LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec 14	Boston	dec 10
Philadelphia	dec 12	Baltimore	dec 14
Charleston	dec 10	Nashville	dec 21
Paris	oct 25	Liverpool	oct 21
Havre	oct 26	London	oct 22
Havana	dec 6	Tampico	dec 10
Mexico	oct 24	Vera Cruz	sept 3
Bordeaux	oct 15		

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

990 bales Mississippi		14½
885 do	do	14¾
514 do	do	16¼
453 do	do	13½
400 do	do	13¾
387 do	do	14¼
100 do	do	15¼
50 do	do	17½
353 do	do price not known.	
131 do	Louisiana	14½
4,193		

REMARKS.

We find that business generally is dull, but not probably more so than is usually the case at this season of the year, for December and January are thought to be unfavorable, for transactions of the various kinds of business with the exception of the great staple article of cotton, and in that but little has been done, when we take into consideration the quantity received, and the stock on hand.

On Thursday advices were received from Liverpool to the 13th October, which represents a decline in the prices of cotton, of from ⅛ to ¼ d. per lb, and dull at that reduction, but we do not discover that it has had any effect on our market, as purchasers appeared to be holding back, previous to those accounts.

Corrox—There has been very little animation in the market for the week past, purchasers not evincing any disposition to pay the asking prices, although it is said that but little is offered, notwithstanding a stock on hand of about 110,000 bales, not cleared.

NEW ORLEANS PRICE'S CURRENT.

		Dls Cts	Dls Cts
Cotton.—Good & Fine	per lb	0 18	0 18½
Good Fair	do	0 17	0 17½
Fair	do	0 15½	0 16
Middling	do	0 14	0 14½
Ordinary	do	0 12	0 13
Tobacco.—First quality	lb	0 5	0 5½
Second	do	0 4	0 4½
Crossed ✂	do	0 2	0 3
Cuba	do	0 25	0 30
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0 6	0 6½
Cuba—white	do	0 12	0 13
brown	do	0 8	0 8½
Molasses.—	per gal	0 28	0 30
Bagging.—Western	per yd	0 25	0 26
Dundee	do	0 20	0 22
Bale Rope—	per lb	0 10	0 12
Coal. Western	per bbl		
Liverpool	do		
Scotch	do		
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford	pr lb	0 36	0 36½
" Nantucket	do	0 35½	0 36
Tallow	do	0 15	0 00
Coffee.—Cuba	per lb	0 12	0 13½
Brazil	do	0 12	0 12½
St Domingo	do	0 13	
Flour	per bbl	12 50	13 00
Fruit.—Raisins	per box	2 50	3 66½
"	half box		
"	qr box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10	0 13
" hard do	do	0 7	
Fish.—Cod	per box	1 87	2 00
Herring	do	0 81	0 87
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	11	11 50
" No 2	do	10	10 50
" No 3	do	7	7 50
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	1 37	2 00
" shelled	per bushel	1 12	1 25
Oats—per bush		0 62	0 65
Beans	per bbl	5	5 50
Hay	per 100 lb	1 62	1 00
Hides—La & Mus	per lb	0 9	0 10
Mexican	do	0 10	0 12
Lead—Pig	per 100 lb	6 00	
Bar	per lb		0 7½
Lime—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	do		2 00
Provisions:			
Beef—Mess	per bbl	15	0 0
Prime	do	11 50	12 00
Pork—Clear	do		
Mess	do	24	25
Prime	do	20 00	21
Hog round	do	10	11
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 10	0 12
Canvassed	do	0 12	0 14
Sides	do	0 13	0 14
Shoulders	do	0 8	0 9
Hog round	do	0 11	0 11½
Lard	do	0 13½	0 14
Butter—Northern	do	0 35	0 00
Western do	do	0 19	0 20
Shot—assorted	per bag	2 12½	
Soap No. 1	per lb	0 7	0 8
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	4	
" ground	do	3 50	
Turks Island	per bush	0 35	
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	4 25	4 50
Spirits:			
Brandy—French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof		0 50	0 52
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		0 50	
Jamaica		2	
Northern	do	0 44	0 46
Gin—Holland	do	1	1 25
American	do	0 56	0 00
Whiskey—Common scarce	do	0 40	0 42
Rectified	do	0 45	0 48

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb 11d
Havre, " " 2c
Cowen and a Market, do do .....
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb ..... 11 to 1½c
Sugar—per hhds from the coast 8
from the city 62½

STOCKS,

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker No. 3, Camp-street

Banks.

