

The Charleston Courier comes to its patrons at the opening of the year, much enlarged, and most neatly printed. The Mercury declares its intention of a similar improvement, at a very early period, having already made the arrangements for the purpose. We take pleasure in recording these facts, as we believe that the usefulness of the papers will be increased, and their proprietors benefitted. We wish a like fate to all our Editorial brethren.

We are glad to see it stated upon the authority of the National Intelligencer, that the report of the death of the Hon. George Poindexter, from the recent terrible accident which he sustained at Natchez, is false. It is believed that he will recover.

The Hon. John Q. Adams, in despite of the pious labours of the Hon. Mr. Pinckney, has again opened the crusade against the people of the South. A few days since, he presented a Petition from sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved it reference, without reading, to the Committee on the District of Columbia. This move of the Ex-President, as might be expected, excited considerable sensation. Mr. Pickens asked whether the Resolution of the last Session, disposing of all Petitions upon this subject, was of force. The Speaker said not. The Resolution of Mr. Adams was laid upon the table. It is believed, that the majority, this Session, will receive all the Petitions, lay them upon the table, without consideration, and without printing. The storm, we are inclined to think, will not burst upon our heads in all its fury, for a few Sessions to come. The Abolitionists must first triumph at the polls, and we may look then for the fulfilment of all their wild schemes of fanaticism. We will await the progress of events, and have but to add for the present, that that man is truly blind, who believes that the incendiaries have been quieted, and that they have ceased to plot against the peace and security of the Slave-holding States.

We had the pleasure not long since of reading the Twentieth Report of the Directors of the American Asylum at Hartford, for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. In the year 1815, the first efforts were made in the United States for the establishment of a public institution for their benefit; and in the year after (1816) the Legislature of Connecticut passed an Act, incorporating a few benevolent gentlemen at Hartford, as a Society for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, was the gentleman selected for carrying forward their philanthropic purposes, and the School commenced its course of instruction under him and a Mr. Clerc, a distinguished Teacher, whose services he was so fortunate as to obtain. The Legislature of Connecticut in a short time, made an appropriation of \$5,000. This was followed by appropriations from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, South Carolina, Georgia and other States of the Union, and the Congress of the United States, with commendable liberality, made a donation of 23,000 acres of land for the benefit of the Institution. The Institution was now thought to have a permanent foundation, and the Directors determined to make immediate arrangements, to extend its advantages to all the unfortunate throughout the country. From the very commencement, the motive was one of the most enlarged benevolence, and we are happy to say, that thus far the anticipations of its friends have been realized. Of all the benevolent Institutions of the age, none has higher claims to our regard. The price for tuition, board &c., has always been below the expenses, and now that the pecuniary resources of the Institution have become considerable, it has suffered a reduction from two hundred dollars originally, to one hundred dollars per annum, although the actual expense to the Directors is now never less than one hundred and thirty, and often one hundred and fifty. The number of Pupils has been 515, of whom 289 were males, and 226 females. Two hundred and fifty were born deaf; the calamity in two hundred and thirty-nine occurred from sickness or accident, and in sixty-one the cause was not known. The number of deaf mutes in the United States is ascertained to be in the ratio of one to two thousand of the whole population; a much larger proportion, no doubt, than our readers was prepared to expect. It is a fact, however, which only recommends it more strongly to our regard, as it enlarges the sphere of its benevolent operation. About four hundred of the Pupils, included in the above statement, have ceased their connection with the Asylum, and taken up their abode in different parts of the country, and with but very few exceptions, they sustain in society the reputation of honest, industrious, and intelligent citizens.

We have thus thrown together a few of the facts in relation to the Asylum at Hartford, in the hope that they would not be uninteresting to our readers. Whatver

Cape Sable the southern extremity of the peninsula. Col. Wyatt, in the year 1831, if we recollect right, explored a portion of the Everglades; and his report was published at the time in the papers of the day. He describes the portion which he explored as being subject to inundations periodically, and in the summer season. He described the soil as firm and solid. We speak from recollection, not having the document we cannot refer to it.

If the Everglades are as bad as what they have been represented, no Indian can live there for any length of time; if of a different nature they are no more secure than in the Wahoo Swamp. The energy and perseverance of our troops will soon route them even from that strong hold.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from an officer of the army to his friends in this city, dated GARY'S FERRY, Dec. 23.

