

# Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

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## The Montrose Democrat

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Job Printing executed neatly and promptly at low prices. Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices, Constables, School and other notices, and all other legal notices.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**JAMES E. CARMALT, ATTORNEY**  
AT LAW, Office over Store & Warner.  
Montrose, Dec. 15, 1866.

**WM. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AT**  
LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the  
Franklin Hotel, near the Court House. nov27 '66

**DR. E. L. GARDNER,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Gives  
special attention to diseases of the Heart and  
Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over the Post  
Office. Boards at Seaside's Hotel. (Sept. 4, 1866.)

**BALDWIN, ALLEN, & MITCHELL,**  
DEALERS in Flour, Sack, Potatoes, Fish, Lard, Grain,  
Feed, Candles, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also  
Groceries, such as Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Tea and  
Coffee. West side of Public Square.  
Montrose, April 7, 1866.

**BURNS & NICHOLS,**  
DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-  
stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Spices, Perfumery,  
Fruit Cakes, and all other Groceries and Toilet  
Articles. Prescriptions carefully compounded.  
Public Agency, above Seaside's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.  
A. B. BRIDGEMAN, Agent. Area Nicola's.  
Sept. 11, 1866.

**D. W. SEARLE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the Store of Z.  
Cobb, opposite Seaside's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.  
May 1, 1866.

**Dr. E. P. HINES,**  
HAS permanently located at Elmville for the pur-  
pose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its  
branches. He may be found at the Jackson House.  
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Jan 16th.  
Elmville, Pa. Feb. 15th, 1866.

**ROGERS & ELY,**  
Licensed Auctioneers,  
Brooklyn, Pa.

**PETER HAY,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
Brooklyn, Pa.

**M. C. SUTTON,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
Friendville, Pa.

**C. S. GILBERT,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
Great Bend, Pa.

**STROUD & BROWN,**  
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Of-  
fices in the building on the corner of  
Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. (Jan. 1, 1866.)  
Business hours, CHARLES L. BROWN.

**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer, Montrose,  
Pa. Shop on Main street, one door below the Post  
Office. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing  
done neatly. Jan 15

**Dr. E. L. BLAKESLEE,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn,  
Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls  
which may be required. Office at L. M. Bald-  
win's. (July 11-17)

**JOHN SAETTER,**  
RESIDENT Physician, located at new place  
near the depot, and attended to all cases in the most  
reasonable style, and warranted to give satisfaction.  
Shop over E. N. Bullard's Store, Montrose.

**DOCT. E. L. HANDBRICK,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his  
professional services to the citizens of Friendville,  
Pa. Office in the office of Dr. Leet.  
Boards at S. Bond's. (July 20)

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-  
stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-  
dow Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery,  
Fruit Cakes, and all other Groceries and Toilet  
Articles. Agent for the most popular PATENT  
MEDICINES. Montrose, Pa.

**DR. WM. SMITH,**  
SURGEON DENTIST, Montrose, Pa. Office in  
Leetrop's new building, over  
the Bank. All Dental operations will be  
performed in good style and warranted.

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
on Main street, one door below the Post  
Office. All orders filled promptly, and warranted to  
cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

**WM. W. SMITH,**  
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, Foot  
of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
on Public Avenue, one door below the Post  
Office. All work warranted as to fit and finish.  
Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 10

**H. BURRITT,**  
DEALER in Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints,  
Botanical Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,  
Groceries, Provision, &c., &c., New Milford, Pa.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries,  
&c., &c., Office, Leetrop's new building, opposite  
the Bank. Wholesale and Retail Business.  
A. S. SHERMAN, COOPER.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bonny, Beck, Fay, Pennington,  
& Exception Claims attended to. (Feb 1866)  
Office first door below Seaside's Store, Montrose, Pa.

**UNION HOTEL, NEW MILFORD,**  
Pa. Let by J. G. Vail.

**JOHN FAUBOT, Proprietor,**  
Meat always ready. Time not lost without being  
buried, for persons arriving on the stage, wishing to  
take the cars. (1866)

**DAYTON HOUSE, GREAT BEND,**  
PA. NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.  
The House is open at all hours of the night for the  
accommodation of Passengers.  
DAVID THOMAS, Proprietor.

