MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

DELIVERED AT FANEUIL HALL,

JULY 21th, 1838.

After the third regular toast, Governor Everett, President of the day rose, and in the name of the assembly thanked their Guest, Mr. Webster, for his untiring and ever watchful care of the Constitution and the great interests of the whole people, and for his strenuous and powerful efforts to defend that sacred charter against partizan encroachments and violence.—The thanks he offered were endorsed by three times three cheers, and Mr. Everett concluded a short, but pertinent and appropriate speech, by proposing the following toast, which was received with long continued and enthusiastic applause:

"DANIEL WEBSTER—the Statesman and the Man: his services are engraven alike on the pillars of the Constitution and the hearts of the People. He is worthy of that place in the Councils of the nation, which he fills in the affections of his countrymen."

Mr. Webster then rose, amidst repeated cheerings and the most deafening acclamations, and addressed the meeting nearly as follows:

Gentlemen:

I shall be happy, indeed, if the state of my health and the condition of my voice shall enable me to express, in a few words, my deep and heartfelt gratitude for this expression of your approbation. If public life has its cares and its trials, it has, occasionally, its consolations also. Among these, one of the greatest and the chief, is the approbation of those whom we have honestly endeavored to serve. This cup of consolation you have now administered—full—crowned—abundantly overflowing.

It is my desire at this time, in a few affectionate & spontaneous words, to render you the thanks of a grateful heart. When I lately received your invitation in New York, nothing was further from my thoughts or expectations than that I should meet such an assemoly as I now behold in Boston.

But I was willing to believe that it was not meant merely as a compliment, which it was expected would be declined, but it was in truth your desire, at the close of the labors of a long session of Congress, that I should meet you in this place, that we might mingle our mutual congratulations, and that we might enjoy together one happy social hour.

The President of this assembly spoke of the late Session as having been not only long, but arduous; and in some respects, it does deserve to be so regarded. I may indeed say, that in an experience of twenty years of public life, I have never yet encountered labors or anxieties such as this session brought with it.

We have been with one short intermission, continuously in session for nearly ten months; from the commencement of the called session in September, to the close of the regular session the present month. During this unusually long period, the public service did not allow us to revisit our homes. On our part it has been rather a struggle for prevention, than for the attainment of any positive benefit.

We had to do hard work in contending, in a minority, against a majority—a majority not indeed, as events have proved, reliable on for all crises and for every purpose, but such a majority as is relied on for the usual emergencies and purposes of legislation.

For myself, & for those with whom I have had the honor to act our object has been to maintain opposition against new theories and schemes, at least until time should be allowed to have them submitted to the people for their own consideration. In what I have done, I have only acted with others. I was but one in a common band of associates. I was associated, especially, with the excellent and estimable Mr. Davis, my colleague in the Senate, and with a mass of distinguished gentlemen who represented in the other house the several districts of this Commonwealth. We acted together, as men holding, in almost all cases, common opinions and acting for a common end.

In nothing do I claim any praise for good intent and for honest effort, which does not belong equally and alike to them all. No more of your approbation is due to myself than to others, more distinguished, who pursued the same course. We all fought in a common cause, and acted, I rejoice to say, in a spirit of the greatest harmony amongst ourselves.

This is not an occasion in which it is fit or practicable to discuss, very minutely, and at length, questions which have been chiefly agitated during this long and laborious session of Congress. Yet, so important is the great and general question, which, for the last twelve or fifteen months has been presented to the consideration of the Legislature, that I deem it proper on this, and on all occasions, to state, at the risk of some repetition perhaps, what is the nature for that important question, and briefly to advert to some of the circumstances in which it had its origin.

Whatever subordinate questions may have been raised touching a Sub-Treasury, or a Constitutional Treasury, or a Treasury in one or in another, or in yet a third form, I take the question, the plain, the practical question to be this, viz. whether it be among the powers and the duties of Congress to take any farther care of the National Currency than to regulate the coinage of Gold and Silver?

That is the question. From that all subordinate questions, however they may have multiplied or varied, have grown. How, indeed, that should have become a question at this day, might be a wonder for the wise: for it is a truth capable of proof from all the records of this Government for forty years; from the very first day that the Consititution drew breath as a practical form for the administration of Government, it has uniformly been received and admitted as one of the duties of the Government to take care of the National Currency.

