

at Plymouth about the sixth hour; at the Isle of Wight about the ninth hour; and at London bridge about the fifteenth hour, after the moon has passed the meridian. And at Batsha, in the kingdom of Tonquin, the sea ebbs and flows but once a day, the time of high water being at the setting of the moon, and the time of low water at her rising. There are, also, great variations in the height of tides, according to the situation of coasts, or the nature of the straits which they have to pass through. Thus, the Mediterranean and Baltic seas have very small elevations; while, at the port of Bristol, the height is sometimes near thirty feet; and, at St. Malo's, it is said to be still greater.

#### FROM MEXICO, TEXAS, AND NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives us the following particulars in a letter under date of the 24th ult:

The Mexicans blockaded Matagorda for about a month, but did not capture any vessels bound to that port. Gen. Johnson took the precaution of sending there 200 volunteers, who together with the militia, were prepared to give a good reception to the Mexicans if they had landed.

Should the Texian government decide that a movement towards Mexico should be made, 3 or 4000 more men from Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, would shortly join the crusade. Indeed, from the city of New Orleans alone, the Texians might expect 4 or 500 volunteers. Many are already dreaming of Mexican treasures, and Mexican mines.

Passengers arrived to-day from Texas, via Natchitoches; confirm the rumors of the long contemplated expedition against Matamoros, and says that although there is a strong party in favor of it, yet the farmers generally were opposed to it.

That a movement on the part of the Texians towards Matamoros at this juncture, would throw insurmountable obstacles in the way of a friendly arrangement with the U. S. is unquestionable, for the Mexicans would say that such movement had been concerted with the American government; but you and your readers know too well that the Texians have been talking about that expedition two months ago, and if they carry it into effect—and I think they will—they intend to go to Mexico on their own hook.

New Orleans, 25th May, 1837. Brig. Anna Dorothea, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, with another small supply of \$21,000 in specie, and 4000 in silver bars. The whole amount of the precious metals imported at New Orleans within one week, exceeds now \$300,000.

Every thing was quiet at Vera Cruz, but serious apprehensions were entertained of a war with the United States, which the inhabitants of that city felt very anxious to avert, because the blockade of the port by an American naval force would soon reduce them to ruin. Santa Anna was still positively at Mango de Clavo on the 10th, and therefore the rumor which was afloat at Tampico at the latest dates, that he had been arrested and carried to the city of Mexico, is decidedly unfounded. A friend of mine spoke with him on the 9th, and found him in high spirits.

#### From the Worcester (Mass) Democrat of May 26.

#### THE COCKNEY REBELLION.

To-morrow, the 27th inst. is the day assigned for the explosion of the postponed ten cent revolution in Boston. We have bought an ear trumpet, and as we shall listen in infinite suspense, we shall no doubt hear the first cannon that is discharged in State street. Abbott Lawrence is no doubt ready, having given the government a few days then to abandon the laws and Constitution, to which they obstinately adhere. Mr. Lawrence has been reading the history of Shay's insurrection, and feels inspired by the great example of Luke Day. He confesses that Fisher Ames was a true prophet when he said: "in defiance of demonstration, knaves will continue to proselyte fools, and to keep a paper-money faction alive." William Sturgis has rolled up his shirt sleeves and taken a dose of biters, and is prepared to eat Amos Kendall alive; he will find it very hard to digest him. We wait in intense agitation for the awful developments.

Boston is not to be left alone to resist at all hazards the execution of the laws, though she has shown herself pre-eminently qualified to take the lead in the work of treason, by her cutting off the figure head, by her Covent Riot, by the Catalinarian spirit of her representatives in both Houses of Congress, and by the superlative MARATISM of the Atlas, the acknowledged organ of all the whig Jacobins. But Boston is not to stand alone in solitary grandeur to defy the thunderbolts reserved for traitors.—She is not to plunge alone into the abyss of anarchy and political chaos. The rebellion is to break out in the cities along the seaboard; that is, it will, if whig prophecies are any thing more than smoke, if whig promises are any thing else but wind, and if whig threatenings are not merely vapor.