Louisiana State Bank	none offered
Bank of Orleans	none offered
Bank of Louisiana	125 offered
Consolidated Association	none offered
N O. Canal and Banking Co	par asked
City Bank	103 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana	124 asked
Citizens' Bank	1131 at auction
Commercial Bank	105 asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	103 asked
Gas Light Bank	par sales
Carrolton Railroad Bank	par sales
Amelioration Bank	par asked
Atchafalaya Bank	93 discount asked
Merchants Bank	none offered
Exchange & Banking Co	30 for 35 paid asked

Insurance Comp'ns.

Louisiana State In. Co	50 for 20 paid—shares 100
Louisiana In. Co	$165 for 300 paid
Orleans In. Co	none offered
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co	60 for 50 paid
Merchants' Ins. Co	31 asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	60 last sales
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	3 prem asked
Ocean Ins. Co	par asked
Commercial Ins. Co	40 for 50 paid, asked
Eagle Ins. Co	par

Various Stocks.

Orleans Navigation Co	10 prem asked
Pontchartrain Railroad Co	par asked
Nashville Railroad Co	1 prem asked
Orleans Cotton Press Co	$350 at auction
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	par asked
Old Artichoke Co of 1836	par last sale
Architect Stock of 8th District	none offered

EXPORTS
Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Other ports U S	Total to ports U S	Liverpool	Other Br ports	Havre	Other Fr ports	Total to Fr ports	North of Europe	Other For. ports	Total to foreign ports	This week	Last year
Tobacco	10				10	227							227	227	227
Cotton	761	1200	1230	1	3194	7,729	1,477	4,907	777	1,774	165	659	9,302	12,496	7,729

BALES OF COTTON	This week	This Prev. week last year	Total	Since 1st October 1836	This week	This Prev. week last year	Total	Last season
Bales of cotton	3194	1483	1483	3194	12,496	11,230	4,907	7,729
Total bales cotton	3194	1483	1483	3194	12,496	11,230	4,907	7,729

THE EXPRESS MAIL.

AUGUSTA Dec 16:

Cotton—The quantity for two weeks past has been much less than the two previous weeks. The market for some days has been improving—14 a 16¼, and some extra cottons have brought an advance on our highest quotations. The Market is more quiet to day and sales of prime round bales from wagons at about 16, and other qualities lower.

SAVANNAH, Dec 15.

Cotton—Arrived since the 8th instant, 8456 bales Upland, and 316 bales Sea Island and cleared in the same time, 7199 bales Upland and 42 Sea Island, and leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard, not cleared on the 15th inst. of 39741 bales Upland and 699 bales Sea Island. There has been a steady demand for Uplands throughout the week, and prices of the higher qualities have improved. &c.

The sales of the week amount to 5825 bales the particulars of which are as follows, viz: 7 at 14; 21 at 14¼; 198 at 15; 135 at 15½; 175 at 15¾; 232 at 15¾; 79 at 15¾; 476 at 16, 365 at 16¼; 206 at 16½; 298 at 16¾; 790 at 16¾; 366 at 16¾; 500 at 16¾; 196 at 16¾; 1522 at 17; 65 at 17½; 135 at 17½.

The business done in Sea Islands has been at the fall prices of last week, and are as follows, 34 at 42; 6 at 43; 7 at 43; 1 at 44; 18 at 45; 20 at 46½; 10 at 47; 16 at 47½; 35 at 50; 16 at 51; 21 at 52.

BALTIMORE, Dec 13.

General Market—The business position being in a great measure new, and the obligations of the merchants for their spring purchases having been generally discharged, there is less apprehension about money affairs and a very great decrease in the amount of all business transactions. The trade of the city will continue, of course, to fall off, until the spring. The business of the fall has been very extensive, although the high rates which merchants have been compelled to pay for money have, we fear, greatly diminished their profits.

Foreign Exchange—Sterling bills have declined, and sales have been made at 9 to 9½ per cent, premium.—The transactions have not been large. Bills on France are taken at 5f25.

Domestic Exchange—Notwithstanding the very sensible relief in the money market, the rates of Domestic Exchange remain as at our last report. Drafts upon New Orleans and Mobile 3 per cent, and on Charleston & Savannah 2 per cent. Even sight drafts upon Richmond, which were formerly readily cashed at par, cannot now be negotiated at a reasonable premium. The rates for drafts upon the West are still higher.

