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FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1879.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Corrected daily by Wesley Edwards, General Railway Ticket Agent, 14 Maiden lane.

LEAVE ALBANY.	A. M.	ARRIVE AT ALBANY.	A. M.
Hudson R. 1st A. Ex.	†1.30	N. Y. Cen. 1st A. Ex.	†12.40
N. Y. Cen. 2d P. Ex.	†1.50	Boston & Alb. Ex.	†1.00
Boston & Alb. Ex.	†2.00	Hudson River 2d P. Ex.	†1.30
Hudson R. 3d A. Ex.	†2.20	Sara. & Saratoga Ex.	†1.30
N. Y. Cent. Emigrant.	†5.00	N. Y. Cen. 3d A. Ex.	†1.45
Hudson R. Spe. Ex.	†6.30	Hudson R. Emigrant.	†4.40
Hudson River Way.	6.40	Alb. & Sus. Night Ex.	†4.40
Boston & Alb. Way.	6.40	N. Y. Cen. St. L. Ex.	†6.10
N. Y. Central Ex.	7.00	Alb. & S. Cobleskill.	8.45
A. & S. Mail	7.45	Hudson River Way.	8.55
[illegible]		[illegible]	

TROY LOCAL TRAINS.

Via Hudson River.

[illegible]

Via Rensselaer and Saratoga.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of George David Cummins, D. D., First Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. By his Wife. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 544 pages.

Few men have fought a sturdier battle for the truth, as he understood it or against greater odds, than the subject of this instructive, interesting and impressive Memoir. Dr. Cummins is the acknowledged leader of the movement which culminated in the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In entering upon that movement he sacrificed cherished friends, high clerical position, influence and ease—not from impulse nor in haste, but from conviction, and after a struggle through years of hesitation and mental conflict. He entered his protest against the ritualistic tendencies of his church long before he left it, preferring, if possible, to achieve the reforms he desired without separating himself from its communion. In his earlier efforts, he had the sympathy and co-operation of many of his associates, but only a very few followed him into the new organization—which at its first General Council in December, 1873, [illegible] declaration of Principles are, substantially: 1. A belief in the Scriptures, in the Apostolic Creed, and the doctrines of Grace, substantially as they are set forth in the 39 articles. 2. Adherence to Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church worship. 3. The retention of a liturgy which shall not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, acceptance of the Book of Common Prayer as revised and recommended for use in 1785, reserving, however, full liberty to abridge, enlarge or amend the same, as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, 'provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire.' 4. Condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines as contrary to God's word, viz: (a.) That the church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity, (b.) That Christian ministers are 'priests' in any other sense than that in which all believers are a 'royal priesthood,' (c.) That the Lord's table is an Altar on which the oblation and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father, (d.) That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine, (e.) That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism. This creed was unanimously adopted by the Council, and The Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church declared organized. Immediately thereafter churches were formed in various parts of the United States and Canada, and it was while engaged in active service in the work of organization, in June, 1876, that he was taken sick, and, after a very brief illness, died in triumphant hope in the faith he had preached.

The volume is largely made up of letters from distinguished clergymen, and addresses by the Bishop himself, and nowhere else can be found a full, clear and connected a history of the protracted controversy which culminated in the new organization. The author of the volume has done her work exceedingly well, notwithstanding her natural partiality for one whom she has so much reason to love and admire. For sale by Jos. Lord.

Reading as a Fine Art. By Ernest Legouvé. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Those who are ambitious to become expert readers should at once procure and carefully study this hundred-page treatise. Its author, by long practice and experience, became an acknowledged authority in the art of which he treats. As a dramatist, he was brought into professional intimacy with all the most eminent artists of France: Mars, Rachel, [illegible], etc., none of whom deemed themselves above submitting themselves to his criticism and direction. He has made his treatise as fascinating as it is practical. Here are some of his sayings:

"We see what an immense part the breath has to play in elocutionary art; its rules are the only inviolable ones. An actor launched on a stormy passage, may forget the laws of punctuation, confound commas and periods, and hasten headlong to the conclusion of [illegible] phrase; but he must always be master of his breath, even when he seems to lose it; an accomplished actor is never out of breath except in appearance and for effect."

"Talma reduces these rules to a striking maxim: 'The artist who tires himself is no genius.'"

"Here is a curious example of the science of economy applied to the breath. Take a lighted candle, stand in front of it and sing; the light will scarcely flicker; but, instead of a single note, sing a scale, and you will see the candle quiver at every note. The singer, Delle Sedie, came up and down the scale before a flame, and it never wavered. This is because he permits only the exact amount of breath to escape which is requisite to form the sound straight forward; and the air, being thus occupied in the emission of the note, loses its quality of wind, and is reduced to its quality of sound."

