

REMINISCENCE OF FULTON'S FIRST STEAM VOYAGE AND THE RECEIPT OF HIS FIRST PASSAGE MONEY.

Communicated by R. W. Haskins, for the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Some twenty years since, I formed a travelling acquaintance, upon a steamboat on the Hudson river, with a gentleman, who, on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of the Fulton, to Albany, in his steamboat, the *Clermont*, which I have never met with elsewhere. The gentleman's name I have lost; but I urged him, at the time, to publish what he related; which, however, so far he has never done.

I chanced, said my narrator, to be at Albany on business, when Fulton arrived there in his unheard-of craft, which every body felt so much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave, and hearing that this craft was to return to New York, I repaired on board, and enquired for Mr. Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and I there found a plain, gentlemanly man, wholly alone, and engaged in writing.

Mr. Fulton, I presume?
Yes, sir.
Do you return to New York with this boat?
We shall try to get back, sir.
Can I have a passage down?
You can take your chance with us, sir.

I enquired the amount to be paid, and after a moment's hesitation, a sum, I think six dollars, was named. The amount in coin, I laid in his open hand, and with an eye fixed upon it he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be a miscout, and said to him, is that right sir? This roused him as from a kind of reverie, and as he looked up at me, the big tear was brimming in his eye, and his voice faltered as he said, "excuse me, sir; but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in adopting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion over a bottle of wine with you, but, but really I am too poor, even for that, just now; yet I trust we may meet again, when this will not be so."

Some four years after this, when the *Clermont* had been greatly improved, and two new boats made, making Fulton's fleet three boats regularly plying between New York and Albany, I took passage in one of these for the latter city.

The cabin, in that day, was below, and as I walked its length, to and fro, I saw I was very closely observed by one I supposed a stranger. Soon, however, I recalled the features of Mr. Fulton; but without disclosing this, I continued my walk and waited the result. At length, in passing his seat, our eyes met, when he sprang to his feet, and eagerly seizing my hand, exclaimed, "I knew it must be you, for your features have never escaped me; and although I am still far from rich, yet I may venture that bottle now." It was ordered; and during its discussion Mr. F. ran rapidly but vividly over his experience of the world's coldness, and sneers, and of the hopes, fears, disappointments and difficulties, that were scattered through his whole career of discovery, up to the very point of his final, crowning triumph, at which he so fully felt he had at last arrived. And in revivifying all these, said he, I have again and again recalled the occasion and the incident of our first interview, at Albany; and never have I done so, without its renewing in my mind, the vivid emotion it originally caused. That seemed, and still does seem, to me, the turning point in my destiny—the dividing lines between light and darkness, in my career upon earth; for it was the first actual recognition of my usefulness to my fellow men.

Such then were the events coupled with the very dawn of steam navigation—a dawn so recent as to be still recollected by many—and such as Fulton there related them, were the early appreciations, by the world, of a discovery which has invaded all waters, causing a revolution in navigation which has almost literally brought the very ends of the earth in contact.

The *Pouvoir* tells the following anecdote of M. Guizot:—"The most illustrious Minister of Louis Philippe said on Monday evening to two visitors, the one Bonapartist, the other Orleanist—I believe in the future re-establishment of monarchy by the House of Bourbon. While waiting for this event, there is nothing more wise in my opinion than to assist the President of the Republic in quelling disturbance, and in re-establishing principles of government. His mission is great and honorable, even if considered as provisional." Turning towards the Bonapartist, he said, "This provisional state of things may be long, if you are wise;" and, turning towards the Orleanist, added, "It may last for ever if you are mad."

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Louis Napoleon is gradually surrounding himself with that divinity that hedges a King. "It was his custom to drive out in a phaeton in the afternoon, behind which were ensconced a couple of grooms in plain black coats. This afternoon he has gone forth amidst the crowds in the Champs Elysees in a carriage-and-four with outriders, the postillions and servants being in full-dress liveries, and the carriage surrounded by all the appliances and means of State."