Money—As we intimated in our last report, the demand for money has decreased, and very sensible relief in the money market is felt. The banks are discounting more freely, although the offerings are still greater than they can meet. Money is still worth from 14 to 2 per cent a month, but is obtained with greater facility.

Coffee—The transactions in Coffee have been very limited this week. There were sales of 4 or 500 bags Rio Coffee, at from 12 to 12½ cents. We hear also of a sale of 100 bags old crop Rio at 11 cents 6 months, and of sales of Laguayra, in small parcels, at 12½ cents.

Domestic Cotton Goods—The demand is moderate but prices are fully maintained. Brown cottons 23 in 8 to 10c—do 32 in 10½ to 11½—do, 36 in 18 in 10½ to 13. Bleached cottons generally about 1c advance over browns.

Flour—Howard street—There have been but limited receipts of Howard street flour, the price of which is from stores 10,75, and 10,50 from wagons. The closing of the North River above Kingston, which will probably cut off the supply of flour from New York, it is thought may occasion an advance in our market. The stock on hand in New York is estimated at from 150,000 to 180,000 barrels.

Molasses—140 bbls Trinidad Molasses have been sold, since our last, at from 42 to 43c.

Provisions—We quote prime Pork at 19; No 1, 20; Mess 23; prime beef 9 to 10; No 1, 12 to 12,50; Mess 14 to 15; Lard 14 cents; Hams 13 to 14c; Sides 12 to 13; Shoulders 11 to 13.

Pork—The symptoms of decline in the western Pork Markets have not as yet, had the effect of depressing the price of Pork to the extent expected. It has declined however, and the sales are now made from wagons, at 7,25 to 7,75, and from stores 7,75 to 8.—The latter price, however, is only paid for prime lots.

Sugars—20 tierces refined loaf were sold, since our last, at 14¼. Porto Rico at auction brought 7 to 8,80 and lot of Brazil white 9,50 to 9,65.

Tobacco—The transactions in Maryland Tobacco have been extremely light. We quote common at 2,-25 to 4,15, Fair 4,50 to 5,50; Fine ends 6a8; Ohio leaf 4a7; Kentucky as in quality, 4½ to 7; 70 hhds Ohio, have been sold at 3 to 6,25. The inspections of the week amount to 423 hhds. Maryland, and 48 hhds Ohio, in all 471 hhds.

Whiskey—Has experienced an advance, and is in better demand. We quote in barrels 45 cents and is in hhds 42c both very scarce. The wagon price of barrels is 40 cents, exclusive of the barrel. The inspections for the week comprise 682 bbls and 75 hhds Whiskey, and 5 hhds and 22 barrels Apple Brandy, of which, 55 hhds and 12 barrels of Whiskey were from the Susquehannah.

CHARLESTON, Dec 14.

Cotton—The sales of Upland since our last weekly report amount to about 2400 bales of Upland, from 16¼ a 18; principally sales from 17 a 17½ cents. Sea Island, former prices are still maintained. Our market has improved, an advance of ¼ a ½ cts have been obtained, on Uplands, and there is a good demand. The Gulph crop so far received is reported inferior in quality, which has given a firmness in the demand for our cotton.

Rice—The transactions that have taken place, are at last weekly rates.

AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG, Dec 14.

Cotton—Since Thursday last there has been a fair demand for cotton, and considering the small quantity arriving the transactions have been to a fair extent. The market opened with an improvement on our last week's quotations, and continued to improve up to Monday last since when, prices have remained stationary, at about from ⅛ to ¼ improvement on our last quotations. How long the market will remain in this state we are unable to say, for purchasers are already beginning to withdraw, thinking present prices not warranted. The sales so far as they have come to our knowledge were as follows; 28 bales at 13 cts; 10 at 14, 10 at 14¼; 59 at 14½; 398 at 15; 28 at 15¼; 123 at 1-4; 23 at 15½; 380 at 15¾; 124 at 15¾; 101 at 15¾; 69 at 15¾; 418 at 16, 24 at 16¼; 53 at 16½ and 86 bales at 16¾. Of Yankeen cotton, 1 bale was sold at 31, and 8 bales at 35c. The receipts during the past week have been light, and greater portion of that received was sold from wagons. We quote extremes, 14¼ a 16¾ cents.

