THE DAILY BEE

(PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT

No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McEnerney & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

By D. R. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, head of Gravier street, hemp bales.

By R. W. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at 30 Camp street, 225 Indian corn; also, at 10½ o'clock, at same place, furniture.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at 103 Royal street, an upright piano.

Capt. Chas. F. Warner and W. H. Rhodes, Clerk of the fine new steamer Belle Able, from R. Leslie, have politely obliged us with the latest dates from that city.

This day, at 11 o'clock, furniture, etc., will be sold by McCoran & Landry, at their mart, Masonic Hall.

SALE ON DRAWBARS.—Dunton & Co., No. 45 Royal street, have just received from France a splendid lot of sardines in oil, which they will sell for re-exportation in the Customhouse stores.

D. R. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell in lots to suit purchasers, this day, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the levee, head of Gravier street, 37,000 feet quality hemp bales.

R. T. Montgomery will sell on Monday, April the 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at Sales Room, 30 Camp street, India Bagging, Indigo, Tobacco, Beef, Lamp Chimneys, Sugar, Wine, Whisky, Brandy and a Large Variety of other Groceries.

POLICE LANTERNS, NURSERY AND HOSPITAL LAMPS, &c.—At the Emporium of Light, No. 6 Chartres street, there has been just received a number of lanterns useful for police as well as for army purposes; and also a further supply of coal oil burners for dressers, engineers and steamboats, and of the celebrated nursery and hospital lamps for heating and cooking. See advertisement.

STEAMERS from St. Louis and Cairo.—The Pauline Carroll was announced to leave Cairo for New Orleans on the 19th at 10 A. M. The Olive Branch was loading for New Orleans and way points at St. Louis on the 18th, and was announced to leave at 4 P. M. on the 20th.

"FANDICY."—The demand imposed by the telegraph for condensed forms of expression has been the source of some valuable verbal coinage. The last production of this tribe which we have seen occurs in the telegraphic report of the New York money market, sent to the West on the 18th. Some telegraph correspondent, perplexed to extremity by the troublesome, wild and capricious condition of monetary affairs in New York, no doubt ransacked his memory in vain for ordinary words adequate to the emergency, and at last, by an inspiration of despair, discovered the precise word that was wanted, and enriched the American language with the new adjective "panicky." It is a word which then who value graphic brevity of speech will not willingly let die.

News from Matamoros.

We have been favored with a copy of a journal published at Matamoros called *El Garagaya*, of the 9th April, in which we find a variety of interesting news and gossip regarding affairs in Northern Mexico. Santiago Vidaurri, Governor of Nuevo Leon, had tendered to the Government of Juarez the following propositions:

To avoid the effusion of blood and other consequences of the existing state of things, an arrangement is proposed on the terms hereinafter stipulated:

That whatever has passed between the State and the General Government shall be forgotten;

That individuals shall not be molested on account of their motives;

That facilities shall be given to officers and soldiers for either continuing in or retiring from service.

I, *ipso* my part, offer to withdraw from the State Government and go into private life, provided that I can do so without being persecuted and molested.

If by Sunday an agreement has been concluded, I shall act according to convenience. If an arrangement is effected, all hostilities must cease.

Monterey, 24th March, 1864.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

The Government of Juarez having rejected the proposed arrangement and demanded the unconditional submission of Vidaurri, the latter thought it prudent to quit Monterey. The Matamoros journal says that he was pursued, and that the Government forces captured 14 pieces of artillery. Vidaurri, while passing by Villaldama, sold then in fifteen days he would return to Monterey with reinforcements from the French. The same paper, *El Garagaya*, remarks that in all the villages spontaneous demonstrations had been made in favor of Juarez, and that he was leading armed bands in pursuit of Vidaurri, who had sought refuge in the woods.

El Garagaya relates in glowing terms the triumphal entry of Juarez into Monterey and the enthusiasm with which he was welcomed him; and it congratulates him on the vigorous policy which he had pursued. We read in it also that over 200 men of the foreign legion had arrived to reinforce the French garrison at Tampico, making at that place a force of 500 men and three pieces of artillery.

