PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING,
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLII. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859. No. 19.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding one square, (10 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

Medical Card.

DR. PHILIP F. THOMAS, having located in Easton, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Talbot county. Office on Dover street, adjoining the residence of Mr. C. North Emory. [feb 19-3m

GREAT BARGAIN
IN MILLINERY.

THE subscriber offers to sell her Millinery Store, to any one who may wish to engage in the business at a great bargain, both as to PRICE and TERMS. The store room will be rented to the purchaser if desired. Until the store is disposed of, I shall continue to retail the stock at *Cost*.

Persons are requested to call and examine the stock, as it is not large.

Persons indebted to me, will please call and settle their bills; those who fail to attend to this within a reasonable time, will find them in a Collector's hands for collection, as my business must be closed. Persons wanting to purchase the stock or settle bills, may call on Mr. John W. Jump, if not convenient to call at the store.

feb 19-tf MARGARET A. JUMP.

ARRIVAL OF THE
Spring and Summer Fashions.



JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has just received from the city the latest styles for cutting Coats, Pants and Vests, and desires the public generally to call and see them; he will (as he has always endeavored in his cutting) make every effort to give satisfaction. All work done by him warranted to fit. For cutting garments the cash will be required.

All persons, whose accounts have been standing over six months, will please call and pay them, as I need and *must* have the money. [apr 2



200 PLOWS.
50 CULTIVATORS,
A large lot of Drags,
NOW READY AT THE
EASTON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KEILHOLTZ, at the Easton Foundry, Talbot county, has now on hand an unusually large stock of Castings and Farming Implements, which he can offer to Farmers at prices to suit the times. He will soon have a number of the Linton Threshing Machines on hand, which work without bands, admitted to be the best machine used. Also Wheat Cutters, Fans, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Straw Cutters, Wheat Rakes, &c., to which he invites the attention of Farmers before purchasing elsewhere—Thankful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the public patronage

All kinds of bolts kept constantly on hand and old iron taken in exchange for new castings

mar 19 CHARLES KEILHOLTZ.

MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MONTGOMERY CO., MD,

Capital, - - -	$282,217 77
Cash Surplus, - - -	43,201

CONTINUES to insure all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire, at most reasonable rates. The present financial condition of the company is most flattering. On the first of January, 1857, the directors declared a dividend of 25 per cent. per annum for the past seven years and on the first of January, 1859, again declared a dividend of 50 per cent. on the annual interest due for present year.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

Allen Bowie Davis,	Benj. Rush Roberts,
Dr. F. Howard,	James B. Matthews,
Thomas Lee,	Nicholas Norris,
Wm. Brown,	William Shepard,
Wm. H. Farquhar,	Joseph P. Fusting,
Dr. Wm. P. Farmer,	Nathan S. White,

EDW. STABLER, President.
ROBERT B. MOORE, Sec. and Treasurer.
For Circulars, and all information, call on or address ROBERT B. DIXON, Agent
feb 19 Box 1, Easton, Md

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE
OF
TRANSFERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their office, in the Court House, at Easton, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May next, and continue in session not less than SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS, for the purpose of HEARING APPEALS in relation to, and NOTING TRANSFERS of the assessed property in said county, ON OATH, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of Maryland, in such cases made and provided. By order of the Board.

T. K. ROBSON, Cl'k.

☞Persons making application for transfers of property, will be required to comply with the following section of the Act of December Session, Eighteen hundred and Forty-Seven, Chapter Two Hundred and Sixty Six, entitled, "A Supplement to the Act entitled An Act for the General Valuation and Assessment of property in this State, passed at March Session, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-One, Chapter Twenty Three:

SECTION 15. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever any person shall make application to the Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, as the case may be, to make him or her an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss, destruction or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public debt or private security for money it shall be the duty of the said Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate such person, ON OATH, in reference to the said property or security and disposal of the same, and especially to require him or her by whom the said property has been sold or transferred, the amount of the purchase money; or the money collected and paid, and how the same has been invested; and it shall also be the duty of the Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate the said person ON OATH, in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by the said person, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments, in whatever description or security, shall be added to the assessable property of the person so applying, and charged accordingly; and if the said person refuses to answer the interrogatories proposed, no deduction shall be made in his or her assessment.

[march 26—8w

The Little Ones.

A row of little faces by the bed—
A row of little hands upon the spread—
A row of little roguish eyes all closed—
A row of little naked feet exposed.

