The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1862. Vol XVII—New Series Vol. XXXV.—Whole No 12,414

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1862.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington has been engaged in an effort to induce the Government of the United States to send to the Island of St. Croix, its contrabands and captured negroes. He supports his application by the very naive argument that, "the island has been checked in progress for want of manual labor!!! but very strongly forbears from any allusion to the cause of the decline of the prosperity of this island. Let us examine a little into the facts and their import.

The island is a very small one, about 20 miles long, varying from two to six broad, and containing about one hundred square miles. Its soil is fertile, and, when well cultivated, as it was a quarter of a century ago, its crops of sugar, rum and coffee were generous. Colton says the sugar crop varies from 40,000 to 12,000 hogsheads. His atlas was published in 1856; and what authority he has for the statement that it ever produced so much we know not. Certain it is that no authority of several that we have consulted approaches his figures. One of them states that her exports in 1833 were 1057 hogsheads and 75 barrels of sugar, and 1531 puncheons of rum! And this is about one-fourth more than that of the previous year! The same authority informs us that so insignificant is the place that oftentimes an American vessel is not seen in its ports for months together. This insignificance, and the consequent difficulty of learning much about it, may perhaps account for the disagreement between the statistics of Colton and those of all other authorities, according to which last his are about ten times too high; or possibly a clerical or typographical error may have substituted 40,000 and 12,000 for 4000 and 1200.

The only things for which the island is noted at all, is the number of times it has changed owners, and for a negro revolt. Discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage, it first belonged to Spain; in 1643, the Dutch took possession of it; in 1646, the English took it; in 1650, the Spaniards recaptured it; in 1651, the Knights of Malta purchased it; in 1661, the French West India Company bought it; in 1696, the Danes purchased it; in 1801, it was again seized by England; in 1802, it was restored to Denmark; in 1807, it was capitulated to Great Britain; in 1815, it was recapitulated to Denmark; and on the 5th of July, 1848, the negro slaves revolted and compelled the Governor to grant them their freedom, though their owners subsequently deposed the Governor, attacked the insurrectionists, and shot some three hundred of them.

These might be considered vicissitudes enough, surely, for a place having an area variously stated at from 78 to 110 square miles. But she has had more than these. She has had to contend with others attendant on the emancipation of her slaves—the chief of which is, that, according to another of our authorities, her trade with this country, keeping pace with her reduced production, had, as long ago as 1856, fallen to one-third of what it was previously to emancipation; and it has ever since been yet further declining.

It is not easy to attain correct comparative statistics with regard to so unimportant a place but from various respectable sources we have gathered the following. In 1835 the total population of the island was 26,081, of whom 6805 were free. In 1841, under the prosperous influences of slavery it had increased to 40,955, of whom 16,200 were free. In 1845, it was already reduced by the agitations and violences of abolitionism, to 32,000, of whom only 5000 were free, and in 1853, under the effects of emancipation, it had fallen to 25,000. In 1856, the population of the three Danish West India islands, St Thomas, St. John's, and St Croix, was 36,730. In 1859, it had fallen to 28,853.

Here we have pretty clearly exhibited the prime cause why "the island has been checked in its progress," and here we have an example by which Abolitionists might profit, were fanaticism and faction open to reason. As long as slavery lasted the island flourished as soon as it was abolished, it fell to decay, and its only hope of resuscitation is in the accession of contrabands and recaptured Africans from the United States! And this, although her population is so dense as about 330 to the square mile, while the average density of the whole of the West Indies is under 35 to the square mile! Had such an application as that which the Danish Chargé has made, come from St Domingo, where the average of population is under 8 to the square mile, the necessity for the increasing of her manual labor resources might have been argued with some plausibility but on what economical ground the most densely populated of all the West India islands with but three exceptions—Barbadoes, which has a population of 818 to the square mile, Nevis which has 457, and St Bartholomew, which has 360—which has a population forty times as dense as the United States ever had, and more than half as dense again as that of Great Britain—on what ground, we say, such a country can claim an increase of population at the hands of those who may be able to accord it, we are utterly at a loss to divine. As for its climate, it is universally denounced as unhealthy; it suffers from scarcity of water and earthquakes and hurricanes are notoriously frequent in it.

The simple facts are that she has been ruined by emancipation; that the Danish Government is too poor, too parsimonious, or too acute, to introduce the only available free laborers from the East; and it wishes to procure as much as possible of the only really valuable description of labor for the island, on as easy terms as possible. We are not told in the fable that the fox, who, having lost his own, recommended his fellows to take off their tails, wished to appropriate one of the appendages himself; but it looks very much as if this would have been strongly prototypical of the course of our Danish fox. Emancipation has taken off his tail; he exults at the idea that his transatlantic brethren are likely to undergo the same operation; and he complacently proposes to replace his own lost appendage, by one of theirs! Equally generous and modest!

