[BY REQUEST.] THE INDIAN MAID'S COMPOSITION.

Through the dark woods and forest wild, My father roved, rude Nature's child, With tomahawk and bended bow, To lay the bear and red deer low;

Whilst my mother in the wigwam stayed, The various wampums there to grade; To pound the samp, or dress the skin, And sew my father's moccasin;

Whilst my brother, in his bark cance, O'er the great waves, the waves he drew, To hunt the wild duck in the creek, Or spear bright fish in yonder lake;

Whilst I, a little Indian Maid. With my little hoops and acorns played, Or sat by my mother's side all day, To pound the splints for painted baskets gay

I could not read, I could not sew, My Savior's name I did not know, And my parents oft I disobeyed, And to the Lord I never prayed.

The white Missionaries to the forest came, And taught the rod man Jesus' name; The church they built, the school-house reared, And the woods with holy hymns they cheer'd.

Now I can read, now I can sew, My Savior's name I've learned to know; And now my Savier I implore, To bless those white men evermore.

WILLIAM TELL.

(From "Remarkable Adventures of Celebrated Persons," published by Robt. Sears, New York.) "In the midst of Ancient Helvetia, that country so renowned for valor, three cantons, enclosed on all sides by the steepest rocks, had preserved for many ages their simple manners. Industry, frugality, truth, and modesty-those virtues which the conquering kings of the earth delight to banish-took refuge among these mountains. There they remained long concealed, nor complained of their peaceful obscurity. Liberty in her turn fixed her seat on the summit of these mountains, and from that fortunate moment, none who are truly brave or wise, have pronounced without respect, the names of Uri, of Schwitz, or Underwalden. The natives of these three cantons pursued their daily labor in the fields, and escaped for many ages the misery produced by weige the crael Gesler, surrounded by his boy would not hear of his father's proposition, of the rowers with icy darks forced them to became forever free." ormed out of its ruins a number of smaller kingdoms, which they governed by the worst laws that ignorance could invent in favor of tyranny. But they despised, perhaps, the poor shepherds and husbandmen of Uri, and on that account permitted them to keep the cherished these new Clesars, and preserved their ancient customs, their laws, and their virtues.

"Not far from Aitord, their capital, on the shore of the lake which gives its name to the town, is a high mountain, from which the travcier, who pauses after the toil of climbing its steep sides, may discover a crowd of valleys parted when a body of soldiery came to seize enclosed by rocks of different size and shape. "Rivulets, or rapid torrents, sometimes falling in cascades, across the rocks, sometimes Gesler. The tyrant endeavored to force him but in vain. The bow fell from his hands. At winding through beds of moss, descend into to reveal the hiding place of his son, but unthe valley to water meadows covered with vast able to accomplish his purpose, and enraged flocks, or to supply the clear lake, in which at Melctal's obstinger, he flendishly ordered the young heifers delight to cool themselves.

(iOn the summit of the mountain was a poor and an orchard. A laborer, or rather a bero, though as yet he knew not his own powers. whose heart glowed with the love of his counyears, this small inheritance, and this was William Tell, the hero of Switzerland.

"Nature had endowed Tell with a fine and frame strong and active. He was a head taller than the tallest of his companions. He could climb with a firm step the most stupendons rocks: could leap over roaring torrents. or chase the wild chamois in their fullest speed to the top of the ley summits. His arms could alone bend and break down the stubborn oak after a few strokes of his axe, and his shoulders could bear its vast weight with all its leafy branches.

