beware of the future?

In times like these, it is the paramount duty of the Press to give publicity to public opinion; and we do but discharge that duty to ourselves and to the public, when we tell the President of the United States, that the country points to him as the author of all its sufferings, and is *determined* to have redress at his hands. Could he have heard, as we did yesterday, the deep imprecations upon his name—the bold and manly denunciations of his measures, and the solemn, half mutterings of vengeance which resounded through our streets, we are quite certain he would fly to his *fears* for relief, and at their instigation, do what he ought long since to have done from a sense of duty, and in conformity with his oath of office. Although at heart a demagogue and a tyrant, he lacks the *nerve* to be a tyrant in such a time as this; and unless he is prepared to throw himself and his fortunes in the arms of the miserable servile tools of his predecessor, he must and will awake to the ruin which he is bringing upon the country, and the danger which that ruin threatens to him personally. Let him retrace his steps while yet there is time to do so: let him cast from him the contemptible wretches who are daily urging him on to a perseverance in a course which threatens to involve the whole country in ruin; let him no what he knows it is his duty to do—*promptly repeal the Specie Circular*—and he will not only avert much of the threatened evil, but he will in fact, allay the excitement which at this moment an injured and oppressed people feel from his reckless, unprincipled, & wanton disregard of their nearest interest-.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER & ENQUIRER, }
NEW YORK; April 19—3, P. M, }

THE MONEY MARKET.—We have it not in our power to announce any improvement in the state of affairs. Failures continue to an extent that is appaling. Nothing was done at the stock exchange, the board having immediately adjourned, in consequence of the death of one of the oldest members, Mr Wm. H. Robinson.

COMMERCIAL HERALD OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, April 20—1 A. M, }

THE TIMES.

"What times!"—"any failures to day?"—"Who failed in New York yesterday?"—"When are we to have easy times again?"—"Did you ever see any thing like it?"—"Why in the name of sense does not Van Buren rescind the specie circular?"—,,What an infernal administration! warring thus upon the commercial community, and ruining thousands of the best men in the country!"—"Well I suppose that our old Hero is satisfied now, or will be when there is not a merchant in the United States, but what is a bankrupt!!"—these questions & exclamations are in every mans mouth—the deepest curses are poured out upon the Hero, Benton, Van Buren, Kendall, Blair, Whitney, and the rest of the gold humbug—the specie currency—the Treasury Circular—the removal of the deposites gang, by every man the least concerned with business.

Jackson's grand experiment is in full operation, and reminds us of the experiment of the boy who skinned eels alive to see how they would bear it!

But what is most astonishing is that no concerted action has taken place among the merchants of the different cities, with the view of adopting measures to COMPEL the Government to grant relief. There are measures that they could adopt, and in which they would be perfectly justified in resorting to, which would very soon bring the Government to terms—to any terms, indeed, which they might dictate

They are now going on, and suffering themselves to be destroyed in detail, whereas if they were to combine—hold a convention, adopt vigorous measures they might sustain themselves as a body. But such a measure should originate in New York, where the necessity for action is much greater, and where the distress is much more oppessive than here.

Accounts from Boston, Providence New York, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, &c. are of the most disheartening nature, and leave little doubt on the mind that general bankruptcy of the country is inevitable; unless there is an effort made by the government to arrest its progress: how soon we are to get through, it remains to be seen—but let Mr. Van Buren take warning that HE FALLS WITH THE MERCHANTS.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following are the conculding passages of an article in the Washington Globe (the Government paper) of yesterday morning.

Is there any reason why the Government should surrender its gold and silver, to prevent the Banks of England or the Bank of the U. States, (which is but a branch of the foreign banking concern) from *"suspending specie payments!"*—The purpose of Congress in providing for the coinage of gold and silver, was to enable it to pay out its expenditures among the people in specie, and in a form in which its value would be instantly understood by every man, without scales or calculation; and it is to arrest this settled policy, adopted by immense majorites in Congress, that the new clamor is set up by the press in the interest of Mr. Biddle and the British banks at New York."

