NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

DEVOTED TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV 16, 1838.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

We are indebted to the officers of the United States sloop of war Vandalia for the following interesting intelligence respecting the operations of the French squadron. The source from which this information proceeds, is a certain guarantee of its entire authenticity. It will be perceived that the French are at last acting with the utmost energy and decision. The interest of the drama is nearly at its acme.

The news of the revolution at Tampico has been partially anticipated by previous arrivals. General Mejia left this city about three weeks since with the avowed intention of stirring up the embers of intestine discord. He will no doubt, take an active part in the revolution.

The U. S. Ship Vandalia bearing the broad pendant of Com. A. J. Dallas, arrived off the South West Pass on Tuesday the 13th inst.

The Vandalia left Vera Cruz on the 25th Oct and Tampico on the November Rear-Admiral Baudin in the Néreide accompanied by the Madre Frigate, arrived at the former place on 26th Oct. in advance of a large squadron, consisting of line of battle ships, frigates, steam vessels, &c. and immediately dispatched an officer with a flag of truce to Mexico to ascertain the final determination of the government in regard to the French indemnity. Should the answer prove unsatisfactory, an attack by land and a bombardment by sea of the city of Vera Cruz, will be immediately attempted.

Affairs were in a very unsettled state at Tampico, on the 10th of last month the troops of the place declared in favor of the constitution of 1824, deposed the Governor, seized on the Custom-house, and wisely paid themselves for their last years services. Monteagudo a Lieut. Col. headed the troops and it was supposed acted in concert with Gen Urrea, who is now on the Pacific Coast — When the Vandalia sailed, an attack on the town was daily expected from the government party, the advance guard of the central forces consisting of several companies of cavalry being but three leagues off

The Vandalia brought off $95,800 in specie for different merchants.

The following are a list of her officers.

Commodore A. J. Dallas, Commander-Chief of West India squadron.

Lieutenants, Geo M. Hose, R J Paul, C P M Spotswood, S Decatur, A F V Gray, Flag Lieut

Acting Master, Edmund Lanier

Pivot Surgeon, Isaac Hulse.

Purser, Jas. Brooks

Commanders Secretary, Thos Miller

Assistant Surgeon, Wm. A. A. Green

Midshipmen, Wm L. Blanton, R D Beard, A H Caja, Danl. Ammen, J C Watt, H Godman, A H Davenport, Alphonso Barbot, C Berthelot.

Letters from Tampico dated the 3d inst state that ever since the revolution had occurred, the most perfect tranquility prevailed, and that foreigners continued entirely unmolested. Nevertheless, as it was expected that the government troops would march direct upon Tampico, it was thought proper to place the city in a position of defence, and it was believed that the troops, unless in greater number than they were represented to be, would be necessarily defeated. Information had been received at Tampico, that a division of the army, which left Tuxpan, under the orders of general Cos, (the same who was made prisoner with Santa Anna at Texas,) to join the troops despatched by the government against Tampico, had proclaimed the constitution of 1824 on the route, and it was generally imagined that the troops sent from Matamoras, would follow the example of those under the command of Cos. In short, every circumstance tends to confirm the belief that the present government of Mexico will be overthrown.

Extract of a letter received in this city

The conducta, from Zacatecs with $,800,000, had arrived within 30 leagues of Tampico, when the pronunciamento took place, and it returned immediately. The government troops, 700 strong, were at seven leagues from Tampico, and the citizens of the place every moment expecting an attack. The troops in Tampico number 1,200 men, and have fortified the place. Admiral Baudin had prevented the British packet from entering Vera Cruz

Extract of a letter, dated Tampico, Nov 3

General Montenegro, at the head of about 1,000 troops, who declared on the 6th ult for the federal system, had put the place in a state of defence against the government troops, which were approaching from San Louis Potosi, from Tuxpan, under General Cos, and 1,500 men under general Canalizo from Matamoras. An attack was expected very shortly and the result thereof considered as yet doubtful

The state of Guadalaxara had joined the federal party at Tampico.