## For the Democrat.

### A History of the Great Struggle in America between Liberty and Despotism.

Before proceeding farther with the proofs that the Republicans, if President Lincoln were now living, would abuse him in the same manner as they now abuse President Johnson, it is necessary to shew what this party, now calling itself a Radical party, is. All know the Radicals as the adversaries of the Democrats, but all do not know the reasons for the antagonism which now exists, and has ever existed between these two political parties in the United States. The first description of these "Republicans which we give, is taken from the pen of Hon. John W. Forney. In 1856 he wrote as follows:

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, if successful, will destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our Liberties. He would wrest the Constitution from the glorious founders to which it was dedicated by its founders, and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism, whose presiding divinity would be hostility to the equality of the States, and relentless war upon the South. The party that avows opposition and hatred toward the Southern States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest, and the best men this country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of such a party."

That is a truthful delineation of the party which now controls the destinies of this nation. Although the writer of the above, that party is the same to-day as then. The Union could not last under their control—and it will never be restored under their control. This history will prove that these adversaries of the Democratic party are responsible for the dissolution of the Union, as far as it is dissolved.

That their hatred of the Southern people brought on the civil war. That they were willing for the sake of power, "to destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe." That they blasphemed the Constitution, which was signed by the Father of our country by denouncing it as "An agreement with death and a covenant with hell."

That they were the means of dividing the Christian churches North and South, by holding the Southern people up to the world as "the enemies of God," and that it would be well pleasing in His sight to have the negroes rise and cut the throats of the whites, and that they labored faithfully for more than thirty years to bring a servile insurrection, with all its horrors, upon the South.

That they vilified, abused, and slandered the Southern people for the express purpose of driving them out of the Union, and that they hate them no worse now that they call them "Rebels," than they hated them before.

In these columns our extracts and proofs must necessarily be brief, but we will give a sample of the slanders and abuse heaped upon the Southern people by the "adversaries of the Democratic party," by the following extract from the Independent of 1859, a religious paper, published as an organ of the Puritans. It says:

"The mass of the population of the South are descended from the transported convicts and outcasts of Great Britain. For a century previous to the Revolution, thousands of these outcastings of the jails and hulks of England, were poured out on the shores of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and nowhere else. These were the penal colonies of Great Britain. O glorious chivalry and hereditary aristocracy of the South! Peerless first families of Virginia and Carolina! Look at the hole of the pit where ye were digged! Progeny of the highwaymen, and horse thieves, and sheep stealers, and pickpockets of old England! Go, ye pest of the living vile, out of all communities of decent origin, and following your natural and moral affinities, seek your real kindred and political fraternities with those whose ancestors founded the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's land! Go to Botany Bay and stain no longer the character of that true and noble descended free American people, who have too long endured the loathsome connection with you. Go, hereditary outcasts! The Northern people who know your real character, will loudly and heartily say good bye, and good riddance forever, when once assured that the Union is no longer burdened and dis-

graced by your citizenship. Go, with the joyful assent of 10,000,000 of the countrymen of FISHER AMES."

Now is it to be supposed that these 10,000,000 people who were so anxious to say good bye and good riddance forever to the South, ever intend to be burdened and disgraced again by their citizenship? Are not the white people of the South to be disfranchised, and the negroes to be enfranchised? The rights of citizenship taken from the whites and conferred on the blacks? And have not the Democrats told the truth when they asserted that this war was prosecuted on the part of their adversaries for no other purpose than to subjugate the Southern people, and reduce them below the level of their negro slaves?

Before we proceed further we shall prove the falsity and baseness of the above tirade against the South. In the History of the United States, by John Howard Hinton, an English historian, "who was assisted," says the New Encyclopedia, "by several European and American writers," is the following contradiction of the above slander. It says:

"The Virginia company were directed by King James to transport to Virginia one hundred idle and dissolute persons, then in custody for various misdemeanors. They were distributed through the colony as servants to the planters. Much has been said on this by writers, but the influence of these outcasts was not of long continuance, for nearly the whole number of them died single. The stain upon the colony is unjustly continued by historians, who copy their predecessors, without examining the source of information they retail. In this manner error and prejudice are often perpetuated, and gain strength from the lapse of years."

