Bail Coming Ballein

CUSSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Paleises.

VOLUME XX.--NO. 187.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. FUELISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday's excepted,) 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

"Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIES OF PRACOCK, ERNEST O. WALLACE, ERNEST O. WALLACE, T.L. PETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS, The BULLBERS is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$800 per

TRUMPLER—BATCHELDER.—In Cambridge, Mass, on the 8th inst, by Rev. H. W. Warren, Obarles W. A. Trumpler, of Philadelphia, and Carrie E., daughter of Captain Charles Batchelder.

BURKE.—On the 12th instant, Emily, youngest daughter of Edward and J. V. Burke.
The triends of the iamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 North Sinth street, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

ELLMAKER.—On the evening of Saturday, the 16th ust, Hannah, widow of the late Levi Ellmaker, in the 78th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the resioence of her son in-tsw, Robt. Fettit, 1609 Wainut street, on Tuesday, 18th inst, at 1 o'clock.

FAIRBAIN.—Suddenly, at Mt. Holly, N. J., on Briday, evening, the 9th instant, Martha, wife of S. Blanchard Fairbain.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 6, Avenue street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o clock. Funeral services at the Fresbyterian Church.

GRAHAM.—At Los Angelos, California, on the 18th of October, William Hicks, son of the late John K. Graham, in the 32th year of his age. DIED.

DLACK AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, at 50 cts. and 515
D Black Barathesa, 60 cents; Black Voictaria Cords,
57½ to 8; Black Popliu Alpaces, 87½ and 81; Black Al
pacas and Glossy Mohairs, 44 cent- to 91 50, cc.

R* SON & BON, Mourning Store,
nc 10-61*
No. 918 Chestant street. BLACE POPLIN ALPACAS – JUST RECEIVED a case of Alpaca Poplins, at 87%; and at a yard.

BESSUN & SON, Mouraing Store,
No. 918 Chestnut street.

NO. 918 CRESTRUCTOR NO. 918 CRESTRUCTOR NO. 918 CRESTRUCTOR OF TAMILIES WITH FAMILIES WITH HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS.
STOUT WEISH FLANNELS.
UNSHRINKING FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTION SHEEFIINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY

Young Men's Chris ian Association. OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will be held in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON

Thursday Evening, Nov.15. ddresses by

Rev. Rr. CLARK of Albany. BISHOP SIMPSON, of Philada.

D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago. Gen. HOWARD and many distinguished strangers will be present. Tickets (a portion for reserved seats) will be ready or grateitous distribution on Monda, next, at the HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION. No. 1210 CH FSTNUT Street, and ASHMEAD'S, 724 CHESTNUT Street.

By Order of the Committee.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE. IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in shis Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of Shoes branches which are essentially practical and technical, i.z. ENGINEERING, Civil. Topograpical and Mechanical. MINING and METALLUMGY, ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also anorded an opportunity for special study of TR ADE and COMMERGE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars app.y to President of our own country. For Circulars apply to Presiden
UATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
EASTON, PA. April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty,
my3-6mo?

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANIZED in 1835. INCORPORATED June 7, 1844.
Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.
GEORGE H. STUART. President.

GEORGE H. STU ART. President.
ALFX. G. CATTELL., Vice President.
RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Se yy
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
No. 428 dtaRk ET street.
MANAGERS FOR 1866.
Matthew Newkirk, Thomas Petrick,
Wilson Dunton,
James Bappleton. Samuel Wilen,
Charles Santee,
James Appleton. Francis Bacon,
Charles Santee,
James B. Rodgers, Hiram Miller,
Samuel Work, R. P. King,
James R. W. Carlon,
George Nügent, Hooert Grigg,

Its management is placed in the hands of persons be onging to different religious denominations, and its Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is
conducted without sectarian bias.

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to
lits contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for
alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Soclety for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed is thirtieth year—

2423 visits were made, and
1249 samilies were relieved.

18 there is the rect of year-2423 visits were made, and 1249 families were relieved. 41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance 13 could not be found. 200 adults were furnished with employment, and for 12 children good and comfortable homes were se-ured. cured.

