New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Post 32, Third District, apples and potatoes. At 10½ o'clock, at St. Louis warehouse, flour. At 11 o'clock, at the Home warehouse, eggs.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and Hospital streets, the stock in trade of a grocery store, a cistern, stove and household furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

RHEUMATISM, DIARRHEA, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies or croup, rheumatism, diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc., to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

CROUP AND SORE THROAT.—Mr. Rice, No. 117 St. Ann street, announces a sure remedy for croup and sore throat. See his advertisement in another column.

Charles Baquié, broker, has removed his office to No. 5 Carondelet street.

This day, Monday, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell a very choice assortment of furniture, and also a rich and complete China set.

INHALATION TREATMENT OF LUNG, THROAT AND HEART DISEASES.—Sufferers from these diseases are informed by Dr. A. Follin that his office, No. 158 Canal street, is open for consultation, in English, French or Spanish, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The favorite coast packet Time and Tide, in command of Captain J. H. Russell, departs for Baton Rouge and intermediate coast landings this evening at 5 o'clock, from the foot of Customhouse street. Passengers and shippers should be on board early.

BROTT & DAVIS'S LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—Messrs. Brott & Davis elsewhere invite public attention to the immense stock of dry goods received at their establishment, No 22 Gravier street. The city and country trades, which have heretofore patronized them so liberally, are offered continued inducements in every kind of dry goods, staple and fancy, at very low rates. Among their latest receipts are a special consignment of the most desirable spring prints and lawns, purchasable only by the entire package, and a fine assortment of clothing which challenges examination both as to styles and prices.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—The attention of all who desire millinery goods, of the newest and most select description, especially the attention of milliners, is called to the advertisement of the wholesale house of Daniel Gorren, No. 27 Magazine street, which has just received a shipment of various articles in the above line, and will continue receiving additions to the same by every steamer.

The various sales by R. T. Montgomery on Monday, December 7th, should be attended by the different trades—at 10 o'clock ex schooner Amy Chase, Post 33, Third District, 750 barrels potatoes and apples; at 10½ o'clock at St. Louis Warehouse, for account of whom it may concern, 667 barrels flour, and at 11 o'clock at the Home Warehouse, 43 barrels eggs.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Everybody interested in rapid and cheap sewing will be rejoiced at the announcement elsewhere by Mr. Thomas W. Brown, agent for Singer's Sewing Machine, No. 17 Camp street, that he is supplied with a good assortment of those excellent instruments which he is prepared to sell at a great reduction in prices. Each machine will be guaranteed for three years. Needles, silk, shuttles, and parts of machines, may also be had from this agency at reduced rates.

We are indebted to the steamer Minnehaha for the Chicago *Times*, of the 28th ult, and the Memphis *Argus*, of the 1st inst.

Capt. Ainslie, of the coast and Baton Rouge steamer Gertrude, has our thanks for polite favors.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 1st inst. laments the death of Robert D. Percy, an old, esteemed and useful citizen, at his country place, Vernon near Natchez, on the 27th November.

Miss Emma Forrest, the actress, in a recent letter from Baton Rouge, informs the editor of the Natchez *Courier* that she expects to open her theatre in Natchez in a few days. Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. G. C. Brydon, Mrs Hawthorne, Mrs. DeWitt, and others are mentioned as probable members of her company.

Medical Science and the War.

In the present war, an observer may not unfrequently be struck with facts which tend to confirm the theory of a general balance between the evils and the compensations of human history. It will, perhaps, be hereafter noted, as one of the signal compensating effects, immediate or ulterior, of this terrible conflict, that in a few years, it produced, in certain branches of science, an augmentation of knowledge and skill to an extent which could not have been reached, otherwise, in many times the same number of years. By no means the least of such resultant benefits may be mentioned the contributions it has rendered to medical science. Especially has it afforded a school, which could not be surpassed, for thorough education in practical surgery. It is well known that, in the beginning of the war, the armies of both North and South were deplorably deficient in surgical skill. This was not so much owing to the unnecessary appointment, as army surgeons, of inferior practitioners,—though in some instances that cause may have operated,—as to the fact that practitioners of a first rate order were not to be found in a sufficient number to supply the armies. Special skill, like merchandize, will usually correspond with the demand for it. The more tardy decay from indulgence in civilized luxuries, the more dentistry flourishes, and the more inventive and skillful it becomes. Opticians and oculists progress in skill and knowledge along with the increase of those studies, occupations and pleasures which are detrimental to the eyes. In like manner, the war, with its dreadful accumulation of all possible and imaginable wounds and maladies, made a demand for medical science and skill, which—though not forthcoming at once, owing to the suddenness and magnitude of the exaction—is, judging from numerous indications, gradually and adequately being supplied. Army surgery will, doubtless, henceforth in America hold a place second to no other department of medical literature.

