THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEBBER & CO.
WEEKLY. S. HARRY.
WEEKLY. H. DUFOUR.

[illegible] (in advance) $10
[illegible] paper, semi weekly 5
[illegible] subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through the mail or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,622.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from and Augusta.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

[illegible] plethora of gold and silver throughout [illegible] country is one of the prominent features [illegible] financial world. Some people are [illegible] how it came about, and others are [illegible] their brains to reconcile the superfluous [illegible] of money with the difficulty of [illegible] credits on ordinary commercial [illegible]. As a general rule the old [illegible] a bountiful supply of any commodity [illegible] renders it cheap is entirely applicable [illegible] precious metals, but exceptional [illegible] sometimes occur, and the present times [illegible] exemplification of them. The recently [illegible] has passed away, but [illegible] still remain. The process [illegible] occasioned by that event is [illegible] over. One half of the community [illegible] their debts, and the other half [illegible] them. As money accumulates [illegible] in bank because capitalists have [illegible] recovered from the distrust [illegible] the financial difficulties of last [illegible] invest their means unless [illegible] certain and profits reasonable. [illegible] banks are overflowing with coin, [illegible] accumulation of these institutions [illegible] the average point. Hence, too, [illegible] of interest out of doors still rule [illegible] high, with the same amount of [illegible] the country which now exists, good [illegible] paper would have been discounted from six to eight per cent. Now [illegible] with caution, and a more liberal [illegible] prevailed. Thus the seeming anomaly [illegible] a plethora of money, and a high [illegible] interest. The rude lessons of the past [illegible] not to be forgotten, and those who [illegible] supplied with ready money prefer [illegible] part to let it lie idle, rather [illegible] the smallest risk in its investment. [illegible] such that which occurred a few [illegible] their traces long after the [illegible] their immediate and palpable [illegible] be expected that because [illegible] where have resumed cash [illegible] and strengthened almost to [illegible] specie payments by acquisitions [illegible] confidence is suddenly to [illegible] spring up once more in full and [illegible] proportions. The laws of [illegible] are rigorous. Credit does [illegible] be regenerated only by slow [illegible]. It remains long sickly and fan[illegible] forced into mushroom [illegible] We are even now witnesses of [illegible] revival, comparatively more [illegible] elsewhere, as in consequence [illegible] of the general solvency of our com[illegible] it never suffered absolute [illegible] Trade is improving, and re[illegible] of its normal character, [illegible] special exceptions, are [illegible] a spirit which shows how [illegible] have been the ramifications [illegible] system. Probably another [illegible] or other crop will be needed to [illegible] completely from financial en[illegible] will place us where we stood [illegible] monetary crisis.

[illegible] share and suffering in the [illegible] subject to the same [illegible] and drooping [illegible] abroad rarely enjoy opportunity [illegible] their means at once [illegible] and at decided profit: [illegible] are frequently disposed to [illegible] water for good investment. [illegible] therefore, surprised to [illegible] advices that American [illegible] those which evinced [illegible] during the panic—[illegible] demand. This species [illegible] subject to dangerous [illegible] in value very rapidly [illegible] of speculation, and pays [illegible]. It is consequently exceedingly attractive to the moneyed men of [illegible] under ordinary circumstances, [illegible] themselves with an [illegible] investment. A well informed [illegible] notices the fact, and says: [illegible] London, Paris, Berlin and else[illegible] sudden and imperative demand [illegible] American securities; that our [illegible] cannot be supplied to meet the [illegible] that even our railway stocks [illegible] eagerly sought after.

[illegible] writer makes the following remarks [illegible] is eminently judicious [illegible]

[illegible] reason lies in the plenitude [illegible] of the surplus funds of the United States—and the security of all property [illegible] the long come of this [illegible] between England and France. [illegible] mention any kind of [illegible] would not be well [illegible] of war, at a depreciating per cent. At any [illegible] rate, in comparing [illegible] the contest between [illegible] and their oppressors, [illegible] that it was will stop [illegible] property for years [illegible] it were difficult [illegible] merchandise. [illegible] in Europe in which it [illegible] money as it would [illegible] of things on the [illegible] Scotchman, [illegible] paper that a Scotchman [illegible] are moving to this [illegible] machinery, apparatus, [illegible] the ordinary of things on the [illegible] solely come to country [illegible] that we are threatened [illegible] commercial industry is such a [illegible] We have no doubt [illegible] congratulate [illegible] and that their [illegible] become general.