Besides which many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were detailed. ne managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on

this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison, deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling on our citizens and the friends of the society for subscriptions. "JOY"—'SORROW."—Two Beautiful Pictures
by Toulmouche, full of sentiment and exquisitely
painted, attract general attention at the Pennsylvania
Academy of Fine Arts. Season Tickets, twenty five
cents.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7, 1865.
At a Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held at their office on the 6th instant, the following sentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing

Samuel Raugh, J. Warner Johnson, James G. Hardie, William M. Wright, And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this
day the following officers were elected, viz:
JOHN S. MORTON, President.
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary. nollos, m, w, 4trp

"A GLIMPSE OF THE ANDES"—painted by Church, a charming little gam, 4x6 inches, attracts much attention in the new Collection of Pctures at the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

PPECIAL ROTICES.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF FIFTH
BAPTIST CHURCH
Will be held in the Church, N. W. cor. EIGHTHANTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7% o'clock.
All ace cordially invited.

The Officers and Members of SOLOMON'S LODGE No. 114 A. Y. M., and the brethren in general are invited to meet at the Masonic Temple, Chestnut street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 13th, at 2 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM G. LEWIS. By order of the W.M.. th* CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Sec.y.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF GIRARD MARK LODGE, NO. 214, A. Y. M., and the Crear in general are requested to meet at the MASONIC TEMPLE. CHESTNUT STREET, TUESDAY AFFERNOON, Nov. 13th, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM G. LEWIS. By order of the W. M.

11. **SECTE: ATTLEE WHITE, SECTE: ATTLEE WH

PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCL E.—Special rehearsal TO NIGHT (Monday): at 3 o'clock, in the Hall. 120 Chethnut streets to prepare for the anuity repay of the YOUNG MEN'S CHR (SITIAN ASSOCIATION, to be held in the Academy of Music on ner Thursday night. Every member will please be present. All members of church choirs are cordially invited. Persons having copies of the Harmonia Sacra will please bring them.

THE HOLY FAMILY.—An acknowledged Masterpiece of Christian ark, painted by U. Muller, of Dusseldorf, is one of the GREATKS! ATTRACTIONS in the Exhibition of Modern Pictures at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. ADELPHIA, November 12th, 1866.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, in accordance with notice given sixty days since the resignation of John B. Austin, E.q., President of this Bank was te, dered and accept d, and Francis P. Steel, Eq., unanimously elected resident in his place.

THOMAS SPARKS.

HOWARD FOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

New Jersey Matters. THE ELECTION.-Notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the Copper-Johnsonites in the First Congressional District, and in the several counties comprising it, the Union Republicans nobly contested every inch of ground, and carried their tickets by increased majorities. Hon. William Moore, for Congress, has a larger majority than was ever given to any candidate in the district. He represented the date in the district. He represented the run principles of nationality, and the people endorsed them. In Camden county Edward Bettle, Esq., was elected by about one hundred and fifty increased votes. All the candidate of the ca didates were successful in about the same ratio. The Union party have great cause to be proud of the result throughout the entire

CAMDEN COUNTY OFFICIAL.—The official returns of the vote at the recent election in Camden county are as follows, showing a gratifying increase: Wm. Moore, for Congress, 618 majority; Eiward Bettle, State Senate, 518 majority; Assembly, 1st district, G. W. N. Custis, 284 majority; 2d district, Mr. Collins's majority, 214; 3d district, Mr. Cole, 195 majority; Mr. Brown, for Surrousta 561 majority; Mr. Sharpe, for Sheriff. CAMDEN COUNTY OFFICIAL .- The official gate, 561 majority; Mr. Sharpe, for Sheriff, was on both tickets, and received 3,007 majority. One of the constables of the county, vho ran as an independent candidate, re ceived 1,500 votes.

