

he would hang him, under the second article of the rules of war. For a moment he meekly responded the fireman, and considered a stick of pine into the furnace.

It is remarked by authors who have spoken on the subject of juggling, that the very intensity with which the audience eyes the juggler, facilitates his deceptions. He has but to give their eyes and their thoughts a slight misdirection, and then he may, for a moment, do almost any thing unobserved, in full view. A vague impression, growing out of the loose conversation in the fire-room, had prevailed among the attendants and others employed in the boat, that the gentleman was a foreigner, going to explore, if not to tap, the Canal. With this view, they felt no doubt he would land at Albany; a look out was kept for him, and though he was unnoticed in the throng at the place of debarkation, it was ascribed to the throng that he was unnoticed. I tell you, you'll hear mischief from that gentleman yet," said the engineer, throwing off his steam.

What, then, was their astonishment, and even that of the captain and steward, to find again that the stranger was still in the cabin, and prepared, to all appearance, to go back to New York. The captain felt, he hardly knew how; we may call it *queser*. He stifled, however, his uneasy emotions, and endeavored to bow respectfully to the stranger's usual remark, "I believe, captain, I shall take the boat back." Aware of the busy speculation which had already begun to express itself in the fire-room, he requested the steward not to let it be known that "that gentleman" was going down again; and it remained a secret till the boat was under way. About half an hour after it had started, the gentleman left the cabin, to take one of his walks on deck, and in passing along was seen, at the same instant, by the engineer and fireman. For a moment, they looked at each other with an expression in which displeasure and resolution were strongly mixed; not a word was said by either; but the fireman dropped a huge stick of pine, that he was shouldering into the furnace; and the engineer as promptly took the steam out of the engine, and brought the wheels to a stand. The captain, of course, rushed forward to know if the boiler had collapsed. (The modern polite word for *bursting*.) and met the desperate engineer coming up, to speak for himself. "Captain," said he, with a kind of high pressure movement of his arm, "I have kept up steam ever since there was such a thing as steam on the river. Copper boiler or iron, high pressure or low; give me the packing of my own cylinder, and I'll knock under to no man; but if we are to have 'that gentleman,' up and down, down and up, up and down again, like a sixty horse piston, I know one that won't raise another inch of steam, if he starves for it."

The unconscious subject of this tumult had already retreated to his post in the cabin, before the scene began; and was highly incensed, when a prudent man, spoke in a conciliating tone to the engineer; promised to ask the stranger roundly, who he was, and what his business, and if he found the least dissatisfaction, to set him ashore at Newburgh. The mollified engineer returned to his department; the fireman shouldered a huge stick of pine into the furnace, the steam rushed into the cylinder, and the boat was soon moving her twelve knots an hour on the river.

The captain, in the extremity of the moment, had promised what he found it hard to perform; and now experienced a sensible palpitation, as he drew near to the stranger, to acquit the obligation he had hastily assumed. The gentleman, however, had already begun to surmise the true state of the case; he had noticed the distrustful looks of the crew, and the dubious expression of the captain and steward. As the former approached him, he determined to relieve the embarrassment, under which it was plain, he was going to address him; and said "I perceive, sir, you are at a loss to account for my remaining on board the boat, for so many successive trips, and if I mistake not, your people view me with suspicious eyes. The truth is, captain, I believe I shall pass the summer with you."

The stranger paused to notice (some what wickedly) the effect of this intelligence on the captain, whose eyes began to grow round at the intimation; but in a moment pursued:—

"You must know, captain, I am one of those persons—favored I will not say—who, being above the necessity of laboring for subsistence, are obliged to resort to some extraordinary means to get through the year. I am a Carolinian, and pass my summers in travelling. I have been obliged to come by land, for the sake of seeing friends, and transacting business by the way. Did you ever, captain, travel by land from Charleston to Philadelphia?"

