THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRETOR

TERMS. Sucrementant, three dollarsper sanna-

Persons residing without the State will be re-gired to pay the wants amount of the year's sub-caption in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent-neartion, twenty-five scats.

The affectivements of Clerks and Sheriffs will

be charged 25 per cent higher and a deduction o 33) per cent. will be made from the regular pri-ces for advertisers by the year. CF Letters to the Editors Nusr be post-paid.

Ball and Party at Shocco frings. There will be a Ball and Party at Shocco Springs, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th of August next. There will be fine Music in attendance. ANN JOHNSON.

Warren County, July 14.

## WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENT, AND COLLECTOR,

HALEIGH, N. C. Will attend the Courts of Wake, Orange and Granville. Claims of every description thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Hon. Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia. Fra. Hopkinson, Philadelphia. Ant. Chas. Cazenove, Alexandria, D. C. Thomas J. Lemsy and Raleigh. Ruffin Tucker, Esqra., Raleigh. Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hillsborough, Hon, Robert B. Gilliam, Oxford.

Leave the choice of your Piano to my self, and I'll insure you a fine one.

There are many persons who would purchase Pi and Fortes if they were sure of being suited without much trouble. To such, I would say, leave the choice of your justicument to myself, and if I send you an indifferent article it will be my own loss, simply send in your order and my what priced Piano shall be

I am thoroughly convinced myself that my Pianor are superior, and, in order that others may be con-vinced also, I will agree for them to be tried before being paid for. It is out of my power to make more liberal proposition. E. P. NASH. Book and Piano Forte Store, e eraburg Va January 21,

GOING TO TEXAS.

Not long since might have been seen on the Vicksburg road a staid looking old gentleman on horseback, with his coat buttoned tight round him and an umbrella hoisted over his head, protecting him from a drizzling rain that had that evening "set in" with every indication of a continuance. His horse moved sluggishly along, as though jaded by a long journey. The rider seemed anxious-ly looking for a whereabouts to pass the night, when a fire a short distance from the road attracted his attention. He rode to the spot, and beheld, what is very common in this section of the country, an encampment of a family "a-moving." By the fire, with logs of wood for pillows and each wrapped in a blanket, was lying two females—near them a small child. Leaning against the fore-wheel of the wagon was a lad of about ten or eleven years of age; he wore a pair of linsey-woolsey trowsers, too short for him, a roundabout that reached down half way from his shoulders to his waist, no hat, and possessing one of those tow-heads of hair so frequently to be met with among the piney wood nondescripts of Alabama. There he stood crying most vociferously.

"Ba!-a-a-Ba!-a-a!" roared pinev wood.

The old gentleman rode up to him, and in tone of voice calculated to soothe the lad's listress, addressed him:-

"What's the matter, my son?"

"Matter! Fire and d-n, stranger!-Don't you see mammy there shaking with the ager!-Daddy's gone a fishing!-Jim's got every cent of money there is, playing poker at a bit antee!—Bob Stokes is gone on shead with Nance!-Sal's so corned she don't know that stick of wood from seven dollars and a half!-Every one of the horses is loose!-There is no meal in the waggon!-The skillet's broke!-The baby's in a 'bad fix.' and it's half a mile to the creek! and I don't care a d-n if I never see Texas !!!" " Ba!-a-a-Ba!-a-a!"

The old gentleman gave spur to his horse and again moved forward, not having any desire to prolong his chance visit to a family roing to Texas .- Yazoo Whig.

Matrimony .- Thomas Bastad, Esq., fel low of the New College, 1588, wrote the following epigram on his three wives:

Though marriage by some is reckoned a curse,
Three wires did I marry, for better or for worse,
The first for her person—the next for her purse.
The third for a warming pan, doctress and nurse."
The above reminds us of a clergyman

whose first wife was immensely rich, his sewhom he married in his old age to nurse and comfort him in the decline of life, proved to have a most ungovernable temper.-He observed to one of his friends, that he had had three wives-the world, the flesh and the devil .- New York Atlas.