A New CITY HALL.—The proposition of erecting a new City Hall is again being discussed with considerable animation, and oids fair to culminate in some tangible action by the City Council. A new hall is very much needed, and besides affording convenience for transacting the public ousiness, it will be a great ornament to the city. The present building is inadequate in every particular, and is merely an apology

NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The efforts which were ecently started by some influential citizen of Camden for establishing a night school re likely to result in accomplishing that object. Such a school would be of great ser vice to the children who may be induced to attend. It will give them the advantage, a very cheap rate, of learning much that will be of essential benefit to them in after ears, besides keeping them out of the evi influences of the streets.

ANOTHER CULVERT.—The work of constructing culverts in Camden is progressing with commendable rapidity. Another has been commenced in South Ward, running along Fifth street, which will be complete at an early day. There are several others soon to be commenced.

NEARLY COMPLETED .- The work on the new church of the Immaculate Conception, helonging to the Catholics of Camden, a Seventh and Market streets, is nearly completed. It is an imposing edifice, and an ornament to that section of the city.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.-On Saturday a young man named Philip Young, Bridgeton, while engaged in a sugar cane mill, had his hand caught in the machinery, and it was so hor-ribly crushed that it was found necessary o amputate his arm near the elbow.

HOT PURSUIT OF A THIEF.—At Indianapolis, two weeks ago, Mr. Hyde, keeper of a livery stable, was called on by a quiet, melancholy gentleman, clad in mourning, who wished a double team, to attend a funeral. He was furnished the double team, and went off. Night came, but the mourner came not, nor did he appear the next day nor the next. Mr. Hyde now became the mourner, and decided to follow the gentleman in black and ascertain what delayed him so long at the funeral. He went first to Crawfordsville, but found he was on the wrong scent. Taking a fresh team he set out in another direction, driving 84 miles the first day. Getting on the the right track he followed the fugitive closely, but could not overtake him. He set the telegraph at work and, in the meantime, pushed on to Kankakee City. The thief pretended to be himself hunting thieves, and kept well ahead. He was arrested by a man named Gowdy, in Kent county, but persuaded Gowdy to ride with him, and while in a dark piece of wood struck him a fearful blow on the head with brass knuckles, and, as he fell, shot him in the back. Gowdy, however, recovered sufficiently to use his pistol, and UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NIVERSARY—The stated again meeting of the Sciety of the Alumin will be held in the College Hall.

On TUESDAY, Movember 12th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. COLLINS, Rec. Sec'ry.

ON-4tlp?

THE TOMB OF CECILIA MATELLA.

ACCOURSE, This Magnificent Picture, by Oswald Accourse, may be seen at the PENNSYLVANIA ACCOURSE, Season Tickets, 25 cents. MIXIOAN AFFAIRS.

The Mission of General Sherman and Minister Campbell.

SURMISES AND FACTS.

[From to-day's New York Herald-Editorial.] important dission of Minister Campbell and General Sherman to Mexico. The United States war steamer Susque hanna left this port on Saturday afternoon last for Vera Cruz, detailed to the special outy of bearing to Mexico our Minister to that republic, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, ac-companied by General Sherman, who goes as a military observer of events, and to give the benefit of his advice and aid if necessary. Mr. Campbell is charged with the most important diplomatic mission emanating from portant diplomatic mission emanating from our government since the sailing of our commissioners who negotiated the peace of Ghent with Great Britain, December 3, 1814. The objects of this expedition comprehend the absolute abandonment of the imperial enterprise of Louis Napoleon, root and branch, the recognition by France of the republican government of Juarez, a treaty of peace between the two governments and a treaty between each of them and the United States. This is to be

governments and a treaty between each of them and the United States. This is to be accomplished, we presume, by Minister Campbell, assisted by the presence of Gen. Sherman, in behalf of the United States, with Gen. Castlenau and Marshal Bazaine, in behalf of France, and President Juarez and his Secretary of States we suppose a and his Secretary of State, we suppose, as the representatives of the Mexican republic. The whole credit of this grand undertaking telongs to President Johnson and the Emperor Napoleon, and may be fairly divided between them. As we are informed, Mr. Johnson more than a year ago became sat-isfied that this Mexican imbroglio, if left to the red tape diplomatic correspondence then going on between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, would "drag its slow length along" to the end of the existing adminisration without any other results than ad-

