

FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Cazenove, at New Orleans, 9 days from Vera Cruz, advices are received from thence to April 23, and from Mexico to March 23d. Affairs were a still more threatening aspect, and an immediate dissolution of the Government is apprehended. Among all the other difficulties, a French squadron has appeared off the Mexican coast to demand redress of grievances and pay up the indemnity. An American fleet was shortly expected for the same purpose. The French minister at Mexico was expected to embark daily in a French vessel of war expected at Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna begins to show the cloven foot. He has published in the Vera Cruz papers a document apparently editorial, but believed to be authorized by him, stating that all his pretended pledges and promises to Gen. Houston, and his letter to Gen. Jackson, and visit to Washington, &c. were a ruse de guerre: first to save his head from the Texans, then to obtain his liberty.—Hanging or shooting would have been too good for such a despicable coward, if this be true—so that it is as well the poor creature has been let loose. The Cosmopolita says with bitter irony:

“Although the conqueror of San Jacinto wished to make us believe the contrary, we see that he really promised what the Texans demanded—the acknowledgment of their independence; but now he tramples upon the promises he made to the victorious Texans, in the same manner he has done with the repeated oaths and promises we have from him. In all his transactions we find the most glaring cowardice and bad faith!”

From all this it is very natural that Santa Anna has found the number of his partisans augmented in that country of panic faith, in proportion to his baseness and perfidy.

The merchants of Vera Cruz, March 14th, were obliged to raise suddenly \$90,000 to the government, in order to pay up arrears of troops, and thus prevent a threatened mob and plunder by the rabble. The French squadron consists of four vessels. Alaman, a Jesuit, and Bustamante, are the two principal candidates for the Presidency. Alaman, if he succeeds, will have the Lepros (beggars, 100,000,) for his body guard. The U. S. sloop of war Natchez has sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico.

A popular tumult broke out at Ouzaba, March 14.—The shout in front of one house attacked, was “Death to Foreigners!” The Monks of a neighboring convent interceded on the balcony, and saved the lives of the occupants. They then attacked the house of Messrs. Legrand, French manufacturers at Cocolapa, broke in and seized \$600.—N. Y. Star.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner Camanche at New Orleans, on the 19th inst., from Matamoros, private letters and verbal reports of passengers announce that the army at Matamoros was in the most deplorable condition, without provisions and clothing, and in the most complete destitution. Gen. Bravo, fatigued by the eternal complaints and murmurs of the soldiery, has been obliged to resign, and abandon the army.

We learn, also, (says the New Orleans Bee,) that all idea of the expedition against Texas is abandoned, and that the troops were on the point of being disbanded—in every other respect Matamoros was perfectly tranquil.

(From the New Orleans Bee, April 20.)

Mexico.—The papers received from Matamoros deplore the destitution to which the army there assembled is abandoned. Its number is 4,000, and they show that the situation of General Bravo becomes more and more disagreeable, through the levity and treachery of the agents of the Government, thus defeating all his plans, and paralyzing his operations; and Bravo finds himself at the head of an army, without the means of paying or feeding it. From this it is easy to infer the state of the Mexican finance, or to divine the secret counsels which have governed the cabinet of that country. The present ministers are those who were appointed by Santa Anna, and the Minister of War, who has a view to the supreme power, has evidently been acting in the interest of his master. In spite of all his denials the Ex-President is proceeding in the spirit of his secret treaties, and nothing could tend more to that end than the discontent of the army, and the abandonment of the Texian war.

The soldier, accustomed to see every thing sacrificed to his ease under Santa Anna, can see no reason for his present misery. He recollects the man who flattered him, and the happiness he enjoyed under his command. On one hand, the present Government has permitted itself to be lessened in the eyes of the army; and, on the other, the political Proteus, who is its favorite, is endeavoring to gain the ascendant.

