THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

The Story of Focuboniss. and the London Speciator

It is a habit of the English people, one of a many characteristic habits which have ade them so beloved throughout the world, forget the very names of the races whom, the course of their destiny as God Alighty's ploughshare, they plough up into a soil. Not one in ten thousand of them the faintest recollection of the name of y Irish sept, and it seems to them quite dicrous that the representative of an Irish ieftain should call himself 'The O'Donoghue. elsh pedigrees are satirized by every cockey, and none but Anglo-Indians have an as whether any family in India is Hindoo or obanmedan—though the names are quite unlike as those of Jews and Christianshile no Red Indian, or Australian, or Tasanian, or Dyak name is so much as pro-cunceable. A sort of legendary halo has, how-ver, preserved the word "Pocahontas" as he name of a Red Indian lady who did someing or other which was somehow romantic, ad who became the founder of a great Vir-mia family.

The kind of idea afloat among almost all incated men is, we believe, that there was ce a Virginian princess belonging to a na-e tribe, and named Pocahontas, who marl an Englishman under most romantic cirastances, came over to England, and died a broken heart for love of an Englishman her than her husband, whom she believed ad but found to be alive. With the legend re has floated down through two centuries idea of the lady, the gentle savage-the lessed Pocahontas and great king's daughof Virginia," as Ben Jonson does not call r, but says somebody else does-who was e embodiment in some way of the melanoly natural to her race, who was so beauti-and so refined, and from whom sprang one the few aristocratic families of America, e Randolphs of Roanoke. Mr. E. Neill, w United States Consul in Dublin, has en at some pains to examine the ground-ork of this legend, and has written a mono-aph upon it, which is, we fear, conclusive, d which will destroy in the minds of most en the illusions which have hitherto surunded the name of the "Indian Princess." She was just a savage of the ordinary Indian nd, who ran naked in the woods till she was elve, lived at thirteen with an English onist, and was married at fifteen by an bitious settler named Rolfe, for the good the colony, and from a secret hope of tting a good bargain out of her father's nds. Pocahontas, otherwise Maton, was m in 1598, daughter to an Indian chief in rginia, named Powhatan, the Sachem of a be very much dreaded by the early settlers; she was, in our English sense, neither ncess nor Queen, and the effort to exalt rank was, to all appearance, part of a wellnned fraud upon the British Government. te popular story that while still a child of e she saved an English settler, Captain hith, by taking his head in her arms just as brains were about to be beaten out, and at she died of love for him, is an invention the said Smith, who had originally written very different report of the affair, given by . Neill, in which he describes Powhatan as tremely kind to him. The truth seems to that her father, Powhatan, a chief who ltivated the English, used to send her in ken of friendliness into the English fort, here William Strachey, Secretary of the blony, saw and described her in 1610. Their younger women goe not shadowed ongst their owne companie until they nigh eleaven or twelve returnes of the afe old (for soe they accompt and bring the fall of the leaf quitock); nor are they much ashamed ereof, and therefore would the before reembered Pocahuntas, a well-featured but anton young girle, Powhatan's daughter. metymes resorting to our fort, of the age en of eleven or twelve yeares, get the boyes th with her into the markett place, and ke them wheele, falling on with their ads, turning up their heeles upwards, whome e would follow and wheele so herself, naked she was all the fort over." The young dy who thus anticipated our city Arabs was, e should mention, under twelve; after which me Indian etiquettes imposed some measure decorum, in the shape of a leather apron ke those worn by blacksmiths, or at that me other English handicraftsmen. It is robable, from a casual notice by the same trachey, that she lived for a short time as ife to a "private captain named Kocoum, hat is, a "volunteer captain named Cookam," it being for the moment a part of Vir mian policy to encourage such unions in rder to populate the colony, but there is beand this casual notice no distinct proof of e fact. In 1613, when Pocahontas was fifteen years d, Powhatan had, for reasons unknown, uarreled with the settlers, and held certain them prisoners, and a Captain Argall, a old and unserupulous man, considered that he easiest way of recovering the men, and obtaining some quantity of corne for the olony's reliefe," would be to seize Pocahonas as a hostage, and he accordingly oerced another chief, Patowomek (Potoac?) into betraying her into his hands, hich done, he sent a messenger to Powhatan emanding the prisoners and a "great quan-ity of corne." Powhatan at once yielded, ent in the seven prisoners, a broad-axe, a ong whip-saw, both of them stolen, and "one snow of corne," and Captain Argall, it is lear, congratulated himself on a very bold nd successful warlike manceuvre. The betrayal was effected by enticing her a board to see the ship, and bribing her mardian, Potomac, with "a small copper tettle and other less valuable toies, so highly whim esteemed that doubtless he would ave betrayed his own father for them," paris "brother" after the Indian fashion. Pocamtas, however, was not restored, but rened by Sir Robert Dale, the Governor of he colony, as a means of extorting still better onditions, which he was explaining to Powatan, when it was suggested to him by Mr. John Rolfe-a person apparently of some mbition and few scruples, who thought, to udge from the narrative written by Ralph amor, Secretary to the colony, that by his arriage with Powhatan's daughter, "one of ide education, manners barbarous, and wrsed generation," he could advance the good and honor of the plantation," and who, rom his subsequent proceedings, entertained in idea that he night through her put in a formidable claim to the lands over which her father hunted—that the best way to secure Powhatan would be to marry his ughter to himself. Sir John Dale seems to have thought this a rather noble act of self-sacrifice, and Powhatan, who had just sold Pocahontas' sister for two bushels of beads, entirely consented to the marriage, and sent witnesses to see the ceremony, which, it appears, greatly scandalized the English, whether because Rolfe was already married, or because they disliked such unions, cannot now made out. Nor can it be ascertained whether any legal marriage over took place, though Pocahontas was undoubtedly repre-

