ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

Interesting from Mexico and Havana.

THE ENGLISH FORCES LEAVING MEXICO.

CONTINUED SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

Steamers Running the Southern Blockade.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA AND NASSAU, &c., &c., &c.

By the steamship Karnak, Captain LeMessurier, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 15th, via Nassau 17th inst., we have dates from Vera Cruz up to the 7th inst., brought by the Blasco de Garay, a Spanish steamer of war, which arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, and in which came one hundred and forty-three sick soldiers. Little of interest has transpired at Vera Cruz since our last dates, of the 4th. Brigadier General Lorencez arrived at Havana on the 5th inst., in the Forfait, but as yet the French reinforcements had not.

The English are all, save one hundred, "who remain to defend the British flag," embarked, and ready to start for England, via Havana and Bermuda. They have sold the mules, harness, &c., taken from Havana by the Barracouta for their use, to the French.

A false rumor was started in Vera Cruz that Marquez had given battle to General Cuellas (of Jurez's army) and defeated him. Marquez and Cobos still hold the road to Mexico.

Sickness still continues in Vera Cruz, principally among the Spanish troops. General Prim and body guard left for Orizaba on the 4th.

The Confederate sloop Octavia, which arrived at Havana from Pensacola on the 3d, left for Nassau on the 12th. She is of fifteen tons burthen, and carried to Havana twenty-five bales of cotton. She helps, with the South Republic, of fourteen tons, &c., to make the 300 that have run the blockade we have heard of in the English Parliament. The steamer Black Joker (alias Vanderbilt) left the same day for Matamoras, with the English flag flying; also sailed the same day the steamer Fox (alias Col. Whitmore). She has been whitewashed, and flaunts the British colors. The English Consul at Havana is said to be making a fortune by changing the flags of rebel vessels to that of England, usually with the same captains and crew that brought them in, merely to have a (English) man of straw to appear as owner.

Freights are looking up at Havana, and American vessels are more freely taken than last month.

Rarey is creating an immense excitement in Havana. The Captain General, and, therefore, all the "big bugs," have taken great interest in him, and have done all in their power to aid him.

A Havana correspondent sends us the following:—

The Pajaro del Oceano came in yesterday. There have been battles in Ocumare, Aragua de Barcelona, Guachavacoa and Villa del Cura, all gained by the government troops. Felipe Diaz had been killed and Mateas Alfaro and Rufo Rojas. All the rebels have been taken prisoners.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Caracas on the 20th.

The French war steamer Montezuma has arrived here from Vera Cruz. She left on the 8th, but brings no news.

This morning the R. R. Cuyler, Captain Winslow, eight guns, arrived here. She left Key West last night. There is no news. All was well.

From Nassau, N. P., we learn that the ship Eliza and Ella, from Boston for Ship Island, with a part of the Eighth New Hampshire regiment, put into that port on the 10th inst for water.

Salt had advanced to twelve cents per pound at Tuagua.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, March 7, 1862.

Arrival of a French General and Additional Troops—Gen. Prim's Plans Frustrated—The English Soldiers to be Withdrawn—Expected Movement Upon the Capital, &c.

It is only two days since I forwarded to you full particulars of what was passing here—the entire description of the plots and counterplots of those who wish to see Mexico put to rights according to their special projects. The arrival of the mail from Europe threw consternation into the camp of the Prim advocates, who have since flounced faces of the longest kind. Mr. Wyke, the British Minister—who had become the enthusiastic supporter of the Prim platform—has by no means worn the most satisfactory countenance for the past few days; and, to escape from public gaze, has to-day bolted for the interior, to follow up his master, Gen. Prim.

Gen. Lorencez, the new French General, arrived day before yesterday, with a part of his forces—the rest to follow in a few days. This new importation, with the advices which have reached us by the last packet, leave little doubt but this marvellous man called Prim is to be curtailed in his exploits of visiting hospitals, imprisoning French barbers, and plotting for the throne of Mexico. Prim, at all events, was in a towering rage at the news received by the last mail, and I enclose you a supplement to his *Eco*, which was issued to the public several hours after the packet had sailed. You will see by this that he pins his faith upon the Mexicans to be made King or Emperor. Prim left here on the morning of the 5th. Admiral Jurien le Graviere on the 26th ult., and Sir Charles Wyke this morning. Commodore Dunlop and M. de Saligny are still here, and probably will not move upwards for the next ten days. The French Admiral is to-day in Orizava, where he will probably await the arrival of Prim, and then proceed on or await the action of the newly arrived General.

