

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

## OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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## PHILADELPHIA, I'UESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at

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GIESON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., F. L. FETHERSTON. ERNEST O, WALLACE. THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

**MABRIED** BARTHOLOMEW-BUCHANAN- On Sunday, the 4th instant, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Norris-town, Fa., by the Bector, Rev. E. Maxey, Dr. G. R. Bartholomew to Miss Rebecca K. Buchannan, both of Philadelphia. Bartholomew to Miss Rebecca K. Buchmann, Feb. 6th, at Philadelphia. JONES-MARTIN-On this morning, Feb. 6th, at the residence of the bride's mther, by the Rev. Wes-ley K+nney, D. D. Mr. Aaron Jones, Jr., to Miss Mary A. Martin, both of Germantown.

DIED.

Mary A. Martin, both of Germantown. DIED. BELEORE—On the 4th instant, in the 1sth year of his age, Harry Belrose, son of Lonis and Julia Belrose. The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend the funcral on Wedneeday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, from residence No. 2006 Green street. BUMM-Studdenly, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Hannah Bumm. In the 7sth year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are re-residence, No. 1111 Mariborough street; on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The relatives and friends of the family are re-residence, No. 1111 Mariborough street; on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The relatives and friends of the family are re-residence of his father, No. 313 South Ninh street, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock. Inter-ment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. MATLAND-On the the instant, Isabella W., wife of Joseph Maitland, in the sist year of her age. Her triends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister. MATLAND-On the morning of the 3d instant, ROWLAND-Early on the morning of Feb. 3th. BOATLERSON-On the morning of Feb. 3th. and Mary L. Patterson. HOWLAND-Early on the morning of Feb. 3th. Benjamin, youngest child of Edualmin and Virginia L. Rowand, aged (6) bit years and 5 father, O. 61 source, S. MATERSON-On the morning of the 3d instant, Mortender Gelsing are invited to attend his functal from the residence of his father, Cheltenham, Mortender, Schl, 1866, Charles Edward Sources, son of Wim E, and Shile Somers, aged 2 years, 5 moths and Adays, after an liness of the sizer and Matry E, and Shile Somers, aged 2 years, 5 moths and Adays, after an liness of the sizer and Matry E, and Shile Somers, aged 2 years, 5 moths and Adays, after an liness of the sizer and Matry E, and Shile Somers, aged 2 years, 5 moths and Adays, after an liness of the sizeraticather. Chaikley Somers, No. 2004 Green street. T

sge. Funeral on the 8th instant, to leave the house at 12 o'clock, M. WATSON-On the 5th instant, William Inman Watson, of Burlington, New Jersey, in the 72d year of his age.

STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The members of this Society are requested to meet at No. 2116 West Delancey Place, on Wedgesday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., punc-twall, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, THOMAS ROBINSON. 10 GEO, W. HARRIS, Secretary.

WHIT' MOBLENS FOR SKIRTS. Green Watered Moreens. 64 and 5-4 Green Baize, White Cloth for Sacks. White Coth for Sacks. White Evening Silks. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BIORTICULTURAL HALL-S. W. corner on Broad and Walnut sts.-Essay THIS EVEN. "Diseases of the Pear."

of the Intelligencer from 1835 to 1840 and see what wrongs the poor Cherokees were subjected to during those years, how they were hunted down, robbed of their property, and in some instances murdered in cold blood while being collected in camps for removal. See who were the instigators of these measures, and for what object, who imprisoned their missionaries and why, and see who were the stapuch friends and sup-Among the new features which we intend to add to the columns of the EVENING BUL-LETIN, will be a resume of the Medical and Surgical Clinics of the Philadelphia Hospital of the preceding week. These Clinics are among the most prominent of the attractions see who were the staunch friends and supwhich make our city the chief place of medical instruction in the Union, as well as the Canadas and the Islands. They are attended by a majority if not all the Strip attended by a majority, if not all the Stuthe western territories, they suffered and died by thousands, and is it any wonder dents of the Pennsylvania University, the Jefferson Medical College, and other that some desperate characters among them should, in an evil hour, take the lives of some pretentious institutions. These whom they regarded as the chief authors of all their calamities? I do not justify these acts of violence, but I must say that the precede, by very many years, those of the Pennsylvania Hos-

OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Clinics of the Philadelphia Hospital

Alms House, West Philadelphia.

pital, and, indeed, any other institution on provocation was more than human nature the continent, and owe their origin to the ordinarily bears with meekness and resigordinarily bears with meesness and resig-nation. This brings me to Mr. Boudinot's communication. It bears sufficient evidence of the animus of the writer, viz: that of extreme hostility towards Mr. Ross, who has been the beloved and idolized Principal Chief of the Charokees, reselected celebrated Dr. William Shippen-the founder of medical teaching in this country-solong ago as 1788, since which time they have gradually assumed an importance unequalled by those of any other city, and deservedly attained the high character they Principal Chief of the Cherokees, re-elected every four years, by the almost unanimous voice of the people, ever since about the year 1828. He has ever been the friend of sustain at the present day. They were formerly a subject of expense, but the liberality of the present excellent Board of Guardeducation, Christianity, peace and good order. To bear me out in this assertion, I ians of the Poor induced them to place the need only refer to the history of the Chero-kees during that time, to their progress in medical instruction of the institution at the civilization, to the records of Congress, and

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Clinics

service of the various colleges. They are now dree. These clinics are composed of lectures in Medicine and Surgery, with practical dem-

onstrations in the latter branch of sciences. They are only given during five months of the year-October, November, December, January and February, by the Consulting Physicians of the Hospital, assisted by the regularly appointed Resident Physicians of the Alms House in which the Hospital is located. The amphitheatre in which these clinics take place is beautifully adapted for the purpose, and considered the very best in the United States, accommodating with comfort some five to six hundred spectators, all of whom are enabled to witness the slightest movement of the patients or hear the faintest whisper of

'Treaty party'' who chose to do so, resided quietly and securely in the nation. like Mr. Boudinot chose to expatriate themselves. The influence of this party was always in favor of extreme Southern ideas, hence some of them were said to have united with the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the lecturer. They occur every Wednesday and your correspondent, if my memory is not at fault, while editing a paper in a bor-der town of Arkansus, endeavored to excite and Saturday of each successive week, commencing with the medical at 9} A. M., folfeelings against Mr. Ross by calling him an "Abolitionist." Hence, too when the rebellowed by the surgical at 111, ending, gene-"Abolitionist." Hence, too when the rebel-lion broke out, they threw themselves heart and soul into it. Mr. Boudinot soon ap-peared in Richmond, as a delegate from the Cherokees to the Rebel Congress, and his Uncle Standwatie was made a Brigadier-General in the rebel service. Why were not these honors conferred on Mr. Ross and his friends, if they were such hearty rebels rally, about one or half-past one o'clock, The medical lectures of the present course, now verging towards its end, were given during the first three months by Dr. J. L. Ludlow, M. D. (medical), and William H. Pancoast, M. D. (surgical), and now by Alfred Stille, M. D. (medical), and J. R. Alfred Stillé, M. D. (medical), and J. R. Levis, M. D. (surgical). The present corps of Resident Physicians are Drs. Smith, Par-ry, Bartles, Wilson. Stewart. Maples

country.

ment assembles. The Calcutta Englishman informs us that by this treaty the Bhooteas have conceded to England "all their rights and interests in the eighteen Bengal and Assam[Dooars, including all the land." A remarkable picture of the state of affairs in China when Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Ambassador arrived at Pekin, is bloodshed and the expenditure of millions f money. Look back, Messrs. Editors, at the filess of the Intelligencer from 1835 to 1840 and see British Ambassador, arrived at Pekin, is

furnished by the overland China mail. The Chinese, relieved from their fear of the Chinese, renewed from their lear of the Taopings, were busily engaged in casting munitions of war, and were preparing to exclude all foreigners from the country. English advices state that Sir R. Alcock errived in time to change this policy.—N. Y. Herald.

MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Bagdad Affair ---Names of American Officers Said to be Engaged in the Pillage--Imperialist Prisoners Forced to Join Escobedo's Command--Alleged Complicity of General Weitzel's Men in the Sacking of the City.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1866.--By the steam-ship Guiding Star, which leaves this afternoon, I send you some interesting news rel-ative to the Bagdad affair, taken from the Diario de la Marina of this morning, which Diario de la Marina oi unis morning, which publishes two letters received by the last mail, respectively the 6th and 15th of Janu-ary, which I translate as I find printed. The first commences thus:

"We saved ourselves by flight, as soon as it was possible, from the horrors of which Bagdad was the theatre, and succeeded with lificulty in getting aboard of this vessel [name not given[ by means of a small boat in a very leaky condition. The town of Begdad was invaded between three and four o'clock in the morning, from three different points at the same time, by a con-siderable number of United States colored soldiers, belonging to the various American encampments between Clarksville and White Ranch. The first thing the invaders did was to set at liberty one Foster, who was imprisoned a few days previously for the double crime of robbery and murder. This Foster immediately mounted a horse and directed the attack and pillage. All over the town were to be seen uniformed American officers giving orders. They were of the Clarksville garrison.

The so-called Col. Reed commanded the colored troops. Presently the self-styled Gen. Crawford presented bimself, and a little later the Mexican Escobedo. It was fully OI the latter he gan to come in, and all resistance had by that time ceased. I ought to mention that the attack was so

the river opposite the guard, in front of the last stores in Bagdad. A Mexican known by the name of "Coahnila" directed the attack against the post, which was surprised, with the loss of the sentinel and another killed, and two wounded. The remainder surrendered, with the exception of three, who should "Viva Mejia!" and who were sent over to Clarksville The house of the commandant, Rico, was

taken possession of by American officers and colored soldiers, who spoke English only, and declared Rico a prisoner of the United States. The officers, Reed, Sears, St. Clair and

sounding the sharm. Six mexican solutiers were killed; the garrison, which amounted to two hundred men, was confined in the municipality building, and intrusted to a guard of United States troops. As soon as Escobedo arrived he ordered them to be set to liberty. They were immediately stripped at liberty. They were immediately stripped of their uniforms and permitted to go over to Clarksville, being informed at the same time that they must incorporate themselves with the liberal troops at Brownsville. Mr. L. thinks they have remained faithful to their flag, and at the first opportunity will return to the side of General Mejia. The police, subaltern employes, and Mexi-cans of the lowest class, joined the enemy. Lieut. Saavedra, with the French pilot who was in Bagdad, went to Matamorres op

was in Bagdad, went to Matamoras on board the gunboat Antonia. The son of Don Antonia Lirna was set at liberty by the Liberal Colonel Garcia, on giving security in the sum of \$1,200, for which an American neurod Rendevice interview in the security named Bondouisquie is responsible.

The highwayman Foster, having been set at liberty on the taking of the barracks, ordered a gun to be placed behind Mr. G.'s store and commenced the attack on the Antonia. The aggressors were esconced in the store and neighboring houses. It is said they fired two shots. The first, intended for the wheel, passed over the stern; the second struck under the wheelhouse, within two feet of the boilers. After the attack eight negro soldiers were found dead in the store,

and it is supposed several were wounded. After the Antonia retired the pillaging commenced, soldiers and towns people taking part in it together. At about eight o'clock some one hundred and fifty negro soldiers, commanded by General Weitzel, arrived in Bagdad 'to protect property.' Certain it is that their first care was to pillage like the rest, under the direction of their flicers. The vandals broke down doors and strewed the streets with effects of all kinds, while those who endeavored to oppose them were ill-treated or murdered. Frenchman, named Roque, was killed, and his wife infamously outraged. Other ladies met the same fate, and two of them paid resistance with their lives. Judge Holongo was murdered by a negro, and Judge Cer-vera was required by Major Sears to pay him two hundred dollars as a ransom for his life; but he was satisfied to take one hundred dollars, which was given him by the lady. Some twenty American officers had passed the night in Bagdad, and from the first took part in murdering and sacking. Ex-Colonel