sented in Europe as Rolfe's wife. At all events, it appears to have struck him and others that the "Virginian Princess" could be used with effect to in-duce the British Court to advance more money to the plantation, and she was sent with the Governor, Sir Thomas Dale, to England in the following year, where she created no small sensation. It was the interest of the settlers to exalt her dignity, and they did it so effectually that, although sometimes described as "the woman Pocahontas." the Privy Council held a meeting to discuss whether Rolfe ought not to be tried for high treason in marrying her, and Simon de Passe, the artist, wrote under her portrait, "Matoaks als Rebecka (her native and Christian names) daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan, Emperour of AttanoughkornouckalsVirginia. The picture represents a thoroughly Indian the picture represents a thoroughly induit woman, with high cheek-bones, gloomy face, and lanky hair, some thirty years of age—she was only eighteen—who never can have been beautiful according to English ideas of beauty, dressed in a high felt hat, such as is now worn in North Italy, and a broad white ruff. She appears to have remained in England but a few months, and remained in England but a few months, and was returning homeward when she died at Gravesend, on 21st May, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of Gravesend Church, as "Rebecca Wrothe," wife of "Thomas Wroth, gent., a Virginia lady borne." No trace whatever of her conversation or her character can be recovered, nor is there any character can be recovered, nor is there any evidence that she was regarded in any other light than a converted Tasmanian or Maori would now be, that is, as a subject of some intellectual curiosity, but little admiration. Her husband, John Rolfe, returned to Virginia, and was appointed Secretary to the colony, and apparently made a grand spring at Powhatan's territory, for the Virginia Company in 1618 sharply rebuked him for reporting that the natives were reserving the ccuntry for his own child, "which we do suppose to be a device of your own to some special advantage for yourself." They had a habit of speaking plainly in those days, especially to servants. Pocahontas had one son by Rolfe, who returned to Virginia, and seems to have been recognized by the Indians as a connection, and it was through this son that the Indian blood entered the Virginia planting families. An "esteemed and industrious mechanic," named Randolph, settled on the James river, and his son Richard married Miss Jane Bolling, great granddaughter of Pocahontas, and became the grandfather of John Randolph, of Roanoke, the well-known Virginian, who, it is said, considered this descent the proudest among his endless claims to the reverence of his countrymen. The whole story, we fear, is essentially unromantic and common-place; but there is little harm done by telling it. The human mind is so constituted that it can actually read the story of Thermopylee, and in defiance of figures given by the very histo-rian whom it trusts, believe that the pass was defended by three hundred men only; and so it will read Mr. Neill's collection of facts, and believe, nevertheless, in Captain Smith's rubbishy romance about the naked little savage who "played cart-wheels" in Lord Delawarr's fort; and it may be, after all, wiser to believe both in Thermopyle and Pocahontas. The "Elbows of the Mincio." BY AUGUSTUS MAVERICK. From Packard's Monthly.

