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# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1857.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,286.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] in the Bee [illegible] Dollar in such [illegible] Advertisements on the first page [illegible] insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at [illegible] charged one dollar for every TEN [illegible] charge for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers [illegible] to advertisements strictly within the [illegible] business, and to extent [illegible] one square every other day.

## THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] EVENING, MARCH 6, 1857.

[illegible] are authorized to [illegible] at the rate of 25 cents [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday from [illegible]

### LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

[illegible] was prepared for [illegible] crowded out by [illegible]

[illegible] of the Commission in which the [illegible] establishment of these establishments are fully set forth. [illegible] of the Commission [illegible] the Institution [illegible] Bond. Its [illegible] The number of [illegible] and assignees [illegible] The capital [illegible] are arranged [illegible] nearly [illegible] the much [illegible] debts can [illegible]

[illegible] Assum at Baton [illegible] 68 on last year. The [illegible] are [illegible] have supported [illegible] as difficult [illegible] Bank [illegible] Legislature [illegible] the [illegible] and appropriation [illegible] ignored the [illegible] expenses [illegible] of New Orleans [illegible] terms [illegible] bonds [illegible] the [illegible] Mean [illegible]

[illegible]

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These suspicions were further by other circumstances, and it was determined that the affair should be thoroughly sifted. Ward was subpoenaed and examined before Mr. Justice Clark. It was proved at the examination that Ward had left his apartment at Allen's on Tuesday, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the Justice in committing him. Some of the citizens, however, were by no means satisfied of Ward's innocence, and they resolved to sift more thoroughly. [illegible] the affair. They thoroughly searched Ward's premises, and found much indictable evidence that the woman had been murdered, and that her body had been buried in his premises. There was not a pile of ashes near the house human bones were found, an upper jaw, almost entire, and [illegible] a shoulder. Two distinct rings were also found, which were recognized as those worn by Mrs. Ward.

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During Ward's trial the Justice's office was crowded to suffocation, and the excitement is tremendous throughout the township. Ward is a tanner by trade. He has been married twice. He married the deceased in Adrian some time last summer, and carried her to Sylvania. We are told they did not live together pleasantly. Once, as before stated, the woman temporarily left him, in consequence, it was supposed, of bad treatment.

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### EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

We noticed some weeks ago the election by the Legislature of Missouri of a certain Mr. PALMER as a bank director. He had been proposed in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and although some opposition was made to him on the ground of his well known anti-slavery opinions, he succeeded by a large majority. It must not be imagined that this Mr. PALMER represents merely the Benton wing of the Democracy. There are numbers of men calling themselve national Democrats, and anti-Benton Democrats, who profess similar views to those of Mr. PALMER. Indeed the idea of emancipation has taken a powerful hold of the public mind in Missouri, despite the action of the Legislature; and in the city of St. Louis three of the leading journals, to wite the *Democrat*, the *Anzeiger*, and the *Intelligencer*, all advocate the prospective abolition of slavery. Mr. PALMER himself has recently issued a circular, in which he holds the following language:

"With regard to this State, with whose prosperity my own interests have been, are and will ever be identified, I hold the opinion that slavery, although a blessing to the negroes, is a disadvantage to us; that we have collectively lost more by it than we may have individually gained by it, and that it is therefore *desirable to us to get rid of it*, if we can do so without injustice to the slave owner, and with the further condition that we get rid of the negroes at the same time.

Without these conditions, I am opposed to the abolition of slavery in this State. If we are compelled to live in the same community with negroes, I desire them to be slaves, for the good of both races. These views, I am not misinformed, are entertained by many distinguished men in the South, our own State included, whose patriotism was never doubted, and they are not inconsistent with the policy of the Democratic party. It is true our opponents are fond of stigmatizing us as the 'Free-Soiler' party, but we have never yet been so shortsighted as to accept that position on the battle field which the enemy had selected for us to occupy. We know too well that by requiring as a test of Democracy *the unqualified approval and perpetuation of slavery*, under all circumstances, we would very soon be reduced to a powerless faction, even in most of the Southern States, to say nothing of the North, where we have many true friends, who have ever manfully stood up to the defense of the Constitutional rights of the South, and who in it would be very foolish, as well as wrong, to sacrifice. Whatever others may do, I shall distinctly understand that *if ever the Democratic party should reduce itself to a Free-Soil party simply, I, for one, shall ask to be transferred*."

