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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,131.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Spiro & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Arcade Auction House, No. 36 Magazine street, a large stock of Dry Goods, consisting of brown and bleached domestics, sheetings, shirtings, prints, ginghams, stripes, plaids, jeanette cs, jeans, 12-4 and 10-4 marseilles clothing, 500 mosquito bars and netting; also, at 12 o'clock M., Gents boots and shoes.

Thanks to the polite officers of the steamship I. C. Harris, for Indianola and Galveston papers.

We have received a polite invitation to attend a dinner to be given this evening at 5 o'clock, at the new Carondelet Hotel, at the mouth of Bay de St. John.

GEN. WM. H. JACKSON, OF TENN.—We were in error in announcing that this gallant officer of Forrest's Cavalry, died recently in Jackson, Tenn., the person whose obituary was alluded to being, it appears, another person of the same name but a different title. We hasten to make the gratifying correction.

THE BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—Our readers must not forget the performance to-night at the Opera House, as this will be the last representation of Berdon's popular drama *La Famille Benoiton*. This play had a run of over four months in Paris, and has had immense success wherever it has been performed. To-night, too, is the benefit of *la petite Estelle*, who has won so much applause as *Fanfon Benoiton*. Her popularity has been fully attested hitherto by the frequent encores that have been given to the scenes in which she appears, and we hope that this popularity may be of material benefit to her to-night. Let us give her a full house. The benefit is also for Mlle. Helene Le Roux, and the friends of these two artistes should turn out in full force on this occasion. It will be the last time that *La Famille Benoiton* can be seen this season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The beautiful Chinese couple pantomime "Kim Ka," gotten up with great expense, and the finest in point of scenic effects and costumes which we have ever seen put upon the stage in New Orleans, is to be repeated this evening, together with the usual interesting programme. "Kim Ka" has already produced a sensation, all the artists appearing in it to great advantage, and is certainly attractive enough to keep the run for some time. We congratulate Dr. Spalding upon this successful display of taste and enterprise.

The innumerable friends and patrons of the Academy should not forget that the popular treasurer of the establishment, Mr Kittredge, has his benefit to-morrow night. One of the features of the occasion will be the dispensing to the audience, of pure iced claret, from the elegant fountain which adorns the parquette, and will be converted on the occasion into a well spring of the native juice of the grape. Seats in the parquette, by the way, will be specially secured for the ladies. Let there be a rousing benefit for our worthy and genial friend, Kittredge.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE RIO GRANDE.—Considerable excitement on both sides of the Rio Grande is reported in the Brownsville papers, at the rumored discovery of large gold mines in Chihuahua, and still more, perhaps, at a ridiculous rumor that sixty thousand Americans were about to cross over, as armed emigrants, to take possession of the New Eldorado.

SAILING OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cockcey, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a good freight and a number of passengers.

THE MISSION TO JUAREZ.—U. S. Minister Campbell's messenger to Juarez, Mr. White, left that chieftain at San Luis Potosi on the 23d of April, and arrived in this city yesterday, bearing sealed dispatches for Washington.

He represents Juarez's forces at 35,000 strong; some 8000 reinforcements had gone forward since his departure. The general feeling of the liberals against Maximilian was so bitter that it was doubtful whether our mission would save him from execution if captured. Juarez and his Generals seemed confident of success at Queretaro, and eventually at the capital.

On the other hand, Maximilian's chances are not so desperate as has been represented. Mr White made about the fastest time, probably, for so long a journey on record, going the round trip of 1700 miles inside of 15 days, inclusive of a couple of days and three nights spent at Monterey and San Luis. We are not apprised whether or not Mr. White communicated with Maximilian.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Under the heading of the latest news, *El Mexicano*, of the 11th, published at Brownsville, gives the following news:

The siege of Queretaro is at an end. Corona, with 1500 cavalrymen, has retired to Guadalajara. There has been a council of war, in which it was unanimously resolved to change the actual system of warfare for that of guerrillas.

Under pretence of sending troops towards Tamaulipas, the few soldiers from the North that were left, abandoned the camp.

Escobedo is already on the way.

Four Republican Generals, it is said, have been made prisoners, and the army lost 8 or 10,000 men in dead, wounded and prisoners. We consider it as dispersed. An army no longer exists.

The Situation in Mexico.

[From the Rio Grande Courier, 11th inst.]

A private letter, crowded out of yesterday's issue for the want of space, gives the following in relation to Queretaro:

Battles of more or less importance are fought daily with heavy losses on both sides. The Liberals are said to have lost 6000 men in killed, wounded and deserted.

Since his arrival at San Luis, Juarez has imposed *prestamos* to the amount of two millions of dollars.

THE SITUATION.—Under this heading the *Courier* says:

While it would seem impossible to get at any truthful details in reference to operations going on in the City of Queretaro, yet the prominent facts stands out, that the relative position of the contending forces has not materially changed from what it has been for some time past.

The Imperialists occasionally sally out, strike a blow at some portion of the Liberal lines, gain a temporary success, reserves or reinforcements are brought up by the Liberals, and they are driven back into the city.