In Washington's time, and in that of his successor, especially in the times of Mr. Madison, when the peculiar circumstances of the country brought that subject into new importance, it was held to be the exclusive, or, at least, the paramount and unquestioned duty of Congress to regulate the action of the currency, whether of paper or specie, and that principle has been acted upon by every branch of this Government, with the full knowledge and approbation of the American people.

How then should the question have arisen at the end of the 49th year of the Constitution? Nothing but the torturous windings of party policy could ever have conducted us to such a point: nothing else could ever have raised such a question at this late day. From Washington's administration down to the administration of Gen. Jackson, and in none more than his, this duty has been admitted & attempted. It never has been denied to be the duty of Congress either as one form of the exercise of the Commercial Power, or as a necessary inference from the Coining Power.

All will remember that the very first complaint of Gen. Jackson against the late Bank of the United States was this, that it had disappointed the expectation of the People in not furnishing to the nation a sound and uniform currency. In that doctrine there were indeed, many who did not agree with him: but it was expressly on that ground that he undertook this grand reform of the Currrency—which many think was a sorry reform indeed. He said the Currency was not so sound and so uniform as it was the duty of the Government to make it; and he therefore attempted to give us a currency more sound and more uniform.

The deposites were removed in '33, and the policy of employing the State Banks as the depositories was adopted and that experiment has been proved. It was then said that a better and safer currency would be provided for the country. I refer to this but to say that down to '37, the duty of furnishing a currency, an actual currency for commerce, had been considered the undoubted duty of Congress; as much so, as the duty of making war or foreign treaties. This removal of the deposites had led to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and since then a new reading of the Constitution had been adopted. No such duty could be found. It has been scanned by candle light, and it is not there. This plain duty which no man to '37 has questioned, vanishes at once, and the new commentators can't find it.

A new Administration came into power, pledged to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor; but there was one footstep too big for him to put his foot in—a stride too long for him to take. This is a serious fact for in that which I may call fatal message to the last session of Congress, there was the announcement of a disavowal of all power in the General Government under the authority of the Constitution, to regulate the Commerce or the Currency.

The Message of 1837 does disavow any power on the part of the Government upon these subjects; and that I may do no injustice to the President I will repeat the words. The President says, 'from a want of Constitutional power, I refrain from recommending any plan for the regulation of the currency, for the relief of the commerce of the country.' Any plan to regulate the foreign and domestic commerce of the country, is not, he says in the power of the Government to adopt. Yet it is written in the Constitution, that Congress has power over both foreign and domestic commerce.

What was the necessity for any plan? It was not the crisis of the country, but the crisis of a party. The Administration preceding the present, had rejected the U. S. Bank; and had set up the question that the Bank was unconstitutional This idea they had set up all over the country. I have nothing to say for the wisdom or modesty of men, who, after the Legislative decisions and judicial enactments of half a century, choose to set up their private judgment against the general confirmed opinion of the country.

It was, then, the general commitment of the party against the use of the Bank, or any bank by which the Administration was brought into a dilemma, and which led to the necessity of some plan. I will refer (though at the risk of some imputation of bad taste) those of you who recollect to have seen them, to the remarks made by me at Wheeling, when the suspension of specie payments was first made known. I happened to be there at that time. I saw at once that the suspension had produced a new era—had raised a new question, and that, whether the Administration succeeded or not, there would be no prosperity until it was finally settled.

No sooner had the State Banks suspended, among them those who were depositories of the Government, than the Administration raised the cry of treachery, want of faith, perfidy a cry as false, in my opinion, as the cry raised a short time before by the same party, that they were safe and could commit no error.

But whether the suspension was rightfully made or not, the Administration seeing themselves shut out from the use of the banks—finding that the experiment had failed—and being incapable (for it is in the power only of great minds) of going back—having no power to make any new experiments—being like a man floating in a current ready to catch at any snag and waiting for some piece of floating timber—they were ready for anything rather than the Plank. It was plain that they would do precisely what they have done. Seeing that they had deprived themselves of the power to control the currency, they said they could not find it. It was natural that they should do precisely what they did, and by saying that they had not the power, relieve themselves from the duty of exercising it. They had deprived themselves of the constitutional means of performing their duty, and tried to avoid the responsibility, but the people forced that duty upon them, and called upon them to execute it. I cannot but remember the fabled Giant of antiquity, upon whom, while tearing asunder the oak, the strong fibres reacted, and caught him in the rent.