We have dwelt upon this exposition, in connection with the tone of the press, as a prophetic sign of public opinion in Missouri. That State, with nearly a million of inhabitants, contains a slave population of barely 80,000—not ten per cent of the total population; and it has been demonstrated that four-fifths of the slaves are concentrated in a small number of counties. The question of emancipation has suddenly started upon the people by the St. Louis *Democrat*, and the Legislature, on the spur of the moment, perceiving how comparatively widespread was the fever with which it had been received undertook to utter a formal denunciation of it. This was right enough, but the emancipation sentiment that was the occasion of the Legislature was in such with reference to other public issues, and as the subject of emancipation had not been mooted at the time, the record of opinions of not only do not reflect public sentiment throughout the State. However this may be, it is certain that a very numerous party, not merely in St. Louis, and no doubt in respectable numbers in other portions of the State, are avowed advocates of a system of gradual emancipation of slavery, and we have no doubt whatever that at the first election in Missouri the question will enter largely into the canvass.

It is a curious and striking fact that while Missouri has to bear all the opprobrium of the Freesoil crusade for her alleged attempts to force every inch of Kansas, there should suddenly spring up in her midst a party sustaining the expediency of amelioration in the institution in Missouri herself. It may possibly happen that while Missourians succeed in making Kansas a slave State, they may be called upon to witness the first steps in the consummation of a project by which the slavery will ultimately cease recognition throughout the Union.

LARGE FIGURES. Very few of our readers, says the Chicago *Press*, probably have any just idea of the extent and magnitude of the transactions of the heaviest business in any commercial entre like Chicago. Quiet, unpretending from day to day, without noise and parade, they are reaching aggregates for the business season which are only to be counted in millions. Some of our Wheat speculations during the past year handled from more than did the United States government a few years since during a like period.

One of these firms handled, during the business season of 1856, the aggregate of fifteen millions of dollars in their transactions in grain and other descriptions of produce. There have passed through their hands 12,000,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. Their clerks account at a single one of the banking institutions foots up nearly eight millions in dollars.

We presume there are but few, if any, produce houses in New York that can reach the same figures.

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## By Telegraph.

**Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.**

### LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 5.—*House.*—In the House, the bill to change articles 9th of the Constitution was lost, there not being a constitutional majority present. The acts relative to the Board of Currency were passed. An act relative to Free Banks was referred to the Judiciary Committee; also, an act to amend article 341 of the Civil Code.

### A Sanguine Democratic View of the Cabinet—The Administration in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The appointment of Mr. CASS to the Premiership gives more satisfaction than could have been anticipated—the less alloyed, perhaps, because it is well comprehended that he was not Mr. Buchanan's first choice. Individually, he has, doubtless, deplored the changed position of things since 1849, which have rendered it impossible to trust Mr. Robert J. Walker. Too sagacity and activity of this latter gentleman are acknowledged by every one. He would have made his mark, as Secretary of State, in unmistakable characters—but with charcoal, and not with chalk. The country has had a fortunate escape, in its interests not having fallen into such hands, and it is a profound conviction of this truth that makes the choice of Mr. Cass acceptable to multitudes of persons who have been inclined to consider him superannuated. The admirers of Mr. Cass continue to believe that he would have been preferred to Cass, in spite of Southern opposition, if it had not been for his supremeinent qualifications for the Treasuryship. He unites to unquestioned integrity an attachment to the principles of Free Trade, and an acquaintance, in detail, with the wants of the commercial community, which make it in every way desirable that their interests should be intrusted to his hands. He is in the full vigor of health, and is endowed with an energy and industry which, brought to bear during the next four years, cannot but be productive of incalculable benefit to the country.

The advanced age of Mr. Cass does not prevent his enjoying that clear use of his faculties which his enemies sometimes deny him. His habits have always been regular, and his temperance, even to abstinence, has for years been remarkable. He adheres to the custom of walking a great deal as a preventive of corpulency, and quickly attributing the desire nor the tendency to being laid upon the shelf for many a day yet.