The captain shook his head in the negative. "You may thank Heaven for that O' captain, the crazy stages, the vile roads, rivers to be forded, sands to be ploughed through, the comfortless inns, the crowd, the noise, the heat—but I must not dwell on it. Suffice it to say, I have suffered every thing, both moving and stationary. I have been overturned and had my shoulder dislocated in Virginia; I have been robbed between Baltimore and Haver de Grace. At Philadelphia, I have had my place in the mail stage taken up by a way passenger; I have been stowed by the side of a drunkard in New Jersey; I have been beguiled into a fashionable boarding house, in this crowded season, in New York. Once I have had to sit on a bag of turkeys, which was going to the stage proprietor, who was also keeper of an hotel; three rheumatic fevers I have caught, by riding in the night, against a window that would not close; near Elkton, I was washed away

in a gully, and three horses drowned; at Saratoga, I have been suffocated; at Montreal, eaten of fleas; in short, captain, I have, in the pursuit of pleasure, suffered the pains of purgatory. For the first time in my life, I have met true comfort, ease, and enjoyment, on board the Chancellor. I was following the multitude to the springs. As I drew near to Albany, my heart sunk within me, at the thoughts of the little prison, in which I should be shut up, in one of the fashionable hotels. In the very moment of landing, my courage failed me, and I returned to the comforts of another trip, in your excellent boat. We went down to New-York; I was about to step on shore, and saw a well dressed gentleman run down by a swine, in my sight. I shrunk back again into your cabin, where I have found such accommodations, as I have never before met, away from home, and if you are not unwilling to have a season passenger, I intend to pass the ensuing three months on board your boat."

The captain bowed; gratified, and ashamed of his suspicions. He hurried up to put the engineer at ease, who was not less gratified at the high opinion the stranger entertained of the Chancellor; and as long as the boat continued to ply for the rest of the season, was used to remark, at least once a trip, to the fireman, "that gentleman knows what's what."

Mr. T. H. Bell, of Alnwick, England, has invented what he calls a *marine cravat*, to prevent persons from drowning. It is a cylinder of leather, water proof, three inches in diameter, sufficiently long to surround the neck, and fasten behind with a buckle or clasp. It possesses a buoyancy sufficient to keep a person's head above water, so that by its use any one, though unable to swim, might venture into the deepest water, and remain suspended in security.

The Scottish peer, Lord Breadalbane, can travel nearly one hundred miles from east to west on his own property in Scotland, only varying his direction a little to the right or left.

In the list of the Grand Jury, at the Lancaster Assizes, as published in the Liverpool Advertiser, there are no less than seven members of Parliament, Lord Stanley being foreman.

The Lakes.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a residence in Michigan Territory, has informed the editor of the Salem Observer, that the British Board of Surveyors have been engaged, for the last two years, in making a survey of the British Territory in the vicinity of the Lakes. The same gentleman was informed, by one of the surveyors, that they had found upwards of twenty-two thousand islands in Lake Huron!

Governor Desha, of Kentucky, does not walk, but appears at church with a huge pair of horse pistols stuck in his belt, after the manner of Paul Jones, in battle.

A queer town in Virginia.—A letter from the "Upper Country," published in the Richmond Family Visitor, states that Martinsville, the county town of Henry County, contains a Court house, an office, a few other houses, and some individual inhabitants, "but there is not a single woman upon the premises!" The writer says, "you may depend I will not stay here long, for I have no fellowship for my species, where there are no women." We know a gentleman who passed a week in the above town; he says that during the whole time he never saw a female of any description, except on a court day, when a few were seen coming in from the country. On his return, from his tour he was particularly careful to shun this nest of male factors. *Bal. Pat.*

At the recent celebration of the 4th July at Ogdensburg, a sturdy son of Erin happened to be present from the Canada side. When the toasts came to be drunk, Pat, who by this time began to feel the fire of patriotism glowing in his heart, rises to give his toast—"May the President of the United States (says he) go to the gallows." At this indignation reddened the countenance of Columbia's sons into a flame, and poor Pat would have soon been ousted, perhaps into the mighty river St. Lawrence, had he not at the same instant very opportunely finished his toast in this manner—"to see King George hung."

Gallant Bon-mot.—A fashionable Countess asked a young Nobleman, which he thought the prettiest flowers, roses or tulips? He replied with great gallantry, "Your ladyship's two lips before all the roses in the world."