We are not safe a moment after we lose sight of the great principle that the Government must regulate the currency. If that power is surrendered, to whom shall it be given? To the States? To all the Banks? To the whole people? No, gentlemen—suffering that principle to be surrendered, is abandoning the vessel of State to be borne along, without helm or guide, down the current, in the midst of danger and darkness. As I have said, whether the Sub-Treasury be for the receipt of money or for the issuing of Treasury notes, all is for the purpose of relieving the Government from the embarrassment caused by their experiments. I say, for distinctness, and to prevent misapprehension, that I do not think it the indispensable obligation of the Government to create a National Bank. I speak not of particular measures. I say it is the general duty of Congress to regulate the currency—but the particular manner is not prescribed. Congress is left to its own judgment as to the means to be employed. But by whatsoever means it is a duty, which unperformed, one grand object of the Constitution is unaccomplished. I say, what no event can controvert, that till Congress takes care of the currency, that part of the Constitution is unfulfilled.

The Banks may resume to-morrow. I hope they will—but what will it accomplish? Is it to be expected that any local institution, however distinguished, wherever placed, can accomplish the end of ensuring a uniform currency? No, gentlemen—heap gold bags upon gold bags, you cannot give to the notes of any mere local Bank, along the Valley of the Mississippi, and from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence, a uniform character, unless it bears the impress of the spread Eagle. It is partly a matter of reason, and partly a matter of sentiment and feeling.

It belongs to Congress, therefore,—to the Representatives of the People,—to regulate the currency. Government must take charge of it, sooner or later; and till that time no satisfactory conclusion can be put to the embarrassment of the country. Do we not see, during the short suspension of the power of the Constitution, sufficient cause of alarm? Are there not plain indications of State jealousy, and rivalry, in commercial enterprise, and in competition for the use of money and credit?

Who is not wise enough to see, if we look to the state of things under the most favorable aspects, that there is cause for fear, unless the Government steps in to take its proper control? There are troubles ahead, and I look for relief only to the action of Congress. When [illegible] institutions are left to themselves, and are actively engaged in competition, I see the necessity of further check and control. There can be no security to property, no safety to trade, until the true meaning of the Constitution is enforced, with six-and-twenty States, and the Banks all anxious for the use of money and for the use of credit, I say, that if credit can be maintained without the regulating power of the Government, I shall be most agreeably disappointed.

As I have already said, these Sub-Treasury schemes are but contrivances for getting away from a disagreeable duty. And after all, not one will answer the purpose. Any man with common sense will say, that with thirty millions a year revenue, you cannot keep it, so that it will be safe—so but that some one will say it is not his thunder. Another plan is for taking bank notes, and tying them up with red strings and depositing them in the Banks—for making the Banks Sub-Treasuries and Depositories—for making Sub-Treasuries of the broken, rotton, treacherous Banks!

It is the object to separate the currency from the Government. To make one money for the Government, and let the people look out for themselves. I have said it was the object of myself and of those who acted with me, to stay this flood of theory,—to keep aloof from all legal enactments to countenance the new plans, until after a new Congress had been elected, and a resort had been had to the ballot boxes, and the opinions of the people could be known. Their only hope was to stay the rushing torrent, till a mightier arm could come to the rescue. We have succeeded.

Our services, if they have not contributed to restore prosperity, have preserved, thus far, the Constitution inviolate. On the part of the Government, no surrender of power is endorsed upon the Constitution. There is no clause appended to give *non obstante* to the Executive will. We have snatched the Constitution from the furnace. Yes, out of the furnace of party contention it has been snatched, and we can hold it up and tell you that even the smell of fire is not upon it.

But now, Gentlemen, it must have another guardianship. A stronger hand must be, aye, and will be, raised to protect it. Time has been given for the people to consider. An opportunity has been furnished for the country to settle this great question for their public servants. And I think that in producing this result, besides our labors, a vastly greater influence is to be attributed to the indications of public sentiment which have been manifested to the friends of the Administration. I would direct your attention to the popular revolution in New Jersey, Ohio, New York; and to the still stronger one in Pennsylvania; and to a similar one in our own Commonwealth. Since the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Schemes, we have seen the same sentiment exhibited in its might in the state of Connecticut, and witnessed its triumph in the distant but respectable state of Louisiana. So that we see, in every state, so far as we have the means of forming our opinion, the sentiment of a vast majority is against these experiments, and in favor of returning to the practice of the country and the intent of the Constitution.

