

# THE HOME JOURNAL.

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## NEWS SUMMARY.

### THE SOUTH.

Robert and Thomas Reemover, charged with murdering Sam Ellis, near Georgetown, about a year ago, have been acquitted at Memphis. They were, on the first trial, found guilty of murder in the first degree, but were granted a new trial, with the result stated above.

In the superior district court, at New Orleans, attorney-general Ogden, and district attorney Finney filed information against J. Madison Wells, F. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kenner and G. Casanave, charging them, under section 833 of the revised statutes, with uttering and publishing as true, a certain altered, false, forged and counterfeited record. Immediately after the filing of the information, capias were issued for the arrest of the parties named. The information is very lengthy. It charges them with having on the 4th of December, 1875, falsely and feloniously uttered and published as true certain returns for presidential electors from the parish of Veron, at the election of November last, by adding 158 votes to each of the Hayes electors and deducting 305 from each of the Tilden electors. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each.

John Wigginton, Elias T. Haynes, Edward Snot, and Jordan Jackson have each been appointed revenue storekeepers and gaugers for the seventh district of Kentucky. Snot and Jackson are colored men, and the first that have received appointments of this character.

A delegation of eight South Carolina negroes are preparing to go to Washington to insist upon the recognition of their race in the distribution of federal offices in this state. Ex-congressman Elliott is their leader, and their special grievance is understood to be not so much that colored men have been ignored as that colored recipients of offices thus far have been mulattoes, thus showing a prejudice against the black men.

The New Orleans commission have completed their preliminary report, and have sent it to the secretary of the treasury. It is reported that the reductions they recommend amount to nearly 25 per cent, both in cost and numerical strength, and will effect an annual saving of \$60,000, whilst leaving the force amply sufficient for all the requirements. The commission confine their report exclusively to questions of economy and efficiency of administration, reserving for a supplemental report the discussion of the general subjects submitted to them.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad has passed into the hands of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, under a lease for twenty years. The stockholders did not respond to the appeal of the committee asking for money aid.

John Stone Pullen, formerly a New Orleans sugar merchant and member of the Louisiana legislature, and colonel of the Confederate army, who loaned \$300,000 to the Confederate army and was beggared by the result of the war, died in a wretched tenement in Grand street, Brooklyn, and was saved from burial at public expense by the charity of his poor fellow-tenants.

### THE EAST.

W. H. Chapman & Co., of New York, fruit importers, have failed. Liabilities \$175,000.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) light artillery, organized in 1776, has accepted an invitation of the mayor of Portsmouth, England, to visit that city and enjoy its hospitality.

The proprietors of the New York Herald have reduced its wages paid to employes from 46c. per 1,000 ems to 40c. for night work, and 35c. for day work.

Joseph Potter, of Whitehall, a Justice of the Vermont supreme court, has been adjudged bankrupt. Liabilities \$150,000 above assets.

By the explosion of the boiler of a steamer on Silver lake, near Boston, a few days since, several persons were seriously injured, but none fatally.

### THE WEST.

The second regiment of infantry has been ordered from the south to re-enforce General Howard in Idaho. The hostilities seem to be moving back before the troops, the only fighting reported being an engagement with some Indians on the Clear Water by Colonel Whipple's command.

A Roseman, Montana, dispatch says Howard, a scout sent out by Miles from Tongue river a month and a half ago, has returned, and reports that he found Sitting Bull with 350 lodges at Cypress Hills, in the British possessions. Howard was married to a niece of Sitting Bull, and was in his camp eight days. Sitting Bull told him Custer's men fought like devils, and Custer was the bravest man he ever saw, repeatedly charging and killing Indians with his pistol. Tom Custer's company were nearly all killed in a hand-to-hand fight with the Indians. Sitting Bull said Custer was a great fool to attack so large a village with his small force.

Another terrific hurricane swept through central Ohio and Indiana on July 1st, doing serious damage to the crops, fences and buildings, and in some instances causing loss of life.

### WASHINGTON.

The investigation into the losses of sheep during the past year shows a total of nearly 3,000,000 sheep and lambs were destroyed by dogs and wolves and various diseases, and the aggregate money value of loss was nearly \$8,000,000. The average percentage of loss was nearly 8. The proportion is the highest respectively in North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, and ranges from 17 per cent. in the former state to 3.7-10 in Nebraska. The rate is highest in the south, and lowest in states having dog laws.

