being but few instances, where they are so heavy by one third as they have been in other years, when no calamity has befallen them.

Notwithstanding the general failure, I had as good a crop of oats the past season, as in any former year, having over one hundred bushels, from little more than two acres of ground, weighing thirty three lbs. per bushel. Such being the fact, it is a question with myself and others, what should be the cause of my obtaining a better crop than any other farmers in the neighborhood. That which to me appears as the probable and only cause, is early sowing. Although my ground was in no better condition than land in general, I sowed my oats several days earlier than other farmers in the vicinity.

There were several fields contiguous to mine where the soil and cultivation were not essentially different, but which were sowed a few days later, which in every instance failed to produce a middling crop. I have always been in the habit of sowing my oats as soon as possible after the ground had become settled, believing it to be the better way, and observation and experience the past season, have strengthened my belief, that such a course is the correct one.—*A Farmer.*

With respect to the time of sowing oats there is no such thing as affixing a day.—Every farmer must be guided by his own locality. As a general rule it is always safest to sow them as soon as the ground will admit of ploughing without danger of baking from being too wet.—The sooner they are got in the better, as oats delight in a cool and moist atmosphere, & hence it is that the Irish and English oats are generally heaviest in Great Britain, while in this country, the northern or such as are grown in the Glades, take the precedence. If oats be sown at the proper period, and are followed by any thing like a fair, or tolerably fair season, there is but little doubt of their making a remunerating crop—It is, however, a lamentable fact, that with us they are most generally assigned the poorest spot on the farm, and are left unaided by manure to struggle to maturity, and when reaped if not as good as the *seed* were, they are libelled with the imputation of having degenerated, whereas the true fault lies with the grower, in not having given them a fair chance of perpetuating themselves in perfection. Although they will grow in any soil, like all other members of the grain family, they grow best when nourishment is given them, and the farmer who expects first rate oats without laying a proper groundwork for their growth, does most certainly lie under a most fatal delusion.

As to the quantity of seed, if sown without clover or other grass seed less than 2½ to 3 bushels to the acre should not be sown; where sown with grass seeds 2 bushels is enough, and the ground would be the better of two ploughings.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

AN ANTIQUARIAN WONDER—RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF AZTALAN.

We recently copied a paragraph from one of the Western Papers, containing an account of the discovery of an ancient city in the far west At the time we considered the whole affair as bordering too much on the marvellous to be worthy of implicit credit, but it now appears in so very authentic a form in the columns of the Chicago American, that we can no longer withhold our belief. It will doubtless provide abundant speculation for the learned of every country—Babylon, Balbec, Palmyra, Thebes, and Memphis present ruins that were once inhabited by people who are well known to us by the records of history. But here, in the back and beautiful wilds of North America, has been discovered the ruins of a large and half buried city, of the population of which *nothing whatever is known*. They were probably a race of men who have entirely passed away from the face of the earth. Certainly the Indians of the present day and their forefathers never dwelt in cities; and while the mounds of Missouri and Illinois, particularly that singular structure, Monk's Mound, bear evidence of having been constructed by a totally different and more civilized people than any of the (so-called) aboriginal tribes—this city of Aztalan, the discovered part of which is built with brick, is evidently the work of men who well understood the art of masonry, surveying and fortification.

By whom Aztalan was built, and by whom peopled we leave to the learned in Archæology, merely remarking that some of the more remote Indian tribes are said to have traditions of another nation having once existed in North America. In the Chicago American newspaper, there is a drawing of the supposed citadel of Aztalan, as it now stands. It is of great extent, the walls about five feet high, and regularly fortified by strong abutments resembling such as are used in the walling of both ancient & modern towers. The space thus employed is entirely circummured, of large extent, and containing four square mounds for defence, placed in advantageous positions. There is the remains of a road, and the mouth of a sewer formed of stone masonry, which debouches on the river. Outside the walls of the citadel are numerous mounds, evidently intended for warlike purposes, and varying from 8 to 25 feet in height. The walls and buttresses are of brick and 28 feet in breadth; and the centre plan of the citadel is evidently formed on mathematical principles.