[illegible] INSURANCE.—We invite [illegible] statement of this excellent [illegible] which will be found in our [illegible] state of prosperity it exhibits [illegible] an efficient administration. [illegible] seen that the Board of [illegible] to pay six per cent. [illegible] certificates of [illegible] the scrip issued in the [illegible] have further declared a dividend [illegible] on the net earned [illegible] the year ending Feb. 28, 1858.

[illegible] STREET SCENE.—N. Vie[illegible] will sell, to-day, without reserve, [illegible] very valuable and [illegible] store, leased at [illegible] For particulars, see advertisement.

[illegible] gentleman has taken [illegible] and chemical establishment [illegible] to H. BONNABEL, [illegible] and Tchoupitoulas streets. [illegible] supplied with an abundant assortment [illegible] chemicals, paints, oils, [illegible] See advertisement.

[illegible] the steamer *Cora* [illegible] papers. The *Cora* will [illegible] punctually at 3 P. M.

[illegible] An election for a [illegible] Judicial District, [illegible] the parishes of St. [illegible] a few days ago, and [illegible] of E. NORTH CULLOM, [illegible] was chosen by a majority [illegible] Democrat. The election [illegible] vacancy occasioned by the [illegible] Hon. O. M. OGDEN.

[illegible] of "The Huguenots," [illegible] the orleanais, has been [illegible] splendor by the Italian [illegible] New York Academy of [illegible] roses being filled by [illegible] Formes and Tiberini. It [illegible] hard, though we rather [illegible] the New Yorkers to [illegible] but elaborate [illegible]

[illegible] Admission.—John Van [illegible] a great speech at the great [illegible] on the 4th inst. He went [illegible] under the Lecompton [illegible] he boldly declared he went [illegible] stand fastest way of secur[illegible] the Freesoil fraternity of [illegible] the time to admit her, [illegible] the Black Republicans have [illegible] there. He thought those who [illegible] have to answer very [illegible] United States, if, before final action [illegible] power should succeed in getting [illegible] hard.

[illegible] the Mobile *Mercury*. While [illegible] are trying to cheat ourselves [illegible] the belief that we have some [illegible] with those friends are taking [illegible] what they are only [illegible] the more effectually to com[illegible]

[illegible] March 10. The Rev. Nathan[illegible] Yale College, died this [illegible] the age of 71.

[illegible] March 10.—Returns from 166 [illegible] Hale (Republican) 29,[illegible] [illegible] 24,000. The Legislature, [illegible] Republicans to 120 Demo[illegible]

[illegible] March 10.—The steamship *America* [illegible] to-day, for Liverpool, via Halifax. [illegible] specie and only [illegible]

[illegible] March 10.—The smoke-house [illegible] establishment of Garick & Glass [illegible] containing 140,000 pounds of [illegible] was partially destroyed by fire to-day. [illegible] $7,000. No insurance.