The public debt statement for June shows a reduction of \$3,229,199.

The following is the letter of the Pres-

## SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

An interesting Paper on the Subject by Hon. J. F. Trezevant, of Arkansas, in the House of Representatives, comparing the Manufacturing States with Manufacturing States.

The Hon. J. F. Trezevant, of Arkansas, in a series of articles on the products of the south and the manufactures of the north compared, published in the Memphis Appeal, writes as follows:

Perhaps the facts found in the following tables, from the census report of 1870, may serve to stimulate the active interest already manifested by some of our leading citizens. That the facts may be seen in their most striking light, I have compared the three small states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island with the three larger ones of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. These last illustrate the cotton-growing interests; the others, the cotton-manufacturing interests. The manufacturing states have a cold climate, and a soil not suited to the higher conditions of agriculture. The cotton states have a soft, delightful climate, and a soil so fertile as to produce, in unlimited amount, under good culture, all the grains, grasses and fruits, besides rice, sugar and cotton. When we consider that the one item of cotton, in some form or other, has freighted and still freights more ships, sinks more mines, builds more machinery, organizes more moneyed institutions, creates more commerce, and clothes more people than any other product of the earth, we may well wonder why those who grow it do not also measurably control its manufacture. The tables below are so arranged as to invite attention without confusing, and under each, I have ventured to make such comments as seem proper.

Table No. 1 gives the area of the states named above, with the population of each, the population per square mile, and the wealth, according to the census of 1870. It has added Tennessee to the list, as Memphis is her great commercial focus.

The London Times, in a leading editorial, offers the following opinion: "If the Russians had captured Kars and Batoum, they would have been strongly tempted to offer easy terms of peace; but now they have been so far baffled, they must strike with all their might in Europe, and everything tends to show that they intend to strike very hard indeed."

The Mussulmans are preparing to flee from the scenes of last year's atrocities in Bulgaria, fearing the vengeance of the Russians and Bulgarians.

Over 12,000 Russians have crossed the Danube at Simniza, with an immense train of artillery, comprising some pieces of very heavy calibre. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops is very great.

Many Turks while working their guns at Rostek, have been killed by the rifle fire from houses adjacent to the fort. These mysterious assassinations are causing bad blood against the Bulgarians.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has received the grand cross of St. George for the passage of the Danube; his son the military cross, and General Nepokoinichitzky, chief of staff, the grand cross of St. George of the third class. The emperor has taken up his residence at Drago, near Turan-Magurelli.

Fifteen hundred Russian cavalry who endeavored to relieve Bayazid have been beaten by the Kurds, with a loss of sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer landed at Corta, for the Turkish government, one hundred and ninety-three cases of arms, which it intended to reship for Prevasa, in Albania, but the Russian consul protested to the Greek government against the use of neutral territory as a depot for the arms of a belligerent. The government thereupon ordered the detention of the arms, and the captain of the Austrian ship in which they had already been re-embarked, on hearing the protest, unloaded them into boats. Austria endorses the course of the Greek government in the retention of the arms.

The bey of Tunis has requested the Ottoman government to send him vessels to convey a present of mules from Tunis to Constantinople. The British and French consuls are stated to have recommended the bey to observe neutrality.

CHIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A horrible crime has just been revealed in Lewis county, Ky. A man named Roberts, living on a farm a few miles from Vanceburg, had taken a white boy, some ten or eleven years old to raise. Last September the boy disappeared, and Roberts asserted that the boy had run away. Lately, a colored boy in the employ of Roberts asserted that he had something to tell that protection was promised him, and on receiving a guarantee, conducted persons to the spot where a skeleton of the missing boy was found. Roberts was arrested and taken to Vanceburg jail. He is reported as being guilty of other crimes, and the reason assumed for the murder of the boy is that he feared the boy would expose him to prosecution.

In a difficulty at Norfolk, Va., on the excursion steamer Banks, between Dr. W. G. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, and a colored man named Brown, the former shot at Brown, slightly wounding him. The same bullet struck a colored woman who was asleep at the time, severely wounding her. Dr. Wilson was arrested.

A special dispatch from Prescott, Ark., gives an account of a fight between a gang of horse-thieves and a sheriff's posse, fifty miles below that place, in which one of the posse, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was killed. The murderer was ridden with buckshot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Francis Preston Blair, relict of the late Francis Blair, and mother of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, died suddenly at the family mansion near Silver Springs, Md., a few days since.

