

Amount brought up...

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, \$2 per year, in advance,

ME XI.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

ors of the Poor Emanuel James, 7 coffins. naries Oswald, 1 coffin ANBRIA COUNTY, Joseph Beite, 1 coffin F. J. Parrish, I coffin and funeral P. F. Custer, 1 coffin F. Arbie, 1 coffin J. R. Cooper, funeral expenses. WITH SAID COUNTY OR THE VEAR 1876. DR. d from-55 00 5 25 pigs money' 5 (8) 100 00 charlton estate. igment and interest. T.vusurer-10.652 22 \$11,091.90 CR. a lers paid-r of the Prace, 1575... pa grays, o.d.p., g son, goods to out-3. erding o. d. p., 1875, mig account for 1875 m. m.bc., 1876. chandise 12.50 180 79 182 08 82 98 18 10 51 80 21 39 willing. harrite ns & Co., mitse ns & th., confi fandise J. A. Gates, constable fees. 9.00 34 95 COLUMN TWO 400 4 r.groutins 29 14 15! 26 OF STREET, ST Mrs. Cain, allowance. ginerries. 4 05 28 50 11 10 91 50 1..... silels wheat 8 50 dicis ry c. eis wheat, 1875. 50 04 Mrs. Coburn, allowance... orn. 1576 -226 00 eis flour. creis flour. Mrs. tarreis four-195 50 lames Sutton, allowance Ay barrels four 51 14 iber. 16 80 repaid egga... nd egge 30.40 arres pickies. 2 50 3 50 5 25 15 30 9 11 4 41 4 11

54 53

23.72

And he like a king in his pride. John Lysath, funeral expenses. James Lynch, digging 7 graves John Wagner, digging grave... J. Sternberger, digging grave... J. H. Fisher, Esq., justice's fees. J. H. Fisher, Esq., justice's fees. J. W. Condon, Esq., justice's fees. Thos. McKernan, Esq., justice's fees. J. H. Fiske, Esq., justice's fees. H. Kinkead, Esq., justice's fees. Wu. Fiattery, Esq., justice's fees. Charles Buxton, Esq., justice's fees. A. Walters, Esq., justice's fees. H. Scanlan, Esq., justice's fees. John Cox, Esq., justice's fees. John Brady, Esq., justice's fees. John T. Harris, constable fees. John T. Harris, constable fees. bert Litzinger, constable fees Henry Varner, constable fees. J. B. McCreight, constable fees. P. B. Smith, constable fees. J. W. Grav. constable fees... 15 FOR OUT-DOOR PAUPERS-CONT.D. John Lysath, constable fees. A. B. Davis, constable fees. Timothy Davis, constable fees. M. B. McLaughlin, constable fees. Patrick Rodgers, constable fees. 8 00 10 55 Francis Helstein, allowance. Mary Sheban, allowance. Margaret Hoghes, allowance. Eva Ptoff, allowance. Margaret Smith, allowance. lien Smith, allowance Loberick, allowance. Mrs. McFall, allowance. Jas. Davis and wife, allowance... Elizabeth Replogie, allowance... Edward McAtamany and wife, allow-Henry Boyer, allowance Mr. Lycum, allowance Ed. McCullongh, allowance. Mrs. O'Donneil, allowance ... James Byrne, allowance..... Mrs. Gaton, allowance..... Watters, allowance. Mrs. Nitzeil, allowance. Alex. McMullen, allowance. John Newmyer, allowance..... Mrs. O'Brisn, allowance..... Pergy Smith, allowance. James Plankett, allowance. R. Swinebart, allowance. B. McMullen, allowance. Mrs. Barnacle, allowance Mrs. Glauber, allowance Mrs. T. McBreen, allowance Rev. T. Vanseyoc for S. A. Steptens, Michael Egner, for Christina Gill, al-78 00 \$11.091 90

\$9,479,78

80 25 12 00 12 00

STATEMENT. Am't of orders paid by N. J. Freidhoff, Esq., Treasurer. FROM WHICH DEDUCT: Orders for claims prior to Jan.