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

this imperfect sketch should meet the eye of the venerable Dr. Mans, I hope it will be consistent both with his pleasure and his convenience to favor your numerous readers with his views upon these remarkable and fearful phenomena of the winds. But the general rush of winds was northwardthe general rush of winds was northward-as evidenced by the drift of timbers and the bodies of the dead. The whirling nature of the winds is manifested by the debris scat-tered upon either hand. As to the direct force of the wind, I give for the present, one noteworthy instance: noteworthy instance : A green oaken board, after being carried

Lumberton, accompanied by others, and at the head of some fifty men, threw them-selves on the barracks, surprising the guard. The trumpeter was killed in the act of sounding the alarm. Six Mexican soldiers were killed; the garrison, which surprises the surprise of it, at least for any distance there great freshets. These are the prominent characteristics of both the hurricane and tornado blended in this wonderful phenomenon of nature. Some also represent it as having been attended by a glowing appear-

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having been attended by a glowing appear-ance; but few saw it, passing, as it did, with almost cannon ball velocity. Every outbuilding through the entire course of the tornado from the point of first attack-beginning with barn and stables of the Rev. Mr. Smith-was sweptaway, some of them to their very foundations. The same is type of fencings. In one case, where there was a lane, the rails were beaped pro-miscuously between the two. Of the four dwellings occupied by white families, only one, that of Mr. Joseph Finney, was left standing, roof broken in and shattered. Outside of the main channel, the house of Mr. Becland was damaged by fiying tim-Mr. Becland was damaged by fiying timbers. The building occupied by Mrs. Moss bers. The building occupied by Mrs. Moss was carried away to the floor, which was literally covered with the debris of chim-neys and the tops of fallen trees; yet of the seven in the house at the time, all escaped with the seven are the time, all escaped seven in the nouse at the time, all escapeu with life save one, youngest son of Mrs. Lucy Jones. Dink Moss, J. Wyatt, Jr., Lucy and Nancy Jones badly injured, par-ticularly the first named. Strange to say, a child of Mrs. Nancy Jones crawled from beneath a fallen tree with hardly a scratch beneath a fallen tree with hardly a scratch. The kitchen was occupied by Burrel Binford (colored) and his wife and another woman. Of these, Burrel was blown to a distance of fifty yards, and killed. His wife was severely injured. She was carried twice in the air, and says she saw fragments of timber thying thick as lowned fragments of timber flying thick as leaves in an autumnal gale.

in an autumnal gale. The dwelling of Dr. James H. Mont-gomery was lifted from its foundations, turned over and dashed to pieces. Himself and wife were severely injured; little daughter slightly; his son escaped un-

But the residence of Mr. J. C. Bailey suffered most, both as to itself and inmates, Mr. Bailey being found dead at the distance of a hundred yards, and his wife at the distance of three or four hundred yards. This building encountered the fiercest assault of the tornado, and was better calculated to test its strength than either of the others mentioned, being new, large, and built of heavy material, but was as a feather before it. Its slighter material, such as roofing plank-

yards distant, and fell in a street in a broken, hivered condition. A reasonable supposi

tion is, that this building, containing its doomed occupants, was lifted up from its

**Facts and Fancies** 

The Boston Post gives the following two

items, consecutively: "Josh Billings" is on his way through Massachusetts, and we advise every one who has an opportunity to hear his lectures

A precocious pair of 14 and 15 summers respectively residing in Baltimore, took it

into their heads to get married, which they did, and started for Washington. The pa-

rents followed and found the youth selling papers and the girl sewing for a clothing

to do so.

"Diseases of the Pear. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1516 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-eatment and medicines furnished gratultonaly sees ical treatme to the poor.