Flatteries and praises are lavished upon it by the journals and the Congress, as well as the Executive, rival each other in meanness to go step by step with Santa Anna, with a view to gain over his mercenary body. Why, then, did he appear so anxious to take an oath which was not demanded from him? Why make a submission which they had no right to require, unless they were employed in his ranks General? Certainly these were treasons which he was preparing, and if a constitutional President be not speedily chosen, a civil war will break out. We do not think that the

federal party will consent to obey a man who has so often betrayed them. But the favor in which he is held, and his military reputation, defective though it be, are able to impose upon a people so susceptible of being humbugged. It is difficult to destroy the popular error respecting the military talents of Gen. Santa Anna, and to spread the truth respecting the transactions in Texas and Washington. The populace refer to the operations of Santa Anna and his friends, and they look upon his letter of the 4th July, to Gen. Jackson, and the message of the President of the U. S. to Congress, as calumnies of Mejica and Santaungelo.

(From the New Orleans Bee, April 20.)

Private letters from Mexico to the 23rd ult. confirm the intelligence of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the French national brig of war La Badine, the frigate Didon of 64 guns, and two other brigs. These vessels are under the command of Capt. Brometere, and require in the name of France reparation and indemnity from the Republic of Mexico. This claim cannot but prove highly embarrassing at this moment to our neighbor, and render her affairs still more complicated and critical. The events of the 11th of March were passed almost unnoticed by us; for, accustomed as we have been to the continual repetition of pronouncements and revolutions, we have regarded with the same vision all the events that transpire in that volcanic country. It appears, however, that a serious crisis is to date from the reduction of the copper coin 50 per cent. We shall let one of our correspondents give his views upon the subject, and then our readers will be competent to judge of the danger to which the general safety was exposed, especially the safety of foreigners:

“Never,” says he, “has a revolution exhibited itself under a more formidable aspect than this last. On the 10th of this month, Mexico was threatened with a contest of the most frightful character. The whole population encumbered the squares and principal streets. All the stores were closed, the doors barricaded, and each one, with the most fatal coldness, waited the signal for pillage. Horses, carriages, sellers, peaceable persons, all had disappeared, to give room to a wild population, vomited forth by the faubourgs!”

“The Government exhibited a great deal of vigor; in a moment the great square was covered with troops, who drove back the people from all quarters. Numerous patrols were placed in all directions, and the unfortunate people, ignorant of their great force, were driven, chased away without obtaining the least satisfaction or justice.

“You cannot conceive to what a state of misery this beautiful city is reduced. The Government do not pay any thing, no, not even to the army which defends it. The soldier, the employer, the pensioned widow, are all dying with hunger! The more the public distress augments, the higher is the price of provisions; and a sack of corn is sold for \$15, which is more than three times its value. Another grievance, not less dreadful, is the abuse of the copper coin. The Republic is flooded with cuartillas.—It seems there are no more dollars, at least they have disappeared to so great an extent, that the merchants lose 40 per cent. upon the change in copper. It was to remedy this evil that the sage and wise deputies, in taking into consideration the public calamities, thought it alone necessary to change the value of the cuartillas, making them worth one-half of their nominal value; and this they did by the law of the 11th of March. By it the possessor is made to lose one-half of his legitimate gains. And as the Government has more than eight millions of cuartillas in circulation, the people are made the losers of four millions. These are the motives for a revolt, which, if it did not terminate fatally, is to be attributed to the vigilance of the Government, and the fidelity of the troops. But the fire has alone been partially smothered, to break out upon another occasion with still greater fury.”

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

(From the New Orleans Bulletin, of April 23.)

The schooner Wm. Bryan arrived yesterday from Velasco, whence she sailed on the 15th inst., bringing a large list of passengers.

Through the politeness of Mr. J. A. Parker, U. S. Consul at Matagorda, we have been furnished with some interesting intelligence of the occurrences, movements, &c., in Texas.

The British armed brig Racer arrived at Velasco a few days previous to the sailing of the Wm. Bryan, having on board Mr. Crawford, British Consul for Tampico, who proceeded immediately after his debarkation to Columbia on a special mission as it is supposed from the British Government to the new republic.

An express reached Velasco before the departure of the Wm. Bryan from Matagorda, bringing information that the schooners Champion, Louisiana and Vigilance had been captured by the Mexican fleet and carried to Matamoros. They are laden with provisions, arms, &c., and had on board a large number of passengers bound from New Orleans to Matagorda and Cox's point. Matamoros was in a state of blockade.

