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LOUIS PHILIPPE. A NEW CHAPTER IN THE ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

The following narrative is attributed to General Cass, and will be read with peculiar interest.

Louis Philippe, it is well known, travelled through the United States in early life. He did not, like the Princes of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, join the enemy. He never bore arms against his country. But he travelled into Switzerland, where he concealed himself some time, while performing the functions of Professor at an institution of education at Reichenau, and there is now at the Palais Royal, a picture of this interesting event of his life. He remained at this establishment eight months, teaching geography, history, the French and English languages, and mathematics. Previously to admission, he underwent a severe, and satisfactory examination, and when he quitted his Chair he received a certificate, acknowledging the useful services he had rendered to the institution. Let his descendants preserve this precious document. It may be long before the House of Orleans receives, in the person of one of its members, a reward more worthy the regard of every man interested in the true dignity of human nature. The young Professor was then twenty-two years of age; and he not only preserved his integrity, but his conduct was so discreet, that he was elected a deputy to the assembly at Constance.

Even in the dissipated circumstances of his personal position, he was still anxious to serve his country, and General Montesquieu, having agreed to accept him as his aide-de-camp, he left his peaceful retreat at Reichenau, and joined the General, with whom he remained till 1794, under the name of Corby. Suspensions having, however, been excited respecting his true character, he abandoned the family of General Montesquieu, and determined to remove himself farther from France. There was not wanting a party, even then, which hoped to see a constitutional monarchy established, with the Duke of Orleans at its head; and the weight of character he had acquired rendered him an object of hatred and suspicion to the terrible and ever changing rulers, who at that era of desperate energy, governed and died in blood. His own wish was to seek refuge in the United States; but the heir of the House of Orleans, and the descendant of Henry the Fourth, was too poor to undertake so distant an expedition. He was obliged, therefore, to postpone the realization of this project, until he could procure the means of defraying its expense; but, as he began at this period the pilgrimage which ultimately conducted him to America, a general outline of the King's adventures till he left the United States, will not be uninteresting. The facts here communicated may be relied on.

From Switzerland, Louis Philippe repaired to Hamburg, and thence through Jutland to Copenhagen and Elsinore. From the last city, peculiarly interesting to an Englishman by its association with one of the proudest monuments of the genius of Shakespeare, he crossed the Sound and landed upon the Scandinavian Peninsula. After visiting Gottenburg and a part of Sweden, he entered Norway, and stopped a short time at Fredericksburg, the scene of the last occurrence in the eventful life of Charles the Twelfth, one of the most impressive illustrations which history has left of the vanity of human glory.

Hence the king continued his route to Christiana, where he remained some time, tranquil and unsuspected, enjoying the primitive kindness of Norwegian hospitality. A curious incident happened one day to disturb his equanimity, and which at first led him to fear he was discovered. It is the habit of society in that city, at the proper season, after having breakfasted, to go into the country, and there pass the residue of the day. After one of these excursions, when the family where the stranger had been received was preparing to return to town, he heard the son exclaim with a loud voice:—"The carriage of the Duke of Orleans!" He was recognized without doubt; but how could it be? Preserving his self-possession, however, and perceiving that the young man did not regard him, he was anxious to learn the cause of this singular announcement. "Why," said he, smiling, "did you call the carriage of the Duke of Orleans, and what relations have you with the Prince?" "None, indeed," answered his Norwegian friend; "but while at Paris, whenever we issued from the Opera, I heard repeated from all quarters, 'the carriage of the Duke of Orleans!' I have been more than once stunned with the noise, and I took it into my head to make the same exclamation."

The king continued his tour to Drontheim, and thence to Hamersfeldt, the most northern town in Europe. He even continued his journey to the North Cape, the Ultima Thule of Europe, where he arrived the 24th of August, 1795. Here he found himself among a new race of men; and accompanied by the Laplanders, and their reindeer, and on foot, he traversed the country extending to the Gulf of Bothnia; and arrived at Tornea, a little port situated at its northern extremity. He advanced into Finland, as far as the Russian frontier, but the Galopophobia of the Northern Semirasia was too well known to allow him to run the risk of Siberia and the Koutai, and he crossed the Gulf of Finland to Stockholm.