- 100 Pieces 42 inch Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Sewing Twine,
50 Bags Coffee,
15 Hhds Sugar,
20 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 Quarter Casks sweet Malaga Wine,
30 Bbls Whiskey,
50 Kegs Cut Nails,
Cotton Cards,
100 Bags Shot, assorted sizes,
Bar Lead, German and Blistered Steel,
16 Tons Sweet Iron,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood,
Glauber Salts, Saltpetre,
50 Beams Wrapping Paper,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 Casks Lime,
12 Boxes Tin.

For Sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.
September 28, 1835—34-64

Extracts from the Speech of M. M. Noah, on laying the foundation of his City of Refuge.

"Our religion embraces all that is pure and upright—all that is just and generous, and temperance, in industry, in patience, in all the duties of husband, father, friend, and citizen, the Jews may claim an equal rank with those of any other religious denomination. If there are some who occasionally wander from the paths of rectitude, let it be remembered that they are men, and subject to human frailties. If, in the narrow and crooked channels of traffic, in which persecution has driven some of them, they at times have disregarded the high injunctions of purity and good faith, let us call to mind that their virtues have never been accredited, while their faults have been magnified. Shut out from more noble pursuits, they have been left without that incentive to good actions, that encouragement to upright conduct, that reward of merit, which has been amply afforded to others."

"Why should Christians persecute Jews? Sprung from a common stock, and connected by human ties which should be binding;—those ties are empty and evanescent, where is the warrant for this intolerance?—Not in the religion which they profess; that teaches mildness, charity, and good will to all. I judge religion from its effects, and when I look around and see the seminaries of learning and institutions of charity—when I see temperance united to industry—virtue and wisdom, benevolence and good faith, existing among Christians—if this be the result of their religion, God forbid that it should be destroyed. Let it flourish—I will sustain that faith in its purity; but let us be equally charitable to all. The Jews and Christians are only known by their hostility towards each other.—This hostility neither religion recognizes. We should no more censure the Christians at this day for the cruelties practised towards the Jews in the early ages, than the Jews should now be made answerable for the factious policy of our ancestors, 500 generations ago. Times have undergone an important change—we all begin to feel that we are formed of the same materials, subject to the same frailties, destined to the same death, and hoping for the same immortality. Here, then, in this free and happy country, distinctions in religion are unknown; here we enjoy liberty without licentiousness, and land without oppression."

"The discovery of the lost tribes of Israel has never ceased to be a subject of deep interest to the Jews. That divine protection which has been bestowed upon the chosen people, from the infancy of nature to the present period, has, without doubt, been equally extended to the missing tribes, and if, as I have reason to believe, our lost brethren were the ancestors of the Indians of the American continent, the inscrutable decrees of the Almighty have been fulfilled in spreading unity and omnipotence in even thousand years have elapsed, and of three and a half tribes were carried captive by Psalmanazar, King of Assyria. It is supposed they were spread over the various countries of the east, and by international marriages have lost their identity of character. It is, however, probable that from the previous sufferings of the tribes in Egyptian bondage, that they bent their course in a northwest direction, which brought them within a few leagues of the American Continent, and which they finally reached. Those who are most conversant with the public and private economy of the Indians, are strongly of opinion that they are the lineal descendants of the Israelites, and my own researches go far to confirm me in the same belief."

The Indians worship one Supreme Being as the fountain of life, and the author of all creation. Like the Israelites of old, they are divided into tribes, having their Chief and distinctive symbol to each. Some of these tribes, it is said, are named after the Cherubim figures that were carried on the four principal Standards of Israel.—They consider themselves as the select and beloved people of God, and have all the religious pride which our ancestors are known to have possessed. Their words are sonorous and bold, and their language and dialect are evidently of Hebrew origin. They compute time after the manner of the Israelites, by dividing the year into the four seasons, and their subdivisions are the lunar months, or our new moons, commencing according to the Ecclesiastical year of Moses, the first moon after the vernal equinox. They have their Prophets, High Priests, and their Sanctum Sanctorum, in which all their consecrated vessels are deposited, and which are only to be approached by their Archimagas or High Priest. They have their towns and cities of refuge; they have their sacrifices and fastings; they abstain from unclean things; in short, in their marriages, divorces, punishment of adultery, burial of the dead, and mourning, they bear a striking analogy to our people. How came they on this continent, and if indigenous, when did they acquire the principles and essential forms of the Jews? The Indians are not savages; they are wild and savage in their habits, but possess great vigor of intellect and native talent; they are a brave and eloquent people, with an Asiatic complexion, and Jewish features. Should we be right in our conjecture, what new scenes are opened to the nation!—the first people in the old world and the rightful inheritors of the new, spread from the confines of the Northwest coast to Cape Horn, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If the tribes could be brought together, could be made sensible of their origin, could be civilized, and restored to their long lost brethren, what joy to our people, what glory to our God, how clearly have the prophecies been fulfilled, how certain our dispersion, how miraculous our preservation,

