LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec 29	Boston	[illegible]
Philadelphia	dec 21	Baltimore	[illegible]
Charleston	dec 23	Washington	dec 12
Paris	oct 28	Liverpool	oct 27
Havre	oct 31	Liverpool	dec 10
Havana	dec 17	Liverpool	dec 10
Mexico	nov 30	Vera Cruz	sept 9
Bordeaux	oct 15		

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

206 bales Mississippi		14½
157 do	do	14½
79 do	do	16¼
39 do	do	16
116 do	Louisiana	16½
20 do	do	15½
160 do	Western District	14
75 do	Arkansas	13 & 14

1052

THE EXPRESS MAIL.

NEW YORK, Dec 26.

SALE OF STOCKS.

75 shares United States Bank		4 p g	133
180 do	do	60 da	132½
50 do	do	5th Jan	130

AUGUSTA, Dec 23.

COTTON—Later accounts by way of Charleston from Liverpool, have had a tendency to discourage buyers, and a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. on the middling and lower qualities. Prime is selling to day at 16½ & 16¾, fair to good 15 a 15¾. The Wagon arrivals are daily diminishing, and not much business is looked for, until after the Christmas festivities.

Freights to Savanah 1—to Charleston per R R and Boats 8ct per lb.

NEW YORK, Dec 19.

MOLASSES—4 mos 30 hhds P R 47 cents and 48½ cents per gal.

Sugar—35 hhds P R 5¼ cents to 6¼c.

Raisins—800 boxes bunch 187½c per box,

Almonds—10 bales hard shell 21c per lb.

BOSTON, Dec 15.

SUGAR—Havana brown, fair, 30 boxes 8½ a 8¾c per lb 3 months.

Vessels in the port of the Third Municipality.
From Esplanade street to Miller's Saw Mill.

1st Wharf—Ships Ellen Brooks, Agnes & Ann, Robin Hood, Caledonia, Boreas.
2d Wharf—Ships Others, Antioch, Jupiter, Adelaide.
3d Wharf—Ships Franklin, La Grange, Forum, Georgia.
4th Wharf—Ships Lyons, Jupiter, Macedonia, Rubicon.
5th Wharf—Ships John Hale, Manchester, Formosa, Nimrod.
6th Wharf—Ships Norman, Arab, Waverly, Dalmatia.
7th Wharf—Barque David Cannon, polacre Matilda, brigs Alexander, George, Tribune.
8th Wharf—Ships Elizabeth Bruce, Armadillo, brigs Raymond, Olive Chamberlin.
9th Wharf—Ship Cassandra, Caspian.
10th Wharf—Brigs Tom Paine, Commodore Tucker, Charles Wells, schr Walterborough.
11th Wharf—Barque Galileo, brigs Alavo, Fortune, Remittance.
12th Wharf—Barques Wm & James, Poacher, brigs Catherine, Leonidas.
13th Wharf—Ship Manco, brigs Motion, Paulina, Hebe.
15th Wharf—Ship Michigan, barque Venice, brig Harvest.
16th Wharf—Ships Aquilla, McLellan.
17th Wharf—Ships Congress, Bangor, St James.
18th Wharf—Ships Concord, Serene, brig Select.
19th Wharf—Ships Russell, Grotius, brig Palestine.
20th Wharf—Ship Catharine Jackson, brig Tweed.
21st Wharf—Ship Rouble, brig Omega.
At Frescati—Brig Carroll, schr Rhine.
At Miller's Mill—Brigs Gov Coddington, Cazenove, schr Virginia.
At the Refinery—Ship Santa Zana, schr Minerva.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

First night of the re-engagement of Mr Charles Mason. Madame Thielman, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Hunt, Mr. T. Bishop and Mr. Latham will appear.

THIS EVENING, 29th December,
Will be performed the celebrated Comedy of
THE WONDER,
A Woman Keeps a Secret

Don Feliz.....Mr. C Mason
Lissardo.....Latham.
Donna Violante.....Mrs. Shaw.
Isabella.....Hunt.

Grand Overture to JOHN OF PARIS.
To conclude with the popular Opera of
JOHN OF PARIS.

John of Paris.....Mr Hunt
Vincent.....T Bishop
Pedrigo Potts.....Latham
Grand Chamberlin.....Williams
Princess of Navarre.....Mrs. Thielman.
Rosa.....Mrs. Hunt.

AMERICAN THEATRE,
CAMP STREET.

Third and last night of the Marriage of Figaro, in which Miss Horton, Mr. C. E. Horn, Mrs. Knight and Miss Russell will appear.

☞ This splendid Opera will be repeated by general desire, in consequence of the unequivocal marks of delight and approbation bestowed on its former representations.