The drawing to which we refer, as well as the descriptive particulars accompanying it, are the results of an actual survey by N. F. Hyer, Esq. who states that these ruins form a new and prominent attraction among the many the West affords, and illustrates and confirms some of the strange theories and opinions of scholars, in relation to the early character of our western territory. Will the mysteries of Aztalan ever be unveiled? Of a truth, the far west is rich in wonders, and in all probability this is only the first in a train of discoveries for future record and admiration. This ancient metropolis of a bygone world has left traces of being some miles in extent. It is situated in the township of Jefferson, west of Milwauchie, and on the west side of the west branch of Rock River.

THIEVES.

A convict in the Walnut Street Prison, once attempted to classify rogues, and in his remarks upon thieves he said some were artificial and others natural.—He looked upon thieves artificial as the legitimate objects of legal restriction, and penitentiary punishment, which natural thieves he considered demented, and if to be restrained ought to be sent to an hospital to be cured of the monomania for the same reason that any other species of mental aberration called for that kind of public care. We have a great many instances upon record of persons in the higher walks of life, having an inborn propensity to indulge in that species of abstraction, and there are several anecdotes of individuals who, surrounded by luxury of every kind, and knowing no want that wealth could procure, could not resist a disposition to pilfer. Ladies have been known to have a servant in attendance to mark the store which they would enter in the course of a morning's walk, with a view to return the goods they might steal, they having no wish to appropriate them to use from the abundance in which they were provided A story is told of one who went to confession, and the besetting sin for which she required absolution was the disposition to thieve. The Priest gave any measure of wholesome advice, a close adherence to which was faithfully promised, but a commentary upon its efficacy was afforded him from the fact of his missing his gold *pencil*, which was subsequently returned to him by the lady's parent.—The following incident, which is said to have occurred in New York may have been of that character, but we think the merchant was either venturesome, credulous, or uxorious, and if the lady's propensity was inborn, there might be some danger of transmitting it to offspring who might not have wealth enough in after times to allow the question whether the thieving disposition was natural or acquired—*Penn. Sent.*

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR

The New York Mercantile Advertiser, of a recent date, related the following:—One bright frosty morning, not long since, a young and beautiful lady, of slender form, wrapped in a flowing cloak, and graceful boa, entered the dry goods store of Mr. ———, in Broadway. She was not slow to exercise all the 'privileges of her order,' (i. e. overhaul half the contents of the store.) The counter was covered with rich silks, satins, and velvets—the delicate manufactures of Paris, and the more substantial productions of Spitalfield, were in turn submitted to her inspection, and after a proper lady like delay, some trifling selection was made, and the pretty purchaser tripped out casting sweet smiles upon the good looking young clerks as she passed down the counters. But her actions had not been unnoticed by the lynx-eyed proprietor.—He instantly followed her, and waiting till they [illegible] streets leading on Broadway, he tapped her on the shoulder, and requested a few minutes conversation.

At first there was a manifestation of indignant hauteur, but a single whisper converted the haughty curl of the lip into one of trembling terror, and an imploring look from a pair of beautiful dark eyes, almost unhinged his resolution, but a moments reflection suggested all the advantages her imprudence had given him.

All arts of woman, conscious of the majesty of beauty, were brought to bear in succession upon the feelings of the impenetrable merchant, and hints were thrown out of the immeasurable extent of her gratitude; but all in vain. At length finding all her shifts bootless, she was forced to make a candid confession of her name, rank, and connexions.

What was his surprise to find that she was a daughter of one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of this city? He paused and walked a few paces, in silence by the side of the unlucky girl, whose feelings could not have been enviable. At last, having made up his mind, he turned abruptly on his victim, and said: 'Madam, you have robbed me—[an imploring look]; yes, madam, you have robbed and you know it; you have now about you the articles abstracted from my store—(another look, and a wringing of the delicate hands.) —Now listen to me,' he continued firmly, 'I offer you but one alternative—you must accompany me to a magistrate or a milliner!'