how providential our deliverance! It shall be my duty to pursue the subject by every means in my power."

"Thus commences auspiciously, I hope, the attempt to revive the government of the oldest of nations, and lead them, if not to the promised, still to the happy land."

"The effort may be successful, but otherwise, can never be injurious. It directs public attention to the claims of an oppressed people; it will admonish sovereigns to be just and generous to them; it may produce a better state of toleration and religious feelings; it may place our people in the road to honor and fame; it opens to them the avenues of industry and competence; in short, it makes men and citizens of them, gives them a name, a rank, an interest, and a voice among the nations of the earth—thus, in fact, fulfilling the promises made to the descendants of the Patriarchs, that the Lord God may say to an admiring and astonished world, 'Behold my people Israel—here is the nation that I have sworn to protect—I was their Shepherd, their Sun, their Shade, their Light, and their Right Hand. In the days of prosperity they forgot me not, and in the hour of tribulation have I not forgotten them.' 'In late wrath I hid my face from thee, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer.' 'To him who shelters and protects the whole family of mankind, the great omnipotent and omnipresent God, do I commit the destinies of Israel, and pray that he may have you all in his safe and holy keeping.'"

Steam Navigation to Europe.—We published, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, extracts from two letters which render it almost certain that the project for a steam communication between Europe and America, by way of London, Valencia in Ireland, Halifax, and New York, will be carried into effect early in the next season. The distance from Valencia, the most westerly port in Europe, to Halifax, is about 2400 miles. From London to Valencia, by way of Bristol and Cork, is about 450 miles, by way of Liverpool and Dublin 520, and by the British Channel 700. From Halifax to Boston is 440 miles, and to New York, 650. The course from Halifax to New York, through Boston, is almost in a right line, and is something nearer than the most direct course by water. It is computed that the passage by steam navigation from Valencia to Halifax will not exceed fourteen days, and it will probably be accomplished in a shorter time; from London to Valencia, by way of Bristol, a little more than two days; from Halifax to New York in three days, and from Halifax to Boston in two days; making for the whole passage of 3300 miles, from London to Boston, eighteen days at most, and for favourable passages, sixteen days. The passage to New York being 210 miles longer, will require one day more. The directors of the Company in London have published a pamphlet setting forth the nature, practicality, and advantages of the project. They refer to the principal seas where steam navigation has been successfully employed, for practical proof that it is equally adapted to the open sea as to inland waters. The tempestuous seas of the Irish and English Channels are now regularly crossed, in all weathers, by the vessels in the service of the Post Office, as well as by private ships. It is stated that in the violent storm of the 22d November last, which was exceedingly destructive to the shipping and sea defences on the shores of the Channel, the Milford steam packet was out during the whole of the gale, and made good her passage to Dunmore without any injury. So regular is the passage of the steam vessels across the Irish sea, that it is common to slaughter beef in Dublin, for sale next day in the market of Manchester, 150 miles distant.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—On Friday evening last, Commodore PORTER visited the Circus. The performances were for the benefit of Mr. Kirby, the celebrated clown, and were exhibited to a crowded house. The audience called for the national airs repeatedly, which were played with great spirit by the orchestra. A gentleman in one of the boxes cried out "Six cheers for Commodores Stewart and Porter," when they instantly resounded through the house. Many ladies were present. An incident occurred during the evening which drew thunders of applause. Kirby, as Scaramouch in the pantomime of Don Juan, in the drinking scene, took up a bottle and exclaimed, "Here's Porter for ever!"—the effect was electric.—*Freeman's Jour.*

There can be no doubt that the feelings of the people of this country are decidedly with the Commodore.—*Aurora.*

At a public dinner lately given at Hartford, Connecticut, to the aged John Trumbull, author of *M-Fingal*, the following happy toast was offered by Mr. Clerc, who is deaf and dumb.