The leaning of our own (*Morning Chronicle*) opinion is, that there is no general or marked desire for a King or an Emperor in France, and that the republican form of government (considered merely as a form) is best suited to a people so fond of novelty, so impatient of control, so restless, and so excitable, as the French.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming has been commanded to preach before her Majesty to-morrow. The *Western Times* says, "The rev. doctor is carrying on the war against Popery with extraordinary vigor—his throat being a complete thoroughfare of Protestant warnings and counsel."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The subjoined advertisement is extracted from the *Times* supplement of the 8th:—"A valuable Provincial Advowson, and next Presentation to a sinecure Rectory to be

sold. Income 252l. per annum; age of present Incumbent, seventy-two; there are no church, no glebe, no duty, no pauper population, and no poor rates." What an inviting picture! what a true Parson's elysium—no church, no poor, no pauper's rate, and, above all, 252l. a year, and no duty!—*Correspondent of the Tablet*.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PUSEYITE PARTY.—"Mr. Perry, the new Curate of Margaret Chapel, is in the habit of making the sign of the cross over the congregation, when he pronounces the blessing, in the same manner as the Romish Priests. If this gentleman has not yet been licensed, it would, perhaps, be desirable to apply the 'anti-Roman test' in his case. He was Curate of the Sub-Deaenry Church at Chichester, and is a protégé of the dean's, under whose auspices (as Rector of the district) Margaret Chapel was brought to so near an approximation to the Romish Church. The Dean has several times shown his approbation of the services by preaching there. Mr. Richards is more prudent than his Curate, for he only holds up his two fore fingers, as if he were going to make the sign of the cross, which, however, he does not do; but this is, perhaps, by way of preparation for the introduction of the ceremonies. Lord and Lady Fielding were old attendants at Margaret Chapel, which it is thought served more to prepare them for Rome than either St. Paul's, Knights-bridge, or even St. Barnabas. Archdeacon Manning has proceeded to the Continent, and it is believed is now at Munich, which is celebrated for its crucifixes, images, &c. It is, no doubt, a great comfort to the venerable gentleman to be able to attend Masses, services to the Virgin, &c., which he can do now as much as he pleases, and without (as he considers) acting 'undutifully' (!) towards his own 'branch of the Church!' 'The Companion to the Altar,' which is commonly used at Margaret Chapel and St. Barnabas, is a translation of the Romish 'Paradisus Animarum,' in which, of course, the Communion is spoken of as a true and proper sacrifice for the living and the dead, and the devotions in it imply a belief in transubstantiation. On receiving the bread, the Communicant is told to say, 'Hail true body, born of Mary,' &c. This work is translated by Dr. Pusey, and published by Parker. At Margaret Chapel there are also similar books which are (as the title-page states) 'privately printed,' and are also privately circulated, being more undisguisedly Romish than even the above. The devotions are from the 'Roman Missal,' 'St. Ignatius of Loyola,' 'St. Bonaventure,' &c. In these books the Communicant is taught to say, 'Hail, flesh,' 'Hail, blood of Christ, &c., at the consecration of the bread and wine, which expressions are taken from the 'Garden of the Soul.' Archdeacon Manning says that, by acknowledging the Royal supremacy, the 'Church of England becomes at once guilty of a formal schism from the Church of Christ.' One is tempted to ask why Mr. Manning continues Archdeacon of Chichester? Mr. Keble says that things are going in that direction that it will be 'no long time' before she becomes 'heretical!'—(Vide their recent publications.) There was an intimation of this in the 'Resolutions which were put forth, by these and other gentlemen of the Transitionist party, immediately after the first decision in favor of Mr. Gorham had been given. The cross over the entrance to the chancel at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, is in reality a crucifix; but the figure is moveable, and it is taken off at present for prudential reasons. It is said that Mr. Richards, of Margaret Chapel, has a cross or crucifix which has been blessed by the Pope (!) and which is probably intended for the Communion table of their new church."—*Church and State Gazette*.