If the political events in France had overturned the throne of Capet, and sent forth

his descendants to wander in foreign lands, it must be confessed that this young member of the exiled family had turned his misfortunes to the most profitable account. He was studying human nature in the best of all schools, the school of experience and adversity; and bringing himself into contact with every variety of life, and by adding the treasures of personal observation to the stores of learning which his mind was fraught, he was preparing himself for that course of events which has thus given him such a powerful influence over the destinies of his own country and of Europe.

After completing the examination of these ancient kingdoms, and after having been recognized at Stockholm, he proceeded to Denmark, and under an assumed name withdrew himself from observation. During his expedition, no amelioration had taken place in his pecuniary resources or political prospects. No reverses, however, could shake the determination which he had formed not to bear arms against France, and he declined the invitation of Louis XVIII. to join the army under the Prince of Conde.

His father had perished upon the scaffold, and his mother had been imprisoned at Paris, and his two brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolais, had been shut up in the Castle of St. Jean, at Marseilles, where these young men, without any other crime but that of their birth, were treated with great cruelty. Strangely, however, the condition of the Duc de Orleans became ameliorated. He was released from prison, though still she was subjected to a rigorous surveillance. Her great moral worth may have had its effect in procuring this relaxation of severity; for all accounts represent her as assuming the high position she filled in society.

Louis Philippe had taken his measures with such prudence that the French Government had lost all traces of him. But the mystery in which he had enveloped himself, probably increased their suspicion of his designs, and their desire to discover him. French political agents exerted themselves to discover, if possible, his place of refuge. Attention was particularly directed to Prussia and Poland; in one or other of which countries he was thought to be. These efforts, were, however, baffled, and were only successful in procuring a different character, making such an appeal to the feelings of the son and brother, as left him no hesitation in accepting the offer of a more distant expatriation, which was made to him. A communication was opened between the Directory and the Duchess of Orleans; and she was informed that if she would prevail upon her eldest son to repair to the United States, her own position should be rendered more tolerable, and the sequestration removed from her property; and that her two youngest sons, moreover, should be released, and permitted to join their brother in America. To this proposition the Duchess assented, and wrote a letter to Louis Philippe, recommending a compliance with the terms proposed, and adding:—"May the prospect of relieving the sufferings of your poor mother, of rendering the situation of your brothers less painful, and of contributing to give quiet to your country, recompense your generosity!"

The government charged itself with the transmission of this letter to the exile, and again renewing its search for his discovery. These still proving fruitless, recourse was had to a Mr. Westford, a merchant of Hamburg, who, from some circumstances, was supposed to be in correspondence with the Prince. This suspicion was well founded; but this faithful friend received with proper incredulity the declaration of the Charge d'Affaires at Hamburg, that his object in opening a communication with the King was to convey to him a letter from his mother, on the part of the government; and disclaimed all knowledge of his actual residence. He, however, immediately communicated to Louis Philippe a statement of what had taken place, and the latter determined to risk the exposure in the hope of receiving a letter directly from his mother. He was at that time in the neighborhood of Hamburg, though in the Danish States, where he had changed his residence from time to time, as a due regard to secrecy required. An interview was arranged by Mr. Westford, at his own house, between the King and the French Charge, where they met in the evening, and where, after the receipt of his mother's letter, he signified at once the acceptance of the terms proposed, and his determination to embark for the United States without delay. "When," my dear mother shall receive this letter," he immediately replied, "her orders will have been executed, and I shall have sailed for the United States."