Wyke goes up to help Prim, for now his services are not required at the front. He is, however, determined to make a treaty. He is mad on the subject, and seeks to do nothing more, even if in doing that he gives up all the English had before and defeats the entire expedition.

The English forces are being re-embarked, and will sail for Bermuda on or about the 10th of this month. There are only 150 English to remain here.

So soon as the new French forces arrive I think there will be a dash on the capital without further delay.

The game here still remains a mystery, and very few can imagine what is going to happen. I think if the Archduke Maximilian will take Mexico he can have it.

We have no later news from the interior than what I have sent you already. The English officers are very much disgusted at being sent off.

There is no other news.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, March 15, 1862.

Dearth of News—Operatic News—Movements of French War Vessels—Arrival of a Swedish Corvette—Expected Arrival of the British Fleet from Mexico, &c.

In the three days that have elapsed since the sailing of the Roanoke there has transpired nothing to console a correspondent from whom news is always expected, even though it be an impossibility on his part to comply. In my last letter I remarked that we were entering on a period of stagnation, and I fear that I was only too correct. In fact, we of the tropics cannot afford, like you of the North, to be always in a state of turmoil and excitement, for we should all inevitably die of brain fever. We have our periods. "Flowers have their time to fade and leaves to fall," and we our seasons of *ennui*, listlessness and calm. And how much more philosophical is this method, after all. We save our health, and when the season of enjoyment comes round, as it invariably does in this miserable world, we "go in" with a keener relish and a better appetite. But I am forgetting myself, for I know the HERALD does not care a fig either for poetical effusions or philosophical dissertations from a correspondent, since the duties of such a person are more practical and matter of fact. Well, then, there is no news. That, I hope, is coming to the point in a satisfactory manner. There is no news. I have none. Nobody has any. Why, not even Antonio, who knows everybody and everything in Havana, and whom everybody therein knows. But the mention of Antonio's name necessitates an explanation. Any one who has ever been to Havana knows that Antonio is the right hand man of the Union Hotel, and much wiser than all the seven wise men of Greece put together, for he knows everything that is going on. Withal, he is so modest that I am rather sorry his name slipped from my pen. Your correspondents in Mexico, doubtless, keep your readers well posted in regard to affairs there, and therefore I am debarred in that quarter. By the way, I think some people are rather too severe on General Prim. He cannot be such a fool as to dream of that almost mythical crown of Mexico; and it strikes me as more ridiculous still to insist that the British Minister aids him in that scheme.

The Opera season, which I had expected would close to night, will continue till the end of the month. Ferri had a benefit last night. The opera was "Marie de Rohan," and the house was tolerably well filled, for Ferri is a favorite. The performance was very good, considering.

Our best tenor, Tombesi, has already had his benefit—a much smaller one, too, than he deserves, for he is a very good artist and has always done his best to please. He selected the "Sicilian Vespers," and acquitted himself well. Signora Basseggio has been quite ill, and I doubt if we see her any more on the boards of the Tacon. I presume the best of the artists here will go to New York in April, with our old friend Muzio.

The United States steamer Santiago de Cuba went to sea yesterday, as well as the French steamer Milan, which has been lying here quite a long time. The Milan goes to New Orleans, probably [illegible] tation of assistance being required by the French subjects there, in case of an attack by the Union forces. A Swedish vessel-of-war, the corvette Norman, arrived here yesterday. These warrior sons of Thor and Woden are not often seen in this harbor. We may expect all or a portion of the English fleet at Vera Cruz within a few days, since all but the frigate Ariadne had been ordered away.

News from the Bahamas.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBEL STATES—A LIVELY RUNNING OF THE BLOCKADE.

We have received files of West India papers dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 15th of March. The following are the most important portions of the news which they contain:—

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 8th of March says:—The steamer Cecilo, Peck, arrived at two o'clock yesterday morning, forty hours from Charleston. We are informed that she brought no papers, and we therefore continue our extracts from the latest of those received from the same port by the steamer Ella Warley on Sunday last.

The fireman who was stabbed this week in a drunken squabble about the flags of Northern and Southern America, on board the steamer Ella Warley, from Charleston, is enabled to walk about the streets again.

We regret to perceive, in our late files of the Charleston *Courier*, the death of A. S. Willington, Esq., for many years editor of that paper.

The same paper of the 12th of March reports:—The steamer Kate arrived from Charleston on Sunday morning in ballast. During the temporary absence of Captain Lockwood she was commanded by Captain James Carlin. The last named gentleman, we understand, was associated for many years with Captain Maffitt, of the United States Navy, in the celebrated coast survey of America, and enjoys a high reputation for knowledge and ability.

