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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A GLANCE AT THE CANVASS.

The political canvass in Louisiana is anomalous in its absence of excitement. Our people are fond of a biennial contest, and usually contrive to get up a pretty strong head of steam. We do not remember a single State election, within the last twenty years, which was not marked by great and general animation, by strong exertions on both sides, and by sufficient uncertainty to impart to it that zest which the hope of success naturally creates. On the present occasion, however, nothing of the sort is visible. Here in the city Democracy and its opponents seem alike indisposed to active hostilities. With respect to the former, whether from a system of strategy so profound as to baffle our desire to penetrate it, or because discouraged by repeated reverses, the party has literally not taken the first step towards disputing the triumph of its antagonists. We see no Democratic ticket in the field, no signs of approaching nominations, no calls for ward meetings, no appeals to the faithful to be up and stirring—nothing, in short, to prove that the Democrats of New Orleans live, move, and have their being. As far as open manifestations are concerned, they appear torpid and lifeless. The Americans, as the dominant party in the city, are not quite so sluggish. They have indeed held a parochial convention, and nominated a portion of their ticket, and are gradually completing it by the selection of candidates for Representatives. But beyond this indispensable proof of existence, they are almost as quiet as the Democrats. There are no public assemblages, no processions, no speeches, scarcely a controversy between the different organs. The canvass is insipidly tame and spiritless.

In the country it is not much better. The dissensions in the Third District give indeed some pungency to the contest there. The rebellion against DAVIDSON, who, whether justly or unjustly, has to bear on his shoulders the entire responsibility of the so-called Bisdell influence, has eventuated in a complete split. The regulars, as they boast themselves, adhere unflinchingly to "Old Tom," and swear they will annihilate all opposition in November. The insurgents, on the other hand, claim that their independence shall not be immolated at the dictation of a clique, and have nominated as their candidate a gentleman of eminent talent, and one of the truest-hearted sons of the South. They say that they may not achieve a triumph, but are determined to deserve one. Between the two rivals steps in Judge WATTERSON, the opposition candidate, who, in consequence of this schism, and aided by his boundless popularity, will, according to the lights before us, win an easy victory. The triangular duel in this District is really piquant. DAVIDSON sows his bullets at SLIDELL and WATTERSON. Stock draws a deadly bead on DAVIDSON, while WATTERSON, armed with a pair of revolvers, fires alternately at one and the other. The on-lookers in the Third District, must have a pleasant time of it.

Touching the other Districts politics are remarkably flat. In the Fourth presumptively, for the certainty, mars in the face of a Democratic majority of nearly three thousand, screws his courage to the sticking point, and wander from parish to parish, addressing the sovereigns with a full foreknowledge of a hopeless defeat? We appreciate the gallant bearing and indomitable zeal of Colonel RUSS, the opposition candidate, who has canvassed the District, though he cannot entertain the most remote expectation of an election. Principle inspires, encourages and supports him. In his place we should shrink instinctively from so arduous and thankless a labor. In the First District, where two excellent, capable and high spirited gentlemen—Messrs. SOULÉ and FLANNIGAN—are pitted against each other, what ever of progress there may be in the contest is not apparent to the superficial observer. We suspect, nevertheless, that there is a good deal of quiet work going on, and in a district in which personal feeling is apt to prevail over political considerations. Later really the people there are as calm and unruffled as a May morning. In the Second District there has been a sparring, but, thus far, confined to the newspapers. One "American" has been arraigning Hon. MILES TAYLOR for his votes in Congress on the sugar question, and has sought to prove by the record that our Representative spoke most eloquently in favor of protection to our sugar interest, but voted against it. The country press favorable to Mr. TAYLOR, and especially the *Pioneer*, of Assumption, have taken up the cudgel manfully in defense of the Democratic candidate, accusing *Americus* of perverting the record, and indicating Mr. TAYLOR's course on the ground that, as a Democrat, he could not consistently ask that sugar should receive more protective bounties than other articles, but was anxious to encourage that species of industry by the application to it of the general principles embraced in the bill for which he voted. The last *Pioneer* contains a challenge to Mr. BURK to meet Mr. TAYLOR on the stump, and discuss before the people the policy and loyalty of the course pursued by the latter. We do not know yet whether the challenge will be accepted; but should think it probable enough, as the American candidate is a gentleman of decided ability and abundant political information. Should the respective candidates agree to canvass the district, there will be some reason to believe that the listlessness and inertia now weighing down both parties may disappear, and that towards the close of the contest it may receive a portion of that life and vigor in which hitherto it has been sadly deficient.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 5th. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 1,709, $100,000; No. 7,792, $50,000; No. 5,504, $30,000; No. 4,998, $10,000; 15,115, $5,000; Nos. 5,541, 7,145, 20,903 and 24,444—each $2,000; Nos. 1,579, 9,036, 10,041, 21,253 and 23,045—each $1,000.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. TAYLOR & RADDIN, as will be seen by their card in another column, have removed their new stores, No. 21 Magazine street, and No. 17 Common street. The buildings at present occupied by them are four stories in hight, and among the best adapted to the purposes of their extensive trade of any in the city. They are L shaped, and are devoted, the one on Magazine street to the exclusive sale of boots and shoes—the other, on Common street, to the trade in hats and caps.