The ship "American," Captain Ewing, a trader between Philadelphia and Hamburg, was then lying in the Elbe, preparing for departure. The king, passing for a Dane, applied to the Captain, and engaged his passage for thirty-five guineas. He had with him a faithful servant, long attached to his person, whom he was most anxious to take; but the Captain for some reason seemed unwilling to receive him, and told his importunate passenger, that the services of this man would be useless to him upon the voyage; and that when he reached the United States his servant would certainly desert him. He was, however, finally persuaded to yield; and the servant was received for 17 guineas and a half. Late in the night preceding the departure of the ship from the Elbe, when the King was in his berth, an elderly French

gentleman, destined to be his only fellow cabin passenger, came on board. He understood English badly, and spoke it worse; and perceiving the accommodations for inferior to those he had anticipated, he set himself to find fault with great vehemence, but with a gruffly wonderfully checked by the difficulty he encountered in giving vent to his excited feelings in English. He called for an interpreter; and not finding one, he gradually wore away, if not his discontent, the expression of it, and retired to rest. In the morning, seeing the king, his first inquiry was, if he spoke French; and perceiving that he did, he expressed his gratification, and said, "You speak very well for a Dane, and you will be able to get along without my instruction. You are a young and I am an old man, and you must serve as my interpreter." To this the king assented.

The ship left the Elbe the 24th of September, 1795, and after a pleasant passage of twenty-seven days, arrived at Philadelphia. Shortly before entering the Capes of the Delaware, the king, unwilling that the Captain should learn his true character from public report after reaching his destination, disclosed to him who he was. "The Captain expressed his gratification at the communication, and frankly stated to him that he had come on board, and upon his mind unfavorable to his young passenger, that he had come to the conclusion, indeed, that he was a gambler, and had committed himself to some gaming speculation, and that he was seeking security and refuge in the new world." After reaching Philadelphia, the king occupied the lower part of a house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and adjoining a church in Walnut street, where he remained anxiously awaiting the arrival of his two brothers. They had embarked at Marseilles, on board a Swedish ship, the Jupiter; and had a tedious passage of ninety-three days. This delay led the king to fear, either that some accident had befallen them at sea, or that the French Government had failed to fulfil the promise made to himself and his mother. Their arrival, however, put a stop to his sad forebodings; and after their union, the three brothers removed to a house belonging to the Spanish Consul in Sixth street. Here they passed the winter, mingling in the society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia was then the seat of the General Government, and Mount Vernon was at the head of the administration. The three young strangers were presented to him, and were invited to visit Mount Vernon after the expiration of his term of service.

During the season, accordingly, the king and his brothers visited Mount Vernon, passing through Baltimore, where he renewed an acquaintance previously formed in Philadelphia with General Smith; and crossing Georgetown, the site of the present city of Washington, where he was hospitably received by the late Mr. Law. Thence the party passed through Alexandria, to Mount Vernon. Here they were most kindly received, and resided some days. The king's reminiscences of Washington coincide with the statements generally given by his contemporaries of his private life and personal habits. While at Mount Vernon, Washington prepared an itinerary of a journey to the Western country, for the exiled Princes, and furnished them with letters of introduction. They made the necessary preparations for a long tour, which they performed on horseback, each of them carrying, in a pair of saddlebags, (after the fashion of that period) whatever he might require in clothes, and other articles for his personal comfort. Thus furnished, the travellers took the road to Winchester, whence they dismounted at a house kept by Mr. Bush. The landlord was from Maine; and the king having recently visited that city, and speaking German moreover as well as French or English, a bond of communication was established between them, and the landlord and the traveller were soon engaged in an interesting conversation.

Our adventurers thence proceeded to Knoxville and Nashville. From the latter place they took their departure for Pittsburgh. When traversing the Barrens in Kentucky, they stopped at a cabin, where was to be found "entertainment for man and horse," and where the landlord was very solicitous to ascertain the business of the travellers. It was in vain that the king protested they were travelling to look at the country, and without any views of purchase or settlement. "Such a motive for encountering the trouble and expense of a long journey, appeared to him incredible. In the night all the travellers were stowed away upon the floor of the cabin, with their feet to a protruding fire. This Green River cabin had but one room; and while the guests were stretched upon the floor, the landlord and his wife occupied their position on a bedstead, which was pinned to the logs forming the side of the mansion. In the night, the king heard the good man expressing to his wife, his regret that three such promising young men were running uselessly over the country, and wondering that they did not purchase land there, and establish themselves creditably.