The Providence Journal, through his penny trumpet, thus sounds the tocsin: "We take it for granted that hereafter our merchants will be required to pay their bonds in specie, and the passage on letters likewise. It is to be hoped they will cheerfully refuse to do so. We trust that not a merchant in Providence will submit to the exaction. Do we live in a free land? Are we in the midst of

freemen under a republican Constitution; the same which was purchased by the precious blood of our fathers? Is this the soil of Washington; and shall we pollute it, desecrate the principles which he so gloriously manifested, by tame submission to a TYRANT? We use no soft phrases in this exigency. We would not beseech the people to preserve their equanimity in such an hour of daring usurpation. Times there are, and circumstances which demand resistance.

"We trust, therefore, that resistance will be made to this new mandate of Executive power. We trust that the American people will not be SLAVES, but act the part of FREEMEN. These repeated, monstrous acts of despotism must be rebuked. Merchants, manufacturers, old men and young, one and all; RESOLVE THAT YOU WILL RESIST TO THE LAST.

"We learn that the collectors and postmasters have received instructions to demand specie."

The New York Express, nearly a fortnight since, informed its readers that the merchants DEFY the Government. It has howled itself hoarse in defiance of the Government and laws of its country. Last Saturday it thus counseled disobedience:

"The position that the Government has taken, in fact affords no relief whatever. To the merchants who are able to meet their engagements, 60 or 90 days' credit is of no importance; they are willing to pay now, but in the currency of the day. We trust no merchant will comply with the unwarrantable conditions of the Secretary of the Treasury, by paying specie."

We hear nothing of Mr. Gould's success in recruiting for his band of immortals, except that the Republican Herald informs us that the editor of the Providence Journal is "expected to appear in a few days, in bodily form, armed with a butcher knife and cleaver, and encased in a coat of mail fitted to the hinder parts, preparatory to joining in the expedition of 'ten thousand' under Major General Edward S. Gould, of N. York, to march to Washington and back again. Colonel James Watson Webb, with his 'mahogany stock,' will be of the party, provided Duff Green be missing from Washington."

From Philadelphia and from Baltimore, also, we hear the same high toned menace as from New York and Boston—language which would be indeed appalling, if it were not supremely ridiculous. Do the Lynch whigs suppose, if they actually came to blows, that they would have it all their own way? Do they think their ivory headed canes a match for the hard hands of the patriotic yeomanry, upon whom our country relies to stand by her in her hour of peril?—Miserably deluded men, if they have any such hopes. In the hearts of all true Americans the Constitution and laws are supreme, and those who make war upon her are traitors. When South Carolina, growing under no imaginary oppression; groaning under taxation imposed by northern avarice, in violation of the Constitution, and which crushed her into the dust, threatened to redress her grievances by the sword, and shook the Union to its centre by that threat, have we not seen the nation as one man, forgetting faction, rally round the administration of their choice in support of the Union and Constitution? And do these whig Jacobins suppose, because their coats are made of better cloth, and they wear gold spectacles, that they will be suffered to put in jeopardy all that is dear to us, to wring from the Government a discount of eight or ten per cent, on their letter postage? Terribly, alas! will they be undeceived, who shall dare to put the virtue of the people to the trial. Palated be the arm that shall light the torch of civil war. Perish the tongue that shall first cry havoc. Ay—and in eternal infamy their names shall rot, who, at the bidding of faction hungry for office, would devote, to be overwhelmed in the convulsions of a revolution, our rights and liberties, social order, law, personal security, property, morality and religion.

The American people are not yet ripe for destruction. Our institutions stand unshaken by the assaults of a thousand demagogues as a rock of adamant defies the ceaseless beating of the waves. Let a single sword be drawn in any city, or let the trumpet of sedition gather the malcontents, for an onset on the bulwarks of free government, and the sound population of the country will rush to their defence. They are not effeminate by luxury; they are not contaminated by corruption. No sympathy with bankrupt speculators kindles their passions; but a holy love of liberty burns in their breasts; zeal for the honor of their country animates them. From every valley and hill they come, from the furrow and the anvil they fly to her rescue.

Let faction then be dumb before the majesty of the laws; and reverse the inviolability of the Constitution.