The United States transport Eliza and Ella, Captain Lunt, three weeks from Boston, bound to Ship Island, near New Orleans, put into this port on Monday morning, being short of water, and the captain having been unwell during the voyage. The United States Consul (S. Whiting, Esq.) having obtained a pilot, she left this morning for her destined port. The transport has on board between four and five hundred troops belonging to the Eighth New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel O. W. Lull, besides four captains, eight lieutenants, and a full complement of non-commissioned officers.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 15th of March says:—The schooner Laura, Teckienburge, master, arrived this morning from Charleston. She has brought papers to the 8th inst.

Our Harbor Defences.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER.

In pursuance of a call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the more effectual defence of the harbor of the city of New York.

John T. Henry, Esq., in the chair.

Alderman BOOLE presented the following preamble, resolution and ordinance:—

Whereas, in view of recent occurrences which have transpired, it may be said in our immediate vicinity, the belief in the inviolability of our city from attack by our enemies from the sea has been seriously undermined, and the opinion is now almost universal that mail or iron-clad vessels of war, impervious to the assaults of our land fortifications, could almost with impunity visit and destroy this the great commercial metropolis and emporium of the Western hemisphere; and whereas it is universally conceded by every well informed citizen in our city, and by every person interested in its future prosperity and greatness, that at any sacrifice and at every hazard the defences of the approaches to its environs, both by way of the Narrows and by Long Island Sound, should be so efficiently protected as to allay even the [illegible] of a doubt as to their impregnability, and immediate steps should be taken to obliterate the feeling of insecurity now experienced by our merchants and other citizens directly concerned in the proper protection of the immense interests in this city; and whereas it is peculiarly the province of the Common Council of this city—the immediate representatives of all classes of its citizens and the custodians of its varied and important interests—to take the initiative in a subject of such vital importance to the well being and security of the trusts confided to their care, including, in this instance, the protection of the lives and property of their constituents, in devising the means necessary to secure the object sought to be obtained; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the following ordinance, providing for the creation of a fund to be called the "Harbor Defence Fund of the City of New York," and the issuing of bonds of the Corporation of the city of New York therefor, be, and the same is hereby adopted.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE DEFENCE OF THE HARBOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND AUTHORIZING THE BORROWING OF MONEY FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:—

Section 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of providing for the more efficient defence of the harbor of the city of New York against the attacks of its enemies by sea, particularly with reference to providing the more effectual means of guarding the approaches to said city against the entrance of mail or iron-clad vessels-of-war.

Sec. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller, upon vouchers to be approved by a commission consisting of two members of the Common Council, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, who shall act in connection with the following named citizens, viz:—[illegible] who are hereby fully authorized and empowered to act for and in behalf of the Corporation of the city of New York in devising, and conducting to a successful result the object enumerated and set forth in section one of this ordinance. All vouchers for the expenditure of money, as aforesaid, shall be certified in meeting of said Commissioners by its President and Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Harbor Defence Bonds of the City of New York," and bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum.

Sec. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 5. In the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the city of New York, and all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing its expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

In connection with the foregoing Alderman FROMENT presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of three members of this Board, be appointed for the purpose of conferring with his Honor the Mayor, associate or private incorporations, now engaged in the consideration of the subject of the more effectual protection of the harbor of this city against attack by an enemy from sea, with instructions that such committee report at the next meeting of this board the result of such conference, with their opinions as to the advisability or actual necessity of taking such action by the Common Council as is contemplated by the passage of the "ordinance creating a fund for the more effectual defence of the harbor, and issuing the bonds of the Corporation therefor," or any other action of a similar character.

Which was adopted.

The President appointed Aldermen Froment, Allen and Boole such special committee.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Interesting to Northern Property Holders.

A late Richmond paper has the following:—

In the Confederate Court on Saturday last the important case, involving near half a million of dollars, of the Confederate States vs. John Jones, on a petition to sequestrate the tobacco of August Belmont, was taken up. The Rothschilds have interposed, and, as French citizens, claim the tobacco as their property. Proceedings in this case will be most probably indefinitely postponed, as the blockade cuts off from the Rothschilds the opportunity of attending properly to their interests in the matter.

On yesterday argument was heard in the case of the Confederate States vs. Chapman J. Leigh, on a petition to sequestrate the property of Charles M. Fry and Overton M. Price. The Judge reserved his decision.

Personal Intelligence.

Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who has been reported dangerously ill, is recovering.

Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; P. C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport; C. P. Hemminway, of Chicago, and A. Van Allen and wife, of Albany, are stopping at the Everett House.

E. L. Plumb, of Mexico; W. P. Ham and wife, and T. and R. Kershaw, of Philadelphia, and W. T. Brown, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. Colonel Merrill and Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, of Montreal; J. M. Luckey, of the United States Army; J. Cowerley, B. Buffum, J. C. Convers, and J. M. Manning and wife, of Boston; C. F. Pond and wife, of Hartford; M. Jacobs, of Philadelphia; D. Wall, of Baltimore; R. and S. Keller, of St. Louis, and J. G. Scott, of Bath, N. Y., are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; Dr. Sutherland and H. M. Baldwin, of the United States Army; Capt. Selfridge and Capt. Hazard, of the United States Navy; G. B. Kellogg, of Chicago; A. B. Wells and Mrs. J. B. Olcott and son, of Washington; T. M. Fillebrom, of the United States steamer Roanoke; Dr. McCurdy, of Illinois; G. S. Norris, of Baltimore; Wilson Palmer, of West Cambridge, Mass., and M. Crossly and H. S. Tappan, of Callao, South America, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan county; Dr. Edwards, of the United States Army, and wife; L. Cook, of Fall River; D. Chamberlain, J. W. Rice, D. Cormick and C. B. Grinnell, of Boston; W. F. Richsten and wife, of Washington; W. H. Smith, of Kentucky; J. T. Norton, E. A. Grinnell and F. V. Handy, of Baltimore; J. Fisk and wife, of Trenton, N. J.; J. Wilder, of Vermont; S. Engler, of St. Louis; W. Lavolette and family, of Montreal; H. C. Goodell and wife of Quincy, Ill., and Mrs. W. G. Waller, of Baton Rouge, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA—Steamship Karnak—Mlle J Lay, Miss B Luna, Miss C Conners, Mr and Mrs McRoy, Mrs W Hustace and son, Mr and Mrs W E Treadwell, Mrs L Whiting and son, Rev Dr Guion, lady and sister; Mr and Mrs V Clark, Mr and Mrs J B Pierson, Miss Moore, Miss C Saunders, Mrs E T Martin, Mrs Burton and child, Messrs J Makin, A Harrison, J Bornesville, A Lyon, A Larmotte, W D Walker, M Jacobs, S Kiichemann, J Richards, F S Pantoya, J A Garcia and two friends, W Grove, J M Kariapezo, D Cercenos, J Tous, W W Ayres, A Baez, H Blow, D Levy, R Bascomer, R Sieg, J Stuart, D P Smith, Mr Barcedes, Mr Schunker and boy, Mr Noad, H M Harding, Wm Glancy, J Miller, J H Baxer, R Chase, C J Nesbitt, A Anderson, G C Barret, D Carroll, S Clark. Total—62.

THE ABOLITION MISSIONARIES AT BEAUFORT

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 15, 1862.

Arrival of Missionaries—Their Appearance—The Excitement Caused by their Advent—Their Objects—They Commence Their Work—They Occupy the Best Houses in Beaufort, and Intend Opening an Industrial School—They also Intend Trying their Hands at Cotton and Vegetable Culture—Their Prospects of Success—Brotherly Love Among Each Other Doubtful—"Jealousy, Thou Green-Eyed Monster"—A Rumpus Among the Petticoats—A Negro Shout—Fort Pulaski Isolated—The Union Blockade Effective—A Fight Between Our Batteries and the Rebel Gunboats—Departure of the Dissatisfied Pilgrims—The New Government Docks—Additions to the United States Library, &c.