THE ENDOVMENT OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IS THE CAUSE OF IRISH DEGRADATION.—This is the *fons et origo malorum*. There is no use in mincing matters. 'Twere base and mischievous, and withal treason to the people of this empire at large, to blink the truth in this business. Happy had it been for Ireland, if, centuries ago, Elizabeth and Cromwell had either exterminated the Catholics, or been totally driven out by them! Will any man have the boldness to assert that Scotland would be now prosperous and happy, because united and contented, had Claverhouse and his master succeeded in re-establishing Episcopacy on the ruins of the Kirk, and planting an Anglican Priesthood over a Conventing Congregation? Like causes produce like effects. Had our ancestors been wise, they would have done in Ireland as they did in Scotland—having failed to Protestantize the people, they would have left them to the full and free enjoyment of their own creed and church. But they neither 'converted' nor rooted out the Catholics, and at the same time they enriched the church of a small minority by the spoils of the church of the people at large. This was a fatal measure. From it sprung those infamous laws, now reprobated as barbarous and inhuman by the common consent of the civilized world. From it sprung that antipathy to England which has cost this country so much blood and treasure, and is still, alas! a profound and broad source of disunion and weakness to the empire. And let us not deceive ourselves by vain hopes and idle aspirations,—from this unjust anomaly of the richest church in the poorest country in Europe, supported by compulsory exactions from a people who do not belong to its fold, and who repudiate its ministrations,—from this double abomination, the same evil fruit will continue to grow that it has hitherto uninterruptedly produced.—*Extract of a Letter in the Weekly News*.

(From the London Correspondent of the Tablet.)
Dr. Magee, who has been for many years Missionary at Westminster, has left England to visit his newly purchased estates in Galway, previously to his taking charge of the mission and church about to be erected in the important suburb of Bayswater, for which, as your readers may probably remember, a considerable sum of money was left by the pious munificence of a lady. Father Rowe, S. G., has already commenced work in Westminster; he will probably soon be assisted by other members of the society. Father Sythgoe has, for the present at least, taken his place at Tunbridge Wells.

The monotony of the Gorham controversy has been relieved by the publication of an alarmist pamphlet by Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, who, probably, finding by experience "the dangerous character of converts," especially of such as were once "Ministers of his Church," and frightened at the sight Mr. Oakley so prodigiously affords him, of "the emissaries of Rome preaching in his streets and lanes," has appealed to the Evangelical members of the Church of England to be at least as active and untiring as the opposition party if they would avoid "being excluded from the Church," and prevent "a way being opened for a return to the Communion of Rome." This very despondent "appeal" has necessarily provoked a triumphant rejoinder from Mr. Scott, of Haxton, who re-

joices to find that some members at least of the Evangelical faction are terror-stricken, and draws from thence a presage of future victory. The following abstract of Mr. Wilson's project is from the *Guardian*, which, *more suo*, misrepresents and garbles it, though it will serve to give a general view of his meaning:

"There is a general concurrence of opinion as to the necessity of a general union in the Church against Tractarian aggression. The basis of this union must be stated with the utmost simplicity and brevity; we all know our objects, but to define them with accuracy were dangerous to unity—not to say impossible. Our security is not in definitions which a dishonest mind will wind to its own purposes, but in the aggregate character of the mass of men who unite in vindication of the Faith." Then he goes on to recommend the formation of a central and branch committees in London and the country.

Amidst the general gloom and despondency which hangs over the Anglican Church, one ray of hope has lately gleamed forth. Its latest sign of life is the expression by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of his approval of the practice of singing in church behind a screen. "Much satisfaction," it is said, "is generally felt in Clerical circles this week on this account."

UNITED STATES.
"NO-RELIGION SCHOOLS."

WILNA, (New York,) Sept. 27, 1850.

To the Editor of the New York Freeman's Journal:—

Sir,—Permit me to mention one of the many instances of fair treatment that Catholics meet with, under the free school system. Our school district is wholly Catholic. Some time since a sum of money was to be expended for books for the district library, and the trustees saw fit to purchase some twenty volumes of such works as Digby's Ages of Faith, Gobinet's Instructions, &c.—works which they and their children could read with a safe conscience. The school Superintendent, however, decided that such works were sectarian, and should not remain in the library, but should be paid for by those who bought them. Other books were then bought which, according to the Superintendent's views were not sectarian. These consisted of Goodrich's Ecclesiastical History, D'Aubigne's Reformation, and other works of the same character,—every one of them containing the grossest libels on Catholic faith and practice, and none of which any Catholic parent, who knows his duty, would permit his child to read. Thus is insult as well as injustice heaped on us by this odious system. Thus are we forced to pay for the means of corrupting the faith and morals of our children.

I have looked into the libraries of several other school districts. In every instance I have found the books to be for the most part anti-Catholic. Yet Catholics are taxed to purchase such works, at the very time that they are denied the privilege, in a district where all are Catholics, of having some books in their libraries which they and their children might read.

Will our city brethren at the coming election contribute, by their votes, to uphold a system which is thus made an instrument of proselytism, and which has filled the State with heart-burnings and quarrels between neighbors? We hope not.—M. C. P.