As regards that "true and noble descended free American people, who have too long endured their loathsome connection with these Southerners," we shall give a true history hereafter, and shew that besides enslaving both Indians and Negroes, the Puritans inflicted physical punishments on the white race in their midst, who dissented from their notions of religion, equal, according to the population, to all the corporeal punishments inflicted by the Southerners upon the negro slaves. They used the lash over the backs of the Quakers and Baptists—they thrust them into the stocks, into jails, fined them, banished them, and distressed them, and other "heretics" in various modes, which if collected together, would unfold an amount of cruelty far exceeding the cruelty they have accused the South of inflicting upon the blacks in the same length of time. The King of England interfered and put a stop to their persecutions for a time; but it will be proven that, if these Southern people, towards whom they hold such deadly hate, had not guarded the American people against the intolerance of the Puritans, they would have continued their persecutions under the government of the United States. It was the Democratic party that gave all the white people of America their civil and religious rights, of which the Puritans had deprived them, and this crusade against this party, North and South, is not only a political but a religious persecution, by the same Puritan party.

We shall prove that, although these New England Puritans pretend the Southern people are descended from the pickpockets and highwaymen of Old England, they sought a political alliance with them and endeavored to bring them over to Federalism; and that if the "Rebels," these "wicked slaveholders"—these "descendants of the outcastings of Great Britain"—would have consented to form a political alliance with these countrymen of Fisher Ames, and united with them in establishing either a monarchy or an aristocracy over the American people, instead of a Democracy, they would have thought them the wisest and best people in the world.

We shall show that this very Federal statesman, Fisher Ames himself, one of the aristocrats of New England, visited Virginia for the express purpose of courtship a political alliance with these "vilest of the living vile." Yes! The very party which is now courting the negroes of the South first offered their hands to their masters, and were refused. Hence their hatred and their spite against them. Now that they have them under their feet by the conquest of arms, they mean to compel them at the point of the bayonet to acquiesce in the establishment of a monarchy. As the Southern people would not assist them of their own free will, but fought against them when they attempted to found a monarchy in the United States when the government was formed, they now declare that they shall have no share in that government, unless they change that free government into a despotism—change it from a Democracy into a Monarchy.

Thomas Jefferson, as we all know, was the statesman who succeeded, with the aid of his party, in establishing a Democracy. Alexander Hamilton, as all know, was in favor of monarchy. If any man had doubts of the intention of the Republican party to change the form of our government, he had but to walk into their "loyal Convention" in Philadelphia last

September, and look at the portrait hanging on the wall. It was that of the statesman who represented their principles—Was it the portrait of Washington? No. It was the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, whose principles and purposes were not to have Washington remembered as the "Father of our country," but as King George the First.

## Names of States.

A correspondent inquires why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivations and meaning. The results of our investigation in this matter are the following:

Maine—So called from the Province of Maine, France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire—Named by John Mason, in 1639 (who, with another, obtained the grant from the crown) from Hampshire county, in England. The former name of the domain was Lacona.

Vermont—From the French verb *mont* or *green* mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. This name was first officially recognized Jan. 16, 1777.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signifying "the country about the great hills," i. e., the "Blue Hills."

Rhode Island—This name was adopted in 1744, from the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that island.

Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian word *Quon-ch-tant*, which signifies "the long river."

New York—Named by the Duke of York, under color of title given him by the English crown in 1684.

New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British channel.

Pennsylvania—From Admiral Penn, the founder of the country, meaning "Penn's woods."

Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay and died there in 1810.

Maryland—After Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. of England.

Virginia—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally one tract called "Caroline," after the Queen of Charles IX. of France, in 1584. Subsequently, in 1662, the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida—Prince de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1516, named in Florida, in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Pasqua de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mississippi territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying, "here we rest."

Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800 from the great river on its western limit. The term is of Indian origin meaning "long river."

Louisiana—From Louis XIV. of France, who for some time prior to 1763, owned the territory.

Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "ate," bow.

Tennessee—Indian for "river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river."

Ohio—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river which traverses a great part of its border.