We also find in this Juarez journal an account of a banquet and ball given at Matamoros in honor of Major-General J. McClernand, of the army of the United States, and of General A. J. Hamilton, Governor of Texas. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and Mexico and the United States, Juarez and Lincoln were frequently associated in toasts and sentiments—General Hamilton, says *El Garagaya*, with that eloquence which he has so often employed to defend the cause of Mexico, gave a toast for the defeat of the French and their expulsion forever from Mexican territory.

The Late Affair at Fort Adams—Escape of the 8th Men of the Jno. J. Meigs.

From Capt. Warner, of the steamer Belle Able, we learn that when he passed Fort Adams in the forenoon of the 22d, all was quiet at that place. A gunboat had arrived there, and no Rebels had appeared since the firing at the Jno. J. Roe. Capt. Warner says that he was not molested anywhere on the whole trip down.

Mr. Mike Hines and the five deck hands belonging to the Jno. J. Roe made their way across the point to the mouth of Red River, and thereby escaped capture. The yawl they used adrift on reaching the shore.

Hines and his five companions came down to the city on the Belle Able.

THE RIVERS.—On the 19th, the Ohio river at Pittsburg, was reported falling, with 11 feet 5 inches in the channel. On the morning of the 18th, at St. Louis, the Mississippi was steadily declining, with 12 to 13 feet water to Cairo.

Captain Nichols, of the bark Genoessa, from Boston, reports that in lat. 28.40, long. 76.43, on the 6th instant, he was boarded by the United States gunboat De Soto, on a cruise—all well. On the 2d instant, in lat. 28.45, long. 72.56, John Smith, a seaman, fell over board from the Genoessa and was drowned.

Captain Berry, of the schooner J. W. Hinsr from New York, reports having experienced very heavy weather and a continued storm for ten days, in which he lost a small boat, sails, and received other damages.

Later News via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOLLIE ABLE.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER RELIANCE.

INCIDENTS OF THE RIVER.

Gold 60½ in New York.

By the arrival last evening of the splendid steamer Belle Able, Captain Warner, from St. Louis and Cairo, we have St. Louis dates to the evening of the 19th.

Gold Report from St. Louis.

The evening edition of the St. Louis *Daily Union* of the 18th, contains a monetary report, dated P. M. of that day, which says:

There is a pretty active demand for gold on the streets, and dealers would find no difficulty in disposing of considerable sums at one or two per cent above New York rates. Private dispatches from New York quote at 70½ at the time heard. Here there were considerable sales at 70 buying and 72 selling. The market is generally very quiet.

News via New York.

New York, April 18.—The *Herald's Army of Potomac* dispatch says Gen. Hancock has left for Washington, there he proceeds to Nashville to report to Gen. Sherman for the command of the cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland.

General Ouster, with the 3d brigade, is expected from the 3d to the 1st division, and Gen. Davis is ordered to report to General Gregg, commanding 3d division.

The "Headquarters Repository" has hoisted a flag of truce a letter from General Lee, inquiring whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgren's body in the Richmond papers were authentic and authorized. The reply was a terse and indignant denial.

Dahlgren's body is not yet in the hands of the Confederate authorities and negotiations pending.

The storm which has raged for the last twenty-four hours, swelling the streams, has cleared, and the weather is again bright and beautiful.

New York, April 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Fort Royal, arrived at Fort Monroe on Saturday.

The Alliance was captured by the South Carolina. Her crew, thirty in number, were all found asleep.

Her passengers, six in number, escaped in a boat. She had an assorted cargo valued at $17,000. The vessel is of about 700 tons, and valued at $125,000.

New York Markets.

New York, April 18, P. M.—Stocks decidedly lower and panicky; still lower when board.—Money stringent and scarce. Gold slope board 60½, and for greenbacks 60½. C B & Q 134; Erie 112½. Tennessee 136; certificates 99; 7 3-10 100; October and April 2-30s, coup.ons, 110; 6's of '81, coupons, 115.