In the Italian campaign of 1859 the newspapers of England, France, and the United States were engaged in eager rivalry. The struggle to obtain easy and "exclusive" intelligence of the events of the war continued unabated until the end of the struggle. The London Times selected its best correspondent for service in the Italian army; leading French journals promptly recorded the successes of Napoleon, and glorified the carnage of Solferino and Magenta; the New York newspapers had representatives on all the fields of battle, and the foremost among these was the late Henry J. Raymond, to whom the Times and its readers were indebted for the clearest and most complete of all the contemporaneous narratives-not excepting the brilliant run executed by Mr. Raymond when he supposed himself pursued by an infuriated squadron of Austrian cuirassiers. It was in midsummer when the New York Times became famous in consequence of this same lively campaign. While the chief of that journal followed in person the fortunes of the war, his subordinates in the office of the Times followed their own sweet will, and it is but justice to the capable gentlemen who then constituted the editorial corps to say that the reputation of the paper was well sustained. In fact, the act of one of their number increased its popularity for at least one day-for on that day appeared the editorial article known as "The Elbows of the Mincio." That remarkable production convulsed the town at breakfast time, became the topic of street talk before noon, was read aloud by the evening lamp, and then was filed away among the ephemera which are considered too good to be lost. I know of scrap-books in which it is sacredly kept to-day-of men who bought old files of the Times to scissor out that one column-of diligent collectors who have made a copy of it one of the appendices to their set of Disraeli's "Curiosities. The "Elbows" consisted of phrases which, though disjointed, were in every sense spirited; the space occupied was one column of the *Times*; the title, "The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy." The first half was graye; the last half-well, Bacchus was responsible for that. The opening passages contrasted strongly with those which followed, as the easy flow of a running spring contrasts with the babbling torrent of the brook dashed into foam by countless pebbles-the pebbles in this case being corks, and the foam of that sort which some Anacreontic tells us is "pleasant boating." In short, it was a break-fast which, like Charles Lamb's last piece of pie, did the business. The polished writer and elegantly finished gentleman whose presence was always welcome at any festive board, and whose pen achieved the original triumph of "The Elbows" over all competitors, French, English, or Ameri-can, had "breakfasted." The breakfast was a good one; viands there were of the best, and the vinous compounds were beyond compare. The company was select; the hours fled; no one took note of time. Night fell, and all the city went to sleep-except the newspaper men and the disreputable obaracters. In the Times office, on Raymond's desk. lay the decorous part of the "Elbows," and towards midnight the article got itself finished -not so decorously. This is briefly the story of its origin, Opening with a concise statement of the elf-imprisonment of the Austrians within "their famous strategic square," the writer proceeds to show the strength of the Quadilateral. There are in this part of the article some elever touches, but the pause is sudden, not to say painful. All that follows the introductory paragraphs was incoherent

racter; and, inasmuch as the story is quite out of print, and is sometimes in brisk demand, and is funny in itself, and worth pre-