At Bardonia, the king was indisposed, and was obliged to stop. Unfortunately, the place was in commotion, and the whole family at the inn, father, mother, children and servants, left their sick guest without attention. When the landlady made her appearance, the latter, a little impatient, asked why she had not left a servant to wait upon him. She answered with great animation, that there was a show there, the

first that had ever been seen in Bardonia, and she could not think of staying away herself, nor of withholding any of her family. Since the king has been upon the throne, he has presented to the venerable Bishop Flaget a clock for his cathedral in this very Bardonia.

At Chillicothe, the king found a public house kept by a Mr. McDaniel, a name well known to the early settlers of that place; and he was a witness of a scene which the progress of morals and manners has since rendered rare in that place, or indeed throughout the well regulated state of Ohio. He saw a fight between the landlord and some one who frequented his house, in which the former would have suffered, if the king had not interfered to separate the combatants.

At Pittsburgh, the travellers rested several days, and formed an acquaintance with some of the inhabitants. Thence the party travelled to Erie, and then down the lake shore to Buffalo. At Cattaraugus they found a band of Seneca Indians, to whom they were indebted for a night's hospitality; for there were then few habitations, except Indian wigwams, upon the borders of the internal seas of America, and still fewer vessels, except birch canoes, which sailed over their waves. Among this band was an old woman, taken prisoner many years before, and now habituated to her fate, and contented with it. She was a native of Germany, and still retained some recollection of her mother tongue, and conversed with the king in that language.

After this, the king still abiding feeling which connected her present condition with her past, led her to take an interest in the three young strangers, who talked to her in that language, and of that country. She exerted herself, therefore, to render their short residence among her friends as comfortable as possible. The chief assured the travellers that he would be personally responsible for every article they might trust to his care, but that he would not answer for his people, unless this precaution was used. Accordingly, every thing was deposited with the chief, saddles, bridles, blankets, clothes, and money; all which were faithfully produced in the morning, the day's journey was recommenced. But the party had not proceeded far upon their route, when they missed a favorite dog, which they had not supposed to be included in the list of contraband articles requiring a deposit in this aboriginal custom. This was a singularly beautiful animal, and having been the companion in imprisonment of the two younger brothers at the Castle of St. Jean, they were much attached to him. The king immediately returned to seek and reclaim the dog, and the chief, without the slightest embarrassment, said to him, in answer to his representations, "If you had entrusted the dog to me last night, he would have been ready for you this morning, but we will find him." He immediately went to a kind of closet, shut in by a board, and on removing this, the faithful animal leaped out upon his masters.

The travellers pursued their way to Buffalo, and there crossed over to Fort Erie, and then repaired to the Falls of Niagara, on the Canadian side, the state of the country on the American side intercepting all direct communication between Buffalo and the Cataract. From Buffalo they proceeded to Canandaigua, through a country almost in a state of nature, and by paths, rather than roads, which to this day seem to furnish the king with his *beau ideal* of all that is marshy and difficult, and even dangerous, in travelling. In one of the worst parts of this worst of roads, they met Mr. Alexander Baring, the present Lord Ashburton, whom the king had known in Philadelphia, where he had married a daughter of Mr. Bingham. Mr. Baring was on a visit to the Falls of Niagara; and having almost exhausted his patience at the state of the roads, and the difficulties he had encountered, he expressed a doubt whether Niagara itself would furnish an adequate recompense for the fatigue and privation necessary to reach it. The travellers, after a few moments' conversation in the swamp, pursued their respective paths. Mr. Baring telling the king that he had had an almost insupportable road behind him, and the king answering by the comfortable assurance that Mr. Baring would find no better one before him.

They continued their route to Geneva, where they procured a boat, and embarked upon the Seneca Lake, which they ascended to its head; and hence they made their way to Tioga Point upon the Susquehanna, each of the travellers carrying the baggage. The last twenty-five miles upon his back. The load was no doubt heavy, and the task laborious; but perhaps the burden which the king now bears (luckily for his own country and for Europe) is more oppressive than the weight which the Duke of Orleans carried through the forest, and over the hills of the Susquehanna. From Tioga, the party descended the river in a boat to Wilkesbarre, and thence they crossed the country to Philadelphia.