#### "SCRUB ARISTOCRACY."

We take from the court journal of the scrub aristocracy, (the Commercial Advertiser of New York) the following confession of the ostentatious pretension which has brought the city to its present distressed condition. It is the only word of truth that has yet been spoken on the subject by that press, and we suppose it has vented to utter it now because it assumes to say it in the way of jest: "many a true word is spoken in jest."

Will the Editor tell us that the Specie circular has put all this upstart extravagance in the heads of the gentry he describes? Did the effort to prevent the conversion of the public lands into paper incite the New York merchants to vie with the European nobility in their modes of living? Did it turn the heads of those who should have been business people, and tempt them to convert the credit system into a system of extravagance and luxury, as if men who have just obtained confidence to enable them to pursue trade for a calling, had nothing to do but to appropriate all they had bought on credit to enable them to ape the magnificence of an European hereditary nobility? If the order cutting off credit and extravagance from running wild in the land, has diverted it into this nobility mania among the merchants, it is a lamentable thing; but as it could not be foreseen, it must be forgiven. But Mr. Webster has told the New Yorkers that they must set the example to the rest of the Union, and we suppose that the grand display recently made is but an outward assertion of the intellectual and political importance they are about to assume over this republican country.

"Amidst all the extravagance which has marked the recent years of prosperity, in no branch of domestic economy has there been such mischievous prodigality, as in regard to household servants, particularly cooks and chambermaids. People have been growing rich—wealth has been pouring into the lap of enterprise wave after wave, as it were, of gold—until, forgetful of the admonition that riches often take to themselves wings and fly away, our citizens have been giddy with their prosperity, and have not even paused to reflect upon the possibility of any reverse in their fortunes. Young merchants have built their castles, and furnished them like palaces, and set up their carriages, in a shorter time than the old ones were enabled to establish their credit in. Ladies with families of small children must have a nurse for each of them; together with a cook, waiter, footman, chambermaid, &c. to the number of a small regiment; besides sending their washing to a laundress. Dazzled with their mirrors, larger and more splendid than European princes can afford to purchase,\* sitting in their coaches, or seated upon their luxurious couches of crimson velvet, contemplating the rich yellow light shining thro' the ample folds of their damask curtains, our ladies have had neither time nor heart to bestow upon their domestic duties. Forgetting that it is more important for a lady to know how to make a pudding than to play the guitar; and forgetting also, that a thoughtful lady never neglects the oversight of her kitchen; but too many of our matrons have had far less acquaintance with that essential department of the domestic, than with the condition of the pavement on the fashionable side of Broadway, and the texture of Venetian's crimson velveteens, and Stewart's chalybs, figured muslins, and gros denans.

"The consequences of this state of things have been of manifold evil.—Amid all these displays of wealth and luxury, wags have been matters of which no thought has been taken. Those who were living at the rate of ten, fifteen and twenty thousand dollars per annum, had neither time nor occasion to count shillings in so small an affair as the wages of a cook or chambermaid, and they have been permitted to regulate their own prices. Their employers moreover, taking no thought of their kitchens, have left their domestics to work as much or as little as they chose; and instead of insisting upon the performance of their duties as waiters of right and duty, they have yet farther aggravated the evil by a voracious coaxing and bribery. Last year we knew a lady, in addition to the most extravagant wages, to lavish presents of twenty dollar shawls, and other largesses. We need not add that this year, the polished mirrors, and Persian carpets, and Parisian settees and chairs, and bedsteads, have been swept away by the a-sighs.

"But no matter for the result of the extravagance. The catastrophe brings no lesson to the spoiled servants. Accustomed to exorbitant wages, plain livers, and house keepers in moderate circumstances, are unable to obtain domestics qualified for the proper discharge of their duties at any reasonable amount of compensation. And when obtained, their study is their own comfort and convenience, rather than the interests of their employers. Their object is to see how little they can do, instead of how much and how well, and never was a cat more reluctant to dip her foot into water, than a servant now-a-days to put her hand to any trifling household matters, not previously stipulated, or coming precisely within what she fancies to be her particular sphere of action.