He makes these valuable suggestions:

"To breathe easily, choose a high seat. Buried in an easy chair, it is impossible to breathe from the base of the lungs. I would also say, Be careful to sit erect. No one who stoops can breathe otherwise than ill. Lastly, if possible, have a support for your back. Often, when reading in public, I have checked incipient vocal and nervous fatigue simply by leaning well back in my chair. The moment that equilibrium was restored, I breathed freely, and my head grew clear."

Passing from sounds to words, M. Legouve lays down a law that should be written in every school-room—and in front of a good many pulpits and platforms that we know of. It is this:

"Clear speech, correct diction, the very life of language, depends upon good pronunciation. [illegible] The science of pronunciation is the science of articulation. Articulation alone gives clearness, energy, passion, and force."

For sale by Ellis & Co.

The Communion of Saints. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

This little compilation embodies thoughts from various sources, and has been issued as a help to meditation in preparation for the Lord's Supper, in the hope that hearts may be warmed and encouraged by words that are spoken "unto the Church of God, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be Saints." Price, 25 cents.

Senor Monaldini's Niece. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The author of this latest number of the "No Name" series is evidently no novice. His descriptions of localities and delineations of character reveal the hand of an expert, but the story is not quite adapted to the home circle. The heroine is given a great many amiable qualities, and is a really charming girl; but she attempts suicide because her conscience would not permit her to respond to the love of a married man, who is made the hero of the story. Another of the actors in the drama, who is made much of, is an old termagant whose seeming amiability is more than offset by her love of intrigue and persistent vindictiveness; while the character which enlists the reader's sympathies earliest and longest, becomes the willing but conscience-stricken mistress of a fascinating debauchee. As the scene of the novel is laid in Rome the "harmonies" may have required these moral lapses; but what may be quite excusable in Italian society are not yet approved studies in American homes. For sale by Ellis & Co.

Signing the Contract and What it Cost. By Martha Finley, Author of the "Elsie Books," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Those who have read the "Elsie Books" would hardly expect to find their author's name on the title page of a novel. Nor will they be pleased to find it there if it is an indication of her purpose to entirely desert the field of juvenile literature where she has labored so successfully and so satisfactorily to the great army of youthful readers who have been benefited and impressed by what she has written. But, whether she writes for a class or for all, she writes well, and what is still better, she writes nothing which may not be safely read by every one. This story is as simple in recital as in construction—exciting without being sensational and impressive without being morbid. Its leading characters pass through "great tribulation," and by their patient endurance achieve the happiness they deserve. For sale by Jos. Lord.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Disturbing Elements. By Charlotte M. Yonge. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pages 240. One of the Handy Volume Series. For sale by Bender's Sons.

Bibelots and Curios: A Manual for Collectors, with a Glossary of Technical Terms. By Frederic Vors. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; pp. 115. For sale by Bender's Sons.

Health, and How to Promote It. By Richard McSherry, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; pp. 185. For sale by Bender's Sons.

Pindar. By Rev. F. D. Morrice, M. A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; pp. 215. For sale at the bookstores.

Studies in the Model Prayer. By George D. Boardman, D. D., author of "The Creative Week." New York: D. Appleton & Co.; pp. 290. For sale by Bender's Sons.

The English Reformation: How It Came About and Why We Should Uphold It. By Cunningham Geikie, D. D., author of "The Life and Words of Christ," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; pp. 512.

Moderate Drinking—For and Against, from a Scientific Point of View. By Benjamin W. Richardson, M. D., F. R. S. National Temperance Society. A pamphlet of 47 pages. Price 10 cts.

Temperance and Crime. An Address by Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. National Temperance Society, pp. 24. Price 10 cents or $1 per 100.

OBITUARY.

