

[From the St. Louis Dispatch.]
A ROMANCE.

Amid these specimens of feminine archeology, grouped, as we have said, before windows of the shop, you cannot fail to remark a young woman of small stature, and expressing herself in English with a slight accent, which gives to this language a charm hitherto unknown. A lady of a certain age, and a gentleman who accompanies her, do not cease to regard her, and, according to a popular expression, have "to drink her words." This young woman, who has borne, for six months only, one of the most aristocratic names of the three kingdoms, was called but a short time ago, Tookoolita. Three years ago she inhabited with the Esquimaux, her countrymen, the Bay of Oookavlear, called by the English Grinnell's Bay, and which is situated about the sixteenth degree of North latitude.

In the place of the elegant costume which she wears with such ease and grace, her attire in her native land consisted of a vest of seal-skin, embroidered on the seams with red and white worsted in arabesques; a pantaloons made of the same thick material, confined her small waist and descended to the knee, leaving to be seen, in all their exquisite proportions, her legs and diminutive feet, cased in boots of pliant red leather. Finally, her abundant head of hair, of a jet black, was tied at the top of the head by a broad blue band, made of the skins of the Isatic, and colored by the unctuous juice of a certain kind of lichen.

An adopted orphan of one of the women of her tribe, she passed the short summer under a tuff, or tent, made of the skin of the reindeer, and nine months of the year in an igloo, that is to say, in a house built of blocks of snow, soldered together by the cold, and capped by a dome of the same material. In the centre of the strange dwelling, a stone lamp, supplied with the fat of the seal, burned uninterrupted during nine months of the year—a long and dreary night. The light, among other things, served in lieu of a fireplace for drying her clothes, penetrated by the humid atmosphere, and for warming her hands, benumbed by sewing in the cold, twenty degrees below zero, with needles made of bone and thread composed of sinews of animals. The Esquimaux have no other means of combatting the rigors of a winter, compared to which ours is but a summer. The debris cast upon our shores by the too frequent shipwrecks of European vessels are never burned by the natives for the purpose of warming themselves, but are employed by them in making sleighs. In fact they leave unmolested the numerous heaps of coal which Lady Franklin has caused to be placed at different points, in the hope that they may be of service to her husband, whom she believes lost and wandering in these frozen regions.

Three years ago Lord Frederick Fitz—made, as ensign, one of the crew of the George Henry, sent in search of Sir John Franklin. This ship was built expressly for this voyage, and was constructed after the manner of the whale ships; for a ship with high sides cannot navigate these seas without great danger. On the approach of winter the George Henry was suddenly frozen up in the ice.

This misfortune produced the most serious inquietude—the more so as the stores of the ship were getting short, being now reduced to tainted salt meat and the uncertain chances of the chase. One day, or rather one night—for in the winter the night reigns for nine months in the Bay of Oookavlear, a young girl in a sleigh, drawn by twelve dogs, came on the ice alongside the George Henry, climbed with uncommon agility to the deck of the ship, and commenced examining with the greatest curiosity, "the great wooden house of the strangers." After having visited every corner, she perceived Sir Frederick stretched upon the captain's bed. Tears came to her eyes at the sight of the poor young man, about to die without the hope of relief. She immediately proposed by gesture to take the young man with her, and to nurse him at her own house. The officers eagerly accepted this chance of relief for their companion, improbable as his cure seemed to be, aiding Tookoolita, this was her name, to remove Frederick to the sleigh of the kind-hearted girl. She gave the signal for starting to the dogs by a peculiar slapping of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and drove away with the ensign.

Having arrived at her home after a few hours' ride, she entered a few minutes after with a wooden vase filled with the blood of the sea-calf. To her great surprise Frederick refused this singular

drink. However he soon overcame his repugnance, and found it excellent. This is his own expression in the volume he has published of his voyage. He partook every day, not only without distaste, but even with avidity, of this medicant, and he felt his strength return so fast, that in three months after, dressed in the costume of the natives, he rivalled them in daring address, in driving a sleigh, chasing the sea-calves, scaling the rocks, and carrying away bird's nests across shoals and broken ice, not to mention that he managed, in the most intrepid manner with a single oar, his long narrow bark made of skins called a Kias. Tookoolita accompanied him in all these excursions, and did not quit him for a moment. Endowed with the marvellous facility of the people of the North in acquiring foreign languages, she not only spoke English purely, but thanks to the lessons of Frederick, she read and wrote it.