litional complications, and that, accordingy, some shorter road to a settlement was denanded. Satisfied upon this point as we have oeen further advised, President John-on resolved to take the matter into his own bands, and did so in a familiar letter to Napoleon, frankly setting forth the inflexible objections of the people of the United States to a European government over Mexico in any shape, and that the removal of his imperial establishment and the reinstatement of the Mexican republic in the Mexican capital were indispensable to the mainten ance of peaceable relations between France and the United States. From the receipt and the United States. From the receipt of that familiar letter Napoleon began fully to realize the necessity of his retirement from Mexico, and so began to consider the ways and means of a graceful compliance. His object appears to have been a withdrawalso gradual as to make no perceptible impression in France or Europe to his disadvantage, and he doubtless hoped that his Maxican failure would be com-pletely masked by the glory to France reulting from his combinations and calcula ions connected with the late war of Prussia and Italy against Austria and her German ver, have been so tremendous in enlarging

oundaries and the powers of Prussia,

and the prestige of Bismarck at the expensi

zeneral account may be treated as a worth

of Napoleon, that the Mexican fiasco in the

ess bagatelle. Hence we find Napoleon adopting the wise resolution of getting out of this Mexican frasco as fast as possible. Our Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow, to this end is invited to meet the Emperor and his new Prime Minister, M. Moustier, at Biarritz, where the ar-rangements are made which have so far been leveloped in the special mission of Gen. Cas elnau to Mexico, in the hasty retirement of Maximilian, and in the departure of Mr. Campbell and General Sherman, charged with the instructions of our government, for Mexico. It is probable that but for the melancholy consequences of this disastrous imperial Mexican adventure to the amiable and accomplished Empress Carotta, Maximilian would have remained in 'the balls of the Montezumas' to meet Seneral Castelnau, for the purpose of formally turning over to him, as the representative of Napoleon, the government re-ceived at his hands. We may excuse the ungracious retreat of Maximilian, in view of his great silliction and the disappointand losses of his house, chargeable France and Napoleon; but, for our present purpose, whatever the immediate cuses, it is sufficient that the Mexican ranco-Austrian empire is removed with the Emperor, and that the coast is clear for the ettlement with France and the Mexican

epublic. The settlement contemplated, as we learn, embraces the full re-establishment of the Mexican republic and a treaty of peace and friendship with it on the part of France, including the payment of the indemnities or claims which were the cause of the original armed coalition of France, England and Spain. The United States will stand security for these indemnities, and will furnish the republic of Mexico the funds to meet them, in consideration of the cession to our government of the Northern mineral States or departments of Cohahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California, with the great Gulf of California and all its commercial advantages. But the grand feature of this settlement will be the ractical vindication of the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the independent States of this continent, and from this settlement we may expect this doctrine to become the established law in this hemisphere.

The administration of President Johnson, dentified with this great achievement and with the success of this great American doctrine, will secure a lasting renown in history, and there are still some other matters in our foreign relations in the adjustment of which we anticipate from Mr. Johnson the most satisfactory and substantial results to the exaltation of the United States among he leading nations of the earth. We have no doubt of the complete and crowning success of this mission of Mr. Campbell, including the establishment of the Mexican republic on a solid basis and the addition of countless millions to our mineral and com-

country until after the meeting of Congress ext month. By that time Sherman may be able to depart to our Government the

nercial resources with our new acquisitions from Mexico. From Mexico.

[From the N. Y. Times—Rditorial.]

Seen. sherman's mission.

It is probable that the instructions of General Sherman will not be known to the measure of success he has met with in Mexico; so that the Executive will be able to inform Congress and the country at once of the special object and the definite result of this remarkable mission.

Minister Campbell, whom Gen. Sherman accompanies as far as Vera Cruz, goes out accredited to the Republican Government of Juarez, who is now in the State of Chihua-hua, but whom Mr. Campbell doubtless expects to be able to meet in a more convenient locality. We have no doubt that his diplomatic negotiations with the Repubican authorities will be of the highest importance, both to Mexico and the United States, but they will be of such a character as to require some time for their consum-mation, and will ultimately come before the Congress of each of the Republics, when both of the bodies shall be convened.