In a previous part of the same article, the Globe, with a great flourish, protests that the "gold and silver, which Congress has directed to be coined at the mint, is its own money—it belongs neither to the American nor British dealers in stocks," and, a few days before, it alleged that it was competent for the President to devote the whole surplus revenue to the purpose of the mint—to purchase an unlimited supply of metal to be worked up into gold and silver coin.

We know not, except so far as the Globe's *ipse dixit* goes, whether Congress has, indeed, commited this tremendous discretion to the President. But, assuming it to be so, it is very evident, that there can be but little difficulty in arresting, by its exercise, the operation of the Distribution Bill. Every dollar abstracted from the surplus revenue fund, and carried into the mint, becomes, *eo instante*, the property of the Government, and is withdrawn from the amount designed for distribution—and there can be little doubt that "it is to arrest this settled policy, adopted by immense majorities in Congress," that the semi official article in the Globe was promulgated.—*Balt Chron.*

FROM MEXICO.

The brig Cazenove arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that port to the 30th of March, and from the city of Mexico to the 20th. From the slips furnished by our attentive correspondents of the Bulletin, True American and Herald, we make the following abstracts.

The expedition against Texas has been abandoned, and the impression prevailed at Vera Cruz that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the country.

The excitement in the city of Mexico against the foreign merchants continues, says a letter frow Vera Cruz, of date March 27th, and they were compelled to advance the government $2000 per day to pay the troops as the only means of preventing them from arming the rabble and commencing a general sack of the city. The revenues of the customs have been mortgaged to the merchants. The new tariff, which goes into operation in September, has been published, and contains many regulations to prevent smuggling.

Gen'l, Bustamente will probably be elected President. Santa Anna is not a candidate, but is quiet on his plantation near Vera Cruz.

The brig Independence, destined for the Mexican navy, has been sold & will shortly leave for Baltimore via New Orleans. She went ashore some time since at Key West, and having been got off, on her arrival at Vera Cruz was bought by an American house. A French frigate had arrived. Four others were expected from Martinique. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens.

From the New Orleans True American.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

The character of the French people is nowhere better displayed than in the late numerous attempts upon the King's life. They, like all other people who pretend in any way to a democratic form of government, require a despot to rule them; —Louis Phillippe is too true a friend to social organization and law, to be liked by the mass; he does not flatter the ruling passion of his nation, and they are for getting him out of the way. The means only differ from our system of non-re-election, because they are suited to the case. We should put in another candidate. The French must kill their monarch, to get rid of him. How less sanguinary our plan! In Greece they would ostracise him.—The best thing that Phillip could do, would be to call the French nation together, say at the Champs de Mars, and then and there tell them they are unworthy of him,—that he gives them back the crown of the glorious days of July. If he does not abdicate, they will kill him most assuredly. For it is not in his nature to lead them to victory, to flatter their pride and patriotism by engaging them in a war with Russia for the sake of the poor Poles. France for the last seven years has enjoyed at least a reasonable regime, if not a brilliant one. It is true that the shackling of the press will forever remain a stain upon the escutcheon of the King. But had he allowed it a full sway, the next step would have been to make the monarchy elective. Under this view, perhaps he acted for the good of the country. We should not be surprised to hear by the next arrival, that the hero of 1830 has fallen.

Some folks cry out loudly against idlers, and say they are not worth the room they occupy. On the contrary, we think these gentry very useful, and very admirable in *their own way*. It is true they do nothing, and there is no positive excellence about them; but it is in their negative usefulness that they are to be peculiarly esteemed. What would, for instance, become of the pursuits of fashionable life which furnish employment to every variety of art and mystery, if it were not for the idlers, who buy clothes, &c. to put on, and glasses to look into, and horses to ride? Again, it is known that the ladies must be waited on and attended when they bless the streets with their presence; what then would they do without beaux to accompany them, when the men of business must be hard at work in their offices and counting rooms, engaged in the unromantic but necessary vocations of life? Without idlers their condition would be most deplorable.—There is another field of *inaction* in which the presence of idlers is much to be valued—parties, for instance, where without the well dressed, agreeable idler, who lives upon a lady's smiles. the scenes would present an assemblage of lovely faces, it is true, but be without a black spot to mark the intervals. Our doctrine is that nothing was ever permitted to exist without its use, and that idlers were made to supply vacancies, when men of mind and enterprise are too busy to be amused with trifles.—Balt. American.