The Mexican fleet, consisting of two brigs and two schooners badly manned, anchored off Velasco on the 4th inst. An express was immediately despatched to Columbia, and on its arrival, the Secretary of the Navy, S. R. Fisher, Esq., set out

without delay for Galveston, where the schooners Intrinsick and Rufus were lying for the purpose, it is presumed, of preparing them for an engagement with the enemy.

The probability of this surprise is rendered much greater from the fact, that on the 16th, when the Wm. Bryan was bearing to the south of the Sabine about twenty miles, eight distinct broadsides were heard by the passengers in that direction.

The firing which was heard lasted for about forty minutes.

Deaf Smith, the far-famed Spy of Texas, arrived at Columbia on the 5th from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, where he had been on a reconnoitering expedition with a party of 20. While in the neighborhood of Laredo on the 17th of March, he was attacked by a party of cavalry numbering near sixty, which commenced firing at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards. Smith ordered his men to reserve their fire until the Mexicans approached within gunshot. They did so, and on the first discharge of their pieces, the enemy retreated, leaving ten of their number dead on the field and carrying off ten wounded. Smith's party obtained twenty of their horses and mules, with a quantity of blankets and other goods. Only 2 of the party were slightly wounded. From a prisoner whom they took, Smith learned that there was a much larger force of cavalry stationed at Laredo, and therefore deemed it best to return immediately to San Antonio, which place they reached on the 27th March. The schooner Flash, bound from New Orleans to Galveston, was wrecked on the 11th inst., in the West pass of Galveston Island while trying to escape from the big Sam Houston, which she mistook for a Mexican armed brig.

The main army under the command of Gen. Johnson, was still in the La Baca, in fine health and spirits, and anxious to encounter Bravo and his army. This is the prevailing desire of the country. If they cannot have peace, they are ready for fighting, and prefer it to inaction and suspense.

Large crops of cotton and corn have been planted, and bid fair to yield an abundant return.

Since the first of March, it is supposed that on an average a thousand emigrants have arrived in the country every week. Business of all kinds is of course very brisk, lands are rising rapidly and money is becoming very plenty. The country is completely stocked with goods of all kinds, and some have been reshipped in the Wm. Bryan.

Since the above was written, we learn that the Louisiana has arrived in port from Matamoros, where her release was obtained by a demand from the command of the U. S. Sloop of War. Natchez.

(From a slip of the New Orleans American, April 24.)

We have received regular files of the Velasco Herald up to the 13th, and the Telegraph to the 11th inclusive.

It appears that the Mexican squadron has begun operations in earnest. By reference to our ship news, will be found some particulars quite interesting. The squadron consists of the Vincidor del Alamo, General Teran, Libertado, General Warren, all brigs of war; and the General Hidalgo, an armed schooner. At the very moment when we are making demands for spoliation, Mexico is committing new depredations upon our commerce. She will find herself in a dilemma she least expected—for this country will not permit its vessels to be captured, trading with a people whose independence it has recognized. Unless our vessels of war will protect them, all the vessels that have sailed hence for Texas, will fall a prey to the Mexicans. Mr. Crawford, the English Consul, has gone to Columbia, having been landed at the mouth of the Brassos, by the Br. brig of war Racer. The Mexican fleet had captured the schooner Vigilant, hence for Matagorda, laden with arms and ammunition, and sent her to Matamoros.

Deaf Smith has had a brush with the Mexicans near Laredo. With twenty men he defeated forty cavalry, and took twenty horses, killing ten of the enemy. Learning that there was in town a greater force, he made good his way to Bexar.

The Texan army, 2,400 strong, was on the L'Abaco, in fine health, and anxious for fighting.

Our hopes are, that the Natchez has driven the Mexican squadron from its cruising.