In the following letter, dated from Philadelphia, the 14th of August, 1795, written by the Duc de Montpensier to his sister, the Princess Adelaide of Orleans, he describes the incidents and impressions of this journey:

"I hope you received the letter which we wrote you from Pittsburgh, two months since. We were then in the midst of a great journey that we finished near day ago. It took us four months. We travelled during that time a third of the way, and always upon the same horse, except the last hundred leagues which we per-

formed partly by water, partly on foot, partly upon hired horses, and partly in the stage, or public conveyance. We have seen many Indians, and we remained several days in their country. They received us with great kindness; and our national character contributed not a little to this good reception, for they love the French. After them, we found the Falls of Niagara, which I wrote you from Pittsburgh we were about to visit, the most interesting object upon our journey. It is the most surprising and majestic spectacle I have ever seen. It is a hundred and thirty-seven (French) feet high; and the volume of water is immense, since it is the whole river St. Lawrence, which precipitates itself at this place. I have taken a sketch of it, and I intend to paint a *gouache* from it, which my dear little sister will certainly see at our tender mother's; but it is not yet commenced, and will take me much time, for truly it is no small work.

"To give you an idea of the agreeable manner in which they travel in this country, I will tell you, my dear sister, that we passed fourteen nights in the woods—devooured by all kinds of insects, after being wet to the bone, without being able to dry ourselves; and eating pork, and sometimes a little salt-beef and corn bread."

On their return to Philadelphia, the brothers found their finances so exhausted, that they could not quit the city during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Their mother, however, having recovered a part of the property of the family, hastened to send them the necessary resources; and in September they took another excursion, which, this time, led them to the eastern part of the United States. They proceeded to New York, and thence by the Sound to Providence and Boston. In this metropolis of New England, they remained some time. They continued their journey by the way of Newburyport and Portsmouth, to Portland; and from this last place they returned to Boston, and thence took the route to New York.

While at New York, the brothers learned from the public papers, that a new law had lately decreed the expulsion of all the members of the Bourbon family yet remaining in France, from that country, and that their mother had been deported, and owing to their peculiar circumstances, and to the war between England and Spain, this object was now to be attained. To avoid the French cruelties upon the coast, they determined to repair to New Orleans, and there to find a conveyance for Havana, whence they thought they could reach the mother country. They set out, therefore, for Pittsburgh, on the 10th of December, 1797, and upon the road, fatigued with travelling on horseback, they purchased a wagon, and harnessing their horses to it, placed their luggage within, and were thus enabled to continue their route more comfortably. They arrived at Carlisle on Saturday, when the inhabitants of the neighboring country appeared to have entered the trough, and the bits were taken from the horses' mouths, to enable them to go freely. The king then took his position in the wagon, when the horses, being suddenly frightened, canaway with the wagon, and passing over a stump, it was upended, and the king was thrown out, and somewhat injured. Luckily, in early life he had been taught a little of every thing; and among other acquisitions, he was able to open a vein with the skill of a surgeon. He immediately perceived that his situation required that he should be bled; and, first making his way to the best inn in the town, he requested permission of the landlord to be furnished with linen and towels. The family was kind, and supplied him with every thing he required, and he soon relieved himself by losing a quantity of blood.

The circumstances, however, had attracted general attention, in consequence of the accident of the wagon, and the injury to the traveller, and still arose from the extraordinary occurrence of a *dissemploymen*; and a large crowd had collected in the town, to watch the result of the operation. Louis Philippe speaks English as well as an Englishman, and no accident would be more to him than a Frenchman. It is probable that the serious spectators thought he was a Yankee doctor, going to the west to establish himself to vend medical skill and galenic.

Apparently well satisfied with the surgical ability which the new Esculapius had just displayed, they proposed to him to remain at Carlisle, and to commence there his professional career, promising to employ him, and assuring him that his prospect of success would be much more favorable than in the regions beyond the mountains.