The facts being as we have shown them, how men can shut their eyes to the utterly suicidal consequences of negro emancipation, even under such favorable circumstances as those enjoyed by St. Croix, we must leave others to conjecture. Were the Anglo-Saxon race endowed, in addition to its other attributes, with the physical capacity of tropical out-door labor, that island would, with its actual density of population, be a paradise, a very Eden of prosperity. It ought, indeed, to do well enough as it is, but will emancipation came against a race unfitted for its circumstances, and have which trammelled whatever energies and capacities they had.

It is some satisfaction to believe that Denmark is not likely to succeed in her efforts; but it would be a still greater one to know that they had impressed on Abolitionism, the lesson which we have said may be learned from them. We are not weak enough to believe, or even to hope, that this will be their effect, but they may serve to corroborate the convictions of some deeply interested in the question.

THE SOUTHERN PILOT.—This is the title under which the *Catholic Standard* will hereafter be published, under the management of D. D. O'Brien, Esq. The new journal, under its present management, promises to be an improvement upon the old one. Whilst it will be the organ of the Catholic population, the *Southern Pilot* will not be an exclusively religious sheet. It will also devote its attention to domestic and foreign politics, to general literature, agriculture and commerce, and to subjects of immediate interest to the working classes. It will also publish extensive correspondences from Ireland, written by some of the ablest corrispondents of that country.

We bespeak for the *Southern Pilot* that success to which Mr. D. D. O'Brien is well entitled by his industry and great experience in the newspaper business. The first number of the *Southern Pilot* will appear in the early days of July. For more ample information, we would refer our readers to the prospectus which is published elsewhere.

PORK AND SALT.—Messrs. Keep & Caulfield, Nos. 56 and 58 Poydras street, have received by the steamer Trade Wind 300 barrels of mess pork and 500 sacks coarse Liverpool salt, which they offer for sale at moderate prices. See their advertisement in another column.

The Picayune learns that General Mansfield Lovell has been relieved of his department, and that General Van Dorn has been appointed his successor. They both left Jackson on Monday last, on a visit to Vicksburg, whence General Van Dorn would immediately return, and General Lovell would proceed to Richmond.

Officers' Wives in Camp.—A recent court martial at Charleston, Va., found Captain West, and Lieutenants Buckley, First Virginia, guilty of keeping their wives in camp, dressed in men's clothes, and mustered them. At the same court, Colonel De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, was cashiered.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—The case of J. B. Emerson vs. Michael Garnon et al. was disposed of by the defendants being required to give bonds to satisfy the judgment of the Court, which may at any future time try the cause. Mr. Rosselin appeared for the defendants, and on their behalf excepted to jurisdiction of the Court, urging that the case was one entirely of civil character. Col. Field contended that it was a case of conspiracy to defraud, nothing but a legal robbery. The facts, he alleged, were that the plaintiff had been compelled to receive Confederate notes in payment of a note given by defendants in consideration of a loan in specie; that the plaintiff had at first refused to take Confederate notes in payment, when the defendants caused his arrest, and so forced him to accept them. The sum involved is $1800. Mr. Rosselin, in reply, said that a chare of conspiracy to defraud is not recognized by any statute of this State, and repeated that the real question was a civil one, whether, namely, the payment in Confederate notes was valid or not. The decision we have stated above.

Ghyvanni Ramadan, whose case is elsewhere noticed, was brought up for refusing to vacate the stall in the French market, of which he had taken forcible possession. It seems that there was a sum of $150 due by the previous occupant of the stall, and the Commissary had required Ramadans to pay them. This he refused to do, and his counsel now contended that he was not to be made liable for the debts of his predecessor. Judge Bell decided that under the twenty-third section of the market ordinances, the defendant was liable for the amount due, but might vacate the stall if he did not choose to pay them. As Ramadans had refused to vacate, he was fined $10.

James Andrews was arraigned on the charge of refusing to redeem his notes. He had employed a person to sign his notes, and, although he alleged that those he had been required to redeem were counterfeit, he was unable to satisfy the Court that his employé had not signed them. He was ordered to redeem them.

