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The Daily Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,036.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE FATE OF KANSAS.

The Black Republicans are undoubtedly shrewder calculators than the Democrats. Weeks before the final action of the House of Representatives on the Kansas bill, they announced its prospective defeat in the most positive and confident terms—stating the very vote by which the result would be accomplished. The New York *Tribune*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, and other journals of that party, claimed 120 votes against Lecompton, 112 or 113 for it, and the event shows that they were accurately informed.

According to the telegraph, the bill to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has been virtually rejected—that is, it has been modified by the addition of Senator CRITTENDEN's amendment, and then adopted. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky provides for the admission of Kansas upon an equal footing with the original States, upon the condition that the Constitution shall be first referred back to a vote of the people, and if approved by them, Kansas shall be considered a State in the Union without any further legislation whatever; if not approved, the people are to be authorized to form a Constitution to suit themselves, through the agency of a Convention to be called for the purpose. This proposition was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 34; but was adopted in the House by 120 to 112. We presume its passage was effected by a combination of all the Northern Opposition representatives, with probably ten or fifteen Northern Democrats, and possibly some three or four Americans from Kentucky and Maryland.

The bill thus essentially changed goes back to the Senate, which, there is little doubt, will refuse its concurrence. A committee of conference will then be demanded; but we can see no middle point upon which the Compromisers of the two branches of Congress can be reconciled. The difference between them is one of principle. Were it simply a disagreement upon details, a compromise might be readily anticipated, but the action of the Senate is fundamentally and irreconcilably opposed to that of the House. Mr. CRITTENDEN—whose motives we shall not "question" while regretting his course—takes the ground that the Constitution of Kansas is the production of a spurious, fraudulent and illegal vote, that it is not then the embodiment of the real sentiments of the people of that Territory; that Congress would commit a great wrong, and sanction a lawless attempt to palm off a minority for a majority, by forcing admission to Kansas with her present Constitution. He maintains, therefore, the propriety and justice of ascertaining, as promptly and as carefully as possible, the true will of the people of Kansas, by referring the Constitution to another popular vote—taking of which the most accurate care shall be observed to avoid fraud and violence. The majority of the Senate think that the argument of Senator CRITTENDEN is sophistical; that they have no further duty to perform than to satisfy themselves that Kansas has complied with all the formalities laid down in applying for admission; that it is undeniable that every *bona fide* elector in the Territory enjoyed an opportunity of exercising his franchise at the polls—first at the election for members of a convention to form a State Constitution, and next on the question of adopting the slavery clause of that instrument; that whether the free State men of Kansas preponderate or not, it is certain that the unanimous pro-slavery convention has spoken, and that by an immense majority the slavery clause of the Constitution was adopted; that these facts being patent and undeniable, the plain and obvious duty of Congress is to accede to the wishes of Kansas, and admit her into the confederacy of States; and if the Constitution should really be repugnant to the views of the people, as the foreign power of the State they will possess at all times the right to amend it to suit themselves. The Senate, therefore, assumed the ground, while the House, agreeing with Mr. CRITTENDEN, backed on his amendment. We cannot conceive how the Senate can possibly recede from its position, and should the House prove firm, Kansas will not enter the Union during the present session of Congress. Then, no doubt, exactly what the Free-Soilers desire. Their darling object is to keep up agitation. If they can exclude Kansas until 1860, they will secure as effective a political slogan for the campaign of 1860 as they did in 1856.

We may be told that the Kansas question is an abstraction. True, in one sense it may be so. Whatever may be the form in which Kansas will enter the Union, we readily concede that she is unlikely to continue a slaveholding State. But the issue involved is not whether slavery shall permanently exist in Kansas, but whether Congress will create a precedent of refusing to admit a State because its organic law recognizes that domestic institution. The action of the House of Representatives was "an awful squinting" in that direction. The Black Republicans were not strong enough absolutely to reject the Kansas Constitution, though we see that a motion to that effect every one of the twenty-five Northern Freesoilers voted aye. Not failing in this, they manifested their ill-will towards the South by unanimously sustaining the Crittenden amendment. Does any man doubt for a single instant that if the Black Republicans were in the ascendency in both branches of Congress, they would hesitate to reject the Lecompton Constitution and admit Kansas under the spurious instrument framed at Topeka? Now, unfortunately, the next Congress promises to be largely Freesoil, and appearances indicate that whenever the Northern Abolitionists are numerous enough to control legislation, they will carry into effect their cherished dogma of "no more slave States." We are far from being alarmists, and a million of leagues from being disunionists, but we do say that these things threaten a great evil; and that if the South is wise, she will look the future in the face boldly and resolutely, and be prepared for every emergency. If in a Democratic House of Representatives Kansas fails because its Constitution recognizes slavery, what earthly chance will the South have of extending her institutions when the government falls into the hands of the Black Republicans?

