New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCarrell & Landry—at their Mart, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Commercial, between Toulouse and Iberville streets, a fine lot of furniture, sideboards, &c.

Call and see McCarren & Landry's sale of furniture this day at 11 o'clock corner St. Charles and Perdido at the Masonic Hall.

SUNDRY LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.—Elliot & McKeever, 65 Gravier street, have in store and for sale a large lot of sundries, comprising Crow's pure rye whisky, pure old Bourbon, bitters, champagne, Mac and Java coffee.

DOLHEAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Those who wish to improve the summer vacations may take lessons day and evening in penmanship, book keeping, arithmetic and the modern languages at Dolheam's Commercial College, No. 145 Chevrolet street. See advertisement.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The public are reminded by an advertisement elsewhere that Mr. D. W. C. Peck is still to be found at No. 13, Camp street, prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, so well known for their adaptation to various sewing and particularly to fine work on delicate material. Needles for these machines may be had at 75 cents a dozen.

WAGNER'S STAND, 51 FRENCH MARKET.—Market purveyors for steamboats, hotels, restaurants and private families, would do well to stop at Wagner's old stand, 51 French Market, and examine his ample stock, especially his excellent mutton at only 90 to 25 cents a pound.

BASS'S XXXX ALE AND SONDRAES.—Thompson & Burns, 61 Tchoupitoulas street, have just received a shipment of the above excellent ale, 51 barrels, together with the assortment of the finest Bordeau's condensed milk and African bird seed.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD SUBMITTED.—By order of the Commanding General, shipments of gold to this port are required to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to be delivered only upon satisfactory assurances that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments, or the laws of the United States. Consignees to whom shipments of gold have been previously made are directed to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasury, subject to the above regulations; and the Provost Marshal General enjoined to enforce a strict observance of this order.

NEWSPAPER ENLARGEMENT.—The *True Delta* appeared this morning in a new and enlarged form, which in many respects is a decided improvement upon the double sheet which it has discarded. This change is ascribed to two considerations, the pressure upon its columns and the encouragement extended to the present proprietorship by the public. The large single sheet, nearly as large as the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, makes a handsome appearance, and is certainly very convenient to the reader.

Death of Gen. Leonidas Polk.

By the arrival of the steamer Selkirk we learn from Capt Mason that a Woodville extra was received on board by a passenger from a gun-boat announcing the death of General Leonidas Polk, who was killed in a skirmish at Alcorn Mondamo on the 19th. His remains were sent to some point in Georgia for interment, the place not recollected.

STEAMER DOE.—The MAMMOTH and the Electric Spark, (the last a new steamer of the Star line,) from New York on the 11th have now fully due. The Fanny Carroll, which was to leave St. Louis on the 12th A. M., is now momentarily expected. Her dates will be of the 13th or 14th.

[From the Times Extra last Evening.]

News from Rebel Sources.

Richmond Papers of the 14th Instant—Some Fighting on the Line of Mississippi—Reported Change of Base of Gen. Grant—News from General Longstreet—Rebel Successes in Georgia by Torpedoes—Gen. Polk Killed by a Shell.

We publish below, in addition to the following, from extracts of the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 14th and 15th, the editorial comment giving credence to the statements of the latter, here where they are corroborated by Northern accounts. The account of Gen. Polk's death comes by telegraph from Baton Rouge.

Mobile, June 13.— Tyrole, Mon., June 13.—Forrest, with Bell's cavalry and Rucker's brigade; also, Johnson's brigade, and Kirk's infantry, stripped the Yankees with great slaughter, capturing 2 cannon, 250 wagons, 2000 mules and 2000 prisoners. Many of the prisoners were unarmed, who fought desperately. Enemy had 5000 killed and wounded.

Our loss is rumored heavy; as being from 600 to 1000. Among our killed are Colonel Hoit, Bell's brigade; Adjt. Page, 7th Tennessee, and King, of Price's battery. Enemy much scattered—Forrest still pursuing. Heavy rains may cut off retreat of enemy. Railroad and telegraph are uninterrupted to Corinth. The enemy were over two to our one. Their infantry is demoralized.