From the Times, July 16, 1809. * * * "Anstria has neglected nothing which might insure her dominion over the waters of the Danube. She has done all in her power to favor the development of Eu-

rope, which is the pacific development of Eng-land. She has dealt with edged tools-boldly, but not, we feel sure, in utter vanity, "In 1848 Peschiera was captured by the Sardinians, under King Charles Albert; but there can be no doubt that the French bore

away from the first fight of Magenta very questionable compliments. At this time the Sardinians, under the Duke of Genoa, were ready to defend the famous Quadrilateral. To-day the Quadrilateral has ceased to exist "The fortress of Peschiera lies on an isle

near the scene of the conflict. "A broad road has been made by Austria,

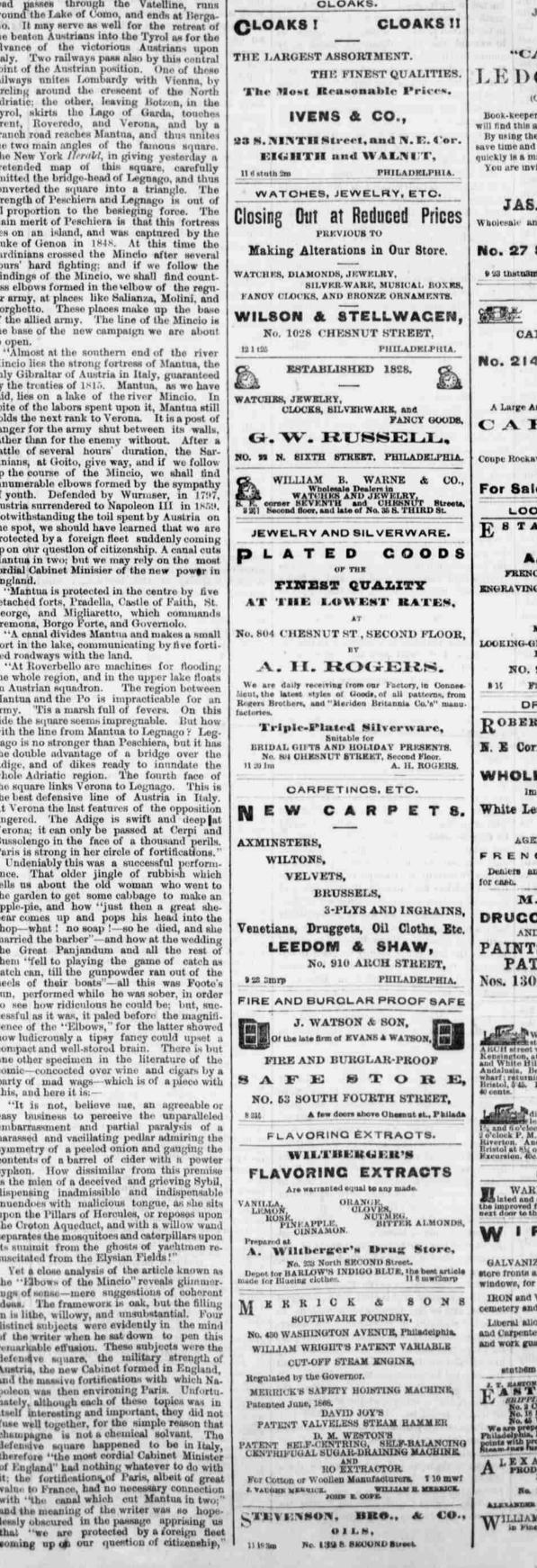
"A broad road has been made by Austria, in the direction of the Alps, to unite the reg ons of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy, by the pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Vatelline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Berga-mo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen, in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago of Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo, and Verona, and by a branch road reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New York *Herald*, in giving yesterday a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head of Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to the besieging force. The main merit of Peschiera is that this fortress lies on an island, and was captured by the Duke of Genoa in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting; and if we follow the windings of the Mincio, we shall find countless elbows formed in the elbow of the regular army, at places like Salianza, Molini, and Borghetto. These places make up the base of the allied army. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign we are about to open.

Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy, guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls. rather than for the enemy without. After a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians, at Goito, give way, and if we follow up the course of the Mincio, we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of youth. Defended by Wurmser, in 1797. Austria surrendered to Napoleon III in 1859. Notwithstanding the toil spent by Austria on the spot, we should have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship. A canal cuts Mantua in two; but we may rely on the most cordial Cabinet Minisier of the new power in

England. "Mantua is protected in the centre by five detached forts, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George, and Migliaretto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte, and Governolo.

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incidents in the history of journalism.





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IN THE OPPHANS! COUPT FOR THE CITY

port in the lake, communicating by five forti fied roadways with the land.