"I have no ear for poetry, but I can believe its excellence, because I can see it speaking through the eyes of our Venerable Guest."

Baltimore.—A Society (says the Norfolk Herald) has lately been organized in Baltimore, called the Anti-Slavery Society, and another called the Anti-Bed-Bug Society; the one instituted with a view to the suppression of negro slavery; the other to the extinction of bed-bugs. Both Societies are endeavoring to procure the election of candidates for the Legislature who will exert themselves to promote the interests of their respective constituents.

[We know not how the candidate of the Anti-Bed-Bug Society came out in the election, which is just over; but the candidate supported by the Anti-Slavery Society received the smallest number of votes of any of the six competitors.]

only one of the same kind (the produce) as an evidence of the relation to the existence of the part of an article from the H. Journal:

"We come not forward as slaves; we wish that it had been among the slave-holders there are rights belonging to brethren which we are apt to sympathize for their evils of slavery were not robbing slavery at the risk of low-citizens. If the slavery as has always been deemed, if no feasible plan has been by the friends of humanity to—if our fathers, who were zealous for freedom as we are, to endure it—then all reproach is unreasonable, and can excite unpleasant feelings between inhabitants of different parts of the globe. Should newspaper paragraphs feelings hostile to slavery, harmless, though at the same time, because all unite in condemning the abstract; but when they produce bitter feelings, we certainly do not extend the tolerance from which they probably

Public Debt.—On the first month 6,187,006 dollars of the Public Debt were paid off—being all that remained of cent. stock of the year 1812.

Peterburg.—The Market.—Cotton is sold at the rate of about 50 Bales quantity received up to this 500 Bales. The article was yesterday at 17 to 17 1/2 cts—before 18 1/2 cts (Virginia) for a very prime parcel. The Northern Manufacturers still pay the highest prices, and that in many instances their limited. Shippers decline to send rates, which may continue of the month; at which period demand being measurably supplied competition in the market, the article will depend more on the of European accounts.

Tobacco is much sought after excellent prices; at present, but little coming in, and the best.—Corn continues scarce apprehensions which we fear well founded, of a short crop, an advance.

Princeton, N. J. Congress.—Attendance upon this Congress (Poulson's paper) has been respectable than many previous sessions. The attractions were On Tuesday morning, Dr. H. the first Anniversary Discourse Literary and Philosophical Society, in the College Chapel, Patrick, late Chief Justice of the orator appointed, but declining day of last week. In the Secretary Southard delivered an appointment of the Wm and Societies, in the Church, to a very lighted audience. This performance expectation, and will give a distinguished gentleman new fame, instructive, eloquent, and of great effect. Among the states were Messrs. Charles, Dwyer, Commodore Stewart, Judge, Hopkinson, and Chief Justice commencement to-day was usual.

In remarking on the occasion been made to Commodore Porter and Colombia, the National New York very justly observed per organization of their naval officer, would be felt in the contest with Europe; but able to conceal, nor do we deny the fact, that our country is engaged in the preservation of the public, and we believe that Commodore, at the head of the would do much to cement the understanding existing between try and ours. The talents, the spirit of the Commodore, his correct system of naval service of immense advantage to us, in establishing the first navy for their young naval our opinion his position would service to his native country.

The Mildness of the Season in the Boston papers, as a proof of the mildness of the season, that several had blossomed for the second city. Five apple trees were on the 24th ult. at Lynn, (Mass.) was still more singular, they were same time loaded with the almost ripe. In several cases the second crop of fruit this time to be seen on the trees.

Sensibility.—From our friends all our pains and all our pleasures journey without sensibility, the most wretched of all creatures. The eye that, cannot glimpse distress, and weep, feelings, humanly, has a marble, and feelings that are a stoic.