The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
85.....Rampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—The Marble Coquette. La Cosa Nostra.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fra Diavolo Opera and De Lave Sisters.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Rip O'Neil and Rory O'More.
AMERICAN AND MENAGERIE, Tivoli Circle.

New Radical Schemes.

The inexpediency of the people of the South and States, even those which have already been restored by Congress to their former places in the Union, attempting to participate in Federal affairs is shown by the information from Washington contained in this dispatch which we insert in our Western exchanges:

Washington, Oct. 29.—A leading Republican congressman declared here today that the rebel states will elect a Democrat in North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, that he was in favor of Congress passing a bill declaring those States not reconstructed, and remanding them to military government again. It was suggested that, as they were in the Union and represented in Congress, there would be some legal difficulty in the way. He replied that it could be easily overcome, and he was in favor anyway of trying the experiment in Louisiana, as he had learned that the civil courts were powerless to protect life and property there. It was added that the statement was news here, but he replied that it was not news to members of the Congressional Reconstruction Committee.

Simply because the Radicals foresee that their lease of power in these States is drawing to a close, they would legislate us out of the Union and remand us to military control! There are no circumstances, however, either in public or private affairs which do not bring with them their compensation. And the remanding of Louisiana and her sister States to the Union would demonstrate to all the world the intention of the Republican leaders, when they provoked the war, and at the same time it would constitute the justification of the South. There is some consolation. It might also relieve us from the carpet bag fraternity and their swindling schemes. This would be some compensation for a military government. It would afford a justification for repudiating all the debt with which these carpet-bag people have saddled us, and it would strike terror into the hearts of the office holding class of both parties. So much good may be had even from a bad thing. We may be thrown back into a merely territorial condition under some tolerably respectable military Governor. As it is we have very little touch from our present quasi connection with the Union. Louisiana is in law a State of the Union, and yet she is not allowed to exercise in full the rights of a State. She is subjected to all the exactions of the Government, and yet she is without a fair and adequate representation, for we do not consider the Congressmen coming from Louisiana as in any sense the representatives of its people. They are strangers to Louisiana and were never elected by the law of the laws of this State. We rather think Louisiana can survive the further privileges with which she may be visited. She has endured a lot. She could hardly be put in a worse condition, politically and financially, than that she has endured since the Warmoth carpet bag rule came into power.

We think, however, for a social opposition to why such measure as the one alluded to, from the more conservative members of the Republican party in and out of Congress. It must be apparent to them that to continue perpetuating such a state of affairs is the way to restore cordial relations.

THE FRENCH IN OPERA. Last night we were treated to one of the sweetest operas in Mr. Coquelin's repertoire. The melodic of *La Dame de Chez Maxim* is charming, if it is equally by no means equal to the Offenbach, and Mlle. Bianca made her debut in the version in question in increasing our liaisons with the sweetness and delicacy and earnestness with which she endeavors to part in the opera.

Miss Mouret, the first chanteuse opera of the troupe, also went through her part in *La Dame de Chez Maxim* in the real fashion of the authoress. Does work well sustained by the other artists of the troupe.

To night the comedy, in three acts, of Mr. E. Gondinet entitled "Gavant, Minard & Co.," will be presented in which Messrs. Chol, Caron and Gilbert, Mesdames Blondelet, Hilary, Gaillard and others will appear.

As to the comic opera, in one act, of the *Mariée de Chapelle*," by Madame Dumaire and Mesdames Derly and Heinglock, other than this interesting one in the bill, we refer to them for particulars.

PASSENGER BY EMINENT CHARLESTONIAN—James Rose Roper, Esq., the gentleman duel, is a passenger on the steamship Mississippi, Capt. Henry, arrived in New York.

Mr. Roper is about three stitches and a half. Mr. A. Bonneau, Ryan, R. H. Owens and others, Mary Jane Gaffney, Mrs. Mary Mortimer and her son, Master Charles Mortimer, Mr. A. A. Mac J. R. Scott, Miss Annie Sarah, A. H. Stewart and children, Mrs. Albert Mrs. J. Lawrence and 3 in steerage.

Lord Derby.

(From Punch.)

[illegible]

Literary Lectures Correspondence.

New Orleans, November 11, 1869.

D. R. Whitaker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—A course of lectures on English literature (the eighteenth and nine-teenth centuries) embracing the most brilliant and critical of lead by authors, would, we have reason to believe, be acceptable to this community.

Will you deliver such a course? In case you consent to this proposition we suggest a repetition of your lectures on Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, delivered a couple of years ago, before the Y. M. C. A.