What could she do? Exposure and disgrace—disgrace to which death itself would be preferrable to herself and her friends—stared her in the face. She looked in her accuser's face, but there she read nothing but inflexible sternness; a second glance—too, told her that that countenance was neither old or ugly—in short that 'as men go,' it was very passable. And then the terrible alternative—the public police court—the awful frown of the magistrate—the rude gaze of the multitude—could she hesitate? Placing one delicate hand upon his arm, while the other applied the white cambric handkerchief to the tearful eyes: 'Do with me what you will!' she murmured out.

The result was that the triumphant storekeeper, instead of losing his property to the value of a few dollars, gained a lovely, accomplished, and virtuous wife (this little foible excepted) and with her upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

TAILORS.

What profession in civilized life is most important? Unquestionably that of a tailor. What class of men contribute most to our comfort and happiness? Tailors again.—Who bestow serenity of mind, ease of body, and the most ecstatic self-satisfaction? Tailors most indubitably. Who secure us from the contempt of our superiors—the commiseration of our equals, and the ridicule of those below us? Tailors, beyond a question. Who furnish us with the only essential requisite for gentility, the only necessary passport to the best society; the only means of captivating the fair? Should we ask such questions forever, the response would still be *tailors*.

A man's tailor is his only indispensable.—Education compared with him is of no importance—its want is never seen or felt—or rather the man who has a good tailor and knows how to wear a fashionable coat possesses the only science necessary, to enable him to shine in the *beau monde*, the only world worth living in.

Without tailors, the world would be a den of savages—without tailors men would be little better than Ourang-outangs. Every thing valuable in life has been brought about by the magic of a tailor's yard-stick. What without tailors would be statesmen, philosophers, orators, poets, warriors, and all that ever shone in the halls of learning and legislation? Where but for tailors would be the whole structure of society? Where the intercourse which constitutes its value? [illegible]

It is the tailor's needle which has stitched society together—his goose that has pressed it to its present perfection of form and swiftness! Let tailors be banished, and it would fall to pieces as fast as the garments of their making, coats and character would grow ragged together the seats of our clothing would but shadow forth the tearing asunder of social relations, and our moral habits would degenerate with those which enveloped our persons!

Would you destroy a man's principles? take away his wardrobe. Would you corrupt his mind? oblige him to wear shabby garments. Would you render him completely despicable? first render him completely ragged.

To lose his credit with the whole world, a man has but to lose it with his tailor.

Our individual happiness demands that we make the most of tailors. A good dress insures a good *ad*-dress. A good dress gives unbounded confidence in one's self, than which, no quality is more necessary, to success in life. It gives buoyancy to the feelings, elasticity to the step, and grace and dignity to the whole manner.

When well dressed, we look [illegible] with pride, and are looked upon with [illegible]. The bright eye of beauty beams benignantly on the workmanship of a fashionable tailor, and nods and smiles, and the warm grasp of friendship greet the wearer of garments of exquisite form and texture.

Tailors are the most useful of men; and next to those to whom we owe our existence, should we respect and honor those who make us what we were intended to be, the ornaments of society.

Politics of the English Press.—The Morning Chronicle says,—in a free State, a Government should not only be able to bear, but should be ready to invite, the severest scrutiny of public opinion into the whole of its conduct. A Government whose acts will not bear that scrutiny is one obviously unfit to exercise power over a free people.

CORN OIL.—The Cincinnati Gazette affirms that oil made from Indian Corn is now used by many families in that city, as a substitute for sperm Oil—that it burns quite as much light—is equally transparent, of a good color—is not congealable by any degree of cold, that happened the past winter—and that it is free from the bad ordour of sperm oil It is made at Norwalk, Ohio, and is for sale by a druggist in Cincinnati. Half a gallon of oil may be taken from a bushel of Corn. It is stated that the extraction of the oil does not interfere with the production of whiskey by distillation.