Philip Becker, a police officer, got himself gratuitously into a very unenviable position. He appeared to prosecute a man named Morris Meyer, on a charge of interfering with him in the execution of his duty. Meyer, however, satisfied the Court that Becker had arrested a man on a warrant charging him with larceny, and taken the prisoner to his house, instead of the calaboose, thereby enabling him to secrete the stolen property. Meyer was discharged, and ordered to report Becker to the Provost Marshal.

Laurence Curtis, for knocking down a United States soldier, in a drunken frenzy, was sent to the Parish Prison for one year. James O'Neil and Henry Wiesn, for interfering with police officers in the execution of their duty, at the same time, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Agnes Robinson, whose name is becoming as familiar as "Household Words," in the Provost Court, was up again, and had to pay a fine of $3 for getting elevated and too emphatic in her display of eloquence.

Thomas Holland and Leonard Marion (or Moreno) were sent to the Parish Prison for six months for passing counterfeit tickets. Holland, it seems, had purchased those he had attempted to pass and others found in his possession from the other prisoner, who had carried on a regular business in selling the counterfeit. He was detected by a plot in which the officers used Holland as the instrument, sending him to purchase more tickets, when they pounced on Moreno as he was handing them over. Quite a quantity of them were found at Moreno's house, corner of Julia and Circus streets, and it is hoped that the manufacturers will soon be detected.

P. Gallagher was ordered to pay up his balance in cash to a military company with whom he had failed to fulfill engagements with respect to an exchange of commodities.

Horrible Murder.—Alexander Johnson, f m c, a native of Hayti, employed as a sailor on board the ship Theodore Knoop, was murdered with most cold blooded brutality on Wednesday night. It appears that the deceased had been quarreling with a man named Morris, formerly a city watchman, but, in company with others had left the place, and gone some couple of blocks off, opposite his ship, at the head of Josephine street. While he was standing there, Morris followed them, and a few further words occurred, when Morris deliberately drew a knife, walked up to Johnson, and plunging it into him, said, with a brutal epithet, "There! take that!" The assassin then fled. The knife was driven through the lower extremity of the breast bone splitting it in two, and penetrating so as to inflict a severe wound of the liver. The wounded man survived only till yesterday morning about 9 o'clock.

After his death, Coroner Beach was summoned and commenced an inquest into the circumstances, but postponed the closing of it until Monday next, in order to afford opportunity for the obtaining of further evidence. It is stated that before perpetrating the shocking deed, Morris had been heard to declare his determination to kill some one. He is well known about the city, and so is not likely long to evade capture, although we understand that he is yet at large while we write this.

Jack Again.—We understand that the jolly tars who got into trouble on Tuesday night, through the desertion of men from the Pensacola, and the consequent order of the Provost Marshal with the help of their shipmates, undertook to take their revenge out of the police who arrested them. They were "brought to," however, by a file of soldiers on Wednesday, and have since been a little calmer. The arrests at night still continue.

A number of the deserters, we understood, have been recaptured.

Menacing.—Mrs Harrison, on Wednesday night, was arrested on the charge of assaulting Christian Meutz with a knife, at the corner of Felicity road and Liberty street.

James Reinstein, a United States artillery man was arrested on Franklin street, on the charge of assaulting Dennis Clements, and attempting to draw his sword on the complainant. At the same time a fellow soldier named Joseph Davies, was *arrested for interfering* with officer Brady in the discharge of his duty.

Another Double Charge.—Lawrence C Cornelius was arrested in the Third District, on Wednesday, for disturbing the peace, and while awaiting examination on this charge, was recognized as being of the party who robbed Wm Peterson, of the gunboat Itaska of $16, a portmonnaie, and a pass. His war is likely to be hard.

Police and Provost Marshal's Business.—The Provost Marshal gives notice that he will be at the office recently occupied by the City Attorney, City Hall, to attend to police business, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and at 177 Canal street, to attend to the duties of the Provost Marshal's office from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

Fowl and Chickens.—Mathew Anaire was taken into custody yesterday on the charge of having been foul enough to buy, from the slave Bill House, five chickens belonging to his mistress, Mrs. Haskins, and to pay for them with counterfeit tickets. The bogus was lodged at the Second District police office, as well as himself.

Robbed by Foul Ones.—Adelaide Balfour and Elizabeth Race were arrested on Wednesday night, on the charge of having robbed Wm. Cowden, of Company C, Fifteenth Maine Regiment, of $15, at their harem in the classic Philippa street.

Another Stabbing Case.—Wm. McCanlley was stabbed about 8 o'clock last night, in a store on Music street, in the Third District. The perpetrator of the deed is Tom Burns, and he was arrested by a citizen, but made his escape. Burns is a short stout-built man, about 25 years of age, has been working on the streets for the city, and was dressed in a blue flannel shirt, dark pants and black hat.