A gentle mother leads them in their praise,
Teaching their feet to tread in heavenly ways,
And takes this lull in childhood's tiny tide,
The little errors of the day to chide.

No lovelier sight this side of Heaven is seen,
And angels hover o'er the group serene;
Instead of odor in a censer swung,
Their floats the fragrance of an infant's tongue.

Then tumbling headlong into waiting beds,
Beneath the sheets they hide their heads;
Till slumber steals away their idle fears,
And like a peeping bud each face appears.

All dressed like angels in their gowns of white,
They're wafted to the skies in dreams of night,
And Heaven will sparkle in their eyes at morn;
And stolen graces all their ways adorn.

In a Balloon with a Madman.

A French paper tells the following relative to the last balloon ascension of Mr. Godard:

Monsieur Godard took with him on that day, as his *compagnon du voyage*, a wealthy, private gentleman, who paid 1,000 francs for the privilege of sharing in the perils of the expedition. The weather could not have been more propitious, and the balloon shot rapidly to a considerable altitude.

"What effect does that produce upon you?" asked M. Godard of his companion.

"Nothing!" said the latter laconically.

"My compliments to you," said Mr. Godard. "You are the first whom I have ever seen arrive at such an altitude without betraying some emotion."

"Keep on mounting," said the traveler, with a gravity supreme.

M. Godard threw over some ballast, and the balloon ascended some 500 feet higher.

"And now," added M Godard, "does your heart beat?"

"Nothing yet?" replied his companion, with an air which approached closely to impatience.

"The devil!" exclaimed M. Godard, "you have really, my dear sir, the most perfect qualification to be an aeronaut."

The balloon still ascended; when 1 000 feet higher M. Godard interrogated a third time his companion.

"And now?"

"Nothing, nothing; answered the traveler, with a tone positively discontented, and like a man who had experienced a profound deception.

"Goodness me! so much the worse, then," said the aeronaut, smiling; "but I must renounce all hopes of making you afraid. The balloon is high enough. We are going to descend."

"To descend!"

"Certainly; there would be danger in mounting higher."

"That does not make the slightest difference to me, I do not choose to descend."

"You what?" asked M. Godard

"I say I wish to ascend higher keep on mounting. I have given 1, 000 francs to experience some emotion; I must do so, and I will not descend before I have felt some emotion."

M. Godard commenced to laugh; he believing at once that it was all a joke.

"Will you ascend, once more?" demanded the traveler, seizing him by the throat and shaking him with violence. "When shall I feel some emotion!"

M. Godard relates that at this moment he felt himself lost. A sudden and dreadful revelation broke upon him in regarding the strangely dilated eyes of his *compagnon du voyage;* he had to do with a madman!

If even the unfortunate aeronaut had had any defensive weapon he would, after all, have been capable of defending himself; but it is not usual for people to furnish themselves with pistols for a voyage in a balloon, and certainly one would not dream of meeting with a warlike encounter in the stars. The earth was five thou-and feet beneath—most horrible depth; and the least movement of the now furious madman might cause the car to capsize.

"Ah! ah! you are mocking me my fine fellow," continued the madman, without loosening his grip. "Ah, you think to rob me of 1,000 francs, as well as emotion.—Very well, be quiet. It's my turn to laugh. It's you now who are going to cut a caper."

The madman was possessed of prodigious muscular force.

M. Godard did not even attempt to defend him!

"What do you wish from me?" asked he with a calm tone and submissive air.

"Simply to amuse myself in seeing you turn a summersault," answered the madman, with a ferocious smile. "But first (the madman, appeared to bethink himself) I have my idea. I wish to see if I can't find some emotion up there. I must put myself astride on the semicircle.

The madman indicated with his finger the upper part of the balloon. Just in speaking he commenced to climb along the cords which held the car attached to the balloon.

M. Godard, who had not therefore trembled for himself, was forced to do so now for the madman.

"But, miserable man. you are going to kill yourself. You will be seized with vertigo."

"No remarks," hissed the madman, seizing him again by the collar, or "I will at once pitch you into the abyss."

"At least," observed M. Godard, "allow me to put this cord round your body, so that you may remain attached to the balloon."

"Be it so," said the madman, who appeared to comprehend the utility of the precaution.

This done, furnished with his cord of safety, the madman commenced to climb among the ropes with the agility of a squirrel.—He reached the balloon, and placed himself astride the semicircle, as he had said. Once there, he rent the air with a shout of triumph, and drew his knife from his pocket.