Some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be formed from the fact that their annual sales amount to nearly $800,000.

On Friday evening last, a very pleasant reunion was held in the saleerooms of the establishment, at which we noticed a great many choice spirits, clothed, some in the flesh and some in flasks and bottles. Many were the good things that came out of both, and all seemed to be equally relished. The press of the city was largely represented on the occasion. Our thanks are due to Messrs. J. T. BALDWIN and J. W. BAGNAM, the representatives of the house upon the occasion, as well as to Col. McKEE, of the Arcade, for courtesies extended to us upon the evening in question.

INTERESTING WORK.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns that Mr. A. O. MOORE, No. 140 Fulton street, New York, has just published a very valuable work on Sorghu and Imphee, or the Chinese and African sugar canes, containing all the necessary information for their culture, the preparation from them of sugar, molasses, alcohol, and other products, fully illustrated by drawings of approved machinery. This volume, so important to the agricultural community of the South and West, is sold for the sum of one dollar.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 34 Magazine street, announce in our columns a full supply of men, boys and children's clothing and furnishing goods, which, as usual, are of the very best quality and manufacture, and are sold at reasonable and unchangeable prices. Now is the time to obtain supplies of fall and winter clothing.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.—This splendid coal, so peculiarly adapted to family use, is for sale cheap at P. H. WILLARD's, No. 18 Exchange Place.

WATSON'S TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.—Mr. C. MILDENBERGER, No. 101 Gravier street, gives notice, through our columns, that he is authorized by the manufacturers, Messrs. Ironson & Co., to transmit orders for these celebrated machines, and invites the citizens to visit his office and inspect the machines and their work.

For the first time, says the New York Times, of the 7th, a successful attempt has been made to obtain the news from a European steamer passing Cape Race. A telegraphic dispatch, published elsewhere, announces that the *Arago*, with four days' later intelligence, passed Cape Race about noon on Thursday last.

MEXICO.

The mails by the steamship TEXAS were brought up on Saturday evening. Our dates are from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst, and from the city of Mexico to the 1st. The leading item of intelligence by this arrival is the full and final settlement of the Tehuantepec question. The papers do little more than announce the fact, but private letters state that the arrangement was concluded early in August—that all other grants are annulled and ignored, and that the present concession to the Louisiana Company is on a new and independent basis, with a charter of sixty years' duration, and a concession of as much territory as may be needed for the construction of the road—and no more.