The military, civil, political, philanthropic and abolition circles hereabouts were deeply agitated last week by the announcement of the arrival of forty or fifty missionaries from as far east as Boston, and from the wicked city of New York. The excitement became more general, and, if possible, more intense, when it was given out by those who pretended to be well informed on the subject, that a portion of this band of missionaries was composed of the gentler sex, and that the whole troupe was then upon the steamship Atlantic, at anchor in the harbor, and about to precipitate themselves upon the abodes of the wicked in and about the Department of South Carolina. The truth of some of the rumors was soon established by the testimony of various witnesses, who had fortunately boarded the Atlantic at an early hour, and had seen and conversed with the novel importation from the North. If any doubted them, their doubts were soon removed by the appearance on shore of several light haired, long whiskered, spectacled individuals, with umbrellas in one hand and a mysteriously covered package, suggestive of tracts, in the other, followed by several ladies, prim and antiquated, and of a general Bostonian style, such as are observed in William Lloyd Garrison's soirees or at Wendell Phillips' reunions. These began to perambulate the island, and attracted very general attention. The fact of the arrival of the missionaries being conclusively settled, conjecture was at once rife as to what they were to do here. Some asserted that they had come to hold a women's rights' convention on Hilton Head, where they could express their opinions freely and with perfect safety, and to labor in a field where their doctrines would be received and accepted by the lords of creation, who, being away from their better halves, could investigate the subject uninfluenced by fears or favors. Others, and, as it was soon apparent, the better informed, suggested that they were missionaries to the contrabands in this quarter—a large, and, as it seems, influential class of people, whose demoralized and barbarous state had lately become known to the philanthropists of Boston and New York, and whose welfare was near their hearts. It soon became generally known that there were sixty of these missionaries on the Atlantic, twelve or fifteen of whom were ladies, and the remainder gentlemen of large expectations and liberal ideas. Among them are men of all trades and professions, and well calculated for anything except a successful pursuit of agriculture and contrabands. The ladies are from Boston and New York, and propose to conduct an industrial school, and teach the young contrabands' ideas how to shoot and their fingers the art of plain sewing. The entire institution was gotten up by, and is under the direction of, Mr. Edward L. Pierce, the government agent. This much of their plans.

The day after the Atlantic's arrival the missionaries, with that fine appreciation of the comforts of this life which has always characterized them, transferred themselves, bag and baggage, to the village of Beaufort—known to them by reputation as the Newport of the South—and then, with a rare forethought, selected the finest mansions in the village, and straightway settled down to their task.

The landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock could not have occasioned more surprise and astonishment to the innocent natives of that region than did the advent of our missionary friends to the soldiers and contrabands in Beaufort. Several affecting scenes occurred, but I can describe but one. Mrs. French, a leading lady, whose regard and veneration for the contrabands had been greatly intensified by the speeches of Rev. Mr. French and Mr. Pierce, at post prandial meetings on the Atlantic coming out, and by the resolutions passed at the same, in which it was resolved that the negroes should be addressed as brothers and sisters and considered in that light—Mrs. French, becoming thoroughly imbued with the abolition and loving ideas, which were advanced always after a hearty dinner, was fully prepared to meet the contrabands in a sisterly spirit by the time the missionaries were ready to land.

Arriving at Beaufort, the party stepped ashore, and soon came across the peculiar institution in full feather. Mrs. French rushed towards and embraced a colored female, who was startled not a little by the peculiar style of the salute, and, in the words of the resolutions, exclaimed:—"You are my sister! (Closer embrace.) Your are no longer a slave; you are free—free as I am. You are my equal, and you are my sister!" This, with other sweet converse, did she her time beguile, and after a charming interview of this friendly character with the negro woman, whose eyes protruded from mingled fear and pleasure, Mrs. French moved on with the missionaries to green fields and pastures new. That was one of the incidents that marked the arrival of the missionaries in the field of their labors. There are others equally disgusting and novel, if I would but write them. The above will suffice, however, as it shows the drift of the missionary movement. The truth of the matter is, that nearly all of the missionaries are rabid abolitionists of the Garrison school, and the leaders—Mr. Pierce and the Rev. Mr. French—are a trifle ahead of their fellows in their fanaticism.

They teach the negroes that they are free now; that they are the equals of the whites in every respect; that they cannot be compelled to labor for another; that they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of the whites; and, in short, are brothers and sisters in the same family, and entitled to the same treatment. They are told that they must defend themselves against any attempt by their masters again to enslave them. While coming out they had their meetings whenever they could, and passed series after series of resolutions, all recognizing the freedom of the slave and the abolition of slavery. Their speeches and remarks were of the most ultra character, such as you would expect in an abolition meeting from theorists; but here we have those theories about to be reduced to practice. The missionaries having selected the best houses in Beaufort, and had them nicely furnished from the furniture collected from the various unoccupied houses in the village, are now living in a gay and festive style, amply supplied with help from their brothers and sisters, and are prepared to summer in a delightful way.

I am not able to give the precise time of the opening of the industrial school, as I have not been taken into the confidence of the missionaries. When it is opened I shall visit it, and give the results of the experiment.