Whalers fitted out of Stonington.—The five last ships that have arrived at Stonington, from whaling voyages, have brought into that port fifteen thousand five hundred barrels of oil, and 125,000 lbs. of whalebone, averaging 3100 bb's of oil, and 25,000 lbs of bone each which is believed to be the largest quantity ever landed from five successive ships in any one port in the United States since the commencement of the business.—Should two more ships safely arrive, which are daily expected with full cargoes, there will within the last eight months, have been brought into this port, property falling but little short of half a million of dollars all fished out of the mighty deep, which is pretty well, for a village containing but twelve hundred inhabitants.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have this session appointed a committee, of which a distinguished agriculturist, William Clark, jr. Esquire, of Northampton, was chairman, to take the subject of the cultivation of Beet root into consideration. The legislature will foster both the sugar beet and silk culture, as they in Massachusetts do almost all other objects of utility.—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 29.—The Packet Ship Europe, Capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th instant, and shortly afterwards, we received intelligence of the arrival of the London Packet Ship Montreal, Captain Griffin, which left Portsmouth on the 3 i. The papers brought us by these conveyances are to the latter date from London and to the former from Liverpool.

We do not, to our regret, perceive in their contents, any indication of a decided improvement in the London Money Market. We have heard, however, through private sources that considerable sales of American Stocks had been made there, at advantageous prices—a circumstance certainly encouraging in itself. We hope it may prove the precursor of better times.

In England, as here, the situation of the financial and commercial interests are the absorbing topics. Politics seem almost forgotten. The Ministers have given notice of a motion in Parliament for the abolition of Church Rates—a measure, if possible, in the eyes of the Conservative party, more obnoxious than the Irish Municipal Corporation bill. There is little doubt we think, that the session will end in a dissolution of Parliament.

An earthquake has devastated Syria from one extremity to the other. The results have been most awful. Several villages with all their populations have been swallowed up. We allude to this event now, because our whole collectors report to us, that Capt. Farrau, of the brig Montevideo, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, and stated to them that the earthquake had occurred at Smyrna—In comparing the circumstances stated by Capt. Farrau, with those stated in the English papers in relation to an earthquake in Syria, we have no doubt that Capt. Farrau is under mistake and that it is that country, and not the town of Smyrna, which has been visited by this calamity.—*Courier.*

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, March 1st, 1837.

The winter has passed away very pleasantly. We have had a large number of Americans here, awaiting until they could get into Italy. The prevalence of the cholera in portions of that country, deterred many from entering that refuge of invalids, and pleasure-seeking people. Generally speaking, our countrymen & fair countrywomen, who have passed this season here, have been of a most respectable character. I feel proud of my country, when I see so good a representation of it in a foreign land.

Our national representative, Mr. Cass and his amiable family, are, I believe, well appreciated by their fellow countrymen who are here, or have been here this winter. Mr. Cass holds a reception every Monday night, and on these occasions, I will venture to say, his saloons are not exceeded for female beauty, and for general propriety of conduct, by any others in Paris.

As to the news circulating here, you will find it all in the journals. There is unquestionably some agitation among the higher classes here. These repeated and never ceasing attempts upon the king's life are very alarming. Champion has taken time by the forelock, and saved the executioner from the trouble of cutting off his head. I do not know how things will end, but I have many fears.—Not that I apprehend immediate revolution—but even of that no one can tell when it may happen. I think that the government will be urged on, as it has been, to measures which will bring on a crisis. It is natural that it should be I have long believed that this government is as good as this people is fit for; and I believe so still. We must not be surprised, however, if something startling should occur before long.—Though I hope for the maintenace of order and tranquility. Our confidence, for any thing that is good, must be placed in a source far above man.

Yours, &c.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

The letters of our correspondent, given below, and the extracts from the papers, will serve to show the state of money affairs, in the commercial capital of the Union. Mr. Biddle's interposition had produced a very good effect, but it is, very justly, regarded as only a temporary alleviation of a disease which lies too deep for aught, but the all curative hand of time.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

NEW YORK, March 31.