MEMORANDA.—The schr. Wm. Bryan reports Br. brig of war Racer, with the English Consul, W. Crawford, lying off the Brassos river; brig Samuel Houston ashore on the Brassos bar, with loss of rudder; had discharged her cargo and will probably be got off; schr. Flash ashore on Galveston Island, supposed to have been chased ashore by a Mexican man of war. Sunday, 16th, 5 P. M., river Sabine bearing N. W., distant 80 miles, heard a heavy cannonading from that direction. Texian army encamped on the La Baca, 2400 men, in good health and well provisioned.

The schr. Louisiana, of and from New Orleans bound for Matagorda, Texas, when in lat. 23 35, on the coast of Texas on the 4th April, brought too and boarded by the Mexican squadron, consisting of three brigs under the command of Com. Lopus. The Louisiana's papers were delivered up to the boarding officer; the passengers were ordered to get their baggage ready to go on board an American schr. (which had been brought too previously—she was from Mobile, loaded with lumber, for Matagorda.) The lumber schooner was then permitted to

proceed. A prize crew was then sent on board the Louisiana, and she was ordered for Brassos St. Jago—on the 8th April arrived at that port, and came to anchor near a Mexican brig of war. On the 9th, at 7 A. M., the U. S. ship of war Natchez hove in sight, and sent a boat on board of the Mexican brig, and one on board of the Louisiana. As soon as the commander of the Natchez learnt the particulars of the capture, he took charge of the Louisiana and sent the prize crew on board of the Mexican brig. The master and crew of the Louisiana was treated with the utmost politeness by the commander and officers of the Natchez, also by the officers of the Mexican squadron. In lat. 23 50, lon. 92 25, on the 16th inst., was boarded by a boat from the Texas armed schooner Tom Toby, and treated politely. The American schooner Champion was captured by the Mexican squadron, on the 3d of April, and sent to Brassos St. Jago, where she arrived on the 7th, and went in over the bar the day the Louisiana left.

(From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.)

“The celebrated John Hunter, the anatomist, was originally apprentice to a cabinet maker. William Kent and Francis Towne, landscape painters of eminence, began as apprentices to coach painters.—The famous Hogarth raised himself from the condition of a working engraver on silver. Edmund Stone, the eminent mathematician, was originally a boy who wrought in the gar en of the Duke of Argyle, at Inverary, and who taught himself to read. Buchanan, the catch historian, was born of poor parents, and being sent by an uncle to Paris for his education, he was there so neglected, that in order to get back to his own country, he was enlisted as a private soldier in a corps leaving France for Scotland. Buchanan had to undergo many difficulties before his learning was appreciated. Cervantes, the author of Don Quixotte, commenced life as a soldier, lost his left hand in battle, and was a captive in Algiers for five years, during which period he wrote part of his celebrated work. William Hutton, the eminent historian, of Birmingham, and the author of some miscellaneous pieces, was the son of a poor woolcomber, and suffered the severest pangs of poverty in his early years. Joly, the French dramatist, was the son of the keeper of a coffee house. Erasmus endured great poverty while a student.—Blacklock, a Scottish poet, was blind from his infancy, and in his early life was in a distressing state of poverty; yet he rose to a respectable station in society, and required considerable learning in scientific and theological branches of education.—Breguet, a celebrated maker of chronometers, at Paris, and who has never been surpassed in this line of trade, was originally a poor Swiss boy, who went through some extraordinary difficulties at his outset, but surmounted the whole by perseverance and talent. Britton, a singular proficient in chemistry and music, and a collector of books and curiosities, cried, small coat for sale, about the streets. Michael Bruce, a Scottish poet of great merit, was a village schoolmaster, at Kinneswood, in Kinrosshire, and contended long with poverty and sickness. Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress was the son of a tinker, and followed that profession himself for some time. Having been imprisoned for preaching he supported himself and family by tugging laces, and in his leisure hours in his dungeon, he composed the work which has immortalized his name. The Scottish poet Burns, as is well known, was born a peasant, and his early life was spent as a ploughman; yet, what fame did he not acquire. Cecilius Statius, a celebrated dramatic writer in ancient Rome, was originally a slave, but was emancipated in consequence of his talents. Cavalier, the famous leader and protector of the Comisrads, or protestants of Languedoc, when an attempt was made to exterminate them by Louis XIV, was the son of a peasant, and was bred a journey man baker; he afterwards distinguished himself in the English service, in which he died, 1740. Ephram Chambers, the compiler of a well-known dictionary of arts and sciences, was the apprentice of a mathematical instrument maker, and it was while in this occupation he projected his dictionary, some of the articles of which he wrote behind the counter. Captain Cooke, the eminent circumnavigator, was born of

