THE DAILY BEE.
COMMERCIAL PAPER (DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carrier.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Daily Paper, six months.....6
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice of a change before they can be entitled to receive a different paper from the one originally subscribed for. Any person receiving the paper through error of the agent, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice be given of the error to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1864.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By Phillony & Amory, at 10 o'clock, at interior Corso and Commerce streets, small lots, 4x-army plows, spike boat, fly goods.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The Texas was announced to leave on the 15th; the George Washington on the 18th; the Charles G. Lamy on the 18th—all direct from New York for New Orleans.

MISS POOR AND BAKER'S FLOUR.—Converse, & Emmett, 56 Magazine street, have received by the Pauline Cuffel 225 barrels mess beef and 243 barrels choice baker's flour.

NEW BUTTER AND FLOUR.—Twenty-five firkins choice new northern butter, received by the Electric Spark, is for sale, by B. S. Kemp, 62 Poydras street. The same house has also in store a limited late receipt of 1200 barrels, Plant's Extra, Favorite, and Washington S. F. flour.

PASSAGE FOR MATAMORAS.—Persons having occasion to go to Matamoras are referred to the fine 1st class British schooner Ralph, which will sail for that port on the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to apply on board, foot of Bienville street, to Captain Foster.

The Dufour Commercial Academy is on fast tuition deserving the patronage and claiming the support of all who desire the advancement of the interests of trade. Each division in the ordinary has for its commercial education, the matter is given in the mathematics and kindred sciences. It is the trade and calculation why is unquestionable matter that many—also to be preferred in the details of the profession, it—also set aside of the first principles as taught in the Dufour Commercial College, 174 Canal street. Conducted by Mr. Blanchon, a gentleman of experience and ability, the method is rendered valid by experience, a clue by the method in which it is commonly called. Those who intend to devote their future energies to the mercantile profession, point to the duties to be "practiced" by the characteristics by which belong to the art, should at once take the first course in the Dufour Commercial College, 174 Canal street. See advertisement.

Death of Col. Keitt of S. C.

New York papers mention the death of Col. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, from a wound received in one of the late battles before Richmond. He had served for some time in the army defending Charleston, and was conspicuous in the defence of Fort Wagner when it was assaulted by Gen. Gilmore. From Charleston he was transferred, with his regiment the 20th South Carolina, 1200 strong, to Richmond. Before the war Col. Keitt was a man of no inconsiderable prominence and prowess in politics. He was a member of the old Congress of 1857-9, and a colleague of Preston Brooks. He was talented, well educated, a fluent and florid speaker, but too frank and impetuous for a model politician.

THE ARGUELLES CASE IN HAVANA.—The New York papers of the 11th have advices from Havana to the 4th inst. The affair of Arguelles, says the *Sun*, continues to excite an intense interest in Cuba. Every one is talking about it, each forming his own solution. The response of the expedition captured and freed by Argnel is—more than one thousand in number, are to be turned over to Zulueta as slaves, on the plea that the captured was illegal. Yarkins reports were in circulation that other expeditions have been successfully landed, but they were not generally believed.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.—This steamship, which was to have left New York on the 8th inst., was delayed by an accident to her screw at the moment of departure until the 11th. She arrived last evening with a large mail, considerable freight, and $135,494 in gold, and the following passengers:

Mrs. Ives, Mrs Forsyth, Mr J Shands, E W Stowe, F Mitchell, A May, Mr Jarvis, Mr Alonso, Mr Pierrot, Mr D S Booth, W H Lamkin.

LIST OF SPECIE RECEIVED BY STEAMSHIP MATANZAS.—$50,000 gold to Citizens' Bank; $15,000 do to McNeil, Valge & Co.; $15,000 do to National Bank; $12,894 do to W. H. Leicheford & Co.; $10,000 do to Puig Freres; $5000 do to A. H. de Mena; $5000 do to J. D. Weaver, $5000 do to Talamon, Descamps & Co.; $500 silver to Feijo & Branco; $4300 gold to G. W. Bauber; $3000 do to J. D. Deynoodt; $3000 do to F Goldsmith; $1500 do to Katz & Barnett; $1000 do to A. Lanata.

SPECIE.—The steamship Electric Spark, Capt. Graham, arrived last Monday from New York and brought out $60,925.92 in gold, consigned as follows: $25,000 to C. Janonville; $7,261 40 cts. to order; 10,000 Bank of Commerce; 5,000 to O. Talamon & Descommes; $3,664 52 cts. to W. Prehn.

France and the Panama Transit.

PROJECTED ANNEXATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA TO THE NEW MEXICAN EMPIRE.

[From the New York Post of the 11th.]

The following note comes to us from a responsible and trustworthy source. It discloses the fact that the Emperor of France has not yet reached his ultimate purpose in the invasion of America:

"*Punta Arenas, Costa Rica*, May 10, 1864.—In the remote corner of the globe it will not surprise you to learn that I have only just met with the following report, transmitted by the President to the Senate the 24th of March last, and which, as your readers cannot be expected to remember it, I transcribe entire:

"*Department of State,*
Washington, March 24, 1864.