These remarks have been suggested by a work, an advance copy of which is now before us, entitled: "Notes and Observations on Army Surgery, by Dr. F. Formento, Jr., Surgeon in the Franco-Sardinian Army, during the Italian Campaign of 1859; late Chief Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital of Richmond, etc. New Orleans, 1863."

The result of two years' experience in a large military hospital, the work, in point of facts, suggestions and deductions, is eminently practical. Its observations involve maxims of treatment that admit of wide application in civil as well as military practice. After devoting more than a cursory glance to its richly filled pages, we feel perfectly safe in endorsing the prefatory hope with which the author submits the unpretending volume to public consideration—"that the work may contribute in some degree to relieve suffering and save human life."

The author introduces his observations with a few remarks well calculated to exhibit the important part which medicine and surgery are called upon to play in the fearful game of war. He tells us:

War seems to be a social necessity. It is in human nature. It has existed ever since the beginning of Creation, and will probably continue to exist as long as there are men,—consequently passions, errors and prejudices. In spite of all the reasoning of philosophers and moralists, in spite of all the efforts of the Peace League to suppress it, war will occur, and Universal Peace remains an utopia. The sword will always be of a mighty weight in the balance of the destiny of nations.

But if wars cannot be avoided, could they not be made at least short and decisive? In not the consideration of the thousands of victims which every war carries with it, a sufficient argument? It would be; probably, if every one could be struck with the horrors, with the scenes of suffering and agony, which the military surgeon is daily called to witness.

The statistics of the best organized armies of Europe, where every man is carefully selected by the examining surgeons, and where every thing is provided for the comfort of the soldiers, show that the number of deaths in an army at war is really frightful.

In spite of all the modern implements of war, in spite of the numerous and formidable means of destruction lately adopted, those killed in battle, or who die from wounds, are but a small minority in comparison to those who die from disease.

"In the war with Mexico the American army lost but 1549 men in battle and from wounds, whilst 10,986 died from disease in Mexico, besides the hundreds and thousands who returned home to die among their friends from the effects of diseases contracted in camp." (Chisolm. Manual of Military Surgery.)

We are informed by the same authority that "in the Crimean service the statistics collected by Lord Panmure, Minister of War, show the English loss to have been 22,657, of which number 3446 were killed in battle, or died from the effects of wounds. Whilst the French loss, as reported to his Government by M. Scrive, Inspector-General of the French Medical Service in the Orient, exhibits the frightful loss by death of 63,000; whilst the admission into hospital was nearly 114,000. This frightful mortality was caused principally by the Asiatic cholera, which dominated that splendid army."

The author then proceeds to the description of cases and their treatment, and the deduction of practical maxims, somewhat in the style of a clinical discourse. His leading opinions are presented in a manner to interest the general reader, whatever the professional reader may think of them. Sick and wounded soldiers will certainly not regret to know that he gives a decided preference to hospital tents with plenty of fresh air over the close and noisome wards of a hospital building. Nor will they be sorry to learn that he sets his face firmly against the depleting, anti-phlogistic, starving treatment of wounded and many other cases, and advocates a generous diet as well as generous beverage as among the most effectual medicines that can be employed.

But we must not anticipate the reader who is to follow us through the same pages. We will only remark that for Louisianians it possesses an additional claim to attention, from the fact that most of the cases which it cites were those of Louisiana soldiers and officers under treatment in a hospital instituted especially for their benefit.

We are informed that this volume will be deposited for sale on Tuesday at the following places: V. Hebert & Co.'s book store, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse; A. Ralu's library, No. 50 Chartres street; Duncan's book-store, No. 126 Camp street. Price 50 cents.

Items from Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 5th instant, boasts of the health of that place as unsurpassed any where in the South, there being it says, comparatively, no sickness, the doctors pronouncing it "distressingly" healthy, and nobody disputing the assertion. It also challenges a comparison of Baton Rouge with any other city for good order and cleanliness.

The same paper contains the following:

On Saturday last an affray took place at Clinton, La., between Albert Hacket and a Mr. A. S. Whitehead, in which Hacket was wounded with a bowie-knife, from the effect of which he died in about fifteen minutes. The remains of Hacket were brought to this city for interment.