Pity is a passion proceeding from the mis-forume of another. Envy is a passion pro-ceeding from another's success.—Addison.

"I stand in need of small caps," as the printer's wife said, when she presented he husband with a little responsibility.

Society.-Society, indeed, has its great nen and its little men, as the earth has its mountains and valleys. But the inequalities of intellect, like the inequalities of the surface of our globe, bear so small a proportion to the mass, that in calculating its great revolutions, they may safely be neglected. The sun illuminates the hills, while it is still below the horizon; and truth is discovered by the highest minds a little before it becomes manifest to the multitude. This is the exent of their superiority. They are the first to catch and reflect a light, which, without their assistance, must in a short time, be visible to those who lie far beneath them.

ty to hear a courting scence, ran hear head employing a force so rapid and certain in

## BALBICH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

" NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841

House of Representatives, ? July 7, 1841.

VOL.XXXII >

Mr. Thomas Butler King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the subject had been referred, submitted the fol-

lowing Report: The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message and accompanying documents as relates to the Navy, ask leave to report on the expediency of providing for the support of a home squadron, as recommended in the report of the Secretary of the

The changes which the introduction of steam power has already effected and is constantly producing in the naval armaments. of the maritime Powers of Europe, evidently require the most prompt and efficient action on the part of the Government of the United States, to meet this new and powerful auxiliary in naval warfare, by so changing the construction and employment of our Navy as most effectually to protect our commerce and guard our seacoast against the sudden approach of an enemy employ ing this new and formidable description of force : and it is the opinion of the committee that no measure is more imperiously demanded by every consideration of prudence and safety than that recommended in the report of the Secretary-the employment of a home squadron, composed in part of armed steamers. He very justly remarks, that "Had a war with Great Britain been the result, as was at one time generally feared, of the subjects of difficulty now in a course of adjustment between that Power and the United States, not only would our trade have been liable to great interruption, and our merchants to great losses abroad but a naval force, comparatively small, might, on our very shores, have seized our merchant ships and insulted our flag, without suitable means of resistance or immed ate retaliation being at the command of the Government. To guard against such a result-to be ever ready to repel or promptly to chastise aggression upon our own shores, i is necessary that a powerful squadron should be kept affoat at home. This measure is recommended by other considerations .-There is no situation in which greater skill or seamanship can be exercised and acquired than on the coast of the United States and in no service would our officers and seamen become more thoroughly initiated in all that is necessary for the national defence and glory. In that service, aided by the coast survey now in progress, a thorough acquaintance would be gained with our own seacoast, extensive and hitherto but imperfectly known; the various ports would be visited; the bays, inlets, and harbors carefully examined; the uses to which each for escape, defence, or annoyance, be ascertained; and the confidence resulting from ought surely to possess, a decided advantage over an enemy on our own shores."

fortifications are in a most inefficient condition. Many of those that have been completed are not supplied with cannon; others are going rapidly to decay—some are unfinished and progressing so slowly that it will require many years to complete them : none of them are properly garrisoned, and some have not a man to keep the gates closed. These fortresses have cost immense sums of money, and if well supplied with guns and garrisous would afford but partial protection to a few points on our seacoast and to our armed squiffrons in time of war. They could not defend us against the armed steamers of an enemy, which might pass them in the night, or svoid them by entering harbors where there are no fortifications. This last remark is peculiarly applicable to the Southern coast, where there are numerous harbors on the Atlantic Charleston to Mobile, in a condition to fire a gun. In the event of a war with France or Great Brittain, the fortifications at Pensacola, and perhaps others, might be seized and held by the enemy, or any of our un-protected harbors might be entered by fleets of armed steamers loaded with black troops the country. The Northern portion of the Atlantic coast, where such vast sums have been expended to place it in a state of dethe rapid movements of such an enemy.— The harbor of New York itself might be entered through the inlet at Amboy and Staten Island Sound, and the fortifications

addition to the excellent and comprehensive

view presented by the Secretary, the com-

mittee beg leave to submit a few observa-

tions in regard to the present state of our

seacoast defences, their efficiency in case of

war, and the measures now being adopted

by Great Britain and France to change their

naval armaments from the common vessels

of war to armed steamers. It is a fact al-

most too notorious for remark here, that our

est possible security.