"The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant requesting the President 'to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence or other information in possession of the government relating to any plan or plans now projected, of monarchical establishments in Central and South America,' has the honor to report:

"That rumors and jealousies are constantly arising on this or that point to which the republican rulers, which are brought to the notice of the department by our representatives abroad. But there is no correspondence or other form of information which furnishes any reliable data showing the existence of plans for the accomplishment of the object mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regarded as only connected in the remotest, however, being very vague, is in its nature confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest.

"Respectfully submitted,
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Mr. Seward is perfectly right to keep his own secrets; but if the information he has is very vague, it is high time to acquaint him and the general public with some facts of an character to define the character, familiar to the very children in the streets in these enlightened districts. Ayzanas, the foreign minister of Guatemala, his brother Pedro, the bishop, and Pedro Zeledon, the foreign minister of Nicaragua, have performed an arrangement through the insurrection of Gutierrez de Estrada, the originator of the Mexican monarchy, by which a movement for annexation will be set on foot immediately upon the arrival of Maximilian in his dominions. The scheme is the result of an amazingly rapid series of intrigues, and of a date anterior to your civil war, and looked to the subjugation of the notorious Bally and his people, namely, for the acquisition of mines of cinnabar and other ammunition. In some respects the Mexican revolution itself is to be regarded as auxiliary only to those designs, for it is here that the conspirators look to find the fruit of their toils by the consummation of the loss of intercommunication from which they expect to derive their profits.

"Your conclusion must be, that in the Spanish sovereignties thus consigned to absorption you have an invaluable minister resident likewise established in Costa Rica by an $800,500 per annum. If their discoveries hitherto have been but vague, the arrival of the new Emperor is to enunciate that their designs will forthwith assume a most commendable distinctness in a very short space of time. Indeed, it will not be long before they will have the honor to report that the countries to which they were destined have been expunged from the map, leaving their liberty to return to the bosoms of their oppressors, friends and neighbors.

"I am respectfully yours, S. S. J."

Before the editorially to the above matter, the *Post* remarks:

From other sources we hear also reports to the effect that the policy of the French Emperor includes an active part to establish the Empire permanently on the Isthmus, and that we are about to have a revival of the once famous "Panama question."

But in reopening the Panama question the (Napoleon) is making a very serious step. Under whatever pretexts or excuses he may try to conceal his annexation premises, he cannot help seeing that he is the time ceasing in the enormity of burglar, and breaking down a barrier already securely locked against him. With Maximilian and no treaty or agreement which made it safe duty to interfere against the French. In regard to New Grenada there is such a treaty, secured by the whole Isthmus: and the United States promise therein to "guarantee positively and absolutely to New Grenada the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from one to the other sea may not be embarrassed or interrupted in any future time while the treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guaranty by the same compact [positively and efficiently, that is to say] the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and may possess over the said territory."

If the Emperor Maximilian, or his lieutenant the Emperor Maximilian, attempts to annex New Grenada or any part of it to Mexico, it would cause at once the United States are looking by solemn agreement to intervene for the protection of this weak State. But we repeat what we have frequently said—the battles of the Central and South American republics are now fighting in Virginia and Georgia; if Grant is victorious the fate of Napoleon and the hopes of Maximilian will be thrown away. If the rebellion is crushed the French invaders will take themselves out of Mexico, the Spanish burglars will drop the Chilian lance, and St. Domingo and all the whole tribe of European leeches will quickly disown any intentions to establish themselves upon this continent. Our armies, and they alone, are now the Mexican question, the Panama question, the Peruvian and St. Domingo question.

Who is the Next Victim?

Who falls into the net? Examine he be a man over forty!

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,146

English Views of the Richmond Campaign—Lord Palmerston on the Position of the Armies.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th of May, Mr. Hailiberton asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether he had received any intelligence confirming the rumored defeat of the Federals by Gen. Lee.

Lord Palmerston—the latest intelligence that I have read in the papers to-day—is up to the 19th, the 18th. At that time no fresh action had taken place between the armies. They were looking at each other. I have not seen the more recent accounts to which the honorable member refers.

Sir W. Fraser asked whether the Admiralty had any additional intelligence.

Lord C. Paget—No.

THE LONDON PRESS ON GRANT AND LEE.

[From the London Times, May 27.]

* * * The actual capture of Richmond, even if that triumph should crown Grant's desperate enterprise, will not bring the North a step nearer to the restoration of the Union or the cessation of the South. The saying of President Davis that the war could be prolonged for twenty years, even if the Confederate State of Virginia, after Richmond had fallen, will be in every body's recollection, and if Grant ever reaches that city he may find that the cost and resolute adversary, after exacting the highest obtainable price for it, in blood and slaughter, will leave the position in his hands with no greater value in it than a mockery. The Wilderness after it had served its turn and the Sahara was done with.