Pickpocket.—John Small is held to answer the charge of George Gilman, that he picked the pocket of a Federal soldier on Barracks street, on Wednesday night.

Interesting Notice.—Gen. Shepley, Military Commandant, has issued an order, we perceive, permitting vessels bringing provisions, vegetables, or fruit, to come to the city. Passengers on such vessels will, of course, have to get passports.

Gallant.—James Malloy was arrested on Wednesday, under a warrant charging him with having assaulted Mrs. Jones with a bowie-knife.

Hungry, but not Honest.—William Skiffe, Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, got hungry on Wednesday night, and went to the Poydras Market to satisfy his appetite, but after he had done this he refused to pay his little bill, and was arrested to take the consequences.

Record for a Deserter.—Thirty dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of John Walner, a coal heaver on the gunboat Itasca. He is an Englishman by birth, has light complexion and hair, blue eyes, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high.

Sailor Reported Shot.—A sailor was reported to have been shot last night, by a police officer, whose efforts to arrest him he resisted. He was said to belong to the Brooklyn, to have been shot in the groin, and to have been conveyed to the hospital. But we could not verify these facts.

Change of Time.—We understand that next week, the Lyceum Library will be opened at 9 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., instead of being opened as at present. This new arrangement will last during the public school vacation.

Liquorish.—Barbara Schmidt, Amelia Petrie and Lizzie Taylor, who flourish on Burgundy street, were arrested yesterday on the double charge of being lewd and abandoned, and giving liquor to soldiers.

How to "Finish" a Daughter.—For the entertainment of this end, *Punch* gives the following directions: "Be always telling her how pretty she is. Instill into her mind a proper love of dress. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home. Allow her to read nothing but novels. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping. Strengthen her in the latter belief, let her have a lady's maid. And, lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk upon 300 a year. If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle."

Brookes, in his "Epilogue on Humbugging," has observed:

"Of all trades an artist in repute or notoriety can,
Humbugging is held the most amusing and easy.
Patriot nations and parties and State politicians,
Prime shopkeepers, jobbers, sometimes lawyers, physicians,
Of worth and of wisdom the trial of years
Is—mark ye, my friends!—who humbugs the best."

Late and Interesting from Richmond, Charleston, Vicksburg, New York, Canada, Europe, Havana and Mexico, via Mobile, by Telegraph:

Under this caption the *Evening Picayune* contains the following:

A Richmond dispatch of the 19th instant, in the Mobile *Evening News* of the 20th says that on Wednesday (the 18th), General Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade was ordered forward "to feel the enemy." On the ninth mile, they had advanced but a short way into the woods, when a brisk fire commenced along the line. "The enemy," says the dispatch, "were driven back, and our men pressed forward, taking their camp, and brought off overcoats, &c. Eight Confederates were wounded, including Captain Cuthbert, of the 2d South Carolina, in the arm, and Capt. Walker, of the same regiment, in the shoulder."

The same dispatch says:

Northern papers of the 16th, received here, contain the following intelligence:

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the refusal of the English Government to give up the Emily St. Pierre is couched in terms approaching, if not reaching, insolence and insult. The same correspondent says that a peremptory demand will be made, if not already done, for the release of the Bermuda.

Liverpool dates, of the 5th of June, (four days later) have been received. News of no interest, as summed up in the papers, received.

Cotton had advanced one quarter of a penny. The Quebec correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 9th inst., says "this city has been agitated for three or four days past with wonderful rumors of a speedy arrival of large bodies of troops from Great Britain. The reports are believed to a certain extent, and men's minds are full of intervention; also, of the Emily St. Pierre, the Bermuda, and other possible causes of trouble with the United States."

Another Richmond dispatch of the 19th, to the Mobile *Evening News* of the 20th, contains the following intelligence:

The Northern papers of the 17th and 14th have been received here, and the following are the only items of interest:

The steamship British Queen has arrived at New York from Havana, with later news. She reports that yellow fever was increasing there; also that the defeat of the French troops in Mexico was confirmed. The French lost 500 killed and 700 prisoners, and the latter were released, as the victors could not obtain subsistence.

The Mexicans were fortifying their capital, and the French will march against it when reinforced.

Several steamers, with cargoes for the South, had arrived at Nassau.

The steamers Cecile and Kate had arrived from Charleston at that port.

General Petigru, of South Carolina, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the Chickahominy, arrived, on the 13th, at Baltimore, and is at the Monument House, on his parole. His wound incapacitates him moving.