One of the most interesting parts of the grand plan to be carried out by the missionaries is that which relates to the cultivation of abandoned plantations about here. Three-fourths of the party are to go on to these plantations as superintendents to direct the labors of their brothers and sisters in cotton culture, and raising cereals and vegetables for their own support and for the army's use. The idea is singularly brilliant. And as nearly all the superintendents have had more or less experience in selling tape and calico, in dealing out groceries or epsom salts and like occupations, which fit them so admirably for the kindred work of superintending a large cotton plantation with fifty or a hundred negroes, not a shadow of a doubt can exist in the mind of any reasonable man of their full and complete success. If a comprehensive knowledge and a wide and varied experience in this branch of agriculture can insure success, why should they not attain it? Mr. Pierce, the government agent, who has selected these men so happily prepared for their peculiar work, has also a ripe experience, which can only be obtained in Boston or thereabouts. Besides, he understands the nature, capabilities and habits of the contrabands most thoroughly, as he wrote an article for the *Atlantic Monthly* on that very subject once. And then, too, if my memory serves me right, he had charge for nearly two weeks of quite a gang of contrabands in Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, while the "darks" were engaged in throwing up that famous line of earthworks in the middle of the village, which shed a lustre on the engineering skill of General Butler, and which, if a spirited attack had been made on our forces by Magruder, would have proved more destructive to us than to the rebels. So he may be considered better posted than the remainder of the party.

I trust that your correspondent will be kindly remembered by the superintendent who succeeds in raising the first crop of green peas, on an abandoned plantation, and he hereby promises to give that distinguished individual a first rate notice in the HERALD. Who speaks first? But I am fearful that we are building up a splendid fabric, based on uncertain grounds. We are apprehensive that, in spite of resolutions and votes enforcing a charitable and brotherly feeling towards the colored sisters and brothers, the missionaries fail to observe the same towards each other.

From the best authority, indirectly, I hear, with pain, that there are already feuds and schisms among the missionaries that have resulted in the secession of several members, both male and female, from the main body. How extensive the breach is I am not able to say; but I understand that several ladies and one or two gentlemen return by the Atlantic to-morrow, disgusted with the ultra doctrines and practices of the great body of the missionaries relating to the negroes, as they cannot conscientiously carry their doctrines so far as the leaders would wish. Then, too, there is a jealousy existing between the Boston and New York ladies. One of the Boston ladies, who secedes, assumes that some of the New York ladies were formerly milliners or tended shops on Canal street, and that of course is perfectly horrible, and justifies secession. It is an absurd reason, as we fail to see any disgrace in gaining an honest livelihood in the millinery trade; and it can only appear so in the eyes of the shoddy aristocracy, or people of that ilk. But the contest rages, and is rapidly approaching a crisis. The question has assumed the form of Boston vs. Canal street, and the friends of the cause are quite apprehensive that the issue will gain so many adherents from the civilians and soldiers that the expeditionary corps will be rent in twain by the feud. I shall do what I can to harmonize the conflicting interests and unite the band again, and will undoubtedly receive their thanks for my generous efforts.

Meanwhile I will endeavor to keep you and the friends of the missionary movement fully apprised of its progress, and will do my share in showing its lights and shadows to the public.

Some of the ladies and gentlemen of the body witnessed a negro shout the other night at Beaufort. From what I learned from them I think they were not well pleased with the novel and peculiar spectacle. The shout came off in a small church, which was brilliantly illuminated by a dozen or more tallow dips on the walls, and was attended by two hundred or more male and female contrabands who participated. The exercises consisted of Psalm singing and a sort of a walk around and shuffle to a monotonous tune, and the beating of time by clapping the hands. Nearly all chanted as they shuffled around the circle, improvising the words to suit the occasion. The shout continued until ten o'clock, some of the contrabands being on the floor nearly four hours, and perspiring at every pore. The delicate order of the bouquet de negro permeated the whole atmosphere in and about the church, and it was impossible for the white spectators to linger very long while the shout was at it height. Some of the ladies pronounced the motions of the dancers, or shufflers, most disgusting—a verdict which I most fully concur in.

These shouts occur once or twice a week, and they afford as much amusement as a circus or the delineations of Commodore Nutt. In fact, they are the only performances worthy of note in the department.

I visited Tybee Island on Friday, and found affairs very quiet there. Nothing is occurring worthy of note. The men are all very well satisfied, and have completed the defensive works, so that they have no fears of an attack.

Fort Pulaski is completely cut off from all communication with Savannah. It is barely possible that a small boat, with letters and despatches, may now and then succeed in reaching the fort from Savannah, but the cases are very rare. One thing is certain, no provisions, reinforcements or supplies have reached the fort in more than six weeks, and the effect of the blockade must begin to be keenly felt by the beleaguered garrison. On Wednesday last two of Tatnall's fleet attempted to run the blockade of our batteries on Jones' and Bird's Islands, and also on Long Island. The attempt was unsuccessful, as our batteries forced the rebels to retire. The fight was at long taw, and continued sharply for two or three hours. What damage has been done to either side cannot be stated, as we have had no news from Dawfuskie since.