"What are you going to do?" asked M. Godard, who feared that he might have the idea of ripping open the balloon.

"To make myself comfortable forthwith."

Uttering these words, the madman cut slowly the cord of safety which M. Godard had attached to his body. With a single puff of wind to shake the balloon, the miserable creature must roll over the abyss!

"And now yelled forth the madman, brandishing his knife, "we are going to laugh. Ah. robber, you thought to make me descend! Very well. It is you who are going to tumble down in a moment, and quicker than that!"

M. Godard had not time to make a movement or put in a single word. Before he was able to divine the infernal intention of the madman, the latter, still astride of the semicircle, had cut—oh, horror!—four of the cords which suspended the car to the balloon. The car inclines horribly—it only holds by two.

"A word, a single word," cried M. Godard.

"No, no pardon," vociferated the madman.

"I do not ask for pardon on the contrary."

"What is it you wish, then?" said the madman, astonished.

"At this moment now,' continued the aeronaut, hurriedly, we are at a height of 5,000 feet.'

'Stop,' said the madman, 'that will be charming, to tumble down from such a height.'

'It is still too low,' added M. Godard.

'How so?' asked the madman, stupified.

'Yes,' said M. Godard; 'my experience as an aeronaut, has taught me that death is not certain to ensue from a fall from this elevation. Tumble or no tumble, I must prefer to fall from such a height as to be killed outright, rather than to risk being only lamed—have the charity to precipitate me from a hight of 9,000 feet only.'

'Ah! that'll do!' said the madman, whom the mention of a more horrible fall charmed amazingly.

Mons. Godard follows heroically his purpose, and throws over an enormous quantity of ballast The balloon makes a powerful bound, and mounts 500 feet in a few seconds. Only—and whilst the madman surveys this operation with a menacing air—the aeronaut thinks to accomplish another, in a sense quite contrary.

The quick eye of M. Godard had remarked among the cords spared by the madman figured the one leading to the valve. His plan is taken. He draws this cord, it opens the valve fixed in the upper part of the balloon for the purpose of allowing any excess of the hydrogen gas to escape, and the result which he hoped for was not long in making itself apparent.

Little by little the madman becomes drowsy, asphyxiated for his purpose, M. Godard allows the balloon to descend slowly to the earth. The drama is finished.

Arrived on *terra firma*, M. Godard, not bearing any hatred to the author of his perilous voyage, hastened to restore him to animation, and had him conveyed, hands and feet bound, to the neighboring station.

THE ECHO.—Patrick, where have you been this hour or more? You must not absent yourself without my permission.

Och niver more will I do the like, sir.

Well give an account of yourself. you seem out of breath.

Faith the same I am sir. I niver was in such fear since I came to Amerika. I'll tell you all about it, sir, when I get breath wonst again. I heard ye tilling the gintleman of the wonderful hecho, sir, over in the woods behiud the big hill. I thocht by what you said of it that it bate all the hechoes of ould Ireland, sir—and so it does, by the powers! Well I just run over to the place ye was speaking uv, to convarse a bit with the wonderful creathur. So said I, 'Hillo hillo hillo,' and shure enough the hecho said hillo hillo hillo, yourself, you noisy rascal! I thocht that was very quare, sir, and I said hillo again.

Hillo yourself, said the hecho, you begun it first.

What the divil are you made uv, said I.

Shut your mouth, said the hecho.

So, said I, ye blathrin scoundril, if ye was flesh and blood like an honest man isn't, I'd hammer ye till the mother of ye wouldn't know her impudent son.

And what do you think the hecho said to that, sir? Scamper ye baist of a paddy, said he, or faith if I catch you I'll break ivery bone in your ugly body! An' it hit my head with a stone, sir, that was nigh knocking the poor brains out of me. So I run as fast as iver I could, and praised be all the saints, I'm here to tell you of it.

DEATH OF A BRIDEGROOM.

A young man named Myron Reed, a resident of Tully, Onondago county, N. Y., was engaged to a Miss Louisa Brown, of the same town, and the celebration of their nuptials was to have occurred on Monday the 14th ult. On Saturday, while paying ing a visit to his betrothed, Mr. Reed took up a letter and proceeded to peruse it.—Thinking he was occupied a long time in its perusal, the young lady spoke to him but he did not answer, she went nearer and spoke louder, but when she came near to him, discovered that he was a *corpse!* Reed was buried on Monday—the very day fixed for his marriage. He was arrayed in his wedding costume for burial, and his betrothed followed him to his tomb in her bridal attire.

