THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V-No. 19.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Filibustering Extraordinary.

United States Colored Troops on a Raid.

CAPTURE OF IMPERIAL ARTILLERY.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

A FRENCH FRIGATE SHELLS THE TOWN.

Capture of a Small Gunboat.

Row Between Weitzel and Mejia.

GASUS BELLI ON THE TAPIS.

REBUILDING FORT BROWN

American Troops Preparing

for Battle.

Looking Up Recruits.

General Crawford in New Orleans

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

New ORLEANS, January 21. - Advices from Brownsville to the 15th instant give an partially correct statement of the Bagdad affair.

A party of one hundred and twenty-three most of them being colored soldiers of the 119th United States Regiment, under Colonel Reed, crossed the river at Clarksville, and divided into three squads.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the first squad proceeded to a camp, which they captured, with about four hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The second party proceeded to the ferry, at which an Imperial guard of ten men were stationed. The officer commanding the guard stood his post bravely, emptying his revolver, when he was shot down; whereupon the others surrendered. One Imperialist was killed and another wounded.

Three of the party proceeded to capture Colonel Rice, the post commander, who escaped while the party was in the house, but was afterwards captured.

A squad of ten men were then detailed to take the Antonia, and they fired on her, killing a sergeant and wounding several others. The Antonia fired a volley, klling two and wounding one. The attacking party then fired two shots from a howitzer, one of which passed through her just above the water line.

On the morning of the 6th a French frigate, lying outside, shelled the place. Shots were atterwards freely exchanged between the Liberal howitzers on the beach and a howitzer boat from the French frigate, but no damage was done, excepting the creating of a panic among the citizens, who crossed to the American bank.

A detachment of two hundred men from the 118th Golored Infantry was sent over to protect the American [citizens, and remained until the evening of the 7th, when a detachment of the 46th Colored Infantry relieved them, with instructions, it is said, to withdraw in case the Imperialists made an attack upon the town.

A French mail steamer which was lying outside the bar left immediately after the affair, probably for Vera Cruz.

Bagdad is nearly deserted. The plunder and pillage of the town is uninterruptedly kept up. A large amount of goods have been crossed over to Clarksville. All the stolen property that arrives at Brownsville is seized and returned to the proper owners.

After wrangling for several days with Escobedo regarding the right to command, General Crawford left for New Orleans, where he has since arrived, looking after reinforcements and

A small force of Liberals are fortifying Bag-

dad with cotten bales, heavy guns, etc. Three French transports arrived off the bar

on the 13th. General Mejia had commenced building earthworks and mounting guns, two of which are

64-pounders, between Matamoras and the river, but in a position to command Brownsville. General Mejia had notified General Weitzel that if he is attacked from the American side he will open fire, and it is most likely some of the

shots will lodge in Brownsville. General Giles A. Smith was immediately sent over to ascertain General Mejia's intentions. The result of the meeting had not transpired, but it was believed that a belligerent communication had been received, and General Weitzel had ordered the rebuilding of old Fort Brown, which is being mounted with 30-pounder Par-

A large pontoon train was being rapidly put

in good order.

General Mejia, apprehending another Liberal attack, is trying to make another forced loan, which causes much uneasiness. Several of their own contra-guerillas, in attempting to desert by crossing the river, were drowned.

American citizens who chance to be visiting at Matamoras are looked upon distrustfully. Officers and men are not allowed to cross the

On the 14th General Weitzel reviewed his troops in Brownsville. All were in good bealth and spirits.

The War in Mexico.

New York, January 22.- A letter from San Francisco says General Ogazon is about to leava for Guadalajara, the capital of his State, having the authority and means to raise a force to take the field against the Imperia ists.

Reports from Washington-The French in Mexico.

New York, January 22 .- A special despatch from Washington to the World says there seems to be no doubt that by the last steamer from Europe the State Department received positive information from Paris that the French troops will be withdrawn within a stated early period.