Richmond, June 12.—Accounts from the front represent things as busy digging parallels. There was some skirmishing yesterday and to-day, but it amounted to nothing. The lines in some places are not over 300 yards apart.

Morgan captured Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 9th instant. Destroyed bridges and tore up track of Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris. Was pursued, and suffered a considerable loss. He also occupied Paris and destroyed important transit-work there.

Richmond, June 12.—It is reported that Hampton's cavalry attacked raiders near Lonisa Court-House, and captured a battery and a large number of prisoners.

Richmond, June 13.—Scouts report Grant tearing up York River Railroad. He is very heavily fortified in our front, and his lines in some places are within fifty yards of ours.

Atlanta, June 13.—Position in front has been unchanged for two days.

Richmond, June 13.—Telegraphic communication with Lynchburg unbroken. Nothing additional from Sheridan. Heavy firing at Petersburg this morning.

Richmond, June 14.—The following is received:

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, June 13, 1864

To the Secretary of War

Dispatches from Hampton just received state that he defeated the enemy's cavalry near Trevillian, with heavy loss, capturing five hundred prisoners, besides those wounded. Enemy retreated in confusion, apparently the rouse they came, leaving his wounded on the field.

At daylight this morning it was discovered that the army of Grant had left our front. Our skirmishers advanced two miles further to discover the enemy, and were withdrawn. A body of cavalry and some infantry advanced to Liddle's shop, but were driven back this evening nearly two miles, after sharp skirmishing.

R. E. LEE

Lynchburg, June 13.—Rumored movements of enemy possible, but nothing definitive known from outside of official circle. Reported that the force which occupied Lexington has moved in the direction of Buford, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 20 miles west of the city.

The force in Amherst reported moving towards Buffalo Springs, 36 miles from here. This force is about 2000 strong under Gen. Scahl, all mounted. They obtain all the subsistence they may be supplies with them. They have two pieces of artillery. Only eight of them visited Lexington Friday, and they burned the depot at Warrenton, tore up 200 rounds of track and destroyed the telegraph; damage can be repaired in three hours. The people here calmly remain, and will defend the city as all heretofore.

Richmond, June 14, by way of Mobile, June 15.—The following was received at the War Department:

Headquarters Army of Northern Va., June 14, 9 P. M.

To the Secretary of War

The report of the enemy mentioned in last dispatches as being on Long Bridge, disappeared during the night. It was probably an advance to cover the movement of the main body of the army, as nor we nor them, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and have not reached James River at Wilcox and Wheat's Landing.

A portion of Grant's army, upon leaving camp in front on Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to White House, and embarked at that place. The remaining troops to have been removed by Northern steamers. The whole of Hancock's corps and General Gregg's cavalry division have left their position in front of Petersburg, and have crossed the James River.

R. E. LEE.

Major Gen. Wade Hampton has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, to date from the 3d instant.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been promoted to the same grade from the 11th instant.

Major Gen. Kershaw has been assigned to the command of Field's division, Longstreet's corps, vice Gen. Field, wounded.

Richmond, June 15.—A special from the *Advertiser and Register* says that Gen. Early has completed a train near Culpeper, Va., on Rappahannock four cars of corn. There is also a shortage in enemy's position; he is still entrenched, and expects desertion and conscription from that.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. POLK.

The following telegram was received here this morning by the Post Department:

Baton Rouge, June 13, 1864.—Private Official dispatch from Chattanooga, Lieut.-Gen. Polk, late Bishop Polk, was killed on the 15th inst., in Georgia, by the explosion of a shell. His remains were taken to Atlanta, Georgia.

The English Press on the Situation.

From the London Times, Wednesday May 25.]

The details of the great battles in America of which we have received from time to time the intimation with which the first telegraphic reports mumbled. These have been so altogether incomplete, and so unsatisfactory, that the publication of the complete narrative of the conflict in the compass. It, indeed, it be considered that even the long reports of furious fighting which have already been published, still leave two great and important points unpenetrated by us. It does not follow that war has never come before as close to equipage. Perhaps the Americans may be proud of the two pre-eminence, but they have certainly fought more fearfully, for a longer time, and with more dreadful slaughter, than any modern battles afford.