Tell, who had no equal in the art of shooting with a bow and arrow, was obliged to be idle In spite of his youth, among the old men, who were there as judges. Confused at this honor, he could scarcely stir or breathe, in his eagerness to watch the flight of the swift arrows. He applauded with rapture the archer whose if to embrac : a rival worthy of hirrself. But vain, and no one had struck the dove; if the upon the top of the mast, and looking down with a fearless eye upon its feeble enemies, then William would rise, and taking his great bow with three of the fallen arrows, with the first he would strike the mast and put the bird to flight, with the second he would cut the string which hindered it from soaring on high, and with the third seek it in the midst of the traveler, he evinced that indomitable love of clouds, and bring it palpitating to the feet of freedom which so characterized his father, that victims.

the astonished judges.' Shortly after Tell came into possession, he resolved to follow his father's advice and marry. He became enamored of a beautiful orphan girl, called Edmen, was united to her, and bore her to his cottage. Soon after, his the boy, revealing himself as Gesler. The tyheart rejoiced in the birth of a son, whom he called Gemmi. Near his own abode, resided boy, and so alarmed at the thought that if the a valued friend, Melctal, and the two families were united by the strongest bonds of friendship. But while in the midst of their happiness, the death of Rodolphus, the Austrian to arrest Gemmi, and hold him in confinement Sovereign, threatened to put an end to their freedom, and their peace of heart.

"Rodolphus, whom fortune had seated on the throne of the Casars, had always respected the liberty of Switzerland. The haughty Albert who succeeded him, puffed up with his to subdue, he hit upon a plan to test who were vain titles, his vast dominions, and the com- the refractory spirits of the country. For this mand of all the armies of the empire, was euraged that a few laborers and herdsmen should take a long pole, place Gesler's hat upon it, dare to think of being independent of his gov- and to proceed from village to village, in all ernment. He sent a Governor among them to gubdue their noble spirit; and this Governor do it homage, and those refusing to be arrestwas Gesler, the basest and most insolent of the ed or slain upon the spot. new Emperor's servants.

he mede executioners at his pleasure, took up to find in the public square a hat placed upon Gemmi had not yet reached, leaped with joy the waller.

consumed by a restless spirit, which could only be gratified by wicked actions, Gesler made himself still more miserable by tormenting those who were in his power. Trembling at the very name of Liberty, as a wolf shudders at the whistling of the arrows which the hunters send after him, he resolved, he vowed, to destroy this empty name. Allowing his infamous soldiers to glut themselves with crime, he himself gave them an example of rapine, murder, and the most horrid insult.

"In vain did the people complain; their murmurs were punished as guilt. Virtue affrighted, hid herself in the interior of the cottages. The laborer cursed the ground for giving to his toil an abundant harvest, which he must never reap. The old, rejoicing in their feebleness, which promised them that death would soon come to their release, joined their prayers to those of their sons, that they might not survive them. In short, the vert of misery was extended like a funeral crape over the three Cantons by the cruel hand of Gesler; from the instant of whose arrival, Tell had foreseen the wretchedness to which his country would be brought. Without letting Melctal know his thoughts; without alarming his family, Tell's great soul prepared itself, not to suffer slavery, but to rescue his country .-Crimes grew more common; the three Cantons, struck with fear, lay trembling at the feet of Gesler. Tell trembled not; he was not surprised. He watched the crimes of the tyrant with the same eye with which he was accustomed to observe on the rocks the bramble armed with its thorns. And when his ardent friend Melctal poured forth his indignation in his presence, Tell heard him without reply. He shed no tears, nor did a single change of countenance betray his secret project. He esteemed his friend, and was certain of his honor, but he distrusted his impatience, and dared not yet confide to him the purpose of his soul. He resolved to cenceal his design from him till the moment of execution, a moment which he knew must soon arrive. He grew stern and thoughtful; spent long days without embracing his child, or beholding his wife. He rose even before his usual time; harnessed his team, led them into the field, and guided the plough with an unsteady hand; often he droped his whip; and suddenly stopping in the middle of an ill-traced farrow, his head hung down on his breast, while his eyes were fixed on the ground. In this thoughtful posture he stood, scarcely breathing, considering the power of the tyrant, and his own feeble means of opposing him. On the one hand, he had to fall on him and spare his son. But the brave the guilty madness of those flerce chieftains creatures, and armed by boundless power; on and begged of him to make the trial, assuring low more feebly, and, obliging them to hold who conquered the Roman Empire. They the other, a poor laborer determined to be his father that he did not fear the result. At down their eyes concealed from them the sight free.