After what has now been divulged of the plans and method of the operations of the contending parties we can estimate with little difficulty the prospects of the campaign. It is literally a question of military arithmetic. Putting aside for the moment the value of the prize and the importance and unimportance of the result, and we have only to calculate whether Lee, with the resources at his command, can by the process which he is so evidently employing, exhaust the resource of Grant before he reaches Richmond, or whether, on the contrary, in the former hasten the consumption of life Grant can outlast Lee. If Grant possess strength enough to continue to attack as he has attacked, it is certain that in time one he will arrive, in some plight or other, before the defences of Richmond, and, if he can still maintain the same rate of expenditure, will arrive day enter the city. His chief writes to Secretary Stanton: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if he takes all summer;" and he has shown by his conduct that we may take him at his word. If, however, his cool, decisive and skilful adversary should be strong enough to continue up to the walls of the capital the tactics which he has hitherto employed, and if he can make Grant pay at the correct rate for every man he has brought, it may be a question whether the resources or the spirit of the Federal commonwealth will prove an invincible bar to the consummacy of their General. At present we can only see that the dreadful game has been played out both sides through twelve days of battle and carnage without any surrender on either side. We have heard what Grant has been doing, and he himself does full justice, in his curt but truthful dispatches, to the unconquerable heroism of his adversary. It is the ravage and most savage issue of war—who can stand most killing. It is more than ever difficult to predict the result of a contest of endurance; but the advantages of ground, position and intelligence are with the Confederates, and Washington has more than once been in greater danger of capture than we believe Richmond to be now.

[From the London Post (Cabinet organ) May 28.]

If the North really consider the battle in Virginia a victory, it can only be because they have been accustomed to be beaten in that quarter by General Lee, that they look upon anything short of total rout or disperse defeat as a triumph. Upon the same principle, it into be presumed that should Grant be ultimately driven back and severed, they will not take it much to heart, having become so habituated to failure, that they regard it as the normal and natural order of things. Anything short of repulse and the narrowest possible escape from complete destruction for the Grand Army of the Potomac, in its "on to Richmond" exploits, will indeed be a agreeable surprise for the Federals—almost as great a surprise as the unexpected capture of Richmond would be for Europe. Still, the latter would be a novelty in its way, perfectly original and unique. The latest telegrams from the North, which we print to-day, tend to show that if the Federals succeed in fighting Heaven battle, which, for them, is virtually equivalent to a defeat, they may think themselves fortunate. Both the flank and the direct attempts to reach Richmond have thus far signally failed. The president's friend of Lee, and his "pursuit" by Grant, previously asserted by the Federals, are now flatly contradicted by them.

[From the London Herald (Derby Organ,) May 27.]

If the American quarrel is to be decided by the ordeal of battle, it can hardly be said to be in a fair way of receiving any decision so obstinate as protracted. Though more fifty thousand men as least have been killed and wounded in a week, mail after mail which brings us news from the battle fields of Virginia represents the result of the fighting as still indecisive. The circumstances are such as to suggest to us a very probable balance of advantages on either side—amongst, indeed, the most doubtful ones in the issue of events. On the one side the power of almost overwhelming numbers, with a ferocious energy which has not been paralleled in the former history of the war; on the other side the perfection of scientific strategy, with an equal determination to conquer or die. As in the battle between Greeks and Trojans, when the Father of the Gods considered it such a perfect match that he left it upon the fellow beholders the propriety of not interfering in either side, so as to spoil the game, the great match between the Federal and the Confederate armies seems to be that they will overpower for either, from the far off spectators of the combat, the something of unfairness in it. We will do General Grant the justice to say that he has made the most direct, and perhaps the most skilful attack that has yet been levelled at the Southern capital. It must be confessed, however, that hitherto the plans of the latter have been more successful, and it is not improbable that the will turn out to be the completest failure of all, for the very reason that it has approached nearest to a success.

Lynch Law in Muscatine, Iowa.

[From the Muscatine Journal, May 25.]

The negro who attempted the outrage on the daughter of Mr. Satterthwaite, in the vicinity of Mr. Lee's, last Sunday, was overtaken near Burlington, on Monday night, and brought here on the Jenny Whipple on Thursday night, and lodged in jail. Yesterday he was taken before a magistrate for examination before Mayor Funck. Miss Satterthwaite, though still suffering from injuries on her head, was present and readily identified the accused. On motion of his counsel, further examination was waived till the next session of the district court, and the negro was ordered to be returned to jail.

In the meantime a large crowd had collected and the officers deeming it imprudent to take the prisoner on the street, locked him up in the Mayor's office. The crowd finally broke open the door and took the prisoner out upon the pavement, where Marshal James and Deputy Sheriff Connor again succeeded in getting him into custody. They proceeded some distance toward the jail, followed by the crowd, when he was again seized and a rope placed over his head, at each end of which excited men pulled lustily, tightening the knot around his neck until the blood rushed from his mouth. He was then dragged, face downward, across the street in front of the Mayor's office, a distance of about thirty rods