The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,058.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LISET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Tri-Weekly—Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday. Per Year, Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Notice, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as fresh each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such rates exceed 25 per cent.
[All Resolutions of Associations, to be charged as transient matter.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1867.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—The news from Mexico, given at some length in another column of our paper, will be found highly important. Later intelligence, but mainly of a confirmatory character, as given in the *Ele Grande Courier* extra, of the 20th instant, and telegraphed from the Balize to the line of yesterday morning.

Thanks to Mr. J. G. Cane, purser of the steamship Marion, for copy of manifest and other polite attentions. Also to the courteous officers of the steamship Austin for a copy of the *Ele Grande Courier* extra of the 20th instant, and other papers containing highly important intelligence.

GREAT OF THE LIBERALS.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Mexico presents a striking contrast to that received a week or two ago. We were then told that the Liberals were rapidly marching on the city of Mexico, sweeping everything before them in their victorious path. The representations which came from the Liberals themselves or from their sympathizers created the impression that the Government would speedily be in the hands of that party, and that the attempt to found an Empire would come to an end. These reports, however, appear to have arisen from the tactics of Gen. Miramon, who retreated into the interior for the purpose of drawing the enemy after him, or of inducing him to come so far away from their base as possible. Gen. Miramon seems to have been transmelled by the presence of Marshall Bazaine, and it was not until the latter had made ready to embark that the conservative leader was left free to follow his own tactics. He doubtless did, it is said, to meet the enemy boldly in the field, and fight the battle out fairly. Instead of standing siege in towns and fortresses, for a time, therefore, he fell back before the advancing Liberals and per mitted them to claim the honor of various successes, all small in reality, but sounding very large upon paper. Finally, he turned upon his enemy with more fury than he had ever before displayed, and crushed so little surprise in their ranks by the rapid and skillful disposition of his troops and by his change from defensive to offensive warfare. The first battle was a sanguinary one and resulted in a serious defeat to the Liberals, but in which the loss was heavy on both sides. Later a portion of the Imperial troops was defeated by the Liberals in turn, and, flushed with victory and burning to recover the treasure captured from them, as well as the prestige they had lost, they fell upon the scattered Conservatives and drove them back several miles. In this sally a number of men were captured, and among them ninety foreigners who were serving in the Imperial army. The barbarity usually displayed by Mexican ruffianism was here exemplified, for every man of these prisoners was ordered to be shot. The order was immediately carried into execution. Among the unfortunates was Sen. Joaquin Miramon, brother of the General.

But, after this vexed and barbarous act, victory deserted the Liberals, and they, soon met another defeat even more disastrous than the first. The battle took place in a defile known as La Galliciera, near the town of San Felipe and had a parallel seems to have fought with the utmost desperation. The Liberals were a portion of Escobedo's forces, about one thousand strong, under Gen. Rincon, while the Imperialists were commanded by Gen. Castillo. During the battle report to show the sanguinary character of the affair, the news informs us that more than three and four hundred of the Liberals were left dead upon the field, and that all the commander, was five, were wounded and captured. These facts, we should remark, come to us from a Liberal source, or from those in full sympathize with that party, and since three overwhelming defeats are acknowledged, we may fairly assume that the disasters have been at an exceedingly serious nature. As to the number of killed and wounded, and the story of the "five alive who alone lives to tell the tale," we must leave it to the reader for future contradiction. Mexican news is not always the most reliable that we have, and we do not forget that it was but a short time ago that two were positively assured that Escobedo was captured and hanged. There came, in contradiction to this report, but the next dispatches told of Escobedo's victories in the field, leaving the impression that for a hanging man he was quite lively. And in our own war we saw no many regiments and brigades "cut all to pieces" when hardly a corporal's guard was killed, to give full credence to such stories until time authenticated them. But of great and small, and of Liberal disasters, and Imperial successes, there can be no doubt. The Liberal cause is very severe, and the commander that were recently winning victories and robbing and plundering the country are now suffering and rapidly retreating towards the Rio Grande. We may say that we believe this to be the case, for it would not be a matter of very great surprise if the next intelligence should inform us that there had been no battle at all. The facts of the three or four Liberal defeats and of the massacre of the prisoners, we seem so well authenticated as any Mexican news can be. With regard to the latter act, the Liberal papers try to excuse it under the plea of military necessity, and these unhappy foreigners are charged with all the crimes that have been committed in the country. It was not an act to apply without excuse, a cool, malignant, barbarous murder. It shows clearly how much the Mexicans need a good government.

A Steamboatman Chronicler.

We have received the circular of Messrs. Iles Crockett & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, and as this house is rapidly rising into popularity we have a few words to say about it. Considering the state of the country and the uncertain conditions of affairs it seems to us that the formation of mercantile connections, making them as extensive as the circumstances will permit, is not only highly desirable but vastly profitable. This seems to be the idea of the house mentioned above, Iles Crockett & Co., they having formed a connection of this kind with the house of McCombie & Child, of New York, which their friends can see at a glance, must give them advantages that could not otherwise be obtained. It gives additional confidence in heavy transactions, and also enabling them to offer better facilities to planters in the way of advances upon cotton, or in the sale and shipment of their crop. Under the great political pressure that is fast weighing us down, we see no wiser course than this; for, both the interest of a house like that mentioned in New York, directly engaged in its behalf, there can be no denial of the standing of the house in this city in a time of great commercial and financial peril. So far as the members of this house are individually concerned, they need no recommendation from us. They are all well known. Col. Crandall was an efficient officer of the late Confederate army, and he will pardon us for saying that our interest in him is none the less from knowing that he was made a colonel by Stonewall Jackson. Capt. DeHaven, who is extensively known throughout the Southern and Western States is also a member of this house, and his experience and wide acquaintance upon our rivers, makes him a valuable adjunct. Besides the connection with the house of McCombie & Child, formerly of St. Louis, but now of New York, this house has a very strong connection at Liverpool, which gives them unequalled means for conducting their business to distant shores and consumptive markets. The location of the house is No. 198 Gravier street, where they are prepared to make the most liberal advances upon consignments, at all times. This is what our planters need, and a firm house like this would do much to restore the prosperity of the South.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bole, sailed last night for Matamoras, via Havana and Key West, with the following cabin and passengers:

For Baltimore—J D Hibbard, W H Gee, Mrs Hibbard, child and ser; H Wrenn, C P Galbraith, Chas Hibbard, Mrs Hibbard, child and ser; Mrs Hibbard, child and ser; Mrs Hibbard, child and ser; W W Reynolds, C E Forster, T D S Wilkinson, J D Hibbard, H Y and J R Hibbard, Jr, T Rogers, Col Speed, Alvarez and lady, J Wilkinson, Geo Gibbs, Mrs Gibbs, R C Smith, C H Hibbard, G P Hibbard, A D and J Pennington.

For Key West—M Riley, D O Loughlin.

For Havana—J F Powell and son, J C Gorman, A Gorman, Mrs Gorman, Mr Dobbins, Mrs Dobbins, Miss Dobbins, Mr Cooke, Jos Harrison, F C Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Miss Wilson, Geo Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Miss Wilson, W Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Miss