562 11

324 48

619 04

17-00 216 32

REPORT or I. LILLY, Esq., Stew-ard of Cambria County Poor House :

STOCK ON FARM-Shorses, S cows, 41 sheep, 7

MANUFACTURED IN THE INSTITUTION - 12 bar-

MANUFACTURED IN THE INSTITUTION - 12 bar-rels soft sonp, 600 pounds sonp, 125 gallons apple butter, 8 barrels eiter, 210 quarts canned fruit, preserves, jelites, pickies, &c.; slaughtered 1.-500 pourds pork, 500 pounds veal and 510 pounds mutton; made up 51 stirts, 31 dresses, 55 aprons, 37 chemises, 15 petricoats, 15 women's caps, 7 shrouds, 16 pair overalls, 60 pillow sitps, 20 pil-lows, 29 sheets, 8 bolsters, 11 ticks, 12 toweis, 17 pairs mittens, 22 pairs cach, 55 mitters, 10 woeis, 17

pairs mittens, 32 pair socks, 25 pair stockings, 6 infant's slips, 12 child's dresses and 10 child's

INMATES, &c.

No. of inmates January 1, 1876 No. of inmates admitted during the year...

197 92-5.308 82

A wood sawyer stood in the street as they passed The carriage and couple he eyed ; And said, as he worked with his saw on "I wish I was rich and could ride." The man in the carriage remarked to his wife, "One thing I would give if I could-I'd give my wealth for the strength and the bealth Of the man who is sawing the wood." A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work, Whose face, as the morning, was fair, Went tripping along with a smile of delight While humming a love-breathing air. She looked on the carriage ; the lady she saw, Arrayed in apparel so fine, And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart Those satins and laces were mine." The lady looked out on the maid with her work. So fair in her calico dress, And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth, Her beauty and youth to possess." Thus it is in the world, whatever our lot, Our minds and our time we employ In longing and sighing for what we have Ungrateful for what we enjoy. THE SCOUT'S ADVENTURE. The scene of the exciting incidents we are about to relate was located in the now peaceful and populous State of Ohio. At the time, however, when these events transpired, the white settlements were widely scattered, and over the greater portion of that fertile region savage beasts, and not troated McCleland to restore her to her own less ferocious men, held almost undisputed people. dominion. But the fertility of the soil salubrity of the climate, the number and utility of its navigable streams, offered

BOTH SIDES.

many advantages to settlers, and the hardy pioneers of less favored localities were not slow in availing themselves of them. But in addition to the hardships and pri-

ations inseparable from the most favored

surprise was mutual, and the women gave A man in his carriage was riding along, A gaily dressed wife by his side ; In satia and laces she looked like the queen a loud whoop, and turned to fly. The scout was quick to comprehend his peril. If the alarm was to reach the Indian camp his discovery and death seemed inevitable. Self preservation is the moving impulse with every living creature, and the scout and his companion, and that it was expedient that he should inflict a speedy and noise. less death upon the women, and so secretly as to leave no trace behind.

Quick as thought he sprang upon them, seized each by the throat, and dragged them to the river, his vice like grip stifling their outcries. The old squaw was quickly thrust under the water and drowned, after which the body was allowed to float down the stream in hope that it would escape ob. servation. He then turned his attention to the younger one, who fought violently, and succeeded in shaking off his grasp on and horror, she exclaimed in good English : "For Heaven's sake don't kill me, I am no Indian."

These words, so strange and so utterly unexpected, nearly paralyzed the old hunter, and releasing his hold on the woman, he demanded to know who and what she was. She quickly told her story, which was that she was a white girl, who, with her mother, had been captured in Virginia some five years before, when nearly all her family had been murdered. Since then she had been a slave to her captors, overworked, starved, and beaten, and she en- brief season for rest and reflection.

It was not in the nature of the old hunter and scout to resist an appeal of such a character, and giving the girl an assurance of his protection, he started with her for the place of concealment on the mountain. They had hardly made half the distance, when the loud alarm cry of the savages was sounded less than half a mile away. dense clump of hazel, with a rifle in her Some Indians in crossing the stream had hand. Her story was soon told. In the

face to face with a couple of squaws. The strained, and at the same instant he sprang and raised a large family. One of her with the agility of a pantner for the coveted grandsons has been Governor of the State, advantage. The scout gave utterance to a suppressed war, and one was killed during the late

up all as lost. Bat at the same instant the federate army. vaniting savage uttered a piercing shriek, fell limp and lifeless on the rocky edge. decided that his first duty was to bimself and rolled into the ravine. He had been shot, but by whom ! There was not time to inquire whence the friendly bullet had come, for new dangers were demanding instant action.