The Herata's special despatch from Washington says the French Minister has applied to the State Department for information regarding the recent capture from the Imperialists of Bagdad on the Rio Grande, but as no official despatches with reference to the affair have been received, he cannot be gratified.

General Sheridan has been instructed from Washington to investigate the affair and punish any United States soldiers that may have been

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

Gen. Sweeney Expected Hourly.

SPORT FOR EX-UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Why the Provincial Parliament Does Not Meet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 22,-The Toronto (C. W. correspondent of the Herald states that the reason for the postponement of the meeting of Parliament to May next is the fear of a Fenian invasion during the winter.

The Provincial Fenians, though in favor of O'Mahony, are not opposed to an invasion by General Sweeney.

During one night last week word was sent over by the discharged volunteers at Ogdensburg that the Fenians were coming. The garrison at Fort Wellington turned out to receive them, when the volunteers fired several shots, and the garrison, it is stated, behaved very badly. The volunteers then returned, satisfied with their

Arrest of the Bank Messenger Robbers. New York, January 22.-Two men, named David Shiff and George Boyce, have been arrested and identified as the robbers of the messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg. on Friday. No clue to the money has been discovered.

The Recent Robbery in William Street TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION-THEY ARE IDEN TIPIED BY THE BANK MESSENGER.

Detective Shangles, of the Eleventh Precinct. on Saturday evening last, arrested two men named David Schiff and George Boyce, on suspi-cion of having been concerned in the robbery of Samuel B. Terry, the messenger of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, L .. in William street, on Friday morning, while on his way to the Park Bank, as fully reported. It will be remembered that the lad was robbed a leather travelling-satchel, containing \$11,000 in green backs and \$7000 in notes. Since the robbery the police hrve been earnestly at endeavoring to find out the perpetrators, and although several arrests were made, no clus was obtained to the thieves till Saturday evening. Detective Shangle knowing that for some time past a certain fast bay pony and a butcher's wagon, painted a light blue or lead color, had been used exclusively by the class of depredators 'hog" thieves, and had been stabled in Orchard street, near Stanton street, went to the stable and found that the horse and cart had

The officer, being professionally acquainted with Schiff and Boyce, the men who it is said owned this horse and car, and used it, instituted a search for them. On Saturday evening, Officer Shangle saw these men, in Steinton street, and arrested them. The prisoners were taken to the station-house, and thence to the Police Central Office, Mulberry street. The lad Terry was sent for, and on being confronted with the prisoners, immediately identified Boyce as the had struck him across the face with a pistol, and snatched the satchel, and Schiff as the one who

was in the wagon. Boyce is twenty-seven years of age, and a native of this city, and Schiff is twenty-fo years of age, and a native of Germany. Bo are peadlers by occupation, and are well known to the police on the east side of the city as sus-pictous characters. No clue to the stolen money or the horse and eart has been discovered. The prisoners are still detained for examination at headquarters .- New York World.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Steamers to the South-The National Express Company—The Negroes and the Registry Law.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, January 22 .- Merchants are finding the recently established line of steamers to Europe, Havana, Charleston, Richmond, and other parts of the South, so successful and advantageous to trade generally, that they are now about establishing a regular line to New Orleans.

The National Express Company here is doing well, but too much partiality is shown in the selection, almost exclusively, of employes who were sympathizers with the Rebellion, and fought against our country. This is creating

much dissatisfaction. The State Registry law is causing intense excitement. I learn that the colored people who fought for the Union' intend cailing a Convention, to petition for the right of suffrage, on the ground that they better deserve that privilege than those prevented from voting by existing law because of their disunionism.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Jelegraph. WASHINGTON, January 22.

Conscience Money. The sum of \$7 has just been returned to the department, through the confessional, as a matter of conceience. Such cases which occur occasionally are only for small sums.

Recognition of a Vice-Consul. The President has recognized Camille Joseph Ludmann as Vice-Consul of Brazil at New York, The Lawyer's Test Oath.