New York, April 18.—Cotton quiet at 88c.

Flour very dull and nominally 10c lower; $7 50 to $7 75 for extra State; $8 to $8 25 for round hoop Ohio.

Pork dull and lower; $25 50 to $25 75 for mess. $25 50 for old, and $26 50 for new.

Lard dull and lower at 14 to 14¼c.

Butter selling at 28 to 32c.

Whisky dull; Western $1 15 to 1 18.

Petroleum dull at 38 to 40c for crude, 55c for refined in bond, and 65c for free.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, April 18, P. M.—Flour—Has lost much of its buoyancy, and there is a further decline to-day. Sales amount to 1714 bbls, including 35 low grade at $5 50; 100 super from Spring wheat, at $5 75, 500 do private; 40 low grade extra at $6 50; 50 extra at $6 72; 417 double extra, imported, at $6 98; 40 do at $7; 540 do at $7 25; 100 do delivered, at $7 70; 80 do at $7 75; and 180 at $8.

Whiskey—Dull and several cents lower sales are 70 bbls at $1 07, and 130 do in lots at $1 18 per gallon. The market closes very weak.

Pork—Imported sales are 75 bbls mess at $26, and 160 bbls mess and M. O. at $25 50 round.

Lard and Bacon—No sales reported.

Dried Fruit—Parties have made a further advance. We know sales of 5 bags at $5 25, and 29 do choice halves at $5 50 per bushel.

Tobacco—Market continues buoyant at about Saturday's prices. Sales amount to 172 hhds and 24 tcs, including 2 hhds stems at $2 90 to $3 55; 4 common $3 to $4 10; 52 green and damaged leaf at $5 to $6 30; 84 factory do at $5 30 to $7 10; 31 planter's do at $7 20 to $12 10; 24 common shipping leaf at $13 to $17 10; 12 medium do do at $18 to $22 25; 10 common manufacturing leaf at $19 30 to $28 75; 4 good do do at $32 25 to $39 50; 3 fine do do at $40 50 to $79, and the boxes at $8 75 to $50 25 per 100 lbs. Bids on 29 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati, April 18.—Flour dull and prices so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given. $5 is the best offer which can be obtained for superfine.

Holders ask $1 20 for whisky but this rate is to a great extent nominal.

Wheat declined; $1 35 for prime red and $1 45 for prime white, and dull.

Corn declined to $1 05, and dull.

Provisions unchanged. Holders firm, but the demand seemed altogether. Bulk shoulders sold at 10 to at 10½, and some clear bacon sides sold at 13½. The demand for lard. Prime city would not bring over 13c.

Later from Europe.

New York, April 18.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool 2d, and Queenstown 4th, has arrived.

London, April 4.—The *News* reports measures being taken by the Tory opposition, which is mustering its utmost strength for a well organized attack on the Government in Parliament.

The *Times* says the prospects of the Government have improved since the Easter recess. Its misfortunes in a rock ahead, viz: the case of Mr. Mansfield, whose defense from the charge of connexion with the late attempt on the life of Napoleon, should, it thinks, be made as a private member of Parliament, and not as a person connected with the Government.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the *Times*, exonerating Mr. Mansfield from any connexion with the above named scheme of Grieco and others.

Consols at 1 P. M. 4th, 91¾ to 91⅞.

Advices from Rome confirm apprehensions for the health of the Pope. His life, however, is not despaired of.

The Papal cruisers of a serious conflict, which is said to have taken place in Jutland, between an Austrian and Prussian regiment.

Vienna papers give another official denial to the report that a revolt had been planned among the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army, and that in consequence wholesale executions had taken place.

Extracts from a late Speech of Senator Henderson (Rep.) of Missouri.

