work of the last two years and a half, and brought it nearly to a close, has recently returned to this country, and laid his report before the Secretary of the Interior, who has communicated it to the Senate. It has gone to the printer, and will not be issued for some time. It is a very lengthy, elaborate, and able document, extending to some fifty folio pages, and requires the assistance of the maps, which have not yet been engraved, to make it thoroughly understood.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill to amend the tax law, authorizing the County Auditors, in cases where banks refuse to pay the tax levied, to enter said Bank forcibly, and with crowbars, pickaxes, &c., to break open safes, vaults and other places where money may be and take the amount of the tax claimed. The vote on its final passage was 99 to 5.

The notes of the following Connecticut banks are refused by all the Banks: North American Bank, of Stepney; Woodbury Bank, Woodbury; Eastern Bank, and West Killingly River Bank.

A terrible juvenile murder was perpetrated at Rochester on the 10th last. Two boys named Joseph Grader and Pelis La Boo, met on the side walk on Ave ner street, and had some dispute about a small twisted cake, of the value of half a cent. Grader was pedalling candy, but, he this as it may, they came to collision, when Grader drew a case knife, grabbed to the shape of a dagger, and plunged it into the lungs of La Boo, killing him almost instantly. The wound was at the pit of the stomach, and was about an inch long, or the width of the blade of the knife. The boy Grader is about 16 years of age. The deceased was 14 years of age.

The author of this horrid deed made great exertions to get away, but was finally traced to a railroad car on the Lockport road, where he had announced himself, but was discovered and secured.

The Liverpool *Times* calls Mrs. Tyler "the widow of the late American President of that name. Bright intelligence that!

Applications are before the Massachusetts Legislature for an increase of the Banking Capital of that State to the amount of between seventeen and eighteen millions of dollars. The existing Bank Capital is about forty millions.

This extraordinary movement in the way of addition, intimates a morbid state of money affairs in that commonwealth. The indications that we are upon the eve of a revulsion seem to thicken. It is a long lane that has no turn.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: Advices from Taliquah, Cherokee Nation, to the 22d ultimo, state that great excitement existed in the Nation owing to the reported discovery of gold in large quantities on Horse Shoe Creek, in the northern part of the Nation. The yield was said to be $10 to $12 a day per man. Large numbers are leaving Maysville for the locality.

The Whigs of Rhode Island have nominated George G. King, of Newport as their candidate for the Eastern District, and Cyrus Harris, of Warwick, for the Western.

Intelligence from Venezuela to the 16th ult. has been received at New York. A letter to the *Express*, from Porto Cabello says:

The mortality among the foreign shipping in port during the past three months, has been quite alarming, particularly of the German crews. At one period we had reason to hope that the fever had ceased in its virulent character and effects; but unfortunately other cases have occurred subsequently, which have marred our anticipations illusive. Our physicians, it would appear, have met with but little success in the treatment of the many cases offering, as the list of interments will prove.

In reference to political affairs, nothing of consequence need be said. Congress is now in session, but its proceedings are of a character so fully otherwise than that skin to contempt and disgust, among persons of respectability and intelligence.

The leading candidate for the office of Collector of the port of New York, is Samuel J. Tilden, Esq.

The territory of Utah is more deficient in fact than anything else in the number of necessaries but coal has been found in some localities, and the belief is that it will yet be found in other dear quantities. At the Desert they have no iron foundery and are already making hollow ware for their own use. Saleratus and brim stone are there in large quantities.

The steamboat *Moline*, a stern wheel boat, commanded by Captain Davis, from Pittsburg, bound to Louisville, with a full cargo of dry goods, hardware, &c. &c. burned to the water's edge on Friday, the 11th, at Slaterville. Captain McLean, of the White, hailed Captain Davis and offered to render assistance, but the latter refused it as his boat was nearly destroyed before the White came up. These are all the particulars we could get. The White proceeded on.