It is claimed that if the Supreme Court de cides against the constitutionality of the lawyer's test oath, it will carry with it the test oarh tor Congressmen; but this is a great mistake; one of the strongest arguments before the Court was that lawyers are not United States officers.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The Senate intends to press a vote on [the Freedmen's Bureau Bill before taking up the

Suffrage Bill. Reconstruction.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction will make their first report to-day, which is the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Mr. Roscoe Conkling. The proposition is an independent article, providing that all persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, shall be the basis of representation; providing that whenever in any State the elective tranchise shall be denied or abridged on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The Freedmen in North Carolina-Their Good Conduct and Industry.

Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in North Carolina, reports that so generally have the freedmen sought employment and obtained it that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied. He says:-

"The expectation that lands would be granted to them by the Government, a hope first kindled by the Rebel politicians in their effort to fire the Southern heart, and afterwards increased by the Confiscation act, has now passed away. All the officers of this bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars widely scattered; but so fixed had they become before the war closed that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any girts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So also, on the other hand, have the idle, conscience-begotten dears of insurrection passed away. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another anstance of such good conduct in similar circum-stances as the freedmen have thus far main-

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 22.—Cotton is dull at 50c, Four decined 5@10c.; sa es of 4000 bbls at \$6.75 @8 10 for State; \$8.35@10.20 for Onio; and \$6.75 @8.15 for Western; Southern druoping; sales of 800 bbls, at \$8.70@15.00; Canadian 5@10c. lower; sales of 200 bbls, at \$7.85@11.00. Wheat dull; spring declined 1@2c; sales of 7000 bushels inferior and new amber a ichigan at \$1.60. Cora dull and declining. Beef steady. Pork heavy at \$29.75@30.00. Lard quiet at 15@18c. Whisky quiet and steady.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The Water Street Fire—The Loss Esti-mated at 8640,000—Two Men Injured. As anticipated in our report of yesterday, the entire building and its contents were destroyed. The south side wall fell shortly after twelve o'clock and crushed in the sheds of the cement and plaster yard of Murray & Roberts, No. 247 South street, running through to Water street. A citizen named Christian Fahrer was injured by the falling wall. He was rescued from his perilous position by roundsman Thompson, of the Seventh precinct, and taken to the Station House, his

residence, No. 81 Jackson street. before 4 o'clock a fireman, named George Wayman, a member of No. 11 Engine Company, fell from a shed while in charge of the pipe, and was badly hurt. The police took him to the Station Hovse, where Surgeon Bievin dressed his injuries. He was subsequently sent

wounds dressed, and subsequently taken to his

home to No. 437 East Houston street. Toe following is a list of the property destroyed, and the names of the owners and the estimated value. The insurances could not be ascertained, as each owner insures his own roods, and none of them were present to give the information desired:-