An express arrived here last night from the army. Gen. Jesup had gone with his original force and the Tennesseans, to Tampa, where the latter will be discharged, leaving our battalion of regulars and the friendly Indians at Dade's massacre ground constructing a depot. He is to return thither, whence he is to commence excursions south. The trails of the breaking up of the Wahoo Swamp (which it seems was made too hot for them) all tended south.

Brevet Maj. Childs leaves here in a few days for Fort Drake with 120 infantry recruits and the friendly Indians, who have recruited here. The dragoons and Capt. Mellan's company are daily expected here from Old Point.

An expedition under command of Col. Sanchez, consisting of portions of Capt. Hanson's, Curry's, and Freymuth's companies of mounted men and a number of volunteers, have marched to the south. They will proceed to Tomoka, and probably to Musquito. They will be absent several days.

This is the first movement that has been towards that quarter since April last. No white man has been at that place since the S. Carolina militia left it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Office of the Patriot, Baltimore, Dec. 26.

Yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded in our streets. It was found to proceed from near the centre of the compact range of buildings on the north side of Baltimore street, between Sharp Lane and Clarke's street, nearly opposite the Baltimore house. The fire originated in the back building of the premises occupied by Mr. P. Albinson, as a fancy and variety store, and owing to the very combustible nature of the materials with which it came in contact, in this establishment, had already made considerable headway when first discovered. In a very few minutes that building with its whole contents, was one mass of flame—hiding defiance to the utmost efforts of our fire department to arrest its progress. The flames thus fiercely fed by Mr. Albinson's large stock, soon extended to the adjoining warehouse on the west, occupied by Messrs. Orem and Morning, Merchant Tailors, and thence again to the next warehouse westward, occupied by Mr. John E. Rigden, as a hardware store. These three large buildings, with a large share of their valuable contents were utterly destroyed—nothing, indeed remaining of the former, but portions of the bare and blackened walls.

The fourth building of the block, occupied by Mr. H. T. Jacobson, as a hat store, was next assailed by the destructive element, and greatly damaged, especially in its upper stories, before its progress could be arrested. But then, notwithstanding the height and compactness of the buildings, and the difficulty of gaining access to any point but the front, the energy and perseverance of the fire companies finally triumphed, & put an end to its further ravages.

Mr. Albinson's whole stock was destroyed. He had an insurance to the amount of \$1000—which of course fell considerably short of his loss. The valuable stock of Messrs. Orem and Morning was also, the greater part of it consumed. Their insurance is understood to be \$9000, but their loss is supposed to exceed this by several thousand dollars. Of Mr. Rigden's large and valuable stock of hardware, a portion was saved, but the largest part destroyed, and on this stock we understand there was no insurance. The three story buildings occupied by Mr. Rigden, and by Messrs. Orem & Morning, are owned by John Kelso, Esq. and are insured in the Equitable Society. This is the most destructive fire that has occurred in Baltimore for some time past. The loss of personal property is estimated at \$50,000.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1, 1837.

Gentlemen,—I have been informed since my return to this city, that Mr. Burie, one of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Dolphin, was the engineer on board of her; I therefore conceive it a duty I owe to his friends and relatives, to state that he was not. Mr. Eldred was the principal, a gentleman of the highest reputation, and whose character, as an engineer, stood pre-eminently, and was well known to be an industrious man, very correct in all his habits, and an excellent mechanic.

Mr. Burie was employed by me, knowing him also to be a first rate mechanic, to make one trip in the boat, to assist Mr. E. in a thorough examination of the engine, (the boiler was examined by Mr. B. and cleaned before the boat left here.) Since I have owned the Dolphin, I have ever made it a practice, (if convenient) to have the boiler critically examined by a regular boiler-maker, as often as once a month, and as Mr. Burie had always done it for me, to my entire satisfaction, I employed him on the one trip, with Mr. E. to assist him in the overhauling of the engine, as the short space of time the boat was allowed here, prevented our doing it before she left. The valves were very much out of order, and wanted grinding in their seats, having worked a considerable quantity of sand in the engine, during the time I was assisting at the United States armed Brig Porpoise, while she was ashore on the north breaker of St. Simons' bar.