It would not be impossible to match the records of any one day's battle with stories from other wars of the Old World, but never, we should think, in the history of war, were there such battles as these compressed into six successive days. It is hard to conceive how nature could have supported the exhaustion and the strain. We have been told that after a single day's hard fighting, the lassitude and reaction in even a victorious army are such that any fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas here are two armies both engaged in the work of slaughter from the morning of Tuesday till the night of Tuesday with scarcely the intermission of an hour. On every day except Saturday there was a pitched battle, connected with the next day; and even on Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march.

Nor were these prodigious operations divided among ordinary numbers brought into action by relays. Neither side by itself apparently mores 100,000 men, on of these every man seems to have been engaged in every battle. Indeed, we cannot doubt that what the Federal "reserves" were brought up on the very last day.

The desperate ferocity of the fighting may be inferred from the fact now reported that the slaughter was produced without the aid of artillery. Rifled guns or murderous shells did execution almost beyond all measure. The great battle of Friday, which is said to have cost the Federals alone upward of 10,000 men, was a hand to hand conflict.

The Confederates were posted in the well known woods in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, where Hooker once received so bloody a repulse, and no doubt was the interest that cannon could not come into play. Regiment against regiment, and man against man, the combatants fired and hacked at each other in the tangled wilderness until night closed in; and an intercepted report from General Lee actually tells us that, on his side, the heaviest loss was from killed outright, and that he had comparatively few wounded. At this be a correct version of the despatch, it gives a more impressive view of the fury of the conflict than any other of the incidents reported.

It is clear, indeed, that whatever may be said of the composition of the Northern armies, and of their inferiority to the Sons of the patriot legions of the South, they have fought in the campaign with a valor as obstinate as that of their enemies. No mere intelligent or disciplined mercenaries could have been led from a battle like that at Wilderness to three more such battles at Spotsylvania. As the campaign what it may, Federals may claim for it, and with a spirit as resolute as that of their adversaries.

It is remarkable that, in all the battles of this civil war, the original estimate of the losses suffered by the contending armies has been at last confirmed. It was supposed at first that the Transatlantic proprietors of a sanguinary war were magnified these ominous figures, but the statements were invariably confirmed, and when, therefore, we could on the present occasion that Grant, who opened the campaign on the morning of the 5th with 100,000 men had 60,000 of that number by the nights of the 10th, we cannot altogether refuse to believe in the. We may, indeed, ask ourselves what chair or people would sustain such warfare, but we have no right to be disdainful in the report.

More directly, too, we may inquire in what condition or with what forces he can expect to appear before Richmond, even in the event of his success, if this is the sort paid for the first five stages of the journey. Yet we think it likely that even the last furious onslaught of the 10th may not have deterred him from renewing the attack on one of the following days. He has stamped a new character on the tactics of the Federals. No other General would hither have advanced upon Wilderness after the severe battle of the 5th, or followed up his almost victorious attack next morning enemy after the still harder fighting of the 6th. None but he, again, would have attacked his adversary so resolutely on the 8th and on the 9th, or held his ground so tenaciously in spite of failure.

Under his command the Army of the Potomac has undergone, in the surviving Virginia an amount of success never achieved before, except in repelling invasion. The Confederate forces were once assailed by McClellan and Pope by Meade, but that was when they thought to carry war to Northern territory. Grant alone has done more than this. He has advanced to within sight of Richmond, and though in no haste but little way, he has lost half his army, he has not been driven back. Whether his position can be retained, and, if retained, improved, is a question which the next mail will resolve for us.

[From the Liverpool Post, May 25.]

The papers are full of comments on the campaign which has so gloriously inaugurated in Virginia. Their tone is generally basic to the supposition that any advantage will accrue to the Federals from the baptism of blood through which they have passed; but, while this is the case, justice is done to the ability and perseverance which have hitherto been shown by General Grant.

