STEAM-BOATS.

From the Greenock Advertiser, April 18.

Steam Boats.---I observe with much concern, in your paper of the 11th current, a truly shocking occurrence with a steam packet, bound from Norwich to Yarmouth, occasioned, as the account states, by the bursting of the boiler, and this is ascribed to accident. I question how far this would be found correct, were the evil traced to its proper source.---I am rather inclined to ascribe the explosion to the principle and construction of the steam engine above alluded to, than to accident, being as I suppose, what is called a high pressure engine.

I have heard a great deal of late from the south, of the powerful steam engines they had on board their steam boats, the weight and room they occupied in the boat said to be only one third of those that are in use here: this, no doubt, is a desirable object, could it be done with safety, as it lessens the burthen of the boat, and gives more accommodation for passengers at less expence. The easiest means of effecting this must be apparent to every person that knows any thing about steam engines, that is by increasing the elasticity or pressure of the steam, thence arises the danger, and the machine becomes an improper moving power for a steam boat. Notwithstanding the late horrible explosion of the steam packet at Norwich, I have no hesitation in stating here, without the fear of being in the wrong, that no such occurrence can take place with any of the steam boats at present on the river Clyde, the pressure of the steam in the boiler being such although the boiler was to burst there could be no explosion to do any harm.

In consequence of the late melancholy occurrence with the Norwich steam packet, I thought it my duty thus to communicate my sentiments on the subject, for the purpose of giving them publicity through the medium of your paper. Should you think proper to give them a place, with a view, as far as possible, to do away all apprehensions of danger from the minds of those who are little acquainted with the principles of the steam engine, and who have been in the habit of travelling with the steam boats on the river Clyde, I again beg leave to assure them and the public in general, that no danger is to be apprehended from any of the steam engines in the boats on the Clyde at present; and I sincerely hope that none of the steam engine makers in this place will introduce high pressure steam engines for impelling boats, or similar purposes.

I am, sir, your most obedient serv't.

JAMES COOK,
Engineer, Tradesman, Glasgow.

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To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir---In common with every friend of humanity, I regret the fatal catastrophe that occurred on Friday last, at Norwich, in the blowing up of one of the steam packets of that place, I am firmly persuaded that it will be found, that this has been occasioned by the introduction of what is termed the high pressure steam engine; which ought never to be employed in any situation, much less in a boat, where a supply of water for the working of an engine is always at hand---the want of such a supply of water being the only rational cause and apology for the employment of this perilous engine. This cannot be urged for its erection in a boat! It has long been my decided opinion, that a legislative act should be made to prevent the use of high pressure steam engines particularly on board of boats engaged in the conveyance of passengers. I understand that three of the members of the London society of practical engineers have been deputed to Norwich, to collect all the facts connected with this melancholy accident; and I earnestly hope that the result of their enquiries will lead not only to a speedy application to parliament to adopt an adequate legislative measure, to prohibit altogether the use of high pressure steam engines on board of boats, but also to remove the fears of persons who are neither scientifically nor practically acquainted with the perfect safety and sufficiency of condensing steam engines for manufacturing and navigable purposes.

Although a friend to scientific and mechanical enterprise and improvement, yet I am persuaded that the welfare of the community demands that the erection of high pressure steam engines, and cast iron boilers for steam engines of any kind, should be prohibited; knowing, as I do, the tremendous danger and mischief that may result from their unskilful management. Indeed all the useful and mighty advantages resulting from the employment of steam engines, can be securely and effectually accomplished by the condensing steam engine and its boiler made in pieces, and put together by rivets or other mechanical means.

If I may be allowed, Sir, to use a metaphor on this serious subject, I consider that a high pressure Steam Engine, by negligence, or want of skill, becomes "an infernal machine," and may well be regarded as dangerous as a barrel of gun powder in a Smith's Shop, while a condensing Steam Engine, with its proper Boiler, although accompanied with inattention and ignorance, is as harmless as a snow ball!

I sincerely trust, on the one hand, that no senseless or ill founded fears will prompt the public to adopt prejudices against Steam Boats, thereby to deprive the community of their great and increasing benefits, when they are provided with proper and efficient Steam, Engines; and on the other hand, I hope that the proprietors of these vessels will, for their own interest and the welfare of the public, reject and discontinue the use of all hazardous Steam Engines, and substitute in their stead *those* Engines, which upwards of 40 years extensive experience have proved them to be not only commensurate to every application of variety and power, but unattended either with apprehension or danger in their performances. I shall feel, sir, much obliged by your early insertion of this letter in your valuable and independent paper.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ALEX. GALLOWAY,
Machinest and Engineer.
69, High Holborn.