Lord Lyons had an audience with the President of the United States, on the 13th, on the eve of his departure for Europe. He will be absent two months.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON

A Charleston telegram, of the 20th, in the Mobile *Evening News* of the same date, says

All is quiet on James Island [Charleston harbor]. Both sides are busy, strengthening their positions.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

A telegram to the Mobile *News*, of the 20th, from Vicksburg, dated the day before, says

All is quiet here. Nothing has been heard of the Federal fleet, supposed to be coming down.

Ten mortar boats passed Rodney at 10 o'clock this morning, coming up.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Mobile *News* of the 20th has the following

A gentleman, who came on the Northern train this morning, reports that the Federals entered Holly Springs on Monday night or Tuesday morning, and that the town was in their possession when he left. He also states that Gen. Bradford, his neighbor, and three others were killed by the enemy.

Holly Springs is twenty eight miles south of Grand Junction, and is the county seat of Marshall county, Miss.

The Approach of Peace.

(From the Liverpool Post, May 16.)

The civil war in America is virtually at an end. In a few days peace, in all probability, will be proclaimed, and then a rush of prosperity of which the most sanguine have but a faint idea.

We have never from the first denied the right of the South to revolt, if assured of two things—first, that it was competent to obtain independence, and second, that it would benefit by separation. To the high character and undoubted valor of the Confederates we have borne our humble testimony, but, appreciating all the circumstances, and acknowledging the teaching of all history, we never hesitated to prognosticate ultimate failure. Five men never did, nor ever can, in the long run, beat twenty; and in the late war it was five to one in favor of the North. In addition to numerical strength, there were other and most important advantages. The North had a navy, while the South had hardly a ship afloat. The one had open harbors, the ports of the other were blockaded. The Federals had money or credit, and food, the Secessionists a scant supply of both. It is not, therefore, surprising that the North is master of the position, and defeat and submission on the part of the South are results not to be avoided, and have in them nothing humiliating, for they come after a display of valor and vigor hardly paralleled in ancient or modern times. If they did not obtain success they deserved it, but the chance was against them.

We said, a few weeks ago, that the Secessionists had been used badly. Their apparent friends were their worst enemies. The British and French Governments encouraged them in the belief that at least their independence would be recognized. The wish being father to the thought, the restoration of the Union was pronounced impossible. The Foreign Secretary said so in the British Parliament, and the representatives of the South were told that, if they believed in an assigned position, diplomacy would take union. This was the abiding sentiment of our Governments, and only a few weeks since Mr. Gladstone, in Manchester, affirmed the foregone conclusion. France was in accord with England. The French Minister at Washington was an avowed advocate of secession, and if Lord Lyons did not agree with M. Mercier, the Southerners certainly believed that he did. Then the English press, with half a dozen exceptions, indulged in South ern "prodigities." For journalists being generally ill qualified to judge comprehensively of public affairs, are merely echoes of the *Times*, and the *Times* was dead against the North. The people of this country pay very little attention to the foreign policy of the Cabinet, and they are therefore generally content to obey generous impulses, or sacrifice to national prejudices, and in consequence the Southern element in force in Liverpool had no difficulty in giving an early direction to public opinion in favor of the South. Naturally enough the secessionists derived encouragement from all this, and fondly suffered themselves to be deceived. But the dark slave spot was upon their cause, and European Governments dared not face the popular indignation that was sure to be evoked by any thing stronger than sympathy for the South.

In the meantime the North put on her giant strength and drew a cordon of iron around the South. Wholesale prophecies of Federal defeats have been utterly falsified, while the predictions of Southern triumphs have been proved equally untrue. A recognition of statistics and the application of common sense would have prevented these hurtful delusions. Few, however, had courage to utter truth, though the many have now come round to the convictions of the few.

The principal Southern ports will now be open to commerce, and we anticipate in a few days the resumption of work throughout Lancashire. The impulse thus given to trade will sustain prices until large supplies arrive to regulate the market. The holders of cotton need be under no apprehension of sudden depression, and they are not the people to misunderstand their position. Stocks are small and demand is certain to be active.

The Relations Between Lord Lyons and M Mercier.