We learn that Mr. N. C. Yoes, a planter on the Plank Road, fell from his horse on Thursday last, whilst on his way home from this city, and before relief reached him he died.

Additional from Chattanooga.

We subjoin the following from the Chicago *Times* of the 28th ultimo:

Chicago, November 26.—It is reported that a majority of the 73d Pennsylvania are captured. The Colonel is killed and the Major seriously wounded.

Breckenridge's son and Major Wilson, his Chief of Staff have been brought in. Breckinridge himself narrowly escaped.

Cincinnati, November 24.—Advices from Burnside are, that Longstreet is retreating from the vicinity of Knoxville, closely pursued by Burnside and a division from Grant's army, which had cut him off from Bragg.

The enemy recently in front of Chattanooga are moving towards Dalton, Ga., where they have strong fortifications, and promise to make another stand.

We find the following dispatch in the Memphis *Argus* of the 1st inst:

New York, November 28.—The *Times'* Washington special of to day says: "The official statement of our loss at Chattanooga is killed and wounded on the 23d, 24th and 25th at the storming of Lookout Mountain was 3000, and at the assault of Missionary Ridge, about 2000. Our wounded are well cared for.

The Occupation of Fort Cavallo.

The *Times* of yesterday publishes an account of this event, differing, in respect to the number of prisoners taken, from that which was published in the *Era*. The *Times* says:

An official report from Major-General Washburne has been received at Department Headquarters, announcing the occupation, on the 1st inst., of Fort Esperanza, Port Cavallo, Texas, with the capture of ten heavy guns. The enemy evacuated the fort during the night previous, favored by a gale which prevented the gunboats from cutting off their communication, and General Washburn, therefore, captured only six prisoners.

This success gives us control of Matagorda Bay.

Mr. Cobden on the Bombardment of Magesium.

The following letter from Mr. Cobden to the Mayor of Rochdale has been published in an English paper:

MIDHURST, November 4, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Circumstances will prevent me from paying my accustomed visit to Rochdale previous to the 9th instant, and I fear I shall therefore not have the satisfaction of attending a public meeting under your presidency as mayor. I regret this both on personal and public grounds. I should have taken the opportunity of calling the attention of my constituents to the last news from the East.

I have been reading carefully the official correspondence just published, respecting our recent proceedings in Japan. It is a horrible narrative, which I find difficult to treat with calmness. It appears that a dispatch was sent by Earl Russell, instructing the British representatives in that country to demand redress from Prince Satsma, one of its feudal chiefs or dimios, for the murder of Mr. Richardson, and in default of which, discretion was given to our naval commander either to "seize or detain" the prince's steam vessel or shell his residence, or blockade his port. Thereupon, according to his own dispatch, the British Admiral proceeded to burn the prince's steamers, and set fire to the town of Kagosima, when, to quote his own language, "the conflagration thus created continued with unabated ardor up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack." In a note he adds, "it affords reasonable ground for believing that the entire town of Kagosima is now a mass of ruins;" and he expresses his "trust that her Majesty's Government will be pleased to approve the course."

It is stated, I know not how truly, that Kagosima is a city of more than 150,000 inhabitants. In an interesting account of Japan, which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of the 15th of October, from the pen of M. Adolphe Lindau, a recent traveler in that country, this place is described as "L'un des plus considérables entrepos du commerce de l'île d'Kiou-siou."

Now, let me ask you to consider for a moment what is really implied by the destruction, with incendiary shells, without previous warning, of a city of even 100,000 inhabitants? There are always in such towns hundreds of infants at their mothers' breasts, thousands of children under five years of age, hospitals with their sick, and numbers of aged and infirm, tottering on the brink of the grave; there, too, must be women over whom the pangs of maternity are impending, and there will be found homes filled with mourning for the dead which are awaiting the rites of sepulture. Such is the normal condition of every large city, whether in Asia or Europe. Now picture this great commercial entrepot, with all its contents, reduced in 48 hours to a heap of ashes; try to realize in imagination the fate of its population; and then ask yourself what great crime they had committed to bring on themselves this havoc and destruction. To our shame and confusion the answer must be, that this is the way in which Englishmen, under the command of Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale, administer justice for the murder of an individual 100 miles away—of which crime the inhabitants of Kagosima were as guiltless of all knowledge and complicity as your own neighbors in Rochdale. It is precisely as though an enemy should lay Bristol in ashes because an individual had been murdered on the highway between London and Brentford. And the circumstances of this outrage are aggravated by the fact of expressing one word of regret, or even emotion, coolly lay claim to the approbation of their Government.