ST LOUIS Dec 8.

Business for the last week has been brisk, and prices of the previous one generally maintained, with the exception of Sugars, which have suffered a decline; yesterday, however, there was a falling off in the trade in consequence of the rivers being full of floating ice, which prevented boats for up river from going out and if the weather should continue as at present for many days, it will entirely block up the Mississippi, thereby closing the main channel through which our trade passes for the season. We understand that eight to ten boats have already laid up. The following are about the present rates:

Bacon is selling from 10 to 18½c; 15c however, is about the market price.

Flour—Sales have been effected at from $9 to $9¼, and little at that price.

Pork.—From 5 to 6¼ cts, by the quantity, at which prices it would find a ready sale.

Butter.—25 to 27½ cts, large quantities would command ready sales.

Molasses.—50 to 60 cts; rather in decline.

Sugars—Brown, 9 to 10 on the decline; sales have been effected during the week at 8¾, on the landing, new crop; leaf from 17 to 20.

Whiskey.—10 to 48 cts, very little in market.

Lard—Will bring from 11 to 14 cts, very scarce, none to be had in the market.

Mackerel—No 1, $16¼; No 2, 13¼; No 3, $9, and scarce.

Coffee.—14 to 16; sales good; plenty in market

Daily report of the Mobile Cotton Market,
December 22

Sales Tuesday were, 9 bales Alabama 15¾; 28 at 16¼; 16 at 16½; 22 at 17; 22 at 17½; 6 16; 36 at 16¼; 43 at 16; 1 at 15¾; 47 at 15. Total, 227.

Sales yesterday were, 15 bales Alabama at 16¼; 17 at 16¼; 65 at 15¾; 43 at 15; 90 at 15; 19 at 16; 18 at 16¼; 5 at 17; 14 at 14¼; 11 at 15¾; 17 at 15¾; 5 at 15¾; 17 at 16; 9 at 14¼; 59 at 16¼; 12 at 19¼

Daily Notice (at wholesale) of the market
December 23.

Sugars—New Orleans, per lb 8¼ cts.
Bagging—Western per yard, 28 cts, dull.
Bale rope—Per lb 14 cts.
Candles—Sperm, first quality, per lb 35, dull
Coffee—Cuba per lb 13; St. Domingo per lb 13, small sales.
Flour—Per bbl $12, scarce.
Grain—Corn in ear, none; shelled per bushel, 1,35, plenty:
Hay—From second hands, per 100 lb, $2 50.
Provisions—Beef mess, 15; prime 10, pork clear, none; mess per bbl 28, scarce.
Bacon hams per lb 16c; sides per lb 15 c; lard per lb 17 cts, sales.
Whiskey—Common per gallon, 46 cts; rectified, 48 cts.

Mr. Editor,—I should consider it a favor if you could insert the following in your valuable paper—

On Sunday, the 18th inst. the individuals hereinafter named, were at my request arrested on suspicion of having committed a robbery in a tavern, at the corner of Condé and St. Anne sts., M. M. Fernando Coranado, Fernando Ximenes, Antonio Castellanos, Bernardo Paris. I now declare to the public, that these gentlemen, had no participation in the above robbery, which was the cause of several persons being arrested; and their apprehension originated in a mistake. I think it due to the good character which these gentlemen have always enjoyed in the city, to make this statement.

New Orleans, 20th December, 1836.
dec 21—8 B DURAN.

R. B. EASTON, M. D., Accoucheur, No. 57 Magazine st., Arcade buildings. Residence No. 33, corner of Bourbon and Customhouse.
dec 23—1y

LOUISIANA GREYS,
Flank Company.
ORDERS.
The members of this Company will assemble at their Armory, on Sunday the 25th inst at 8 o'clock A M, in full uniform, (grey pantaloons,) with 26 rounds of blank cartridge, for inspection and review.
By order of G Brush, Commandant,
dec21 W EMERSON, 1st Sergeant.

WANTED a good cook, to whom good wages will be given, apply at
dec 15 21 Conti street.

CHERRIES, &c.—Landing and for sale by the undersigned,
300 boxes cherries, (fine white,)
50 do do, (fine black,)
10 barrels do, 60 000 long corks,
300 baskets assorted, 1st quality,
250 do do do
dec24 E TASTET & DELAMARE.