All communication with the interior was interrupted. The conducta Zacatecas, with one million of dollars, had been ordered back to that city.

It was said that Mr Baudin, the French admiral had sent a person to Mexico with a second ultimatum, and hopes are again expressed that things will be settled amicably.

Since the 9th September there had been no lake laden vessel in sight of the port of Tampico, except from the 12th to the 15th of October

SPECIE

The U S ship *Vandalia*, arrived at the U. S. W. Pass, from Tampico, brings $94,999 16 in specie consigned as follows —

Schmidt & Werner,	$16,427 37
A A Mallcarts,	16,000 00
M de Lizarde,	14,113 00
J W Zacharie,	12,962 00
F Tio,	12,276 49
A H Wylie,	9,641 32
A & J. Dennistoun,	2,784 38
J Crosby,	5,000 00
Gaggie & Bro,	2,486 00
D Dassac,	2,421 00
F Perret,	550 00
Total,	$94,999 46

Arrival of Mr. Price at Philadelphia — By yesterday's express, we are informed that Mr Dodd Price arrived in Philadelphia on the 7th instant

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

A subject of undoubted importance has lately been agitated in the council of the first municipality — the reorganization of the city guard. The incapacity of the members now composing the guard, calls for a prompt and immediate reform, and as all will acknowledge that the fact of their incompetency has long been known we must acknowledge our surprise at the apparent ignorance exhibited by some of our aldermen, when the question underwent discussion. It was presumable that the members appointed by the recorder to ascertain the modifications required in the present organization of the guard had fulfilled their duty with rigid punctuality, previous to presenting the ordinance on the subject, and we doubt not that the committee had undertaken their investigation with a single view to usefulness and reform, and that they were in no wise influenced by those sentiments of animosity ascribed to their conduct in the course of the debate that followed.

A week or two since we offered some remarks on this department of the police of the first municipality, in which we demonstrated the insufficiency of the individuals usually chosen as members. There are some of them, doubtless, who are honest and faithful but are yet totally unqualified for the part they occupy, being ignorant of the two languages in use among us, it is impossible for them strictly to perform their duties, strangers to New Orleans we know some among them who cannot even designate the location of the mayor's office. We ask how can such men be expected to discharge their functions to the satisfaction of the citizens. Admitting them, which is by no means generally the case, to have the best intentions, the most earnest desire to accomplish all that is expected of them, it is not evident that the lack of independent qualifications renders them wholly inadequate to situations of grave trust and weighty responsibility? There cannot be a more important office than that which is delegated to those individuals— an office more than ordinary difficulty and delicacy in New Orleans, on account of the diversity of our population the division of the city into distinct municipalities administered by different councils, and other circumstances which readily suggest themselves to the reflecting All this demands minute care and attention in the formation of our police, and that it has hitherto been the disgrace of New Orleans is a fact which none who has witnessed its organization in other cities will venture to deny.