MINORS AT THEATRES.—An act passed by the Legislature of New York provides that it shall be unlawful to admit to any theatrical exhibition, held in the evening, any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless such minor is accompanied by an adult. The law makes any person violating this provision liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than ten nor more than ninety days, for each offense,

THE NEW MAN MONKEY

At the London Royal Institution, Prof. Owen recently delivered a lecture to a crowded audience on the Gorilla, the recently discovered animal of Central Africa, which bears the nearest resemblance to man of any of the monkey tribe that has hitherto been discovered, not excepting the chimpanzee. The first traces of this creature were made known in 1847, and from the bones and the sketches of it which Professor Owen received from missionaries, he inferred that the Gorilla was one of the most highly developed species of the monkey group. In August last a specimen of the Gorilla, preserved in spirits, was received at the British Museum, and a well executed drawing of it, by Mr. Wolf, was exhibited. Professor Owen, first pointed out the anatomical characteristics of the Gorilla which distinguishes it from other species of the monkeys, and he afterwards mentioned such particulars of its habits as he had collected from those who have visited that part of Africa where it is found.—The points in which it approaches nearer to man than any other quadrumanous animal are, the shorter arm—particularly the shortness of the humerus compared with the fore arm, a longer development of the great toe, a projecting nose bone, and the arrangment of the bones of the feet to enable the creature to stand more erect.

The drawing of the Gorilla from the specimen in the British Museum, though only two thirds grown, represented a most formidable animal, and, compared with the skeleton of the full grown specimen, the skeleton of man seemed very slim and delicate. Not only are the bones and muscels calculated to give great strength, but the large capacity of the chest indicated the powerful energy with which they were stimulated. The part of Africa where the Gorilla is found lies from the equator to twenty degrees south on the western portion, in a hilly country, abounding in palm trees and luxuriant vegetation. Its food consists of fruits and vegetables, and its habitation is the woods, where it constructs nests of the intertwined bough, perched at hights varying from 12 to 50 feet. It avoids the presence of the negroes, and is but seldom seen, but it is known to them as "the stupid old man." The want of intelligence that has induced the negroes to give it that name is shown by its carrying away fruits and sugar canes singly, instead of tying them together and carrying several off at the same time. It is in thus returning to take away its provender into the woods peacemeal that the negroes take the opportunity of waiting for and shooting it. The Gorilla is a formidable enemy to encounter, and in case the gun misses the mark, or only maims the animal, the negro is quickly overtaken and killed, or dreadfully mangled by the canine teeth of the creature.

Sometimes when a negro is passing unawares under a tree, in which a Gorilla is seated, it will reach down its arms and snatch the man up by the throat and hold him till he is strangled. The elephant is an object of its attack, as they both live on the same food, and, holding on to a high branch with its hind feet, it will stoop down and strike the elephant with a club. The Gorilla exhibits a strong attachment to its young, as an instance of which it was mentioned, that a female and her two young ones having been seen in a tree, she snatched up one and run with it into the woods, and then returned to fetch the other. Her retreat had been in the meantime cut off, and when the gun was levelled at her, as she held her young one to her breast, she waved her arm as if to beseech mercy. But it was in vain, for a bullet was sent through her heart, and the young one was wounded and captured. The Gorilla is sometimes seen walking erect, with its arms behind its neck, its usual mode of progression, however, is on all fours. Professor Owen mentioned several other points in the habits of the animal, as well as in its osteology, to show its nearer approach to man than other animals of the tribe, and he concluded by alluding to fossil remains of quadrumanes, to show that the Gorilla, like man, had not existed till the earth had attained its present condition.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

I believe the Lord has always, ready provided, some kind Samaritan, journeying, as if by chance, on the very path the wounded traveller lies, and who arrives just at the very moment when "oil and wine" are especially needed. I believe, too, that the Lord, in the workings of that providence which is over all his works, and which suffereth not a sparrow nor a hedgling to fall to the ground unpermitted of Him, when ever he has a bruised or torn one of his flock needing a tenderer hand than usual to nurture and to heal it, has that hand ready to stretch out and help, has one close at hand to supply the wants of one whose own heart has been, perhaps, touched and prepared by sorrow for the special work of sympathy with some other torn and sorrowing one of the family. We are apt to say of such apparently accidental circumstances, "How fortunate!" But faith lifts up the curtain and sees God's hand at work, and cries out, "It is one of the Lord's mercies."—Rev. B. Boucheir.