There has been much criticism in this country on the manner in which the civil war has been conducted by the Americans. We have been prompt to condemn a people over whom we have no control, for acts for which we are in no wise responsible. I remember the indignation with which the Prime Minister denounced Gen. Butler's proclamation in which he threatened to consign to the calaboose those women who should insult his soldiers in the streets of New Orleans. Will he and his colleagues now make themselves parties to the accomplices after the fact in these atrocities of their own agents, who, in contemptuous disregard of the instructions of their Government, have brought this heavy disgrace upon the country? I trust not. But, at all events, let us not forget that our moral power in the world is at stake; that if, as a people, we condone such crimes as these, when perpetrated in our name by those for whom, under heaven, we are alone responsible, we shall lay ourselves open to the scorn of mankind by assuming to sit in judgment, as moral censors, upon the delinquencies of other nations.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

R. COBDEN.

O. L. AINSWORTH, Esq., Mayor.

MR. BEECHER'S WELCOME IN NEW YORK CITY.—Mr. Beecher delivered another speech on his experience in England at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 24th ultimo. The occasion was intended as his first public welcome in New York city after his return from England, and he proceeds of the affair were to go to the Sanitary Association. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

Mr. Beecher's welcome at the Academy of Music last night was a mixed occasion. The blame of this should not be charged to the weather, which was bad, but to the tariff of prices, which was worse. For seats in the parquette and the two rows of boxes, the charge was $3, or twice that of an opera ticket (and some seats were sold at a premium of $2 above that;) in the family circle $2, and in the amphitheatre, just one remove from the ceiling, 50 cents.

THE SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES FOR THE UNITED STATES.—In the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington for October, 1863, it is said:

The five principal States of the West for the production of sorghum molasses are Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Their estimated production last year was 19,992,725 gallons; this year, only 6,970,992 gallons—a decrease of nearly three and a quarter millions of gallons. The amount of ground planted was much greater than in 1862, but the frost destroyed the yield.

The annual consumption of molasses and sugar, prior to the war, was about forty-five millions gallons molasses, and about one thousand pounds of sugar, the amount per each inhabitant, slaves excluded, being about thirty-nine pounds. The increase of consumption of sugar in the United States, since 1840, was two hundred and twenty-seven per cent, whilst the increase of population was sixty-three per cent. The Louisiana cane sugar, this years, will not, it is estimated, exceed thirty or fifty thousand hogsheads, and hence the country must rely on heavy importations to supply its wants. New modes to supply its own sugar and molasses must be adopted by the country, and hence the monthly report for October very properly directs public attention to the great importance of the first experiment now making to grow the sugar-beet, and to manufacture sugar from it.

One million two hundred and fifty thousand buckets of coal were shipped from Pittsburg on the 18th and 19th instants, for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

English Artillery Experiments.—Firing Under Water.

[From the London Daily News, Nov. 7.]

Day by day the evidence is accumulating of the perilous position in which we stand because of our want of an efficient rifled gun for use on board the ships which are to cope with the ironclad navies of other Powers. Besides our inferiority in this respect to the Americans, to which we have already called attention, we now learn that our inferiority to both the Russians and French is even more positively certain. Our best gun, the old 5 ton 68-pounder, can only indent our 4½ inch plates; but it appears from the report of a contemporary that the same plates have been pierced through and through by rifled guns supplied to the Russian Government by the great German maker, Krupp, and by one of their own nation, Abenkoff, who has contracted to furnish a regular supply. These 9 inch bore, made of cast steel, can throw a 300 lb. shell of 22 inches length, or a 450 lb. shot with a 50 lb. charge.

Admiral Halsted, in the letter which we published a short time ago, gives similar intelligence as regards France. Her new armaments are constituted the armament of one of her ships, and is being rapidly supplied to the rest. It is a breech-loader, and though only a five ton gun, with a calibre of 6.4 inches, is thrown a shot of 110 lbs. with a charge of 18 lbs. of powder, and pierces the *Gloire* plates—quite as good as those of our ships—at a distance of 1300 yards. And even the old French cast-iron guns, after being rifled and strengthened, are able to throw a 90 lb. shot far more effectively than our 68 pounders, the most effective gun, according to the Duke of Somerset, which we possess.