The daily papers of Tuesday, February 4th, contained the following sad and unexpected notice: "Died, very suddenly, on Monday, February 3d, 1879, Henry W. Rockwell, in the sixty-first year of his age." To few probably outside of his immediate circle of friends did the above notice attach to itself any particular importance; and yet the death of so talented a man as Mr. Rockwell calls, we think, for a short review of his life and work, both in this city and his native place. Henry W. Rockwell was born in the city of Utica in 1818. At an early age he attended what was then known as the High School, and, after a course of preparatory study, entered Hamilton College, pursuing there a classical course of study. After leaving college Mr. Rockwell returned to Utica, and soon after entered the Ontario Bank, where he occupied a position of trust for many years. At an early age he showed rare taste both in poetry and music, and at the age of eighteen became a regular contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, for which he wrote as long as it was published. He was a warm and personal friend of the editor, Louis Gaylord Clark. Mr. Rockwell first came to Albany in 1861 to settle up the business of Mr. Wm. Smith; after which he entered the hardware store of Messrs. Woodward & Hill, as book-keeper, but resigned this position in the spring of 1866 to return to Utica, where he resumed banking. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Rockwell returned to Albany to accept the position of head book-keeper in the firm of Edward Wilson & Co. (now Messrs. Byrne & Fitzsimons) where he remained until the time of his death. We have said that Mr. Rockwell was a talented man; and indeed it would be hard finding one on whom a beneficent God has been more lavish with His gifts. But with all he was a man so undemonstrative that few there were who knew the depth of knowledge and the inexhaustible store from which he drew. As a business man, he was noted for his strict integrity. As a book-keeper, for his systematic exactness and painstaking work, possessing as he did many original ideas upon this subject. His penmanship was remarkably fine, resembling steel engraving, and in earlier years his sketches from nature showed the touch and skill of an artist. His poetry, of which he wrote a great deal, expresses a depth of thought and feeling that few possess, and there was never lacking in originality. In music he was particularly happy, and his arrangement and compositions are of the highest order. He possessed a thorough knowledge of harmony and thorough bass and was a fine performer on his favorite instrument, the Boehm flute. In March, 1875, Mr. Rockwell had, it is supposed, a slight stroke of paralysis, which affected for a time the use of his right arm, but from which he entirely recovered. It left him, however, subject at times to dizziness. Previous to his death, which occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday evening, February 3d, he had been to all outward appearances in usual good health. He had gone out to take his usual evening walk before retiring, and not feeling well called at the office of a physician, who gave him some simple remedy to take upon reaching home. He had proceeded but a short distance when he was seen to stagger and fall to the ground; and although receiving medical attention at once, he expired almost immediately. He leaves a wife and three children—Henry N., of New York; George N., of Albany, and W. C. N., of Utica.

Mr. Rockwell leaves the following works in manuscript, which are ready for publication: "The Ancient Poetical Legends of the North of Europe" (attributed to Ossian) reduced to the poetical form, with marginal commentaries and copious notes, 470 pages; a book of forty original Poems of 160 pages; a book of 110 Sonnets; a book of Sacred Music for the Episcopal Church of 250 pages, pronounced by critics one of the best collections ever compiled;—besides these many smaller works in book form, many detached pieces of music and a large collection of poems, a few of which have been published from time to time in some of our daily papers. Among this miscellaneous collection has been found the following short but beautiful poem that expresses a tender sentiment in regard to his own death:

BLESSED ARE THE DEAD.

O, when this toilsome life at last is ended,
And through God's grace my spirit hath ascended
Like unto Him who once for all hath risen,
Bursting the bands of Death, and Hell's dark prison,

If so be that one loves me of all living,
I pray that neither doubt, or sad misgiving
Oppress thy name,—nor let your unbelieving
For grief of me one only in heart-breaking.

For why is it, if I be only sleeping,
That ye o'er my cold body should be weeping?
Or why your grievous plaints at this sore trial,
When that ye mourn for gives you but denial?

O, weep not for the dead, for they forever
Are far beyond the reach of your endeavor;
By them life's doleful dirges are not chanted,
Nor are they evermore by sorrow haunted.

In those serene abodes no sin shall find us,
But all our burdens we shall cast behind us;
O, therefore, come sweet Death, though King Anointed!
And take my spirit to its rest appointed.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO GEN. MERRITT.

The following is President Hayes' letter to Gen. Merritt:

My Dear General—I congratulate you on your confirmation. It is a great gratification to me, very honorable to you and will prove, I believe, of signal service to the country. My desire is that the office be conducted on strictly business principles and according to the rules for the civil service which were recommended by the Civil Service Commission in the administration of Gen. Grant. I want you to be perfectly independent of mere influence from any quarter. Neither my recommendation nor that of Secretary Sherman, or of any member of Congress, or other influential person, must be specially regarded. Let appointments and removals be made on business principles and according to the rules. There must, I assume, be a few confidential places filled by those you personally know to be trustworthy; but restrict the area of patronage to the narrowest limits. Let no man be put out merely because he is a friend to Mr. Arthur, and no man be put in merely because he is our friend. The good of the service should be the sole end in view. The best means yet presented, it seems to me, are the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. I shall issue no new order on the subject at present. I am glad you approve of the message, and I wish you to see that all that is expressed or implied in it is faithfully carried out. Again congratulating you and assuring you of my entire confidence, I remain sincerely, (Signed) R. B. HAYES.

A FEMININE CRUSOE.