One day as his friend Meletal, with his aged father, were engaged in their fields, an Aus. ed out, and the young boy placed on his knees trian soldier rode up and attempted to unyoke the oven and drive them off. This so enraged Melctal that he secured a stick and attacked name of freedom. They harely submitted to the soldier so vigorously that he took to flight. After he was gone, the aged Melctal became plarmed for the safety of his son, and nrged him to fly to secret passes in the mountains and appeared to be making choice of an aruntil Gesler's indignation at the treatment his soldier had received, should be over. The old man's son complied, but scarcely had he deupon him. Finding that he was fled, they dragged off the old man to the presence of the old man's eyes to be barned out with red | ful Being, who beholds from the highest Heahot irons. The ruthless act was done, and the but, surrounded by a small field, a vineyard, blind Meletal then driven out of the palace. His grand-daughter had followed him, and was awaiting without the palace gates, and when she saw her aged sire, thus mutillated, she try, received from his father, at the age of 20 | hastened to guide his steps up the mountains to his hut.

When this news reached Tell his indignation knew no bounds. He felt that delay only auglofty soul, a heart full of benevolence, and a mented the sufferings of his countrymen, and that the time had arrived to strike the blow for freedom, which he had been so long meditating. Gemmi was immediately despatched with secret instructions to Melctal in his concealment in the mountains, while Tell himself departed for Schwitz, for the purpose of conferring with his confederate, Verner.

A plan was soon consummated between them and a large pile of arms, which had been collected in Verner's cottage, was secretly dis-"On days of rejoicing, in the midst of the tributed among the friends of their cause. games which the young archers carried on, They then repaired to the cave of Grutti, where Meletal had been signified to meet them. Within the cave they met, and cre they dewhile the prize was disputed. He was seated parted, the details of their plan were all arranged, and they took a solemn vow to cease not in their efforts until Switzerland were tree. Meletal, Verner, and a fast friend called Furst, were each to asemble what men they could and hold them in readiness. Meanwhile, Tell aim was the truest, and held out his arms, as was to repair to Altorff, and observing a favorable opportunity for the attack, he was to comif it happened that the quiver was emptied in municate the signal to his friends by firing a large pile of wood and straw, which he should bird, tired of its useless struggles, was perched | have in readiness on the mountain top. When their conference was ended, each departed on his especial mission.

Meanwhile as Gemmi was returning from delivering his message to Meletal, he was overtaken by a traveler, who desired the boy to guide him to Alterff. The boy complied, but on the way, in answer to some queries of the the traveler in surp ise demanded to know his father's name. The boy, suspecting treachery, refused to inform him. But when they eame to Altorff, a guard of the city approached the traveler, when he ordered the arrest of rant had become so enraged at the spirit of the children of the mountaineers manifested such an independence of feeling, the fathers must be men to be feared and crushed, he resolved entil his parent should appear to claim him. The boy was dragged into the fortress and

thrown into prison. Alarmed at that spirit of freedom which in the hardy mountaineers he found so difficult purpose he ordered Sarnem, his lieutenant, to places compelling the people to bow down and

"Sarnem hastened to obey his orders, and "Gesler, followed by armed slaves, of whom when Tell entered Alterff, he was astonished

kicks and blows from the brutal soldiery. The blood of the patriot boiled at the sight. Sarnem soon perceived a man standing aloof, leaning upon his bow, and gazing upon the scene with ill-restrained indignation. He flew towards him, and glancing upon him, eyes inflamed with rage, . Whoever thou art,' said he, stremble, lest I punish thy slowness in obeying the orders of Gesler. Dost thou not know that a law is published to oblige every citizen of Altorff to bow with reverence to this sign

of his power ?' "I knew no such law," replied Tell, "nor could I ever have believed to what an excess of tyranny and madness, the possession of unbounded power would lead. But when I see the base submission of this people, I could almost excuse, nay approve of Gesler's folly. Well may be call us slaves! He can never sufficiently despise those who will thus degrade themselves. As for me, I bow to God

"Rash man!" replied Sarnem, "soon wilt thou repent for thy insolence. Fall instantly on thy knees, if thou would'st prevent this arm from chastising thee."