There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

There cannot be the elements of opposition at once combine so that the friends of the Union may determine upon the best course to secure peace. If those elements are too strong to be subdued except at the expense of our own liberties and the loss of every good for which the government was established, the sooner we know the fact and act upon it the better.

If it become evident that the friends of slavery are strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subdue them, I shall act upon it. I am not prepared to ruin the country in a vain effort to do what cannot be done. Shall this war go on forever? Is the common story of "the last man and the last dollar" poetry, patriotism, or braggadocio? Should the war go on until the public debt equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole capital of the people be forced into Federal securities, and those securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should we go on until theory brooks over the whole land, until the civil authorities shall become impotent, and all rights of persons and property stand at the mercy of military power? Should it go on until the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box; until they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliament that so long enacted the military usurpation of Oliver Cromwell? The English Constitution, to be finally expelled from place by the power they had so basely served? Should it go on until corruption and fraud, the necessary concomitants of civil war, shall have crept into high places and put on the garb of patriotism; until office become so numerous that official patronage shall constitute a big part of the pay upon the other half, and give them the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until, exhausted, the nation would welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte, until Provost Marshals with military guards shall be stationed at every village in the land to enforce the decisions of the civil authority, issuing orders for governing people heretofore supposed to be able to govern themselves, teaching how! God shall be worshiped, prescribing new and strange offenses, and punishing them by court-martial? Should it continue until financial ruin brings misery, and misery ruishes into anarchy, when no hope but despotism is left?

Mr. President, a few years more of civil war and the outline of this picture will be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is the necessary result of a long civil strife. Peace parties will spring up; the war party will denounce them as traitors; the publication of newspapers will be suppressed, and freedom of speech denied; mobs will riot; the blunderer as well as the orator will be heard; many will lend to strengthen the convictions of the peace party; the period being one of violence, each party appeals to violence, the one to hold, the other to obtain power; the ballot-box becomes a mockery, a sham; instead of proclaiming the voice of a free people, it speaks the subdued language of base pusillanimity in the hand-bone of military despotism.

Such is history. We are not exempt from the passions and frailties that were the text of history for others. Party pride, blinded vanity, may think so! These have driven many nations down the steep pathway of the profoundest depths of tyranny. To prevent this state of things we are all interested; one party not more than another. If there is cause, all parties will suffer alike. When the Roman Republic had subdued Carthage, the enemies of Hannibal, who in partly blindness had compassed his defeat, thrust the same fate upon his friends. Party revenge may be satisfied when political enemies come to grief, but this is no compensation for a ruined country.

When anarchy comes wears overwhelmed alike. The Girondist and Jacobin followed each other in rapid succession to the guillotine. The Royalist had the Republican, the Presbyterian and the Leveler suffered alike when party divisions merited the blessings of the revolution, and subjugated France. For England more lamentable than Charles had ever proposed.

In this moment of danger let all parties abandon the position they take, and resolve to follow the dictates of right. Whatever establishes justice tends to restore the Union. Whatever perpetuates wrong will continue to disturb our peace. Let us unite to restore the Union, and, if that be impracticable, let us abandon the war.

Mr. President, the party in power should remember the past. The responsibility of the present occasion is momentous. Will they be able to answer to their country, and, if so, will they answer any thing else but a humiliation? These are plain questions, and they ought to be discussed in all candor. I have never doubted that the rebellion would be crushed if the proper course of policy were pursued. But I have always feared that when the Southern leaders, who had for so long dominated over the minority, left these halls the political pendulum would sweep too far to the other side.—Every wrong had been previously committed in the defense of slavery. It was but reasonable that thereafter some wrongs might be committed in the name of anti-slavery. In the days of Louis XV, the French people had been oppressed in the name of the Church. When oppression had been thrown off, they not only ceased and worshipped the saints of Voltaire, but they abolished the Christian religion.

I have before stated, and I now repeat the relation, that if the people of the seceded States were all armed as men are enlisted when inspired over an animal, as men are urged on by convictions of duty to self, to country, and to God, they could never be conquered. History furnishes no example of such a thing, but I saw a special reason why the general current of expectation should be broken in this case. I thought, however, they could be conquered, because I did not believe they were united.