BESS FOLL BROAD and WALNUT. Lecture explanatory of "American System," with German chart (50 feet by 12), FEBRUARY 8th, at ½ to 8 P. M. Admis-

Sion, 25 cents. MERCANTILE LIBRARY, COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6th, 1865. The annual election for a Board of Managers will be held in the Library Room, on TUESDAY, 20th Instant, between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M. JNO. A. MCALLISTER, fe6-13t Recording Secretary.

fe6-13t Recording Secretary. Recording Secretary. MELECTURE IN BEHALF OF THE FREED-MEN.-Gol. N. V. DANIELS and Mrs. DAN-IELS (late Miss Cora L. V. Scott) will lecture at NATIONAL HALL, on THIS EVENING, at s o'clock. Doors open at 7. Col. D. is a Southern man and has been connected with the colored troops. He will speak upon the present condition of the Freedmen.

Mrs. D. will also lecture on the same subject. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Freedmen's Schools.

Treedmen's Schools. It is the Bester of it December 21st, 1855 It IS NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1855. IOAN FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1885, inte-rest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Music Committee, 19532 PHILADELPHIA AND ERLE BAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, AND ERLE BAILROAD Philadelphia and Krie Bailroad Company will be held at the Office, 230 WALNUT street, on MONDAY, ine 12th February mart, at 10 °Clock A. M. At this meet-ing an Election will be held for Ten Managers of the Company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 20 °clock P. M. GEORGE P. LITTLE, ja20s,m,w,102 Wetty Company, the serve for an election of the Secretary.

The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the Horticultural Hall in the Borough of West Chester, on Monday the tweifth day of February, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when and where an election of officers to serve the ensuing year will take place By order of the Board. A. LEWIS SMITH.

ja26.f.m,w,tofe12?

retary. Secretary. NOTICE - A Meeting of the Stockholders of the GERWANTOWN PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY will be held at their Office, corner of SIXTH and DIAMOND Streets, on THURSDAY, February 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take action upon the agreement for Consolidation and Merging entered into by the Board of Directors with the Board of Di-rectors of the Fairmount Fark and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company. By order of the Board. fe2.fm,w,6t\* Secretary.

fe2-f.m,w,6t\* Thousand Dollars: to One Hundred

W. S. PRICE, N. ELLMAKER, Jr., J. S. CLARK, D. W. CHANDLER, D. D. CLARK, D. D. CLARK, Directors

E' Crosse & Blackwell's English Blobles Calanne. ckwell's English Pickles, Catsupe Mustard, Olives, &c., landing b for sale by JOS, B. BUSSIEB

Stewart. Sparks, Shen and McClure. The principal event of last Saturday's

clinic was the amputation, at the knee joint of a patient, performed by Dr. Levis and attended with the most perfect success The leading feature of the operation was the substitution of nitrous oxyde gas for chloroform or sulphuric ether, as an anæsthetic agent, and the great length of time during which the patient remained under the influence of the new remedy, no less than twelve minutes, the longest period of time on record in this city, or indeed, on

record anywhere. The Faculty have had a large gasometer and retort erected, and intend testing the new agent to its fullest extent. So far its results have proved most gratifying.

Among the other recent discoveries made at this Institution is the additional valuable substitution of the Sulphate of Cinchonia for the Sulphate of Quinia (Quinine), as an anti-periodic and tonic in intermittent and

other fevers, where the latter was the commonly employed remedial agent, with the most extraordinary results. Not a single failure occurred in which the new remedy was used, exhibiting its decided advantage in every instance, not the least important is the fact that none of the head symptoms oc-cur,-dizziness, headache, ringing or buzzing in the ears, cerebral oppression, &c., &c., which is the common result of the use of Quinine and one of its principal objections. This is really a most important discovery in all its bearings, one of which amounts to comething in these days of high prices. It costs less than one-seventh of the price of the ancient commodity.