"We have been striving to get a cook these five weeks—one who could at least boil a potato, broil a steak, and do the washing of a small family. The name of the applicant is legit; but the whole tribe have become inflated with such false notions, that it is the next most difficult thing to finding the northwest passage, to obtain one with whom you can get along. One cannot do this, and another cannot do that. One will not consent to stir out of the kitchen, and another will not consent to have the lady of the house to stir into it. 'Why, ma'am, Mrs. Artful, in Bond street, gave me nine dollars a month,

besides presents, and I didn't think of putting my hand to any thing but cooking.' "And then I lived two months with Mrs. Dashed, in Waverley place, and she never came to trouble me in the kitchen." Among the applicants yesterday, was one who smiled into the room in her silks and casmere,—her ringlets and laces and ruffles—like a Dutchess; she thought she could do the cooking for a family of four—but as to washing for the said four—one of whom is yet a peckaninny, one half-grown, and two are adults—that was out of the question.—And so, with a toss of the head, my lady sailed out again. The next was the very pink of cooks. She was rather too inflexible, but the preliminaries were several of them adjusted with something like satisfaction. She had an excellent place now, but the family were going into the country. Last year she had rejected ten dollars a month from Mrs. Sattinet to keep her present place, though receiving but eight; and as wages were falling, she might consent to take the place for seven dollars, provided if she did not like the situation as well as where she now is, she might return again to Mrs. Gossamer's, when she comes back to the city in the fall. "An excellent place that," said she: "Mrs Gossamer thinks as well of her help as she does of any body. But how many must I wash for?" "Why for the family, to be sure. We have four of us; yourself, the nurse, and waiter." "Indeed! and I'll not do it for any body! Wash for the servants! Indeed!" [It is with offended dignity; for all applicants now-a-days take a seat unbidden upon the sofa, if they can get to it.] "I might as well become a washer woman at once!" And so "my lady" made her exit in a rage." The next could not think of washing a window—not she! "Mrs. Topknot in Lafayette place never thought of mixing such a thing of her cook—that she did it!"

"It has recently been asserted in France as a fact, that the princes and nobles of Europe have found it difficult to procure such mirrors as they wanted, because of the great demand and high prices of the American market!

From the Globe.

#### THE CITY DICTATING TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Webster, in his New York speech, preliminary to the city election, and which was prepared for publication to accompany the proceedings of the merchants' meeting, depicting the Committee of Finance to make a descent on Washington, assumes for the GREAT EMPEROR a control over the country. He invokes the city to exert this rightful influence, and direct the current of public opinion. With a very commendable charity for the infirmities of the country, he barely hints at the exalted attributes which impose it as a duty upon the city gentry to give direction to the people of the country, who, but for the benefit of such an intellectual guide, might prove to be their own worst enemies. Mr. Webster thus calls the city to assist to the help of the country:

"Whigs of New York! Patriotic citizens of this great metropolis! Lovers of constitutional liberty, bound by interest and effect to the institutions of your country—Americans in heart and in principle! You are ready, I am sure, to fulfill all the duties imposed upon you by your situation, and demanded of you by your country. You have a central position; your city is the point from which intelligence emanates, and spreads in all directions over the whole land. Every hour carries reports of your sentiments and opinions to the verge of the Union. You cannot escape the responsibility which circumstances have thrown upon you.—You must live and act on a broad and conspicuous theatre, either for good or evil to your country. You cannot shrink away from public duties; you cannot obscure yourself, nor bury your talent. In the common welfare, in the common prosperity, in the common glory of Americans, you have a stake of value not to be calculated. You have an interest in the preservation of the Union, of the Constitution, and of the true principles of the Government, which no man can estimate. You act for yourselves, and for the generations that are to come after you; and those who, ages hence shall bear your names, and partake your blood, will feel, in their political and social condition, the consequence of the manner in which you discharge your political duties."

The city gentry did not hesitate to assume the control which Mr. Webster so modestly intimated belonged to them.—A grand meeting of merchants was called. "They took it upon themselves to pronounce the administration, to which the suffrages of the people had confided the conduct of public affairs, guilty of the greatest oppression. They sent their committee with a string of instructions in the shape of resolutions, to make demands of the Chief Magistrate, involving a total change in the course of the administration. They held the re-establishment of a NATIONAL BANK, (notwithstanding the people, as a body, stand arrayed in opposition to such an institution, and their immediate representatives in Congress, by a majority of more than FORTY, declared against it) a sine qua non. Falling in with this mission of dictation to Washington, their next step was that of coercion, through the banking institutions of the city over which they have power as stockholders, managers, customers, and depositors. They determined that the banks should stop payments—that the

money of the Government on deposit should be held from it—that the run for specie, ordered by their English commercial creditors and allies, should become universal—that the interior merchants should be pressed for gold and silver, to exhaust the country, and that the city banks should be used as engines to compel the country banks to stop payment, by converting their own irredeemable paper, at any discount, into the notes of the specie paying banks with which to make runs.