"I will not obey," rejoined Tell. In an instant a score of soldiers flung themselves upon him, and dragged him to the pres-

ence of Gesler. Calm in the midst of the soldiers, deaf to their rude threats, and folding his arms across his breast, William stood before the tyrant. He regarded him disdainfully, and allowed his eager accusers to speak without interruption.

waiting in proud silence till Gesler should think fit to question him. And when in reply to the tyrants interrogations, he manifested so undannted a spirit, and so lofty a soul, that Gesler became convinced that the boy arrested by him, could be no other than the son of Tell. The boy was secretly ordered to be brought before him, and no sooner did be enter than Tell sprung forward to embrace his son. The tyrant's suspicions being confirmed, he resolved on a refined cruelty as a punishment for his enemy. He had heard of Tell's matchless skill with his bow and arrow, and he resolved to put it to test. He ordered that an apple should be put on the youthful Gemmi's head, while Tell should ed the trial, begging Gesler to let his vengeance

be compelled to shoot it off. Did he consent he was to be free, but to refuse, the boy was to be put to death before his sight. Tell, with horror at the fearful alternative, at first refuslast Tell vielded. The trial was ordered to take place at once. The ground was measur- ice and abundance of snow; and this cruel with his back to his father, and the bow and arrow placed in the hands of Tell. "His bow was given to him with an arrow only, the point | it suspended on the foaming waves; then aof which he tried, it broke, and he threw it away, demanding his quiver. It was brought to him : as it lay at his feet, he stooped down, row: but when he had a favorable opportunity he bid one in his clothes, and seized another with which he meant to shoot. Then grasping his bow and arrow, and turning his eyes towards the beloved mark to which he must direct his aim, twice he endeavored to shoot, last, rousing all his skill, his strength, his conrage, and wiping away the tears which had dimmed his sight, he invoked that all-powerven parental anguish: then nerving his frembling arm, he forced, he accustomed his eye only to look at the apple. Seizing the moment, as rapid as thought, in which he could forget his son's danger, he took his aim; he drew his bow, and struck the apple, which the arrow carried with it as it flew. The marketplace echoed with shouts of joy! Gemmi ran to his father's arms, who, pale and motionless, exhausted by his amazing effort, could not return his embrace. He looked wildly about him; he could not stand, and would have fal-

the sight of the tyrant. "Incomparable archer!" said Gesler to him. "I shall keep my promise, and pay thee the price of thy matchless skill. But, first, let me hear for what purpose thou hast reserved balanced. Just then profiting by a moment's this arrow which thou hadst concealed? One only sufficed for thee, why then didst thou hide this ?"-"Tyrant." said Tell, "this arrow was to have pierced thy heart, if my ill-fated hand had been the cause of my son's death !"? At these words, wrung from a father's agony, the terrified Gesler, retreated in the midst of

len but for Gemmi, who supported him. The

arrow concealed in his clothes fell to the

ground, and was perceived by Gesler, who was

instantly by his side. Tell, who was beginning

to recover his senses, turned away his head at

Revoking his promise, he ordered Sarnem instantly to load Tell with chains, and conduct him to the fort He was obeyed. They tore him from Gemmi's embrace, who vainly demanded to accompany his father. The guards drove him away. The people murmured, and appeared moved : Gesler hastened to his palace, and ordered all his soldiers to arms. Vast of the city, and obliged the terrified people to hide themselves in their habitations. Terror reigned in every street; and the soldiers were ready to glut themselves with the blood of new