After my letter went of yesterday, the Banks agreed to discount a million and a half of dollars, as a means of relieving in some degree the present enormous pressure in the money market. It is to be hoped that this, with the aid extended by Mr Biddle may be productive of a permanent beneficial effects. A fortnight, more, and we may have passed the crisis. At present things are as bad as they can well be. Several houses stopped to day, and among them not a few of the most important in the city. This is not to be wondered at by one who is an observer of things as they pass around him, in this panic stricken metropolis.

For instance: a man holds an accepted draft for a thousand dollars on a bank in Wall street payable thirty days from date,—the time half expired. For this he wants the cash, which he cannot this day obtain in New York at a less discount than five to seven per cent for the fifteen days!

Again: a merchant here receives from Louisville, Kentucky, fifteen notes of one hundred dollars each, of the first Bank in that city, in payment for dues. He wishes to obtain cash for them here, and is obliged to pay seven per cent for having them discounted in Wall street.

Once more, Richmond, Va. Bank notes cannot be exchanged here short of five per cent, this very day.

All this time the wiseacres at Albany, who make laws for this State, are enacting the most solemn absurdities in relation to money matters. They are prohibiting bank notes of a certain amount from circulating in the State,—although there are many banks in the neighboring states whose bills bear a less discount in this city than many of the New York State notes.

The crusade against small notes and the consequent use of specie have tended to draw from this, the proper channel for specie to flow in, the true basis of bank accommodations which cannot now be extended. And all this and all these to carry out the mad experiment of a doting old man, and his sycophantic followers

But New York is preparing to speek, trumpet tongued, to the latter, at her spring elections and that voice will be strong and loud and distinct enough, methinks, to drown the retreating cries of the doting old tyrant, as they come fearfully to the ears of the new occupant of the white house, in favor of a continuance of this abominable "experiment."

The state of things to day has not materially altered, in most respects, from what it was yesterday.—A better feeling however seems to exist in the city, and there is evidence that a partial restoration of confidence has commenced. This will probably increase.

Stocks, to day, were a little on the advance. U. S. one per cent more than yesterday.

The packets for this week are detained till next by the request of the merchants.

NEW YORK, April 1st, 1837.

The relief proposed by the banking arrangements of which I have written you some accounts of late, is already felt in the city. Passing the Mechanics' Bank, in Wall street, at one o'clock to day, I was struck with the crowd of note payers and discount expectants, who were clustering around the counters of that house, with buoyant spirits and hopeful countenances. There is a manifest improvement already perceptible.

Stocks were better to day than yesterday.—The sales closed very favorably. Every thing at the board indicated that a better feeling prevails in the street.

The packet ships that were to sail to day are detained till next week, (probably on Monday,) in order to enable merchants, to avail themselves of the arrangements just effected with the banks.

There is nothing now here of general interest.

From the New York Commercial, Saturday, 3 P. M.

WALL STREET.—The clouds in the sky, and in the money market, are partially clearing away to-day. The arrangements of Thursday are in a due and rapid course of execution, and there are more smiles and fewer long faces in Wall street than for a fortnight past. The general impression seems to be, that the severest pinch is over, and that prudence, duty tempered with promptitude and liberality in meeting such exigencies as may yet arise, will carry us all safely through the troubles of the times, and establish our commercial prosperity on a stable footing. Let but government do *its* duty, and abandon the ruinous measures which have contributed so largely to the recent disasters, and all will yet be well.

From the New York Evening Star.

Money Market.—The detention of a fleet of packets until Monday will enable the merchants to complete all the financial arrangements, and the transmission of the bonds of the U. States and other Banks, so essential to the preservation of our credit abroad, and to avert the exportation of specie.

From the New York Evening Post.

SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

The stocks to-day exhibit no improvement worth mentioning. A large stoppage in Philadelphia is spoken of, but, as the house may ultimately go on, we do not think it prudent to mention names.

Letters from New Orleans state that the affairs of Herman Briggs & Co. will be liquidated by a new house under the firm of Reynolds, Byrne, & Co., at N. Orleans, and Reynold, Marshall & Co., at Natchez. It was believed that the debts of the Hermanns would eventually be paid.

The following is a schedule of prices of Bonds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, as fixed by the transactions, as far as we have heard.