PORK, LARD & BUTTER—300 barrels mess and prime pork 500 kegs leaf lard, 87 firkins butter, landing and for sale by
dec 24 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

NOTICE—A leather trunk from ship York, capt Lord, from Charleston, S C, was left at the office of the subscriber. The owner is requested to call and take it away.
dec 24 LEVI HGALE, 92 Common st

BOOTS & BROGANS—100 cases landing from ship Merchant and in store a good assortment of ladies and childrens shoes, for sale by
dec 24 R G HOBBS, 12 Custom house st

BACON—Western smoked in hhds and boxes assorted, landing from steamer Fulton, for sale by
G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
In store, a lot of good butter. dec 24

SOAP—300 boxes soap, various brands, received and for sale by FROST & CO.
dec 24 8 Custom house st

VINEGAR, Brandy, &c.—6 half pipes Rochelle brandy, 10 pipes Holland gin, and 200 boxes Medoc Claret in store, and for sale by
SAMUEL THOMPSON, & CO.
dec 24 No 53 Camp street.

BROGANS, Boots, Shoes.—50 cases landing from bark Aquilla, and for sale by
FROST & CO
dec 24 No 8 Custom house st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Corporation, and of the First and Third Municipalities.
NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1836.

We publish to day, at the request of the Mexican Consul, a decree of the acting President of the Republic of Mexico, relative to the manifests of vessels entering the ports of that country. It is important to persons trading to those ports, and for their information it is published.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

Tomorrow the Legion will parade in celebration of the anniversary of the 23d December, and the Mayor will take advantage of the occasion to present to that fine corps the Stand of Colors voted to it by the City Council some months ago.

MEXICO.

It is exceedingly difficult to understand the precise situation of affairs in Mexico. Deprived of its laws and written constitution, it has been struggling more than two years against a destiny, which the people of that country cannot contemplate without uneasiness, whatever political opinions they may have embraced. The federation was one step accomplished toward the completion of a political system, and the constitution, although defective in its arrangements, and still worse in its adaptation to the wants of Mexico, was nevertheless a compact which served to rally the minds of men. The ambition of Santa Anna overthrew by a breath this ill cemented edifice. It was natural to presume that he had another to supply its place, or at least that he would have firmness and audacity enough to seize on the reins of power, in order to remedy the disorders of the state, and give his country a form of government better suited to its wants and its habits. Nothing like this has been done. Returning triumphant from his sacrilegious campaign of Zacatecas, Santa Anna missed a favorable opportunity to place himself at the head of the state, and meanly left the congress to rebuild what he had pulled down. This body, powerful in appearance, could do nothing but follow the track of the triumphal car of the conqueror, without daring to oppose the inroads he was every day making upon their rights, while the usurper himself was afraid to commit the act of seizing upon a crown, the weight of which had crushed Iturbide.

Yet the congress continually strove to do something—and the different parties of which it was composed, appeared to be emulous of rendering each day more remote the accomplishment of the object which they had been called upon to effect. Alternate shifnings from the Spanish party to the party in favor of national independence, arrested the progress of the true representative principle, and the congress could agree upon nothing but a consolidated form of government, not their own free choice, but forced upon them by the tyranny of Santa Anna and the unlimited devotion of the army to his will.