We attended the sitting of the council last Monday and were sadly astonished at some of the questions proposed to the members of the committee respecting the signification of the word *reform*. Such total technicalities are unworthy the deliberations of an enlightened public body on a momentous question embracing the persons and property of the residents of the city. The word *reform* can have but one signification. It cannot consist in substituting for that which is imperfect something equally inadequate, it is a change from bad to good and as such only should be contemplated in its application to the city guard. Experience has long since proved that our police fails to fulfil the objects entertained by the council in its organization. A reformation, therefore becomes imperative, and can only be accomplished by composing it of individuals who comprehend both French and English or at least one of the two languages and who are *morally* qualified for this important station. The men now in the employ of the first municipality are wanting in another most important faculty — *vigilance*. The carelessness and nonchalance with which the patrol make their nightly rounds is a matter of perpetual comment and a grievance of the most serious character. Doors are broken open, warehouses are stripped, and this is done almost in the very presence of the persons appointed to guard the property, who, one half the time are snoring away the tedious hours under the portico of some neighboring building. A few weeks since, on leaving the office at a very late hour we perceived a heap of some object piled up on the top of a barrel at the corner of Conti street and Exchange passage. Upon approaching to ascertain its nature, we found that it was a man torn torn open and stuffed with dry hay. A few days previous, the house on the opposite corner had been consumed by fire, and was then in progress of rebuilding. We thought it not at all improbable that this commendable material had been deposited there with sinister design. We consulted our way as far as the corner of Royal and Canal streets, and hearing, a few minutes after, the noise of the stick of one of the police, as it rung upon the pavement, we made the first known to him, explained to him our suspicions, and directed him to conceal himself in the vicinity, and await the arrival of those who had probably placed the mattress in the place indicated for the purpose of incendiarism. The man promised to follow our advice, but, wishing to discover how the affair would terminate, we remained at a short distance and watched the event. The guardsman no doubt thought that we had left the spot, for he immediately quitted his place of concealment, repaired to the guard house, and returned accompanied by two persons whom he directed to lay hold of the mattress and throw it into the river. Had he remained in ambush as we counselled him to do, it is more than likely he would have enacted the discovery of a contemplated crime. But this faithful functionary had no strong a regard to his own personal comfort to remain for an hour or two perched up in a corner, though by the performance of this duty he might have been the means of arresting one or more miscreants who beyond all doubt are actually engaged in incendiary attempts. And shall we be told that reform is unnecessary, that the guard is sufficiently well organised at present? Ridiculous and absurd! A change is needed — a radical change now, in the session when we are crowded by constant arrivals— now that herds of scum, led by the refuse of every other country, prowl about our thoroughfares, seeking a pecuniary subsistence through crime and ruffianry— now, more than ever.

Reiterated complaints have been urged against captain Maurice, and if we reflect that the efficiency of the police depends in a great measure upon the zeal fidelity and activity of their chief, we must admit that the censure of this officer is not entirely unfounded An ordinance recently adopted by the council, and sanctioned by the mayor, prescribes that the captain, as well as the members of the guard, shall reside in the first municipality this condition has not been fulfilled by captain Maurice. Inhabiting the second municipality, he can scarcely attend to his duties with the unrelaxed vigilance and ceaseless exertions they require We do not wish to be understood as insuggesting the intentions of captain Maurice, or as questioning his zeal and capacity, but as the chief officer he should be the first to obey the city ordinances, especially where they refer to the department over which he presides. As captain of the guard of the first municipality, his domicile should be as near as possible to the *locale* of his operations— his services may be claimed from one moment to another, and more especially during the winter season, when the city is rife with crime.

At the approach of the tedious winter evenings, the citizens are anxious to learn whether the streets of Orleans are to be as usual the resort of unpunished miscreants, and whether the residents are destined once more to tread its thoroughfares in silence and caution, armed against attack. The present police is ill calculated to inspire the slightest confidence or security in the minds of the citizens. Important and indispensable it can effect nothing and even the energy and intelligence of its chief are vainly excited upon a pack of idle, stupid or drunken sbirri.

[From the Savannah Georgian, Nov 8]

LATE FROM FLORIDA

By the steamer New Orleans, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday from Garey's Ferry, we have received the following from our attentive correspondent —

FORT HARLEE, (E. F.) Oct 30.

Mr. Editor— Accompanying this, I send you a copy of a general order, announcing the dispersion of the troops for the approaching campaign, and extracts from letters received from two officers of great intelligence.

Although Gen. Taylor feels very confident that he can bring the war to a close by negociation, yet he is unwilling to trust the wily savage; and his arrangements are being made with a view to avail himself of the assistance of force, should it be found necessary.