employed on our Northern coast and in the West Indies a large number of steamers of

with that Government by Mr. Cunard and his associates to carry the Royal mail from thousand pound sterling, or \$291,600 per lined and commanded by white officers, annum. In compliance with this contract, four steamers have been constructed and placed on the line, or twelve hundred tons ourden and 450 horse power each. These vessels leave Liverpool and Halifax every fortnight, and perform the trip across the Atlantic each way with great certainty in welve days. These steamers are commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and are to be at all times subject to the orders of Government. So great have been not only the facilities afforded to commerce and inercourse, but saving to the revenue in the cost of carrying the mail, that it is now proposed to double the number of steamers, that they may leave their respective ports every week instead of every fortnight. The London Journal of Commerce, says: " Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brigs, the expense to Government was about forty thousand pounds sterling annually more ain. than the receipts of postage. By the line shows that she then had thirty-seven arm-of Cunard's steam ships, a balance of twen-

line has been extended to Boston.

Her Majesty's Steam vessels of war." To directed against the cities in which they readopt from time to time, and at all times, side.

such changes or improvements in construction, machinery, armament, and rigging, as our squadrons could be employed in the the commissioners may require. To carry protection of our commerce and our flag a certain number of Government officers and abroad, without danger of aggression on our

the mail company 240,000 pounds per privateers and small armed vessels, will annum for the transport of the mails, it render them indispensible in time of war. will defray, by the same payment, the anthe heaviest ordnance, to act as war-frigates when required by the Government for that purpose." To which may, at a ny time, he added the steamers employed. of armed steamers loaded with black troops in Cunard's line, and those running from from the West Indies to annoy and plunder London and Bristol to New York. It is also said to be in contemplation to establish another line frome some port in Eng-land to St. John's New Brunswick, under fence, would by no means be secure against a contract similar to that made with the Royal Mail Steampacket Company. All

REPORT ON A HOME SQUADRON. 'question of the most urgent and vital im- will be seen by reference to it that this the aid of the Government all the energy portance to the People and Government of formidable fleet will be at all times with- skill and economy of individuals who will the United States how they can soonest and in three or four days' run of our Southern best provide the means of meeting this new coast. In the event of a declaration of it. and powerful anxiliary in maratime war .- | war by Great Britain against the United The employment of a home squadron, as States, as she will, of course possess the recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, information necessary to enable her to must be justly regarded as not only the best concentrate her forces, all the steamers in means of meeting any sudden emergency the West India mail service can be col-that may arise, but of leading to such ulter fected at any point on the southern coast rior measures as may be found necessary to by the time the declaration would be comgive to our commerce and seacoast the great- municated to the President. Those emst possible security.

As connecting itself immediately with York and Boston, may commence hostilithis subject and calling for the most vigilant ties before the least preparation can be course of policy on the part of the Government of the United States, the committee to be established at Hal. fax and at several beg leave to call the attention of the House to the measures now being adopted by Great Brittain to keep affoat and actively diction made some years since by an intelfigent and experienced British officer, that their sailing ships of war would become

the largest class; many of them will be filled.