This has several times occurred, and is the result of the immense preponderance of the number among the Liberals.

Such an affair occurred on the 27th ult., in which the besieging party was, at the outset, very severely handled, loosing heavily. In the end however, calling up from their hordes a strong reserve, they succeeded in turning the tide and driving the Imperials back. In their retreat they lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing. The Liberals themselves lost heavily, and the action is said to be the most sanguinary yet occurred since the siege.

Our latest accounts say that Corona has been placed in command of the besieging army. Escobedo having been ordered to the northern frontier to put down Canales, who has declared against the Government. If this is true, it evinces the contemptible opinion which the Juarez Government entertains for the military talents of Escobedo, since it deprives him of an important command in a crisis of the greatest moment, to send him after a refractory partisan chief, who at the best has control but a few hundred men and who can accomplish nothing save the robbing of a few ranches and small villages, with the usual amount of murder and outrage.

It is not impossible that Escobedo was removed under pretence of the early capture of Maximilian, and the hope that he would succeed, thus his death in despite of the orders of Juarez, should he remain in command.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from San Luis, says the Liberal army is abundantly supplied with provisions, and that all reports to the contrary are untrue.

In the light of all the facts received, it is not improbable that the crisis can be much longer delayed, and we confidently anticipate hearing, every day that the Imperialists have succeeded in breaking through the lines or that they have cut their way out.

THE GRAND MEXICO.—We refuse to keep account the fact of the newly discovered gold mines in Chihuahua, have fitted up that object and we expect soon to see a Mexican Rothschild, or Mexican Jew, at that direction, with the Mexican gold-mines, if so disposed, will find it very difficult to drive off.

The discoveries are represented as of unusually rich character and the Mexican people will attempt their own interest by affiliating all gold and silver fortunes to American and other Europeans, destroying and going there, for thereby will the mines be opened and the prosperity which results from the development of enterprise secure.—*Rio Grande Courier*, 8th inst.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The numerous arrivals of New Orleans steamers at Brazos Santiago, with military stores, has aroused considerable speculation among our shrewd neighbors across the Sabine. According to one report we hear the supplies now arriving are not ordered by the Quartermaster stationed here, and that, in fact, there are substantial supplies on hand for the same six months. What does it mean? We guess it means the permanent occupation of the Rio Grande border by the United States forces—therefore, yes.

Rumored is going to have a grand military industrial exhibition next month.

THE REGISTRY.

Our supposition that many of our citizens failed to register on account of their dread of getting into the crowds that usually throng the Registration offices, seems to have been correct, for we observe that many have come forward since it was known that they could register without delay or annoyance. We hope that many more will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity—it is most favorable beyond all doubt, that will be offered. The time is short, but during the last week that the offices are open, they will be a crowded one beyond a doubt. We are pleased to learn also that our people generally are awaking to the necessity of registered themselves. There has been some doubt hitherto, in the minds of a large class which all of the appeals of the press could not dispel. This has now passed away, and every man must see that, whatever may be the result, it is the duty of every good citizen to be prepared to vote. No one need give up in despair on account of the large number of voters registered who are known to be opposed to their party, for this is no criterian of the vote that will be cast. Parties frequently split upon their candidates, and enter the conflict in two phalanges, when a smaller but united enemy whips them in detail. There are many things to split up and discourage a party, and no one can predict the result by examining the books of the Registry. If every man would register, who is con patent to do so, there would be white voters enough to control the elections if united upon one ticket.

SOUTHERN CONTUMACY.