> The fall of the swarthy warrior called forth loud cries of defiance, indicating that a man of some note had fallen, and that he was to be avenged.

McCleland soon saw that the advantage gained was but temporary, for a stalwart Indian was seen to be cautiously making his way to the spot which had proved so fatal to his predecessor. He, too, was about to make the fatal leap, and had been her throat, when to his great astonishment | covered by the scout's rifle, when another shot from an unseen hand sent him reeling into the abyss. The howls of rage which came from below showed that another favorite chief had fallen.

Two more essayed the fearful leap and met with a like fate, when the Indians withdrew to devise some new method of attack. They had lost seriously, were ignorant of the number and character of their enemy, and after guarding carefully every path by which an escape was possible, they drew off to determine on a new plan of attack, and the besieged were given a

Now, for the first time, they thought of the girl, but she was missing. They concluded that she must must have fled in terror when the firing commenced ; perhaps returned to the Indian camp, or probably had been killed during the fight, and her miserable captivity ended.

Great was their surprise, tharefore, when she made her appearance from behind a

one served with distinction in the Mexican groan as he saw the movement, and gave war while holding high rank in the Con-

A NOBBY LITTLE COUPLE.

Two of the smallest children in the world for their ages, which are twelve years, and two months old respectively, were introduced to the faculty and students of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, recently. Senorita Lucia Zuranto, a sprightly brunette, 'is a fraction under twenty inches high, and weighs five pounds in her new elegant costume, which includes com-

plete female garb, from a bonnet down to the modern gaiter, the latter being less than three inches long. It was explained that she was born at San Carlos, near the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, her parents were both large and healthy persons. She talks Spanish fluently, and understands a smattering of the English tongue. Gen. Mitewastwelve years old the 6th of October. He was born in Green Chenango county. New York, his parents bearing the name of Flinn, the father who accompanied the diminutive weighing 171 pounds. At his birth the General weighed 2} pounds. His avordupois now is 9 pounds; height 22 inches. He is a blonde. The General wore a full ball room costume, consisting of black cost and pantaloons, white vest and white necktie. During his visit to the college the little fellow talked fluently, and was quite active, and, when not treading on the trail of her ladyship's dress was busily engaged in casting affectionate glances at her. In presenting the lilliputians to the admiring assemblage, Professor Getchell said he had brought the couple there to introduce them to the Philadelphia Museum, at Ninth and Arch Streets as something wonderful even at this wonderfulage. He explained that he had made a careful examination of the subjects and found them intelligent, healthy and perfectly formed. The heart of either, said he is not larger than an ordinary sized hickory nut, and the liver in equal proportions ; and yet they perform their functions

regularly and perfectly as those offully developed men and women. Their brains, he added, correspond with the size of their bodies, and their intelligence surpasses their size. At the conclusion of the Pro-

NUMBER 9.

A MARVELLOUS STORY.

INDIANS WHO SINK THEIR CHILDREN IN AIR TIGHT ENVELOPES DURING THE WINTER.

Having spent more than two years among the Chippewa Indians living on the north western shores of Lake Superior, around Chan-wo mi-gan Bay, and the mouth of the river Mus-ke-zibi, I often heard of the strange and hitherto unpublished custom of a secluded tribe of Indians north of Vermilion Lake, who in winter sink their children under the deep waters of the lake in their vicinity, and in the spring raise them up from the bottom of the lake alive and well, after being six months dormant and

The Chippewa Indians who related this circumstance to me were all respectable in their way, and are generally a trustworthy and truthful people, being mostly Chris-tians, having been instructed by Bishop Barraga, of pious memory. Hence, when they informed me of the custom among the Rabbit Indians of censigning about onethird of their tribe to a kind of tomb for six months, in order that the other twothirds might be saved from death by starvation, though I regarded what I heard as almost incredible, I could not but pay some attention to a statement so frequently made by so many persons otherwise credible.

The manner in which the thing is done, as they stated, is in this way : The children from the age of three years to that of fourteen, at the approach of winter, are enclosed within air tight vessels or bags, made out of the bark of the birch tree, or vetula alba, and after the "Mokock," as it is called, is sealed over and made impervious to water, it is sunk with its living freight into the bottom of the Lake Owas, where it remains until spring, when it is drawn up and the dormant pappoose found sound and well, and after a little shaking the child is soon restored to consciousness. The Owassoes live chiefly on rabbits, the skins of which animals are their only clothing ; and in the winter, when the snows are deep and the rabbits scarce, this low tribe would starve if necessity had not taught them to have recourse to the desperate plan of disposing of their children to save their provisions.