Mr. Campbell cannot, of course, have any plomatic dealings with Maximilian's diplomatic Government, or the Imperial agents. We shall not recognize their authority or existence now, any more than we have ever-done. Nor shall we recognize their right to dispose of any part of Mexico, or to have any hand in the regulation of its future

What part, then, is it possible for Gen. Sherman to perform in connection with affairs in Mexico, or the negotiations of Minister Campbell?

Minister Campbell?

The prominence which has been given to the circumstance of his departure, as well as the high distinction and position of the officer himself, give proof that he is more than an ornamental appendage to the Minister, and make it likely that he has duties in a sphere different from that assigned in the latter. signed in the latter.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the Emperor Napoleon despatched to Mexicoa distinguished plenipotentiary, Gen. Mexicoa distinguished plenipotentiary, Gen. Castelnau, charged with the mission of making all arrangements for the withdrawal of the French troops, for the abdication of Maximilian, for the settlement of French claims, and for the regulation of French interests and relations in general. The highest importance was attached to the mission, both in France and Maxico. There are many grave. in France and Mexico. There are many grave and delicate questions connected with an event of such magnitude as the evacuation of Mexican territory, and the consequent change of Government—questions of a mili-tary as well as a civil character—questions involving American as well as French inter-ests, and in which our Government is no less interested than that of Mexico itself. Some of them—such, for example, as that of the collection on French account, of customs duties at Mexican ports—look to a period after Frerch authority had ceased, and others of them, immediately connected with the military incident of evacuation, have bearings which the French alone are inadequate to treat.

It was, therefore, of great importance to Napoleon, after having despatched his re-presentative, General Castelnau, to Mexico, with plenary powers in all the premises, to secure the presence at the scene of negotiations of an authorized representative of our Government, possessed of authority to dis-cuss the questions at issue, and to speak for American interests, in so far as they might be involved. If, with this view he invited our Government to send an agent who should meet and consult with his own agent, upon the whole marter, in connection also with an agent of the Juarez Government, he would be more likely to secure satisfactory results than if Castelnau acted solely upon his own understanding. The American Government could send no fitter man than Lieut. Gen. Sherman to represent it on such an occasion—no man who, while upholding firmly our own inerests, would be more acceptable to the

french authorities. There is no doubt that Napoleon is exeedingly anxious to make Castelnua's mission a finality in this whole Mexican husiness. He does not wish to return to it in any event. He does not desire to let enything remain unsettled. He does not nean to leave any misunderstandings. He ices not wish to have any complications with the Government that shall succeed the Imperial Throne he set up, nor with the Americans whose interests will be so closely intertwined with the new order of things in

Mexico. Gen. Sherman's mission we look upon as entirely pacific in its character. It is not, s has been represented, to hasten the rench out of Mexico. The French will be s has way quick enough without our hastening. It is not to menace the Mexicans or to supplement the mission of Minister Campbell evertbeless, we expect to learn in a few weeks that it has been followed by conse quences of the highest importance to all concerned.

Facts and Fancies. The Memphis Avalanche complains that there is not in the wide world so much shooting, stabbing and killing as in Shelby county. The "wide world" begs leave to remark that it considers it rather a cause for county. congratulation than complaint.

Swann threatens Judge Bond with impeachment for protecting the public peace in Baltimore. Better not, Thomas. It would not be well to make the people too familiar with impeachments. familiar with impeachments.

When the Italian forces recently entered Mantua, they might be seen walking arm-in-arm with the Croats, who in 1848-9 had a habit of pillaging Italian houses and cutting off the ears of their occupants. Just like Couch and Orr.

They talk of introducing chloroform into the New York slaughter-houses. Well, any sort of 'roform will be an advantage to that

Mr. Bellows drove a tandem of six horses in Central Park, the other day, in 1.31 the half mile. Bellows raised a prodigious breeze among the Gothamites. He means to increase his draft by two or three more horse power. The mob that abused Gen. Butler in New

ork, was principally Irish and German. He is said to have made the Dutch Gap. At R—there is a debating society, at which are decided all matters of pith and moment. At one time an educational subect was on the floor. Concerning the causes of irregular attendance at school, one mem-ber held the following views: "Many parents have no children, and don't care whether they are at school or not!"