Alone on a Dreary Desert Island for Eighteen Years.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The romance of "Robinson Crusoe," woven so ingeniously by the imaginative De Foe from the slender thread of fact afforded by the narrative of Alexander Selkirk, who for over four years was sole human inhabitant of the lonely island of Juan Fernandez, possesses a perennial interest. It appeals to the sympathies of the reader, and by the fascination of its style almost persuades him to accept it as veritable history. The story which we are about to relate, though true in every particular, possesses a remarkable similarity in many of its incidents to the tale told by De Foe, and affords another illustration of the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." In the spring of 1835 the schooner Peor es Nada, built at Monterey, was chartered by Lewis T. Burton and Isaac J. Sparks for an otter-hunting expedition from Santa Barbara to the coast of Lower California. The schooner sailed in May, but the trip not proving as successful as was anticipated, she returned as far north as San Pedro, where she remained at anchor during a portion of the month of August of the same year. It being known that the small island of San Nicolas, situated about seventy miles southwest of San Pedro and a little further southeast from Santa Barbara, was inhabited by a number of Indians, the Peor es Nada was dispatched to remove them to the main land. Nineteen men, women and children were taken on board the schooner, which was preparing to depart, when one of the Indian mothers discovered that two of her offspring had been forgotten and left on the island. With true maternal devotion she sprang into the water and swam to the shore in search of the missing children, one of whom was three years of age and the other an infant unable to walk. Her hurried search was unavailing, and, abandoning all hope of finding the babes, she returned to the beach just in time to see the schooner sailing away with all her friends on board. She called frantically for some one to row her to the vessel, but received no reply but the one sad word, *manana* (to-morrow), which never after ceased to ring in her ear and was repeated on her dying bed.

The schooner never went back to the island, which was not again visited until 1851 when George Nidever, another hunter, stopped there for a few days. He was not previously aware that the place was inhabited, but on this occasion he became convinced that such was the case. He noticed three small circular inclosures, about 200 yards from the beach and about a mile apart. They were about six feet in diameter, and made of brush, the walls five feet high, with a small opening on one side. Near these openings were sticks of drift wood stuck in the ground in the form of a tripod, supporting dried seal blubber. These inclosures appeared to be simply wind breaks, affording no protection from the rain. He also saw a mysterious footprint, and judged it to be that of a woman from the small size and arched centre. An approaching storm obliged Nidever's vessel to leave the island without allowing him to pursue his investigations any further.

Mr. Nidever having seen many otter on his first trip to the island, made a second during the winter of 1852, and being requested by the Mission Fathers of Santa Barbara, he and a party determined to make a careful hunt for the supposed lone inhabitant of the island. Within half a mile of the head of the island they discovered a basket in the crotch of a bush or small tree, covered with a sealskin, and containing a dress made of shags' skins—a sea fowl common in that sea [illegible]—carefully folded up, and several square pieces of skins similar to those of which the dress was made; also, a rope made of seal sinews, abalone shell fish-hooks, bone needles, etc. As it was late, and time for them to return to their boat for the night, Mr. Nidever scattered the contents of the basket on the ground, so that upon his return he could judge of the presence or absence of the owner by finding them gathered up or remaining as he left them. The following four or more days were spent in otter hunting, and before the search for the Indian woman was renewed a southeast gale compelled them to seek a more hospitable harbor at the island of San Miguel.

A third expedition, made to the island in 1853, by Nidever, Charles Brown and four Indians from the Santa Barbara Mission, was more successful. On the day after landing, Mr. Brown discovered the object of their search at a distance, and cautiously approaching in an opposite direction from the remainder of the party, got quite close to her without being observed. She was in one of her grass or wind breaks, clothed in a garment made of the skins of the shag, without sleeves, low necked, and as observed when standing up, extending almost to the ankles. She was sitting cross-legged, skinning seal [illegible] with a rude knife made of a piece of hoop iron driven into a piece of wood. There was no covering on her head excepting a thick mass of matted hair of a yellowish brown color, due to the exposure to the sun and air. The hair was short, looking as though the free ends had rotted off. She would occasionally raise her hand and shade her eyes and look toward the other men on a sandy plain near the beach, whom she evidently saw. The balance of the party were now signaled in order that she might be captured if she attempted to escape. [illegible] attempts to get away, but greeted each one as they approached with a bow and a smile, and chattered all the time in a dialect none of them understood, although the Indians accompanying Mr. Nidever were acquainted with several Indian dialects. She was talking apparently to herself from the time Mr. Brown approached in hearing distance, until she was made aware of his presence. The expression of her face was pleasing, her features were regular, and her complexion much fairer and her form more symmetrical than that of the Indian women on the main land; and she is believed to have belonged to a different and superior race. By signs and other means of communication she was made aware that they wanted her to accompany them, and without any apparent hesitation she made ready to follow. In their course to where the schooner lay at anchor they found a beautiful spring of water issuing from the bank above the beach, under a shelving rock. The cracks or fissures in this rock were stuck full of bones, and there were other evidences of an encampment of the lone inhabitant of the island. These bones were used for nourishment obtained by sucking; they were dried and crushed many times, showing that occasionally she was put upon short rations, but at the time of her discovery appeared to have an abundance, such as it was. She retained all her teeth, but they were worn low, supposed to be from her chewing tough and solid articles of food. Her age appeared to be about fifty years. Mr. Brown made her a skirt of ticking, with which, and a sailor's cotton shirt and a black necktie, her dress was complete.