\$5,560

J. L. & J. D. Riker, 189 casks of bleaching

A Tith records O another late at the stand	merjores.
A. Uhiman, 8 casks black lead	
J. Hoy & Co., 187 bales of cotton	87,400
C. C. & H. M. Taber, 44 bales of cotton	8,800
Wm. Brice, 110 bales of cotton	22 000
Rice, Chase & Co., 82 bags cotton pickings Murray & Nephew, 101 baies or cotton	2.500
Murray & Nephew, 101 baies or cotton	20,200
Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, 287 bales of	merane.
cotton	54,100
Murchison & Murray, 57 bales of cotton	11,400
J. M. Jones, 79 bales or cotton	15,800
M. Beeber & co., 27 bales of cotton	5,400
O. K. King & Co., 11 bales of cotton	
T to Brown 5 bales of cotton	2,200
J. H. Brower, 5 bales of cotton	1,000
Burger, Huribut & Livingston, 136 bales of	-
cotton	27 000
A. C. Schaeffer & Co., 10 bales of cotton	3 800
C. B. Dibble, 46 bales or cotton and 78 bales	22.0
of rags	9 200
J. B. Farwell & Co., 202 bales of cotton	50 400
Curtis & Peabody, 1497 bales of hemp	59 880
A. Begoden, 500 bates of hemp	20,000
J. A. Wilkinson, 12 bales of cotton	2 400
Wetts, Crare & Co., 32 bales of cotton	6,400
G. W. Attwater, 3 cases of roots	- PARKE
F. S. Morgan, 130 cases bleaching powder	5 200
Barley & Davis, 40 bates of cotton	8,000
Young, Smith & Co , 121 bales cotton	24,200
Easton & Co., 189 bales cotton	37.800
J. L. Smal wood & Co., 125 bales cotton	25,000
Kearney & Waterman, 43 cases of bleaching	20,000
	7 550
powder	1,720
N. F. Palmer, 500 bales of hemp	20,000
Hugh Harman & Broth-r, 267 bales cotton	58 400
Lloyd Parsons, 92 bales of cot on	18 400
M. W. Griswold, 107 barrels of clay	1,070
L. Windmuller, 34 casks of clay	340
E. Hill, 16 casks sulphate of lime	****
H. E. Mevers, Jr., 7 tons of iron tubing	
George B Buell, 1496 dozen peach baskets	5,200
E S Haggins & Co. 17 bales of floates	7.700

B. S. Higgins & Co., IT bales of flocks......
Dennison & Wyckoff, a quantity of molasses
C. Balmiorth, 32 bales of flocks...... The building was owned by the late W. W. DeForrest. The damage will be about \$50,000, said to be insured. The damage to the property of Murray & Roberts may be estimated at \$10,000. John McMahon, shipwright, occupied the second floor of the building No. 247 South street. Loss about \$500; insured. The storage of J. H. Hobby, No. 249 South street, is only slightly damaged. It appears, from a statement made by the receiving clerk, that about ninety bales of cotton were taken in the afternoon previous to the fire, and from appearances there is no doubt that the fire was in the cotton when put into the store. The estimate of the property is its sound value; in all probability there will be a salvage of from thirty to forty per cent. The police of the Seventh precinct have been untiring in their exertions to protect the property exposed in consequence of the fire, and are deserving of credit for their services, the men being on duty all night and day without rest .- N. Y. Herald.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Answer of John Given to the Petition of Major Weaver.

Alleged Extensive Frauds in the Fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards.

Mr. Given Claims his Election by About One Thousand Majority, Exclusive of the Soldiers' Vote.

This morning in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Ludlow, J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., counsel for John Given, whose right to the office of City Commissioner is being contested by Major David P. Weaver, filed an answer to the petition of the latter. After the petition was received, Judge Ludlow postponed a further consideration of the case until Saturday next. The answer of Mr. Given sets forth the following

After alluding to the allegations made in reference to the soldiers' vote, of which he has no knowledge, knowing only that the returns were received and filed at the office of the Prothonotary, the respondent answers to the fourth specification, that true if ent answers to the fourth specification, that true it is that the said general return does not include the return of votes cast in the Fourth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, because no return whatever was made of any election held in said division, as it appeared upon the computation of votes, after the closing of the polis on the evening of the day of the said election, that there were more votes counted and computed than there were pe, sons voting at said election, and that in consequence of this discrepancy the election officers of said Division could not agree as to the true vote; they therefore made no return

as to the true voie; 'hey therefore, made no return of the result of the election in said Division.

And your respondent further answers and saith that he general return of the votes cast at said election for the said office of City Commissioner is is se in this:—
First, That in the Seventh Election Division of the Third Ward David P. Weaver is talsely and erro-neously returned as having received 316 vo.es; whereas in truth and in fact he only received 806

Second. That in the First Election Division of the Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of ten and upwards for the office of City Commissioner, which were taken and counted in the general return for David P. Weaver, none of whom were qualified electors of said Division

as he is in ormed and believes.

Third. That in the second E ection Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of twelve and upwards, none of whom were quaffied electors of said D.vision.

