

The Charleston Courier comes to its patrons at the opening of the year, more enlarged, and most neatly printed. The Mercury declares its intention of a similar improvement...

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.

The Hon. John Q. Adams, in despite of the phrenological opinions of the Hon. Mr. Pinckney, has again opened the ground against the people of the South. A few days since, he presented a Petition from smugly citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia...

We had the pleasure not long since of reading the T. entitled 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...

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MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY. FREDEKICK, Dec. 23, 1836.

Present—Maj. Gen. A. Macombe, Pres't, Brig. Gen. Atkinson, Associates, Capt. S. Cooper, Court 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.

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 1826, in the results of the campaign conducted by Major Gen. Scott against that enemy in Florida, in the same year?

Answer. I am of the opinion that the movement of Maj. Gen. Gaines' command in Florida did not materially affect the operations of Maj. Gen. Scott. Gen. Gaines' command did contain 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 expounded 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 considered (and gave utterance to) that Gen. Scott was "jabbing for minutes" a ridiculous idea that a few barrels of pork or beef, had made any difference in the results of the campaign.

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

Answer. The provisions furnished Gen. Gaines were drawn from the St. Johns and the train, most, 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 ordered 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 that number, could have performed the route they did. It was considered stronger, I believe, than was the original intention of Maj. General Scott.

Gen. Scott thanked his willingness to discuss 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.

The President of the Court announced that they would adjourn to meet in this place on the 14th of January next, at half past 10 o'clock.

Domestic News

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE ACTS OF 1836.

Table listing various government expenditures and salaries for 1836, including Governor's Salary, Rent of Governor's house, Private Sec. of Governor, Messenger of Governor, Salary of one Judge, Salaries of 4 Judges, Salaries of 6 Judges, 3000 each, 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, Salaries of Clerks of the House and Senate, Salaries of Messengers and Doorkeepers, Salary of Legislative Librarian, Salaries of Reading Clerks, Salary of Comptroller General, Salary of the Treasurer of the Upper Division, Salaries 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, Secretary of College, College Marshal, For College student from Orphan House, For Insurance of College Buildings, For new College Buildings, Repairs, &c., Salary of Adjutant General, Keeper of Charleston Arsenal, 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, Penions 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, Ferry at Elliot's Cut, Deaf and Dumb, Stationary for the Legislature, Printer to the House, Printer to the Senate, Arsenal and Magazine Guard, Citadel and Magazine Guard, Past Salaries of two Judges, Thomas Ray and T. Bradwell, witnesses on the contested election of John N. Davis, Double taxes to be refunded, C. L. Branson, 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 Fardoe, Causey Vance's Swamp, Swanee Creek, Wateree River, Lynch's Creek, Refunding Double Taxes to the heirs of Jonathan Lucens, Refunding Double Taxes to Sally Ketch, Do. to Polly Ketch, Do. to J. J. Abernethy, Expenses State House, Beaufort Quarantine Regulations, A. S. Johnston sundries, Double taxes refunded to Jno. Walker, Total, 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 \$100 a head for cash."

It is not possible for us to decide on the degree of guilt that ought to be attached to this run-out. 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, which according to the view of those two powers can never be accomplished except under a royal form of government.

TEXAS.

Causes of the release of Santa Ana.—The following communication comes to hand at a very favorable juncture, when the presses 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 exposure of the course of policy adopted by the Texans 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.

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 deserving of all praise, voluntarily surrendered him to his liberty, on the pledge of his word of honor that peace shall be restored, that the relations of amity and friendship shall be cultivated and cherished.

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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. 20.] TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Columbus, Capt. Depeyster, 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 Navarre. A revolutionary movement against the Constitution of 1820 had been attempted at Lisbon, but it proved unsuccessful.

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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 Vice president of Venezuela. There is yet little doubt that he has negotiated a similar treaty for his Government. There is already 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 recognized, all the rest will follow.

From the N. Orleans Bee—Extra, Dec. 26.] IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

It was rumored 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 Pablo, 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.