But, in the meantime, although these sentiments return to the authors of the experiments; they are determined to adhere to them. All things show, that the question of divorce—the separation of the Government from all Banks, is determined to be persisted in as a test, and is to be made a party question. They expect a re-action. At the last session I had much conversation with the members of the party. They said there would be a reaction, and said the first spot in which it would appear would be Louisiana! Now this expected reaction changed latitude, rather quicker than the sea-serpent, which, when it was expected off the coast of Maine, appeared upon the coast of Georgia.

We have done our duty in presenting the subject before you to the extent of our ability. We have endeavored to lay it before the country, and wait for a deliberate and guiding decision. I will cut short my remarks; and will again express my solemn conviction that this question can be settled only by the people. It is not connected with any antecedent party time. No preceeding administration has adopted or sanctioned such principles; and we may hope by a liberal address and by just and fair reasoning, to induce even our opponents to hold on to the Constitution.

At the same time we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived. We must yield to no expedients; adopt nothing out of the Constitution. We can find a remedy for our ills in provisions well understood, long practised, and able now, as ever, to afford all security. Any one who will look any where but to the Constitution itself; who will set up his ingenuity, his whim, his caprice or his counterfeit schemes, instead of holding on to the Ark of the Constitution itself, will exhibit the foolhardiness, represented in the old mystery of him who had climbed to the top of the highest mountain, and, with the flood rising to his chin, told Noah to get on with his old craft, for he did not think there would be much of a storm after all.

It was for just such a crisis; for precisely such an exigency; for time when with a ruined currency and distracted commerce, that help was needed; it was for such times that the Constitution was formed; and I trust, that those who wish for aid, will look to the light which the Constitution sheds upon the path of duty. For myself, I am determined. However others may decide, this is the only way for New England. Our effections, our habits of thinking, our interest, all bind us to the Constitution. It would be contrary to our own habits of thinking: we must travel back, and undo the work of our fathers, if we abandon it. We must disgrace ourselves if we do not keep our gaze steadily fixed upon that guiding star. It is our destiny. You and I must follow it. It is due to our character that the Constitution should be adhered to.

I cannot resume my seat without again expressing my sense of gratitude for your generous appreciation of my services. I have the pleasure to know that the occasion of our meeting originated with mechanics, always distinguished, always honored, always patriotic, from the days of the Revolution to the present moment. Who is here, whose fathers have not told him—there are those here who know—that they were mechanics whose blood reddened State street, previous to the Revolution; and as events went forward, and the Revolution was in progress, they met at their old head-quarters, and crowded this immortal Cradle of Liberty, in consultations to promote its success.

When our independence was achieved, their course was alike wise and patriotic. They saw the infirmities of the old confederation, and saw also the means by which they might be remedied. To their everlasting remembrance be it said, that they acted as a body of men, with foresight and wisdom. They assembled at their head quarters, the Green Dragon, and prepared a memorial full of profound and statesmanlike reasoning, in favor of the adoption of the Constitution. When their committee went to Philadelphia, to present, it & Paul Revere was asked how many they were, he told them they were "mere than there are stars in Heaven." With the sagacity of statesmen, never surpassed, they saw the advantages of a general union; of a uniform system of impost, and of a uniform currency and medium of commercial exchanges. When the Constitution was adopted, and that fact was known, they held such a festival as has never since been surpassed.—The trades formed a procession and exhibited their hearty manifestations of joy. They felt keenly, because they saw the necessity of having uniformity in the laws and union among the people.

I am glad, gentlemen, to see here, not only mechanics, but members of other professions. I am glad to see the Reverend Clergy, the followers of those christian patriots, Mather, Clark, and Cooper, and no man can wish better for his posterity than that they should receive their patriarchal care for religion and morals.

I am glad to see members of my own profession, with whom I have been for years on habits of intimacy. Some are my seniors, many are of my own age; and many more are younger. I have lived among them; and I have known Dana, Parsons, Sewall, Parker, not to mention those who are living; and I honor them as defenders of the truth, as advocates from whom no man, with a just cause, was ever spurned, though he came clothed in rags.

I am happy to see Boston merchants—a name honored in every part of the world. A name connected with honorable and liberal conduct. What community has better sustained charitable institutions, enriched colleges, examined the haunts of want, ignorance and vice, that they might administer relief? They have soothed the ravings of insanity; and have opened the ears of the Deaf and the eyes of the Blind, that they might pour upon them instruction. These are the merchants of Boston! May the Almighty Being reward them.