Father Mathew arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, last week, from the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, in much improved health. He immediately commenced his temperance movement, and, at the last accounts, was daily administering the pledge.—*Boston Pilot*.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING—STARVATION—MAN EATING HIS HAND—SHIPWRECK ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—We are indebted to Capt. William H. Hopper, of the Central Road, for the following particulars:—Capt. Hopkins, of the steamer J. D. Morton, while on her passage from Chicago to New Buffalo, on Friday last, discovered what he supposed to be a raft with some one upon it, some five miles in the lake. He immediately turned his boat and went for the object. He found the raft made of spars, with Capt. Davidson, of the schooner *Thornton*, upon it. It appears he was wrecked on the 21st ult., having been seven days and nights without food. Two of the crew, whose names he did not learn, with the Captain, made the raft of the main-mast, main-boom and main-gaff. The two men dropped off on the third night after, having become exhausted for want of food. Captain Hopkins describes the scene as most painful. Captain Davidson had commenced eating his hand the last night! Several steamers and vessels had been in sight, and one vessel hailed him, but made no attempt to get him off. Of course the captain is exceedingly weak, but in a fair way of recovery.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Rev. Amos Walton, of Natick, Ms., Methodist, was arrested on Saturday, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. J. D. White, whose husband is a sea captain, now away, but expected home daily. He (Walton) was put under \$500 bonds for his appearance at the higher court. Afterward another warrant was issued, charging him with assault with intent to kill—but he left previous to the issuing of the second warrant, and has not been heard from since.—*Boston Pilot*.

HORRID REVENGE.—A youth only twelve years of age, the son of Mr. Legal Farris, of Carroll Co., Miss., was committed to jail on the 22d, to await his trial at the circuit court, on a charge of killing his father when asleep, by means of an axe, to revenge a flogging he had but recently received at the hands of his father.—*Id.*

THE AGES OF THE STATES.—The following are the dates when the respective States entered the American Union:—

- Delaware, Dec. 6, 1787; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 3, 1788; Massachusetts, Feb. 9, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 20, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790; Vermont, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio, Nov. 29, 1802; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816; Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817; Illinois, Dec. 10, 1817; Alabama, Dec. 4, 1819; Maine, March 15, 1820; Missouri, Aug. 10, 1821; Arkansas, June 15, 1836; Michigan, June 20, 1837; Florida, March 7, 1844; Texas, Dec. 29, 1845; Wisconsin, Dec. 29, 1848; Iowa, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscribers, J. "WILLY BURKE," or, *The Irish Orphan in America*, by Mrs. J. SADLER, 18mo., handsomely bound in muslin, price only 1s. 3d.

The prize was awarded to this Tale, by Mr. Brownson.

D. & J. SADLER,
179 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, 3rd Oct., 1850.

A BAZAAR,

UNDER the patronage of the LADIES OF CHARITY OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION, will be held on the 14th OCTOBER, and following days.

The proceeds will be applied to Clothe Orphan and Destitute Children, during the approaching Winter, to enable them to attend school.

Montreal, 27th Sept., 1850.

RYAN'S HOTEL,
(LATE FELLERS),

No. 231, St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house.

THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC, AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS,

And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE.

And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.
Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner,
(FROM BELFAST,)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donagana's Hotel,

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

GROCERIES, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues at the Old Stand,—

Corner of MCGILL and WILLIAM STREETS,

where he has constantly on hand a general and well-selected assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of:—

SUGARS—Refined Crushed and Muscovado
TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay of various grades, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo

WINES—Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qualities and various brands, in wood & bottle
LIQUORS—Martel's and Hennessy's Brandy, De-Kuyper's Gin, in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey, London Porter and Leith Ale

FLOUR—Fine and Superfine, in bbls.
SALT—Fine and Coarse, in bags
MACKAREL—Nos. 1 and 2, in bbls. and half-bbls.
HERRINGS—Artichat, No. 1, and Newfoundland
Cassia, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Copperas, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Raisins, Maccaroni, and Vermicelli

All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
August 16, 1850.

EDWARD FEGAN,



Boot and Shoe Maker,

232 SAINT PAUL STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support afforded him since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of his business can effect, to merit their continued support.

On hand, a large and complete assortment,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Low, for Cash.
Aug. 15, 1850.