Such was the state of affairs when the Texan war broke out, and such it appears to be at this moment, notwithstanding the absence of Santa Anna, who had been preparing the way for the establishment of a Mexican monarchy either for himself, which is not improbable, or rather for the benefit jointly of himself and the Spanish party, which form the plan of Iguala, was far from being extinct, and serves as the centre of operations of a concealed but powerful faction.—Santa Anna, in abandoning the liberal cause to join the party of the monks, imagined that he was safe behind the shield that had protected Iturbide, but he was the dupe of his infatuation, and he has fallen into the hands of abler men than himself, who have used their military successes to overturn the institutions which oppressed them. The war of Texas and the events which followed it, have partly changed the position of parties. The doubt relative to the fate of Santa Anna, has prevented them from moving, while his captivity and degradation raised the hopes of the liberal party, and gave them strength and spirit to struggle with their adversaries, in case the command of the army should fall to the lot of a chief who was favorable to independence. The appointment of general Bravo to be commander in chief, gave courage to the friends of the country, while his estimable character was well calculated to unite public opinion upon any measures he might adopt. His proclamation to the army, on departing from San Luis de Potosi to march against Texas, announced his determination to maintain the territory of the republic entire, and speaks in animated strains at once to the military pride and patriotism of the soldiers. But general Bravo has given in his resignation, as we learn from the Diario of the 23d November. As no motive is assigned for this unexpected step, we are inclined to believe that the rumor of Santa Anna's liberation had some influence on his determination. The order of the war minister for detachments of the army to march to the defence of Tampico and other places menaced (as he says) by an expedition under the joint command of Generals Santa Ana and Mejia, is probably a mere pretext to prepare for the advance of the president, and to protect him, if necessary, against the animosity which Bravo is known to entertain to all the enemies of Mexico. This measure of the war minister indicates that he still has hopes of again seeing Santa Anna at the head of the government, and the invectives of the Diario against the ingratitude of those who changed their tune since the captivity of their protector, plainly evinces the opinion that this PROTECTOR may yet be in a condition to avenge his injuries. We despise equally the baseness that would flatter a usurper and the baseness that would insult fallen greatness—but, unfortunately, such is the nature of man, and particularly in Mexico, where the rising sun was always an object of adoration; and we are not surprised that a successful usurper, whose partisans had served him merely from mercenary motives, should be abandoned by them when he was no longer clothed with power, and that they should cease to laud him as a pattern of all the virtues. They might have some ground for giving him the title of hero, because he had been successful in some engagements—but it is a mockery to speak (as some of them do) of the VIRTUES of a man like Santa Ana, who overthrew the constitution of his country and substituted in its place his own arbitrary will—who has spilt the blood of his fellow citizens under the flag of opposite factions—whose crimes perpetrated at Zacatecas were disgraceful to the name of manhood—who is known through the whole city of Mexico as a frantic gamester, as a shameless violator of modesty and decorum, and an open and avowed smuggler.

But let us leave these details, and examine for a moment the effects already produced by the liberation of Santa Anna, and the consequences still to be apprehended from it. In Mexico he is already restored to the ancient title of "the HERO of Tampico", and the benefactor of his country—the language of eulogy applied to him is as extravagant as ever, and the hope of again beholding him clothed with supreme power has begun to move the pens and to kindle the zeal of his devoted friends. But all this would be without an object if general Bravo had not given the first indication that the republic was despaired of. All the influence of a hero returning from exile is pressed into the service of his faction; every thing great and good is anticipated from his capacity and the recollection of his perils, in order to hide the memory of his military disgrace: he knows too well the power of enthusiasm on the minds of the Mexicans, not to be aware that the day of his entry into the city of Mexico will be that of his elevation to supreme power.

It is easy to see in the proceedings of the Mexican congress, a system of measures forced upon them and an impatient submission to the dictation of Santa Anna's agents, who have continually kept an attitude of menace. Instead of carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution on the subject of the election of president, they have allowed the time of election fixed by the constitution to pass by—and at the very moment of Santa Anna's escape from confinement they begin to discuss a new law of elections. If those who held the reins of power had really wished to serve their country, they would have resorted to a new election, by which, according to the words of the constitution, a new president would have been installed. But no! Their plan was laid and was paramount to every other consideration. Santa Anna is the idol of some and the puppet of others: the forms of the republic or the independence of the nation must fall sh: This is the language of the Mexican politicians, and we have little doubt that the exiled and degraded chief will return to the capital, where he will be greeted with honest enthusiasm by the credulous multitude, and receive the transient and treacherous support of the demagogues: that he will assume the kingly diadem, and that he will be crushed by the intrigues of the Spaniards, or fall under the blow of indignant patriotism.

The following project of an ordinance is to be discussed at the next meeting of the City Council of the 1st municipality.

An ordinance to create an inspector of public works and for other purposes, for the 5th ward.

The council of the municipality No. 1, ordain as follows:

Art. 1. There shall be appointed every year at the period fixed for the nomination of the officers of the first municipality, an inspector of public works charged especially with the superintendence of the works prescribed by the ordinances in the 5th ward; who shall not reside in any other ward but in the 5th, during the time of his service; he shall take an oath before the Mayor truly and impartially, to fulfil the duties which are of may hereafter be prescribed to him and he shall besides furnish security in the sum of ——dollars with one or more adverse persons, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to answer for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon him.

Art. 2. The inspector of public works in the 5th ward shall be placed under the immediate control of the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen of his ward; and he shall take instructions from the Surveyor for the superintendence of the works appertaining directly to that officer.