The explosion was undoubtedly caused by the want of proper attention of the engineer and fireman, in not keeping a sufficient quantity of water over the flues.

I am very respectfully, your obt. serv't. J. PENNOYER.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

FARRAR, Dec. 23, 1836.

Present—Maj. Gen. A. Macombe, Pres't, Brig. Gen. Atkinson, & Associates.

Capt. S. Cooper, Judge Advocate Pursuant to order, the court assembled this morning at half past 10 o'clock, when Gen. Scott announced to them that he had received no information of the arrival of any new witnesses, nor could he arrive at any conclusion as to what time he might expect them. Many of them are gentlemen in civil life over whom the Court has no control—they may obey the summons—or they may not, as suits their convenience or pleasure. Under this state of uncertainty, he would say to the Court, that if they should feel disposed to take a recess for a week or ten days, he would employ the interval by making a summary of the immense mass of testimony which has been laid before the Court, so that no time would be lost, and it would give the witnesses an opportunity to arrive before the final adjournment of the Court. Such testimony as may hereafter be received, he said, could easily be introduced in the summary which he proposed to make.

The Judge Advocate observed that the Court had a question to propose to Gen. Clinch, who was then present, and which was accordingly put as follows: By the Court. What influence had the movement of Maj. Gen. Gaines against the Seminole Indians in 1836, in the results of the campaign conducted by Maj. Gen. Scott against that enemy in Florida, in the same year?

Answer. I am of the opinion that the movement of Maj. General Gaines' command in Florida did not materially affect the operations of Maj. Gen. Scott. Gen. Gaines' command did consume several thousand rations, but the materials of that command were of the best kind, and would have been of advantage to the commander of any army.

General Scott immediately arose and begged the indulgence of the Court and Gen. Clinch, while he further interrogated the latter upon this point. While Gen. Scott was engaged in writing the question, Gen. Clinch dropped a few remarks in relation to what he conceived (and gave utterance to—that Gen. Scott was "fishing for minnows") a ridiculous idea that a few barrels of pork or flour, had made any difference in the results of the campaign—"I look" said the brave and distinguished Clinch, "to higher and nobler game—let the curse of this sad business rest where it should."

By Gen. Scott. The consumption of subsistence drawn from the depot at Fort Drake by Gen. Gaines' troops—was not the train obliged to replace from the St. Johns, and did not this extra labour contribute much to break down and weaken the train.

Answer. The provisions furnished Gen. Gaines were drawn from the St. Johns, and the train must, of course, have been more or less affected in performing the route.

By Gen. Scott. By the addition of Gen. Gaines' troops to your column, was not the right wing rendered stronger than had been originally intended, and stronger than was found to be necessary?

Answer. I thought myself that the addition of these troops strengthened the column I commanded very much; but I believe the troops composing the right wing, independent of the route they did. I was rendered stronger, I believe, than was the original intention of Maj. General Scott. I myself think that they were an acquisition, as they were composed of regulars, and gallant and efficient volunteers from Louisiana.

Gen. Scott signified his willingness to dismiss the witness from further attendance upon the Court. The General had permission to proceed to the North, where he goes to visit a son and a daughter; when after spending a few days, he will return, and pass the winter at Washington, for the purpose of urging the claims of the citizens of Florida for injury received during the Seminole disturbances. Gen. Clinch will be the next Governor of Florida, and he will make the most efficient one they ever had.

The President of the Court announced that they would adjourn to meet in this place on the 4th of January next, at half past 1 o'clock.

Gen. S. Macombe, Atkinson, and Brady leave town this day, (Saturday,) with their families for Washington, whither Captain Hitchcock, Capt. Drane and Capt. Cooper also go by same conveyance.

Gen. Scott will remain here, and occupy himself in preparing his defence, which will doubtless be a masterly production.—In the mean time your humble servant will furnish your columns with matter upon this interesting subject, and a brief view of the past transactions in Florida.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the Sch. S. S. Mills, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine—we have received the Herald, of the 29th ultimo.