The writer of this narrative regarded the statement as fabulous at first ; for, though every Indian he consulted expressed his belief that the children of the wild tribe were all buried in the lakes during the winter, and hooked up safely again in the

 1. 1878
 6 35

 Dixmont Hospital
 1,595 40

 Expenses attending Convention P. H. D.
 37 00

 Conveying O. D. P. to House
 21 05

 Physicians, O. D. P.
 218 82
44 00 between horses marrier Bart. 11 Counsel, O. D. P. 35 00 Monthly allowances to O. D. P. 1.327 25 Out door relief, rent, boarding and nurses, O. D. P. Collins and funeral expenses, lings and stat 'ery Transportation and Directors, are and hox rent et. ul. services, O. D. P. Livery, O. D. P. Justice and Constable fees 60.00 Lumber, masonry and carpen-ter work, new buildings, &c. ANTEGE . office rouster. Net expenses of house & farm for 1816. \$5,342 90 **EFFICIENT** HATHTICK: STOCK ON FARM-3 horses, 8 cows, 41 sheep, 7 hogs, turkeys and chickens. PRODUCTS OF FARM-25 tons hay, 500 bushels outs, 680 tusinels car corn, 550 bushels potatoes, 800 heads cabbage, beets, beans, tomatoes and parsaips, 80 pounds wool, 800 bushels apples, &c. Fatmixed Implements, &c.-One four horse wagon, 1 carriage 1 buggy, 1 cart, hand-cart, sleigh, sled, fog sled, threshing machine, mow-ing machine, cider mill, grain-drill, cutting box, bay rake, hay fork, entitivator, 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 grain cradles, 5 sey thes, rakes, forks, shovels, chains, axes, saws, hoes, 6 sets horse grar. 1 set buggy harness, 3 saddles, 1 spring wagon, &c. wand hardware. to and reputring ni, salary. 145 100

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E.R. R., transport'n

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117 78 non, Esq., Treas-100 65 To Informent.

201 05

No. of inmates bora during the year Discharged and absconded during the year. 44 12:00 adentured during the year Died during the year. Remaining in House, January 1, 1877 20.00 Total.

cords of wood.

35.005.008 20 1 00 year.

49 59

AMOUNTS DUE INSTITUTION. John J. Evans, for hides John Kerschner, for hides Joseph Weiser, for sheep skins George Seymore, on eartle trade, William Dishart, for buckwheat 24 25 J. S. Strayer, Esq., committee Charl-8 00 567 05 ton estate Judgment, Directors vs. Singer Jesse Patterson, cash advanced O. D. P. Clearfield county Treasurer Amount due as shown in ab've state-Requisition for 1876. Total.

for yourselves. See that you are proud, his canteens and returned in perfect safety, tained his self contol, and proceeded toad- days. Balance in favor of Poor House \$3,515 80 We, the undersigned. Directors of the Poor After this one of them cauce down nearly just a new flint, though he felt almost The girl who had been so singularly dis- Be too proud to be lazy; too prove pr too. Let your pride be of the right kind. we, the undersigned, Drifty, that the fore-of Cambria county, do certify, that the fore-poing is a correct statement of the expenses, &c. of the peer and House of Employment for the year A. D. 1876, all of which is respectfully withreed. 5 00 2 50 you can not keep up with in expenses ; too 10 00 2 00 15 00 8 75 114 50 12 00 sanntered along less watchful than usual, tion, and he gave the screw a final turn, "Kaintuck," whither she followed them proud to be stingy. Witness our hands this 6th day of February. filled his canteens, and turned to retrace he glanced in the direction of danger, and and made that State bar home. She was A. D. 1877. JESSE PATTERSON, I. N. WISSINGER, CHARLES FLICK. his steps, when he suddenly found himself saw the enemy crouched, every nerve married a few years after her adventure, SUBSCRIBE for the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. retraced has favorite walks. Attest- I. LILLY, Steward and Clerk. 8.479.78

conditions of pioneer life, the early settlers on the rich Ohio bottoms were exposed to discovered the body of the squaw.