humble parents in Yorkshire, and began his career as a cabin boy in the merchant service. Curr n, the eminent Irish barrister, was born of humble parents, and had to struggle with want of practice, and consequent penury, before he became known, and rose to such splendid forensic fame. Sir William Davenant, an eminent dramatic writer, and partisan of Charles I was the son of an innkeeper, at Oxford. Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe, and other works, was the son of a London butcher, and had to struggle with many misfortunes. Demosthenes, one of the greatest orators of antiquity, was the son of a sword-blade manufacturer at Athens, and was left an orphan at seven years of age, and it was with incredible perseverance and labor that he brought himself to notice. James Dickson, the author of some eminent works on botany, and one of the founders of the Linnæan society, in London, was originally a working gardener, and rose by his own exertions. Dodsley the publisher of the Annual Register and the author of the Economy of human Life, and other pieces, was originally a stocking weaver, and afterwards a footman. Having, while in this situation, published a poem, entitled the Muse in Livery, he came into notice was patronized by Pope, and enabled to commence as a bookseller in London, where he rose to fortune by his industry and merit. Falconer the author of “The Shipwreck,” was the son of a barber at Edinburgh, (by others he is said to have been a native of Life,) and entered the merchant service when young; he underwent many difficulties, and was at last drowned in a voyage to India.—James Ferguson, the astronomer, and experimental philosopher, as already noticed in this publication, was the son of a poor laborer in Banffshire, served at first as a shepherd, and rose to eminence entirely by his force of genius and application. Andrew Fuller, a celebrated Baptist minister, and author of some works of merit in the last century, wrought as a peasant till he was twenty years of age. Madam de Genlis, whose maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, felt the stings of adversity and poverty in her youth, and depended on her musical abilities for support, till married to the Count de Genlis. Gifford, the late distinguished editor of the Quarterly Review, was left an orphan at thirteen; was put to sea as a cabin boy; was afterwards bound to be a shoemaker, and was rescued from his humble fate at twenty years of age, by the kindness of Mr. Cokesley a surgeon.—Gifford was so utterly poor while a shoemaker, that he could not buy paper, and used to work algebraical questions with a blunted awl on fragments of leather.—Gray, the poet, was brought up in great poverty, and supported in his education through the extraordinary exertions of his mother.”

A knowing lad.—A schoolmaster in Connecticut, while examining a boy from Rhode Island in the Catechism, asked the following question:

“How many Gods are there?” The boy after scratching his head sometime, replied—“I don't know how many you've got in Connecticut; but we have none in Rhode Island.”

Remarkable Case of Bronchotomy.

The Boston Medical Intelligence gives an interesting notice of an operation of bronchotomy on a boy three years of age, who on the 10th of Dec. last, swallowed a nail, broken off near the point, and judged to be an inch and a half in length. The question to decide was whether the nail had passed into the trachea or oesophagus, and it being decided that it had passed into the trachea on the 21st of Dec. an operation was determined upon, and the boy was accordingly placed on a table, with his head projecting beyond, and on the opening of the trachea a blunt probe was introduced by Mr. Brown into the right trachea, and the nail, distinctly felt; the forceps was now tried, but before he could fix on nail, the spasmodic action was so severe that he was compelled to desist, and the patient being much exhausted having been nearly two hours under the operation, and the doctors were at length compelled to say most reluctantly that they could not remove it.

Fatal Occurrence.

—We learn that on Friday of last week, in Hamilton, N. Y. Kea was knocked down and bruised in such a manner by George W. Coburn, to cause his death on the following Monday. This fatal occurrence originated consequences of a which being left by Coburn with Kea to be repaired, when a dispute arose and Coburn seized a bar and went across the door and struck Kea several blows. Coburn was arrested, but subsequently made his escape.

Turbere's Prize