About the month of April following, the George Henry was disengaged from the ice which environed her, and began to prepare for weighing anchor and returning to England. When Tookoolita learned this news she retired to her tent of reindeer skins, pitched on the shore, Frederick came to her and found her bathed in tears. "Sister," said he, for he called her habitually by that name, "Sister, my mother expects you in England—come." Tookoolita dried her tears, gave him her hand, and accompanied him without hesitation on board the George Henry, which arrived unexpectedly three months after in England. Some time after that Lady Fitz—, who did not quit the stranger for a moment, still prettier in the European than her native costume, presented her to Queen Victoria as her future daughter-in-law. The Queen declared that she would sign the marriage contract between the officer of marines and Tookoolita. "In the meantime," added she, smiling, "as this name is a little strange, I ask my young friend to renounce it and take the name of 'Victoria.'" Tookoolita, now Lady Fitz—, may be seen every day promenading in the Palais Royal, offering the singular spectacle of an Esquimaux becoming an English lady of distinction.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

At a Pic-Nic held by working men, at Rochester, last week, William N. Falls, of Massachusetts, delivered an excellent speech. Among other things he said:

I tell you, working men, the power is yours to rule America if you will. Talk of the power of capital, what is it compared to that of labor? What did it ever produce? What makes our factories productive to-day? You may plaster their walls inside and out with greenbacks; you may fill every floor to the ceiling with Government bonds, with mortgages or other evidences of hypothecated capital, and all will avail you nothing if there be no labor. The hum of their million spindles and the throbbing of their thousands of looms might as well be settled for ever as to remain deprived of the guiding and controlling intelligence of labor. Which quelled the rebellion? Was it Capital or Labor? I tell you it was the 750,000 stalwart men in the army and navy that did it, and the treasures of all the States and of the United States would have been useless without them. Talk of capital being a power in this land; what is it without the brawny arms of the working men? Nothing. Then if your services are so important; if capital cannot get along without you, why, in Heaven's name, don't you get what you want? Combination is the only condition of success. Let us look at some things that we want. We have too many bankers—too many merchants and store-keepers—too many go-betweens, and non-producers of all sorts, including speculators in grain and merchandise, coal, etc.; who not only produce nothing themselves, but are continually exhausting their talents and energies to throw obstacles in the way of production and the exchange of products. Speculators unite to buy grain, and it may rot at the dock before you get any at less price than that fixed by the combination. Thousands of soldiers' widows are suffering even now because of these combinations. I tell you that you are false to yourselves, your country, and your God, if you neglect to combine against them. Capitalists are afraid of combination among working-men. They know its power from their own experience in the use of it, and believe it will be equally efficient in our hands as in theirs. And let me assure you of one thing that will follow from combination: The sewing women, the class most burdened and oppressed of all in

the community, who are wronged and cheated and degraded by many who hold their heads high in your midst, and by some who occupy the highest seats in the synagogue, will find their condition ameliorated through combination and co-operation, and will finally obtain the full value and equivalent for all their labor. Now, Working-women, I advise you to form unions and to combine in co-operative societies for the manufacture of clothing to be sold in your own stores; and you men do you encourage them, patronize them, and buy of them who manufacture all that it may be necessary for you to consume.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN RUSSIA.

The *Friend of India*, an able and trustworthy paper published in Calcutta, has recently published some letters written by a recent convert in Russia, who says, of

BIBLES AND SCHOOLS.

"I paid a visit to the printing press of the holy Synod; they were engaged in striking off a large edition of the New Testament. Two hundred thousand copies of the New Testament in Russ have been sold during the last two years. I visited the New Agricultural Institution which had been lately established. The Russian government are paying considerable attention to agricultural education; it is to be hoped something may be done for this in India. The Russian government have a flourishing school near St. Petersburg, which trains boys for the forest department. They learn the duties of agricultural stewards and the keeping up those magnificent forests which are of such value to Russia."

HOSPITALS AND DEACONESES.

The writer made an excursion, just before winter, in company with a certain princess, to visit an institution which the latter had founded for the training of Russian deaconesses. This introduces a statement concerning the character and life of some of the higher ranks of Russian society, which gives us an exalted idea of the social condition of a country that is capable of developing so much excellence:

"This lady has made over all her property for this object; she was living in St. Petersburg in two rooms in one of the back slums, and for several years had given up her entire time in endeavors to reclaim abandoned women; she had devoted herself to that object, living in one of the Lock Hospitals. There are various ladies like her both in St. Petersburg and Moscow who employ their time in female education, hospitals, and the reclaiming the fallen."