There are, it is said, at this time, ten thousand black troops in the British West lindies, and that orders have recently been issued to increase the number to twenty-Liverpool to Halifax for the sum of sixty five thousand. These troops are discipand, no doubt, designed to form a most important portion of the force to be employed in any future contest that may arise between Great Britain and the United States; and, by reference to the map of the West In la mail lines, it will be seen that, in our present detenceless condition, a force composed of armed steamers and troops of that description would not only give great an-novance to our coast, but most effectually and at once put a stop to all communication around Cape Florida, or through the passes of the West Indies, to or from the Gulf of M-xico, and, consequently, the commerce of the great valley of the Mississippi must fall into the hands of the enemy, or its vast productions cut off from

market, be rendered valueless. France is persuing a course of policy in every respect similar to that of Great Brit-The last efficial register of her navy ty thousand pounds appears already to the all respects, if not superior, to those of any credit side of the Atlantic mails." This other nation. The sudden appearance of one of them, some two years ago, in the har-On the 20th March, 1840, a contract was bor of Bultimore must be recollected by alf. entered into between the Commissioners of A law has recently been enacted authorithe Admiralty and "the Royal Mail Steam Zing the G vernment to establish a line of Packet company," for conveying "all her armed steamers from Havre to New York, Majesty's mails" from such port in the on the plan of the British West India mail British channel as the commissioners shall line; and, surprising as it may seem, a prescribe, to the West India islands, the number of gentlemen in Boston have actcoast of South America, Mexico, and the U. wally sent in proposals to take the contract, States, touching and delivering the mails at if that city instead of N. York shall be incould be made available during war, either the ports specified on the map sunexed to serted in it. Thus it will be perceived that this report, on which are traced the various our own merchants, driven by the laws of lines of communication to be established in tradeand intercourse, are about throwing the pursuance of the contract. The company whole weight of their skill, enterprise, and so bound to "provide, maintain, keep sea- capitat into the hands of one of our great worthy, and in complete repair and readi- maritime rivals, for want of proper action ness," for the purpose of conveying the and encouragement on the part of their mails, "a sufficient number—not less than own Governmen", and that the humiliatign fourteen-of good, substantial, and efficient spectacles is likely to be presented of A steam vessels, of such construction and merican merchants, who have excelled all strength as to be fit and able to carry guns others in commercial pursuits, being emof the largest calibre now used on board of ployed to support a naval force that may be

men, at a stipulated price, and at all times to own coast, because the fleets of an enemy old their vessels subject to the orders of could no sooner approach to assail than our such officer as may be placed on board to own return to defend us. But the intro-This company is to re- duction of steam power has effected such ceive two hundred and forty thousand pounds astonishing changes, that armaments on the sterling per annum, which may, in certain most extensive scale are no longer to be events, be increased to three hundred and considered as alone suited to the purposten thousand, or to \$1,288,800.

These steamers are all in a rapid progthe world has ever seen are to be employress of construction. They are to be aed in the transportation of the mail, pasbout 1,500 fors burden, and to receive sengers, and freight to pass slong the whole engines of 500 horse power each. Those ine of our coast, and into our ports, as fathat have been launched are estimated to miliarly as common trading ships. If these be in all respects equal to sixty gun fri- vessels can be rendered profitable in time ga'es. "Thus," it is said "the country of peace, the security they will render to will be doubly served; and, while it pays persons and property, from the attacks of

The system is yet in its infancy; and it is nual charges of the largest and powerful not in the power of the committee to say; steam fleet in the world, fully armed with with any degree of accuracy, how far it may not in the power of the committee to say be rendered useful to our commerce, or profitably connected with our navy; to what extent it may be made to support itself, or the policy of other Governments, & a proper regard for our own safety, may render its adoption wise or necessary. These are questions of the utmost importance to all porought to be prompily and properly inquired into, and satisfactorily answered.