the constant hostility of the savages. The isolated cabins were assaulted and burned. tion rolled on with steadily increasing volnme, and the wider the settlements spread, the more vengeful and desperate became the savages, who finally determined upon a general war of extermination. In the valley of Hockhocking, nearly

where the town of Lancaster now stands, cape. was an Indian village, which was selected

assemble in August, 1793, and for several volve the girl in their fate, they advised weeks the work of recruiting went on, until her to return to the Indians and represent proportions as to menace the very existence she refused to do, and begged for a gun, path and ravine, and at her suggestion it of the settlements. The whites were not declaring that she was well trained to its was determined that she should undertake slow in realizing their danger. They saw that a fearful blow was impending, but were ignorant of the exact point where it was to fall. They therefore determined to rocks, and in case of their death or capture, it was hoped, would prevent their move-

enemy and learn, if possible, where the savage thunderbolt was to descend.

Robert McCleland and Arthur White, two experienced hunters, thoroughly skilled in the subtletics of Indian warfare, fearless, Antrones of wood.

of an elevation now known as Mount whites could be completely commanded.

tion they so much desired. Three or four days were spent in this figure was discernable, and the distance of the village, the most perfect silence be- to fly at the rate of 1,200 feet in a second, manner, and in the meantime the supply was nearly a hundred yards; but the scout ing observed, passed through it without and the door to be one inch thick, the of water in their canteens became exhaust- knew that everything depended on his foil- adventure, and were soon miles beyond on ed, and they supplied themselves from the ing the savage, and he resolved to risk their way to Ohio, little pools of rain water which collected everything upon a single shot. Coolly and The sagacious girl afterwards explained

The fugitives quickened their speed and warrier fail in a thicket considerably in threw kisses at the gallants with whom she soon joined the other scout, who, from his advance of his companions ; it occurred to and the luckless inmates butchered or car. lofty perch, was watching the unusual her that if she could only get possession of ried into a woeful captivity. Hundreds commotion among the savages, but was ig- his gun she might materially aid her thus perished, but the stream of eminigra- norant of its cause. Parties of warriors friends. Taking advantage of a change were seen to strike off in every direction; in position by the assailants, she crept out tion of obituary poetry. It deprecates the the terrible war whoop resounded on every through the tall grass and secured the vagaries of human taste which makes it were seen to strike off in every direction ; in position by the assailants, she crept out side, and the dusky foe was seen gathing coveted prize, together with plenty of amaround the mountain, until a swarthy chain munition. Her quick eye had also taken of painted warriors completely encompassed in the situation, and discovered the peril brings the Philadelphia Ledger under re-

the position, and closed all avenue of es- which threatened them from the rock | view, and says that its obiuary column is Certain destruction seemed inevitable, as the base of operations against the set- but the two men resolved to sell their live. fended it. tlers. Here the painted warriors began to as dearly as possible. Not wishing to inthe savage army was swelled to such great that she had been taken prisoner. This Fortunately the girl was familiar with every

use and could aid materially in the defense. to lead the way through the savage lines But there was no weapon for her, and into the valley, whence their escape would she was urged to take shelter behind the not be difficult. The noise of the storm, send out some trusty scouts to watch the to claim that she had been their prisoner.

scouts could only be reached over a high, rocky ridge, which was so narrow that it could be traversed only in in single file, and there was no tree, bush or shrub to enable her to turn aside suspscion. cautious and clear headed, volunteered to afford protection to the hostile party. This petticoats. ARTICLES ON HAND - 8.000 pounds pork, 1.000 perform that hazardous duty, and in the ridge was constantly covered by the unerset out, amply armed and fully provisioned, every Indian who attempted to cross it was the scouts the signal to halt, while she went determined to reconneitre the enemy's ren- shot dead, and his swarthy bodey rolled forward to reconnoitre. She soon returned

through which they forced their way with thickly covered with stunted shrubbery, dry, but which was then partially filled by gods as well. great caution, and finally reached the top from which the position occupied by the the failing rain. Along this gulch over the