The *Times* of the 24th concludes an article with the remark that "if he (Grant) ever reaches Richmond with an effective army he will have achieved a miracle of military success."

The *Times* of the 25th says the strategy of Grant commute simply in pushing forward his whole force, hurling it against the Southern positions and inflicting loss on the enemy by rubbing his forces in which is greater on his own side; but the further Grant advances through a depopulated country, along wretched roads, and with the ever-lengthening line of his communications exposed to the enemy's superior, and light in a country which is entirely their own—The *Times* adds, however, the war may go on in this way for months, if it only clear that the hosts of the Federals is lessening on the Southern, and that even their great resources are insufficient to permit the permanent occupation of a territory so vast.

The *Daily News* thinks the North has at last found that General Grant possesses military skill and moral power which have hitherto been unknown on the Federal side, even the brilliancy of Lee's achievements does not surpass the tenacity and resolution with which Grant has arranged the combined movements of troops from the frontier of Georgia to the banks of the Potomac. The crowning vigor when has directed his blows in the face of the dogged to only which refuses to admit the necessity of retreat on the possibility of disaster. In short, Grant has fixed his teeth in his adversary, with steppiness tenacity he clings to him, nor have all the efforts of Southern skill and all the desperate courage of the Southern chivalry been able to shake off the iron grip of the Northerner or even to make him relax his hold.

Affairs Along the River.

(Special Telegraph's Dispatch to the N. O. Times.)

Baton Rouge, June 18, 1864.—The steamer Nebraska, which arrived here to-day, reports that the rebels have withdrawn their batteries from Tunica Bend. The Nebraska left there Thursday evening. Two gunboats were guarding that point of the river. The gunboat Bragg withdrew, much injured.

A STEAMER FIRED INTO NEAR BATOU SARA.—We are informed that the steamer Landis, Lathrop, on descending the river, on Thursday night, at 29 minutes past 11 o'clock, when at Dr. Perkin's place, one mile and a half below Bayou Sara, was fired into with musketry and artillery. Three shells burst on board, two in the engine-room and one on deck. The engine was partially disabled. About ten shots were fired from field pieces. There was one volley of musketry. There was no loss of life.

[*N. O. Times*, 19th

The officers of the steamer report, says the *Era*, that while passing Columbia, Ark., on same where the recent blockade was established, but when was raised by Gen. Smith, several infantry were fired at the boat. No injury was sustained. At Trenton and all other points on the river, everything was quiet, and no signs of the enemy were visible.

Military View of the Chickahominy River.

The Chickahominy river, as a line of defense, is peculiarly well adapted for that purpose. It is a sluggish river, divided into a half dozen streamlets, running into and out of each other at random. These water courses occupy a space from one to several miles wide, and the banks are grow up out of the water, and the entire stream is covered with a thick wood. It is a remarkable characteristic of a river running through, and watering a long strip of woods. From each side of the wood land, a surface extends for about half a mile. This is nearly always overflowed, and becomes an impassable morass. It is only when the water in the river is very low, that one can safely walk upon the ground bordering it. On these flat surfaces there is not a military tree. They are bare, and anything moving upon them can easily be discerned. From the borders of these pallas, hills, in some cases two or three hundred feet high, abruptly rise. They are covered with thick woods, and are so steep that a man can not be hauled directly up their face. The few roads which lead up them diagonally to the bridges, across the swamp and river. This Chickahominy Valley, one of the strongest in the country for defence or fortification. Stand From the tops of the hills on the one side, across the swamp to the hill tops on the other side, the distance varies from a mile to a mile and a half. The ordinary field artillery rifle Napoleon gun, can just about throw a shell from one hill top to the other. From the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge, down to Mechanicsville Bridge, a distance of eight miles, the Confederate works are all along the hills on the north-ern border.

Military Reappearance of Atlanta.