Our fellow citizen, J. D. B. DeBow has been appointed Superintendent of the Census, by President PIERCE, vice Kennedy removed. L. P. Walton, late member of Congress from Connecticut, has received the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions.

The Washington *Union* has an article on the subject of the alleged misunderstanding between Vice President King and the Captain-General of Cuba, discrediting the story and stating that it has confidential information that the Captain General was assiduous in his attentions to Mr. King, and that the Vice President was worthy of his high station, &c., &c.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The interpretation of what General Pierce is represented to have said in reference to not turning national whigs out of absordinate offices, is, that they will be allowed to continue during their term.

The Department of State, in answer to an application made by Hon. J. W. H. English, in behalf of one of his constituents, has declared that the United States Government cannot grant a passport, with the protection incident thereto, to a foreigner desiring to go abroad, who has only declared his intention to become a citizen, or, as it is commonly called, filed his papers. The final oath must be taken and a certificate of citizenship obtained before a passport will be granted. This is important to those of foreign birth who may wish to visit the old country before the completion of their naturalization.

The *N. Y. Herald* of the 12th, contains an article on the oyster trade of New York, which fills some six hundred columns of that journal, and in the course of which, the peculiar flavor and delicacy of the Virginia, Shrewsbury, York River, Blue Point, Sound, Prince's Bay and other varieties are dwelt upon with uncommon pleasancy and gusto. We have only space for a recapitulation:

Number of boats, of all sizes, from fifty to two hundred and fifty tons, employed in the trade in Virginia oysters, 1,000
In the East and North river trade, 500
In the Shrewsbury trade, 20
In the Blue Point and Sound trade, 100
In the York Bay trade, 200
Whole number of boats, 1,500

Table exhibiting the yearly amount of sales of all kinds of oysters, by the wholesale dealers of New York.

Sales of Virginia oysters, including those planted in Prince's Bay, $4,000,000
Sales of East and North River oysters, 2,500,000
Of Shrewsbury oysters, 900,000
Of Blue Point and Sound oysters, 200,000
Of York Bay oysters, 300,000
Total sales, $8,000,000

OUR PARISH.—In common with the whole country, our Parish enjoys an unexampled degree of prosperity. The abundant crops of the two past years have enabled our planters generally to pay off their debts, which had accumulated most alarmingly during the preceding years of disaster, and they find themselves in easy and prosperous circumstances. Property has greatly increased in value, and lands are changing owners to a considerable extent, not, however, with the intention of removing, as those selling do so generally, but with the intention of increasing or concentrating their forces.

Probably no section of country in the South ern States can hold out greater inducements to the planter seeking a profitable field of labor than the Parish of Rapides. Lands of the choicest quality are to be had at very low prices in comparison with those in other sections of the country, which, for the production of cotton and cane, may challenge the world. Under our present efficient levee system, we anticipate no fear of being overflowed, and the healthiness, especially of the swamp, is well appreciated by those with the piney woods of our sister States.—*Rapides (La.) Journal.*

WASHINGTON, March 13.

In the Gardner case, Bradley completed the defence by giving a history of the case in all its particulars, finding it down to the present time. Witnesses for the prosecution were then called. Presidents of Boyce and Bradley that he was a Justice of the Peace in this district of the city since November, 1848, on which occasion he participating in his Gen. Gardiner, engaged in a fight and made oath to the sheriff of Gardiner, but said he could not identify that person.

Dr. James B. Moffat testified that he knew the hand-writing of Dr. Gardiner, having seen it in all State Department, correspondence, which he had seen for years. Cross examined he could not identify the signature.

Edward Ramsay and Mr. Boyle testified that they were physically disabled at the time of the alleged murder, and that the witness and Mr. Boyle had been called upon to testify from recollection of the Board of Commissioners in Mr. Boyle's case.

The testimony adduced in the government case was merely to prove that Gardiner was in the city of Washington on the day of the murder, and that he was in a fight with a man named Boyle, and made oath to the sheriff of Gardiner, but said he could not identify that person.

Mr. Bradley, in his argument, said that they were physically disabled at the time of the