A severe storm arose, and embarking with their Island Queen, the men soon found themselves at sea in a storm. She made signs that she could stop the storm, and obtaining permission she knelt on the deck facing the quarter whence the wind came and commenced muttering something supposed to be a prayer. She soon got up, but continued the prayer at intervals during the day, apparently without fear, and when the wind began to abate she turned to her fellow-voyagers, and with a smile made signs that her prayers had been answered. She was taken to the house of Mr. Nidever, in Santa Barbara, where she became the centre of attraction.

The Mission Fathers took a great interest in her, sending to Los Angeles and other places, hoping to find some one who could converse with her, but failed. Even the Pepimeros Indians, who were said to have had an acquaintance with the Indians on the island, could not understand her. Two offers, one of $1,000, for the privilege of taking her to San Francisco, were refused by Mr. Nidever. When found she was in excellent physical condition, strong and active; but the eating of fruit and vegetables brought on a sickness, which, in connection with an injury to the spine received by falling from a porch, terminated her life four weeks later, or seven weeks from the time she landed. Her dress of shag skins, basket and trinkets were given to Father Gonzales, of the Mission, who, it is said, sent them to Rome. Messrs. Nidever and Brown are still living, and it is on their authority that the foregoing strange narrative is given to the readers of the *Chronicle*.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Statements of British Policy—An Interesting Debate.

On Thursday, in the British House of Lords, Beaconsfield defended the Sultan against the charges of unwillingness to reform the administration of his government, and announced that the commission appointed by the Sultan to examine the needs of the various provinces has just presented a report. The "object of the government's interference in Afghanistan," he said, "has been completely accomplished. We now hold three great highways connecting Afghanistan and India, and I hope we shall always retain them. We have secured the frontier which I hope and believe will render India invulnerable in a way which will trench as little as possible on the independence of Afghanistan."

Granville criticised the annexationist tone of the official utterances in regard to the colonial policy of the government. He declared that the opposition would cordially support all efforts to maintain the honor and safety of the troops and colonists at the Cape.

In the Commons, Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it was desirable to neither exaggerate nor deprecate the unduly severe blow in South Africa. There exists general admiration for the gallantry of the troops and universal sympathy for the sufferers. The cabinet is resolved to repair and wipe out the disaster. The first batch of reinforcements will leave before Thursday next. He recommended abstinence of the expression of views upon the disaster until further details were received. He said there is every reason for satisfaction with the progress of the Berlin treaty. The Porte has shown earnestness in reference to his management in Asia. He referred to England's arrangements in Cyprus, and said the Afghanistan expedition may be said to have accomplished its object. He said the government intended to introduce a criminal code and bankruptcy bill; also, a resolution regarding the business of the House. The latter refers to the obstructions.

Harrington criticised the general policy of the government, touching upon the extension of the Indian frontier, the inoperativeness of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, and the neglect of the Irish University education.

The Irish members generally complained of the government's neglect of Ireland. Northcote said the expediency of the joint occupation of Roumelia, in event of disturbance after the Russian evacuation, had been mooted; but the discussion had not advanced in consequence of the indifference of the powers, excepting Austria and England. In regard to the cost of the Afghan war, he said the government of India had proposed that England should lend India two millions pounds for a number of years without interest.

Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the government could not undertake to deal with the Irish University question without reasonable assurance of support.

The motion of Capt. Nolan, that the government in omitting Irish University education and reform of the land laws from its programme, had ill-requited the people for the increased burdens necessitated by its warlike policy, was rejected 72 to 25.

POLITICAL RIGHTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Prominent Democrat Gives His Views of the Situation.

The Sub-Committee of the Teller Committee on Thursday examined J. H. Field, of Mississippi, Chairman of the First District Democratic Committee. He gave an account of the campaign in which Davis opposed Muldrow.

Witness did not know of a single case of intimidation or attempt to prevent any one from voting. Negroes of good conduct and intelligence have the respect of the people generally.