"At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. But how with the line from Mantua to Legnago ? Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige, and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last features of the opposition lingered. The Adige is swift and deep at Verona; it can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils. Paris is strong in her circle of fortifications. Undeniably this was a successful perform-

ance. That older jingle of rubbish which tells us about the old woman who went to the garden to get some cabbage to make an apple-pie, and how "just then a great shebear comes up and pops his head into the shop-what ! no soap !--so he died, and she married the barber"--and how at the wedding the Great Panjandum and all the rest of them "fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boats"—all this was Foote's fun, performed while he was sober, in order to see how ridiculous he could be; but, successful as it was, it paled before the magnificence of the "Elbows," for the latter showed how ludicrously a tipsy fancy could upset a compact and well-stored brain. There is but one other specimen in the literature of the comic-concocted over wine and cigars by a party of mad wags-which is of a piece with this, and here it is:-

"It is not, believe me, an agreeable or easy business to perceive the unparalleled embarrassment and partial paralysis of a harassed and vacillating pedlar admiring the symmetry of a peeled onion and gauging the contents of a barrel of cider with a powter syphon. How dissimilar from this premise is the mien of a deceived and grieving Sybil, dispensing inadmissible and indispensable inuendoes with malicious tongue, as she sits upon the Pillars of Hercules, or reposes upon the Croton Aqueduct, and with a willow wand separates the mosquitoes and caterpillars upon its summit from the ghosts of yachtmen resuscitated from the Elysian Fields!"

Yet a close analysis of the article known as the "Flbows of the Mincio" reveals glimmerings of sense-mere suggestions of coherent ideas. The framework is oak, but the filling in is lithe, willowy, and unsubstantial. Four distinct subjects were evidently in the mind of the writer when he sat down to pen this remarkable effusion. These subjects were the defensive square, the military strength of Austria, the new Cabinet formed in England. and the massive fortifications with which Napoleon was then environing Paris. Unfortunately, although each of these topics was in itself interesting and important, they did not fuse well together, for the simple reason that champagne is not a chemical solvant. The defensive square happened to be in Italy, therefore "the most cordial Cabinet Minister of England" had nothing whatever to do with it; the fortifications of Paris, albeit of great value to France, had no necessary connection with "the canal which out Mantua in two: and the meaning of the writer was so hopelessly obscured in the passage apprising us "we are protected by a foreign fleet that drivel, of the most curiously complex cha- | coming up on our question of citizenship,'

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, metile, and adjust the thirty of the Sourt of Thomas Cad-walader. Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Tes-tament of JASIKS HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, an-nexce to the indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 56, 1866, recorded is the office for recording of deceds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G, W. C. No 1 page 467, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the scicountant, will meet the parties in torested for the ourposes of his appointment on MON. DAY, December 20, 1868, at 4 o'clock P, M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. E 9 that use D FIRIT ST WILLIAM D, BAKER, AUDIO.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased.
The Anditor appointed by the Court to audit, south, and for the account of WILLIAM H. KERN, Administrator of the Fstate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, 1888, at leven (1) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelophia.
12 Sthstužt' Anditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY Estate of MANUS MCCLUSKEY, deceased. The Anditor appointed by the Court to andit. sottle, and adjust the account of MARY MULHOLLAND (late McCluskey), administratrix, deceased, and to report dis-tribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his ap pointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1969, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 112 S. FIFTH Screet, in the city of Philadelphis. 122 thete M^{*} WILLIAM L. DENNIE, Auditor. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. The assigned estate of ROBERT H. HAY. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, sottle, and adjust the first and final account of W. F. JUDSON. Est, assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, Docomber 17, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, M. (12 M.), at the office of W. F. JUDSON, EstL. No. 788 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 9 thstawthat CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. LARGE VARIETY OF New Goods, Emitable for the Season, just received. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 76 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYNTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USI TERRAPING IN PER DOZEN. 835 CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS. R. R. THOMAS & CO. DRALKRS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA. COAL. H. TAGCART. COAL DEALER. OGAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EX PRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. 1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV., Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.