FERRIOLINI.—Mme. FERRIOLINI will appear next Monday evening at the Orleans Theatre as Leonora in the "Trovatore." She also performs in opera next Wednesday and Friday evenings. We have heard it stated that arrangements are being made by which the public will have an opportunity of hearing the great artist in oratorio. We hope the rumor may prove correct, for, now that the season is drawing to a close, we know of no greater musical treat that could be afforded our citizens. It is well known that Rossini wrote his "Stabat Mater" expressly for Frezzolini; why can we not hear her in this chef-d'œuvre of classic sacred music before she leaves the city? The "Stabat Mater" has ever Frezzolini a great share of her European fame, and it is said that her rendering of it is unsurpassed by that of any other artist who ever sang it before the public.

N. VIGNIE will sell THIS DAY, at public auction, at the St. Louis exchange—

A spacious one story brick dwelling house on Royal street.

Three desirable four-story brick stores on the levee.

A double one-story frame house on Ursulines street.

A fine building contiguous to the above desirable house.

A very genteel two-story frame house and store, having twelve rooms, &c., on Customhouse street.

A comfortable two-story frame house for two tenants on Burbigny street, near Canal Carondelet.

Also sixteen lots, in a best rate Creole spot, a speedy sale.

SHERIFF ROBERT WATKINS.—We are requested by the agents of the steamship *Robert Waterman* to state that from this day no freight will be received by her without a written order from them. See advertisement in another column.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Treasurer's last weekly report shows nearly $4,000,000 receipts. The amount on deposit is $9,400,000; subject to draft $7,000,000—or $3,900,000 increase since the previous week.

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invitation to visit the Red River of the North, which is the Western boundary of Minnesota, the principal object being to see the valley of the river, and engage in hunting elk and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is stated that Vice President Breckinridge, Senators Cass and Bigler, and Secretary and Ex-Secretaries from Minnesota, with Governor Medary, will accompany the expedition.

The House was not officially informed to-day of the passage of the Indian bill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a Commission to examine the state of navigation on the Pearl river, consisting of J. W. Phelps, Jas. Stephens, J. M. Moffett, A. A. Humphreys, W. B. Franklin and W. H. C. Whiting.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 20th, has arrived, bringing advices a few hours later than the *Persia*.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 20.—Consols for money 96½; on account 97.

The French funds have slightly improved.

INDIA.

Lucknow was to be attacked on the 20th by Sir Colin Campbell.

It is reported that a relative of the King of Oude has proclaimed himself King, and ordered the insurgents to act fight the English.

The Barreli rebels lost 500 men in the affair of the 10th of February.

Several small vessels are fitting out at Bombay to reinforce the Okina fleet.

FRANCE.

Gen. Canrobert has taken possession of his command at Nancy. Nancy is the headquarters of the Third Military Department of the Empire.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In Congress to-day the Senate passed the Kansas bill (Crittenden's amendment included by Montgomery) by 32 to 24.

The bill for the reorganization of the Army bill in the House was amended by reducing the quota of the four regiments to two regiments of volunteers.

The *House* is discussing the Utah expedition.

Mr. Caruthers is sick, being the only member absent when the vote was taken on the Kansas bill.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate has confirmed T. B. Children as United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, and W. D. Roy as Collector at Vicksburg.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT SULTANA—TWENTY LIVES LOST.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The steamer *Sultana*, from this place for New Orleans, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning, near St. Genevieve, and with her cargo, consisting of 1,600 bags of flour, pork and lard, is a total loss. There was no insurance on the cargo.

Twenty lives were lost, among whom were D. D. Moore, clerk; Henry Ell, pilot; the whole cabin crew, and two ladies and two gentlemen, passengers.

RISE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, April 1.—The river has risen above the Victoria bridge.

FROM MACKINAW.

DETROIT, April 2.—The Straits of Mackinaw are free from ice.

VICE-PRESIDENT COMING SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Vice-President Breckinridge arrived here this evening, en route for the South.

MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Flour, nothing doing. White Wheat 90c. Corn 55 to 56c. Oats 38 to 40c. Hemp 265 to 265. Tobacco—Logs $4 80 to $5 20; Leaf $4 20 to $10 75.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Cotton—sales to-day 300 bales; Uplands Middling 11½c. Flour and Corn firm. Wheat and Hemp steady. Mess Pork $16 81. Bacon, short middles, 8½c. Linseed Oil 54 to 55c. Tobacco $7 to $17 50.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour $3 55 to $3 65. Whisky 16c. Mess Pork $16. Bulk Sides 7½c. Lard, in barrels, 9½c. Oats 32c.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The river is receding very slowly, with 14 to 15 feet to Caire.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—The river is receding, with 7 feet in the Canal and 5½ feet on the falls.

WEATHER AT 9 A. M., APRIL 2.

Louisville—Clear; North; 60.
Nashville—Clear; 64.
Tuscumbia—Clear; North; 58.
Memphis—Clear; 64.
Portland, Ms.—South; 38.
Calais—South; 38.
Eastport—S. S. W.; 38.
New York—N. E.; 53; cloudy.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

[From the Santa Fe Gazette.]

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Information has been received of the arrival of Capt. Pope, of the Topographical engineers, within the limits of this department. At Cantonment Cass, Pope is in charge of the Artesian Well Expedition, and is probably at this time in Dona Ana. The number of persons belonging to this expedition amounts to 315 men.

Several Indian depredations have been committed recently in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. On the 17th ult., nine animals belonging to Mr. Beach, and four horses belonging to Mr. Antonio Baca, were run off by thieves, supposed to belong to Marcel's band, Indians of Texas. The same man stole, on the same night, two horses, the property of Manco, a Mescalero chief, took them from the vicinity of his camp.

About the 7th of this month, (the exact day is not stated,) a horrible outrage was committed at Dona Ana by Mexicans from the Mesilla. It has been officially reported to the headquarters of this department. It appears that some Mescaleros had visited the Mesilla Valley, and rumor says, stolen some animals from that vicinity. Their trail was taken by a party of men styled the "Mesilla Guard," whose duties appear to be those of a vigilance committee, to watch and punish all evil-doers. In following the trail these Mexicans came to a camp about three miles from Dona Ana, where some of the tribe were living, and without killing three Indians, entered the town in a state of semi-intoxication, following women and children, who were fleeing there for protection. Eight of nine Indians, principally women, were killed, two women wounded, and one child taken captive and carried to Mesilla. The Mexicans have been in the habit, for a long time, of visiting Dona Ana, where their principal trading was carried on. The people of Dona Ana say the late attack was wanton, and altogether unprovoked.

Sandoval, a Navajo chief, with a deputation of that nation, accompanied also by Armijo, another chief, has been on a visit to department headquarters. A talk was had with the department commander, on the part of the former, in relation to the robbery and murder of his niece, which took place at Albuquerque a few days ago. The latter chief complained to the commander of the department to state the desire of himself and people to live in peace with the Utahs, with whom they are now at war. Their present hostility prevents the Navajoes from quieting their fields, constructing their acequias, and attending to their agricultural interests generally, the two nations bearing upon each other.

Capt. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., left Santa Fe on the 19th instant for Fort Union, accompanied by Col. St. Vrain. He employed, to assist him to take his stock and provisions to Fort Bridger, Mr. H. H. Stapleton, an overseer, and a number of hands. He has with him a large number of mules and horses. He expects to leave Fort Union about the 1st proximo, and, if he has reasonable luck, to reach Bridger by the middle of April. It is believed the army will commence operations against Salt Lake City early in the fall of May, and, we presume, have it in possession in a short time thereafter. It is not known what course the Mormons will pursue. If they fight as well as they boast, Col. Johnston will have some trouble. It is entirely probable, however, that they will prefer a less hostile mode of settling their difficulties, and that by removing.

THE BOUNTY OF THE NAVAJOES.—Last week we noticed the murder of two Indians, in the vicinity of Albuquerque, by some Mexicans, but we were unable to give the particulars. It seems that on the 5th inst. three Navajo Indians, one woman and two men, went into Albuquerque with a captive girl, and sold her to a man named Wheeler for $150. During the day the Indians got in company with a Mexican named Juan Hinojos, and several others. Liquor was used pretty freely among them. About seven o'clock in the evening, the girl, who is a niece of the Chief Sandoval, and one of the men started to wade the river on their way home. They had but gotten across, when they were overtaken by Juan Hinojos and another Mexican, and stabbed, causing almost instant death to both the girl and man. The man had on him nine thrusts, two of them penetrating to the heart. It was supposed he had about $50, which was taken by the murderers. The other Indian, with a Mexican behind him, crossed over on horse back. When he had gotten to the opposite shore from Albuquerque, he was struck across the head with a weapon of some kind by the Mexican who had crossed with him, and rendered insensible. These are the particulars of this most brutal butchery, so far as we have been able to learn them.