Gentlemen, I have been a resident in the midst of you twenty years. It is now eighteen years since you first gave me your votes, and required my public services. If, since then, you have found more to be forgiven than to be reproved—if we part as good friends to-day as we met sixteen years ago, I am content.—Gentlemen, I have done.

I will propose a sentiment:

The City of Boston—may it continue the Head Quarters of good principles, till the blood of the Revolutionary Patriots has run through a thousand generations.

THE LATE COMMODORE RODGERS.

The interment of the remains of this gallant officer took place at Philadelphia on Friday afternoon, with appropriate demonstrations of respect on the part of the people of that city.—The Inquirer says—

The occasion was a solemn one, and respect for the memory of the deceased, and a due sense of the virtues both of his public and private character, attracted a concourse of many thousand of our citizens to the place of interment, which large cemetery, as well as the adjacent streets, were thronged with people, amongst whom the most perfect order and decorum prevailed.

In compliance with the Naval Order of Commodore Charles Stewart, commanding officer of the Philadelphia station, all the officers of the Navy at present in the city, together with several officers of the army and a numerous company of the immediate friends of the deceased, assembled at the house of Commodore Biddle, No. 260 Walnut street, whither the body had been removed from the U. S. Naval Asylum.

The first Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of General Prevost, who officiated in the absence of of General Patterson, also assembled on Walnut street, for the purpose of assisting in the solemnity, where they were met by the fine corps of U. S. Marines, from the Navy Yard.

Shortly after six o'clock, the procession moved towards the burial ground, the body being conveyed in a hearse, and covered with the star-spangled banner for a pall.

When the coffin was removed, and taken into the burial ground, the National Flag was supported by six pall bearers, all of them being distinguished officers. Among them we observed Commodore Stewart, Commodore Biddle, Captain Shubrick, Major H: Pache, and Captain Thornton, all in full uniform. The body was borne by veteran sailors of the U. S. Navy. These were followed by a large number of officers, both of the Navy and Army, but particularly of the former service; amongst them, Lieut. W. McKane, Dr. Morgan, Mr. Purser Stockton, Lieutenants Mercer and Bynum, Dr. T. Dillard, &c. &c. Citizens two and two, and the First Brigade of the P. M. with their flags muffled in crape.

The military made an imposing appearance; and the mournful cortege, which extended several squares in length, marching to the slow music of the German Washington Guards' Band, was remarkbly solemn and impressive.

Having arrived at the Arch street gate of the Cemetery, the military formed in line, and preserved a clear passage for the mourners and attendants; and as the procession entered upon the ground, the Rev. Dr. Tyng commenced the beautiful and affecting burial sevice of the Episcopal Church, by reading 'I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord,' &c.

After the entire burial service had been read, and the body lowered into the grave—the Marines fired the customary farewell salute of three vollies. The military, friends and attendants then retired, and the thousands assembled dispersed; doubtless bearing with them to their homes, an honorable recollection of the services which the deceased had rendered to his country, and a proper sense of the fleeting and transitory nature of this mortal state of existence.

Our hope and trust is, that the distinguished deceased has put off this earthly corruption for a happy and glorious immortality.

[From the London Globe.]

THE GORGON STEAM FRIGATE.

This vessel, which is the largest and most powerful steam ship belonging to the British service, is just completed.—On Thursday last the engines, which have been made, completed, and fixed on board the vessel, in a little more than eight months, were set to work for the first time, and acted in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

The tonnage of the Gorgon, according to the old mode of computation, is 1,150 tons; the length of deck is 183 feet; breadth between the paddle wheels 37 feet 6 inches; full breadth of deck, 45 feet.

This splendid vessel was built in the Dock yard at Pembroke, from the designs of Sir W. Symonds, the Surveyor-general of the Navy, and for her excellent properties as a steam vessel of war, for her strength, symetry, and durability is unrivalled by any vessel in the British or any other navy. She combines also in a most eminent degree the necessary qualities of a sailing vessel with those of a steam ship.

The whole of the timbers, the planking, the beams and deck, are formed of East India teak; the sleepers for the engine and the main beams are of very hard durable African oak; the whole secured in the most complete manner by a profusion of copper bolts and stout iron knees and riders.