A project has been recently started for a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, or some other port on the Pacific, to pass by Puebla, Queretaro and Guadalajara. The privilege has been conceded to Senor Escandon, and the journals speak of the enterprise in terms of high favor. Mexico gives signs of waking up.

Political troubles, however, still distract the republic. The revolution in Yucatan is spreading. Several fights have occurred between the insurgents and the government party. At the last accounts it was rumored that the latter had met with a disastrous defeat. In other portions of Mexico there are symptoms of disaffection, but they have been quelled without much difficulty. The clergy are, as usual, prominent in these insurrectionary movements.

The excitement on the subject of war with Spain continues unabated. There is a very strong national feeling pervading Mexico, and no doubt exists, that should Spain declare war, she would meet with the most desperate resistance. In the midst of their political quarrels, the Mexicans appear entirely united against Spain.

The flag of the British Charge was torn down by a mob during his absence at Tacubaya. The difficulty arising out of the insults offered to the American Consul at Mazatlan and the seizure of the schooner *Ada* had not been settled. Much ill feeling is manifested in reference to this matter.

Mr. L. F. Myers, of San Francisco, has purchased the right of building a town at Ventosa, on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The property will be laid out in lots, and sold in October next.

The conducta arrived safely at Vera Cruz on the 1st, having in charge $1,282,416 39 in specie.

The Federal Congress will commence its sittings on the 16th inst. A large number of deputies had already reached the capital. The next Constitution continues a prominent subject of discussion. We think, however, that a vast majority of the people of Mexico are in favor of and will stand by it.

Mexico, like Cuba, is beginning to dabble in monetary affairs. A bank has been organized, styled the Bank of Mexico, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be increased indefinitely with the consent of the stockholders.

THE SELF CONQUEST.—We are indebted to THOMAS J. MARTIN for a copy of the Self Conqueror, or the Problem, by Benedict Roetz, arranged chiefly for the flute by Martin. This is a very curious sample of the power of transposition in the same key. By a little attention to a few simple rules, any one ignorant of music may compose several hundred waltzes, entirely different from each other. The key waltz is a pretty composition, and the piece itself an illustration of what may be accomplished by patience, through acquaintance with the grammar of music.

DELEHAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 183 Canal Street.—New Cards for this work in French, Spanish, German, English, Mathematics, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. There are special apartments and professors for each branch.

A letter received from London by the steamer *Arago* says that if the Atlantic Telegraph Company postpone their operations until next season, the present cable will be sold, and a new one made, five hundred miles longer, in season to be laid next June.

MORE SUCCESSIONS.—In New York Messrs. Tuttle, Cutting & Co., D. Healy and Bates, Griffin & Live more, flour and produce dealers, have suspended payment. In Boston Messrs. Saxon & Co., an extensive clothing house, have suspended. Liabilities $300,000.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Amherst, Va., on the 6th inst, which involved in ruins a large portion of that place. The loss is very great, of which about one-half is covered by insurance.

TRIP OF ABIGAIL GARDNER.—Boston, September 12.—The trial of Abigail Gardner for murdering her husband, and her husband, Hiram J. Gardner, Postmaster at Hingham, on the 26th of January last, was concluded to-day. When the Court met at the morning, Mrs. Gardner, and much agitation, spoke as follows:

I have much to say, but feel so almost unable to say it. I feel that I have been greatly injured and slandered by those who have provided against me, and I am placed in a situation where I can do nothing for myself. I feel as strong as any one in the world. [The prisoner was here overcome by her emotions. Recovering, she said] I can continue, I can I was almost unable to get here this morning. I thought last night I could say everything, but I cannot, in consequence of bodily health.

I do not feel as if I had done anything to put myself in my present condition. My mind seems to be in a state of stupor. I believe all that I am innocent of the charge which is made against me. Some one did the deed, but I was not. I am not. I alone have to bear it. I feel as if I would die by reason of it. Gentlemen of the Jury, I am innocent.