The result of the experiment shows that the city merchants have absolute control over the city banks; the town merchants over the banks in towns; the wholesale man controlling the retailer; the great banks the smaller; and in this way the whole credit system to be based on the point on which trade concentrates. Mr. Webster's remarks as to the city influence, rightly interpreted, mean nothing more than where credit is the breath of a country, its great cities being its nostrils, they have the issues of life and death in their power. It is on the principle that "wealth is the test of merit," that Mr. Webster, by a sort of figure, speaks of the power of the cities over the paper system, as if it were the power of intellect and "intelligence."

The mercantile class, having the control of the banks established for their convenience in their hands have proved not wanting in that ambition to which Mr. Webster appealed, and very promptly brought to bear upon the country that faculty which their federal leader would pass off in disguise as mental superiority, and therefore worthy to command the Union. Their sway over the banks has been applied to bring the Government and the country under the sway of "the moneyed aristocracy." This is the point to which the federal party have always directed their politics; and they are again supported by the moneyed power in England, which has never been found wanting to them in any exigency. In the present instance an all-absorbing pecuniary interest among the foreign bankers and merchants operates with their kindred political feelings; and the whole scheme depends upon the success with which they may work the machinery of banks to subject all the means of the people and their Government to their control.

While gold and silver remain in the country, the credit currency issued by corporations cannot obtain complete dominion. The great object of the money managers was then, from the first, the exportation of the gold and silver. We extract below from all the organs of the opposition and the merchants in the great cities, samples of their daily adjurations to their party to rid the country of specie. From the moment that the policy was announced by President Jackson of delivering the great body of the people from absolute dependence on banks, by making gold and silver the common currency for domestic dealing, all the power of those profiting by corporations and paper credits was exerted to counteract the measures of the administration having the infusion of gold and silver into circulation for their object. It was ridiculed as a humbug, and every artifice resorted to tending to keep the paper of banks afloat, and to sink the coin in their vaults. The good sense of the people sustained the policy of the late President, and now another mode of counteraction is adopted. The banks have shut up the gold and silver entrusted to them by the Government and by the public confidence. The millions of paper circulated by them as equivalent to specie, is forced upon the holders as a currency, which they are obliged to use, or lose the whole amount. In its depreciated state, it is like perishable commodities in a market, somewhat tainted—it will not keep. It is hurried off by all who can use it; and the sound money is hoarded, or sold at a premium for exportation. It is lost to the country as a currency.

This has been accomplished by the power of the mercantile class over the banks. It is the result of design, not panic. The Journal of Commerce of yesterday boldly announces the scope which the merchants have resolved to give the bank suspension. "SPECIE PAYMENTS (says this commercial print) CANNOT BE RESUMED UNTIL THE DEBTS OF THE COUNTRY, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, HAVE BEEN LIQUIDATED." "SPECIE PAYMENTS CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY RESUMED WITHOUT THE AID OF A NATIONAL BANK." This is the ordinance of the New York merchants. They must have the specie to pay their debts abroad, and the people of this country must submit to take their spurious bank issues. The Journal of Commerce adds: "After all, the suspension was not premature, and has done much good. Every thing is now left to DISCRETION, but if the DISCRETION be only used aright, no great evils can at any time arise!"

Is this country willing to submit itself to "the discretion" of city merchants and bankers? Will a free people subject their property, their Government, and all, to the discretion of a class of men who acknowledge the maxim that their first duty is to a foreign State? A great number of the New York merchants are but the agents and factors of British merchants. The American houses (so called in London) are English monopolizers of the American trade. It is a combination of heartless Americans in New York, with Mr. Biddle and others connected in interest with these foreign capitalists, which has, by operating on the banks, driven specie out of circulation in this country. If it is permitted to the commercial power

of the city of New York thus to give law to the people and Government of the United States, the great body of the American people are instantly reduced to the condition of the French peasantry. In France, the supreme power is concentrated in Paris. If that city is taken, its captors are the sovereigns of that country. A three days' revolution in that capital puts down one Government and puts up another. Will this omnipotence be conceded to the mercantile class in a city, a great portion of whom are but the representatives of the same class in another country, with which we had supposed our colonial relations dissolved.