Very respectfully, J. Q. Fellows, J. M. Foster, E. T. Merrick, M. M. Cohen, T. G. Hunt, Wm. R. Conway, William A. Elmore, B. M. Palmer, T. Wharton Collens, George Clark, Jno. Crockett, J. E. Reynolds, A. G. Semmes, Rev. Jeremiah Moynihan, J. N. Lea, M. F. Rigney, A. M. Holbrook, C. Rosenberg, Arthur S. Limet, Seymour Jewell & Co., W. H. Hicombe, M. D., J. C. Dinkins, C. A. Weed.

The Fly.

(From Robin's Show of the Air.)

I believe we can nowhere find a better type of a perfect fly free creature than the common house fly. Not free only, but brave, and true to the cause which I think no Republican can deny his philosophy exalt himself to. There is no contrary in him; he does not care whether it is king or clown whom he teases; and in every step of his swift mechanical march, and every pause of his resolute aberration, there is the and the same expression of perfect equipoise, perfect independence and self confidence, and conviction of the world's having been made for him. Strike at him with your hand, and he joins the immediate fact and external aspect of the matter is, what to you it would be if an acre of red clay too feet thick, twist itself up from the ground in one massive field, hovered over you for a second, and came crashing down with a bump.

It is the external aspect of it, the inner aspect to his mind is of a quite natural and important occurrence—one of the momentary conditions of his active life. He steps out of the way of your hand and alights on the back of it. You cannot terrify him, nor govern him, nor persuade him, nor convince him. He has his own ends, and he is at his own business. Ours are mere incidents, for his own ends, and will ask no advice of yours. He has no work to do, no vocation, no mission to obey. The earth worm has its digging, the bee has its gathering and building, the spider has its running network, he alone has no work to do but for himself. All these are comparative slower, or people of only business. But you fly, free in the air, free in the chamber, a black incarnation of caprice, wandering, hovering, settling, flitting, feasting at his will, with the excess of choice in feast, from the heaped up sweets in the grocer's window to filth in the gutter. Well said, and from the gaded place on your cab horses, back to the brown spot in the road, from which as he hoof disturbs him he rises with angry Republican buzz—what fresh is like this!

DOES PART ON THE LATE ELECTION.—In one of his recent Mack & Chark letters, D. in Platt refers to the discouraging lack of affairs, and closes by giving his Republican friends some sharp hints. He says:

Small wonder then that the farmers begin to have uneasily over the Republican organization that permits it to do not better, while robbery I took no part in the late caucus, other than to stand off and indulge in a philosophical view of the situation. There never was a fight so merely contested as this. The land rung with speakers and was flooded with documents. *As we so well manifest—Loyal and Faithful in the power of the laws and landholders, we had an unavoided peppery money.* On the other hand, the Democracy did tonight, or worse than nothing, and yet took at the result.

The farmers, mechanics and laborers, like Billy Bailey, are slow of study, but they are sure. The law in the late election indicates the coming defeat, unless we take a new departure. And this we won't do, because we were victorious. It was a case, on both sides, where a victory was fatal. Had the Democrats proceeded, they would have been tied to Pendleton, greenbacks and the negro. Success with no reason devoted to last year's greenbacks and humbuggery. And, as the Fifteenth Amendment takes the negro out of politics, the future would be a of a financial sort, and then where are we!

Put your hours in order, my Republican friend, for to-morrow you die.

The Elston, Ala. *Herald* says a number of capitalists are about erecting that section.

The corps of engineers of the South and North road are surveying the line near Elyton.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A Bird's-eye View of the Situation.

WHAT GEN. JORDAN REPORTS.

It is learned that Gen. Thomas Jordan writes to Col. Harrington, of Chicago, as follows:

GUAIMARO, Oct 19, 1869.

My Esteemed Friend—Nearly two months since, I addressed a letter to a house in New York, in which I represented the great need that the Cubans have of supplies of clothing for men, women and children, medicines, arms and munitions of war. I am gratified to find the appeal of mine has met with an effective response, and that already a number of cases of clothing material have been landed in the Bay of Nipe from a schooner bound for Siual, Mexico, from New York.

I wish, indeed, that there were hundreds of such responses, and that there were a hundred American men with me here to represent the situation—to direct better than can I the pictures of this civil war. While we have no absolute need of foreign assistance at any kind to carry this struggle to success—in fact, we do need supplies. As war as I am able to calculate, we have 20,000 men who have arms, and I state in perfect sincerity that we could use immediately 15,000 stands of arms, and with that number in our hands could end the war in thirty days. We have not wasted our scanty material in attacking large cities—seaports I mean, because, even though we took them, it would be at a sacrifice of life of our trained soldiers, with a perfect knowledge that we could not hold them, for the reason that we have no artillery to defend them against the Spanish navy. Puerto Principe and all inland towns we have so closely besieged that they are really of no avail to our cause, except the name of holding them. We occasionally are twaited by it, for in their attempts to send forth supplies we often capture their train.