Generals Sherman, Kilpatrick, Crook, Jos. F. Johnston, T. M. Cochrane and Bradley Johnston have accepted invitations to be present at the soldiers re-union in Marietta, Ohio, on Sept. 4th to 7th.

A very strange and serious accident occurred at Virginia, Cass county, Mich., a few days since. Michael Bannan, a twelve-year-old son of James Bannan, an employe of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, was sitting on an empty whisky barrel at great noise, and threw the young lad fifteen feet high with great violence against the eaves of the building. His leg was broken in two places, and he was otherwise severely injured. The barrel was instantly took fire. It was all supposed to have been caused by gas generating within the barrel by the heat of the sun.

## PACKING OF GOODS.

packing of goods creates a demand for boxes, lumber, nails, and additional workmen. So the oil and waste about machinery, all requiring men and women, and children, and material, and food, and clothing. The wide-awake Yankees have not invested all these millions in manufactures, foundries, machinery, etc., without feeling certain of a good interest on their capital; for this investment has been steadily increasing instead of diminishing. Will not like investments here produce like results?

I have selected this table because one of the largest branches of the Memphis wholesale trade is in cotton goods. It shows where they are mostly manufactured. A month ago I asked two of our well-known and leading dry goods firms where they bought their Georgia cotton goods, and the reply of both was "in New York." These merchants have a large and steadily-growing trade with the retail merchants of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and if such goods could be manufactured here they would soon be quadrupled. Look at the amount of operatives, and the amount paid out for the raw cotton. With cotton factories here, would not a demand for other factories, greater or smaller, spring up? Has not the trade in strawberries here built up a large manufacture of boxes, baskets, etc., and given an additional demand for lumber and workmen? Here is

State.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Pop. in 1870.	Pop. per Sq. Mile.	Wealth.
Massachusetts	7,800	1,427,000	183	\$1,000,000,000
Connecticut	5,000	545,000	109	\$750,000,000
Rhode Island	1,500	271,000	181	\$250,000,000
Georgia	59,000	1,156,000	20	\$1,000,000,000
Alabama	52,000	1,000,000	19	\$500,000,000
Mississippi	47,000	1,200,000	26	\$500,000,000
Tennessee	63,000	1,800,000	29	\$600,000,000

The above table suggests several questions: First—Why the cold and comparatively unproductive states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are so much more populous than the three states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, with a rich soil and genial climate, where everything supporting life grows in vast abundance? Why is that rocky, bleak Massachusetts, with but one-eighth the area, has nearly ten times as many people to the square mile as delightful, fertile Georgia—both of the "Old Thirteen"? Why is it that cold, stormy, sterile Rhode Island, with five counties, has nearly ten times as many people to the square mile as fertile Mississippi? Again, why is it that the three New England states, with all their disadvantages of soil and climate, have from four to eight times more wealth, per head, than the named southern states, with all their superior advantages of soil and climate? It cannot be on account of any peculiarity in the two people of the two sections. The south has always equaled the north in statesmen, jurists, orators, generals. The answer to the foregoing question, is found in the following tables, two, three, four and five. They speak for themselves, and show what a people can do when resolved to do:

State.	Value of Manufactures.
Massachusetts	\$1,000,000,000
Connecticut	\$750,000,000
Rhode Island	\$250,000,000
Georgia	\$1,000,000,000
Alabama	\$500,000,000
Mississippi	\$500,000,000
Tennessee	\$600,000,000

It is presented because Memphis has some of the largest and most reliable boot and shoe houses in the Mississippi valley—houses whose constantly growing trade shows that they possess the full confidence of the retail merchant and the farmer. Massachusetts had but 250,000 cattle in 1870, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi had upward of 2,500,000. Yet, the dry hides are sent from the south to Massachusetts, where they are tanned, dressed and made into boots and shoes for the very people who slaughtered the animals; and now the hair from their bodies is often sent back to us for plastering purposes. It should create no surprise if the bones were gathered up and sent to the Yankee mills for conversion into powder to be used for fertilizing the very fields the cattle once grazed upon. Should we not convert most of these hides into boots and shoes? And would not such an industry start others? Would it not start other and different manufactures, and thus add to our population by diversifying our industries? To ask such questions is to answer them. Now let us look at

State.	Cows.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Hay.
Massachusetts	115,000	6,400,000	67,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
Connecticut	80,000	4,800,000	51,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Rhode Island	25,000	1,600,000	17,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Alabama	900,000	9,000,000	90,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000
Mississippi	800,000	8,000,000	80,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000
Tennessee	1,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

TABLE NO. 4.—COWS, BUTTER, CHEESE, MILK, HAY, ETC.