"Meanwhile Gemmi alarmed for the fate of his father, sped to the mountains to convey the news to Meletal, while Clara, Meletal's daughter, who was in the town, hastened to Teli's cottage to apprise Edmea of her hus- daylight discovered to Tell the rocks near to band's situation. The sad news pierced the heart of Edmea with anguish, and fired the blind old Melctal with new vigor. He proposed that they should set out at once for Alterff where he had friends, and where he hoped to excite the citizens to a revolt, while his son, apprised of Tell's situation by Gemmi, he felt assured would be hastening to the town with his friends. Edmea, unknown to her husband, had become aware of the signal to be used by him to acquaint his friends of the appointed time for the rising, and therefore proposed that they should fire her cottage, as there was not time to raise a pile of combustible mate- seizing hastily the bow and arrow which one rials, and by that means arouse the friends of freedom through the three Cautons. This plan was speedily put in execution, and as they dethrough the building and agon it was in a bright blaze, throwing a vast light all around, and stood on the summit like the eagle on the which might be seen far and near. Verner saw Alps, which rests its wing among the clouds, it in Schwitz-the impatient Melctal, whom | and surveys with piercing eyes the flocks of

his abode at Altorff. Of a violent temper, and | a pole. to which many of the citizens were | at the sight-and Furst, in the mountains of | the brave inhabitants of Alterff, was expecting him to obey his signal.

These three chiefs armed themselves almost at the same instant, left their dwellings to seek out their faithful followers, and rouse them in the name of liberty! The friends awakened from sleep, seized their arms, assembled in silence, and formed into battalions. From three different quarters, at the same hour, these three chieftains began their march to Altorff, followed by troops who made up for want of numbers by their courage and resolution to die or deliver their country.
"All pressed forward with impatience.-

They dreaded lest the snows, the torrents, the untracked roads, should retard their march, and occasion them to arrive too late at the fort -at that gloomy fortress which they have resolved to attack and to conquer, along with the tyrant.

"But Gesler, whose fears never simmbered, alarmed at the signs of the revolt which he had witnessed in the multitude, fearing to lose his prisoner, and trembling for his own safety, had already taken measures of which one alone was sufficient to disappoint his brave enemies. He resolved to remove Tell to the tower of Kuznach, at the other end of the lake of Lucerne, from which place he would bring rehastily got ready, forty chosen archers embarked in her, and Tell loaded with chains was cast into the bottom of the boat. At midnight they sailed from Altorff, unknown to the inhabitants, and took their way across the lake. As Tell lay in the bottom of the boat looking up towards heaven, he suddenly to his great astonishment, perceived on the side towards Attorff, a red and streaming light. His heart bounded at the sight, but he had confided the secret to no one. Meanwhile his captors were greatly wondering as to the cause of the light. The boat passed on through the first lake and a narrow straight which led them to the deep | troop to troop, urging them on to the attack. waters of the dangerous lake of Underwalden. Here a furious storm arose which threatened them with destruction. The north wind sending storms before it stirred up the waves into mountains, and carried them roaring to the side of the vessel, where they broke, and by redoubling their attacks, forced it to yield to their violence. Forsaking its path in spite of the efforts of the rowers, it flew sideways towards the coast, while the west wind bringing clouds, hoar frost, and snow, covered the sky as with a funeral veil, spread darkness over of their danger. The boat was soon filled with wind opposing its progress, combatted the north wind which attacked it towards the side. and forcing it rapidly to turn on its keel, kept

bandoning it for a time, threatened to hurl it to the bottom of the lake! "The pale and terrified soldiers, not doubtlong forsaken. The base Gesler, more cowardly than the rest, went from one boatman to another, promising them all his treasures it they would give him hopes of saving his life. Sullen and motionless, they answered him only by their silence. Tears, the disgraceful tears of weakness and cowardice, bathed for the first time the eyes of the fierce Gesler --Certain that his end drew near, neither his riches nor his power, his tortures, nor his assassins, could secure him from a watery grave. He wept, he wished for life, and lost his thirst