WORSHIP IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The writer also visited Nijni, which is above six hundred and fifty miles east from St. Petersburg, at the time of the great annual Fair in the month of August. Here—

"Returning one morning from the fair to the town, I saw crowds of peasants flocking into the cathedral from every direction. I asked what was the cause. 'Oh,' said my informant, 'the Czar has come, and you can trace the Czar anywhere by the hosts of peasants that follow him.' I went along in the peasant stream till we came to the cathedral. I went in with the crowd, and in a few minutes after the Czar came in; he stood during the whole service. Scotchmen would, in this respect, approve of the Russian church—it has no organ and no kneeling at prayer. The Russian church, in common with the ancient churches, recognises no distinction of rank in a place of worship. I saw several peasants near the Czar; the beggar and the prince ther stand on an equality before God. In the Russian churches there are no evangelical dress-boxes, and few exhibitions of Sunday millinery. The only seat I ever saw in a Russian church was one at Moscow, for the Patriarch, but it has been unoccupied for a century and a half, ever since Peter the Great abolished the office."

WOMEN WANTED.—A New Zealand paper says:—The census returns show, as all the preceding statistics of the colony have done, that the great want is a very large infusion of robust, vigorous and industrious women. The number of males of European descent in New Zealand in December, 1864, was—exclusive of the military—206,508, or 61.91 per cent. of the whole population. The number of females was 65,578, or 38.09 per cent. A systematic course of female emigration ought to be vigorously pursued, on social, political, and moral grounds.

FORTRESS MONROE, SEP. 22, 1866.

The Board of Engineer Officers are energetically pushing forward their experiments upon the iron-clad target near the Fort. Six shots were fired this morning, and the effect of the smooth bore and rifle projectiles thrown by the Rodman guns is astounding. On one occasion to-day a fifteen inch solid shot struck the upper plate of the target in nearly the same indentation made by a rifled projectile, crushing in the iron and penetrating several inches into the stonework. Another shot, a rifled Dyer projectile, about 620 pounds, struck the upper edge of the plate, and, glancing off into the granite wall, imbedded itself almost out of sight, amidst crumbling fragments of the crushed blocks of stone. Heavy pieces of granite, weighing hundreds of pounds, were thrown a distance of over fifty yards by the violence of the shock, and fragments of stone were scattered over the surface of several hundred yards.

The eleventh and final shot was fired this afternoon. It was aimed by Capt. C. B. Reese, Recorder of the Board, directly at one end of the target unprotected by any armature, and where in addition to the usual thickness, eight feet, it is braced and supported by a heavy granite abutment. The shot was pronounced an excellent one by the officers, and with the scene of ruin and havoc it created terminated the experiments for the day. Accurate views, in three different positions, of the damage done the target, were taken by a photographer employed for the purpose. A critical examination of the target showed immense breaches in it, and around it were broken blocks of stone and wrecked iron dowels and taggels. Fissures and crevices, with the projecting mortar, were seen in every direction above the iron armature, while the strong wall bulged out in a manner almost impossible to comprehend.

The shot of the rifled twelve-inch shot was transmitted to the stone abutment, and there, although the damage was less, heavy blocks of granite were moved from their position and left in a battered condition. Gen Barnard remarked that this shot satisfied him for the present, and the firing was then discontinued until to-morrow.

Eleven shots have been so far fired from the 15-inch smooth bore and the 12-inch rifle Rodman guns, and the target as it now stands presents a faithful and suggestive commentary upon the waste of material and means which have been so idly bestowed upon the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications. The target is a crumbling mass of ruins even now, save where the iron plating, with its nearly penetrating indentures, have protected the granite wall, and before the firing can be resumed, the useless and dangerous wrecked material must be removed. —N. Y. Times.

A FORMIDABLE WEAPON.—*French Experiments with the Chassepot Musket.*—A curious experiment with the Chassepot musket, adopted by the French military commission appointed to examine the different inventions of the breech loaders, has just taken place at the camp of Chalons. A letter in the *France* gives the following account:

"General d'Audemarre, the president, ordered a company of eighty foot Chasseurs, armed with the gun in question, to be placed at four hundred metres from a large target representing the front of a squadron of cavalry. In the rear and to the right of the Chasseurs was placed a detachment of Guides at four hundred metres also from the line of fire. On a signal given by the president the latter charged at a gallop, and at the same moment the others commenced firing by files at the target. The object of the trial in question was to ascertain by counting the shots fired and the balls received by the target while the cavalry was going over the distance of four hundred metres, or, in other words, the effect produced by a fire of infantry on a squadron charging. The Guides went over the distance in thirty-five seconds an extraordinary rapidity for horsemen heavily accoutred and in a troop—the infantry fired during the same period three hundred and twenty shots, and the target was struck one hundred and sixty times, or by more than fifty per cent. of the bullets discharged. The experiment was repeated the second time, and with exactly the same result. The effect of fifty per cent. of the shots is terrible; also, as in half a minute eighty Chasseurs sent three hundred and twenty bullets at the enemy—that is exactly four to each man. If eighty horsemen had really charged those eighty riflemen, they would all have been struck down on the way."