The partitions and doors of the cabins are composed of South American cedar, taken from the hull of the Gibraltar, a Spanish man of war of 80 guns.

The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32 pounders (long guns,) of which twelve will be on the gun-deck, and four on the upper deck. She will also be provided with two of those newly invented tremendous engines of war, the 10 inch guns, intended to propel hollow shot of 95 lbs. weight; one of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft on the upper deck, on sliding swivel beds, which will range entirely round the horizon.—The bulwarks all round are so constructed that they can be thrown down in a moment to admit the guns being pointed in any direction.

The gun-deck of the vessel is fitted up in the most commodious manner for the accommodation of the officers and crew, amounting altogether, with the engineers, in war time, to 190 men. The orlop deck, fore and aft, is appropriated entirely for the reception of troops with their stores and baggage, and the ample hold will receive abundance of water, provisions, and stores for a long voyage.

The steam engines for propelling this magnificent vessel are of 330 horses' power. They are of a very novel construction, being remarkable for their compactness, strength, and lightness. They have none of the usual cast-iron framing, sway-beams, side-roads, or cross-heads, but the line of shafts being placed directly over the centre line of the cylinders, the rod of the piston is connected direct with the crank, by means of a connecting rod of moderate length, without the intervention of any other part or piece of machinery. The piston-rod is preserved in its vertical position by a strong parallel motion, of peculiar construction, which serves, at the same time, to work the air-pump, as also the feed and bilge-pumps. The main carriages which carry the line of the shafts are supported by eight bright wrought iron columns, seven inches in diameter, which rest immediately upon the tops of the cylinders, so that the whole strain and force of the engine is confined entirely between the cylinders and the main carriages, and no strain or force of the machinery is thrown upon any part of vessel. Each engine is supported upon a very strong foundation plate, which, with the condenser and the lower part of the hot well, is cast all in one piece, and weighs about ten tons. The space occupied by these engines is remarkably small, being little more than half what is required for engines of the same power made upon the ordinary plan, with sway beams.

There are four copper boilers for supplying steam to the engines. They are quite detached from each other and can be used separately or in conjunction as may be required. This is an important convenience, as it admits of rapairs being made to one or two boilers while the others are in use. The boilers, stand in pairs side by side, & back, to back so that two of the boilers stand with their fronts towards the engines & the bow of the ship, & the other two with their fronts towards the stern of the vessel. There are 12 fire places and two stoker-holes, one in front of the boilers and one abaft. The two stockerholes communicate by passages going all round and over the boilers by means of which a free circulation of air is kept up throughout the engine-room.

On each side of the engines and boilers are ranged the coal boxes which reach on each side of the vessel from the after bulkhead to the fore bulkhead. The boxes average about eight feet wide on each side, and afford ample stowage for 100 tons of coals, being adequate to sixteen days' consumption of the engines; so that the engines and boilers stand between two solid bars of coal eight feet thick. No shot could pass through such a thickness of coal so as to do any material damage to the machinery. Moreover, the most vulnerable parts of the engines, as well as the boilers, are below the water line, and quite out of the reach of shot.

Diamater of the cylinder is	64 inches.
Length of stroke	6½ feet.
Diamater of paddle-wheel,	27 feet.
Length of engine room from the fore bulkhead to the after bulkhead;	62 feet.

Another trial of the engines of this splendid steam ship was made yesterday, and the result was if possible still more satisfactory than that of the first trial.—The vessel was kept stationary, being fixed by moorings in the City Canal.—The motion of the engines was scarcely perceptible, and this was attributed to the absence of the sway-beams, cross-heads, siderods, &c. ordinarily appended to engines. This arrangement moreover effects a diminution of weight to the extent of 60 tons as compared with engines of the common construction. As the parts dispensed with usually vibrate from 15 to 20 times in a minute, they are the cause of the unpleasant motion felt in steamers. The Gorgon was built for 220 horse engines but Messrs. Seaward & Co. by their improved construction, have been enabled to put 320 horse engines into the same space, and still have left room to spare.

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.—A fire occurred in Harrisburg on Friday last. The amount of property destroyed was very considerable, a very small portion of which was insured. If the town had been properly supplied with water, it is supposed that the fire might have been arrested soon after it broke out.

A young lady carried a letter to the Post Office, dropped herself into the box instead of the letter, and did not discover the mistake, till the clerk asked her if she were SINGLE.

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