Mr. Garland—Are your people willing to accord to the black man all his rights under the Constitution? A. I think they are with this modification, viz: White people generally would dissuade the negro by kind and conciliatory means from having anything to do with politics; while they would not exclude him from doing so; I think our people are against the limitation of suffrage or taking suffrage away from them.

Mr. Garland—What do you understand by Radical? A. There are Radicals among Democrats as well as among Republicans. They are extremists. The extremists are ignored by the better class of citizens. A Radical is generally understood to be a man who would disrupt the pleasant relations of society, and inject into politics such things as are calculated to create disturbance.

Mr. Garland asked if Senators Kirkwood and Teller should go to Mississippi and make Republican speeches, how would they be received and treated? A. I think the people would warmly welcome them as coming with honest intent to investigate the condition of affairs; our people have endeavored to induce the best classes of Republicans to visit our section in order that the low degradation in the condition of the colored people might be improved.

Garland: What do you regard as incendiary? A. That which would disturb society and array the negroes, who principally compose the working population, against the progressive and material interests of society. Witness said that since 1875, when there was Republican rule in Mississippi, the State and county taxes have been much reduced. Witness thought Muldrow was elected, because of his popularity. He thought the negroes would, in the course of time, become more reconciled to the whites, and vote generally with them. The whites wanted the negroes to vote as they advised, but meantime they would not attempt to deprive the negroes of their lawful rights. Harmonious relations have existed since 1875, but there is no political agreement.

Captain Humphrey testified that the late election in Mississippi was as fair and honest as in any of the States. He did not consider Davis popular, nor fairly elected. He considered Davis a Republican. Witness said if Northern Senators of ability like Conkling and Blaine should go to Mississippi the people would flock to hear them. The Senators would be received and recognized, not only in their official character but socially.

Q. Could Senator Blaine make such a speech there as he made in the Senate when he offered the resolution which gave rise to this committee? A. The people appreciate and understand his right to make a speech, and I do not see how any man could object. Witness said there was no disposition to deprive the colored man of any of his rights, except perhaps on the part of a few extreme men. Freedom of speech and of the press was fully recognized in Mississippi, and any man could make a speech there, provided it was not calculated to create a breach of the peace. He believed the principal reason why the people desired the colored men to vote was increased representation in Congress.

This probably concludes the southern branch of the investigation.

COMMERCIAL.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET, FEBRUARY 14.

BEEVES—The market since our last report has been a most unsatisfactory one in every respect. Liberal supplies have come forward, but the arrivals early in the week were much behind time, and on this account, when buyers would have been ready purchasers, no Cattle were to be had. Owing to the delay mentioned, a large portion of the receipts went through without being unloaded, only enough being taken from the trains Monday and Tuesday to fill orders made previous to the arrival of the stock.

The receipts for the six days ending to-day are 540 car loads, or 8,500 head, and for the same time last week 478 loads, or 8,126 head. In point of quality the offerings were somewhat below the average of last week, there being a larger proportion of common natives together with a few loads of Cherokees. Cattle cost from ¼@½c. ℔ lb. more West than last week, but the general ruling of the market here does not show more than a strong ½c ℔ lb. advance. Buyers were unwilling purchasers even at these figures, and some of them left without supplying their wants. The business has been limited, the sales covering only about 850 head since the opening of the market.

MILCH COWS.—A fair supply has been on the market, and although the trade is stated as being very dull, the business shows a little improvement over last week. One bunch of Milkers was sold at $42 ℔ head, while several other sales were made at various prices. The ruling is unchanged at $30@55 ℔ head.

VEAL CALVES.—There is but little trade to report, the sales being light and the demand limited to small purchases. No Grass Calves were received. The general ruling shows no change from last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply is a little below that of the last market, 90 car loads, or 18,000 head being received as compared with 107 loads, or 21,400 head, for the corresponding time last week. The lateness of the arrivals each day naturally caused some interference with the market, yet a fair trade has been felt at last week's prices. In quality the receipts ranged from fair to good, there being no extra sold here, and only a moderate run of Lambs, for which there is but a small demand, included in the receipts. Fair to good Sheep have sold at from 4¼@4¾c. ℔ lb., which is fully as strong as last week, while on the few Lambs sold common to good have ranged at from 5½@6c. ℔ lb. At the close of our report there was a moderate supply on the market.

HORSES.—There is a liberal supply in the hands of sellers but the trade continues quiet, as yet, and but little business is reported.

Buffalo Live Stock Market, Feb. 13.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,088 head. Good demand and a steady advance. Choice shippers' steers at $4 80@5 00; good at $4.40@4.65; butchers at $3.30@3.50; cows at $2.50@3 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3 900 head. Market dull and declining. Fair to good Western Sheep at $4 40@4 90; choice to extra at $5 00@5.10. Western Lambs at $5 50.