Bonds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, payable on the 1st of April, 1838—

Payable in	London.	Paris.	Amst'dm.
For cash the Exchange is	7¼	5.35	39¼ & int.
For paper, ave'g.			
30 ds.	7¼	5,32½	39¾ do.
60 do	8	5.30	40 do
90 do	8¼	5.27½	40¼ do
120 do	9	5.25	40½ do
Philadelphia 30 days	¼	Richmond,	30 ds. 1½
Boston, do	1¼	Savannah,	do 2
Baltimore, do	1	Charleston,	do 2
American, do	3		

These Bonds are pronounced a real shave by the knowing ones, as they will cost two per cent a month.

The Packets to sail on Monday will without doubt take out a large amount of specie.

No failures reported to day.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Several failures took place in Philadelphia on Friday. The most important was that of Samuel Comly, one of the most extensive commission merchants of that city.—The only notice of these disasters that has found its way into the paper is the following from the Philadelphia Gazette, of Saturday.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M.

DARK DAYS.—We are sorry to state that the commercial clouds which overhang New York and New Orleans, have not yet lost any of their portentous blackness. Our own city has felt a promonitory tremor of the storm, but its worst aspects, we have reason to hope, are past. With the measures that have been adopted, it cannot be long before a favorable change shall ensue.

THE FINANCIAL PROJECT IN NEW YORK.

The measure adopted for the relief of the money market in New York, contemplates the following arrangement.

The New York Banks to increase their line of discounts in the aggregate	$1,500,000
Bank of the United States to issue bonds, payable in London, for	5,000,000
And also to remit specie to London, in order to prevent drafts on our merchants, to the amount of	1,000,000
Manhattan Company to issue bonds, one half payable in London and the other half here, the amount of	2,000,000
Bank of America to draw bills on the Rothschilds of Paris to the amount of	200,000
Girard Bank to issue bonds payable in London to the amount of	500,000
Morris Canal Company to issue bonds, payable in London, at ten, twelve and fourteen months, and bearing interest at six per cent, per annum, to the amount of	1,000,000
	$11,200,000

In addition to the above, it has been suggested that the government ought to lend its aid in averting the ruin its mad policy has brought upon the country, and for this purpose it is asked that, instead of dividing the second installment of the surplus, due on the 1st inst. by displacing specie, or by bills from the Treasury in favor of distant banks, that operation should be performed by the purchase of bills of exchange. This measure, instead of being oppressive, would, actually, be a relief to the community. At all the points where the surplus is to be sent, from New York and the other eastern Atlantic cities, debts are due to those cities. If drafts on the places where the money is to be sent were purchased by the depositе banks, or authorised on them, the transfer might be made auxilliary to the liquidation of debts, and thus be productive of benefit instead of evil.

Unfortunately, no reliance can be placed on the government, and to expect them to do any thing at this crisis, for the relief of the people borne down by their oppressive measures, requires a degree of faith we have not.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN,
Thursday, March 23d. 1837.

Another day has gone by, but with little or no change. On reference to Bennet's report it will be seen that the depression of Cotton in Liverpool is owing to the late measures of the Bank of England. The effect of this decline must operate very disadvantageously on our market, as it comes just at a time when the operations in the article are impeded by heavy failures of many houses engaged in that particular branch of business

We have not yet felt the full force of our difficulties. They are destined to work a great change on the face of things unless something be done by the government to arrest the progress of the evils under which the country is laboring. That cotton must experience a great decline in this city, is evident. The consequences will be severely felt in real estate and produce transactions.

Correspondence of the U. S Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1837.