While the engagement was going on the garrison of Fort Pulaski crowded the walls to witness the fight, and one or two climbed the flagstaff to get a better view of the affair. They manifested great interest and anxiety in the success of their friends, and this being observed by our men in the battery near the Martello tower, on Tybee, a thirty pound Parrott rifle was trained on the fort and discharged. The shell exploded directly over the fort, and produced the utmost consternation among the rebels. The parapets were quickly deserted, and the conspicuous individuals on the flagstaff came down by the run, and in a moment not a soul could be seen on the walls of the fort.

I presume that we shall have Fort Pulaski again one of these days; but it all depends on the supply of provisions in the storehouses on Cockspur Island. They are bound to be starved out eventually, as provisions cannot be got to them. But of all that more anon.

SUNDAY, March 16, 1862.—The Atlantic sails to-day, with a number of passengers and a large quantity of cotton and stores. Col. Reynolds, the active and efficient government agent here, sends forward between ten and eleven hundred bales of cotton, a portion of it ginned. Twenty-eight bales of it is upland cotton, taken at Fernandina, and the first of the kind, as well as the first from Florida, via Hilton Head. Col. Reynolds also sends about thirty cases of books, numbering nearly one thousand volumes, a large portion of which belong to the library of Wm. H. Trescott, late Assistant Secretary of State. It is very valuable, being composed of well selected and rare works. Some other articles go forward also, all taken from Beaufort, for the benefit of the United States Treasury.

The Atlantic has been able to unload in less than five days, three only of which were good working days, by availing herself of the new government dock built by Col. Serrill's engineer regiment. It has saved the government nearly twenty thousand dollars in this one instance, and it has already proved invaluable in other instances. The dock alone is a fine monument to the engineering skill of the regiment.

The weather is delightful at Hilton Head, but far behind that at Fernandina. The season is much later here than in Florida.

The Connecticut came in from the North yesterday, bringing partial confirmation of the rebel reports of the movements of the iron-clad frigate Merrimac at Fortress Monroe. We are all very joyful that the Monitor came into Hampton Roads so opportunely. The Connecticut sails for the South to-morrow.

Brunswick, Ga., is ours, and Jacksonville, Fla., is also in our possession. The rebels deserted both places, and burnt a gunboat on the stocks at the latter place.

Florida is ours; and all ratholes in the State have been effectually sealed up.

I send you the first number of the *New South*, a weekly paper to be published here by Jos. H. Sears, Postmaster of this place. Lieutenant Adam Badeau, of General Sherman's staff, is the editor thereof, and, as it is under military supervision, it may be considered the official organ of General Sherman. At any rate, he has suppressed several items which were to have appeared in the first number. I commend the sheet to you as a reliable newspaper, so far as it goes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	*Leaves*	*Date.*	*For*
Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb 22	New York
Glasgow	Liverpool	Meh 5	New York

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 09 | MOON RISES.....morn — 88
SUN SETS.....6 14 | HIGH WATER.....eve 1 40

Port of New York, March 21, 1862.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Brooks, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Ariel, Terry, Aspinwall—D B Allen.
Ship Ocean (Brem), Kloepper, Bristol—Askill, Hurst & Co.
Bark Frei (Meck), Gallas, Liverpool—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Express, Sundberg, Sagua la Grande—P V King & Co.
Bark M E Trout, Maddock, Elizabeth City—C C Duncan & Co.
Brig Lucretia, Brown, Marseilles—Moore & Henry.
Brig Cyprus (Br), McCullock, Cienfuegos—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Sarah Flagg, ——, Arroyo—Galway, Casado & Villar.
Brig M Williamson, Scharffman, Philadelphia—H A Curtis.
Schr Vapor, Bedell, Havana—F F Phillips.
Schr St George (Br), Tennison, Ponce—Trowbridge.
Schr Mischief, Hopking, Halifax—B F Small.
Schr G Vernon (Br), Wilner, St John, NB—P J Nevins & Son.
Schr Emeline (Br), Copeland, Digby—A Smithers & Co.
Schr Undine, Baker, Roanoke Island—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Nightingale, Nickerson, Washington—L Kenny.
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, Baltimore—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr War Steed, Smith, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Helen Mar, Tuthill, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Judge Runyar, Hubbard, Philadelphia—J W McKee.
Schr Shenandoah, Nash, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Schr Telegraph, Rickerson, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Schr Dr Franklin, Chapman, Norwich—H S Rackett.
Schr Pinta, Saunders, Norwich—Master.
Schr G Washington, Norman, New Haven—H S Rackett.
Schr Geo Hoffman, Jones, Bristol—L Kenny.
Schr G E Edgar, Silleck, Norwalk—N L McCready & Co.