HOGS—Receipts 7,590 head. Good demand and a sharp advance. Yorkers at $4 05@4 12½; medium grades at $4.10@4.25; pigs lower at $3.80@3.85.

Oswego Market, Feb. 13.

FLOUR—Unchanged; sales 900 bbls.; shipped [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring at $1 10; No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 05; White State at 95c.@$1.00. Corn steady; No. 2 Western at 43c. Oats unchanged. Barley quiet; extra bright held at $1 13; No. 1 bright at $1.10; low grades at 90@75c. Rye nominal.

CORN MEAL—Unchanged.

MILL FEED—Unchanged.

AUCTIONS.

J. S. DICKERMAN, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED AUCTION HOUSE No. 94 State street, three doors west of Pearl.

CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE, STORE FIXTURES, CABINET MAKERS' TOOLS, &c.—J. S. DICKERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19th, at 10 o'clock, in the Store No. 31 Green street, the balance of the stock in trade of Mr. Chas. Fenrick that has been finished recently, comprising Parlor Suits, finely upholstered Cottage Chamber Sets, Eastlake Bedroom Sets in Oak and Black Walnut, Black Walnut [illegible], Dining Chairs, Hall Racks, Centre Tables, Writing Desks, Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Store Fixtures, Cabinet makers' Tools, &c., &c. Sale positively without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.—J. S. DICKERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18th, at 10½ o'clock, in Sales Room, 94 State street, a fine assortment of new and seasonable Dry Goods, comprising Dress Goods, Woolen Goods, Prints, Flannels, Hosiery, Counterpanes, Buttons, Trimmings, Fine Umbrellas, Toweling, Ginghams, Parasols, Fancy Goods, &c. Also, 1000 Cigars, 50 lbs. Chewing Tobacco.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—J. S. DICKERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, in front of Sales Room, 94 State street, a quantity of Household Furniture.

Auction and Commission House. J. B. SIMMONS, Auctioneer, Bank Stock and Real Estate Broker. No. 88 State street. Particular attention paid to Catalogue Sales. Liberal advances made on all goods if required.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c.—J. B. SIMMONS, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Sales Room, No. 88 State street, a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Tables, Stands, Chairs, Lounges, Pictures, Mirrors, Clocks, Carpets, Stoves, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

"Regular Sales of Horses, Furniture, [illegible] Wagons, &c., Tuesday and Friday of each week, in front of stores.

A FEMININE CRUSOE.

Alone on a Dreary Desert Island for Eighteen Years.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The romance of "Robinson Crusoe," woven so ingeniously by the imaginative De Foe from the slender thread of fact afforded by the narrative of Alexander Selkirk, who for over four years was sole human inhabitant of the lonely island of Juan Fernandez, possesses a perennial interest. It appeals to the sympathies of the reader, and by the fascination of its style almost persuades him to accept it as veritable history. The story which we are about to relate, though true in every particular, possesses a remarkable similarity in many of its incidents to the tale told by De Foe, and affords another illustration of the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." In the spring of 1835 the schooner Peor es Nada, built at Monterey, was chartered by Lewis T. Burton and Isaac J. Sparks for an otter-hunting expedition from Santa Babara to the coast of Lower California. The schooner sailed in May, but the trip not proving so successful as was anticipated, she returned as far north as San Pedro, where she remained at anchor during a portion of the month of August of the same year. It being known that the small island of San Nicholas, situated about seventy miles southwest of San Pedro and a little further southeast from Santa Barbara, was inhabited by a number of Indians, the Peor es Nada was despatched to remove them to the main land. Nineteen men, women and children were taken on board the schooner, which was preparing to depart, when one of the Indian mothers discovered that two of her offspring had been forgotten and left on the island. With true maternal devotion she sprang into the water and swam to the shore in search of the missing children, one of which was three years of age and the other an infant unable to walk. Her hurried search was unavailing, and, abandoning all hope of finding the babes, she returned to the beach just in time to see the schooner sailing away with all her friends on board. She called frantically for some one to take her to the vessel, but received no reply but the one sad word, *man yana* (to morrow), which never after ceased to ring in her ear and was repeated on her dying bed.

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The schooner never went back to the island, which was not again visited until 1851 when George Nidever, another hunter, stopped there for a few days. He was not previously aware that the place was inhabited, but on this occasion he became convinced that such was the case. He noticed three small circular inclosures about 200 yards from the beach and about a mile apart. They were about six feet in diameter, and made of brush, the walls five feet high, with a small opening on one side. Near these openings were sticks of drift wood stuck in the ground in the form of a tripod, supporting dried seal blubber. These inclosures appeared to be simply wind breaks, affording no protection from the rain. He also saw a mysterious footprint, and judged it to be that of a woman from its small size and arched centre. An approaching storm obliged Nidever's vessel to leave the island without allowing him to pursue his investigations any further.