We do not agree with the editor of the American in the above paragraph. It is our firm belief that idlers of any description are nuisances to society, and "grievous to be borne."—Bos. Gaz.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1837.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this County, will sit on Monday, 8th May.

THE WORD OF GENERAL JACKSON AGAINST THE WORLD.

General Jackson has published a statement, in one of the Nashville papers, of a conversation between himself and a Mr. Bradly, relative to Judge White, prior to the late Presidential election. The General pronounces the testimony of Bradly before the investigating committee, "utterly false," and promises hereafter, to expose the attempt of Judge White, to connect HIS name, "with dishonorable overtures, in the political contest, which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency." So we are to have the General in the field of party warfare once more.

The administration papers seem to rejoice at the sufferings of the commercial community. "Good News! Several large houses in New York failed last week, and several more are expected to follow"—such is the language of some of the administration journals. They who would manifest joy in times of public calamity, or sneer at those who, in the prosecution of an honest business, have been overtaken by misfortune, are strangers to the feelings of humanty, and deserve to be treated as enemies to the human family. Their conduct may WELL be compared to that of Nero, who fiddled, while Rome was burning from the torch the tyrant had applied; "and the analogy is made still stronger (says the United States Gazette,) by the course of the Globe, in attempting to charge the distress upon the United States Bank—for when Nero had destroyed the city, he charged upon the christians the incendiarism of which he had been guilty, and made them suffer for his crimes."

An extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi, has been called by the Governor, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the general distress pervading that State.

For the next Congressional election, in the sixth District, the following names are announced as candidates—Francis Thomas of "glorious memory," David Schley, J. O. Wharton, Capt. David Brookhart, Joseph M. Palmer, Robert Wason, Charles McGill, Wm. Matthews, and Thomas Perry—a formidable list, truly! Let the Van Burenites take care to select the best—that is to choose the man who will go all lengths with them. This, we have not the least doubt, they will duly attend to.

There are, it appears, four of the recussant electors in the field, candidates for seats in the House of Representatives of the United States. W. Duvall of Montgomery, R. T. Keene, of Caroline, C. M'Gill and R. Wason, of Washington, are the names of the DISTINGUISHED individuals. It is to be hoped they will all receive the just reward of the IMPORTANT services, they rendered their State, on a late memorable occasion. If men, who have refused to discharge a trust committed to their hands, by a generous and confiding people, deserve to be elevated to Congress for so doing, let it be done. We trust, however, that the people of Maryland, have been taught a lesson, by their disobedient agents, which they will never forget.

PARTY ARRANGEMENTS.

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, does not desire to be considered a candidate for Governor; but prefers his present post as Senator in Congress, with the view probably of succeeding Colonel Johnson in the Vice Presidency, who will be permitted after four years, "to retire from office and give himself up to the sweets of domestic life, for which he is known to possess such a fine taste." Mr. Muhlenburg, who was anxious to get a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, will be the candidate of the party, in Pennsylvania for the office of Governor. We agree with the 'Patriot,' in the estimate placed upon Mr. Buchanan's abilities, in comparison with the talents of Van Buren, Johnson, Benton and Rives; and believing that he possesses a mind superior to either of them, and "principles no worse," we see no good reason, why he should not aspire to the highest, rather than to a secondary station in the Government. Mr. Buchanan should never yield to such men as Benton and Rives; they are far below him.