The object in presenting this is not so much to illustrate the great importance of manufactures as to show how carelessly we use the advantages we have. Is there any good reason why the milk cow of Connecticut should annually yield sixty-seven pounds of butter, while the cow of Mississippi yields but fifteen pounds? Is there any good reason why the cow of New York should annually yield eighty pounds of butter, while that of Tennessee yields but forty, that of Georgia but twenty, and that of Alabama fifteen? Is there any good reason why Massachusetts should sell 15,000,000 gallons of milk from her 115,000 milk cows, while Georgia sells 110,000,000 gallons from just twice as many cows? The butter crop of New York, in 1870, was worth \$25,000,000 at twenty-five cents per pound. The cotton crop of Georgia, that year, was worth but \$25,000,000. The butter, cheese and milk of New York, for that

## ROBERT FULTON.

Robert Fulton, 22d Aug., 1807. An Account of the First Steamboat Trip Between New York and Albany.

In the Suffolk Gazette, printed at Sag Harbor, on the east end of Long Island, October 12, 1807, is a letter from Robert Fulton to Joel Barlow, giving an account of the first trip of the first steamboat on the Hudson river. It is as follows:

To JOEL BARLOW, PHILADELPHIA.  
NEW YORK, 22d Aug., 1807.  
MY DEAR FRIEND: My steamboat voyage to Albany and back has turned out rather more favorably than I had calculated. The distance from New York to Albany is 150 miles; I ran it up in 32 hours and down in 30 hours. The water is just 5 miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going and coming, so that no use was made of my sails; and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam engine. I overtook many sloops and schooners bearing to windward, and passed them as if they had been at anchor.

The powerful propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New York there were thirty-three persons in the city who believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour or be of the least utility. And while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks; this is the way you know in which ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors.

Having employed much time and money and zeal in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it so fully answer my expectations. It will give a quick and cheap conveyance to merchandise on the Mississippi, Missouri, and other great rivers which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprise of our countrymen. And although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention.

However, I will not admit that it is half so important as the torpedo system of defense and attack; for out of this will grow the liberty of the seas; an object of infinite importance to the welfare of America and every civilized country. But thousands of persons have now seen the steamboat in rapid movement, and they believe—but they have not seen a ship of war destroyed by a torpedo, and they do not believe. We cannot expect people in general to have a knowledge of physics, or power of mind to combine ideas and reasons from causes to effects. But in case we have war, and the enemy's ships come into our waters, if the government will give me reasonable means of action, I will soon convince the world that we have surer and more powerful means of defense than they are aware of. Yours, etc., ROBERT FULTON.

THE JEW.

The Jew still walks the earth and bears the stamp of his race upon his forehead. He is still the same being as when he first wandered forth from the hills of Judah. If his name is associated with avarice and extortion, and spoken in bitterness and scorn, yet in the morning of history, it gathers round it recollections sacred and holy.

The Jew is a miracle among the nations. A wanderer in all lands, he has been a witness of the great events of history for more than eighteen hundred years. He saw Christ crucified, and he witnessed the intellectual triumphs. He lingered among that broken but beautiful architecture that rises like a tombstone over the grave of his departed splendor.

The Jew saw Rome, the "mighty heart" of all nations, sending its own ceaseless life's throbs through all the arteries of its vast empire. He, too, has seen that heart cold and still in death. He has seen the world's great cities on—the same silent, mysterious, indestructible being. The shadow of the crescent rests on Palestine, the signet of a conqueror's faith—still the Jew and his religion survive. He wanders a captive in the streets of his own once queenly Jerusalem, to meditate sadly and gloomily on the relics of ancient power. Above him shines the clear sky, fair as when it looked down on the towers of Zion; but now, alas! he beholds only a desolate city ward to the toes, the whole bearing a striking resemblance to the human form. These ruins are now deposited in the Museum of Brown university. It was thus found that the organic matter—the flesh, the bones, of Roger Williams—had passed into an apple tree, transmuted into woody fibre, bloomed in fragrant blossoms, and bore luscious fruit, which from year to year has been gathered and eaten. Those therefore, who ate the fruit from this tree ate Roger Williams.—*Coloquia (Mrs.) Statesman.*

AN ESCAPE.

