

NOTE OF PREPARATION!

The arrival of the Caspian yesterday, confirms the news of active steps having been taken both on the part of Mexico and the United States. The Tropic of the 19th says:

"The war fever is the only one which rages in this quarter at present, and we must admit that it is very much on the increase. So widely has it spread, that few, if any, are exempt from its influence. The good fortune of being the first in a contest with the Mexicans, is duly appreciated by the chivalry of New Orleans, and already they show a spirit worthy of themselves and of the occasion.

We are informed that Gen. Gaines has made a requisition upon the Governor for four regiments, and that in a very short time, the necessary steps will be taken to produce the men. In the mean time, the different volunteer corps are rapidly organizing, and a dozen new companies are about being formed. Meetings are to be held this evening at several places, the result of which will probably be the creation of several companies, under experienced and gallant officers who have already done the State some service.

In fact, (says the Pic,) the question will not be "Who will be suffered to remain at home?" but "Who will be permitted to enrol themselves amongst them, the defenders of their countrymen beyond the Sabine?"

The brig Hope Howes left Laguna on the 6th inst., and reports that a Mexican war schooner arrived at Campeachy on the 5th, with a requisition upon the Yucatan Government for troops. The Yucatecos told them that if the Mexicans went to war with the United States, they must find their own men; that Yucatan would not.

STEAM EXPLOSIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE REVEILLE:

Let steam boilers be constructed one-half or five-eighths inches in thickness, (instead of, as at present, one-fourth or five-sixteenth inches,) and all pipes and machinery to correspond. If necessary, I suppose a blast could be applied to the fire, to overcome the increased difficulty of generating steam in thick boilers. Let the boilers, before they are used, be subjected to a trial of at least twice the pressure they are intended to sustain in use, which, probably, could be done with safety to life and limb, by loading the safety-valve to a certain amount, raising steam, then supplying the furnace with a sufficient quantity of fuel, and all hands leaving boilers and steam and safety-valve to their natural effect, whatever it may be.

Let boilers be thus tried as often as may be necessary to test their safety—perhaps once in four years would be often enough for such boilers.

Cannot boilers already in use be tried in some similar way, and would it not be far better to lose one-tenth of all the boilers, and damage one-tenth of all the steam boats and steam mills in the country, where no human being should be exposed to the danger, than to lose fifty passengers, officers and men of boats, and workmen in mills each year?

Let our boat-builders and capitalists judge whether a boat, proved safe from explosion, (if it can be done, and why not?) would be a favorite with the public—whether it would be sought and waited for by passengers. I beg them to think of it, and machinists and inventive geniuses to study for means to prevent those dreadful explosions of boilers, pipes and cylinders, which have been so destructive for many years. GOOD WILL.

The Dragoons, Jackson Guards, Fusileers, Yagers and Artillery, organized on Monday last as a volunteer regiment, and elected Maj. Louis V. Bogy, Colonel, and Capt. Frederick Welcker, Lieut. Colonel. The election of Major was postponed until the companies from St. Charles, Cape Girardeau, &c., shall be present. It is the intention of this regiment, we learn, to obtain the full complement immediately, and to report itself ready for orders.—[Reporter

At a fire in Brattle Square, Boston, last week, two men were killed by the falling of a wall.

EVENING MAIL.—Cincinnati and Louisville.—We are informed (says the Louisville Courier) that the new arrangement, so far as Strader and Gorman are concerned, is intended to be permanent, and we have been also informed that such is the intention of the proprietors of the independent evening line. Messrs. Strader & Gorman are men of property and enterprise, and this disposition on their part to deliver the Eastern mail here some 12 or 15 hours before the contract time, without any move on the part of the Post Office Department to accomplish such a desirable end, certainly is deserving of commendation. When the river rises, the Pike No. 8, and the Ben. Franklin No. 6 will be placed in the evening line.

A QUAKER'S ANSWER.

"What is the use," said Bess to me,
"That you should come to see me more—
For since my maiden heart is free,
What can you say unsaid before?"

Thou know'st, dear Bess, I am a quaker—
My answer then is likewise plain—
(For truth is mighty—naught can shake her)
I'll ask thee questions three times twain.

What is the use of sap to tree?—
Two parties to a bargain, pray?
Would nature not most sing'lar be,
If she were odd in all her play?

Why is thee single, can't thee tell?—
Or why am I—say, don't thee know?
To put a clapper to a belle
Why don't thee choose, dear Bess, a beau?

LARRY.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the Irish citizens of New Orleans, was called for the purpose of taking the necessary measures preparatory to the organization of one or more companies of volunteers for Texas. The call seemed to be enthusiastically responded to.