Mr. President, we have expended two thousand millions of treasure; we daily expend three millions more. The daily destruction of property well nigh equals the daily expenditure. The Government has paid money of paper, in the same ratio in which the big dens of speculators are increased. The Border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now we are threatened with a Russian winter. The Territories of the West to escape the curse of what we call American civilization. They have made a nation and nation's wealth, and now they reap the fruits of labor may be preserved for the comfort and support of their children. To the help purpose of founding the Union, we have given a million of lives, and a half million more million now stand ready to add their blood to the sanguine lake that knows no ebbing. Rebellion is confounding us yet. Is it weaker than it was? Public opinion says yes. Take the newspaper press of our country and add up for yourselves the reported desertions of rebel troops for the last two years, and it equals the original militia strength of the Rebels. The same authority tells us that the rebel armies are in a state of starvation, and in the same column reports the destruction of commissary stores on the outskirts of rebeldom sufficient to subsist their armies for three months! We are told by the reports of chief engineers and major-generals in command that forts have been invested by our artillery, have become a mass of shapeless ruins and unavailable for defense. These forts, for six months thereafter, have had in security confederate garrisons, and they yet frown defiance at our iron clad navies.

For three years the armies of the rebellion have defied our power. In April, 1861, the Executive and his advisers thought that seventy-five thousand men could suppress the outbreak in three months. In July, 1861, the Congress supposed that five hundred thousand men would soon complete the work. With an army of many hundreds of thousands now in the field, the same ambitious report is heard from Congress. A republican form of government will soon be guaranteed to five Southern States. "Butler and Beauregard" is a better cry for Abolitionism than "Fremont and Freedom." Force and pluck, not men and propositions, are in demand. General Butler and Gen. Davis are the best practical Abolitionists. Others are talkers and hangers on.

A Radical Threat.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, a radical organ, commenting on a late speech in St. Louis, by Mr. Blow, a Missouri member of Congress, says:

It is not unnatural, under such circumstances that the public faith should begin to waver, not in the principles or strength of the Government, for the patriotism of the people was never more conspicuous than now, but in its management. But the Americans are a patient people. They have mastered Hitle, which they never sacrificed much. Manifest blunders have been overlooked and forgiven, and the shortcomings of the President have been apologized for and borne with in silence, under the impression that he was doing the best in his power, according to his abilities, for the common interests. Notwithstanding this, the existence of a strong entire world of dissatisfaction deep sown in the popular heart towards the course of the present Administration for the policy of timid compromise is made insinuable. Only a bolder spirit, like Mr. Blow, has here and there broken the ice of reserve, and spoken out the growing feeling of the masses. If there are not national assemblies called to assured to our arms, and relief to our credit, established, to check the flow of this sentiment in its present channel, who can tell how soon it may swell up from the depths and manifest itself with a power which will compel attention and respect!

The Extermination of the Indians.

[From the National Intelligencer]

A correspondent of one of our Boston religio-political contemporaries, writing from the West, alludes as follows to the progress of emigration in that direction, and to the impending fate of the Indian race in this county:

"A dozen steamboats are advertised to sail from Leavenworth and Omaha with the opening of spring, for the headquarters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone. Thousands of wagons are loading for a three months' journey across the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Other thousands are making up their outfit at St. Paul. Westward is the cry. There will be conflicts with the Indians. There will be adventures to develop the riches of earth, which he has trampled under foot. He has not improved his opportunity. God made the earth for man. He is to develop it, to cultivate and improve it. It was the command in the beginning. The nation that does not obey must go down. Obedience is the only insurance of life. Against the nation as well as against the individual the decree goes forth—'Cut it down; why encumbered it the ground?' It is and to think of the extinction of a race, but there can be no change in God's immutable laws. The Indian must accept civilization or become extinct. It is doubtful, however, if he can be civilized. He has been a savage too long. Individuals may accommodate themselves to the new order of things, but as a race their fate is inevitable.