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From the Philadelphia True American.

Lectures of Father Paul.

"Yes," said the man in black, "I have seen a great deal, among all that I have witnessed, nothing has given me more pain than to behold a young man, who might have passed through life with usefulness and honor hurried away by passion, in the pursuit of imaginary pleasure, to a premature grave.

"I attended an exhibition at the academy some years ago. Among the students there appeared one who seemed to be about sixteen. His form was very perfect; features expressive, open and ingenuous; his manners unaffected and modest. A lively blush spread over his cheek, on appearing before so large an assembly. It was easy to see that he was the preceptor's pride; and a sensible young lady beside me, observed that he was indeed a lovely boy." He spake:—every ear was fixed with attention. I enquired who was the happy father of so promising a son: and learned that he was an old friend, distingulshed for his wealth, learning and virtues, and that ALFRED was his only child.

"Four years after I saw him. His form and port was those of a man. His countenance was strikingly interesting and his manners graceful and prepossessing; yet methought his eye flashed those fires, that indicated a temper *which the fondness of parental affection had neglected to chasten.* Love destroys more than hatred. The undue indulgence of the desires of youth is a secret passion, wearing the appearance of kindness, but proving in its consequences the most afflicting cruelty.—Can those who are not restained in childhood; be expected, when freed from parental authority, and their passions have gained a sevenfold force, to control them? Those who have never been taught to obey, seldom know how to govern themselves or others. What is a young man of twenty, master of his own will, through the indulgence of those who should govern him; his judgment yet weak, his fancy warm, and his passions wild, but a vessel upon the ocean, without rudder? And what but a miracle can save him from destruction?

"Another year ran down the course of time, and mingled its moments in the ocean of eternity, when I returned to the city. Passing a public house, lo! I heard the well recollected voice of Alfred singing in tones sweet and harmonious, but rendered tremulous by ebriety.—

"*Can sorrow from the goblet flow,*
Or pain from beauty's eye."

"Evening came: I spent it with his father, with whom I was formerly intimate. But amidst all the luxuries that wealth could furnish, and the utmost exertion of politeness, it could not be concealed that the minds of my friends were exercised with the most painful inquietude. "Have you seen Alfred this afternoon?" said his mother wistfully; "he has not been to tea." The conversation would often languish; the father seemed musing, and when one of the company spoke of the exhibition where Alfred had gained so much honour, a tear stole down the cheek of the good man.—Every noise at the door seemed to startle them. An impression it was evident rested upon their minds, that although they were wretched at his absence, they should dread his return.

"Ye votaries of pleasure, ye gay sons of riot and dissipation, do you ever reflect the anguish you implant in your parents' breasts; or are your hearts, with all your affected sensibility and refinement, harder than marble? You would risk your lives to take that of the man who should wantonly wound your father's happiness or your mother's peace, and pride yourself upon the violation of your country's laws for a purpose which you would deem so honourable. And yet, inconsistent mortals, do not you in the pursuit of your intemperate pleasures, violate those laws to make them wretched and bring down their grey hairs in sorrow to the grave.

"At half past nine I left my hospitable anxious friends. The moon was up, but flying clouds obscured its brightness: Yet could I distinguish among the number that I met, a young woman, tricked out in the most flaunting appearel, supporting by her arm the half-senseless Alfred.—With hurried step they were hastening to the chamber of vice and wretchedless.

"Another year came, and my health permitted me again to visit the city. I passed thro' the street where Alfred's father lived, and behold at the door stood a plain chaise; a servant sat holding the reins. I knew it to be a cariage of a physician, and easily guessed at the remainder. In less than a week notice was given of his death. *Consumption* had taken Alfred to his tomb, and his parents were left childness.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) JUNE 14.

PLAGUES AND PLENTY.