Art. 3. Said inspector shall strictly superintend the execution of the public ordinances in relation to the grog shops coffee houses, &c. to the negro meetings, as also of all ordinances relative to the cleansing of the city, the draining and the health of the city in general. He shall have under his orders, a squad of twenty men for the purpose of having the ditches and gutters cleaned, and filling up and repairing the streets when in a bad condition; the surveyor shall supply him with the earth and the carts necessary for that object. He shall likewise especially superintend the carts charged with the cleaning in the 5th ward and see every day with care that the offals be removed and carried away to the place which shall be hereafter designated.

Art. 4. Said inspector shall keep a journal of his operations in which he shall inscribe every day the rounds he shall make in his ward, the names and residence of persons in contravention to the ordinances, and the means he may have employed in order to have said ordinance enforced, as also every thing which may be relative to the execution of his duties and said journal, which at the expiration of his term of service shall be deposited in the archives of the council, shall be accessible at all times to the Mayor, the Recorder and the Aldermen.

Art. 5. Said inspector shall ascertain by day and night, whether the city guard perform their regular service, and report thereon to the Mayor, and he may require the service of said guard for the maintenance of order in his ward. Whenever he shall be informed of some contravention to the police ordinances, he shall immediately repair on the spot and inform the persons so contravening to comply with the ordinances; and in case of refusal on their part, he shall as the case may be, take the steps prescribed by the ordinances or report thereon to the mayor, who shall issue the necessary notifications.

Art. 6. As a full compensation for his services, said inspector shall receive a monthly salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Art. 7. The nomination of said officer shall take place immediately after the adoption of the present ordinance, and his term of service shall expire at the time fixed by the first article of the present ordinance.

Art. 8. All ordinances or resolutions contrary to the present be, and the same is hereby repealed.

BY
THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The Hon P M Butler was elected Governor, and Wm Dubose, Esq, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina on the 10 instant.

We learn from the Tallahassee Floridian, that a band of Creeks have recently made their appearance in Washington co. W F, on an expedition, consisting in every man in that settlement capable of bearing arms was realized to start in pursuit of the enemy.

A suspicious looking vessel, supposed to be a Spanish contrabander, whose business is no doubt to furnish the Indians with ammunition, has lately been seen coming up the coast every night in the mouth of Choctawhatchee River, which is half way between the Withlacoochee and Tampa Bay.

A movement for the repeal of the existing Usury laws of Pennsylvania, is to be made at the present session of the Legislature.

From the Georgia Extra
SAVANNAH Dec. 16, 12 o'clock.

FROM FLORIDA

Gen Call has just arrived at Volusia, having left the army

It appears from a letter from Volusia, dated Dec. 9th, that Gen Jesup had assumed the command of the army—that he had issued an order that all officers mounted on baggage shall carry on their horses one bushel of corn, as a sufficient for necessary articles. The letter states "Our prospects are encouraging. Inform friend Calvert to the Indians, and we expect the Wahoo Swamp to be the scene of much bloody fighting,"—and further, "we march with thirty days provisions."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, 13th inst. Mr Asbury Dickins was sworn and entered upon his duties as Secretary

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy, of the disbursements which had been made from the appropriations for that department in the last year.

Mr Benton, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting lands to the State of Missouri for purposes therein mentioned, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr Grundy asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill supplementary to the act to amend the judicial system, which was read and ordered to a second reading (This bill is to associate justices of the Supreme Court and make a new arrangement of Circuits. Maryland and Delaware are constituted the fourth district.)

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Benton, on the subject of a new mixed copper and silver coinage, and a gold dollar currency, was taken up and agreed to.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business, being the election of standing committees, which the following were elected:

Foreign Relations—Messrs Buchanan, Talmadge, King of Ga, Clay and Rives

Finance—Messrs Wright, Webster, Cuthbert, Nicholas and Benton

Commerce—Messrs King of Ala, Davis, Linn, Brown and Ruggles

Manufactures—Messrs Niles, Morris, Black, Hubbard and Preston.

Agriculture—Messrs Page, Morris, Kent, M Kean and Clay.

Military Affairs—Messrs Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wright and Ewing of Ill.

Militia—Messrs Walk, Hendricks, Swift, Ewing, of Ohio and Robinson.