Atlanta, which is supposed to be the objective point of the Sherman-North Georgia expedition, has a population of twenty-six thousand inhabitants. Among whom are a liberal sprinkling of Northern men, who are the most determined and supreme secessionists in the town. Men of wealth are cherished and salubrious people around, who, upon the dividing line in Fulton county, have a most imposing looking and ten miles Southeast, and is three hundred and seven miles from Nashville, three hundred and seventy-five miles from Memphis, three hundred and seventy-five miles from Charleston, and one hundred and forty-five miles from Montgomery. Three hundred and fifty miles from Knoxville, and eighty-nine miles from Richmond. Four railroads directly centre with Atlanta, and form a junction there—the Western or Georgia State railroad, the Macon and Western railroad, the Atlanta and Richmond Railroad. In the Spring of 1850, Major General G. Cullocen, on his return from the Commercial Convention, at Memphis, stopped several days in Atlanta, and pronounced that it would be the greatest inland city of the South, and so it proved to be, and is called, "the Queen Confederacy; the mercantile emporium of the United," would be Adriatic Slavery. Although not entitled to or present in Richmond, the public sentiment of Georgia has already centred it prominently at Atlanta, perhaps of the Confederacy does not eclipse. There are quantum of the very finest quality at Stone Mountain, sixteen miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia railroad, and the people of that city determined, when "this cruel war is over," to rear structures more magnificent than those of Greece or Rome, tall as the Tower of Babel, and more durable than the Pyramids. Atlanta is the great military depot of Rebeldom, and it is here that the army supplies are stored. There is an armory at Atlanta, a chemical laboratory, and a second factory Shells, solid shot, siege guns, field pieces and mountain howitzers, are cast there. Procession caps, cavalry sandals, artillery harness, gun carriages, ambulances, army wagons, tents, and all the shoes and clothing for the Western Department, are made at Atlanta. The army uses one model of the Springfield musket, and rolling mills stretch the plains for the rebel iron-clads. Thirteen companies of men are packed there for the army. It may well be termed the most flourishing city of the Confederacy, though the first house was built there so lately as 1841.—[*Northern Paper.*

The Sebring's Straitie Telegraph Line.

New York, June 16.— Most of the leading journals of this city to day devote several columns to an exceedingly interesting official communication, recently sent by the United States Senate, relative to the feasibility and great advantage to be derived by this country from the projected inter-continental telegraph line, to Asia, via Australia, to Europe via Behring's straits and Russia. The journals also contain editorial articles highly commendatory of the great project, urging prompt legislation on the part of Congress to enable the country to proceed at once with the vast work.

THE LAIRD RAMS.—PURCHASE OF THE PIRATE VENGEANCE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The London *Globe* announces that the notorious rams, built by the Messrs. Laird, have been purchased by the British Government. No particulars are given, but the *Globe* consolidates the country upon this extrication from an acknowledged difficulty and the consequence of a possible adverse decision at law.

The merchant service paid by the government for the Laird rams is reported at £225,000.

In the Court of Exchequer, London, the Solicitor General coming the case of the crown against the steam rams at Liverpool to be withdrawn, arrangements having been made with the defendants by which it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for the crown. He added that the object of the government was not to punish by fine and penality, but simply to maintain neutrality.

WESTERN WOOLS.—This particular time is not usually the one for much activity in wool, and the present is no exception to the rule, the feelings of both buyers and sellers. Every thing is made to hinge upon the army movements, the expected, or, at least, hoped for, increase in the rate of import duties. Buyers have offer of 70c., and there are occasional sales at that range. There have been only a very few transactions in the week, and prices might be called nominal. The Baltimore Clipper has arrived with fleeces of Ohio and Kentucky wool, but as yet no sales are reported. Manufacturers claim that the mass of wool in eastern hands is unsuitable for their purposes; but, while this is the case, justice is done to the utility and perseverance which have hitherto been shown by General Grant.

We may well ask what would have become of the vessels covered by such plates, and their officers pressing a large sea, and if in that proposed with the Nahant) they would be exposed for some time to a concentrated fire of 100 guns, at a distance of less than 150 feet! It is idle to call to answer. Not only the "Warrior," but the "La Gloire," but all those Minotaurs, Northumberlands, Magentas and Solferinos, constructed on improved models, would be stuck in their stronghold, while the Nahant got out of the action with injuries comparatively not very important.