Juan Hinojos, the principal actor in the crime, returned to Albuquerque with his bloody clothes still on him, and with a part of the money stolen from the Indians, which was thrown, however, purchased a clean shirt. He unfortunately arrested and lodged in jail, where he now is, awaiting his trial. The other Mexicans had not been arrested at last accounts.

When such intolerable outrages are perpetrated upon the Indians, without the provocation, accompanied by robbery, how can we expected that they will remain quiet? This murderous ought to be dealt with in an unmistakable manner, and made an example of.

Michael Gleason, the landlord at Anderson, died on the 24th inst. Mr. Gleason was a native of Ireland. He was with the army of the United States in the south Florida Cross to the city of Mexico. He had been in a number of Indian skirmishes in this Territory, and was considered a most meritorious and fearless Indian fighter. He was about thirty-six years old, and a man of great popularity, and was known to an extensive acquaintance. He was unmarried, and had no relations in this country. He leaves large property, how much we do not know. The Tavern stand is a very valuable one.

Government wagons were sent from Santa Fe to Fort Cantonment Burgwin last week, to convey Capt. Beckwith's company there, that post to Fort Union. This company was stationed at Fort Marcy, since, with the exception of Capt. Beckwith's company, which will leave Fort Marcy on the 10th inst., to cover with him the Indian country. It is thought, however, that Capt. Beckwith will be recalled from Fort Union. He will take with him between 100 and 150 mules and horses. He expects to leave Fort Union about the 1st of April, and, if he has reasonable luck, to reach Bridger by the middle of April. It is believed the army will commence operations against Salt Lake City early in the fall of May, and, we presume, have it in possession in a short time thereafter. It is not known what course the Mormons will pursue. If they fight as well as they boast, Col. Johnston will have some trouble. It is entirely probable, however, that they will prefer a less hostile mode of settling their difficulties, and that by removing.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A CANARY MESSAGE.

A friend of ours, who has had three wives and raised a numerous family, took it into his head the other day to go in raising canary birds. He went to a fancier's on Exchange Alley, bought a male and female, took them home, formally introduced them to each other, and shutting them up in a cage, gave them to understand that they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and went go to keeping house on their own account. Never did a young couple start in the world under fairer auspices. They were emphatically well to do in the world. A delicious little chateau in the shape of a cage, which careful hands decorated every morning with flowers, all the delicacies of the season spread out upon their table, pure water à discretion for drink, and the performance of their morning ablutions, numerous servants at their beck and call—in short their new abode was a little paradise upon earth. But our birds did not think so. They eyed each other at first very coldly, then ruffled up their feathers, and at last rushed into a regular pitched battle. Truth compels us to state, however, that the male did not forget for a moment the dignity of his sex. He stood nobly on the defensive, while his wife resorted to the usual feminine arts of warfare, tearing her husband's hair, and scratching his eyes in the most approved fashion. Finally the combatants, as if by mutual consent, ceased hostilities and began to parley. The male made the first advances. What, after all, were they fighting about, (he said) and how he sidled up to his mate and began smoothing her disordered crinoline. He was shocked, he was grieved, he could not express how sincerely he deplored this inauspicious beginning of their honey-moon. Mrs. Canary have broke in. She was sorry herself she sobbed. Perhaps, after all, it was her own fault. Doubtless her maiden modesty had taken the alarm too soon—it really was too jealous—what would the neighbors say.—In fine it will a complete reconciliation. They went to work and built a love of a nest. They then took a little walk and inspected their new premises inside and out. She wished her husband had rented a house with water in it, but they would have all those conveniences next year, wouldn't they? What was her husband's income—had he any bad habits—did he stay out late of nights, for instance, and so on *ad infinitum*. The first egg was a great event. Never, no never had such another egg been laid in all the world. Which did it most resemble? Mr. C. thought it favored "you, my dear." How could he say so, when every one knew that it was Mr. C. himself all over. By and by another egg—and another, and another. Mr. C. began to grow alarmed. He said nothing, however, and the harmony of the ménage remained unbroken, until one fine morning, seeing his mate sitting on her nest, he appeared at the breakfast table, he went to call her. She gave him a very tart reply. She did not intend to leave her bed at present: she might not leave it, in fact, for several days. If he had any feelings of delicacy, he would not trouble her at such a moment. Mr. C. retired in a huff, left the cage as he was in the habit of doing, and did not come back all day. When he did return, however, he probably wished that he had stayed away. His wife assailed him with a volley of the most abusive epithets, and wound up her tirade by giving him the soundest thrashing he ever remembered to have experienced. The poor husband's spirit was completely broken. From the proud position of a conqueror he had sank all at once to the condition of an abject menial. When we last saw him he was engaged in washing the dishes.