FRESZOLINI'S LAST CONCERT.—Madame Frezolini gave the third and last of her series of concerts at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening. The house was nearly, if not quite, as large as that which greeted her first appearance among us, and she was received, if not with enthusiasm, at least with marked fervor; she rendered the difficult Polacca from "Linda di Chamounix" very elegantly—we may say exquisitely. The aria from the Trovatore was also sung with great taste and brilliancy. Perhaps no one that did not hear her in these two pieces last evening can form a correct idea of her real worth as a cantatrice. We believe no artist, of whatever ability or fame, appears for the first time before an entirely new audience without experiencing a sort of nervousness which very frequently communicates itself in a measure to the audience, and which tends to impair the general effect of the performance. Madame Frezolini certainly sang better last night than we have ever heard her. She sang admirably. Mr. Herman Brown played in a masterly manner an exquisite fantaisie on the violoncello. His performance, we regret to say, did not elicit half the applause it merited. We are sorry that this charming series of concerts is at an end, and wish that arrangements could be made for giving the public another opportunity of hearing Madame Frezolini once more before she leaves the city.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Avonia Jones appears to-night at the St. Charles Theatre as Parthenia in the play of Ingomar. This young and charming actress is drawing large houses every night, and we are glad to know that she deserves all the success she is winning.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Our readers should bear in mind that this is the last week of the engagement of Mons. Adonis, the great Magician, at Vannuchi's Museum. Those who have not witnessed his wonderful feats should bear this fact in mind.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The Naiad Queen is the spectacle announced to-night at Spalding & Rogers's.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual expenditures in the State of New York for public schools, numbering 12,000, are $3,403,139; in Massachusetts, with 4,300 schools, $3,246,309; in Pennsylvania, with 11,000, $2,267,090; in Ohio, with 9,233, $2,732,800.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Senate.—The Senate passed a resolution paying the late Senators Butler, Bell and Rusk compensation to the day of their deaths.

Mr. Johnson's resolution to print 10,000 copies of last year's Patent report came up.

Mr. Mason expressed himself in favor of stopping the printing of the reports altogether.

Mr. Brown. Stop the franking privilege and you will get rid of all these books. No publisher in the United States would publish them if furnished the copyright gratis.

Mr. Toombs would abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Bildell moved to postpone the question indefinitely, which was lost.

The resolution was amended limiting the book to one volume of eight hundred pages, and thus amended, passed.

The resolution provides for ten thousand copies of the Patent Office report on mechanics.

Mr. Hamlin resumed his speech from yesterday.

Having furnished a definition of the Northern laborers, he proceeded to examine Mr. Hammond's assertions that the wealth of the nation consists in the profit derived from the sale of the propositions, and showing that the hundred millions of cotton exported by the South no more represent a debt than such expenses represent a profit, after paying all demands, than does the 900,000,000 the value of Northern manufactures indicates that it is the value of the Northern surplus of wealth. The exports have to pay for the imports consumed, therefore they cannot be profit or surplus wealth. The South consumes all the product of its exports, and yet Mr. Hammond, assuming $212,000,000 as the total exports of the South, claims that amount as surplus wealth.

He (Mr. Hammond) might with as much propriety contend that the amount of imports showed surplus wealth, inasmuch as the imports assume the ability to produce enough to balance the imports. He then proceeded to show the fallacy of both positions, citing statistical tables, comparing the exports and imports of the North and the South. He next proceeded to examine the treasources of national wealth as indicated by schools, population, agriculture, manufactures, shipping, military capacity for war, and giving figures to show the relative strength of the two sections in these resources.

In manufactures, the aggregate net profit of the South was seventy-nine millions, and of the North three hundred and twenty-six millions. As to the capacity to build ships and railroads, and for war, he denied that these were the true indices of national greatness, though they were to some extent. Taking them as such, he showed by figures a preponderance in favor of the North, of ten to one in ship tonnage, and upwards of five to one in railroads, while, as to capacity for war, he showed that in the revolutionary war the North had contributed 218,000 men to 71,000 men by the South. He admitted that the Southerners were a great people with respect to defensive war, but he did not think their peculiar institution would be harmless in such an event. How was it with South Carolina in the war of the revolutionary? She was repeatedly asked for men, and always fell short of her quota. In 1779 she was asked for none, and she furnished none. He did not state these facts to disparage that State, God forbid, but when Southern senators throw disparagement upon the North, he felt justified in quoting facts and figures as evidences of what she has done.

He then passed to a discussion of the Kansas bill, stating the consequences which would control his vote. He objected to the coupling of Minnesota with Kansas. He had already given a pledge to admit her without reference to Kansas. He objected to Mr. Pugh's amendment as inoperative, but accepted that of Mr. Clark.

Referring to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he denounced it as a scheme for the extension of slavery, and nothing else. He would ask the Senators who voted for that measure with personal motives, but the extension of slavery was palpably the design and intention of that repeal, and we have the result in the measure before us.