In examining the reports of the captains we can find several other places confirming the solidity of the monitors. With the exception of the Keokuk and the Passaic all the vessels of the squadron were in a condition to continue the fight, and it was only the vigor of the admiral (to urge the Nahant and the Weehawken into the attack. The monitors Weehawken, Montauk, Patapsco and Catskill, after a hot action of forty minutes had ceased to injure, not only in their turrets, but in any other part of their vessels. In one word, from whatever side you look upon the events of the battle, they are decidedly favorable to the monitor system of low-class-acting vessels, inasmuch as the same is subject to improvements which can be partly adopted on the vessels now building at the present time, and unconditionally on those that are to be built. Passing to the reproach of slowness of the Ironsides, it is easy to prove that taking into consideration the present state of artillery, the number of projectiles fired within a certain specified time is not so very important as is the quality of destruction they produce. Five shots from the Weehawken were quite sufficient to force the Atlanta, a beautiful iron-clad screw-ship, to cry for quarter, and the efforts of Southern skill and all the desperate courage of the Southern chivalry been able to shake off the iron grip of the Northerner or even to make him relax his hold.

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Japanese Observations on English Manners.

An English journal, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, affords us a brief glance at the contents of a diary, published at Yeddo, made up from the observations of the Japanese ambassadors in their European tour. We get only a very few pleas from the text, and these, where, doubtless, having been selected by a British editor for British readers, have not been omitted because they were the least flattering to British feelings of anything which the tourists may have said. The proud Miss McBride was not only passed over, but proud of her pride; and on the same principle, we suppose, it does not offend our English friends to have it said, as this diary says, that they are "stiff" and "plain proud," while even the epithet "rough," which is also used, may be construed as being merely a strong expression for the blunt honesty characteristic of British "hearts of oak." What can be said, however, when to an affectation of superior refinement is added carelessness, the Orientals bring an accusation against the English of disgusting savagery in the manner of eating meat in public places? "Eating meat is often very healthy," say the Japanese critics, "but the manner in which they do it is disgusting." Still they exhibit it to every one? The question might, with still greater propriety, be asked those in New York, where they buy and carve meat in eating house windows, cut into the semblance of living animals, and even of the human form, as if for the gratification of a cannibal appetite. We shall, therefore, leave to our readers to say, in advance lodging the plaudits of the polite, pleasant and amazing."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE
SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1864.

The advance in gold has led to a healthier effort upon the general market and eager and eminence as well as much abstract," say the Japanese. Here the solution is proved by competence placards displayed in stores, announcing that it is "no trouble to show goods." The English run (or walk) very fast, just as the Japanese do; when there is a fire, the women are many of them handsome, but "they run like a man." In order to appear taller, they wear a high bonnet. Even fashionable ladies have worn as much as they hang on the arm of the man, and use no fan except frequently run along the street in the arms of women. We believe them to be their own wives. Women in general will soon enjoy much liberty, and the fashionable ones wear the same dresses as those of the lower class. The dress of the Queen, especially at night, is not always decent. The last expression is of universal dislike pelled; and concerning the account of liberty enjoyed by the sex, it is equally a matter of course as that a mother Turkish bath of Japan does not expect toleration in England or America. The least palatable, to British tastes, of all these judgments is that upon Kissing, which, in fact, is yet to come, however. The French are accorded the unquestioned superiority in the new of arms, and Waterloo is not even mentioned. There is no proof of going further in order to ascertain what must be the feeling of every patriotic Englishman concerning these preten-sions, but taken as they ignorant, barbarians.