On the 12th of May Mr. D'Israeli stated that a sort of rivalry existed between Lord Lyons and M. Mercier. Lord Palmerston promptly denied the statement, as follows:

Every one who knows Lord Lyons knows that a man like him, so honorable and straightforward in his dealings, would be incapable of intriguing and planning against his colleague. (Hear, hear.) I have not the pleasure of knowing M. Mercier personally, but I have watched his progress through the many diplomatic missions which he has fulfilled, and I believe him to be a man as incapable as Lord Lyons himself of doing any thing which he and his Government could not manfully avow. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I must again assure the right honorable gentleman that he has been totally misinformed with regard to the assertion which he has made. At the same time, there are persons who by the extreme simplicity of their character (laughter and cheers) are led away, are induced to believe easily and hastily that which is told to them by individuals whom they suppose to be possessed of accurate information. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Whatever the right honorable gentleman may think of former assertions, I again assure him that he is completely mistaken as regards our mission and the French mission at Washington. Lord Lyons and M. Mercier, I am happy to say, are in constant and friendly communication—neither of them has done any thing without communication with the other. There has been no concealment; there has been what I may call joint action. The two Ministers have worked and co-operated almost as if representing the same Government; and they have exhibited the most perfect good faith toward each other in their negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington. (Cheers.)

Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.—Stephen Girard, in a publication he made in a Philadelphia paper, over his signature, said: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And, I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out, as by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I should otherwise have lost."

An Awful Scene.

The New York *Express* of the 10th instant, publishes the following from a private letter to a gentleman in New York, from his nephew, a member of Battery A, New York Artillery, in Casey's Division, giving the following graphic description of the battle of the 31st:

* * * Our spherical case shot are awful missiles, each of them consisting of a clotted mass of seventy six musket balls, with a charge of powder in the center, that is fired by a fuse the same as a shell. The missile first acts as a solid shot, plowing its way through masses of men, and, then exploding, hurls forward a shower of musket balls, that mow down the foe in heaps. Our battery threw twenty-four of these a minute, and as we had the exact range of every part of the field, every shot told with frightful effect. But the enemy were not at all daunted.

They marched steadily on, and hailed a perfect tempest of balls upon us. Why we, as well as our horses, were not every one shot down will forever remain a mystery to me. We did not mind the leaden hail, however, but kept pouring our case shot into the dense masses of the foe, who came on in prodigious and overwhelming force. And they fought splendidly too. Our shot tore their ranks wide open, and shattered them asunder in a manner that was frightful to witness; but they closed up again at once, and came on as steadily as English veterans.

When they got within four hundred yards, we closed our case shot and opened on them with canister and such destruction I never saw elsewhere witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks—indeed, whole companies went down before that murderous fire; but they closed up with an order and discipline that was awe inspiring. They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair blended with the hope of a speedy victory if they could by an overwhelming rush drive us from our position.

It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of canister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead and dying lay in piles, closed up, and still kept advancing right in the face of that fire. At one time three lines, one behind another, were steadily advancing, and three of their flags were brought in range of one of our guns shotted with canister.

"Fire!" shouted the gunner, and down went those three flags, and a gap was opened through those three lines as if a thunderbolt had torn through them, and the dead lay in swaths. But they at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns, and sweeping everything before them captured every piece.

When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our horses had been killed or wounded, we could not carry off a gun. Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what loss I do not know. We fell back to a second line of intrenchments and there held the enemy in check till reinforcements arrived, and then we kept our position till night put an end to the battle.

This morning the fight was renewed, and we have driven the enemy back and regained possession of our camp, and it is reported, with what degree of truth I cannot say, that our battery has been recaptured. The rebels stripped our camp thoroughly.

THE TRUTH ABOUT COL KENLEY.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 6th inst. speaks as follows of Col Kenley, of the First Maryland Regiment who had arrived at Baltimore, from Frederick:

A severe sabre cut on the back part of the head, a slight sabre cut on the neck and a pistol ball wound near the most severe sabre wound, are the injuries received by Col. Kenley, together with bruises about the face and breast, caused by falling from his horse. He will visit Washington to-day for the purpose of effecting an exchange for himself and those of his command taken prisoners.

There were 600 of the First Maryland Infantry engaged in the fight at Front Royal, together with two guns of Knapp's Battery, and several companies of cavalry. The fight commenced at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended about 5 o'clock. A number of the Ashby Cavalry and the Louisiana Tigers, commanded by Major Wheat, and a number of the First Maryland Regiment, who had disbanded after the battle of Bull Run, but had reformed again, constituted the infantry, together with several Virginia infantry regiments, who were the attacking party upon Col Kenley's command. It is needless to recount anything in regard to the fight, as we shall expect to peremptorily deny, on the authority of Col Kenley, that any brutality was shown by the rebels towards himself or his wounded men. He speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which he was cared for after being taken prisoner, and from his own observation (having been paroled and allowed to go about the city of Winchester the wounded men, officers included, were treated in the like kind manner.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