"Tell, tranquil where he was first laid, and far less disturbed by the cries of the soldiers. the noise of the waves, or the roaring of the unchained Boreas, than he had on perceiving the light towards Altorff-Tell awaited death, considering only the advantage which his country might obtain by the death of the tyrant. But now the boatmen, aware of Tell's great reputation in the management of a boat, besought Gessler to free him that he might conduct them safely to the shore. The trembling tyrant yielded, and the soldiers hastened to set Tell at liberty; his irons fell off-he rose, and, without speaking a word, seized the rudder. Guiding the boat with his hand as a child bends at his will the wand that he plays with, he opposed its prow to both winds, and thus dividing their force, he kept it equally calm, he rushed like lighting from the prow to alone could save it, made the boatmen take their oars once more, and, directing their labors, advanced in spite of the winds and waves into the strait through which he wished to return. The darkness prevented Gesler from perceiving that he was going back to the place

from whence he began his voyage. "William continued his course; night was nearly over, but they were once more in the lake of Uri. He saw the expiring flame of the signal given on the mountain of Altorff. This light was his guiding star; he had long known the lake, and avoided its dangerous rocks, tho' he approached the shore which bordered on ter of this unknown land of a river some two a seperate government, and will not warrant bodies of Austrian troops marched in all p rts | the Canton of Schwitz. He thought of Verner, and was certain that he must already be on his march, and that the snow which covered the roads would oblige him to keep close to the lake-side. With this feeble hope, he steered the boat along, and, to increase the terror of Gesler and his soldiers, seemed to be

ignorant where the tempest had carried them. At last the east began to grow red, and the storm to abate at the approach of dawn. The Alters, before the dreaded tyrant had time to recognize them. William steered towards them with greater velocity. Gesler, whose cruelty returned as the danger grew less, watchhad not yet conrage to chain him again. His soldiers and sailors soon perceived where they were, and informed the Governor, who, approaching Tell with anger, demanded in a terrible voice, 'why he had rowed the boat back to Alterif ?'

"William, without replying, pushed the boat against a rock very near to the shore, and, of the guards held in his hand, darted like lightning from the boat to the rock over which he bounded like the wild chamois, and leaned the shore. This he climbed with a firm step,

bowing, who in the act of homage received Urseren, doubted not that Tell, at the head of fury and rage; he commanded his men to land instantly and surround the rock on which he saw the hero. They obeyed; the archers descended, and had already bent their bows -Gesler, marching along with them, wished that tacir united arrows might drink the life-blood of his heroic enemy. Tell was prepared for then -he stopped, he showed himself only to draw on the enemy; he suffered his armed body to approach till they were within reach of his deadly arrow. Then looking sternly at Gesler, he fixed his arrow in the string, and aiming at the tyrant's heart, he bent his bow. The weapon, whistling as it flew, made its way through the heart of Gesler, who fell vomiting black blood, and stammering out his hatred rible tse-tse fly and he was too poor to purand his rage.

"While he breathed out his atrocious soul in curses. Tell had already disappeared. Lighter than the fawn, he tushed from the summit | tacle of the departed souls of their chiefs; danof the rock; he ran, he flew over the ice; he gained and crossed the solitary paths that led to Altorff. He soon discovered in the snow the fresh traces of the footsteps made by Verner's friends, whom he had conducted that very night from Schwitz. Following these in which he came near losing his life also, but traces, he soon approached them, and his ear was struck with tunnit, cries, and the clashing sound of arms. He flew to the market-place. and found it full,-occupied by three battalinforcements to crush the revolt. A boat was lons of heroes. Verner at the head of the warriors from Schwitz, was eager to secure the city gates before the attack upon the fort. Furst, with the brave troops of Uri, desired to be placed at the most dangerous post. Melctal, with the brave men of Underwalden, raising his battle-axe in the air, creed out loudly for the assault. Gemmi was at his side. Armed with a long spear, he uttered the name of William, and, calling on the soldiers to rescue his father, he pointed to the distant prison in which he believed that he was still immured. The aged Henry and Edmea, mixing with the brave soldiers, went from rank to rank, from