Mr. Nidever having seen many otter on his first trip to the island, made a second during the winter of 1852, and being requested by the Mission Fathers of Santa Barbara, he and a party determined to make a careful hunt for the supposed lone inhabitant of the island. Within half a mile of the head of the island they discovered a basket in the crotch of a bush or small tree, covered with a sealskin, and containing a dress made of shags' skins—a sea fowl common in that section—carefully folded up, and several square pieces of skins similar to those of which the dress was made; also, a rope made of seal sinews, abalone shell fish-hooks, bone needles, etc. As it was late, and time for them to return to their boat for the night, Mr. Nidever scattered the contents of the basket on the ground, so that upon his return he could judge of the presence or absence of the owner by finding them gathered up or remaining as he left them. The following four or more days were spent in otter hunting, and before the search for the Indian woman was renewed a northeast gale compelled them to seek a more hospital harbor at the island of San Miguel.

A third expedition, made to the island in 1853, by Nidever, Charles Brown and four Indians from the Santa Barbara Mission, was more successful. On the day after landing, Mr. Brown discovered the object of their search at a distance, and cautiously approaching in an opposite

discovered the object of their search at a distance, and cautiously approaching in an opposite direction from the remainder of the party, got quite close to her without being observed. She was in one of her pens or wind breaks, clothed in a garment made of the skins of the shag, without sleeves, low-necked, and, as observed when standing up, extending almost to the ankles. She was sitting cross-legged, skinning seal blubber with a rude knife made of a piece of hoop iron driven into a piece of wood. There was no covering on her head excepting a thick mass of matted hair of a yellowish brown color, due to the exposure to the sun and air. The hair was short, looking as though the free ends had rotted off. She would occasionally raise her hand and shade her eyes and look toward the other men on a sandy plain near the beach, whom she evidently saw. The balance of the party were now signaled in order that she might be captured if she attempted to escape. To the surprise of all she made no attempt to get away, but greeted each one as they approached with a bow and a smile, and chattered all the time in a dialect none of them understood, although the Indians accompanying Mr. Nidever were acquainted with several Indian dialects. She was talking apparently to herself from the time Mr. Brown approached in hearing distance until she was made aware of his presence. The expression of her face was pleasing, her features were regular, and her complexion much fairer and her form more symmetrical than that of the Indian women on the main land; and she is believed to have belonged to a different and superior race. By signs and other means of communication she was made aware that they wanted her to accompany them, and without any apparent hesitation she made ready to follow. In their course to where the schooner lay at anchor they found a beautiful spring of water issuing from the bank above the beach, under a shelving rock. The cracks or fissures in this rock were stuck full of bones, and there were other evidences of an encampment of the lone inhabitant of the island. These bones were used for nourishment obtained by sucking; they were dried and resucked many times, showing that occasionally she was put upon short rations, but at the time of her discovery appeared to have an abundance, such as it was. She retained all her teeth, but they were worn low, supposed to be due to her chewing tough and solid articles of food. Her age appeared to be about fifty years. Mr. Brown made her a skirt of ticking, with which, and a sailor's cotton shirt and a black necktie, her dress was complete.

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A severe storm arose, and embarking with their Island Queen, the men soon found themselves at sea in a storm. She made signs that she could stop the storm, and obtaining permission she knelt on the deck facing the quarter whence the wind came and commenced muttering something supposed to be a prayer. She soon got up, but continued the prayer at intervals during the day, apparently without fear, and when the wind began to abate she turned to her fellow-voyagers, and with a smile made signs that her prayers had been answered. She was taken to the house of Mr. Nidever, in Santa Barbara, where she became the centre of attraction.

The Mission Fathers took a great interest in her, sending to Los Angeles and other places, hoping to find some one who could converse with her, but failed. Even the Pepimaros Indians, who were said to have had an acquaintance with the Indians on the Island, could not understand her. Two offers, one of $1,000, for the privilege of taking her to San Francisco, were refused by Mr. Nidever. When found she was in excellent physical condition, strong and active; but the eating of fruit and vegetables brought on a sickness, which, in connection with an injury to the spine received by falling from a porch, terminated her life four weeks later, or seven weeks from the time she landed. Her dress of shag skins, basket and trinkets were given to Father Gonzalez, of the Mission, who, it is said, sent them to Rome. Messrs. Nidever and Brown are still living, and it is on their authority that the foregoing strange narrative is given to the readers of the *Chronicle*.