There are men of great mind and brain in this cause. The Cuban patriots are a people superior on a higher class than any other Spanish Americans. They are, the most of them, all the leaders at least, men who have received their education either in the United States or in Europe. They are comprehensive, able and devoted to their cause. I tell you that there exists a spirit in the minds of a few citizens of the United States of the extinct in slavery in this Island. Slavery was abolished when the standard of revolt was raised, and again by the twenty fourth article of the Constitution of this Republic. There are 50,000 liberated slaves following our camps. Thousands of them are armed with machetes, a hard hacking and stabbing sword. They have shown a willingness to meet the enemy in open field with such weapons only as these.

But what I most desired to call your attention to, is our great need of clothing for our people. I feel assured that, if this present condition of these writing people was well understood in the United States, there would be a little of contributions of materials and money be poured upon us as we would relieve all Asia's and we are fighting for the Cubans as truly the truly barbarous Spaniard.

When the night we brought before the court martial Mr. James Lewis and thirty five years of age, was tried dead in his room at the branch station, No. 158 Chartres street. It is Home conjectured that Wisner knew Congressmen to look into the pitiful cash he received. The exact amount of money lost he is making a tour of inquiry where inclination invited them. Being expressly deputed by Gov. South Carolina, it was the duty of the committee to raise the necessary funds or travel "on tick," and trust to Congress for reimbursement.

Father Hyacinthe's Letter to Boston.

New York, Nov 9—The following is Father Hyacinthe's letter to the Boston clergymen:

I am very sensible of the high favor paid me in the expressing from the clergymen whom you represent. I am gratified at my express loss of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic, and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the church, but its abbots. I recognize Christians in all protestant bodies. I believe that the true church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization. My purpose in coming to America is to escape from excitement, to rest and to study. I shall avoid controversy. I hope again to visit this country. I shall visit Boston in November, if possible, and then shall be glad to see those who in you represent, to explain more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain, but I shall obey my conscience, trusting in God. Greet in my name with Christian salutations, those in whose name you greet me."

FATHER HYACINTHE.

It is reported this evening that Father Hyacinthe, before leaving for Europe, will write a pastoral letter to the Catholics of America, calling upon them to form a nucleus around which all liberal minded members of the church can rally without forsaking the sacred principles of the Catholic religion. He looks upon America today as the cradle of religious independence.

A Just Retribution.

An exchange says:

The ghost of that murdered woman, Mrs Surratt, seems to follow Stanton with unrelenting vengeance, all who had anything to do with her bloody taking off. Judge Kinney, who tortured her with the question, then to Stanton out, Preston King, who kept the doors of the Presidential suite chamber, so that Anna Surratt could not get in to beg for her mother's life, loaded his pocket with rocks and stuck, a suicide, like lead in the mighty waters. General Hancock, who was in the military commission which gave the sentence, fell of apoplexy, while in judgment against him in the National Democratic Convention of July, 1868, to forbid his receiving a nomination on the Presidential ticket; and now we hear that Andrew Johnson's defeat for the Tennessee Senatorship was brought about by the determined opposition of the "old Confederate" members of the Legislature, who could not forgive him his complicity with the Surratt case. There is some reason to suppose that Mr Johnson has bitterly repented this complicity, but, repentance or no repentance, that terrible vengeance sleeps not, but travels, now by one, to its victims on wings that defy alike obvious and time.

Retribution is a fixed principle of moral law. The most powerful human nature weaps it, because it is the inevitable consequence of evil action. There is no such thing as impunity for sin in action, no such thing as escaping responsibility for them.

Here is a high committee on elections appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the election and the public sentiment down there. Here is a sub committee on elections appointed by the Senate to investigate the same matter with election frauds in view. We had hoped that his committee would make the journey, and, by their misleading the American people, give us an impartial knowledge of a country and people whose condition and government are as little known to us as Asia and Africa. But the committee seem to have lost the track. They do not, in other matters, seem to be possibly of having outstripped their errand, and, in the case of Mr. Johnson's defeat for Senator, we take the liberty of guessing, in imperfect to be the true reason of their retreat, go, that the alleged "fresh of retribution" is the Home contingent fund. Whoever knew Congressmen to look into the pitiful cash to receive the exact amount of their expenses before