Pleasant. This hill or mountain abruptly | But this point was difficult of access, terminated on the west in a bold, almost and could only be reached by leaping a perpendicular cliff, some hundreds of feet ravine in full view of the beleaguered men, the storm, protecting them from discovery. above the surrounding plain, and was and within easy range of their rifles. But covered by a short, stunted growth of how could two men successfully defend so hazel. The scouts reached the top of the many points of assault? The case appeared

and even their tomahawk throwing, but croacking on the brink of the ravine, pre- village; but the animals were soon quieted door to an extent to produce motion. The all this gave them no cluo to the informa- paring for the leap which to decide the by the guide, as they easily recognized her battle. Only an inch or so of the dusky voice. They soon reached the very midst

which the savages had sought to occupy, and it was she who had so successfully de-

Night soon came on, with a terrible storm of wind and rain, while darkness almost impenetrable covered the mountain. ments being heard; and she was to take Fortunately the position occupied by the the lead, as the scouts thought that even if she encountered some of the sentinels, her acquaintance with them, her knowledge of their language, and her ready wit would

> About midnight they set out, the girl a few rods in advance. They had proceeded the bit less than a hundred yards when she gave and reported their retreat in that direction cut off by a half dozen savages, who occupied the path directly in front of them. She then retraced her steps a few rods and descended to a deep broken gulch, usually broken rocks, and through the deepening current, they cautiously went, the intense darkness, and the noise and confusion of directed the scouts to follow her. They hesitated, remonstrated, and even began to suspect treachery ; but she urged them on,

and they proceeded. Very soon a new danger confronted them. They were savagely assailed by a couple of dogs, whose Soon he saw a tall, swarthy warrior, barking threatened to arouse the whole

essor's remarks the General shook hands thickest of the fight she had noticed a all around, and the pert Miss bowed and had been coquetting.

-OBITUARY EFFUSIONS .- The American

Register, a Paris publication, recently devoted a column or more to the considerapossible for the living to connect the dead with a broad and mitthprovoking farce. In the course of its criticism the Register usually more laughter-provoking than its comic department, lf, indeed, such a department exists, quoting the stanza so popular with the Ledger, running thus :

Put away the little bonnet That our Sally used to wear, She will need it no more never She has climbed the golden stair !

This verse, says the Register, seems to be an immense favorite, because of the facilty wherewith it can be adapted to sait any particular case. Thus, the bounet may be changed to nightcap, jacket, tronsers, slippers, stockings, in fact almost any article of attire, while the name may also be varied ad infinitum.

But if the selections are absurd, observes the critic, what shall be said of the original verces when the heart of the monruer overflows in lines guiltless of meters thyme, and equally devoid of ideas or of grammar? What shall we say, for instance, to the following touching stanza, which appeared some time ago in the obituary column of the New York Herald :

She lived as gently as a dove. She died as angels die. And now her soul has gone to dwell With heavenly God on high.

We might get over the dying angels, through our recollections of theology always led us to imagine that those celestial beings were immortal. But we can hardly explain the epithet which is applied to the Diety in the last line, unless the writer were a believer in the ancient mythology, and so imagined that there are infernal

SCIENTIFIC FACTS. - A slight blow is sufficient to smash a whole pane of glass, while a bullet from a gun will only make a small round hole in it; because in the latter case, the particles of glass that receive the The guich led to the river but a short dis- blow are torn away from the remainder tance from the village, whither the guide with such rapidity that the motion imparted to them has no time to spread further. A door standing open, which would readily yield on its hinges to a gentle push, is not moved by a cannon ball passing through it. The ball, in passing through, overcomes the whole force of cohesion among the atoms of the wood, but its force acts for so short a time, owing to its rapid passage, that it is not sufficient to affect the inertia of the cohesion of the part of the wood cut out by the ball would have borne a very great weight laid quietly upon it; but, supposa cohesion being allowed to act for only the minute fraction of a second, its influence is not perceived.