No news from the seat of war. The Herald says: We have but little intelligence of importance, in relation to the Indian Affairs to lay before you this week. Gen. Jesup has reached the Wahoo Swamp, and found the Indians had gone from it. It is probable that the trail which was discovered a few weeks since leading across the St. Johns river, may have been the trail of the Seminole has been obliged to leave his strong hold and seek other and more secure retreats; that he has been forced to abandon what he considered his impregnable fastnesses, and impregnable fortresses; that he is convinced that the great Wahoo Swamp, and the Cove of the Withlacoochee, no longer affords him a place of security against the invading forces of the white man.

Domestic News.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE ACTS OF 1836.

Table listing various government expenditures and salaries, including Governor's Salary, Private Sec. of Governor, Messenger of Governor, Salaries of one Judge, Salaries of 4 Judges, Salaries of 6 Judges, Salary of State Reporter, Attorney Gen., Salaries of 5 Solicitors, Salaries of Messengers of Court of Appeals at Charleston and Columbia, Salaries of Clerks of Court of Appeals at Charleston and Columbia, Pay of members of the Legislature and solicitors for attending the Session, Salaries of Clerks of the House and Senate, Salaries of Messengers and Doorkeepers of both Houses, Salary of Legislative Librarian, Salaries of Reading Clerks of both Houses, Salary of Comptroller General, Salary of Comptroller General's Clerk, Salary of the Treasurer of the Upper Division, Salary of the Treasurer of the Lower Division, Salary of President of the S. C. College, Salaries of Professors of S. C. College, Salary of College Treasurer, Salary of College Librarian, Trustees, College Marshal, For College student from Orphan House, For Insurance of College Buildings, Repairs, &c., Salary of Adjutant General, Keeper of Charleston Arsenal, Columbia Arsenal Keeper, Physician of Jail and Magazine Guard at Charleston, Port Physician at Charleston, Pilot of Georgetown Harbor, Superintendent of Public Works, Assessor of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, Superintendent of Fire-Proof Buildings at Charleston, Quarter Master General, Dr. Cooper, as Compiler of Statutes at large, Dr. Cooper's Clerk, For Quarantine Regulations at Charleston, Pensions and Annuities, Contingent accounts Lower Division, Contingent Accounts Upper Division, Transient Poor Charleston, do. do Georgetown, For claims passed by both Houses, Public buildings, Medical Accounts, Free Schools, Free Schools, (omitted last year), Executive contingent fund, Legislative Library, (for books), Ferry at Elliott's Cut, Deaf and Dumb, Stationary for the Legislature, Printer to the House, Printer to the Senate, Arsenal and magazine Guard, Charleston, Citadel and Magazine Guard, Columbia, Past Salaries of two Judges, (omitted last year), \$500 each, Thomas Ray and T. Bradwell, witnesses on the contested election of John N. Davis, \$24 each, Double taxes to be refunded, U. L. Brunson, Tax Collector, Magazine building in Citadel at Charleston, New curtain for Senate Chamber, Arsenal guard at Columbia, Military books and contingent Military expenses, Repairing Arms, and Arsenal Purposes, at Charleston & Columbia, Columbia Canal, Library for Court of Appeals, A. S. Johnston, Printing Journals, William Lloyd, making Gun Carriage, &c. for Marion Artillery, Heirs of Fields Pardee, Causey Vance's Swamp, Socastee Creek, Wateree River, Lynch's Creek, Refunding Double Taxes to the heirs of Jonathan Lucas, Refunding Double Taxes to Sally Ketch, Do. to Polly Ketch, Do. to J. J. Aberneth, Expenses State House, Beaufort Quarantine Regulations, A. S. Johnston sundries, Double taxes refunded to Jno. Walker, Total, \$452,567 98.

Mississippi.—A letter from Natchez, of recent date, says: "This country is prospering beyond all calculation; property within the last year has risen 50 per cent, and negroes are selling at \$1400 a head for cash."

It is possible for us to decide on the degree of guilt that ought to be attached to this outrage. It does not appear wholly improbable to those who are aware that there is an intrigue on foot in Mexico, the object of which is a change of the government; it will appear still less improbable when we reflect that France and England will regard with a favourable eye any political change that may tend to put an end to the dissensions to which that country has so long been a prey and give stability to the public institutions, which according to the view of those two powers can never be accomplished except under a royal form of government. Whatever may be the doubts on this subject, it cannot be denied that curious events have occurred in relation to the Mexican question. An expedition was lately preparing at Havana, about which public opinion was divided. Many persons supposed it was destined for Mexico.