NEGRO CONVICTS.—The village of Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, was thrown into great excitement on the night of the 10th, by the escape of eight convict negroes, who were employed by the State in the construction of a lunatic asylum at that place. There were twenty-two of these negroes confined in a temporary jail built for the purpose, and it is generally supposed that the runaways had some assistance from without. The officers started in pursuit of them in the direction of Ohio, but up to the last accounts they had not succeeded in getting on their track.—In Virginia negro convicts are employed on public works, instead of being imprisoned in the penitentiary.

POLITICAL.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Knoxville *Whig* wishes the following facts kept before the people:

Keep it before the people, That when John Quincy Adams ran the expenditures of the Government up to *Thirteen Millions per annum*, the hue and cry of extravagance and corruption was raised from one end of the continent to the other—retrenchment and reform were called for—and the people united in turning Adams out of office, at the expiration of his first term.

Keep it before the people, That when Mr. Fillmore, having the Mexican War debt upon his hands' and the thousand of new pensions allowed in consequence of that war, ran the expenditures of the Government up to *Forty-five Millions per annum*, the Democratic papers and politicans, from Main to California, clamored for a reform, and for the election of a Democratic President, who would put a stop to all such extravagance!

Keep it before the people, That Buchanan came into office complaining of the extravgance of his predecessors and pledged to retrench and reform by the Cincinnati Platform, but has run the Government expenditures up to the enormous sum of *Ninety Millions per annum* and has inaugurated the most reckless, unheard of system of plunder and corruption—giving it the government's sanction. and official countenance.

Keep it before the people, That when Fillmore vacated the Presidential Chair, he turned over to his successor, Pierce. *forty milltons* of surplus—that when Pierce vacated it he turned over Buchanan *seventeen millions*—while Buchanan, in two years, has consumed that surplus, together with the current revenues of the Government and now has a national debt of *seventy millions* hanging over the country, caused by borrowing, and is without money to carry on the Government!

Keep it before the people, That the enormous frauds, extravagance, defalcations, and corruptions of Van Buren's Administration, for which he was indignantly hurled from power in 1840, were honesty, economy and religion, compared with the wholesale corruption, public and private stealing, and reckless expenditures under Buchanan's Administration!

Keep it before the people, That Buchanan's Administration, from the first to the last, is a tissue of absurdities; it propose the absurdity of spending money we have not got—the absurdity of buying what is not for sale—and the crowning absurdity of offering an insult as a preliminary to making a bargain!

Keep it before the people, That Buchanan has asked for all manner of powers, never before granted to any President—a Congressman's power of introducing bills—the Senate's power of ratifying treaties—the House's power of declaring war—an amount of power that GEO. WASHINGTON never could have been trusted with!

Keep it before the people, That the present Administration, in its wild and reckless expenditures of the public money—its unauthorized assumption of power—its weak and unwise management of our Foreign relations—all and more, demonstrate that it has wholly and entirely failed to discharge the trusts committed to it by the people, and that it is the solemn duty of all honest men, irrespective of parties, to assist in hurling from power the present army of office holders!

Keep it before the people, That the present Democratic rule should be overthrown not only because of its reckless expenditures of the public funds—but also its double dealing Territorial, policy, asserting one thing to the North and another to the South thereby inaugurating a species of dishonesty, disgraceful to the Government, unknown in the annals of civilization, and because it threatens the subversion of the best interests of the Republic! A WHIG.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The Tennessee State Convention which assembled at Nashville recently, nominated Hon. JOHN NETHERLAND, for Governor. An address was delivered by Hon. JOHN BELL, which excited the greatest enthusiasm.

The following Resolutions were adopted. They embrace the Platform of the People's Party:

The people of Tennessee opposed to the Democratic party, declare—

I. That the Union, as established by the Federal Constitution, is the surest guaranty of the rights and interests of all sections of the country: and should be preserved.

II. That while we will maintain with unwavering firmness, our constitutional rights in relation to slavery, we believe that the further agitation of the question tends to no practical good to any portion of the country, and should therefore cease; regarding the principle as settled, that the people, when they come to form a constitution and establish a State government, shall decide the question for themselves.

III. That we are opposed to direct taxation and in favor of the adoption of a tariff adequate to the expenses of an economical administration of the general government with specific duties, where applicable, discriminating in favor of American industry.

IV. That the United States should accept the Island of Cuba at any time when it can be acquired consistently with the national honor, and should oppose, to the last extremity, its transfer to any foreign power.