When the party reached Pittsburgh, they found the Montongahela frozen; but the Allegheny open. Here they purchased a keel boat then lying in the ice, and with much labor and difficulty transported it to the point, and thence embarked, with three persons to aid them in their navigation; and descended the Ohio. Before arriving at Wheeling, the river became entirely obstructed by ice; and they were compelled to land and remain some days. At the same place they found an officer of the army detained, charged with despatches to the posts below. On examining the river

from the neighboring hills, they ascertained that the region of ice extended only about three miles, and kept themselves prepared to take advantage of the first opening which should appear. This soon came, and they passed through, and continued their voyage; but the officer, who had not been equally alert, missed the opportunity, and remained blockaded. He did not reach the lower part of the river till three weeks after the travellers.

At Marietta the party supped, and landed; and from a circumstance connected with the king's recollection of this town, it may not be out of place to allude to the faculty of memory which he possesses in a most extraordinary degree.

The reader may have remarked, in the course of this narrative, the name of the various places which the king visited; and of the many persons with whom he was brought in contact. Recollect, that these journeys were performed more than forty years ago, and that many of these towns had been then recently laid out, and consisted only of a few cabins. Recollect, also, that some of the persons whose names are here given, were without any particular claims to remembrance; and added to these facts, that you have not a title of the names of men and places which the king has preserved in his recollections of America; and then consider, that in recounting what he had seen and done in the United States, the king never hesitated a moment, but spoke with as much accuracy as if he had written a memorandum before him. And when among other questions, the king was asked, "At what time did you leave Hamburg?" and he answered, "On the 24th of September, 1796, on board the 'American,' Captain Ewing; and I was twenty-seven days on the passage," our informant confesses he listened with surprise.

The princess reached New Orleans in safety, on the 17th of February, 1798. From this city they embarked on board an American vessel for Havana, and upon their passage they were boarded by an English frigate, under French colors. Until the character of the cruiser was ascertained, the three brothers were apprehensive that they might be known and conducted to France. When it was discovered, however, on one side, that the three young passengers were the princess of the House of Orleans, confidence was restored, and the Captain hastened to receive them on board his vessel, where he treated them with distinction, and conducted them to Havana.

United States Ship North Carolina.—We had the pleasure of a short visit to this ship. She is moored off the Battery. Her appearance for neatness and order is excellent. (The burthen of this ship is 2633 tons. Her extreme length on the spar deck is 228 feet; her breadth of beam is 54 feet, and her depth about 60 feet. She has three masts, the spar deck, the upper and lower gun decks, and the berth deck; and when in sailing trim, she draws 25 feet of water. From her keelson to the main skylight, or the length of her main mast from the keel to the tip-top, is about 271 feet. The quantity of canvass on her main-topmast is 1400 yards, and the whole quantity on her when she spreads her square sails and studding sails, is 18,000 yards; sufficient to cover an area of four acres. Her mainmast (top) is 16 inches in diameter, and her fore and main rigging generally about 12 inches. Her lower gun-deck weighs about 8637 pounds, or nearly three tons; and her largest sheet anchor weighs 3175 pounds. Her hemp cables are 26 inches in diameter, and a link in her chain cables will weigh about 12 pounds. Their length is about 120 fathoms. The number of boats belonging to her is 11, the largest of which is pulled by 20 oars.

The ship is calculated to carry an armament of one hundred guns. At present she has on her spar deck 24 cannonades, 42's, and 2 long 32's; on the upper deck she has 32 long 32's, and on her lower gun deck 32 42's. When her magazine is supplied it contains about 6000 pounds of powder. Her armory contains 300 muskets, 300 pistols, 300 cutlasses, 300 boarding axes, and 300 pikes. Besides other stores, she is calculated to carry sufficient water to furnish one thousand men, each with a gallon a day for six months, which is about 182,000 gallons. Her complement of men is one thousand; at present she has, including apprentices, 302. The number of boys or apprentices now on board, is 116. Every other day a part of them are required to attend school, where they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, or navigation, according to the education they have previously received. On the larboard side of the lower gun deck, about the main mast, is an apartment constructed for the boys employed on duty about the ship, and in learning seamanship. There is a library connected with the school books are furnished to each of the scholars; and when they leave, a copy of each book which they may have studied, is presented to them. There is also to be published in a few days, a work on seamanship, designed expressly for them, by one of the present officers of the ship; who is doubtless a perfect master of the subject.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.—**ARMS FOR FEMALES.**—It is stated that in the small town of Reddick, in the county of Worcester, England, there are upwards of 70,000,000 of needles, manufactured every week!