## The Cherokees and their Chief, John

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:-A communication in your issue of the 4th of November under the caption "Ex-Chief John Ross" has just fallen under my notice, It contains so many misstatements, and may produce so many erroneous impressions, that I feel it my duty to ask the privilege of space for a brief reply. The political history of the Cherokees during the past forty years is so intimately interwoven with that of our country, especially as connected with the propagandism cially as connected with the propagandism of the ultra notions respecting *slavery* and *State Rights*, which finally culminated in the late rebellion—that space will not allow me to go minutely into it. Suffice it to say that one of the first steps taken in this di-rection by those who held these notions, was the persecution of the Cherokees in

order to gain possession of their lands east of the Mississippi-the imprisonment of their missionaries, and finally the consummation of these efforts by the United States Government committing the great wrong of negotiating a so-called "treaty" with a few unauthorized and, with two or three exceptions, insignificant individuals, under which the Cher-okee people were, against their most earnest protests, and in the face of the most solemn treaties, driven from the homes of their fathers and compelled to migrate hundreds of miles to lands selected for them west of the Mississippi. Whatever dissensions sub-

sequently arose among them, had their origin in this oppressive action of the Gen-eral Government. Such treatment was of

eral Government. Such treatment was of course calculated to try the spirit of a brave, free people, and had it not been for the wis-dom, moderation and pacific coursels of their idolized chief—John Ross—it world

loyal to the United States government, though overpowered by hostile forces against which that government had by sollemn treaty promised to protect the

of their own National Councils, to the annual and extraordinary messages of Mr. Ross as Principal Chief, to their free school system, and to their condition when the re-

bellion broke out, with free schools in

operation, one for every thousand of their

population, besides a male and female seminary, also free, and to the peace and

good order which reigned throughout the

hond, is the representative of those who sold the birthright of their nation, and

were the authors of their internal difficul-ties. But for many years the difficulties have been so far settled that those of the old

Mr. Boudinot, on the other

Other

Cherokees. That Mr. Ross was loyal, his murdered children, his scattered family, his ruined home, all, all the work of rebels in arms against the United States Government, at-

In regard to the commission that met at Fort Smith, and its extraordinary acts, I can only say that, knowing as I do, something of the history of past commissions sent by the United States Government to force measure! upon the Cherokees that they were opposed to, I am not by any means prepared to receive its conclusions as just and right. To my mind their official record shews a determination to take advantage of the extraordinary position the Indian tribes were placed in by the rebellion-certainly ovoluntary act of theirs, so far, at any rate as the Cherokees were concerned—to again compel them to accede to measures to which hey were opposed, and which are contrary to all treaty stipulations with them. I trust that Congress will not sanction any more oppressive measures against the Indians. The whole bearing of this Commission towards the Indians was unworthy of the representatives of a great and magnanimous nation. They treated with them as if they were all savages, and seemed to do every thing possible to create ill feeling amongst | them; for the purpose of demonstrating the necessity of using stringent measures with them, in other words, placing them under martial law. These so-called "dissension" among the civilized Indians have always been magnified for the purpose of keeping up a military establishment on the frontier, in the interest of contractors, sutlers, &c. In conclusion, I would say that I am not "a relative" of Mr. Ross nor an "interested party" in the case at all, except for justice and right. I write chiefly from personal knowledge of the facts, having been born and bred in the Cherokee Nation, and being familiar with their history for the past forty years. My father was for more than thirty years a missionary of the "American Board" among the Cherokees, and was one

of those who suffered imprisonment in the Georgia Penitentiary for maintaining their rights, and privileges under the United States Government against the dogma of State Rights. [See the case of Worcester vs. the State of Georgia, in Peter's Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, vol 6, page 515.]

Respectfully, S. W. BUTLER, M. D.

ASIA.

The advices we receive from India and China possess considerable interest as affect-ing American commercial relations in the ast. The fear of Russian encroachments in Central Asia, which has become chronic with the British government, has latterly assumed a new phase. It is now conceded by the Anglo-Indian press that the slow but sure advances made by the Russian Government in Central Asia are endangering the future safety of England's Indian empire. The Bombay Gazette admits Indian empire. The Bombay Gazette admits that Eng-land "is utterly helpless to prevent Russia from proceeding in her career of conquest, if it is her will to carry out her policy of annexation." The same paper bears testimony to the wonderful civilizing influence which the European Colossus is exercising on her recent accurated exercising on her recent acquisition, and exercising on ner recent acquisition, and adds that Russia "is the only Power that can successfully accomplish this work." In Cashmere the progress of Russian power has induced the Anglo-Indian government to send out three native spies to obtain authentic information.