Royal Mail Steampacket Company. All A gentleman of great respectability and these lines will soon be in full operation and much experience in commercial affairs, and employ at least twenty-five, and particularly in steam navigation, has giv-Staten Island Sound, and the fortifications at the Narrows entirely avoided. The city might be sacked or laid under contribution before a sufficient force could be collected to prevent the approach or escape of so formidable an enemy; and it is seriously to be feared that there is not a harbor on the whole coast, however well defended against the sailing ships of an enemy, that these steamers might not enter, by avoiding the forts or passing them in the night. If this is true, it must be perceived that not only the sailing ships of an enemy, that these steamers might not enter, by avoiding the forts or passing them in the night. If this is true, it must be perceived that not only our commerce, but our cities, with all their report that an old lady in her anxie
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The report that the mercesary instr through the key hole, is now contradicted. It notes at 11. It, therefore, becomes a traced on the map hereto annexed: and it ling &c. &c. This system would bring to

in enterprises of this nature, always surpass

From what has been stated, Tomust, in the opinion of the committees, be perseived that a powerful squadron has become as necessary for our protection at home, as the employment of our ships of war has hitherto been. or may hereafter be, for the protection of our flag and commerce abroad. This squadron ought at once to be established, and from time to time increased, as the means placed at command of the Department may permit, and the various objects connected with it, as pointed out in the report of the Scoretary, may best be promoted and attain-

For this purpose, the committee report herewith a bill appropriating the amount as-ked for by the Secretary, and recommend the doption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies in the establishment of lines of armed steamers between some of our principal Northern and Southern ports, and to foreign ports; to ad-vertise for proposals for the establishment of such lines as he may deem most important and practicable; and to report to this House at the next session of Congress.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS. There is no mistake more common nor

more injurous, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds the greater must be his profits; for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using it; for the best soil may be made unp oductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course, but without suffi-cient capital no land can be properly cultivated; at the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditures, when correctly employed, than land. In fact assuming always that the expenditures be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars be the lowest and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent, the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum; at the same progressive ratio.-And admitting this to be true-and it is presumed no experienced agricultularist will doubt it-it follows that a capital of five thousand dollars expended in the cultivation of two hundred acres will only yield a profit of five hundred dollars, while, if applied to no more than one hundred acres, it would produce one thousand dollars; therefore it is evident that his proland. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one half the size. Must farmers are anxious for large occupations, and manyare thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advan-tage, some in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by, future saving; others from the vacuty of holding, more land than their neighbors; hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of rent in ar-rea , wages ill paid and debts une tisfied dis tress, duns, and final ruin!-While he, who prudently commences, with only such a number of acres ashe has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obnot being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy; his engagements are within his means; and thus, while enjoying present case of mind, he lays the surest foundation for luture prosperity. It therefore behooves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be arduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to success.—British Husbandry.

Advice to Young Ladies.—If you have blue eyes, you need not languish; if you have black, you need not leer. If you have pretty ankles, there is no occasion to wear thest pettices. ort petticoats; and if you are doubtful as short petticoats; and it you are doubtful as to that point, there is no harm in letting them be long. If you have good teeth, do not laugh for the purpose of showing them; if you have bad ones, by all means shut your mouth and smile. If you have pretty hands and arms, there can be no objections to your playing on the harp; if you are dis-posed to be clumsy, work tapestry. If you dance well, dance but little; if ill, never

To the City Guards. (D)
The subscriber respectfully informs the City
Guards that he is prepared to plate handsomely Guards that he is prepared to plate handsomer, Belt Eagles, at 75 cents cash a piece.

His shop is opposite the stables attached to Col. Yarbrough's Hotel, where he executes in the best style and with despatch, all kinds of plating, mending, &c.

WM. EASON LEE.

THE LATE CHARLES OGLE OFFA.