Michigan—Previously applied to the river which traverses a great part of its border.

Illinois—From the Indian "Illina," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."

Wisconsin—Indian term for "a wide rushing channel."

Missouri—Named in 1821, from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term meaning "muddy."

Iowa—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy ones."

Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy water."

California—The name given by Cortes, the Discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

Oregon—According to some from the Indian *oregon*, "river of the west." Others consider it derived from the Spanish *oregano*, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

—There are now 30,000 idle negroes in Washington.

## Desperate Encounter with a Deer.

One of the most daring encounters incident to hunting life—though fortunately resulting in nothing serious—that we have heard of for a long time, occurred in the vicinity of Mud Creek one day last week. Mr. Ed. Nichols, formerly of this place, started out one morning with his dog through a piece of woods near his farm. Scarcely had he entered the forest, over a mile from his habitation, when suddenly up sprung a large buck from his concealment, and confronting him face to face for an instant, made a fearful dash at him. Mr. Nichols, though having no weapon of defense, never once thought of retreating, but firmly grasped one of the animal's gigantic horns, while the dog took hold of his throat. For a while the struggle between the three was most fearful—one moment the man had the deer down, but the deer, possessed of that dexterity and nimbleness peculiar to them, sprang to his feet again and again, using all his endeavors in twirling his antagonists around. Mr. N. dare not lose his hold, and the only hope to save his life was by encouraging the dog, which meanwhile hung on to the buck's throat with canine tenacity. To worry the buck to exhaustion, with the assistance of the dog, was the only means of conquering his adversary, and after a long and tiresome struggle was finally successful, when he went and got a club and knocked the animal in the head. At the end of the combat Mr. Nichols' clothing was entirely torn from him, and he had nothing to cover the costume which nature furnished him. He returned home through by ways, and called lustily to his wife to furnish him with clothing, and then returning he brought his venison home, which, after being dressed, weighed over 200 pounds. When we take into consideration the fact that Mr. N. is a very small man, weighing only about 100 pounds, this was a courageous undertaking, and courageously did he meet it.—*Wis. Free Press.*

## Mortality of Officers compared with Enlisted Men.

The Provost Marshal's report, lately issued by the War Department, gives these striking statistics, showing the comparative mortality of officers and enlisted men during the war:

From a careful compilation of the rolls, and without including deaths after muster out which resulted from military service previously rendered, it appears that 280,739 men and officers have lost their lives in the army. Of this number 5221 commissioned officers and 80,888 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2321 commissioned officers and 182,329 enlisted men died of disease, or in some few cases from accidents. It will be observed that of killed in battle and died of wounds there is one officer to eighteen men, showing somewhat greater mortality on the part of officers, who, supposing the organization to be full, constitute about one fifth part of the forces.

On the other hand, only one officer to ninety men has died of disease. The remarkable disproportion so greatly to the advantage of the commissioned class, is owing to several causes. Officers are better sheltered than men, and their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind, so that they suffer less from disease of the digestive organs. They are not so much crowded together in tents and quarters, and are therefore less subject to contagious and epidemic maladies. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. As prisoners of war, too, they were generally treated more leniently, and so furnished fewer names to the mortality lists of Andersonville, Salisbury and other similar dens of death.

Another favoring circumstance, and by no means the least potential, was the superior morale, the hopefulness and elasticity of spirit which is given to a man by investing him with a commission, and its accompanying authority, responsibility and chances of advancement. It is worthy of note that in the colored troops the disproportion between commissioned officers and enlisted men under these heads is still more remarkable. In killed, or died of wounds, the officers lost one in about forty two, while the men lost but about one in sixty six. But under the head of deaths by disease, the officers show a loss of only one in seventy seven, while that of men rises to the enormous proportion of nearly one in seven, which is far the highest mortality from this cause exhibited in the records of the army.

**AN HONORABLE ENEMY.**—Caius Domitius, Tribune to the Roman people, eager to ruin his enemy, Marcus Scaurus, Chief of the Senate, accused him publicly of several high crimes and misdemeanors. His zeal in the prosecution tempted a slave of Scaurus, through hope of a reward, to offer himself privately as a witness. But justice here prevailed over revenge; for Domitius, without uttering a single word, ordered the perfidious wretch to be fettered and carried instantly to his master. So universally was this action admired, that it procured Domitius many honors which he could scarcely have hoped for otherwise. He was successively elected consul, censor, and high priest.