Fourth. That in the Third Election Division of

said Fourth Ward the election efficers received the votes of per-ons to the number of fifteen and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Fith That in the Fourth Election Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of eight and upwards,

said Fourth Ward, in the citetion of the reuth wards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Sixth. That in the Fifth Election Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of ten and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Seventh, Frat in the Tenth Election Division of the the I wenty-first Ward, the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of six and upwards, i one, or whom were qualified electors.

Eighth. I hat in the Third Election Division of the Twenty-rourth Ward, the votes of persons to the number of two and upwards were taken, none of whom were qualified electors.

Ninth. That a majority of the voters at the election held for Judge and Inspectors of Elections to conduct the election to be held on the tenth day of October last, in the Sixth Election Division of the Fourth Ward, naudulently divided their vote for Fourth Ward, transdulently divided their vote for Inspectors of Elections, so as to elect two of their own number, representing their own political views, with the intent to deprive the minority of the right to have an Inspector at said election, against the in-tention and spirit of the Act of Assembly, and with the view and purpose to prevent a fair and due election; that in pursuance of said intent and purpose, the said inspectors did fraudulently receive the votes of a large number of persons, to the number of two hundred and seventy-five and upwards, which were received and counted in the general return of votes for David P. Weaver, none of whom were

qualified to vote at said election. the said election officers, in every instance, fraudu-lently neglected and refused to mark the letter "V" coposite the name of the voter upon the Assessment list at the time he voted; to note in the marzin of the Assessment or alphabetical list whether any voter had been sworn or affirmed, or produced a certificate or other evidence of having been naturalized; to add the name of the voter to said list, when the name did not appear thereon; to require proof of the residence of voters whose names were not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants; to swear or affirm such voters that they had not removed the election division for the mere purpose of veting

The falsely and fraudulently received the votes of non-residents, who falsely and traudulently per sonated and voted under the names of persons whose names were contained in the Alphabetical List or said Division some of whom were dead, and others of whom had removed not of the said Election Divis-

nich.

That said Inspectors were furnished with at Alphabetical list of taxable inhabitants of their files. tion Division, which, during the whole of said elec-tion, was never referred to or examined but returned tion, was never referred to or examined but resurged said book without making a single entry in it which the law required they should make; that they fraudulently opened a poil, and permitted every person to vote that applied, without proof of residence, or the payment of taxes; in many instances knowingly per mitting persons to vote more than once, and that the conduct of the Election Officers was of this fradulent and tilegal character from the beginning of the said election to its close; that the Return Inspectors of said Division at said election alsely and traudulently returned twenty-one votes as having been cast in said Division for Respondent for the office of City Commissioner, whereas in truth he received the votes of thirty voters and upwards.

The loth specification is the same shares against

votes of thirty voters and upwards.

The 10th specification is the same charge against those conducting the election held in the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward. The same charges are also made in regard to the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward and the Fourth Division, it is alleged that over two hundred fraudulent votes were received for Mr. Weaver; that five illegal vo es were polled on board the United States Receiving Ship Princelon; that seven votes poiled at Fort Worth, Va. for respondent were not received by Prothono-Va., for respondent were not received by Frothono

tary. The answer concludes as follows:—
Whereby your respondent avers that he was not only elected to the said office of City Commissioner, but that the true vote for him for the said office is greater than the vote of the said Davis P Weaver for aid office, or for any other person, and that his majority is fully equal to, if not greater, than the majority stated for him in the return of the Return

FROM HARRISBURG.

Governor Curtin at the Capitol-He is Preparing his Message, Etc.

HARRISBURG, January 22.-Governor Curtin made his appearance at the Executive Chamber today, where he received a large number of visitors, who called for the transaction of official business or to congratulate his Excellency on his safe return to the State Capital.