A penny paper is about to be started in Washington. It is to be called the Bee, and controlled by Mr. Slith, late of the Globe, and Mr. Gobright, late of the Madisonian.

The Cincinnati Gazette is perfectly rabid with regard to the pack up of Cassius M. Clay. The Louisville Courier says, in reply:

"Self-protection and self-preservation, is the first law of nature, and is paramount to all other human laws. It is the 'right divine' which belongs to every human being, and it will hereafter in Kentucky, be rigorously executed, whenever it becomes necessary, against the northern innovators who would violate our property, disturb our peace and endanger our lives, by intermeddling in that which does not concern them, and with which they have no connection, morally or politically.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Twenty-four districts heard from have elected fifty-eight delegates to the State Convention to revise the Constitution. Politically they stand forty-two Democrats, twelve Whigs, and four Native Americans.

Mayo, the colored man who was recently arrested in Washington by constable Cole of Fredericksburg, for enticing away certain slaves belonging to Mr. Wyatt, was tried at Fredericksburg, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

DEATH.—J. Augustus Shea, Esq., long connected with the editorial department of the New York Tribune, died on Thursday morning week. Mr. Shea was a native of Ireland, of highly respectable connexions. He has written several pieces of poetry which will give him a name in the republic of letters.

The Figures of Speech.—The following epigram is a sarcasm on some of the Grecian sophists, preserved in Athenæus, which is made up of compounds, stated by the learned editor, Dr. Reid, to be in the original "a mile long." Reid gives the Latin translation by Joseph Scaliger, which may thus be understood in English:

"Loftybrowflourishers,
Noseinbreadwallowers,
Bagandbeardnourishers;
Dishandallwallowers,
Oicloakinvestors,
Barefootlookfashioners,
Nightprivatefeastaters;
Craftinembrationers.

Youthcheaters, wordcatchers, vainglorysophers.
Such are you seekers of virtue Philosophers."

INTERESTING RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We were yesterday shown for examination three cannon balls, which were found completely embedded in the upper part of the old wooden building on Washington street, near Davis and Palmer's store, now in the course of being taken down by Messrs. Rollins and Demeritt, enterprising house builders of this city, who are preparing to erect an elegant store, with granite front, upon the site. One of the balls weighs about fourteen pounds, another three, and one is a grape shot. The first was taken from the north wall, in which it was found deeply embedded, the other two from the wood work, in the second story. They were coated with rust and dim with age, having evidently lain corroding there for sixty-nine years, having been thrown from some of Washington's cannon planted on the heights of Roxbury, during the period of the blockade of Boston by the Americans, while the town was in the hands of the British. They were probably directed at the Old Province house, nearly opposite the Old South Church, and at that time the Headquarters of the British commander-in-chief, whose military councils were there holden, and whence issued the mandates that moved and marshalled the hireling hosts of the English king.—[Boston Times.

How Envious!—A letter from Saratoga says: "We spend our time in excursions to the lake—playing billiards and ten-pins at Gridley's—promenading the delightful avenues and walks—drinking Congress and Pavilion spring water—flirting, intriguing, talking scandal, and listening to the divine and harmonious warblings of the fairest and most bewitching damsels in existence."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

CITY MORTALITY.—The Register reports fifty deaths for the week ending on the 25th inst., of which number twenty-two were children under five years of age.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—We were in error yesterday, in stating that Capt. McKellops commanded the Montgomery Guards. Capt. P. Gorman is their commander, a brave and efficient officer, who will lead them, wheresoever their services may be required, with honor and éclat.

A NEW BOAT FOR THE LAKES.—Report has it that Capt. Walker, of the Great Western, contemplates building a leviathan boat at one of the lake ports the ensuing winter—one of 300 feet keel and 36 feet beam, with engines proportionally large and powerful.

John Jones, late of the Madisonian, and family, sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Sunday week.

George Washington P. Custis made a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the other day, at the exhibition of the Public Schools.

Gen. Winfield Scott is said to be on his way South.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—We understand from the New York Sun, that a number of intelligent colored people in that city talk of sending a committee to Liberia to examine the condition of the country, and if found advisable, to select a site for a colony.

On Monday last, says a late Pensacola Gazette, a man by the name of Nickerson was seized and carried off by a shark whilst drawing a seine on the opposite side of the bay. This is the second instance of the kind that has occurred in the last two weeks.