Considering the question relative to Constitutions, he contended that until approved by the people, they were but waste and blank paper they were written on. The Lecompton Constitution had not been so approved, and in fact the people of Kansas on the 4th January rejected it by an overwhelming majority, and would have spit upon it. We are now attempting to force it upon the people under forms of law. The Son of Man was crucified under the forms of law, and no act, save that of the crucifixion, could equal the turpitude of this one.

Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would move for a recess between 4 and 6 o'clock.

The Senate then went into executive session.

[illegible]

The New York *Times*, of the 9th, says:

The reception of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pacha and his suite went on yesterday in spite of the unwelcoming weather. Alderman Boole and Coroner Gamble, Van Tine waited upon them at the St. Nicholas, rode them to the City Hall, introduced them to the Mayor and the ladies of the friends of the committee, gave them sandwiches and sherry in the new Councilmen's Chamber—the collation in celebration of the inauguration of the Chamber being fortuitously at hand at the very hour it was needed. The Rear-Admiral admirably reserved his gravity during the amusement of the farce, in that respect showing nerve and self-command far superior to some of the invited guests. Meanwhile Col. Dimmick and his staff from Fort Hamilton had called upon the Turkish guests, and exchanged cordial and dignified civilities with them. The municipal committees were so far courteous to the Colonel and his staff as to ride them down to the City Hall, but forgot to ask them into the collation. The blue publicly stated that he hoped the United States officers would take no offence at the omission, as it was an oversight. The tattered national flags were exposed on the City Hall during the day, but the city rag was not visible.

MOTHER EVE, IN OUR CHAMPAGNES!—The adulterations of wines are statistically discussed in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, and he makes it out that almost all the wine we drink is *disguised apple-juice*. He says:

Cider, prepared as a basis for every variety of wine, consists of—cider, forty gallons; pure spirits, under proof, three gallons; sugar or syrup, three pounds; and of crude tartar, half a pound. These should be well stirred together in a full cask, which should be left with the bung open, and exposed to the necessary degree of temperature to produce fermentation; after which it is racked off, fined, etc., and kept for sale. Then prepared and mixed with water, sugar, honey, tartaric acid, lemon juice, cream of tartar, almond oil, fresh grape juice, wine, alcohol and yeast, it is used for imitating almost every variety of wine in commerce. The finest imitation of Champagne is said to be made of equal parts of native Catawba and prepared cider, with a little water, lemon juice, sugar, and tartaric acid. Champagne is also extensively imitated by charging low priced still wines with carbonic acid. This is done by machinery adapted to the purpose, similar to that used for charging soda water.

The prestige of *pure native* wines, derived from the spurious name of Longworth, has lately received a severe check by the *refusal of certain wine merchants in Cincinnati to have their wines inspected*. This circumstance is virtual acknowledgment of adulteration; and it is well known that the Cincinnati wine dealers are, to an equal extent, dealers in such crude materials as constitute a well-assorted stock, according to the Wine and *Liquor Dealers' Guide*.

SLAVE SUITS.—The Boston *Cour* says:

On Monday, the 8th inst., the slave John, the property of Mrs. Sampson, charged with an assault with intent to kill Mr. Oliver Brown, has received a verdict by a jury of twelve men, exonerated and discharged. The concession is due, for the act of April 2, 1857, which provides that the child of the Parish Prison, "the assault greatly tended to our peace, safety and freedom of the Commonwealth." Had not such crimes to be punished, the act would encourage a dangerous spirit of insubordination.

[COMMUNICATED.]

COTTON IS KING, NEW ORLEANS, WOO;

And salt—domestic salt—is always forgotten by our lawgivers. This presents articles that we are consuming in such wonderful quantities, and which is besides indispensable to us as a means of sustaining life, comes from abroad—either from the European market or from Turk's Island and the West Indies; the latter more Southward and the former's great deal more Northward than our seaboard. Under our intermediate climate the evaporating power of the air exhibits, in many parts of our shores, during summer, the spontaneous production of salt. Now this natural efflorescence teaches us obviously that human skill can manufacture it, so as to supply the South with a domestic salt, instead of a foreign one.