More of the Water Gas.—Some inquiries have recently been made concerning the progress of the latest water gas improvement. We find the following notice of it in the Lacona (N. H.) *Democrat*:

Water Gas.—About two months some water gas was introduced into this town, and has proved itself thus far a very good article for lighting purposes. All had formed an opinion concerning the Sanders Water Gas, and when Mr H G Beatty, the engineer of the works, came, and it was understood that he was to light the place, it was supposed that he could not succeed, but the result is alike satisfactory to the company, to the consumers, and to himself. We are now getting a brilliant light from gas made from steam and hydrocarbon. The works consist of a retort, rectifier, condenser and steam boiler. The retort is in the shape of a boot and weighs six hundred pounds, is set upright in a furnace, filled with charcoal and heated to a bright red heat. This charcoal is for the decomposition of the steam which is let into the retort under about 60 pounds pressure. On the top of the brick work is a box containing the hydro carbon, which is fed into a siphon connecting with the retort. The siphon forces both the oil and steam into the retort. The steam being brought in contact with the red hot charcoal is converted into carbonic oxide and pure hydrogen, which is mixed with the gases from the oils. The gas is then pressed into the scrubber, an upright cylinder about twelve inches in diameter, filled with coke, and while the gas is passing up, water is forced into the top, in this way the gas is freed from all tarry substances without the purification. It now passes through the condenser, which is a series of upright pipes, which freeze it from moisture and delivers it into the receiver in as dry a state as possible. The first Company have expended a large amount of money in procuring a light which would give satisfaction, and we think they have accomplished the work, in the successful operation of the water gas.

Much praise is due to S. L. Leavitt, Esq., and also to Richard Groves, Esq., Agent of the Company, for their untiring exertions in accomplishing this object, and also to H. G. Beatty, the Engineer of the work. *Lacona Democrat, May 7.*

Signs of Health.—Perhaps there is no living writer on medical subjects who enjoys a higher reputation for keen observation than Professor T. Laycock, of Edinburgh. The following are some of his opinions delivered in a recent lecture respecting the outward signs of sound health and indications of long life:

1. The skin should be healthy, this is indicated by a freedom from dry scurfiness, both of the skin and scalp. A certain suppleness, the result of due secretion of sebaceous fluid, a firmness of texture equally removed from transparent thinness and coarse thickness. 2. A freedom from chronic congestions, patches of varicose vessels, or any skin diseases, whether parasitic or diathetic. 3. The skin products, whether appendages—as hair, nails and teeth—or secretions, as pigmentary, sebaceous or perspiratory, should be normal and healthy. The expressions of the eye should be free from peculiarness or irritability, for these often mark a tendency to shortness of life; there should be no arcus senilis, or infiltration of the lower eyelid, or marked vascularity of the upper lid. The complexion may be of any temperament, but should be good of the kind; there should be no signs of unhealthy blood, as a peculiar pallor, or leteric tint, or duskiness of hue. Perhaps the best single criterion of a sound, enduring constitution is to be found in the character of the hair and teeth. Persons tending to longevity have usually a good, well enamelled, well set teeth, continuing free from decay until old age, and their hair is thick, not soon gray, nor falling early. In such persons the general powers are vigorous, and it is only some visceral disease or acute fever that shortens life. If to the signs of good health you can add good conduct, and the fact of longevity being hereditary in the family, the individual has a good chance of long since.

"The appearance of the patient may be fallacious as to the formation and deposit of fat, whether in the cavities or the adipose tissue. This occurring beyond the healthy means is not a mark of strength, but of degeneracy. It constitutes the popular sign of advancing age in the 'decreasing leg and increasing belly' of Shakspeare; and an early or excessive fat deposit is not unfrequently indicative of premature old age. Scrofulous children and youth are apt to be very fat before tuberculosis sets on; very fat men or women rarely reach sixty, and all the fat infantile monsters die early. Polysarcia, as this fatty condition is termed, is to be distinguished from atheroma, which is fatty degeneration limited to the arterial tissues, and also from fatty deposit in the muscles. It is a general mode of degeneration of nutrition arising from constitutional tendencies, often hereditary, and apt to show itself at epochs of evolution or decline, especially of the sexual glands. Another commonly received sign of a good constitution is a clear, florid complexion, and it may be received as such, with reservations. But it not unfrequently is the sign of a dangerous tendency to serious diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and to rheumatic affections in persons otherwise of a vigorous habit, and should never be accepted as a good sign without cautious inquiry, more especially into the morbid tendencies as to the nervous system."