The Van Burenites of Philadelphia, it is said, have had a meeting, at which it was resolved, to request the President to displace all persons who have been in office there, for the last 8 years, and to appoint others of his friends in their stead. This wise resolution was adopted, under the conviction that eight years time, is long enough for one man to enjoy the emoluments of official station. Rotation in office is the cry of the hungry expectants; but whether Mr. Van Buren will yield to their most reasonable wishes, is quite problematical. He will assuredly calculate the chances of losing or gaining by the measure, before he ventures upon the rash experiment. If the present occupants have been faithful, diligent, and devoted friends—that is, if they have with a due degree of skill and adroitness, used their places, for the advantage of him upon whose "favor they hang," they need not fear; they are firmly fixed; their places are secure. But, if on the other hand, they have been remiss in the service; if they have not been the "bravest of the brave," in the contest for the spoils of office, they will be turned off as unworthy of any longer participation in the plunder. This is the course that policy and interest dictate; and no man understands better than Mr. Van Buren, what interest and policy require at his hands. Away, then, with the silly clamor about rotation in office. It means only the turning out of such honest whigs as happen to have a post of little or no consequence; and the principle NEVER applies to the case of one, who is faithful in the discharge of his duty as a partizan. He that acts his part well in such a degrading capacity, ready at all times to do the will, and execute the mandates of the chief ruler and director of party discipline and management, may safely calculate upon a continuance of his power, so long as THEY remain in authority, whose interests and whose views, he subserves.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, April 14.

My best respects to the Administration by the Express Mail, with the news that they are *not* beaten in New York—*beaten* is not the word—but ROUTED, horse, foot, and dragoons! Tammany last night was like Niobe, all tears, The Whigs, in and out of Masonic Hall, thousands and thousands of them, rent the air with their shouts. Tammany put out its lights a little after nine o'clock, when things began to look blue for Tammany. But the Whigs filled Masonic Hall till two and three o'lock in the morning. The Whig candidate for Mayor (Clark) is elected by about 3,500 majority over the Tammany candidate, Morgan. The supporters of the antibank ticket are *more* anti-Tammany than the Whigs. This is a three day's revolution, which every body here believes is the beginning of a great revolution in the politics of this country. The parties in joint ballot of the Common Council will stand, 23 Whgs and 11 Tammany men.

WHIG VICTORIES.

The whigs of Princeton, Newark, and in Brooklyn and New York, have carried their municipal elections. The Princeton (N. J.) Whig says:

In Westfield, Essex county, and in Warren township, Somerset, where the Vanites have heretofore carried all before them, the Whigs have gloriously triumphed.

In West Windsor and South Brunswick the Vanites came out second best; and even in Woodbridge the Whigs carried all their ticket.

In Amwell, Hunterdon county, the former strong hold of Jackson, the Vanite caucus men were completely routed.

WHEELING.—The Gazette of the 10th inst has the following paragraph upon the pecuniary affairs of this thriving city of the West:

"A rumor having obtained circulation down the river that one or two of our principal houses are in a precarious condition, we deem it but justice to say, that, from the best information in our possession, we believe such is not the fact.—The general opinion is that they are all more than able to meet their engagements. Reports like these are no doubt circulated by interested individuals, with a design to their own aggrandizement—but sooner or later the base slander will re coil upon the heads of its authors.

From the Journal of Commerce.—It is not our practice to be continually finding fault with the Government—at least we do not make a business of it—but when we see such a wanton trifling the interest of commerce, and through it with the pecuniary interest of the whole country; when we see an attempt to couuteract the immutable laws of trade by arbitrary enactments; and when under, this tyrannical system we see our high minded, generous friends, stripped of the earnings of many years, and subject to mental anxieties and chagrin more grievous to be borne than loss of property; when we see all this, and witness the portent of the future, we cannot and will not hold our peace. It becomes every man who has the heart of a man within him,—who is not willing to be crushed under the wheels of the Juggernaut of party,—to arise in his strength, and by all constitutional means, resist the growing tyranny.

MAMMOTH ROPE.—Mr. Grinshaw, at Sunderland, England, lately finished one of the longest ropes known. It is 4,000 yards in length, 7 inches in circumference, and 12 tons weight, and will cost £400. It is intended for the London and Birmingham rail way.