A letter from a friend at Tampa Bay is received, giving the best news ever yet received, and his authority is of the highest order. He says, "a member of Tallahassee and Seminole proper are here; from 170 to 200, in families. Among them is Ee-ha-ahop-thlock-o-Emathla, king of that band. Several minor chiefs are here, and a principal sub-chief of the Miccasukies, named Cosse Tustenuggee, was recently in, and gave a very reasonable and favorable talk. He has since sent in a runner, to say, that by the fall of this moon, he will be in, with a number of his people, not to go out again. Cosse has a very sick, aged perhaps, by this time, dead, and with his people, on his way to this place. (Tampa.) He sent in a runner to Cotza, (Alligator's step son,) to say, that he would make a large fire down the bay, when Cotzamuni go out and meet him, and then come him here. Should Sam Jones come in, or die, the long agony is over. You perhaps know, that I have never been sanguine; perhaps less so than any other officer in Florida; but I now think matters more favorable than they have ever been before, and I confidently expect to see most of all these now out, on board ship, perhaps earlier than March or April."

The above is highly gratifying to General Taylor, and confirms all his favorable anticipations, of the early settlement of this infernal war. He has succeeded in shipping every one of the Apalachicola Indians, (about 380— say 90 warriors) and this is a most important point gained. He will have a most ample confidence on the main point. Gen. Taylor's grand talk according to all his arrangements, is to take place at Tampa Bay, on the 6th November.

HEAD-QUARTER — ARMY OF THE SOUTH.
Fort Harlee (E. F.), Oct. 30, 1838.

(Orders No 68.)

The season for active operations having arrived, the troops serving in Florida will be disposed of as follows, viz —

1st. The ten companies of the 4th regiment of artillery, six companies of dragoons, and Smith's and Mackie's companies of Florida militia, are placed under the immediate command of colonel Twiggs, who, after leaving suitable garrisons at Black Creek, Ste Augustine, Fort Peyton, New Smyrna, Fort King, Micanopy, Picolata, Hanson, Walker, and Harlee, will penetrate the country between the St Johns and Ocklawaha rivers, to Fort Mellon, on the former, and so nigh as Lake Ahapopka, on the last; and between the St Johns and the Atlantic, from St Augustine to New Smyrna, causing a complete survey to be made of the region designated. Such swamps and hammocks will be accurately laid down, and the large checkered with roads, wherever necessary to prevent the enemy from locating his women and children within them. He will also establish such military posts as may serve to command and protect the boating from the quarters, and give protection to our frontier settlements.

2d. Brev. colonel Davenport, with four companies of the 1st regiment of infantry, and one company of dragoons, will proceed as soon as practicable to occupy Fort Clinch, on the Wildacoochee river He will employ that command in scouring the country between that river and the Suwanee, on the margin of the gulf, particularly along the region of the Waccasassa. He will have a complete survey made of the theatre of his operations, penetrating such hammocks as may required it with roads, and establishing such small posts as may be necessary to drive the Indians from that portion of the territory, and to prevent their returning to it.

3d. The posts of Fort White and Fanning, are also to be placed under the command of colonel Davenport.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 7.]

A MONTH LATER FOM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

By the brig Tweed at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 14th of August and letters to the 20th, also letters from Montevideo to the 21st.

There were no foreign merchant vessels at Buenos Ayres. The U S sloop of war Delphine was the only vessel of war. The blockade continued as usual, having been in force about 150 days. There was no immediate prospect of the termination, unless a revolution in the government should take place, which was deemed unquestionable. An attempt at revolution had already been made, but proved unsuccessful.

There was a severe gale at Buenos Ayres on the 13th and 20th July. The French brig of war Alsace dragged her anchors and drove upon the rocks at Cuarto Estacle, and became too intimate with the daughter of Agamemnon. The damage done, was however not very great.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 29, 1838.