And the canary

"Never fitting; still is sitting, still is sitting,"

and, in all probability, will soon hatch.

Let us hope that the approaching joys of maternity may exercise a softening influence upon the lady's heart, and induce her to make a wise and moderate use of her victory.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Good Friday was generally observed yesterday throughout the city.—The banks, counts, etc., were closed, but the churches were crowded with worshipers, and well filled. The day was a very bright and beautiful one, and it passed over without the occurrence of any accident, or the shedding of any blood—at least that we heard of.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. Smith will make another ascension to-morrow evening, at half-past four o'clock, from the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets. He will be accompanied by a young lady. Every one purchasing a ticket will receive a present of some sort, worth in some instances many times the entrance fee. A strong police force will be on the ground to preserve order and keep the entrance unobstructed. This occasion, we may state, is for the benefit of Mr. Smith, who is favorably known as one of the most skilful aeronauts in the country.

ANTONIANI'S THE SYMPHONY.—At Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre, "The Son of Ice; or the Mother's Prayer." Last week of the March Lavalette. Performances every Wednesday and Saturday noon.

At Vannucchi's Museum, a large and varied collection of wax statuary; Mme. Oceana, the Kentucky Giantess. Open every day and evening.

At Armory Hall, Dr. Beale's Panorama of Italy. Open every evening and every Wednesday and Saturday noon.

LARCENY.—James Sullivan was arraigned before Recorder Smith yesterday, and will be examined to-day on the charge of having abstracted the sum of $66 from the pocket of Christian Gerfner, while the latter was asleep on Poydras street.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday afternoon, a young lad, 9 years of age, named Lorenzo Perry, while playing near Pont St. in the Third District, fell into a hole in the river, and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday. An inquest was held upon it, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

POSTMORTEM.—The examination of George W. Harby for the murder of young Stone will take place before Recorder Smith this evening, at 4 o'clock.

News from Virginia.

RICHMOND U. S., Va., October 26, 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to your list, and recommending Hostetter's German Bitters to all who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia or Piles. I had been afflicted some four or five months with Dyspepsia, when I commenced taking the Bitters, and they effected a perfect cure. I had also severe pain in my stomach, attended with Piles. I have never had an attack of the same nature since I was cured by the Bitters, and I very cheerfully recommend them to all who may be similarly afflicted.

H. CARVER, late P. M.

Witness—Jos. H. Floyd.

Ask for Hostetter's German Bitters. It is sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies and South America, at 75c. per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WEBBER & CO.,
81 and 181 Chartres st.

mhlt 3aw 4dw 1m

Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters

Have proved such a certain cure for all diseases of the Stomach, that no one can for a moment question its efficacy in the most dreadful and alarming cases. For many years we have vouched in stately program to public estimation, and to humbugging effects—or to cure for all complaints arising from the stomach or a deranged nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. In proof we have made the above proposition for years of sound study, and to non-compliance with our offer is tacitly proof of the fact that it is [illegible] and is therefore deserving the attention of the afflicted.

Sold by druggists throughout the Union, and by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. Water cured from streets, Pittsburg.

For sale by J. WEBBER & CO.,
mhlt 3 dw 81 and 181 Chartres st.

Old Bourbon—An Unprecedented Assortment.

A GREAT AND TRADUCED TRUTH OF THE GREAT.

R. S. Ely, No. 1, Adams st. the sign of the big bottle, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., Proprietor of the celebrated Ohio Bitters, Ohio Tonic, Ohio Cordial, Ohio Pills, Ohio Ointment, Ohio Liniment, Ohio Lozenges, Ohio Tooth Powder, Ohio Hair Dye, Ohio Cologne, Ohio Ink, and Ohio Sarsaparilla, Ohio Pain Killer, Ohio Pain Extractor, Ohio Pain Ointment, Ohio Pain Lozenges, Ohio Pain Liniment, Ohio Pain Pills, Ohio Pain Powder