Something Graphic.—The following letter was written some days since, by a boy in Indiana; to his father:

"Dear daddy corn is dull, brother John is dead likewise. Excuse haste and a bad pen.

Yours omnipotent
JOHN M'CLURE.

The Heir to the Russian Throne.—The Cesarovitch, Alexander Nicolavitch, the Emperor's eldest son, attains his twentieth year the present month, as we learn from the Gazette de France. His constitution is robust, his figure elegant, and his presence noble and expressive. He goes through most of the manly exercises with grace. His education has been most carefully attended to, and the time is approaching when he is to set out upon his travels to foreign countries. From these France is by name to be excluded, but he will go to England as if England the great hot-bed of the great ancient and inextinguishable revolutionary contagion was not to be found. The Cesarovitch will, however, go to England, as generals try to obtain a glance at an enemy's camp—to study their tactics and prepare themselves to defeat them.

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.—We learn from the Southern Literary Journal that there are now in Charleston S. C. four thousand three hundred and twenty unmarried ladies between the ages of fifteen and fifty—nine hundred and seventy one from fifteen to twenty, one thousand five hundred and seventyeight from twenty to thirty, one thousand one hundred and twenty from thirty to forty and six hundred and fifty-seven from forty to fifty. How unequally the good things of this world are divided?

FLORIDA.

A slip from the Savannah Georgian contains advices from jacksonville to the 13th instant.

Gen. JESUP, it is said, advises the citizens not to return to their homes until he announces that it wonld be safe and to prevent collisions in regard to property of the whites in the posession of the Indians, which would probably lead to renewed hostilities. Gen. J. it is reported, will not permit any citizen to approach within 15 miles of his encampment.

Gen Hernandez had marched from st. Angustine to Tomoka, with upwards of 200 men. The object of his movement was not known.

BY AUTHOBITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session, 1836.

CHAPTER 122.

An act to limit the time for which tobacco Inspectors shall continue to hold their offices.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of June next, any person who shall have been or may hereafter be appointed a Tobacco Inspector in this State, and who shall have served or who may hereafter serve in said office, for the term of five years successively, shall not be eligible to said office again for the space of one year, and it shall not be lawful for the Governor and Council after said day to re-appoint any such person a Tobacco Inspector, provided nothing herein is meant or intended to prohibit the Governor and Council from appointing said officers annually as heretofore, for five years successively.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the inspectors of tobacco in the several county warehouses.

CHAPTER. 128.

An act to regulate the manner of taking testimony in cases in equity.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases now pending or which may hereafter be instituted in the chancery court, or any county court, sitting as a court of equity, upon the filing of the answer of any infant defendant or of defendants, taken in the manner now prescribed by law and the practice in chancery, admitting the facts stated in the bill, or making no defence to the claim of the complainant, a commission to take testimony may issue in the usual form at the instance of the complainant or complainants, which commission shall be directed to such person or persons of the said county as the chancellor, or the said county court, sitting as a court of equity on the application of the complainant, may direct.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in any case now depending or which may hereafter be depending in the chancery court, or any county court as a court of equity, if any of the defendants shall have answered the bill of complaints, and on a general replication filed thereto, a commission in chief shall have is sued to take testimony thereon, and if in the same case an interlocutory decree shall have been or shall be entered against any other defendant for want of an appearance or answer; and a commission ex parte directed to be issued, it shall not be necessary in such case for the complainant to have such commission ex parte issued and executed, but he shall be at liberty to take such testimony under the commission in chief, as may be necessary to sustain his case against said defaulting defendant; and all testimony taken under any commission in chief issued as aforesaid shall be admissible in evidence, and have like effect against such defaulting defendant as if the same was taken under a commission ex parte issued under an interlocutory decree against such defendant.

CHAPTER 150.

A act to prevent the owners of Vessels, & others, from navigating the same by and under the sole command of Negroes or Mulattoes.