As the Queen of Greece was lately riding on horseback in the streets of Athens, her majesty saw a child running across the street just before her. She reined her horse up short, but the previous rapid gait of the animal caused her, in so doing, to fall herself over the horse's head and she came with violence against the edge of the foot pavement. Her majesty rose up immediately and did not at all lose her presence of mind, although she was bleeding profusely from a wound just above the temple. Medical assistance was summoned, but when the surgeons arrived they found that the Queen had bandaged up the wound and was seated in a carriage about to proceed to the palace. Her majesty has since entirely recovered.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 26, 1862.

SUGAR.—The reported sales to-day amount about 100 hhds, on the levee, at 5c for Fair, and 5½c ⅌ lb. for Fully Fair to Prime. Yesterday's sales were at 5¾ @5¾c for Fully Fair to Prime.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have not a transaction of any moment to report, excepting 51 hhds. sold to-day, on the levee, at 16c ⅌ gallon for thin, Fermenting. The stock is more liberal.

PORK.—Small lots of Good Mess have been selling at $12 ⅌ lb.

OATS.—We have heard of small sales of Choice Northern at $1 45@$1 5 ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Choice Eastern is selling in small lots, at $26 ⅌ ton.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing slowly at 16c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Good to Choice Northern is retailing slowly at 22@25c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified and Louisiana Rum, mixed, is retailing at $1 ⅌ gallon.

CORN.—The stock is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to retail sales at $1 55@$1 75 ⅌ bushel.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 10c for Clear Sides, and 7½@8c ⅌ lb. for sugar-cured Hams.

We have heard of no movement in any other regular branch of trade.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 27 1862

Arrived yesterday, 31 Texas Steers and 15 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 91 Texas Beeves and 15 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 50 Texas Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6@6c
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	5c
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	4c
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	18@20
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15@18
Hogs, ⅌ lbs lbs. gross	20
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$100@120

MARINE NEWS.

SAILING DAYS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Saxonia	Southampton	May 24	New York
Persia	Liverpool	May 24	New York
Africa	Liverpool	May 31	Boston
Arabia	Southampton	June 4	New York
China	Liverpool	June 7	New York
Bremen	Southampton	June 11	New York
Teutonia	Southampton	June 18	New York

Port of New Orleans, June 27, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship DeWitt Clinton, Mahler, for New York	Master
U S transport Bark Arthur, ——, for Galveston,	U S Gov't
Brig West, Gulibrandsen, for New York,	Master
Brig T W Rowland, McCarty for New York,	Master
Schr Hero, ——, for New York,	Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cardenas, (Spanish) Burgoyne, from Havana, 21st May, to Avendano Bros—34 dist, 41.
Brig Nereus, Bates, 26 days from Boston, to master—24 dist, 26.
Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Columbus, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Star from the Coast to master—2d dist.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.
U S transport bark Peters Starrett from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster's Department.
Bark Elf, from Philadelphia.
Bark Charles Keen.
Bark J H Davis.
Bark S B Hall.
Bark Intrinale, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
Brig Mary Fidlett (French).
Brig Georgia Sherman, from New York.
Schr Alice, (British), ——, from Rio de Janeiro.
Schr Mary Patterson.
Schr Verdinta Antoinette, Salas from Havana.
Schr Geo W Hyman, Beaman, from Ship Island.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship DeWitt Clinton—13 bales cotton 19 hhds sugar 30 bbls do 187 bbls molasses 22 bbls do do 3 bales wool 342 empty casks 216 empty bbls 1 plane.

NEW YORK—Per brig West—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible] bbls molasses 40 half do do 34 male do free 1 bbls alcohol [illegible] skins.

NEW YORK—Per brig T W Rowland—[illegible] hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses 4.3 do rosin 29 do turpentine 216 dry hides.

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per steamship Cardenas—7 bags coffee 2 boxes ice 8 Negroes 2 do C A Barrister & Bro—6 do A Gomila & Co—50 cigars P Fritz & Co—19 do coffee 6 bags peas 8 do fancy seed 6 bale red pepper 10 half wine 1 quarter do do P Delgal & Co—3 bbls cigars 1 bale do do Tort & Machin—2 bags cigars M Fernandez—14 bags paper 2 do tobacco 11 bbls cigars do Barron Bros 12 pkgs mdse Madame Fleche—1 box do W O Denegre 12 boxes coffee A Hernandez—13 bales hops 6 bags paper 1 do do Hernandez & Hernandez—[ill