Naval Affairs—Messrs Rives, Southard, Talmadge, Gardner and Nicholas

Public Lands—Messrs Walker, Ewing of Ohio, King of Ala, Ruggles and Fulton

Private Land Claims—Messrs Linn, Porter, Bayard, Preston and Sevier

Indian Affairs—Messrs White, Swift, Tipton, Linn, and Sevier

Claims—Messrs Hubbard, Tipton, Prentiss, Crittenden and Young of Ill.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs Brown, White, Hubbard Crittenden and Niles

Judiciary—Messrs Grundy, Crittenden, Morris, King of Ga, and Wall

At this stage of the balloting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Loyall the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, upon the President's message, (Mr. J Q Adams in the chair.)

On Motion of Mr. Loyall, the several portions of the Message were, as usual, referred to the several appropriate standing committees.

Mr. Dixon H Lewis, moved to refer to a select committee that portion of the message, which embraces the topics of indemnity to citizens for Indian depredations, and compensation for invaded property. After some conversation, in which Messrs Lewis, Bell, Glascock, Williams, of N. C, and others, took part, the resolution was modified by striking out the former subject, and was then agreed to.

Mr Underwood moved to refer so much of the message as relates to the amendment of the Constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice President, to a select committee of nine. His object he said, was to ascertain whether it was the intention of the House to vote on those topics at this session.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Carter of Tenn asked a select committee on so much of the message as relates to the compensation of the Tennessee Volunteers, lately mustered into the service of the United States but disbanded. Mr Carter stated that these men, on joining themselves called for 12 months, had sold their ropes, abandoned their usual business, and encountered much expense. If they were not suitably compensated, and without delay, the government might in vain invoke their aid in any future emergency.

After a little discussion, the subject was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation, be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted; into the manner in which the public business has been discharged in all of them; and into all causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which said Department, or their business or officer, or any of their officers or agents of every description, whether directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest is fulfilled or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured or impaired the public service or interest; and that said committee in its enquiries may refer to such periods of time as to them may seem expedient and proper.

The resolution was agreed to 86 to 78.

The House then adjourned.

Later from Florida.

The schooner heroine, Capt. Vanduzer, arrived at this port last evening in 24 hours from St Johns, by which vessel we have received the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last, and an extra slip from the same office, of which the following is a copy:

Office of the Courier.
JACKSONVILLE, Dec 8.

Captain Walker, of the Florida Militia, who has just arrived from Black Creek, informs us that Gen. Jesup reached Volusia about 4 days ago, leaving at Tampa Bay 1000 men

Gen Jesup with 1400 men, and ten days provisions on pack horse, marched from that post with the intention of joining Gov. Call. On his route he ran down and captured an Indian, who was induced or rather forced, by threat of being scalped alive if he would not discover the places of the Indian retreat, he led Gen. Jesup to a lake, at the head of the Oklawaha, where were found and captured 41 negroes, supposed to be, and doubtless are, those belonging to Col Rees, that were in the beginning of the war taken from Spring Garden plantation. These negroes, except 4 reclaimed for guides, are now at Picolata.

Gen. Jesup has not yet received dispatches from Lt. Johnson, the expresses in pursuit of him, and it is said, is in doubt about taking the command, until these despatches are received.

Further intelligence will, no doubt, soon reach us.

Still later from Florida.

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger in the schr Amelia, arrived this morning, for the following information:

General Jesup arrived at Volusia, from Tampa Bay on the 4th inst, with four hundred mounted troops, composed of Alabama volunteers and Marines. They captured on their march between 30 and 40 negroes and one Indian.

Gen Jesup, has succeeded in obtaining much valuable information from those captured. They state that there are, at a certain place, about 300 negroes that can be taken, that Jumper has retired from the field, having lost most of his men; and that the Indians had generally gone south, with the exception of Powell, who has with him at Wahoo Swamp, about 80 warriors and has determined to die.

Gov Call has retired from the field and the troops under Gen. Jesup took up the line of march after the enemy, on the 10th and 11th inst.

The larger part of Gen Jesup's command was left by him at Tampa Bay.

Five hundred sick Tennesseans were to go from Volusia to Jacksonville, (Fla) and from thence to Savannah and New Orleans, on their way home. The hospitals at St. Augustine contain but about 60 patients mostly in a state of recovery.

Charley, a negro of the estate of Woodruff, who is among the number taken by Gen Jesup, states, that he learn, during the past summer, from the different gangs of negroes taken from the plantations of Major Heriot, Depeyster and others—that they have been kept in the inter