Whereas, great inconvenience and injury, has been found to result to the citizens of this State, from the practice of navigating vessels entirely by negroes or mulattoes, whereby a clandestine trade is carried on & negroes intending to abscond from their masters and owners find great facility, for remedy whereof:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person owning in whole or in part, or having hired in whole or upon shares, any schooner, sloop or other vessel required by the laws of the United States to be registered, to navigate or work, or cause the same to be navigated or worked within the waters of the State of Maryland, without having on board said schooner, sloop or other vessel at least one white man, above the age of eighteen years, under whose care the said schooner, sloop or other vessel, shall be navigated and worked.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any such owners, or other person or pesons of such schooner, sloop, or other vessel shall navigate or cause the same to be navigated contrary to the provisions of this act, such schooner, sloop, or other vessel, shall be forfeited or the value thereof, one half to the State and the other half to the informer, to be according as herein provided.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That upon information given to any justice of the peace by any one or more credible persons under oath, that any schooner, sloop or other vessel is navigated contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall and may be lawful for such justice of the peace to issue his warrant to some constable, commading him to seize said vessel, and it shall be the duty of said constable to seize such vessel, and give notice to the owner or owners thereof, of such seizure, and summon him, or her, or them, to appear before such justice, and upon return of said warrant before said justice it shall and may be lawful for him to give judgment of condemnation of such vessel, if in his opinion she is navigated contrary to the provisions of this act, provided said justice shall be satisfied that the owner or owners thereof have been duly summoned.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That upon judgment of condemnation so as aforesaid rendered, it shall be the duty of said constable to sell said vessel at public sale for cash to the highest bidder, having given ten days notice first before such sale, and when so sold shall pay to the informer one half of the proceeds of said sale, and the other half to the treasurer of the shore on which said constable shall reside, to be applied to the ordinary purposes of the treasury, said constable having first deducted the legal costs, and charges of said condemnation, and sale.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the said justice for every warrant so issued shall be entitled to such fees as are now allowed in common actions for debt, and for every judgment he shall receive the sum of 5 dollars, and the said constable shall be entitled to and receive the same fees as now received in actions of debt.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That every person or persons who shall feel or conceive him, her, or themselves aggrieved by any judgement of condemnation so as aforesaid rendered, shall be entitled to appeal to the next county court in the same manner as appeals are now taken from magistrates' judgments, and in every case of appeal from any such judgment as aforesaid, the vessel so as aforesaid seized shall be retained by the said constable, or may be delivered over to the said owner or owners, upon his, her or their entering into bond to the State of Maryland; with a penalty of twice the value of said vessel with security or securities to be approved of by the said justice, and it shall be the duty of said county court at which said appeal shall be taken, to hear and determine said cause according to the provisions of this law and the equity and right of the matter.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the county courts of this State to give this act in charge to the grand juries in the several counties at each and every term of said courts; provided, that the citizens of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties be, and they are hereby declared to be exempt from the operation and effect of this act.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, gives the following account, which we copy by way of caution.

'A very elegant exterior of a gentleman coming from Washington a few days ago, stated he was son of Lord H., and was coming to New York to receive a sum of money from the British Consul, and requested of a fellow passenger to act as purser until he saw the Consul, which the gentleman kindly complied with, stopped together at the Astor House, tasted some of the best wines, occupied a double bedded chamber—and at six in the morning, the young self dubbed nobleman arose, examined the pocket book of his unsuspecting companion, and modestly abstracted fifty dollars from a considerable sum. Yesterday a gentleman calling himself Lord A., called at our office in Wall street, to ask would he get cash for his bills with the Consul's endorsement; being assured in the affirmative, he departed to draw the bills. The hoax did not take. On Monday last, a gentleman was to have been married to the only daughter of a respectable family in N Jersy. who referred to the Consul for his respectability so confidently for a length of time, that the parents did not doubt the fact—but at length they deemed it prudent to wait upon him on Sunday evening, when to their astonishment, Mr