Address to the Judge of the Court, knowing that you are to have a judge in heaven, and will soon be in the land of spirits, I hope you will be merciful, and spare me for the sake of my children. They are as near and dear to me as any in the world. They have been disgraced by what others have brought upon me. I don't feel as though I have done anything to bring them into disgrace. I have not. There fore I feel as if I had been injured in consequence of prominence, and it is falling towards me for what I am not to blame.

Should I live, I shall be cleared by his spirit to your minds and hearts that I am innocent, and that you might know the guilty one.

She then sat down, but rose and said, I am in a moment, and said: I ask you to judge me justly, and be careful that you do not condemn innocence. Mr. Hale, the Clerk, and Judge Merrick then charged the jury, occupying about an hour and a half in his address.

At half past 4, A. M., the jury retired, but came into Court at 9 P. M., unable to agree upon a verdict. The Court instructed them to deliberate further, and they retired again. They remained outside night, and came into Court again this morning. Five of them stood for a murder and seven for conviction. The prisoner will remain in custody until remanded.

GEN. HASKELL, of Tennessee, announces that he has abandoned politics, and will hereafter devote his life to law and literature. He proposes to deliver a series of lectures for the purpose of instituting a literary club in Memphis. He says:

These lectures I will first deliver here. If encouraged, with a traveling companion I will visit the principal cities of the United States. It is my intention, out of the proceeds of these lectures, to contribute liberally towards the inauguration of the enterprise I desire to establish in Memphis—the completion of the Washington Monument, and the purchase of Mount Vernon. It is sacrilege in the United States, I contemplate, visiting England, South Australia, the Sandwich Islands, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. It may be thought that this is a vain and extravagant programme. It is not so—it passes as it goes, and may be abandoned, if it threatens to fail, without the loss of a cent. If I make at Louisville $10, I can reach St. Louis—if I make a guinea at Birmingham, I can get to Manchester, and pay all expenses. Of course, on my return, I will publish the story of my "Wanderings."

DOMESTICS IN BOSTON.—The famous "Bedsucks" has furnished the New York *Picayune* an account of his visit to Boston, from which the following extracts are made:

Ninety-nine extra sized angle-worms, locomotive, at high pressure speed about a garden-walk of a showery afternoon, and being perpetually turned back when they get to the edge, and compelled to cross each other's trail in innumerable directions, would, if the ground were soft and their every footstep plainly visible, draw on the garden-walk afterward a tolerably accurate map of the city of Boston. It is crookeder than nine acres of ram's horns, and has get more corners than a cord of cross cut saws.

You see your friend, and you call out—"Jones, wait a minute," and you start to see Jones, thinking he is just across the street.

Disguised man! far-distant Jones! You climb nine hills, and turn ninety corners before you get within hailing distance of Jones again!

The streets look as if they had been made somewhere else, and dumped here in a huge tangle, and nobody had ever taken the trouble to straighten them out again. It looks as if somebody had been building a lot of cities by contract, and the job hadn't come out even, and he had thrown down the remnants of streets, and odd ends of alleys, turns, and called it Boston. If any street in the town should be cut a straight mile in any direction, it would go through a dozen pris. In fact, Boston looks as if first-rate material for an excellent city had been melted and poured through a sieve on a side hill, and left to cool.

The Committee of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had an interview with Sir Charles Wood, to inquire whether, if the Company sold their present cable, government would place at the disposal of the Company, gratis, suitable steamships to lay the cable next summer.

The reply was an affirmative. The Directors have now an offer for their cable, at a higher price than its cost, for the construction of a line to Malta.

By Telegraph.

[The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press.]

MORE FAILURES.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Huguenot Bank, at New Paltz, (?) has failed.

Carpenter & Ide, of this city, straw goods dealers, have failed. Their liabilities are large.

FIRE.

BOSTON, September 12.—Sampson & Tappan's cotton factory was burned last night.