The news from Mexico which arrived yesterday, of the measures against Texas, and the cool reception of General Santa Anna, has considerably cooled the ardor of the individuals about to emigrate to Texas, and will probably for the present, check the thirst for a residence in that new country, which was rapidly pervading our whole community. We have about a dozen families who have just broken up, or are on the eve of breaking up their establishments here, and going to settle in a body upon lands which they have obtained by purchasing scrip of a government agent; and there are many others who would rapidly follow in the track of these dozen families, if they had a little more confidence in the men who constitute the government of Texas, some of whom *politically* speaking, are better known than trusted in this District, and could rely on the stability of any state of things which these individuals have had a hand in preparing. It is supposed that the reply of Mexico to our demand for redress of the thousand and one grievances, we have presented to her, may be postponed until the issue of the campaign which Bustamente and Bravo are carrying into Texas, shall be known, and that it may be influenced by that result, if the Mexicans should find themselves able to reduce the Texans, then it is conjectured, the government of Mexico will become magnanimous and just on the moment of her triumph, and be ready to make atonement; on the other hand, should Mexico be compelled to resign her pretensions to Texas, she will endeavor to do us any injury in her power, by way of punishing us for our recognition of Texas. If such be the course she proposes to herself, we may well smile at the impotent threat of her vengeance. If she cannot subdue two or three thousand Texans, how can she hope to effect any thing against the power of the United States? It is to be hoped however, that we shall have no war with Mexico, as one of the effects of a war would be an alliance of co-operation with Texas, and perhaps the pushing of an offensive war even up to the gates of Mexico; and from such an alliance we might afterwards find it extremely difficult to disentangle ourselves. The southern States would make common cause with Texas, and every effort to sunder the chain which would bind her to us, would strike and endanger the Union.

There is a rumour that Mr. Van Buren intends to close the land offices in the west. I do not know whether the fact is so, but the measure would not be likely to increase his popularity in that part of the Union. The distress in the money market, of which no one can as yet see the extent, and which is by a majority regarded as the consequence of the interference of the administration in the currency of the country, is likely to prove a rock on which Mr Van Buren will split to atoms, unless he shall have sagacity enough to see the danger of his position, and decision and prudence enough to cut loose from those advisers who are pushing him forward, not to promote his interests, but to observe their own. I have not heard as yet that our money market in this District has been much effected by the failures at a distance; but this may be because I seldom by any design or accident, find myself in that market. But it must be felt here We have bankers and backers, and they will take care that it shall be felt by all those who have occasion to apply for loans of money, and these constitute a pretty considerable class in such a community of hungry and poor and naked and wretched people as have their lot cast within the ten miles square.—The only consolation we experience, is in the fact that Congress at its last session, appropriated about half a million to be expended on public works here, which will prove of some use in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

I do not hear that Mr. Van Buren has made any changes in the public offices which are worth naming

Since Saturday we have had large additions from abroad to our stock of wheat. It is manifested there will be no scarcity of this article, whatever there may be of other descriptions of eatables. We have now a supply of wheat approaching to half a million of bushels; this great stock of foreign has effectually checked sales; holders are desirous of closing but the millers held off, and the impression is that bread stuffs must fall.—*N. Y. Express.*

NEWARK, March 24.—The Storm.—The heavy rain which fell on Tuesday night and Wednesday has caused immense damage to roads, bridges, dams, &c. &c. in all this section of country.—The bursting of the inclosure of Alderman Rankin's artificial fish pond at the head of Market street, has done more damage to the city than all the fish ponds in the city are worth. The mass of water thus let loose, poured down Market street in torrents, rendering the upper end of the street quite impassible. Being met by a rise of ground on the east side of Washington street, the water turned down that street, then down Campfield street to Harrison st., which was overflowed to the depth of several feet, suddenly filling the cellars and lower stories of many houses and damaging much furniture. It then crossed William street, and forced its way between Church and Washington street, filling cellars and basements in its course to Pearl Street, carried away a bridge, and rendering that street impassable. It then rushed onward, and crossed the Old Road near the White School House, tearing up and destroying the road, so that only a passage for a single wagon was left.—What farther damage was done before it reached the Passaic, we have not heard.—*Eagle.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a resolution, carried *unanimously* in both houses, granting a pension of two hundred dollars a year for the remainder of his life, to Henry Gates, the only surviving soldier who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the same sum is to his widow for the term of her life if she survives her husband. Mr. Gates is upwards of 80, and his wife is about the same age.

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