"All at once William appeared in the midst of the battalions. A general cry is heard and re-echoed among the mountains. Tell secured the standard of Uri, and with a battle-axe in his hand, placed himself at the head of his ted, a man having as many wives as he chose, friends to attack the fortress. They rushed impetuously upon it, determined to raze it to the ground that no more tyrants should make it their strong hold. They met with a tierce resistance, but they overcame every obstacle, mounted the battlements, wreaked a tearful vengeance on their tyrants, and as the standthe waters, and striking the faces and hands and of Uri waved from the fort, Switzerland

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.

The N. Y. Tribune says :-- The secret of Africa has ceased to be. That mysterious quarter of the globe, last in civilization-for in the geography of human advancement, as well as in physical geography, Egypt has always been a part of Asia-fortified against foreigners by ing that death was near, fell on their knees to its compact form, its fatal fevers, the fabulous implore the aid of that God whom they had so savagery of its inhabitants, and more than all. the uncertain terror which is everywhere projected like a shadow from the unknown, has within a few years past, lost a part of its mysterious character. The sources of the Nile have been almost reached. The countries to the south of Sahara have been crossed and recrossed by white men. Steam has vexed a thousand miles of the waters of the Niger, and Tribunes have been regularly sent to within three or four hundred miles of the geographical center of the country. North of the Cape of Good Hope, Lake Ngami has recently added something to our knowledge, and its discoverer, Dr. Livingstone, is now astonishing the lovers of heroic perseverance and perfect maps, by his details of a walk of 2,000 miles from St. Paul de Loando on the Atlantic, to Quillimane on the Indian Ocean.

Dr. Livingstone is nearly forty years old. His face is fu:rowed by hardships and thirty fevers, and black with exposure to a burning sun. His left arm is crushed and nearly help. less from the too cordial embrace of an African lion and sixteen years among savages have given him an African accent and great hesitancy in speaking English. Passing through the stern, kept the boat in the direction which all privations with the heart of a true here, not as sacrifices but as victories, he reached St. Paul de Loando, in May, 1854, after a foot journey of a thousand miles from his mission among the Bechnanas. He remained at St. Loando until the close of the year, when he set out for the unknown East. In March he arrived at Quillimane, where he was taken up by a British man of war. On the way he traced the Lecambye down to the Zambeze, thus demonstrating the existence in the centhousand miles long.

This immense stream, whose discovery is enigma without paralel. But a small portion of its waters reach the sea-coast. Like the Abyssinian Nile, it falls through a basaltic cleft, near the middle of its course, which reduces its breadth frem 1,000 to 20 yards. Above these falls it spreads out periodically into a great sea, filling hundreds of lateral channels; below it is a tranquil stream of a totally different character. Its mouths seem to be ed Tell with gloomy frowns. He wished, but closing. The southernmost was navigable when the Portuguese first arrived in the country, 800 years ago, but it has long since ceased to be practicable. The Quillimane month has of late years been impassable, even for a cance, from July to February, and for 200 or 300 miles up the river navigation is never at- the House granted the most ample scope to tempted in the dry season. And in this very the inquiries of the committee. The commitmonth of July, when the lower portion of the tee are in earnest. They have upwards of thirriver, after its April freshets, has shrunk to a 15 persons on their list of witnesses. Among scended the mountain, the fire spread rapidly from it to another rock which was nearer to mere dribi le, above the falls the river spreads them a number of influential members of the ont like a sea over hundreds of square miles.