"We can never recover from them (the difficulties) until matters are permitted to resume their natural course, and until we, by an exportation of specie, supply the demand for it. It will then cease, and credit again resume its former vivifying functions.—New York Courier and Eng.

"Mr. John A. Stevens, of New York, said to their Magnus Apollo, Mr. Biddle, that "it was resolved, at a meeting of the merchants held this day, that the Bank of the United States be invited to interpose, at this juncture, by a shipment of coin, and by the use of their credit, so as to meet the exigencies of the occasion."

"The first regards foreign nations—the second our own. We owe a debt to foreigners, by no means large for our resources, but disproportioned to our present means of payment. We must take care that this late measure shall not seem to be an effort to avoid the payment of our honest debts to them. We have worn, and eaten, and drunk the produce of their industry; too much of all perhaps, but that is our fault, not theirs. We may take less hereafter, but the country is dishonored, unless we discharge that debt to the uttermost farthing."—Biddle's Circular.

"The truth is, the banks of the United States are always the strongest when they hold the least specie, and the country always the richest when it has the least gold and silver."—Balt. Chronicle.

"The truth is, the Globe and its managers are pushing upon us the experiments of Old Spain, and of the middle ages—an experiment which reduced Spain from one of the most exalted positions among the great nations of the earth, to want and beggary and misery. It is an old experiment, which ruined Spain, and is ruining us. It might now possibly do for the despotism of Asia, but it will not answer in Europe, and it will never answer in the New World. Mr. Van Buren destroys credit, under which business prospers, and all have happiness and employ, and gives gold, which has none however, but the Government can get, and which nobody can eat, drink, or wear."—N. Y. Express.

"No plague, nor pestilence, nor fire, nor storm, nor war, has ravaged the world; but what has brought us where we are? The answer is, the highest award to the power of our country, and the deepest disgrace upon our oppressors who have perverted it to wrong. The specie balance power of the world, as necessary as the political balance, is disturbed.—The ship is sinking, for the ballast is all on one side. Confidence, which, is as the calm upon the sea, is gone, and the storm howls, and the waves dash, and there is no helmsman to guide. Closely linked as we now are with England and France, whose experiments upon us, experiments upon the world, it is absolutely necessary to the existence of the Bank of England that she have back the specie, an undue proportion of which we have; and the world will be convulsed until the prize is won. The Bank of England must either suspend specie payments; or have back her specie, but loaned to us, and for which we owe."—N. Y. Express.

"Never was there a contest so unnecessary and so worthless. Gold and silver now do us no more good than they would the famished man who was dying for bread. Concert of action between ours and the Government of England would give peace to the agitated world almost as soon as a packet ship could come over the sea; but all we have from Washington is bullying, quackery, threat, innuendo, and abuse. Who believes that even the Bastian Hottentots would permit such a set of quacks to experiment upon them—savages as they are—eight long years, without rising in arms, and throwing them into the Potomac, if Potomac they had!"—N. Y. Express.

"That the Bank of England wants her coin back, is but a poor reason for which the Government should oppress its own people. The specie held in the West, by the effect of the Treasury circular, would be much more useful to the people there if it were removed to the East; for it is not specie, but funds on the Atlantic which they want. If it were shipped to England, it would be of much more use to this country than it now is, in that case, it would pay the debts of the West to the East, and of the East to England; whereas it now pays no debts, and even as a basis upon which the western banks might make issues, it would in this way be much more efficient in England than in the vaults of the western banks."—Journal of Commerce April 13.

"But the evil is not within the reach of the banks; two steps must be taken—the specie circular must be rescinded, and ten millions of gold sent to Europe."—U. S. Gazette.

"The reason of this procedure on the part of the houses above named, and also the regulations adverted to yesterday, of the Berrings, is found in the determination