It is supposed in official circles that the Governor's Message will not be ready for delivery to the Legislature before Monday next. As soon as his rush of visitors is over to-day the Governor proposes to commence the preparation of

his message. -The early closing movement is in progress in Albany, the respectable boot and shee dealers having agreed to close their stores at 8 P. M., an hour earlier than heretofore,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANG-Chief Justice Wood ward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Read.
—In the case of the Common wealth vs. Central
Passenger Railway Company, the Court the
morning made the rule of the defendants to
withdraw their plea already filed, and plead de nove, absolute, and ordered the time for amening the pleas to be extended ten days from this

The Northumberland and Montour counties lists were then taken up.

Non-suits were entered in the cases of Baldy
vs. borough of Danville, Snyder vs. Herb,
Kreitzer vs. Pollock, and Bright vs. Bohner.

The following eases were argued:—
McCormick's Appeal. Argued by Joshua W.
Comly, Esq., for appellant, and by John B.
Packer, Esq., for appellee.
Waldemore vs. Haupt. Argued by Wolverton for plaintiff in error, and by Rockafellow for delendant in error.

defendant in error.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Sharswood.—
Righter & Kensil vs. The Duncannon Iron Company. This was an action to recover for a lot of soap stone sold and delivered by plaintiffs to de-

The defense set up was that the soapstone was of an inferior quality. Jury out. E. S. Camp-bell, Esq., for plaintiff; W. R. Wistar, Esq., for detendant. Verdicts were taken by agreement in two other

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Wolf and Hart vs. Simon Hoeter. This was an action to recover \$200, money alleged to have been paid by plaintiffs to Messrs. Stanton and Walker, of Washington, to procure the release of one Mr. Bamberger, the nephew of the detendant, who was held by the Government as a prisoner at

Point Lookout, It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that this nephew of the defendant escaped from the Rebel lines in 1863, and was imprisoned by the Government at Point Lookout. While there plaintiffs were employed by the defendant to procure his release, and they allege that they paid to Messrs Stanton and Walker the sum of two hundred dollars towards effecting this ob-

The nephew was subsequently released through the intercession of the Bavarian Consul, of which country he was a subject. The defendant refused to pay the two hundred dollars on the ground that the release was not effected by plaintiffs, or through their efforts, and hence

The plaintiffs contended that Messrs, Stanton and Walker had themselves procured the Bavarian Consul to aid in the matter. Jury out. R. Palethorp, Esq., for plainties; W. B. Hanna, Esq., for defendant.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER CASE. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER Systems—Judge Allison.—In the case of Chris-tian Berger, charged with the murder of Miss Watts, at Germantown, counsel for the prisoner made an application for the postponement of the trial on the ground that they had not had sufficient time to properly prepare therefor. The Court fixed Monday next. John R. Dos Passos, John O'Byrne, and Charles W. Brooke, Esqs., are

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer "Charles Benton"-She Becomes Disabled in the Gale of the 7th, and is Abandoned off Hatteras on the 15th, Etc.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamer Charles Benton for the following interesting particulars of the abandonment of that vessel at sea on the 15th instant:-

The steamer Charles Benton sailed from Newbern, N. C., on her return trip to New York, on the 6th inst., at 5 P. M., with a full cargo and deck lood of cotton, and six days' tuel, the average length of the run being about three days. On the 7th, at 10 A. M., passed through Hatteras Inlet, and headed northward, with a fine southerly breeze, vessel going about eight knots. At 4 P. M. a heavy gale sprung up from the north, which continued with terrific violence, accompanied with snow and sleet, until Wednesday evening, the 10th, when the wind somewhat abated, the sea, on the contrary rising, for the strength of the gale had made " ong sea," which did not have much effect on the ship. At this time were steering N. E., sea running very high. About 6 P. M. lost the rudder; but by setting the foresail, reeted, managed to keep her head to wind. The next morning (11th) all hands set to making a new one, using for the purpose a topmast and as heavy planking as could be obtained. At noon found by observation that we were about one hundred miles northeast of Hatteras, having been blown across the Gulf Stream and out or the usual track of vessels. In the afternoon tried the new rudder, which, however, was