64 34 \$5 00 \$7 35 in the depressions of the rock on which deliberately he raised his rifle, his trained that she knew every probable line of es-BE A MAN .- Foolish spending is the they were encamped. At length, wearying nerves were brought under perfect control, cape was carefully guarded, and that the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of of the stagnant beverage, one of them de- and the weapon became as steady as the only feasible road to liberty and safety lay hard work. Work for the heat salary or termined to make the hazardous journey rock on which he stood. He drew a bead through the town, which route was unwages you can get, but work for half price of sensations. - Ed. San Francisc Call. 1 rather than be idle. Be your own master, \$ 3,083 41 down into the valley in quest of a fresh so true that failure seemed impossible, guarded, as a retreat in that direction was and do not let society or fashion swallow supply. Carefully creeping down the bushy touched the delicate trigger, the hammer not considered among the probabilities, 499 68 you up individually-hat, coat and boors. slope, without shaking a tree or dislodging came down, the flint was broken into a dozen By any other route capture and death would Do not eat up or wear out all that you 184 48 10 000 FO earn. Compel your selfish body to spare a stone, he entered the valley without dis- fragments, but the gut was not discharged. have been almost certain. Once clear of something for profits saved. Be stingy to covery, wormed his way through the tall A half stifled curse escaped from the the enemy they took the direction of the \$14,257 52 your own appetite, but merciful to other's grass, and reached the river bank, filled compressed lips of the hunter, but he re- settlements, which they reached in three 179 57 necessities. Help others, and ask not help 56 50-10,738 72

spring, yet none of those who so confidently narrated the story certified that one of them had been present when the operation of sealing up the children in the "Mokocks," or their enlargement therefrom took place. But the writer happened to be present at a wedding of the head chief of the Chippewas, Na-ga nup's daughter, Lady Louise, to one Boyle, a scion of one of the tribes of Galway, and at his marriage feast, lasting a whole week, were present two trappers from the rabbit-eating Indians aforesaid. who, upon being asked if the story about the sinking of the children into the lake to save the food they would consume was fabulous, answered, gravely, "Kawin," "No." They assured us that 300 of their young people were then under the water since November, and that they expected they would be all safe and well about the middle of May, when they would be able to supply them with food. They then described how the "Mokocks" were prepared - how the air was excluded by the burning of dry leaves within them, how the children were ordered to inhale a full breath of air, how the vessel or sack of birch bark was sealed and rendered water proof by a coating of gum and rosin, and how they were sunk into the lake, to repose there till Spring !

Not satisfied with the testimony of these two witnesses, confirmed by the solemn clouds of smoke arising like incense from their large stone pipes, your correspondent came to the resolution of testing in person the truth of these strange narrations of so many respectable Indians, Christian and Pagan. Accordingly, the next day being the 7th of January 1872, your correspondent accompanied by a son of Na-ga nup, the chief, a son of the head medicine man, Ma-co day be nos, and Antoine Daye, a half breed, took the six best dogs we could pick up, with plenty of dried meat and provisions for men and dogs, and started, under the guidance of the two Rabbit Indians. for their home in the far North. In less than four days we made the jon mey of over 300 miles, for the surface of the snow was quite solid, a mist having prevailed for two or three days, and, under the influence of the frost, become ice. Not in all nature is there anything more desolate and melascholy than traveling in those savage regions, where for miles and miles not a living thing is seen nor a sound heard, except the crash of a limb of a tree under its weight of snow, or the thud of the fall of a large mass from the picturesque arches formed by the interweaving tops of huge pincs. Even the barking of a pack of hungry wolves, that growling of a bear, or the roaring of a lion would be preferable to the stillness of death which prevails in all that region.

This article would be too long were I to describe the details of our journey to that region of the Rabbit or Owassoe Indians, But, to sum up, I must say that we found the statement of our Indian informants confirmed in every particular. The Rabbit Indiaus suffer severely from famine. They enclose the youth of the tribe in air tight envolopes, called "Mokoeks," shaped somewhat like a large egg. They fish up these cases in the spring, and most of those enclosed --all but a few-say 2 per cent, are alive and well after their resuscitation.

There can be no doubt about the facts here stated.

[We publish the above somewhat remarkable story precisely as it comes from the writer, who is evidently more access. tomed to the practical details of life on the fcontier than to describing them in print, It is not the work of a professional writer

WHEN Dom Pedro and his wife were in Naples they put up at the Hotel Wa-hington. This building was formerly a favorite palace of the Kings of Naples, when they wished to enjoy the sea b ecze, or a summer lounge without the formality of the great patanes of the Kingdom. It was at this place that the Empress of Brazil, when a young lady liked to reside. It was the e she took her first farewall of Naples, when she became the officiaced bride of the Eraperor, and embarked in the Brasfline frigate that conveyed her to her future I arerial spouse. Upon her see at arrival othe city she went direct to the former royal res. ide ice, examined all the spartments, and