Meanwhile, however, some experiments made at Portsmouth during the last year, which have first come to light in the appendix to the evidence of the Select Committee on Ordnance, lately published, opens up a new and possibly momentous inquiry. The iron-clads of both our and every other navy are iron clad only above the waterline, and for a few feet below it. The reason for this is two-fold. In the first place, the old spherical shot would not penetrate below water, but ricochetted on touching the surface. In the second place, the additional weight of armor below the water-line is more than any ship yet built can bear. But the former reason has been abolished by the introduction of Mr. Whitworth's flat headed shot. It holds its path straight into the water, instead of rebounding. And after having thus penetrated 20 feet of water obliquely, and reached a depth of 3 feet, it will prove effective, and has in fact penetrated a thickness of 18 inches of oak timber.

Still more startling results have been produced by guns which were themselves submerged, and fired when under water at a submarine target. For this purpose an Armstrong 110-pounder was placed at low water on a stage in a tideway, and pointed at a target at 25 feet distance. When the tide had risen so as to cover the gun to a depth of 6 feet, it was fired. Out of some dozen experiments there were few failures, and the effect on the target was so extraordinary. The shot passed through 12½ inch piles, having 5 inch oak planks bolted in front of them, or a thickness of 18 inches of solid timber. An old vessel, the Griper, was next moored as a similar distance, and the gun pointed at a place where her side made an angle of 42 degrees with the line of fire. The solid shot went through both her sides—a shell penetrated one side and burst inside.

On another trial the shot penetrated 21 inches of the timbers, about the ship's side to a considerable extent, and made a round hole, "through which the water poured with great violence, and filled the ship immediately." After she had thus been sunk the practice was continued against her as she lay beneath and filled with water. A shell with pillar percussion fuse burst on passing through, "destroyed the ship's side for the space of 4 feet by 8 feet 5 inches, making an open fracture 3 by 8 feet." The outer planking more or less started for many feet round the fracture, a large portion of the deck immediately above the fracture blown up, planks shivered, and beam broken." Finally, a shield of iron, composed of 6 half inch boiler plates bolted together, making 3 inches thick of iron, was fastened against the ship's side. These were broken by every shot, and the fragments driven into, and sometimes through the vessel.

It would be difficult to predict what may be the ultimate result of these experiments, but their importance is in any view very great. No one can suppose that the mechanical ingenuity of the age, in this or other countries, will be long in finding means for developing their consequences in war. Whether by guns slung overboard, or firing from submarine ports, we shall certainly have this submarine warfare put in practice. And since the introduction of shell-firing has abolished wooden walls above the water line, it seems equally certain that the application of the same system under water, where it is equally effective, and adds the certainty of sending the ship to the bottom, will be the same for all ships with wooden hulls. It is true that the system is probably only available at very short ranges.

But we can scarcely dare to send a ship to sea with the certainty that if an enemy can only engage her at close quarters she must infallibly will in five minutes. But what thickness even of iron will avail for defense against this novel method of attack? The experiment with the boiler plates is very inconclusive, for it is well known that several thickness bolted together have not half the resisting power of a solid plate. But at least it would seem doubtful whether two inches of solid plate would suffice, even against the ineffective Armstrong 110-pounder. And what will avail against those more effective guns in the hands of possible foes? Then, when we have ascertained this fact, how shall we build ships which must be armored almost as heavily below as above the water-line?

English Correspondents in America.

[From the Illustrated London Times]

Dr. Mackay, the able and plucky correspondent of the *Times* in New York, has returned to England, and Signor Gallenga, whose letters from the Western States to the leading journal have just begun to excite attention, has been transferred to Dr. Mackay's post. Report says that the *Times*, for certain political reasons, intends to trim its sails due North, and hence the recall of its late correspondent, who could hardly be asked to eat his own words by the ruling powers of Printing-house Square. Gallenga, during the period he has contributed many an admirable essay, many an able sketch, and several clever stories to the pages of this journal, starts this day week across the Atlantic in the interest of the *Daily Telegraph*; and, ere Christmas comes round, the English public will have an opportunity of studying a few minute and graphic sketches of the present aspect of American society, with all its wild political excitement, mad anger against this country, and ridiculous conceit in its own infallibility, limned by the same skillful hand which, at the close of the Crimean war, hit off so happily the characteristic features of another nation "Due North."

Fifteen-Inch Shells Conducive to Religious Improvement.

[Charleston (S. C.) Correspondence London Times.]