This, with frequent cataracts, and the hostilinaes have been issued. Quite a number of lobty of the natives, would seem to be an effectu- by members have left the city since the comal her to the high hopes of the mode and filli- mittee here organized.

"The astonished Governor uttered a cry of | bustering in which English merchants and

journals are now indulging.

During this unprecedented march, alone and among savages, to whom a white face was a miracle, Dr. Livingston was compelled to struggle through indescribable hardships .-The hostilities of the natives he conquered by his intimate knowledge of their character and the Bechnana tongue to which theirs is related. He waded rivers and slept in the sponge and ooze of marshes, being often so drenched as to be compelled to turn his armpit into a watch pocket. His cattle were destroyed by the terchase a canoe. Lions were numerous, being worshiped by many of the tribes as the recepgerous, too, as his crushed arm testifies. However he thinks the fear of African wild beasts greater in England than in Atrica. Many of his documents were lost while crossing a river he has memoranda of the latitudes and longitudes of a multitude of cities, towns, rivers and mountains, which will go far to fill up the "unknown region" in our atlases.

Toward the interior he found the country more fertile and more populous. The natives worshipped idols, believed in transmigrated existence after death, and performed religious ceremonies in groves and woods. They were less ferocious and suspicious than the seaboard tribes, had a tradition of the deluge and more settled Governments. Some of them practiced inoculation, and used quinine, and all were eager for trade, being entirely dependent on English calico for clothing, a small piece of which would purchase a slave. Their language was sweet and expressive. Although their women, on the whole, were not well treathey were complete mistresses of their own houses and gardens which the husband dared not enter in his wife's absence. They were fond of show and glitter, and as much as \$150 had been given for an English rifle. On the arid plateau of the interior water-melon@sup plied the place of water for some months of the year, as they do on the Plains of Hungary in Summer. A Quaker tribe on the river Zanga, never fight, never have consumption, scrofula hydrophobia, cholera, small-pox or measles.-These advantages, however, are counterbalanced by the necessity of assidnous devotion to trade and raising children to make good their loss from the frequent inroads of their fighting neighbors.

Dr. Livingstone's discoveries, in their character and their commercial value, have been declared by Sir. Roderic Murchison to be superior to any since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama. But greater than any commercial value is the lesson which they teach—that all obstacles yield to a resolute man.

WASHINGTON COSSIP. TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Territories have prepared report adverse to the petition of the citizens of Carson Valley, asking for the annexation of that portion of Utah Territory to California .-One of the reasons for refusal is that Californis is too large already, and would be made more unwieldy by such an extension of its boundaries. The committee believe that some measure of wider scope is necessary to effect a cure of the evils of which the citizens of Carson Valley complain, namely, Mormon oppressions; and accordingly recommend the pussage of the bill now on the calendar, for the prevention and punishment of bigamy. This, they add, would remove the moral and political pestilence which makes Utah the scandal of the American people.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

The Territorial Committee have prepared an unfavorable report on the petition for the organization of a Territorial Government in Arizona, in the Gadsden purchase. From the statements to the committee, it appears there are from eight to ten thousand inhabitants therein, and by the lowest estimate, from two to three thousand. Taking the medium, there are from five to seven thousand white inhabitants, and this number is deemed too small for the large expenditure necessary. The Committee intend reporting a bill establishing a the great fruit of the journey, is in itself an Judicial District south of the Gila, creating the office of Surveyor General, providing for the adjudication of certain land claims, granting donations of lands to actual settlers, and providing for representation in the Legislature of New Mexico. This is all the redress the case requires, in the opinion of the committee. ALLEGED CORBUPTIONS.

> The Select Committee to examine into the alleged corruptions, adopted at their meeting a stringent rule, with a view to the prevention of permature exposure of their proceedings, and took initiatory steps for summoning witnesses. They likewise instructed their chairman to offer a resolution asking the House to enlarge their powers. This was done, and