Capt. Gunson, of the ship Patterdale, relates a thrilling story of the escape of one of his ship's boys from the maw of a shark. The ship was in the tropics, with wind enough to keep the canvas from flopping, and one of the apprentices was over the weather side, cleaning off. The captain, standing on the poop-deck, noticed that the boy was careless, and warned him to look out for himself and not tumble overboard. The ship was going about three knots an hour, and the sea almost as calm as a mill-pond. The lad, in a moment of carelessness, lost his balance, and fell from the platform slung over the side. The captain saw the accident, and threw him a ladder, which the boy grasped, and clambered up on the rounds as the ship left him astern.

No sooner had the boy settled himself on the ladder than a brace of large blue sharks ranged up alongside, and actually reared their heads out of the water in their eagerness to taste the young sailor. The boy screamed lustily, and grew half-frantic from terror. The ship was hoove to, and a boat was lowered. The boy hung his legs free from the snapping of the vicious sharks, which seemed actually to jump out of the water to get at him. After some twenty-five minutes of horrible suspense, a boat was lowered, and he got into it. As soon as the boy found himself safe he fainted. It was a fearfully narrow escape.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A Voice From the Colosseum.  
What was done in north pole, but what was done in south pole, what's that you say? Mein Gott! Mein Gott! Mein Gott!  
Is it that awful Colorado beetle?  
Vell, vell, adieu to mein pole, but I'll set me down and like a Yankee wheatie, strike a Yankee out mein sticks and run, Vell! all is eat by dis wretched beetle!

Violets won't grow in Chicago.  
The heliotrope nods to the balloon in Nashville.  
Geraniums and tube roses love to blow in Louisville.  
The gladioli and the fuchsia talk it over in Memphis.  
The hollyhock is only happy in the front yards of St. Louis.  
The century plant doesn't like Philadelphia, but manages to grow there.  
Seaweed dies on approaching Cincinnati, and southern vegetation withers at Somerset.

Russians, Poles, Servians and Roumanians have little eyes.  
Lager is so lively that it comes in hops whenever you call for it.  
The British national penny bank announces \$2,000,000 deposits.  
The printing of one and two dollar notes by the United States government has ceased.  
The English Quakers have become reduced to about 17,000 persons, from 60,000 a century ago.

There are in this country nineteen libraries containing each 50,000 or more volumes.  
The fortune-hunter of our day does not dig in the mines. He marries the widow of a California forty-niner.

Fig culture in Florida, which has been so greatly neglected during the war, is now attracting the attention of capitalists.  
A quart of peaches for every man, woman and child in the country, is the estimated crop from Delaware alone this season.

The military authorities in Paris are enumerating the horses and mules which could, in case of need, be pressed into their service.  
North Carolina has paid for fertilizers within the last twelve months \$3,000,000; Georgia \$2,000,000; Virginia probably more.

A twenty-four pound turtle recently captured near Norfolk, Conn., was strong enough to move about from place to place while bearing on his back a man weighing two hundred pounds.

It has been discovered in Paris that the little yellow marks on certain brands of Havana cigars, which cause them to be greatly prized by smokers, are created by the sprinkling of ash.

While Mr. Adam Miller was plowing his farm in Kinderhook, he brought to the surface a large turtle, which was alive, and had marked on its shell: "May 30, 1781, H. A. D."

Thirty years ago a Shobyan Wis, school teacher struck a boy on the head with a ruler. One day recently the boy, now a man of forty, met the teacher and pounded him. The wheel of time never stops.

They tell us of a Kentucky schoolmaster who had his wife for a pupil, and found it necessary to chastise her one day. Next day a notice appeared on the door, saying: "School closed for one week; schoolmaster is ill!"

To-day Berlin is covered with the wrecks of speculative credulity. Many of the millionaires of a few years ago are in a state verging on absolute poverty. Over production and over speculation have caused the crisis.

Glass bottles were first made in England about 1558. The art of making bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans eighteen hundred years ago, as they have been found among the ruins of Pompeii.