CHEAP POSTAGE IN CANADA.—Cheap postage is to be tried in Canada before long; and in order to assist the cause, the opposition line of steam boats from Montreal to Quebec have offered to carry the mail between the two cities, free of expense, for a twelve month.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.—We heard it stated on Saturday last, says the Philadelphia Ledger, by an intelligent officer of the United States Government, that Mr. Polk was determined, in case of war with Mexico, to make a terrible example of any foreigners not belonging to Mexico, or parties to the war, who may attempt aggressions upon American commerce under color of letters of marque from the Mexican government. He will give orders to the Naval commanders to treat all such adventurers as pirates, as in reality they will be.

EXPLOSION.—We hear that one of the high-pressure canal boats, the Quebec, belonging to the Quebec Forwarding Company, was blown up a few miles above Lachine, and that four or five men were drowned in consequence of the explosion. She is said to have had a very valuable cargo of goods on board.—[Montreal Cour.

FORT GIBSON, ARK.—A letter from our correspondent, as above, has the following paragraph:

"Operations have commenced for the re-building of this post. Every thing appears to be quiet in the Cherokee Nation now. All the Chiefs are gone to Washington. The thermometer ranges from 92 to 104 in the shade."

It cannot be true that Mr. A'Becket of the Walnut Street Theatre, served under Nelson at Trafalgar. Mr. A'B. is only about 35 years of age. Nelson was killed 21st Oct., 1805, and none can enter the British Navy under 14 years of age. We doubt too, if Mr. Richings ever bore arms against the Afghans.—[Philadelphia Spirit.

Our contemporary is assured that Mr. A'Becket did kill Nelson at the age of 1805, after an honorable service of 35 years on the 21st Oct., Mr. A'B. moreover was fully 14 when he was born, and any one may enter the British Navy if even twice as much.

With regard to Mr. Richings he never was in the east; it was in Spain that he bore, since which he has had no family as is mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's notes on the burial of Sir John Moore, the identical cloak being therein mentioned. Mr. Richings is now the sole survivor on a plate, the family arms being also conspicuous; sufficient, we should think, to satisfy any "doubt" which might have arisen on the subject.

The reported destruction of the Georgetown Christian Intelligencer, turns out to be false. The editor of that paper, the Rev. E. Stevenson denies, most emphatically, being an abolitionist.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Both these countries successfully resisted colonial fetters and despotic governments; both experienced a long and trying revolutionary war to achieve their liberty and independence; yet, how different has been the issue. The United States has been blessed with a full enjoyment of happiness and power. Annually increasing in population, wealth and prosperity, she has assumed a first rank among the nations of the world, with the prospect of a still higher attainment—a still nobler mission—the regeneration of mankind. Mexico has lingered along from the period of her disenfranchisement to the present time, the prey and victim of military tyrannies—petty rulers and illiberal governments. Her people, slaves to ignorance; impoverished, discontented, and continually warring against each other—cursed, as it were, by the consequences of their revolution—the only flash of manhood they have ever shown; the country trembling and tottering in the place it has taken among the republics of modern times—seems as though she were a target set up for the opponents of freedom to aim their shafts at.

It would be indelicate, perhaps, in us to claim war as a means of civilization, yet we may assert that a war between the United States and Mexico would result in an improved and higher condition of civilization for the latter country. In truth, Mexico has no characteristics to admire or applaud; her very growth appears to be stunted. In 1842 her population was 7,015,500, showing an increase of not quite two million since 1793.

In 1753 the population of the United States was 1,051,000; in 1810, 7,239,800; in 1840, 17,670,000.

In Mexico it is believed there are fewer people who can read and write than there are in the United States who cannot. That single fact is full of significance, and it goes to show, that a war between the two countries would be emphatically a crusade against ignorance.

HORRIBLE DEED AT WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore Sun of the 19th inst., has news from Washington by the telegraph, which says: "Mr. Wm. Kendall, son of Amos Kendall, Esq., was a few minutes ago met upon the avenue and shot dead, by Rufus Elliott, brother-in-law of Mr. John C. Rives."

It appears that a difference had existed between the parties, consisting of William R. Elliott, brother-in-law of John C. Rives, and Bailey and Kendall. About half-past 4 o'clock, they met in a drug store on the corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, when some conversation took place, which resulted in Bailey striking Elliott, for an alleged insult. About 6 o'clock, Elliott returned to the same vicinity; and looking to the opposite side of the street, saw Bailey in company with Kendall approaching. They had no sooner come within twenty paces of him, when he leveled a revolving pistol at Kendall and fired. The ball penetrated the thorax, and produced death instantaneously. Elliott then fired at Bailey and wounded him in the arm. Elliott again fired, and it is said, twice; and Bailey then pursued him in to Fuller's Hotel; Elliott eluded him, however, by jumping out of a back window, and making his escape.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE IN THE GULF.—The Washington Constitution says, that "the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico is ample for any emergency likely to arise in that quarter. Including the steam frigate Mississippi, now on her way, it will consist of ten vessels of war, mounting over two hundred guns." This, we believe, is a larger force than has ever been heretofore concentrated under the command of any naval officer in our service. On the western coast of Mexico there is, or shortly will be, eight of our vessels of war, and this force will be increased by the vessels of the East India squadron, no won their way home.