Floyd, Thompson and Brown are all sagacious, moderate men, of the anti fire eating stripe, and their selection is hailed with satisfaction by national men generally. Alexander, of New Jersey, will, it is presumed, take the Postmaster-Generalship, which J. Thompson does decline to accept. I doubt whether this refusal has not been long arranged with Mr. Buchanan. The President wants a close-mouthed, hard headed conservative spokesman in the House, with tact and will to confront the Secessionists, who are to form a nucleus to the principal opposition to his Administration. Jones is the very man. Trustworthy, unimpeachable, and universally respected, he can render the country a great deal more service in the House than in the Cabinet. He knows this and his friends know it, too. With Orr as Speaker, and Jones as leader of the Union Democratic forces, the strength of the Keitt, Stephens, Savage, and Company-ites will be gone, and Jefferson Davis will be left in the lurch and without his hind legs.—*Correspondence New York Times.*

### The Working Classes in England.

A seeming crisis in England is urging the working classes there to extreme measures. Unemployed in their number, as appears from competent authority, are absolutely destitute of bread. Multitudes, day after day, apply for work at the London Docks, and various establishments of labor, without success. Twenty thousand men and boys, connected with the building trade alone, have been cast out of employment without occupation, or any immediate prospect of obtaining it. But a few weeks since, a meeting was convened in Sinfield Street, for the purpose of concerting measures to relieve the wide spread distress felt so severely throughout the laboring population. It will not appear surprising that one of the speakers proposed a general emigration; alleging that "love of country" became an absurdity in the midst of such extreme misery as existed in all the manufacturing cities and agricultural districts, where the average earnings of a laborer were about eighteen to nine shillings a week.

In Liverpool it was stated that fifty thousand of the inhabitants lived in squalid cellars; and in London, some half a million more every morning without knowing where they could get a breakfast. In the heart of the great British empire, surrounded by the accumulated riches of the world, in the boasted golden age of commercial prosperity, where art, science and literature are in full flourishing a condition; where political wisdom and economical science assume, and have conceded to them, ability to master all material difficulties, those classes of the population which supply the vital fluid to the body corporate, are literally in a famishing state, and forced to take into their own hands the question of their imperative needs. There seems no resource for the unemployed masses of the laborers and tradesmen but the workhouse. They may look in vain for help to the Chart and the anti-corn law. The policy of the leaders on both sides in the nation is to support the interests of the wealthy merchants and employers; as their power and votes they must look; they cower and tremble before the imposing phalanx of capitalists. In their worship of Mammon they immolate every human sympathy, and the people, as a mass, are sacrificed to the golden calf.

It is any wonder, in such a state of things, that crime should be on the increase? It is only marvelous that the desperate population do not all turn thieves and murderers. The remedy suggested at the meeting was, that there should be an extensive organization of National Associations of Unemployed Workmen. The mass of artisans and laborers form a great power in the land, although unorganized by their superiors; and, if organized into societies and corporations, they will both learn and teach others their weight in the community, and will perceive the real nature of the National Constitution. They must understand, sooner or later—and it might be from such a desperate crisis as the present—that they have little to hope for from society, or the immediate action of government. The diatribes hurled against abuses in Church and State by Thackeray, and his fellows—against the royalty whose support absorbs so much of the public revenue—points to the fact indicated by these meetings of the poor, driven by necessity to inquire what they are to do, and what are their demands a reform, the community determinated when even one in ten million paupers of Wales. The seven such in England; it is much the slave in his master as a Southern negro. Many of the eloquentary have wept over the woes of Ireland; let them now look around them, and see how the miseries entailed on the nation by an expensive government are thrust before them. It was the best thing good to think over the matter; and it will do good to the luxurious and indolent of our own country to reflect that such a condition of things is a violation of the rights under which our race took possession of the earth. Every man who lives on this planet is entitled to his food and clothing if willing to work for it. Where he cannot obtain it in exchange for labor, there is wrong and impending punishment for the nation that suffers it.—*N. Y. Ex.*

### A Fool and his Money, etc.

The Savannah *Georgian* tells this story of the taking in and doing for of a gentleman by a Gipsy—a tribe of whom have been lurking about that city:

One of the gipsy women called on a very worthy gentleman, but far from town, who for some time back, has been somewhat afflicted—and, pretending to be endowed with an innate gift to cure all the ills the flesh is heir to, managed to gain the confidence of this gentleman. On second visit or so, she told him a sign influenced by the sign Aquarius thwarted her prognostications and offering must be made on a certain night in a certain spot, known only to himself, some time before Mercury should be in the ascending mode. Mercury ruled silver, which swayed the power that opposed her spell. She would overcome that power with gold, and then the cure would be effected. The gentleman asked her how he should proceed. A bushel of gold coins should be placed in the hand of a walker who had been lost at sea, and be buried for fifty-six hours in a spot hidden by a palm tree from the light of the planet Mercury. Already the credulous gentleman felt the "charm" working, and, in his imagination, found himself cured. How much gold shall he bury? The Gipsy suggested $500. The body was hunted up and the money placed in it. It was then duly interred by the gentleman alone—the woman said she should not know where it was buried.

After a day had passed the Gipsy came again, and told the gentleman the charm only yet worked a half, and that he must double the amount of gold interred on that spot *only known to himself*. He drove to Savannah, drew some money out the bank, and doubled the amount in the box; he felt himself considerably relieved, and waited anxiously the arrival of his "great medicine man" in the Gipsy who for of charms. She came not. He at first thought that she and the "walker" had conspired to rob him of his money, but the half that had been buried was gone, and he felt himself cured. The gentleman's money was gone over to Scrivens's Ferry to settle the thing out in a gentlemanly way. He waited twenty-four hours longer; the Gipsy did not come. He then thought he'd go and see how the money in the dredged sailor's body was affected by Mercury. He felt satisfied nobody knew where it was deposited but himself. He went cautiously to the spot and found himself quite *relieved* of $1,000. The body remained, to say the gold had given it leg-bail, and echo was heard repeating some very emphatic misdictions to the black-eyed Gipsy!

*The Georgian*, of next day, has the following:

ARREST OF THE GIPSIES.—In the *Georgian & Journal*, of yesterday, we gave a full account of the swindling operation of a confidence gaming Gipsy, on a party not far from this city, and to-day we can inform our readers of her arrest, along with a male accomplice, on the charge of having cheated and swindled Uriah Mitchell, Esq., of Bryan county, out of $1,500. The mode by which the accused worked up their victim, insensen in swindling views is curious, and almost verbatim the saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

After securing the above amount, they moved off and were passing in Atlanta as "Mr. and Mrs. Taylor."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that the wife of Col. White, agent of the Penitentiary, fell dead in her room yesterday morning. We understand she arose apparently in her usual health, and was busy attending to her household duties, when the summons came without a moment's notice. We believe the physicians attribute her death to disease of the heart.—*Nashville Banner.*

DEATH OF GEN. FELIX HUSTON.—The Natchez *Courier* announces this sad event as follows:

We greatly regret to announce the decease of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. We presume that an extended notice will be prepared by some friendly pen, and shall take pleasure in transferring it to our columns. Gen. Huston distinguished himself in the Texan service, and received from the Congress of that State, in 1837, the rank of Brigadier-General. He was an enthusiastic, warm-hearted man. His friendships were of the warmest character, and to his foes he practiced no deceit. His illness was a lingering one. Last fall we met him, almost the shadow of his former self, but his bright eye and expressive features still bespoke the soul that existed within that wasted, though apparently still vigorous form.

The funeral services were celebrated at his late residence near Washington, (where he died) by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Green, of the Diocese of Mississippi.

A funeral salute of thirteen guns (the appropriate number due to the rank of the deceased) was fired at two o'clock on Sunday from the Bluffs in this city.

Gen. Huston, we learn, was in the 57th year of his age.

VALUE OF A BLONDE HUSBAND.—There seems to be one thing, after all, that is *more valued for not having cost anything!* The following incident, which we find in a French paper, illustrates the truth of this apparent impossibility.

At a Charity Fair, lately got up by the benevolent fashionables of Paris, the Princess P——had a counter, covered with elegant trifles. One of her gay acquaintances, Count de R——, approached the stall, and, after looking at all the articles, was walking quietly away. The lovely shop-woman, upon this, called out to know whether he was going to be so uncourteous as to pass without buying something of her.

"I would," he said, with a significant look, "if you would sell me what I want."

"Well—what is it?"

"That lock of golden hair which falls so beautifully by your shoulder."

"You shall have it," replied the Princess, very promptly, and, seizing a pair of scissors, she clipped it close to her temples. It was then duly wrapped in a piece of paper and handed across the counter.