Human complacency doubtless finds its account in this identifying "the immutable laws of God" with the rapidity and crime which, under our Indian system, are fast driving the aboriginal race of this country from the face of the earth. It is easy to adopt a theory of Divine Providence which makes us, in our own eyes, the instruments of executing His decrees when we are all the while only gratifying our own selfish and wicked passions. And yet to all who think adopt this easy method of self-delusion the solemn questioning and reproof of the Holy Book is clearly addressed—'What hast thou to do to declare My statutes, or that thou shouldst take My covenant in thy mouth. Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother. These things hast thou done and I kept silence; thou thoughtest that I was altogether such as one as thyself; but I will reprove thee and set them in order before thine eyes.'

"It is doubtful," says the Boston writer, "if the Indian can be civilized. He has been a savage too long." This is precisely the argument of the pro-slavery South. "It is doubtful if the negro can never be any thing but a bond slave. He has been a slave of slaves too long." And yet this very writer professes his complacent acquiescence in the doom of the Indian with baneful violence of the emancipation of the negro race as the result and end of the present war in our country. To this effect he says:

"These are eventful years. Liberty and slavery are at war. Freedom and democracy are in deadly conflict. Millions of human beings belonging to a despised race are passing from bondage to freedom. Society is sloughing off its dead. Slavery, the cancer which has corrupted the body politic. Reorganization is beginning. Great problems are presenting themselves for solution. How shall the new life of States begin? What shall be the organization of the freedom in respect to citizenship? How shall society lay aside the old order of things and adapt itself to new conditions? These questions are upon us, and they must be met manfully and settled in the spirit of the age. But it is not my purpose to pile articles on dilemma upon. I desire rather to take an outlook in another direction."

And the "outlook" he takes in the direction of the West discloses to him nothing better than the prospect of the speedy extinction of the Indian race. With regard to the "despised race" of Africa this country, he thinks, has plain and inspiring duties. The question in this case is "what shall be the condition of the freedman in respect of citizenship? How shall society lay aside the old order of things and adapt itself to new conditions?" These questions, he adds, "are upon us, and they must be met manfully and settled in the spirit of the age." But "will act upon it. Now, under this classification we know perfectly well before hand, and so do Senator Henderson and his party, that the abolitionists will be in a minority of one to three or four, since the classification sweeps the conservatives of the country into the same category with the people in rebellion. The abolitionists will be in such a minority in the country whether they carry the Presidential election or not. Of course two-thirds or three fourths of the people will prove strong enough to resist what Senator Henderson styles "all reasonable efforts" of one third or one-fourth "to subdue them." And Senator Henderson and his party *will act upon it*, by abandoning the war and acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Such is the result foreshadowed by this remarkable language.

The language fairly implies that its author is now ready to surrender the Union. The tone and drift of his remarks on this point are those of one who prepares the way for the reception of a foregone conclusion. If the reader were to shut his eyes on the antislavery sentiments, he might easily fancy himself reading the speech for which Alexander Long has been censured in the House Mr. Long and Mr. Henderson do not essentially differ. In our judgment, Mr. Henderson, everything considered, has made a more effective plea for the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy than Mr. Long has. The spirit, tendency, and fundamental principles of the two speeches are the same. The gentleman agrees so fully that we shall not be surprised if they are found supporting the same candidate for the Presidency.

The Last Prophecy.

The seer Andrew Jackson Davis has the following from the spirit world in the last issue of his paper, the *Herald of Progress*:

The most important news I have received recently is to the effect that, after six more battles, two of them to be hand-to-hand encounters, the war will be over and peace declared under the stars and stripes. Stand out Jackson in posture that all this will come to pass before the next harvest is gathered to the granaries—gold will be in the Government vault in May and July. Government credit will be firm for ten years after peace is declared, when another war with old England is probable. France will be the first to receive punishment from the Republics