The Army and Navy Journal, speaking of the gratulation of Mrs. Jefferson Davis upon Richmond, says "if the Administration meant the crisis with vigor, there can be no failure, but let resources be withheld and the army will have to send one more to the chapter of golden opportunities, lost forever." The Army and Navy Journal further says: "If Lee succeeds to defend Richmond by remaining another month, the Union cause is safe for its possession will come on the ground be now overcome. It is impossible to suppose that he will remain longer than that time, and permit himself to be shut up within the fortifications of any town. It is equally impossible to suppose that Grant will give him time to fortify the position he has occupied. Hence, unless the fertile genius of Grant discovers some shorter cut to victory, it is at this point that the public will look with most anxiety for the fate of Lee's army, of Richmond and of Virginia, mass take place. Let the value but not underrated. Every day's gain of massing success be neglected. Every soldier put on board with the army of the Potomac is that decisive struggle is wanted. Maids in the Shenandoah Valley, and matrons in Western Virginia, after the upon Petersburg, guerilla fights near Fairfax, are all matters of little importance, one pared with the issue impending before the army of the Government receives this, as the country does, and all will be well."

Miscellaneous Items.

The London art critics speak in terms of the highest eulogy of Sir E. Landseer's last great picture, "Man proposes, but God disposes," now on exhibition at the Royal Academy. The subject was suggested by the finding of the relics of the Franklin expedition in the Arctic regions. The scene represents the entire interior of a piece of rugged ice, the coast line of the Northern land, the coast line is cut into by tides of water, and the bottom of the sea is seen in light of an Arctic moon; a purple veil of mist is drawn aside as if a secret were displayed. The white bear, the dark and light shadows fall on the beams and the hummocks of the rock like ice, while light itself penetrates the dark stream, and throws a faint radiance of among the masses that stir in the abyss. Right across the front of the picture lies a spar of wood, the mast of a boat it may be, covered with brine and frost as it has been with the hanging fringe of icicles. A rag of tartanette—that is, of sometime, have been the roof of a hut of ice—lies on the spar. Beneath the spar are few planks, bleached in the long frost, and, beneath these, a little lower, peer a few bones—the ribbones of a man, over these lies a coat of grey kilts. A huge white bear, barbaric in high, bends between and lays a whitened bone. At the other end of the spar, the head is seen at the back of the so-called hut, spreads the formless bulk of a still larger bear, whose fastened jaws and fangs are fixed in the coat of grey kilts. Just and from beneath the coat of grey kilts, length of a piece of tanlug, part of a Scotch plaid.

A great Scotch sheep farmer, who, though he could neither read nor write, had by extraordinary made a large fortune by sheep farming, was open to any degree of flattery as to his abilities in that line. Accosted by a parasite, a purchaser, knowing his weakness, and anxious to ingratiate himself into his good graces, ventured observe that, very truly, to remark, "I am of opinion, sir, that you are a greater man than even the Duke of Wellington!" "Hoot, toot!" replied the sheep farmer, modestly hanging his head with a knowing smile, and taking a large pinch of snuff, "that is too much, too much by far—by far." But his grace, after expatiating for half an hour on the great powers of his host in collecting and concentrating in a Scotch market a flock of sheep, put the question, "Pray, sir, what Duke of Wellington have done that?" The sheep farmer thought a little, snuffed, took a glass of toddy and replied, "The Duke of Wellington was, no doot, a very clever man—very clever, I dare say; but I tell me he was a good roger; but then, d'ye see, he had never so much to deal with—captains and majors, and sic like; but I understand him, every one of them, both officers and men, and I can make sheep, besides black cattle, that could not understand a word he said, Gaelic or English, and bring every hair of them to Fa' like Tyne! I doot it. But I have done that!"

In the Northern countries of Europe the summer days are very long, especially toward the northern of Lapland, where the sun at midsummer remains several degrees without setting. To behold the curious phenomenon a greater number of tourists annual Mount Avasaxa or, situated near Torneo. Among these, a Mr. Barrier, a rich Englishman. He arrived at the summit of the mountain at ten o'clock at night on the last day of July, which the phenomenon was visible, attended by a domestic, who carried an enormous basket filled with provisions, and seated himself on the whitened granite, under the shade of pines and fir. After eating and drinking copiously, as he felt, about half-past eleven, in a deep sleep. He awoke at two o'clock, and, standing his domestic, and told him to awake him exactly at midnight, and faithful John shook his master violently by the arm, saying, "It is midnight, sir." "Very well," said the master, "I am getting very well," said the master, "leave me, sir, "Do you know it is too late day, sir." "Never mind," said the master, "let me sleep, I can sleep a book next year."