Two Families.—A fellow has resided the last three years in Brooklyn, L. I., with a wife whom he married in Savannah, and by whom he had two children. Last week another wife of his, with ten good sized children, arrived from Ireland. John robbed his junior wife of \$24 and some household goods, and joined his senior family in New York, to remove with them to the west. The police stopped his flight and took him prisoner.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, issued during the month of June, ninety new policies. The institution is in excellent condition. Mr. George W. Pine is the agent of the Company for this city.

GOOD.—There are no less than five Churches now in the course of erection in the city of Washington.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Sunday 17th, in less than 12 days from Liverpool—having sailed on the 5th inst.

The news is not of much importance. Large sales of cotton at previous prices. Among the passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. Hackett.

The transactions in American securities have been very limited, and prices are still depressed.

The Cotton market is not so active, but prices are without change. The lower qualities of American are being forced upon the market.

Mr. McLane, the newly appointed minister from the United States of America to England, has arrived at Thomas' Hotel, Berkly square.

The annexation of Texas to the United States has not at all excited surprise.

Mr. Charles Ware, formerly of this country, died recently at Liverpool. He had been engaged in mercantile business.

The wife of George Catlin, Esq., the celebrated painter and delineator of Indian customs, died in Paris on the 30th ult.

Mr. Jennifer, the minister at Vienna, from the United States, has received his order of recall.

American Stocks in London.—Our report of American securities in London is unfavorable. The intelligence received there from New York, by the Acadia, was to the 15th ult., which intimated the possibility of the State of Pennsylvania being unable to pay the interest on her debt, and it has changed the position of that description of stock.

IRELAND—Repeal Association.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the most prominent subject was a dispute between the repealers in London. A section of that body was in rebellion against the warden, Mr. W. J. O'Connell, and they threatened to call a public meeting at the National Hall, in Holborn, to lay their grievances before the public.

Mr. O'Connell said, that if they did so, their names should be struck off the rolls of Conciliation Hall. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be over £250.

Greece.—The accounts from Greece represent the country as being overrun by robbers. Assassinations were frequent. M. Petsali had been murdered in front of his own house, and the dwelling of the Receiver General had been broken into and plundered. A large booty—44,000 drachmas of the public money—was carried off by the rascals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—Collision of the Steamers—Loss of One Hundred and Thirty-five Lives.—On the night of the 11th inst., on the Black Sea, about forty miles east of the Bosphorus, a most dreadful catastrophe took place. Two Turkish steamers, the one coming from and the other going to Trebizond, came into a sudden collision, and one of them went down with the greater part of the crew and passengers.

About seventy, however, by swimming and clinging to spars, reached the Scutaria, where they clustered round the paddle boxes until they were taken in. Captain Lambert and an engineer were picked up by a boat of the Scutaria. All the rest, one hundred and five souls, perished.

As the Scutaria approached the wreck she heeled over, (the people on the deck, like wild maniacs, were visible in moonlight,) and as the sea sucked her down—as the vortex of waters she formed in sinking almost made the Scutaria spin round with the motion—there arose a scream of utter horror—a last scream! which those who heard will never forget.

India and China.—The Overland Mail has arrived with dates from China to the 6th May. The cholera has been very prevalent in Bombay and Poonah, and has raged in Lahore fearfully. The political news is of no importance.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Richard Packenham, was a guest last week at Carrollton Hall, the beautiful country seat of J. McTavish, Esq., H. B. M. C. for the city of Baltimore.

The American lady recently married to a relation of the Duke of Wellington, and who is attracting such notice by her eccentricities, is a Miss McTavish.

The lightning sometimes plays extraordinary freaks. Recently in Duxbury, Mass., it first struck a dwelling house in which were ten persons in bed, rending the chimney and interior of the house to shivers. But no person was injured in the slightest degree.

It appears that Mrs. Mowatt is determined to keep her audience in proper order during the performance. A writer from Buffalo says, that one night during the play of the "Lady of Lyons," a slight disturbance took place in the theatre, when Mrs. Mowatt refused to proceed unless she could do so without interruption.

THE WAR FEVER.—The military of Philadelphia have got their blood up at the prospect of a war. The Ledger says, "that the prospect of a fight is not the most disagreeable thing in the world to them."

MRS. SIGOURNEY.—We regret to hear that this lady is still confined to her bed by severe sickness.