Meanwhile, in the *report of the Special Committee of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences*, appointed in December last, *with a view to bring the matter before the Legislature of the State*, we quote the following recommendation: "The communications of Mons. Raymond Thomassy to the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, add to the city newspapers, encourage a reasonable expectation of unusual facilities on our seacoast for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation of sea water, as practiced with great success in France and Italy."

In another official document, the *Commercial Review* of 1856, 1857, *printed by order of Congress*, (vol. 3, p. 107) we find the following testimony of the exporting price of European salt: "*The average wholesale price, says the American Consul at Cadiz, is three and a half cents per bushel.*" Then the sea salt, shipped at *three and a half cents per bushel*, when manufactured in Spain by solar evaporation is what we pay for on our wharves at about the rate of twenty cents. Now what Spanish skill accomplishes, American can surely imitate. We should be ashamed to discuss such a question. Let our Legislature know the annually increasing imports of foreign salt. The general statement of it has been given by the New Orleans *Price Current*:

SALT FROM LIVERPOOL.

	1856-57.	1855-'6.	1854-55.
Sacks	1,061,199	1,023,264	608,298

SALT FROM TURK'S ISLAND, &c.

	1856-'57.	1855-56.	1854-55.
Bushels	522 778	726,323	572,286

As to the details of this importation, we are indebted to the Deputy Collector of our Custom-House for the following

ABSTRACT, showing the quantity and value of salt imported into the district and port of New Orleans during the years 1855 and 1856; and the place of production and manufacture whence imported, in American vessels, &c.

Quantity and Value of Salt Imported in American Vessels.

Whence Imported.

	1855. Bushels.	1855. Dollars.	1856. Bushels.	1856. Dollars.
England	5,070,164	817,607	2,364,063	318,023
British West Indies	40,255	11,337		
Dutch West Indies	4,142	4,582		
Spain on the Atlantic	54,906	4,715	71,000	4,617
France on the Mediterranean	34,023	2,300	23,500	1,690
Sardinia	14,175	790	157,001	11,000
Two Sicilies	236,413	16,041	347,001	20,783
Spain on the Mediterranean			49 740	3,264
Danish West Indies			1,800	267
Portugal			11,000	1,320
Malta			5,000	300
	5,441,000	856,952	2,979,104	361,264

The same in foreign and equalized vessels, &c.

	1855. Bushels.	1855. Dollars.	1856. Bushels.	1856. Dollars.
England	726,067	111,818	678,003	107,105
British West Indies	12,788	3,868		
Spain on the Atlantic	8,000	266	4,418	243
Spain on the Mediterranean	22,004	3,154	31,298	2,280
Two Sicilies	1,636	238	26,412	1,666
Austrian Possessions in Italy	6,504	900		
British Honduras			1,540	271
France on the Mediterranean			12,444	128
Dutch West Indies			4,286	256
Portugal			13,900	197
Malta			19,000	2,000
	796,427	119,1-3	790,003	115,930

RECAPITULATION.

In American vessels	5,441,000	856,952	2,979,104	361,264
In foreign and equalized, &c	796,427	119,143	790,003	115,930
Total	6,237,117	976,095	3,769,107	476,912

F. B. BERNARD,
Commercial Abstract Clerk.

Thrilling Scene.

FEARFUL EXPERIENCE OF A LIGHTNING ROD MAN.

Mr. Thomas Kingston, who for several years has followed the business of putting up lightning rods, which, he says, requires great nerves and a firm brain, met with an accident recently, by which, but for the most singular presence of mind, or rather supernatural instinct, he would have fallen from a dizzy height, and been dashed to pieces. He is compelled to climb roofs, over chimneys, and up spires and fix a rod, with perfect security and precision, hundreds of feet above the level of the earth.