We have heard many conundrums worse than the following: "Why is kissing like victory?" "It's easy to grant." (Grant.) One of the witnesses in the Fenian trials testifies that the prisoner "said they had come over and taken the country, and that the hated Saxon rule was extinct; he then asked me for a quarter of a dollar!"

A Cologne water factory has been started in Montgomery, Ala. We hall it as a token of returning scents. A Chinaman detected in stealing chicken, at Homitas, Cal., was strangled with his own tail of hair. Yes, sir! His exe-

cutioner and a-cue-sir! were one and the same. There are 25,000 colored people below Winchester who are not supporting them-selves. Well, why should they? If they ar-below Winchester, it is probably as much os they can do, to support the town.

INDIA. Details of the Dreadful Famine in Orissa --- The Wide Extent of the Destitution---Forebodings of the Future---The Barriers of Caste-- The Attempts

NORTE INDIA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866—American readers know very little, and long may they retain such happy ignorance, of what is meant by the statement that a famine is recipiled. ine is reging in such and such a place; but this land of crowded population, defective agriculture, and total lack of adequate weaps of communication is often visited the abs of communication is often visited by such calamities. In such a wide-extended region, where at the very best man wages but an unequal warfare in his strife for existence, scarce a year passes by in which some portion of the people do not feel the pangs of unsatisfied hunger. There may be overflowing abundance in one district and the greatest enforcement. dance in one district, and the greatest suf-fering in the next; because in the absence of railroads and even proper highways, the small additional quantity of food which may be imported into a suffering commu-nity, will be so much increased in price by the cost of freight and the unscrupulous ex-

at Relisf, &c.

tortion of the merchants, as to be beyond the reach of the most needy.

To the southward and westward of Calculta, between the Hoogly and Mahanuddy Rivers, lies a populous region, comprising parts of Orissa and the adjacent provinces, which is at present visited better the feetings. which is at present visited by this terrible scourge, and, in spite of the generous efforts of the citizens of Calcutta and other cities, and of a well-conceived system of relief insugurated (alas that it came so late) by the surhorities, is the scene of untold misery. Imagine a compact population of five or six millions of people, the adult males among whom are able to earn as their average monthly wages \$2 each. Suppose them to depend almost altogether for subsistence upon the produce of their paddy-fields, which depend for their fruitfulness on the abundance of the annual rains, and which in an ordinary season would afford tood and seed for the district, but none for exportation. Suppose now the rain of a single reason to be withheld from such a distric; let the price of grain be raised to such a point that the labor of a family for a week shall barely suffice to procure them locd for a single day, and can converge fail tood for a single day, and can any one fail to see what horrors must be the result?

Again, in other lands the pity, sympathy and sense of duty of those who in such a region had means of any kind would lead them to the greatest efforts for their less fortunate neighbors; but here, where caste in-terposes on every hand its iron barriers, and introduces hatred, suspicion and contempt among those who ought to be friends, the suffering is incalculably increased. It is true that some few of the wealthy natives of Calcutta and elsewhere, shamed by the expenditure of the description of th ample of the despised foreigner, and of the spirited Parsee, have come forward with un-wented liberality; but still it is true that hundreds have been starved to death who in any Christian community would have been saved. They died because of Hindoolsm, and yet this is the religion which ignorant sentimentalists delight to compare with Christianity to the discredit of the latter. A few months' residence in Orissa in the summer of 1866 would have benefited their judgment. So little hope was there of being able to find aid at home that soon thousands of un-