By a gentleman recently from the Cheraws, we learn that the *Ergot* (or *Sick Wheat*) has appeared this season on the Plantation of E. Hanford, Esq. of Marlborough District, (s. c.) One field was so generally infected with this vegetable disease, which was first discovered by the offensive smell it emited and by the extention and enlargement of the grain much beyond their common size, that no part of it was considered fit for use. Our informant had no certain knowledge of the appearance of the disorder in any of the Plantations adjoining that of Mr. Hanford, and whether or not it was produced in *that* by the unusual quantity of Plaster of Paris placed upon the ground was a matter of uncertainty. We believe, however, in the late long train of rainy and damp weather, wheat, not so diseased, must have been harvested, with very considerable danger of being lost or much damaged. It will therefore be proper for purchasers to be very particular in their choice of the new flour, which probably may soon be sent to market. It is certain that severe affliction or death will be the inevitable portion of all who make use of flour from wheat infected as above described.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20.

The President yesterday visited Sandy-Hook, where he spent the greater part of the day examining its situation, with a view to the establishment *there* of extensive fortifications.

It must be highly gratifying to our citizens to perceive the active interests the executive has taken in promoting the arrangements for the defence of this city.

SANDY HOOK.---The govt. of the United States has purchased of R. Hartshorne Esq. what is commonly called Sandy Hook, a very large and valuable Peninsula, extending from the Portland highlands to the sea, a distance of seven miles. On this large tract of land there is a considerable quantity of valuable cedar, which, in time, must become useful in ship-building. The sum paid, we understand, was 20,000 dols.

BUONAPARTE.

From the Sun, May 27.

We beg leave to draw the particular attention not only of the British Government, but of every Government in Europe, to the present situation of this man. That there is a very deep-laid and widely extended plot to effect his escape from St. Helena, we have what we deem most respectable authority for believing. There are enormous deposits in the Banks of every Government in Europe belonging mediately or immediately to Buonaparte himself, his Brothers, Sisters, Relatives, and Adherents of various descriptions and under different names, which we have reason to think are intended to be employed in every possible way to deliver him from his present situation, and to imbroil all Europe in the attempt to restore him to all his former power.—The arrival of his Agents, Santini and others, are doubtless connected with this design. The account published by Santini, the memorable M. S. ascribed to Buonaparte himself, and numberless artifices of the most deep and subtle nature, are all parts of the general plan. Lucien, Jerome, Beauharnois, are all known to have shared in the enormous exaction, and plunder of different countries. Joseph took with him the treasures of spoilation to a vast amount, and there is reason to believe that the plot has its ramifications in America, as well as that the wealth of the whole family, and of all who remain attached to Buonaparte, would be devoted to the purpose of his restoration. The Protocal issued at Paris, the object of which is to prevent the removal of Lucien from Rome, seems to shew that the Governments of the respective persons who signed the Protocal have information on the subject; but information, unless followed by the most anxious and vigilant attention, will be wholly unavailing. It is impossible to suppose that Lucien will be secure under the Papal Government, which chiefly occupies itself with religious concerns, and is little aware of *temporal* political danger. We, therefore, "ring the ALARM BELL" on this subject to all Europe, and remind them that they have to encounter the most artful and most unprincipled men, who are seasoned in revolutionary plots, and will not be restrained from attempting their ambitious and nefarious purpose, by any considerations that are honorable to mankind, and support the civilization of society.

We yesterday invoked the attention of every Government in Europe, to a subject of the utmost importance to them all, viz. the deep-laid and extensive plan of the Adherents of Bonaparte to effect his liberation, and again to embroil the world with the danger of Revolutionary horrors. We resume the subject this day, because we have the most respectable authority for all we have said, and all that we may have occasion to say, on a question of so momentous a nature. We can positively assure the public, that Lucien Bonaparte, in the sanguine persuasion that matters were nearly ripe in this country, confidently predicted the Assassination of the Prince Regent, in October last, at Rome. He declared also, that if the Prince should by a *miracle* escape the intended blow, it would only delay such an event for a short period, and that then the plan would be rendered mature for effectual and decisive execution. We can also positively declare, that in November last the dreadful event was mentioned at Madrid as having actually taken place.—Lucien, on the occasion alluded to, added, that should the Assassination by any accidental intervention be postponed, it would certainly taken place about the end of March or the beginning of April.—We should not be surprised to find, and indeed we expect to find, that the Opposition Politicians treat this matter as a mere *bugbear*, intended to terrify the unwary, and to justify, by implication, the measures which Ministers have found it necessary to adopt for the security of Government, and the preservation of the country; but we again assure our readers, that what we now communicate is founded upon facts which, if we did not deem it proper for us to withhold them at this moment, we could support on the strongest grounds, warranted by the most respectable authority.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 7.

If the past week has been barren in fo-