smashed up in a few moments. Next day (12th) rigged another one on the scull principle, which would not work. As may e well imagined all on board were in a high state of alarm from the fact that, besides being without any steering power, but very little coal and provisions remained. In the afternoon took down one of the boat's davits and commenced building a third rudder, but found it would not be strong enough to stand the heavy seas. About 5 P. M. sighted a schooner, the Robert Colyer, the first vessel seen for some days, which, on our hoisting the signal of distress, came along-side and made as if she would lay by us all night. By this time it had been concluded to abandon the steamer in the event of our not being able to get a tow, which the schooner could not do; so the next morning were much stressed at her not being in sight, she having

eft us during the night. On the morning of the 13th took work of the evening before to pieces, and got out a large two and a half inch iron gratingfrom the engine-room, which, after being clamped on the davit, was planked over strongly and bolted. In order to be able to work at this had to heave overboard the deck load of cotton. Also on this day began using rosin-part of cargo-as tuel, which, how-

14th (Sunday)-Got the iron rudder fixed, and seemed to answer as well as expected. Steered west by north. Found that there were but three lays' provisions left. Vessel leaking considerably, out kept the leak down with the steam pemp.

but kept the leak down with the steam pemp.

15th, 4 A. M.—Lost one of the rudder guys,
but fixed up another. Noon, lon. 73·25, lat.

39·29, sighted a brig steering W. N. W., and signalled her; sea still running very high. 1 P. M.

steering rope parted, leaving the vessel completely helpless. 2 P. M., brig alongside, and
finding that the vessel could not be kept affoat
much longer, boarded the brig in the life-boat,
leaving the steamer in a sinking condition. At leaving the steamer in a sinking condition. At 4 P. M. were all on board the Monticello, Captain Moore, from Savannah for Boston, having been able to save but few effects. The same night had a heavy gale of wind, which would probably have made an end of the Charles Benton

19th.—Arrived at Holmes' Hole, whence most of the crew and the passengers were taken to New Bedford by the steamer Helen Augusta, and thence to New York, where they arrived on Saturday night,

Saturday night,
To Captain Moore is due the highest praise for
his kindness and gentlemanly treatment of all,
and the passengers and crew of the Benton desire to thank him through the public press. A
testimonial signed by the officers and passengers were presented to him before leaving the brig.-N. Y. Herald.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 22 .- The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool, has put in here, short ofwoal. Her advices have been anticipated.

AMONG THE MOONSTRUCK.

Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

HOW INSANE PROPLE LIVE.

Remarkable Characters and their Peculiarities.

MRS. BUCHANAN" AND HER DOLL.

Tho Prophets, Generals, Admirals, Statesmen. Kings. Princes, and Lords of Weak and Deranged Minds.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Harper's Magazine for February.

At no very distant date I had the misfortune to be a patient in the Institution of which this article treats. It is not necessary for me to describe the form in which my affection manifested itself. I only mention it here to show that I have had ample means of seeing the details of the management of the Asylum. Since my rethe management of the Asylum. Since my re-covery I have as a guest visited the Institution, and thus produced the drawings and narrative which are now commended to the reader's attention. Of their truthfulness I think there will be no question. Feeling no malice, I have certainly set down nothing in that spirit; and there is little which the managers could wish me to systemate.

me to extenuate.

Blackwell's Island, notwithstanding its beauty, has no very good name. This arises from the fact that the Penitentiary was the first building erected upon it, and the island for a long time was known only as the site of that abode of crime. To none of the other structures it contains, indeed, would one like to be compelled to go—to the Workhouse, the Almshouse, the Hospital, or the Insane Asylum; yet to the last two a compulsory visit might well be unattended with