## Great Public Works.

Three great undertakings in widely separated regions have lately been completed that seem to be characteristic of our age and country.

There is the tunnel from the city of Chicago two miles out under the bed of Lake Michigan, to furnish a supply of pure water to that town; the remarkable suspension bridge at Cincinnati, over the Ohio river, and the railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Havre-de-Grace. Each of these cost an immense sum of money, and was really a bold and enterprising adventure. The Susquehanna bridge has been subjected to the greatest perils on account of the terrible freshets, that sweep down that stream, and the extreme difficulty of building piers in such deep water. So serious was the undertaking to be, that for a long time the powerful railroad corporation, owning the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, hesitated to undertake it. Even when begun it was prosecuted under extraordinary difficulties, and subject to uncommon perils and heavy losses. But at last it was finished, and now the broad Susquehanna is no longer an obstacle to the travel between the North and South. The running time between Philadelphia and Baltimore will now be materially reduced, and all the dangers of crossing the river in winter produced by ice will be overcome.

The Cincinnati bridge differs from this, although like it, a railway bridge, in being built shore to shore in a single span; in other words, in being suspended over the stream without intermediate supports. Of course, since the Niagara suspension bridge was built people think less of these things than they used to, nevertheless, the passage of the Ohio river by such a structure is really an achievement, and the reader may measure its consequences by the cost—two millions of dollars. It puts Cincinnati in direct communication with the whole railway system of the South, and enables the enterprising city to undertake a more vigorous competition for Southern trade than ever before.

The present ambition of the Cincinnati seems to be to establish direct railway connections with Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and, in fact, all the chief cities of the South, so as to make Cincinnati the western focus of the Southern trade. The Chicago lake tunnel has resumed a more hazardous enterprise than either of these, but in reality it was not so. The boring was at a sufficient depth to avoid all risk, and modern sciences have enabled engineers to conduct such undertaking without any of the perils once thought to inseparable from them. Still it is not to be denied that the idea was a very bold one, and that the city has carried it out with a promptitude, skill and success deserving of all credit.

It is in such works as these, rather than in the fancy work of ornamental architecture, that the present age of Americans most establish its renown, for while European critics may depreciate our efforts, they are totally unable to do so in the matter of such structures as these. Hence the Pacific Railroad, once finished, will be regarded with a thousand fold more wonder and interest by foreign travellers than if we could show them art efforts rivaling those of Italy. Engineering is pre-eminently the national pride, and we must seek to shine by its feats.

## A Robinson Crusoe Story.

Early in the month of January, 1864, the captain and crew of a small sailing vessel, sailing from Sydney, Australia, were wrecked on one of the uninhabited islands of the Auckland group, in the far South Pacific. They lived, there twenty months, without seeing a human being other than themselves. The only tools they had were a hammer, an axe, an adze, and a gimlet. With these they contrived to make a house with a fireplace and chimney to it. They lived on seals, widgeons, mussels, and a sweet root which served for bread and potatoes. Seals which they found there in great numbers, and which the captain in his diary says, "Went roaring about the woods like wild cattle," were their main dependence for food.

After remaining in this place for more than a year some of the men became discontented and mutinous, giving the captain a great deal of trouble. He at length adopted the plan of teaching school in the evening, reading prayers, and reading and expounding the Scriptures to the best of his ability. He found this plan to work admirably. The men became much interested in the Bible readings, and nine of them who were unable to read learned every part "so much," remarks the captain in his diary, "for moral suasion." At last the captain determined to leave the island. The nearest land was New Zealand, four hundred miles off, and their only craft was a little dingy in which they had escaped from the wreck. There was extreme peril in crossing such a tract of stormy ocean in such a boat, but he had grown almost desperate. He and his men raised the sides of the boat, and did what else they could to fit her for sea. Only two, besides the captain, consented to go in her, and they set off. They reached New Zealand in safety, where they at once chartered a craft and returned for their comrades, whom they found and brought away.