The influence of such protracted agony as the siege upon the character of the inhabitants and defenders of the beleaguered city is likely to be strange and worthy of remark. It has been observed that Battery Wagner has exercised a powerful effect in the way of promoting religion among its occupants, who, when relieved (which happened every four or five days), were in the habit of flocking in large numbers to the nightly "camp revival." A friend, who has been watching the siege for the last month' writes to me, in explanation of this circumstance, in the following terms:

"The sharp cracking report of the monitor guns is *agencant* (I know no corresponding English expression) even when heard at the distance of four miles; but conceive its effect on the nerves when it is heard from a distance of only a few hundred yards, and is succeeded by the explosion of a 15-inch shell, containing within it several smaller shells, which come banging and cracking and mapping about your ears, and perhaps tearing in pieces a comrade by your side." It must not be forgotten that this hail of projectiles has frequently been maintained day and night for weeks together, keeping the garrison always on the strain, and promoting an irritable feverishness and nervous susceptibility, which can be more readily conceived than described.

THE EPISSOPAL CLERGY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE WAR.—As a part of the church history of the present troublous times, the following, from the New York *Tribune* of the 26th of November, will be read with interest:

At the last Diocesan Convention of New York, a report was read from the Trustees of the Parochial Fund with the unanimous approval of that body, in which they said: "Stimulated and encouraged by the voice of the Church, as uttered in her late General Council, and by the Pastoral of the Bishops, the American people will henceforth regard the Episcopal Church of the United States as having a new claim to their regard as a National Church in its sympathies and utterances." In another column we find the following from Mr. Jay, addressed to certain wardens and vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, Somers, New York, in reply to their apology for the refusal of their Rector to read the prayers specially appointed for our country and its defenders. The Rector thus supported is from Maryland, and is said to have a brother in the Confederate army.

The Rector of another parish in Westchester county, also from Maryland, recently refused to read the prayers, his sole ostensible reason being conscientious objections, and assuring a dissatisfied parishioner that his conscience would not allow him to read them.

The reply was rather emphatic than pious: "——— ——— ——— conscience! you shall read them!" And he did read them from that day!

Eating the emphasis, the good people of Somers will do well to exhibit a similar resolution.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.—Somebody—a woman, of course—inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from the spare-rib, a servant wasn't made at the same time to wait on her? Somebody else—we imagine—replies in the following strain:

"Because Adam were whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, collar string to be sewed on, or a button to be sewed right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching himself out, yawned out, 'Ain't supper most ready, my dear?' Not he. He made the fire and fetched the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates and the mango season was over. He never stayed out to a ward meeting, harrahing for an out and out candidate, and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside of the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten pins and drove fast horses; nor choked Eve with sigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. Why, we do didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl; and which it was the reason that her fair descendants did."

The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburg with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his fingers, has been established within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstance through the medium of the press produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was Hammerton, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.—The *Merchants' Magazine*, for November, has a complete alphabetical list of the vessels which have been captured by the rebel privateers since the rebellion broke out. It comprises a list of 178 vessels, of 80,899 tons. An article is also devoted to the consideration of the subject whether Great Britain is liable to indemnity for these depredations. The writer is of the opinion that she is, and rests his case on the laws of nations, taking the Alabama as an instance where the law has been violated, to the injury of American commerce. The neutrality of England being violated by the escape from her ports of a hostile vessel, intending to commit depredations upon American commerce, it was the duty of the Government of Great Britain to pursue and capture her. The writer argues that our Government should present the claims of our injured citizens to the Government of Great Britain. Should that Government refuse indemnity, an amicable mode of adjusting the controversy would be by arbitration.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Momentum.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Gentlemen—In your paper of the 19th instant, you copied an article from the "New York World," on the subject of the momenta of projectiles. Among other things, it is there stated that if a cannon ball, weighing 300 pounds, be projected at a velocity of 2000 feet per second, it would acquire a momentum or punching force of *sixty-eight millions of pounds*. Now I do confess that this is certainly astounding. Let us examine this for a moment. The momentum of a projectile, I have been taught, is to be found by multiplying the velocity per second by the weight—then the process is, 2000 x 300 = 600,000 lbs as the momentum, instead of 68,000,000. Why, gentlemen, if this were true, 40 feet square by 80 feet high, should be erected, and allowing each cubic foot to weigh 500 lbs, it would gravitate with a force of 64,000,000 lbs.—this being the weight—thus 40x40x80x500=64,000,000. The projectile should move with a velocity equal to that which the earth moves in its orbit (which is about 19 miles in a second or about 100,000 feet), the momentum of the projectile would be, if its weight should be 300 lbs., only 30,000,000 lbs.—thus, 300 x 100,000=30,000,000. Now by what rule the result above named, of a ball acquiring a punching force of sixty-eight millions pounds is obtained, is certainly a puzzle to me.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday—We had a very serene and sunny December Sunday yesterday, calm, very calm, and barely disturbed by the political upheavings of these times. In the First District we found a cancicoe committed early in the morning by officer Griffin. The cancicoe alleged that a bloody act was that the murdered dog had bitten the son of Mrs. Keene, severely and without provocation. Execution was of course proper and laudable. An attempt to create a little excitement in the Fire Department was so extraordinary. The shot passed through 12½-inch piles, having 5 inch oak planks bolted in front of them, or a thickness of 18 inches of solid timber. An old vessel, the Griper, was next moored as a similar distance, and the gun pointed at a place where her side made an angle of 42 degrees with the line of fire. The solid shot went through both her sides—a shell penetrated one side and burst inside.