From the Newburyport Watchtower.—**SHAKERISM.**—Mr. Carter, a renowned shaker, visited this place a few weeks since, and gave two or three lectures on shakerism, and sang some twenty songs, danced, exposed Miller's theory, and did several other things for the amusement of his audience.

The shakers' creed is a very curious one. They believe in one God, and two persons in the Godhead—male and female; or Father and Mother—called Power and Wisdom. They believe that Adam was the Father of the Old Creation, and Eve was the Mother—both being created after the image of God; and that Christ is the Father of the New Creation, and Ann Lee the mother—both of them, and the Millennium commenced with the appearance of Ann Lee on earth. They believe in the immortality of animals, as well as of men. They say that John saw horses in the world of spirits, and recorded in Revelations. They believe that all the ugly and venomous animals on earth are symbolical of the evil spirits that inhabit the lower regions of the invisible world, and that all the beautiful creatures, such as birds with gorgeous plumage, are symbolical of the good spirits in the mansions of bliss.

They believe that the souls of shakers, in their dances and visions, really visit the heavenly world. The laetel has been applied to them, and their flesh has been scarified, while in this state, without producing a particle of blood. One person who visited the land of spirits in a trance, saw all the patriarchs and kings of olden time; saw King David travelling, and Solomon on a snowy-white horse; saw Christ and all the Apostles.

LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.—The success which has attended the steam ship line between Liverpool and Boston, and the manner in which Mr. King, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in his Report, treats the subject of the construction of steam ships, and the establishment of American Packet Lines, have induced many of the citizens of Boston to make an effort to carry into effect the recommendation of the committee on this subject. They held a public meeting on the 17th inst. and adopted a series of resolutions, among which are the following:—**Ball, Fair.** Resolved, That the report recently presented to Congress by the Hon. Thomas B. King, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, which in the most clear and convincing manner advocates the establishment of American Lines of Steam Packets between the United States and Europe, under the patronage of Government, is alike honorable to the intelligence and patriotism of the Committee.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the measures recommended by the Committee will, at a trifling annual expense to the Government, insure the immediate construction and equipment of a formidable fleet of Steamers, improved by American genius upon the models of Europe, which in peace will contribute to the extension of our trade, and in war will be invaluable for the defence of our wide spreading commerce and sea coasts.

Resolved, That, as citizens of Boston, we will zealously co-operate with the Government in the establishment of the contemplated Lines, particularly the line from Boston to Havre, and that we respectfully request our Representatives and Senators in Congress to advocate the immediate passage of the resolution reported by the Committee.

FOUNDINGS.—A watchman in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, found two female infants on a step in that city, who had been left by some unfeeling parent. A note found with them indicated that they were twins. Mr. T. W. Newton, happening to see them, consulted his wife, and they came to the determination of adopting them and bringing them up.—**Ball, Sun.**

Punishment Commuted.—We learn from the Westminster Carolinian, that it is understood there that Bruker alias Fritz, the German convicted of Murder, will not be executed, but that his punishment is to be commuted to confinement in the Penitentiary—a sore disappointment, this, to the good people of Carroll.—**Cum.**

ROBBERY.—We learn from the Union county papers, that the Treasury of that county was robbed on the night of the 6th inst., of from 500 to 700 dollars. The thief opened the doors and secretary, where the money had been, by means of false keys. Mr. Kleuker, the treasurer, offers a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the money. A young man, named Johnson's, tailor, was arrested on suspicion, but proved himself clear, by showing that he had been near the town on the night the treasury was robbed.

Lieutenant Hunter's steamer "Com" made its appearance last week, at Elizabeth City, N. C., causing all the natives to stare and wonder. It passed through the Dismal Swamp Canal at the rate of six miles an hour, "without producing as much ripple as an ordinary canal boat"—and thus removing "all doubts of the practicability of navigating canals by steam, without injury to the banks."—**Richmond Whig.**