A rigid blockade of Buenos Ayres still exists, and it would be speculation to say, or give an opinion as to its duration. Gov. Rosas is determined not to recede to the French demands, and will evince the same determination on the other points from there ought to have been paid long since, and which will be settled by the treaty of last year

Flour is dull at $5 a 5 50. Sales yesterday 200 bales, and this day 500, of which 300 bals were for common colonial.

HAVRE, Oct. 3. The cotton market to-day was rather heavy, and a decline of 2 centimes decline on the 100 kilos is quoted from last week's prices. The market to-morrow will also be heavy.

HAVANA, Oct. 13. The sugar market continues very dull to-day, and no sales of importance have been made. The stock on hand is large and prices regular at 6½ a 6 12½ cents. Several large orders are on the market for the 26.

Freights — Is dull at 26 cents short Rice and increasing daily

Exchange, Cash and Land— The supplies of these articles are very large, and the demand light.

Groceries— Continue very scarce of all descriptions, and prices are very high.

Coffee— The stock in market is less than for some years— Small sales Rio at 13 a 13½ per Dougal. 11

Sugar— No arrivals from abroad during the week— Some 300 or 400 boxes white sugar have been sold at 7½ a 8 cents, and a few hhds Muscovado at 6½ a 6¾ per Dougal.

Molasses— The few hhds to be had in market— Sales, Plantation 30.

Tobacco— Scarce by Twist, No 2, has advanced to 11 @ 11½ cents

MOBILE MARKET, Nov 7— The sales of cotton on shore during the week are 3,000 bales, prices ranging from 10½ @ 11½ cents, at 13, 14 and 16— We notice a sale of a round lot of Upland at 12½ cash, and 13 at 4 months— The sales afloat are as yet very large, the most on sale not exceeding 4,000 bales

The Autumnal exchange is more in our favor to-day than it has been for some time past, and rather looking up.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(Extract of letters received in Charleston.)

HAVRE, Oct 2— Cotton transactions are very extensive, and prices have been fully sustained. The quantity in stock of middling bales, now selling, small lots at the current rates, but of the best qualities much superior, and in the same manner as in the other holders, and habitually runs in some at one shilling per lb.

On the other hand, since the sales nearly miles, 201 thereon "hoops" are [illegible] quarantine, and from the 30 to 300, they paid the same [illegible] the last [illegible]

HAVRE, Oct 3— The transactions in cotton during the last fortnight have been quite light, and the quantities here requires public sale to-day, 500 bales, for the account of the [illegible] of the article, except in a couple of instances, [illegible] or two of the principal sorts which have been sold at full prices. Prices keep steady, but the Liverpool market looks dull, and the accounts from there ought to have some influence on the [illegible] of the last week's sales, which amount to 1,000 bales, of which 600 bales were for common colonial.

HAVRE, Oct 4— The cotton market to-day, several sales of 500 bales, for the account of speculators, at a decline of 2 centimes per kilo on the quotations of the 2d instant. The market to-morrow will also be heavy. Sales yesterday 500 bales.

MATANZAS (Cuba) Sugar— The stock remaining on hand 1st inst is 6,000 to 7,000 hhds, all remaining in good order, and the quality of the new crop coming in is very fine. The anticipations, every day, become more favorable, as much larger proportion of weight, and which the hands can do altogether, making it appear, that the crop will be at least from 25 to 30 per cent more than last year. Every vessel, and full freight, for Europe, or the United States, is now in demand.

Sailed, off Cape Fear, 1st inst, ship Norman, hence for Liverpool.

Sailed from Bristol, Oct 9th, ship Sarah Lee, Hence, at Philadelphia, Nov 7, barque Gazelle, Lethlier

Off Gravesend, 3d inst, ship Ontario, Dalrymple, hence for Liverpool.

Sailed from Greenock, 30th ult, ship Norman, hence for Liverpool.

Arrived at Liverpool, 2d inst, ship Sarah Lee, Hence, at Philadelphia, Nov 7, barque Gazelle Lethlier

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