We cannot long remain in doubt; the first arrivals will cast light on the subject. In our next we shall hazard some reflection on it.

[From the Natchez Courier.]

TEXAS.

Causes of the release of Santa Ana.—The following communication comes to hand at a very favorable juncture, when the process from every quarter are rife with speculations respecting the reasons that actuated the Texian Chief Magistrate in releasing the captive President of Mexico.

For the information and satisfaction of those at a distance who feel interested in the welfare of this interesting country, perhaps it would be no more than proper for us to state that the gentleman who favored us with this communication is a highly respected gentleman of the Natchez bar, and who being intimately acquainted with the head of the government and the leading men of Texas, has all the adequate opportunities of speaking authentically on the subject.

This expose of the course of policy adopted by the Texians is highly satisfactory, and although we have been inclined to doubt the expediency of the measure, we are now convinced that the interests and welfare of the infant republic may be really promoted by Santa Ana's restoration to liberty, while at the very worst it can do them no harm, if the results anticipated therefrom should not be realized.

To the Editor of the Natchez Courier.

Sir—The Mexican General Santa Ana and his friend and aid-de-camp, Col. Almonte have been released from their captivity in Texas, and passed up the river a few days ago on their way to the city of Washington. They are escorted on behalf of the Texian Government by Colonel Hockley, Inspector General of the Army, Col. Bee, late Secretary of the Treasury and Capt. Patton. I accompanied them from this place to Vicksburg, and the views which have induced the visit of Santa Ana to our capital, have been placed in my possession with the request that I should make public so much of them as might be interesting to the people of this country.

In view of the speedy and pacific adjustment of the sanguinary war which has existed between Mexico and Texas, the captive general solicited permission from the Texian Government to throw himself upon the protection of the United States, and claim the interposition of the mediatory offices of their Chief Magistrate. He proposed to acknowledge the Republic of Texas an independent and sovereign nation—or to agree to the incorporation of her territory into the North American Union, if the other parties interested should so determine.—Being a prisoner of war—and the Mexican Government having expressly declared that it would hold no negotiation with Texas through General Santa Ana while he so remained in duress, it became necessary, if his authority and influence were to be made available at all, that he should at once be placed in a different attitude, in which he might set free and untrammelled, unbiased by any despairing circumstances, but according to his unquestioned legal right—that he should, in fact, be restored to the full and complete possession of all his lawful authority and power as President of Mexico. To effect this, his immediate and unconditional release by the government of Texas was indispensably requisite—and under the peculiar circumstances which exist in connexion with his captivity, it was deemed advisable that the pacificatory offices should be invoked of some neutral power, friendly to both belligerent parties, and impartial between them.

General Santa Ana therefore proposed to visit Washington, and solicit the mediation of the President of the United States, and his proposal was acceded to by the Executive of Texas, who believed that nothing could possibly be gained by detaining him longer. On the first of March next the term of his Presidency will expire, after which time he would be utterly valueless as a prisoner.

The people of Texas are anxious to terminate their war. They wish to live at peace with Mexico. They desire most heartily to establish their government, and if possible to annex themselves to our own Union.—They could hardly hope to attain their object while they held the chief of their enemy in the bonds of imprisonment. They have therefore, in a spirit of magnanimity deservingly of all praise, voluntarily surrendered him to his liberty, on the pledge of his word of honour that peace shall be restored, that the relations of amity and friendship shall be cultivated and cherished. To detain him could avail them nothing—to relieve him afforded at least, the prospect of advantage. If their hope shall be realized, the blessings of a prosperous peace will fall upon them—if disappointed, the execrations of the civilized world will be visited upon their enemy, and him whom they have conquered, they can conquer again. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. M. ROSS. Natchez, Dec. 21, 1836.

Foreign.

[From the Liverpool Chronicle, Nov. 19.]

Failure of Messrs. Forster's Bank at Carlisle.—We are sorry to announce that intelligence has been received this morning that the bank of Messrs. Forster & Co. of Carlisle, stopped payment yesterday.