The Bhootan treaty recently concluded by the British authorities has been the subject of much comment in England, and will not have been accomplished without much Earl Russell's Cabinet as soon as Parlia-

sudden and unexpected that we could think of no other means of saving our lives but by flight. The American soldiers rushed through the streets like wild beasts, dis-charging their muskets and pistols to terrify charging their muskets and pistols to terrify the people. The Mexican garrison went over to the energy. The two four-pounders entrusted to Lieut. Saavedra were soon in possession of the bandits, with all their am-munition, etc. It is said an attempt was made to fire with them upon the aggressors but that they were found loaded with sand. Scarcely was the garrison disarmed when the invaders placed ourards on the river baltery was the garnison disarmed when the invaders placed guards on the river bank, who allowed no one to pass without first robbing him of whatever valuables he night have. Two American citizens, who were acquainted with the officers, succeeded in getting protection for some families se creted in a store, by means of a guard enabling them subsequently to cross over to Clarksville, but were unable to prevent hem being completely stripped of all they had. The very one who most contributed to the safety of those persons was himself despoiled, despite his claims as an American, of his gold watch and chain and everything else he happened to have about him. As soon as the first discharges were heard the gunboat Antonia got up steam, but, before she could move, was twice attacked.

though without success. Presently she went up to Matamoras, the bearer of the news of the Bagdad disaster. It appears that an Austrian and a Frenchman were killed on board. Two or three Austrians found in the town were cruelly murdered. The Mexicans did not take any part in the robberies and murders, which were exclu-sively the work of the United States folks, commanded by American officers. It appears it was the steamer Rio Grande, in charge of the United States Customs authorities, which carried over the troops for the first attack. Afterwards the steamer Prince of Wales was employed to carry troops to and fro and transport the plunder The liberals' (Mexicans) residing in Bag-

dad made common cause with the Ameri-cans, and it is asserted that all the authori-ties of the place were accomplices. After the sack commenced the work of vengeance and murder."

and murder." The particulars of the second letter, that of the 15th, were given to the writer by a gen-tleman doing business in Bagdad, who was compelled to conceal himself during a period of six days, and who witnessed all that was described. He is the person alluded to as

Georgia, gives the particulars of a tornado of unparalleled fury. One woman was blown a distance of four hundred yards, her house was found one hundred yards Mr. L. Here is the letter: "Mr. M. L., a friend of the imperial regime, and whom Foster and his people threatened with death, has been six days distant from the foundation of the house, concealed in Bagdad, and owes his salvation fragments of which fell six miles distantto the captain (a Spaniard) of the American steamer Eugenia, who afforded him the means of leaving Clarksyille, and also to the captain of a Swedish brigantine who put The tornado struck the earth in two col-umns—a little to the rear and immediately to the right and left of the Rev. J. L. K. Smith's dwelling—and converging to a point correspondent to the course of the two clouds before mentioned, joined their forces from fifty to separate distant and him on board this vessel. [The writer pro-bably alludes to a French vessel of war, on board of which he wrote the present letter.] Mr. L. succeeded in getting out of Bagdad with the aid of Colonel Hall, who demanded from fifty to seventy-five yards distant, and then, with united volume, swept northward to the tannery of James H. Robinson, where after demolishing the bark mill and un-roofing another building, it left the earth-leaving its future course to be known only by scattared corners and fragments of his carriage in return for the service ren-dered. Mr. L. told him he might take it, but the prudent colonel required from him a receipt in which he should declare that he had sold the carriage at two hundred dolby scattered garments and fragments of wood dropped miles away. Thu, the whole lars, The carriage had cost four hundred and fifty dollars in New York. The colonel also demanded the horses, but

compass of its visible ravages is comprised within an area not exceeding two hundred yards in width and half a mile in length. The track of its chief violence is even much another officer of the United States Army, Major Sears, had already appropriated them, with fewer scruples, as well as a them, with fewer scruples, as well as a silver mounted saddle, worth three hundred narrower than this. Scarcely a tree is left standing where i parced—of the fallen ones, some lie at every point of the compass. This fact may be at-tributable to the general rush of the winds and fifty dollars. All that Mr. L. possessed in Bagdad was taken from him-furniture. merchandise money, books and paperseverything in his house.