On another trial the shot penetrated 21 inches of the timbers, about the ship's side to a considerable extent, and made a round hole, "through which the water poured with great violence, and filled the ship immediately." After she had thus been sunk the practice was continued against her as she lay beneath and filled with water. A shell with pillar percussion fuse burst on passing through, "destroyed the ship's side for the space of 4 feet by 8 feet 5 inches, making an open fracture 3 by 8 feet. The outer planking more or less started for many feet round the fracture, a large portion of the deck immediately above the fracture blown up, planks shivered, and beam broken." Finally, a shield of iron, composed of 6 half inch boiler plates bolted together, making 3 inches thick of iron, was fastened against the ship's side. These were broken by every shot, and the fragments driven into, and sometimes through the vessel.

It would be difficult to predict what may be the ultimate result of these experiments, but their importance is in any view very great. No one can suppose that the mechanical ingenuity of the age, in this or other countries, will be long in finding means for developing their consequences in war. Whether by guns slung overboard, or firing from submarine ports, we shall certainly have this submarine warfare put in practice. And since the introduction of shell-firing has abolished wooden walls above the water line, it seems equally certain that the application of the same system under water, where it is equally effective, and adds the certainty of sending the ship to the bottom, will be the same for all ships with wooden hulls. It is true that the system is probably only available at very short ranges.

But we can scarcely dare to send a ship to sea with the certainty that if an enemy can only engage her at close quarters she must infallibly will in five minutes. But what thickness even of iron will avail for defense against this novel method of attack? The experiment with the boiler plates is very inconclusive, for it is well known that several thickness bolted together have not half the resisting power of a solid plate. But at least it would seem doubtful whether two inches of solid plate would suffice, even against the ineffective Armstrong 110-pounder. And what will avail against those more effective guns in the hands of possible foes? Then, when we have ascertained this fact, how shall we build ships which must be armored almost as heavily below as above the water-line?

English Correspondents in America.

[From the Illustrated London Times]

Dr. Mackay, the able and plucky correspondent of the *Times* in New York, has returned to England, and Signor Gallenga, whose letters from the Western States to the leading journal have just begun to excite attention, has been transferred to Dr. Mackay's post. Report says that the *Times*, for certain political reasons, intends to trim its sails due North, and hence the recall of its late correspondent, who could hardly be asked to eat his own words by the ruling powers of Printing-house Square. Gallenga, during the period he has contributed many an admirable essay, many an able sketch, and several clever stories to the pages of this journal, starts this day week across the Atlantic in the interest of the *Daily Telegraph*; and, ere Christmas comes round, the English public will have an opportunity of studying a few minute and graphic sketches of the present aspect of American society, with all its wild political excitement, mad anger against this country, and ridiculous conceit in its own infallibility, limned by the same skillful hand which, at the close of the Crimean war, hit off so happily the characteristic features of another nation "Due North."

Fifteen-Inch Shells Conducive to Religious Improvement.

[Charleston (S. C.) Correspondence London Times.]

The influence of such protracted agony as the siege upon the character of the inhabitants and defenders of the beleaguered city is likely to be strange and worthy of remark. It has been observed that Battery Wagner has exercised a powerful effect in the way of promoting religion among its occupants, who, when relieved (which happened every four or five days), were in the habit of flocking in large numbers to the nightly "camp revival." A friend, who has been watching the siege for the last month' writes to me, in explanation of this circumstance, in the following terms:

"The sharp cracking report of the monitor guns is *agencant* (I know no corresponding English expression) even when heard at the distance of four miles; but conceive its effect on the nerves when it is heard from a distance of only a few hundred yards, and is succeeded by the explosion of a 15-inch shell, containing within it several smaller shells, which come banging and cracking and mapping about your ears, and perhaps tearing in pieces a comrade by your side." It must not be forgotten that this hail of projectiles has frequently been maintained day and night for weeks together, keeping the garrison always on the strain, and promoting an irritable feverishness and nervous susceptibility, which can be more readily conceived than described.