disgrace. POSITION OF THE ASYLUM. The Lunatic Asylum stands at that end of the island farthest from the city of New York, and is, as regards scenery, far better located than any of the others. On the eastern side Ravens-wood, with its luxuriant toliage and elegant architecture, appears. From the opposite bank of the river Be levue Gardens and several noble mansions with their boat houses and terraces look down. Then the eye, glancing unrestrained up the stream, sees the historic "Hell-Gate," with the adjacent smiling village of Astoria; farther on, the leafy shores of Ward's Island dis-cover themselves. The picturesque ferry-boat landing on the Manhattan side at Eighty-sixth street, with its surroundings of gayly-painted skills and sail-boats, and the hotel rearing aloft its old rickety walls, form other objects of interest as the attention again reverts towards the city. In summer the river presents a continued scene of animation. Graceful yaches, helped by the swift current, glide by with even more than their wonted speed; the mammoth Sound steam-boats plow past with increasing roar and turbulence of waters; and now and then skeleton

race boats propelled by sturdy arms and activ muscles, shoot swiftly along. The Lunatic Asylum comprises three separate buildings, known as the "Asylum," the "Asvlum," "Lodge," or Mad-house, and the "Retreat." I have named them in the order in which they are situated, the Asylum, or original and largest structure, being the one nearest the end of the island. This, though displaying irregularity in the architectural plan, is one of the most impos ing edifices under the control of the Commis sioners of Public Charities and Corrections. consists of two wings, forming a right angle with their octagonal centre. Of these, one is inhabited by Iemale, the other by male patients. The octagon is devoted to offices, parlors, and

physicians' apartments. Each wing has three stories and an attic, which are divided into bedrooms on either side of a long hall. These halls are inscribed at their entrance, Male or Female Halls, 1, 2, or 3. according to their elevation and the sex of the The attic contains the sick room.

The Lodge or Mad-house, to which access is never attainable by visitors, is the place of confinement for the most violent cases. All new-comers are, however, generally placed there until they disclose their characters. Then, if sufficiently mild, they are removed to the Asy-lum or the Retreat. The Retreat is a building formerly belonging to the Workhouse, the institution adjacent to the Insane Asylum. It is now receptacle for female patients, who usually outnumber the male more than two to one. In the Lodge there are four halls given up to fe-males, while but two are inhabited by males.

There are other buildings which, though untenanted by the insane, are rendered necessary by the size of the institution. Of these the most important is the cook-house, where the food is prepared for use. This consists mainly of soup, boiled by means of steam pipes in stationary kettles. From these it is carried in large tin vessels to the different halls of the three main structures. The engine-room occupies more than one-third of the cook-house, inasmuch as, besides that recessary to cooking it generates. besides that necessary for cooking, it generates steam on which the warmth of the asylum depends during winter. The washing of all the patients' clothes is performed in the same buildng, mainly by machinery. The Institution is supplied with water by sub-

marine pipes connecting with the Croton reservoir. Large tanks in the several editices keep up the supply when, as is not infrequent, the pipes are injured by anchors or otherwise. Among the outhouses is a stable, a carpenter's

shop, a blacksmith's force, and a paint shop. A dead-house also figures near by. Four large wooden structures are erecting for the benefit of patients sent from other institutions upon the island—the Workhouse, Almshouse, etc. When typhus may rage it is probable they will also be ised as a fever hospital.

The Asylum grounds contain some fitteen or twenty acres (the island containing one hundred), and produce all the vegetables, except obtatoes and turnips, used by the Institution. Of potatoes and turnips about two hundred ushels each are raised; tomatoes, two hundred bushels; carrots, one hundred; beets, one hundred and fifty; parsnips, one hundred and forty; other kinds in due proportion. The tilling of the land, like most of the work about the Asylum, s done by patients under the guidance of a paid

A considerable portion of the grounds is devoted to yards for the benefit of the insane, and an extensive garden blooms with many colored lowers. Rarities are not infrequent. An ornamertal summer-house adds to the charm of the spectacle, while grand old willows, horse-chestnuts, and button woods, with other trees, make the scene immediately contiguous to the main Asylum exceedingly picturesque by their diversified and luxuriant foliage. The carriage road to the original entrance runs the road to the principal entrance runs through densely shaded avenue, and 'a fine vista presents itself—at the end of which the blue water gleam-

ing in the sun, dotted here and there with a white [Continued on Second Page.]