hapty people were compelled to leave their homes to seek help elsewhere. The roads were filled in every direction with haggard sees and emaciated forms. A Calcutta paper of Aug. 16 says: "Twenty thousand pau-pers from the famine stricken districts have nundated Calcutta, and the arrivals are bighest authority a frightful picture of the prevailing destitution, especially in Cuttack. "It would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude and extent of the calamity. All the accounts have seen have underrated it. It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics as to the mortality from famine and cholera occastend by it, but all that I have seen and heard has convinced me that it has been on a scale of of frightful magnitude. Nor have we seen the end of our trouble. There are still four long, dark months before us, and though for a month past there has seemed some slight abatement in the distress, it is, I fear, to be chiefly attributed to the larger scale on which relief has been administered. Nor should it be forgotten that many have been injured in their constitu-

tions by insufficient and improper food, and are marked to fall by the first attack of In the four districts of Bolasare, Midnapoor, Sarum and Tirhoot, over 40,000 non-laboring paupers were being daily relieved in the latter part of July, beside 7,000 who were able to make some return for food by working. A week later we find 34,000 daily relieved in Bolasare, and Midnapoor alone, while Pooree and Nudda add 17,000 more to the sad list. It is believed that in Cattuck a day were perishing at the single station of Bolasare, a vessel, the Tubal Cain, which was bringing them food, was driven off by a storm and compelled to throw overboard 1500 here of the matter in hand, and, having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and, having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and have taken the matter in hand, and have taken the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl have communicated with the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight clue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl have communicated with the matter in hand, and have communi 1.500 bags of rice.

But this is not all, and possibly not the worst. The new crop of rice will soon be obtained, but it is likely to add a new source of danger, for, lacking other food, the poor people will devour it in its immature and unwholesome state, and a dreadful pestilence will probably thus be produced. Until the and can be covered with a network of rail roads and canals there seems no escape from he frequent repetition of such calamities, and that day is far distant. -Cor. N. T. Times.] STEUBENVILLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Chestnut-Mr. Joseph Jefferson in three pieces: "Woodcock's Little Game," "The Windmill" and "The Spitfire." The Walnut-Mr. Edwin Booth in "Hamlet." The Arch—Mr. Dan Bryant in "Shamus O'Brien." Academy of Music—Mr. Bogu-mil Dawison in "Richard III." City Museum-Mr. Stuart Robson in three pieces "Hamlet; or, Wearing of the Black," "Good for Nothing" and "Benicia Boy." The American—Young America—"Jocko, or the Monkey of Brazil." Eleventh Street Opera House—Carneross & Dixey's Min-sirels. Assembly Building—Signor Blitz.

THE argument in the habeas corpus case was concluded on Saturday afternoon, Judge Bartol will announce his decision on Tuesday next.

ABDUCTION OF TWO CHILDSEN. Story of Revenge and Averice-A Cine Obsained after Thirteen Years' Ab-

[From the Detroit Post, Nov. 6.] The sequel of a great crime has just come to light, and it involves considerable mystery and a great deal of heartlessness on the part of a woman, who deliberately in-trigued, either for the purpose of having re-venge on a woman whom she hated, or for venge on a woman whom she hated, or for the purpose of securing a large sum of ma-ney, of which two young children were the heirs prospective. The circumstances, as related by the mother of the two children, who were abducted thirteen years ago, are as follows: Captain. Sladden, who was an East India captain, twenty-eight years-ago married a young wife in Eng-land, and came to Canada with a view of bettering his fortunes, although he land, and came to Canada with a view of bettering his fortunes, although he was then in receipt of an annuity of £600 per annum. This annuity, which came through his mother, was to cease at the time of his death, and some portion of it was to revert to his children from his mother at the time of her death, and she was then considerably advanced in years. After reaching Canada advanced in years. After reaching Canada the Caplain settled near Windsor and there-died. His wife had borne him three childdied. His whe had borne him three child-ren, two of whom subsequently died, one after being married six years and the other in infancy. One girl, Sarah Jane Sladden, grew up to be ten years of age, but, in the meantime, her mother had been married to a man named White, who had a sister named Hannah, a virago of the first water, The result of this union was one child, a boy, who grew up to be three and a half years of age before the beginning of this chapter of family history, and a daughter, a

year or so older.