ARRIVED.

US transport steamship Baltic, Comstock, from a cruise in search of the disabled US ship Vermont. Saw a number of pieces of wrecks, spars, &c., during the cruise.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Clark, Glasgow Feb 27 and Portland March 20, with mdse and passengers, to F McDonald. In lat 46, lon 49 45, saw large quantities of field ice and icebergs; in lat 44 20, lon 57 18, saw several icebergs south of us.

Steamship Karnak (Br), LeMesurier, Havana March 15, via Nassau, NP, 17th, at noon, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard.

Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London Feb 5, and the Downs 7th, with mdse, to Thos Dunham. Had light SSE winds up to 15th, after which heavy gales from NNW to SW; split sails, &c. 20th, saw the wreck of an English bark, with colors in topmast rigging; it being dark, laid by all night, but could not see her in the morning or find her. Feb 5, saw a disabled vessel with colors, Union down; bore away for her, when it proved to be the ship Judah Touro, of Portsmouth, dismasted; bowsprit gone, and in a sinking condition; it blowing heavy from NNE could not board her; laid by all night. On the 26th took the captain, crew and 7 passengers from the wreck and brought them to this port. March 4, lat 44 30, lon 35, passed several icebergs; in lat 40, lon 64, passed a ship's lowermast, with topmasts attached, painted white, with black bands (a built mast). Since then had light winds from westward. 16th, was off Nantucket Shoals.

Ship Roger A Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool Feb 20, with mdse and passengers, to J & N Smith & Co. March 7, lat 45 10, lon 50 20, passed an iceberg.

Ship W Libby (of Richmond, Me), Bishop, Shields 30 days, with mdse, to H & F W Myer. Had strong gales from SSW to SE up to the Banks. On the 13th day from the Orkney islands was in lat 47 30, lon 48 10, and got among the ice, tacked and stood to the east for several hours to clear it; in lat 43 10, lon 49 38, fell in with the ice again, and was obliged to stand back several hours to avoid it. March 12, lat 40 52, lon 62 52, saw a schooner standing NE, with mainmast gone. Since leaving the Banks have had westerly winds most of the time.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre, Feb 12, with mdse and passengers, to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather most of the passage. Feb 15, lat 49 27, lon 11 40, exchanged signals with bark Argo, of Marseilles, bound East. Same day, passed ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Harding, from Havre Feb 11, for New York. Feb 16, lat 41 32, lon 17, exchanged signals with Br bark Vistage, from Hartland Point for Trieste. Feb 17, lat 49 39, lon 19 54, spoke bark James Scott, of Pictou, bound to Cork, 25 days out. Feb 26, lat 48 56, lon 27 51, was in company with ship Francis B Cutting, Malony, from Liverpool, Feb 13, for NYork. Feb 27, while stowing the jib, Lewis Cavanago (seaman) fell overboard, and was lost. 7th inst, lat 43 8, lon 49 33, exchanged signals with English bark Observer, 23 days from Belfast for Philadelphia. March 11, lat 41 15, lon 58 16, saw steamship Etna, bound East (hence for Liverpool). Same date saw a vessel to windward, apparently disabled; tacked ship and stood towards her. Upon getting near found her to be the bark Sonbander, of Dublin, abandoned; (undoubtedly the bark Sourander, Capt Taylor, sld from Boston, March 2, for Liverpool); did not board her. March 17, off Georges Shoals, saw ship Susan Fearing, of Boston, Newcomb, from London Feb 15, for New York. Same day exchanged signals with ship Duchesse de Brabant, bound west.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre, Jan 22, with mdse, to Wm Whitlock, Jr. March 11, lat 36 27, lon 60 41, passed a quantity of flour, also the wreck of a ship's main deck house, painted white. March 13, lat 36 28, lon 63 10, passed a ship's mainmast, apparently but a short time in the water; had been cut away. Same day, saw a US seventy-four gun ship (no doubt the Vermont), with a gunboat alongside; when first seen they were lying with all sail furled, sea smooth, with a light air from the West; towards night both