STEAMERS SAILING.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Atlantic* sailed to-day for Liverpool. The former took $12,000 in specie; the latter none.

OHIO TRUST COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—The *Commercial* says that great indignation is felt because the Directors have not made a statement of the affairs of the New York office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

The Cincinnati Directors sent two prominent citizens to examine into the affairs of the New York office, who found the accounts in the greatest confusion; and Ludlow, the cashier, refused to give any information regarding them, he pretending to be acting by advice from his counsel. The committee was therefore forced to open a correspondence between the debtors and creditors, and this creates great excitement.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Cotton dull. Flour, $5 50 to $5 90 for Southern. Wheat, $1 25 to $1 45 for white, and $1 23 to $1 30 for red. Corn firm.

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—Flour, $4 25 to $4 50, and tending downward. Red Wheat, 90c. to $1. White Corn, 55c. to 56c.; yellow, 60c. Oats, 33 to 37c. Hemp, $100 to $105.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—Flour firm at $4 20 to $4 25. Wheat dull and unchanged, Oats, 30c. Whisky, 19c. Bacon, 12½ to 13c. Money tight.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, S. P. Griffin, commander, arrived on Saturday evening. The *Philadelphia* left New York September 2d, at 2 P. M., arrived off the Moro on the night of the 8th, and sailed for New Orleans on the afternoon of the 9th. The *Philadelphia* did not enter the harbor, but remained hove to at sea. She landed 101 passengers at Havana, and brings 71 passengers, a large cargo, and the California and Pacific mails for this place. Owing to the rigid quarantine regulations, she brings no passengers from Havana nor California for this place.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New Orleans, and the *Central America*, from Aspinwall, with 500 passengers, California mails and treasure, left Havana for New York at 9 A. M. of the 8th.

The *Philadelphia* brought the following passengers:

Mrs. J. Lauchland, infant, nurse and servant, S. Vinsor, Jacob Dower, Lieutenant Tennison, Ensign A. Stanford, H. Vinsor and lady, Melanie Butler, J. Thatcher, Mrs. Clelly and two children, J. G. Hoch, H. Hoch, Mr. Lauchland, R. S. Rowe, J. McBean, M. Morgan, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Dove, Mr. D. Phillips, Mrs. Dodge and daughter, F. Snyder and wife, J. A. Logan and son, J. Isaac son, lady and four children—and others in steerage.

The news from California is not of particular moment. We copy from the *Alta California*, of the 29th ult., the annexed:

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The Settlers' Convention adjourned on the 4th inst., after nominating Edward Stanly for Governor, Nathaniel Bennett for Supreme Court Judge, A. M. Winston for Attorney General, and P. M. Randall for Surveyor-General. The Democratic nominations for Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, Treasurer and State Printer were endorsed by the Convention.

The tickets of the four political parties viz: Democrats, Americans, Republicans and Settlers, are now all complete, and the various Gubernatorial nominees are canvassing it throughout the State.

The probable acceptance by the Democratic candidate for the Comptrollership of the Federal appointment of Surveyor-General, will render it incumbent on the Central Committee to renominate another person to fill the vacancy; but as yet no prominent person has been suggested for the position.

The Pitt river Indians in the Eastern portion of Siskiyou county having committed many depredations, Capt. Smith, Company D, the United States Infantry, with a force of twenty five men, has chastised them so severely that no further hostilities are apprehended. At least twenty five men were killed, and as many more wounded, in the last engagements in "Big Valley."

The other Indian tribes in the Northern part of the State are peaceably disposed, and most of them are being removed to the reservation.

The van of the overland immigration has all battered round the Sierra Nevada, and for the past week Indian hostilities prevailed in this State through the various mountain passes. The great mass of immigrants, however, thus far, have come safely, in Carson Valley, and Placerville, and over the road from Truckee Meadows, through Nevada, to Placerville, and over the road from Carson Valley, through Genoa, to