Hannah White, then a spinster, was staying at the house of her brother, and was welt meantime removed to Sandwich. One-morning Mrs. White came to this city to do some marketing, leaving her sister-in-law-in charge of the house. During her absence Hannah White took the two children. Sarah Jane Sladdon, her niece by marriage, a girl ten years of age, and her nephew Joseph H. White, a child three and a half years. of age, and left with them for parts unknown. The mother, on her return, found out her loss and was for a time inconsolable over it. She advertised in the principal papers throughout the country, set detectives to work and did everything her means would permit of to find out the whereabouts of her children, but without success. Time passed on, and the mother care up in despair after traveller. mother gave up in despair, after traveling throughout the country for three or four years in search of her lost darlings. In 1860, by some means, she learned that the woman who had stolen her children was in Detroit, and she took measures to have her arrested. Her efforts were rewarded with partial success, and after a tedious law suit she got back the boy, but could not get any trace of her daughter, who had gone with. ber grandmother under the following cir-cumstances: After abducting the children it appears that Hannah White took them to Vernon county, Wis., and while there she was married to a man named Allen. This marriage was consummated in Bad Axe, in the above county, and she lived there some the above county, and she lived there some time, keeping the children with her. Some years ago the daughter, Sarah, who had grewn up, learned the whereabouts of her mother, and addressed a letter to her at London, C. W. This letter was. received and an answer returned to the effect that her mother would come after her and take her home. Mrs. Allen intercepted this letter, and calling on her niece, who meantime, on account of ill-treatment, had left her event account of ill-treatment. left her aunt and gone to work for a farmer named Wilson, near Liberty Pole, in the same county, drew out the letter and pretended to read it. But instead of giving the contents as they were, she made up a story to the effect that Sarah's mother was dead and desired her daughter to remain with her (the aunt). Mrs. Allen had, during the interval, visited her father, who resided in another part of the State, and induced-him to leave his wife, after settling a certain sum of money on Mrs. White, her step-mother. Mrs. White got the children and started to go South with them, but on the-wey White, senior, who was the father of the second husband of the former Mrs. Sladden (who, by the way, has since married a third husband, Mr. Menzis), attacked the woman, and, after, a fight, got the boy.
White then came to Detroit with the boy, and, as related above, he was finally given up to his mother. The girl went with Mrs. White, it is supposed, to Cincinnati. White, the grandfather of the children, came in 1862 to Mrs. White's (neeSladden) house, and after many expressions of contrition was received into the family. While there he attempted to abduct the boy again, but was unsuccessful, and left to return to his own daughter's house in the city, the woman having taken up her residence here, and having obtained a prominent position in a leading church, from which she was afterwards expelled as being an arrant hypocrite.

Thus far the case was very much mixed up, owing to the intermarriages, and no motive could be assigned for the abduction but a spirit of revenge. But since then it has been discovered that the girl Sarah has a legacy amounting to about \$3,000 in this country, and is sole heir to a considerable amount of property in England. This property has been accumulating for a long time, in fact, ever since the death of Captain Sladden, and she has in law the full right to it. ret out this complicated affair to the end. Mrs. Menzis, who lost her children, resides

at No. 402 Macomb street, in this city, with her husband and daughter, and has never, until recently, though born in afficient cir-cumstances, had the means to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

INTERESTING TO ADVERTISERS.-We take easure in stating that the facilities afforded by Mr. S. R. Niles, of Boston, for inserting dvertisements in the best newspapers in all parts of the country, were never more full and complete than at the present time. His agency is a concentration of all the newspapers in the United States, where business men may contract for advertising in any number of newspapers, on the same-terms and with asgreat advantages as would be gained by personal application to publishers. Advertising is one of the surest roads to fortune, and Mr. Niles can very essentially assist all who are wise enough to try it. We can recommend him as fully competent, responsible and reliable. He certainly understands the whole subject of advertising, and he has facilities excelled by none.
All our prominent contemporaries heartily endorse Mr. Niles.

THE authorities of Salt Lake City have offered \$2,000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin of Doctor Robinson, recently murdered there. The citizens, by private subscription, have added \$6,500. Brigham Young has subscribed \$500.