No circumstance has for a long time created so great a sensation in Carlisle—the announcement has cast a gloom on the countenance of every one. The firm has been established for upwards of fifty years, and perhaps no bank in the kingdom enjoyed a larger degree of confidence. The great bulk of the principal tradesmen in Carlisle had dealings with them, and their notes passed as freely as gold throughout a very wide district of the northern counties. It has been rumoured that the immediate cause of failure was a pressure upon the Messrs. Forster by the house of Glynn & Co., their London agents. This, however, is a mistake; the stoppage has been caused by the extent of their advances to some of their customers, who have been unable to meet the demands upon them.

As soon as the failure became known, the Messrs. Connell called a meeting of their friends, and a notice was issued, signed by the Mayor and other respectable individuals, stating that these parties were satisfied of the ability of the Messrs. Connell to meet all demands upon them, and leave a large surplus.

At two o'clock, yesterday, a meeting was held, and attended by the great majority of the merchants, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the borough. Resolutions were proposed and embodied in the form of a declaration that the failure of the Messrs. Forster did not arise from any circumstance connected with the present state of the money market, or calculated to throw any discredit on the other banks in the town and neighbourhood; that the meeting had perfect confidence in the stability of these banks and would receive their notes as usual. The declaration was most numerously signed.

The only danger to the public from the calamity is in the panic and want of confidence which may arise, and which, if given way to, may produce the most dreadful results.

The Bank of Messrs. Ward, of Woolwich, had also stopped. But although business affairs appeared so gloomy in the remote districts, matters were becoming more easy and tranquil in the capital.

[From the New York Gazette of Dec. 30.]

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Columbus, Capt. Depyster, arrived in our outer harbour last night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ult. to which date we have London and Liverpool Journals. They contain accounts of the death of Charles X., ex-king of France, who expired at Gorizia on the 6th of November, of Cholera. It is said that the Duke d'Angoulême, waiving his own rights instantly proclaimed his nephew King of France and Avarre. A revolutionary movement against the Constitution of 1820 had been attempted at Lisbon, but it proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Eugene Malibran, the first husband of the celebrated Prima Donna, and for many years a respectable merchant in this city, died at Paris on the 13th, at the age of 54. The morning previous he paid several visits and appeared in good health.

The London Standard having published a statement from a correspondent that the Bank of England would, under an order in Council, stop paying gold, the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 12, published a full contradiction of the report, under his own signature.

It has been decided to send young Louis Napoleon to the United States, on a pledge that he shall remain ten years.

There was great distress in the money market throughout England and Ireland, and several private banking houses had stopped payment; among them were Forster's Bank at Carlisle, which suspended payment on the 18th. With respect to this concern, the Liverpool Chronicle of the 19th says—

No circumstance for a long time created such a sensation in Carlisle—the announcement has cast a gloom on the countenance of every one. The firm has been established for upwards of fifty years, and perhaps no bank in the kingdom enjoyed a larger degree of confidence.

New York Daily Express.

December 29th.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico probably Recognized by Spain.—We have just seen a letter from a source of the highest authority, received by the packet ship Havre, dated Paris, which states that the writer had received a letter from M. Santa Maria, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico, then at the Court of Madrid, which states that the treaty for the Recognition of Mexico had been agreed upon between himself and the Spanish Government, and that the difficulty which had previously existed between the two governments had been removed, and that the treaty had only to be submitted to the Cortes for their sanction.

The government of Venezuela is the only one except Mexico from South America that has a Minister Plenipotentiary for the purpose of adjusting the terms of Recognition. The Minister is Gen. Soublette, who recently has been elected the president of Venezuela. There is little doubt that he has negotiated a similar treaty for his Government. There is a treaty between several of the South American Republics, that they never will accede to any terms, which may endanger their commerce, or which may require the payment of money. If, therefore, Mexico is recognised, all the rest will follow.

[From the N. Orleans Bee—Extra, Dec. 26.]

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

It was rumoured on Saturday and yesterday on the authority of letters, we know not whence or by whom received, that the royal party in Mexico had declared the infant of Spain, Don Francisco de Paula, King of that fine country, that France and England had declared in his favour, and had furnished him with resources to work his way to the throne thus offered him, that four French ships of 74 guns are now off Pensacola, and were about to sail for the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, where another 74 had already arrived, and that these forces were to support the party about to declare in favour of the infant.