V. That in the disposition of the public lands otherwise than for government purposes, Tennessee and all the old States are equally entitled to receive a proportion with the States and Territories where they are located.

VI. That we are in favor of a reasonable extension of the period of probation now prescribed for the naturalization of foreigners, and a more rigid enforcement of the law upon that subject—the prohibition of the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals. and the prevention of all foreigners not naturalized, from voting at elections.

VII. That the reccommendation of the President that Congress shall confer upon him the war making power, and subject the Army and Navy to his control, with the demand for enormous appropriations out of the public Treasury to carry out his views, coupled with the reckless extravagance, waste of public money, and corruption practiced under the present administration deserve the unqualified condemnation and rebuke of the whole country.

VIII. That we are in favor of a sound and well regulated banking system, the issues whereof shall, by being payable on their face at the place whence issued, be convertible at the will of the holder, into the precious metals.

IX. That we favor the maintainance inviolate, of the public faith, by the prompt payment, at whatever sacrifice, of the public debt, and no further increase of it unless for some object of indispensable public necessity.

X. That we here pledge ourselves to use our earnest exertions and united influence to overthrow that party, which, having brought the Government to bankruptcy, and filled the whole land with discord, have now, themselves, caught the contagion and, agree in nothing but a desire for dominion, and are bound together by no tie except "the cohesive power of public plunder."

A FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

RACINE, April 15, 1859.—The usual quiet and dullness of this city was to-day most agreeably dissipated by the arrival here of the schooner Ozelle, Marvin master, having on board a young lady, Miss Sophia Richardson, formerly of Cleveland Ohio, who for the last three years has been living in solitude and unwilling seclusion upon a desolate and uninhabited island in Lake Superior, near the British coast, and in a northwesterly direction from Isle Royal.

A detailed narrative of the adventures of Miss Richardson appears in the New York Times of yesterday, from which we take the following extracts:

When cast ashore I found that I had eight barrels of pork, two kegs of lard, twelve barrels of flour, two of sugar, several boxes of candy, candies, raisins, and dried herrings, my box of sardines, a bale of buffalo robes, a box of dry goods, needles, pins, thread, yarn, etc., a box of mining hatches a box of heavy clothing, and a bale of heavy blankets

* * * * * * *

I knew I had provisons sufficient for three or four years. I had already learned to fish and to cook my pork and flour without the aid of dishes or stoves. With the fragments of the wreck, and some of my empty barrels and boxes, I made a low hut, which I covered with sand to the depth of a foot.—One end of this was closed, the other was fitted with a door made from the lids of my two trunks; over my barrels and boxes of goods I stretched a sail, fastening it down by means of stakes. As the winter approached I fabricated from my buffalo robes a dress which I fancied would be impervious to the cold. My shoes, gloves, and hat were made of the same material. The forest supplied me with fuel, and I soon learned to chop it with considerable ease. During the early part of the first winter I suffered terribly, but I managed to live through it, and the next season I was inured to harhships.

In this manner I passed three long and lonely years. I kept a journal during this unhappy period, and this was my only recreation. My books, and even my Bible, were left in the vessel. During these three years I saw but seven vessels They either did not see or would not regard my signals; my anguish on these occasions was indescribable. The thoughts of home, and of the friends who were now mourning me as among the dead, would rush upon me with overpowering force, and my misery seemed too heavy for me to bear. At length, I know not on what day, but by my calculations on the 25th of February, my Island was visited by six Menominee Indians.—They had crossed from the British shore, partly in their canoes and partly on the ice. They were as much surprised to find me upon the Island as I was delighted to see a human face again. We could not understand each other, but they made signs that I should go with them. I was in their power, but I was willing to go, as I concieved that by their means I might finally obtain my release and restoration. They returned with me to the British coast, which I think is not more than twenty or twenty-five miles from my Island. They conducted me in a two days journey, to a French trading post, where for the first time in three years I found myself in the company of civilized men. I was received with kindness and forwarded to Fort William.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Generation after generation have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are around our paths. Yet a little while and all this shall have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wend its way, and the prayers will be said, and we shall be left in the darkness and silence of the tomb. And it may be but for a short time we shall be spoken of—but the things of life shall creep on, and our names will be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and language and songs will be heard in the room where we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and animated with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will remember to lisp our names no more.

"Mr. Jenkins, as you always come in late, have you any objection to this gentleman occupying your bed until the stage goes out?"

"Not the least. I will be obliged to you to put him there, so that the bed-bugs can have their supper before I come."

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