General Wrangel recently received from the correspondent of the London *Times* in Schleswig Holstein a letter of introduction from Herr Count Bismarck, and professed to be delighted with the honor, &c., asking the correspondent to dinner. After dinner Wrangel took him by the hand, and said, "What will be happy to present you to Prince Karl," and he did so by the name statement of the gentleman presented, in these words, "Your Royal Highness, I have the honor to present to you Mr. Correspondent of the *Times*, the same who, for years, has written the infamous articles about Prussian politics." "We must make him well," said Prince Karl, "and then he will treat us better." The correspondent, all astonishment as such an insult at such a table he was invited to, withdrew deeply mortified, but in silence.

"Do you think that baldness is a remedy for grief?" was the question put to a man who by handfuls pulled an hair off his head for sorrow.

A horrible reprobate was lately arrested for flogging a woman, and excused the act by saying that he was near sighted and thought it was his wife.

A lady asked a pupil at a public school, "What was the sin of the Pharisee?" Answering causes, mares," quickly replied the child. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

A gentleman crossing one of the New York ferries, was accosted by one of those peripatetic vendors of cheap literature and weekly news papers, who are to be found in shoals about and public places, with "Buy Bow's last work, sir? Only two shillin." The gentleman, willing to have a laugh with the urchin, said, "Why, I am Bow, myself." Off went the lad, and whisperings to his mother at a distance excited his wonderment at the information he had just learnt. Eyeing the pretended author of "Felham" with a kind of awe, he approached him timidly, and, holding out a pamphlet, said, modestly, "Buy the "Women of England," sir? You can have Mrs. Ellis, sir, you can!" Of course the proposed sale was effected.

A gentleman riding through Virginia was overtaken by a violent thunder storm. He took shelter in a negro's cabin, and found the water coming through a kind of sieve, he approached the fire, and, holding out a pamphlet, said, "Why, I am Bow, myself." Off went the lad, and whisperings to his mother at a distance excited his wonderment at the information he had just learnt. Eyeing the pretended author of "Felham" with a kind of awe, he approached him timidly, and, holding out a pamphlet, said, modestly, "Buy the "Women of England," sir? You can have Mrs. Ellis, sir, you can!" Of course the proposed sale was effected.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, 20 June, 1864.

New Programme.

The Musical Piece
WHY DON'T SHE MARRY.....Nobody or Nolz
Ann Eliza Smith.....Miss Fanny Morris
Miss Louise Amour.....Miss Caroline Lord
Mrs. Smith.....Mrs. Duncan
Mrs. Jones.....Mrs. Dutton Cook
Mr. G. P. Salisbury.....Mr. Dutton Cook
Mr. Smith.....Mr. Abel
Sandwiching the above entertaining performances with Circus and Pony acts (all animals bred in Dixie), Conjuror, &c., Gymnasts Brothers 20 min. Private Dancer, Gaffe 5 min.
Grand performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY. Admission, at 12 M. Performance at 2 o'clock. Private entertainments and Serenade will be admitted for 25c.
Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., where seats can be secured for the day. Carriages to be at 7 o'clock. Carriages to be at 9 o'clock P. M. Jel9

Steam Weekly to Shreveport.

TOCHING at QUEEN'S TOWN (COVE HARBOR). The new and splendid steamer Steamship Company are informed to notify the public that she will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, June 23d, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Levee, foot of Poydras street, opposite the Roof and Cistern Factory.
For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Poydras street, or to
JOSEPH KELLY, Agent,
No. 9, opposite the Roof and Cistern Factory.
jel8 1-3 Old Levee street.

For Galveston.

THE fine fast sailing schooner J. W. Fay, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port or the freight apply to
JOSEPH KELLY & CO.,
jel8 1-3 Old Levee street.

For Mississippi Sound.

THE A 1 schooner ANN E. NANCY, J. Chase, master, having most of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch for the balance of freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH KELLY & CO.,
jel8 1-3 Old Levee street.

For Mississippi