"Give hundred francs," said the Princess. The Count as promptly drew a check from his wallet and filled it up for the amount, secretly thinking it was rather dear, but pocketing it with a very chivalric grace.

The next day the Count, on telling the story with some triumph to his sister in law, who happened to be an intimate friend of the Princess's, was surprised to find it received with a burst of hearty laughter.

"The Princess made a good bargain out of you," said his sister; "for, all the chance I know, the five hundred francs which she charged you for that single curl is three or four times as much as she paid the hairdresser *for the whole wig!*"

Now, would not the Count have valued that lock of hair considerably more, if the Princess had chanced *never to have purchased anything for it?* Men—A crop of hair in the soil is worth more than when it is harvested and brought to market.

MRS. MCMAHON IN BOSTON.The New York *Mirror* of the 28th ult. says:

An amiable and modest woman made her first appearance in Boston on Monday evening. The *Post* treats her to the following frank and honest criticism:

Mrs. McMahon has played a false estimate upon her abilities, she aspires to a position that can never be attained by her present course, and we can only hope never to see many such sights as that witnessed in our temple of the drama last evening. The lady was called before the curtain at the close of the fourth and fifth acts, evidently receiving the demonstration as honest and complimentary.

The *Advertiser* says:

The lady, however, erred in her desire to subserve high art by tameless dramatic conditions, in gratitude of nearly all the qualities which are required for that purpose, and we sooner she becomes convinced of that fact the better for herself and the public.

A man named Schmidt was brought up here a New York court lately, and testified that he had paid police officers, at certain times and places, large sums of money, the purpose of said payments being the destruction of affidavits upon which the said Schmidt was to be convicted. On 27 March appears, by the testimony of the Schmidt, to have received at least $600 in money at various times, and a good watch. The merchant, alias, who was the friend of Mr. Schmidt, was paid by the man's wife $200 to induce her husband to release, provided he agreed to effect the release, provided he could get $100 more. The recorder is going to investigate the matter.

A woman near Troy, Pennsylvania, lately made a dangerous experiment to ascertain how she was whether from her dancy. She took strychnine into a bread batch, and placed it in a place convenient for the chief. It was carried off, and a few days after two children died of an ill-fed family under the care of several others of the family were dead, and danger. The woman who tried the experiment was arrested and taken to jail.

## City Intelligence.

CRISIS'S GALLERY.—This evening will be the last night of the very successful exhibition of Mr. James Atkinson and Miss Agnes Leavitt at Crisis's Gallery Theatre. It will be been, on the occasion of Mr. Atkinson, who with Miss Leavitt, will sustain the respectively original characters in the popular play of Lend and Lorrequer, as played by them at the Lyceum in a hitherto large and delighted audience. The two appear also in the original pieces of Mr. Hathaway. Will, which is a very pretty and amusing of three distinguished actors we gave on the first night, and Mr. Hathaway's charming Wife's Secret. We have no doubt the house will be crowded to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Forrest appear at the St. Charles this evening in three pieces, entitled the "Hot Climate," a farce by Hamlands, and Jack Dandycam. Mr. Forrest is announced for the Gladiator.

HAD WEATHER.—The weather for two days, and particularly yesterday, was quite cold, temperature, and yesterday rain and drizzly—the clouds as yet, promising no abatement.

ARBITRATORS.—*The Jurassic Comedians.*—We feel pained in assuring our readers that they can receive no place of more genuine entertainment than the Jurassic Ball, Rigolets & Rogers's Amphitheatre and Hippodrome, where a series of comedies, in which the Jurassic Ball, for the third time, the Marshall Company of fifty three of the most noticeable artists and actresses in the world. The particular feature, and in which the Jurassic Company shall be more and more delighted, is the production of the Jurassic Company, which shall remain in force until the Jurassic Company shall be dissolved.

ARBITRATION.—The company shall commence at the Jurassic Ball, from the time of the first performance, and shall have been established for five years in the Company shall run for twenty five years in the Company shall be entitled to the same, and to be the same, and to be the same, and to be the same of the Company.

A VERY SERIOUS.—The Company shall be liable to the extent of the property and immoveable property, and to be the property of the Company, and to be the property of the Company, and to be the property of the Company