After much sober reflection upon the subject we have to confess ourselves at loss to know by what process of reasoning our Northern brethren and social guides come to the conclusion that the South is still contumacious and stubbornly obstinate. From what facts do they draw their inferences, and how do they throw out of the argument certain facts which, it seems to us, satisfactorily disprove their assumption? From our point of view the statements that appear in the Republican papers censuring the conduct of the South seem supremely ridiculous, yet we see them promulgated by men who have some reputation for intellect and common sense. Even those Northern papers which praise the Southern people for exhibiting a proper spirit in accepting the terms proposed by Congress, are standing upon false grounds—as much so, perhaps, in one sense, as those which accuse the South of obstinacy, and of an attempt to thwart the will of Congress. What nonsense is this, when it must be known to both that the matter is utterly beyond the control of the Southern people and that they have no volition in it. When volition was allowed them the people of the South exercised their best judgment about the acceptance or rejection of the terms proposed to them. Then the North had a right to criticise their acts and to object to their course; but when they have marked out a course for them and prescribed their acts within very narrow limits, forcing the South to follow in the way directed, such criticism comes with very bad grace. Congress has prescribed certain rules which it says the people shall conform to whether or not agreeable to them, and when this fact is so well known as it not the veriest absurdity to make this people responsible one way or the other? They obey the laws made by Congress because they are obliged to do so; they do not refuse them because they cannot; they do not resist because they are not able. When such a state of affairs exists there can be neither praise nor blame to the people. They cannot do otherwise, and hence are entitled to no credit for accepting the regulations made by Congress. The reverse is equally true that they cannot be blamed. This seems to us so simple that a child could understand it, but at the same time we find that a large majority of our Northern exchanges are constantly praising or blaming the South for its course under the reconstruction act. It is absurd. The remarks of many Radical speakers, and the expressions found in the Radical newspapers, are simply disgraceful. They endeavor to make the South responsible for that which they know to be utterly beyond its control. Why will sensible men be so unfair, so unjust, so unmanly? It is cowardly in any one—in Mr. Henry Wilson, for example, to say that the South is now resisting the acts of Congress, because he knows that they could not resist them if they would, and that there is no apparent desire to resist them if they could. Hence he utters a falsehood every time that he repeats the assertion made in his Petersburg speech. In a Northern paper, now before us, we find a paragraph which states that a great many things are now working against the spirit of reconstruction laid down by the act of Congress—enumerating among them "the spirit of treason unabashed," and "the nonsense of Southern chivalry." To characterize these and similar expressions as inexpressibly mean, is saying too little for them. They are intended for abuse and they serve no other purpose than the abuse of malignant, indictive malcontents, who are too selfish and heartless to feel one spark of pity for their unfortunate countrymen. Grant for one moment the idea that they were wrong and erring in going to war for the principles that they did, and does that make the case any better? In that light does it make these Radicals appear like patriotic men or Christian gentlemen? A true and honorable spirit should lead anyone who wished well to his country to give the South, at the time, words of kindness and encouragement rather than of malicious abuse. Were our opponents to fall upon a man, overcome and disarm him by superior numbers, bind him hand and foot, and when in that defenceless condition gather around him and spit in his face, it could not appear worse than does this constant abuse of the South when the people, conquered nation, are are guarded by Northern bayonets. Would not this be stigmatized as cowardly and contemptible? We have put the case here in its strongest light yet without any misrepresentation, and every Southern man will feel the force of these words even though we fail to convince one single man of the opposite party. When men do not feel Christian charity and magnanimity in their own hearts it is not an easy task to teach them it.

So far as the Southern people are concerned they have made no opposition to the terms proposed by Congress, however severe they may have regarded them. They promised to obey the laws and to become good citizens, and they have kept this promise good. They have already voluntarily granted more to the negro than they have given him in the North, and wherever they have been allowed to act for themselves they have done so in a manner that could not prove objectionable to Congress. But still we hear every day words of abuse for Southern obstinacy and contumacy as if the people were not obliged to walk as Congress directs, and as if they still had the power to exercise their own will, and act according to their own judgment! Is it not very absurd?

The Last Days of the Army—Lecture by T. L. Mooney.

[From the New York Times, of Friday.]

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute, before a small audience, by Thomas L. Kane, late Major General in the Confederate army, on "The last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia."

The lecturer expressed himself as sadly disappointed at seeing so few present, having hoped to see the seats well filled by those who would be pleased to hear what a rebel had to say. Beginning at the time when Gen. Grant assembled his forces before Petersburg, he gave a summary description of the events of the campaign until the surrender of Lee. Speaking of the limited resources of Lee at that time, he remarked that he had to legislate for him a class of men whom all unite in cordially despising—that class called the Congress of the United States, proclaimed loudly that if a gun was fired they would take the field and fight to the last, but when they were called on to throw the burden of the war upon those who, like General Lee, had no share in its inception. He stated that Lee's army, all told, then numbered only 33,000 men, he himself having commanded one-third of the cavalry, which was less than 6000 men. Having a line of over forty miles to maintain, the men became wearied out with constant labor, and knowing the wasted condition of the country, they commenced desertion. Severity took it and repeated in the fastest acceptation of the idea possible.

Timothy Brioridan was tried and convicted of embezzlement, in having appropriated to his own use a horse and a wagon loaded with brooms, all valued at about $200, and entrusted to him by M. L. Madden.

DONATION FROM NEW YORK.—The following speaks well for our Empire City friends:

GEN'L AGENCY N. Y. LIFE INS. CO.,
No. 61 St. Charles street,
New Orleans, May 13, 1867.

Wm. A. Bell, Esq., Treasurer General Relief Committee:

Dear Sir—By request of Hon. Morris Franklin, President, and on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company, I herewith enclose one hundred dollars, as a contribution to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by overflow of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

With great respect, yours, very truly,
J. B. CORNE.

Judge Sharkey and associate counsel have prepared an amended bill to file in the recent action in relation to the action of Gen. Ord, in taking possession of the Arkansas Treasury, an additional ground for the interference of the court.

Canadian Confederation will take effect the 1st July.

The Commonwealth publishes the following correspondence, which shows that the Republicans are of opinion that Gen. Ord had never consulted with President Johnson in reference to the action of the Arkansas Legislature, and that the President is now anxious to have the Legislature meet and repeal the act complained of. Ord's action in the matter is thus pronounced on the favorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool advices.

In the fourteen weeks of public feeling yesterday, excited by the forced suspension of the First National Bank, a considerable number of the customers of the City National Bank withdrew their deposits from that institution in other words there was "a run upon the bank," but we are gratified to know it was promptly met. At the close of business the first tells had paid out twenty half a million of dollars,