On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. K. had ascended St. Paul's Cathedral, where spire is about two hundred and thirty-five feet high, near the head of Broadway, and gone to the very top, where, having left his ladder below, he clung by his arms and legs, fastened the rod at the foot of the rod and attached its point—quite a heavy piece of metal—securely, as he supposed, to the cross surmounting the steeple. He had just completed this difficult and dangerous task, watched by a number of persons in the street below, and while looking at the work, and experiencing that satisfaction which results from having passed and labor accomplished, of a sudden something heavy struck him and made his brain reel until he could hardly see. Instead of losing his hold at once, as would seem to have been the natural and inevitable result, he clung with a power beyond himself and a strength which, in his own, closer and instinctively to the spire. He knew not what had occurred, and to his confused senses it appeared that the steeple was tumbling; or that some strange cause was about to bring the vast structure to the ground.

Some forty seconds—an age to him—must have elapsed before he sufficiently collected his scattered thoughts and subverted consciousness to know that the entire upper part of the rod had fallen upon his head, causing the blood to trickle over his forehead, and nearly blind him. He was in a dreadful perplexity and most dangerous position. He feared, if he moved, he would go cleaving the air to a terrible death upon the stony street below—and at the same time he knew he could not, in the disordered state of his nerves, and his benumbing sensations, retain his grasp, more the result of fate than of feeling, much longer. If he stirred he might fall; if he remained he certainly would; and so determined to make at least an effort for his life, he put one foot very cautiously, then his arms, and then moved the other foot; and after half a minute of exertion, and the greatest danger, he touched the topmost round of the ladder, and in a few seconds more was inside of the steeple and safe.

Then it was Mr. K.'s great courage and strength forsook him; his nerves and muscles relaxed; he grew sick unto death; his knees gave way; his vision swam, and he sunk upon the platform motionless and insensible. He must have lain there half an hour before he could rise and walk, and he did not recover from the shock for more than a fortnight afterwards.

The people gazing up at him from the street describe the scene as painful and exciting in the extreme. When they observed the rod fall, a thrill of horror ran through their hearts, and two women swooned away, for they expected to behold him the next moment dashed to pieces at their feet. Destiny had ordered otherwise, and Mr. K. still pursues his dangerous avocation; but he says it will be long to live a like scene. He never would forget the intense horror of those centuries-like moments when he seemed to hang upon the air hundreds of feet above the earth, and to be momentarily descending to a dreadful death.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—AN AMERICAN lady, who was at Stuttgardt during the last meeting of the Emperors, thus writes of her countenance, as represented in the imperial party:

The Queen of Holland is a most antiquated and elegant woman—still very handsome, though she has a grandson. She speaks English perfectly, and is, perhaps, the most accomplished woman in Europe. The Princess Olga is said to be the handsomest woman in Europe. The Empress of Russia is a regular donkey woman. These ladies were dressed in white moire antique silk; a stripe of white satin six inches wide, and a stripe of the same white covered with the richest Honiton lace; and then, in the white stripe, there was an immense bunch of fuchsia. The dresses were all trimmed in the same style—deep bunches with white feathers, and a bouquet of fuchsia and lace. I cannot forget the Queen of Greece, who looks a fat, fair, round-faced, jolly-looking human. I expected to see a bluff of Athens, and I don't like my romantic dream.

FAMILY HARMS.—The following facts are from an interesting article on the family nomenclature of England and Wales, in the sixteenth annual report of the Registrar-General of England:

The indexes of births, marriages and deaths for seventeen and a half years contain more than 21,000,000 names. In England Smith is by far the most common name, while in Wales the name of Jones predominates. Among the period above named, the records of both England and Wales show 250,000 persons named Smith, and 221,000 named Jones. Of the whole population of England and Wales in 1856, 5,000 persons in 75 had the name Smith, one in 76 was a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 146 a Taylor, one in 169 a Davis, and one in 175 a Brown. Over half a million of the whole population were named Smith or Jones.

NEW YORK INSURANCE.—We take the following item from a New York exchange:

The Broken Business here been subject to discussion of late, and the subject has been [illegible] of Hon. Ira Harris, who has given an account of the operations of the Broken Business, and the [illegible] of the Broken Business, [illegible] Hon. Ira Harris, [illegible] Broken Business [illegible] Broken Business [illegible] Broken Business