The flendish malignity with which the

memory of this man is persued by the Lo-colocus, would excite abhorrence in the bosoms of a savage people. He was scarcely cold in the grave before with one accord, they opened upon him their batteries of sil-lification and traduction Some of them even anticipated that solemn and melancholy event, and sought toembitter his last moments by heralding, in staring capitals, and with a spirit which could only actuate demons—that 'the infumous Charles Ogle was about to die, '&c. When the cloud had fallen upon the coffin, the fact was announced with a shout of triumph, accompanied by every opprobious epithet which a copi-ou. Billingsgate vocabulary could supply. When Congress met, the game of detraction was removed from the news-papers to the Hall of Representatives. These honorable gentlemen seemed to take pleasure in blackening the name of the dead, and in harrowing up the feelings of the living. The motion of a Mr. Snyder, when the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison was pending. cannot escaped the recollection of the reader. The severe and just castigation, which that individual received at the hands of a colleague, would, we had supposed, have detered all others from following in his foutsteps. But it appears that it failed of that effect, We observe in the Washington paper, that (to borrow one of Col. Joe Watkins' phrases) "a black-mouth Locofoco from Tennessoe, Mr. Watterson, had revived the subject, and introduced a letter pubtaked in this paper, to give countenance to his defamation. That same letter has been a fruitful topic for Locofoco outbursts ever since its publication. It has been going the round of the whole Lorofoco press, with exclamation: See what a Whig says to Ogle's lies!" Now we have but a word to say to Mr. Waterson and the rest touching this letter: It was not written by a Whig-and if it were, there is no conflict between its statements and those of Mr. O. gle. The difference is only apparent, not real. Mr. Ogle gave, from official vonchers, the list of gorgeous articles purchased by letter describes the present tattered and dilapidated condition of those articles. The statement of the former referred to the purchase; that of the latter to the bad usage, which had soited and dimmed their lustre, And this so far from extenuating the original prodigality, is an aggravation of it.
We beg of these jackalls of faction, if

they are determined to persist in their atrocious attack upon the dead, that in future they forbear to connect this paper, or any of its correspondents, even though they be Loces, in any wise with their inhuman and unchristian persecution .- Rich. Whig.

CAST IRON CHURCHES.

St. George's Church, Liverpool, says the London Mechanics Magazine, is an object of considerable interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first iron. church in Great Britain.

The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet, the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast iron window of stained glass.

It is not perhaps, generally known that a great proportion of the larger manufactories erected in England within the last ten years, are all iron except the walls. And within two years past, several cottages and country villas have been put up near London, which are exclusively cast iron; walls, door steps, roof, chimney, sash, &c.

England, where wood is dear and iron cheap, the first cost of such buildings is less than those of timber. In durability and in beauty, they are of course unequalted. When once finished such buildings require no repairs; and the most finely carved ornaments cost little more than

STEAM BRIDGE.

The St. Louis Argus describes the following: "A striking use of the steam engine has been adopted at Portsmouth, Missouri. It is a floaling bridge, seventy feet long, and sixty feet wide, impelled by two engines of twenty-horse power, and making the passage (2,200 feet) at the speed of about 350 feet a minute. The bridge draws, with all its machinery; but two feet. This capital invention will nat-urally supersede the awkward contrivances of bridges of boats on the great European rivers, and will not improbably obviate the formidable expense of building and must greatly facilitate communication in colonies and new settlements in every part of the world."

## TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Through the medium of an extract from a private letter published in the Augusta Chronicle, dated at St Louis, (Texas.) June 29, we learn that the San Bernard s cop of war has returned from Vera Cruz, to Galveston, bringing back Judge Webb, Minister Extraordinary, and Mr. Hammerkin, Secretary of Legation, to Mexico. The Mexican Government wholly refused any communication, and rejected all mediation, saying they will never consent to the dismemberment of Mexico. The wri-ter of the letter adds as follows: "There dance well, dance but little; if ill, never dance at all. If you sing well, make no previous excuse; if you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few people are judges of singing, but every one will be sensible of your desire to please. If you would obtain power, be condessending; but, above all, (mark!) if you descending; but, above all, (mark!) if you are asked in marriage, say—"Yes!" for you aid the Federalists, but the want of moment with a saked in marriage, say—"Yes!" for you are asked in marriage, say—"Yes!" for you ney to hire and pay sailors will oblige the Texians to keep quiet. It is not supposed that the Mexican Government dream of ever conquering Texas, or even of stempting it, but they are two proud to acknowledge Texan Independence.

> Water is an element employed to make steam and cook vegetables. Formerly used as a beverage, by the thirsty.