from the four quarters of the heavens or the whirl afterwards. But it is not my purpose to philosophize—if I could—I only state facts. Suffer me to say, however, that i Mr. L. thinks the first attack, which gave the enemy possession of the town, was made by about one hundred soldiers, who crossed

North played a prominent part. Other Colonels in active service made themselves equally conspicuous-among them Fitzpat-rick, Hall, Davis and Hudson. The last ing, sash and window blinds, were carried far away, showers of their fragments falling named officer signed passes to Clarksville, six miles and more distant. Even of its heaviest timbers, few were left near its headed thus, 'Headquarters of United States in Bagdad,' and commanded the 'saviours' former site, many of them being thrown to former site, many of them being thrown to a distance of hundreds of yards, one in particular, a foundation sill forty or fifty feet long and some twelve inches square, passed above some buildings, two hundred Americans alone managed the guns on

the 6th. They for tified the heights and lake shore, in order not to be interrupted in their work of pillage. That was a complete house moving, everything; even to stoves, tables, benches, &c., having been carried off. It was feared that the houses would have been given to the flames after they had been foundations entire, and torn to fragments as hurried on by the whirling storm. emptied.

All the stolen effects were carried to Clarksville in sailboats, rowboats and steamers, and even to White Ranch, whence they were sent by railroad to Brazos or in wagons to Brownsville. Vessels have al ready left Brazos laden with the products of the sack. The American officers have purses well provided with gold, and no one in Clarksville cares for greenbacks. Various French refugees in Clarksville have claimed merchandise bearing their marks, Clarksville have though not their names; but their preten-sions have been ridiculed. There are fortyfive barrels of wine there belonging to one Don Manuel L.

Very few Mexicans remain in Bagdad. They understand that the work has not been done for their interest. Colonel Mejia is now Military Command-

store, both happy as cooing doves. The peculiarity of the thing is the prox-imity of the "Billings" to the "cooings." Two commissioners have just taken their departure for Mexico in order to carry to ant for Juarez in Bagdad, and the outlaw, St. Clair, is Captain of the Port and Presithe Empress Charlotte the property which she inherited from the late King Leopold dent of the Prize Court. Escobedo re It is said to amount to twenty millions of mained a very few hours in Bagdad. Corol-lary: The town of Bagdad has been seized. francs, but the Empress will only receive the interest of that sum-the late King sacked and 'defended' by colored soldiers of the United States, led by United States having placed the capital in such a way officers. The act is monstrous, and justifies that it cannot be touched. Maximilian would be glad to place his capitai in the one in asking if we are really living same way if he could. Seven prisoners have just escaped from in the nineteenth century."

and Blown Off, &c,

he writer says :

Sing Sing. This makes fifteen or twenty who have broken jail there within a month TERRIBLE TORNADO IN GEORGIA. or two. "Sing-Sing" is apparently a composition without bars, and its score seems to have been left out. A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST. A perfect riot of enthusiasm greeted Mll'e.

Patti in Marseilles. Her bonnet was seized and divided into shreds as keepsakes. What brutes! It is said that when the poor girl complained that her brain was whirling round with fright at the loss of her bonnet, A House Raised From Its Foundations one of the wretches coolly remarked, "Elle a besoin d'un moulin!"-"she needs a milliner !" A correspondent, writing from Newbern,

Naples is recovering its old gaiety, now that the cholera has disappeared. The only place in Italy that did not lose its gaiety was Gaeta itself.

A deaf mute passed his examination as an attorney at the recent term of Court at Toronto. He will never be able to deceive i jury, as he will have to show his hand whenever he addresses them.

THERE is a great scarcity of vessels at Richmond, and freights sbundant.

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