Among the curiosities of the Columbia, N. Y., college library are the old arm-chair in which Gov. De Witt Clinton died and the arm-chair in which Benjamin Franklin was wont to sit.

A young gentleman who ventured west in the prevailing fashion of neckwear, was immediately utilized by the thrifty grangers, who smeared his collar with coal tar and set him up as a grass-hopper trap.

The little town of Salem, N. C., with two thousand inhabitants, has gathered round to market during the past three years more than three million pounds of blackberries, for which the gatherers received nearly half a million dollars.

War helps a great many trades. A paper concern in Ohio has an order for 250 tons of paper for cartridges for Turkey, and a Pennsylvania town is shipping six hundred tons of splinter to Europe as fast as it can be made, for cartridges.

One of the newspapers tells of a man whose life was saved by a plug of tobacco carried in his pocket. A pistol bullet fired at him lodged in the tobacco, and the man was unharmed. Moral: If you use tobacco, don't take it out of your pocket.

A French velocipedeist of note, M. Emile Huberdeau, has won a considerable amount of money by making the trip from Luneville to Strasburg and back, 244 kilometers, using 151 miles, within twenty-four hours, including stoppages. He was about an hour.

The German government is preparing the organization and equipment of the Land-sturm, which comprises all able-bodied men from seventeen to fifty years of age not belonging to the Line, Reserve, or Landwehr. The Landsturm has not been summoned since 1813.

The full capacity of the salmon curing factories in Oregon, on the Columbia river, for one season, is 54,810,000 cans. This amount will not be reached this summer. If hatching stations are not established, this season, says the Oregon Astorian, will be the last profitable one.

A grand-niece of Lord Nelson is suing for the possession of certain valuable jewels given her by the emperor and empress of Russia during her thirty years' residence in that country, and entrusted by her to the son of vice-admiral Sir William King Hall, K. N., and pawned by him.

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The Jew saw Rome, the "mighty heart" of all nations, sending its own ceaseless life's throbs through all the arteries of its vast empire. He, too, has seen that heart cold and still in death. He has seen the world's great cities on—the same silent, mysterious, indestructible being. The shadow of the crescent rests on Palestine, the signet of a conqueror's faith—still the Jew and his religion survive. He wanders a captive in the streets of his own once queenly Jerusalem, to meditate sadly and gloomily on the relics of ancient power. Above him shines the clear sky, fair as when it looked down on the towers of Zion; but now, alas! he beholds only a desolate city ward to the toes, the whole bearing a striking resemblance to the human form. These ruins are now deposited in the Museum of Brown university. It was thus found that the organic matter—the flesh, the bones, of Roger Williams—had passed into an apple tree, transmuted into woody fibre, bloomed in fragrant blossoms, and bore luscious fruit, which from year to year has been gathered and eaten. Those therefore, who ate the fruit from this tree ate Roger Williams.—*Coloquia (Mrs.) Statesman.*

AN ESCAPE.

Capt. Gunson, of the ship Patterdale, relates a thrilling story of the escape of one of his ship's boys from the maw of a shark. The ship was in the tropics, with wind enough to keep the canvas from flopping, and one of the apprentices was over the weather side, cleaning off. The captain, standing on the poop-deck, noticed that the boy was careless, and warned him to look out for himself and not tumble overboard. The ship was going about three knots an hour, and the sea almost as calm as a mill-pond. The lad, in a moment of carelessness, lost his balance, and fell from the platform slung over the side. The captain saw the accident, and threw him a ladder, which the boy grasped, and clambered up on the rounds as the ship left him astern.

No sooner had the boy settled himself on the ladder than a brace of large blue sharks ranged up alongside, and actually reared their heads out of the water in their eagerness to taste the young sailor. The boy screamed lustily, and grew half-frantic from terror. The ship was hoove to, and a boat was lowered. The boy hung his legs free from the snapping of the vicious sharks, which seemed actually to jump out of the water to get at him. After some twenty-five minutes of horrible suspense, a boat was lowered, and he got into it. As soon as the boy found himself safe he fainted. It was a fearfully narrow escape.

SLOW BUT SURE.

The slow fighter was a tall, raw-boned specimen of the Pike county camp, and when he arrived at the mining camp the boys began to have fun with him—to "mill him," as they call it