THE EPISSOPAL CLERGY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE WAR.—As a part of the church history of the present troublous times, the following, from the New York *Tribune* of the 26th of November, will be read with interest:

At the last Diocesan Convention of New York, a report was read from the Trustees of the Parochial Fund with the unanimous approval of that body, in which they said: "Stimulated and encouraged by the voice of the Church, as uttered in her late General Council, and by the Pastoral of the Bishops, the American people will henceforth regard the Episcopal Church of the United States as having a new claim to their regard as a National Church in its sympathies and utterances." In another column we find the following from Mr. Jay, addressed to certain wardens and vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, Somers, New York, in reply to their apology for the refusal of their Rector to read the prayers specially appointed for our country and its defenders. The Rector thus supported is from Maryland, and is said to have a brother in the Confederate army.

The Rector of another parish in Westchester county, also from Maryland, recently refused to read the prayers, his sole ostensible reason being conscientious objections, and assuring a dissatisfied parishioner that his conscience would not allow him to read them.

The reply was rather emphatic than pious: "——— ——— ——— conscience! you shall read them!" And he did read them from that day!

Eating the emphasis, the good people of Somers will do well to exhibit a similar resolution.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.—Somebody—a woman, of course—inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from the spare-rib, a servant wasn't made at the same time to wait on her? Somebody else—we imagine—replies in the following strain:

"Because Adam were whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, collar string to be sewed on, or a button to be sewed right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching himself out, yawned out, 'Ain't supper most ready, my dear?' Not he. He made the fire and fetched the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates and the mango season was over. He never stayed out to a ward meeting, harrahing for an out and out candidate, and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside of the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten pins and drove fast horses; nor choked Eve with sigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. Why, we do didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl; and which it was the reason that her fair descendants did."

The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburg with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his fingers, has been established within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstance through the medium of the press produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was Hammerton, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York.

Additional European News by the Arabia.

New York papers of the 26th ult. have the following by the Arabia in addition to what we have previously published:

A PROJECT FOR PEACE IN AMERICA.

The London *Times* publishes a project for peace in America, by a Northern gentleman writer. He says if the war goes on for a time, from mere momentum, perhaps, it must be let alone, but that it should be as soon as possible made to stop. The Confederates of course to be recognized *de jure*—and navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and in the event of Maryland joining the South, the Susquehanna and Chesapeake to be free, with a common tariff for the two confederacies.

TREBLE MURDER IN LONDON.

The extraordinary treble murder in a London cab, and subsequent suicide of the murderer, resulted in a verdict of *felo-de-se* on the body of the latter, and he was buried at midnight without funeral rights.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

It is rumored that Drouyn de L'Huys is drawing up an explanatory document, comprising the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to Congress. In the meantime, the English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to Congress. The *Globe* (Ministerial) opposes it. The *Daily News* and *Morning Herald* also oppose it, and agree that if it is held unfavorable results will ensue. The *Times* inquires what England will have to do in the Congress, should it ever prove more than an ideal conception, and points out that there is no place for England in it—all the honors being monopolized by France. The English Cabinet held three meetings to consider upon the subject; the result had not transpired. Another meeting is fixed for the 16th. The Madrid *Correspondencia* says the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the Congress; but some Spanish journals looked coolly on it. It is asserted that Austria will give no answer till the resolution of England is known.

The Western Markets—Decline in Flour and Pork.

Cincinnati, November 27, P. M.—Flour is unsettled and prices nominal. Wheat 2 to 5c. lower, and dull, with very little demand.

Corn 95 to 96c. for new.

Oats are held at 84 to 85c. Whisky dull at 72c.

Hogs dull and 25c lower, $6 30 to $7; receipts 17,000 for two days.

Lard dull and 10¾ to 11c for head and gut, and 12c for prime.

Green hams 8¾ to 8¾c. The market for all articles of the hog product is flat, with hardly any demand. Groceries dull.

Gold declined to 42, and silver to 32 to 35. Exchange dull.

Chicago, November 27—2 P. M.—Everything is lower, and buyers are holding on. Flour dull; sales too limited to quote.

Wheat dull, and 1 to 2c. lower.

Hogs—Receipts for 24