THIS EVENING, 29th December, 1836
Will be repeated, the Opera of
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

Count Almaviva.....Mr C. E. Horn.
With introductory songs: and with Miss Horton, the Duett—"Ah deign a kind reply."
Cherubino.....the Page.....Mrs. Knight.
Susanna.....Miss Horton.
Countess Almaviva.....Miss Russell.
During the evening, Fancy Dance, by Miss Hennings, pupil of Mr. Bennie.
To conclude with the beautiful Drama of
YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
Christine.....Miss Russell.

FOR LOUISVILLE.
The superior, fast running steamboat Tuscarora, Smith, master, will have immediate despatch for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
dec 29 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

FOR ALEXANDRIA & NATCHITOCHES,
And all the intermediate Landings.
The new, fast running and splendid upper cabin steamer John Lawton, T W Read, master, will leave as above on Thursday the 29th inst, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite Conti st. or to
KIMBALL & POMROY, 5 Front Levee
dec 27

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A steamboat of about 200 tons burthen and light draft of water. Apply to
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
dec 24 20 Old Levee

FOR HAVANA, on Friday evening positively—The packet schooner Teazer, Jones, master, will sail as above, and can accommodate a few more passengers. Apply on board opposite Tolouse st. or to
dec 29 HARROD & QUARLES.

CARRIAGES.
H. BEACH & CO. have just received and additional number, per late arrivals, to their large stock of carriages, among which are large fine family Coaches; Barouches on C and elyptic springs with dicky seats, and light Barouches for one and two horses; also a few splendid Gigs, with outriggers and extra harness for planters, &c. forming the largest stock and assortment in the United States.
LOUISIANA CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, ROYAL STREET, NEAR MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE. dec 29

$10 REWARD!
ABSENTED himself last Monday, the black boy Peter, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on gray pantaloons and roundabout, and red flannel shirt; has been employed on steamboats. Masters of steamboats are cautioned not to employ the said Peter.
dec 29—4t E RICHARDS, Tivoli Place.

NOTICE.—Messrs Fenimore, T J Spear, Marcoe Perez, F Edward and G Meunier, are requested to call at the office of Mr. Ferraud, not. pub., before Friday 30th December, at 12 o'clock, in order to comply with the terms of the sales made on the 16th July, 29th September, 8 and 13th of October last.
Should the different purchasers neglect to attend to this notice, said lots will be put up for sale at their risk and peril, on Saturday 31st December. dec 28

EXCHANGE on London, at 60 and 90 days sight, for sale by
M DE LIZARDI & Co.

THE pupils of Spring Hill, will leave New Orleans for Mobile in the steamboat Swan, on the 6th January next, under the direction of Mr. J Bazin, President.
N B. Mr. G Montamat, is the agent of the State of Louisiana, for Spring Hill College. dec 24 8t

T DUTILLET & DELERY Auctioneers have removed their office to 179 Chartres st, between Toulouse and St Peter sts.

SUGAR & Molasses.—55 hhds sugar and 40 bbls molasses, landing from steep Jackson, opposite Toulouse street, for sale by
dec 28 LEBLANC & HAYDEL.

SPERM CANDLES.—300 boxes New Bedford well assorted, for sale by
dec 28 W M G HEWES & CO, 34 Poydras st

SHEETINGS.—Appleton and Jackson Sheetings put up in large bales, for the Mexican market, for sale by
dec 28 W M G HEWES & CO, 34 Poydras st

BAGGING & ROPE.—300 pieces Kentucky bagging and 250 coils rope, for sale by
dec 28 W M G HEWES & CO, 34 Poydras st

PENSACOLA LOTS.—Plans and Maps of the new town of Pensacola, may be had on application to J B LEVERICH & CO.
dec 28&7 20 Levee st

CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.
No. 46 Chartres Street.
Keep constantly on hand, a Large Assortment o
ELEGANT & USEFUL FURNITURE;
Mahogany, Maple, Fancy & Common Chairs
LOOKING GLASSES;
HAIR, MOSS, & HUSK MATTRESSES, &c. &c

THE BEE.
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Publisher of the Laws, General Commercial and of the Plaintiffs, Third Municipality Hotels.
NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1836.

DINNER TO THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

On Tuesday a public dinner was given to Captain L'Oque and the other officers of the French brig of war La Chiaste, now lying at another element of the city. Upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down to table, in Davis' ball room, among whom were citizens the most distinguished for wealth, worth and talents. Mr Bernard Marigny, who is always to be found where any thing handsome or patriotic is to be performed, presided. Many appropriate toasts and sentiments were given, and the evening was passed in the utmost harmony. We are compelled to be thus brief at present in our account of this splendid fete.—The proceedings have been promised us, and when they come to hand, we shall take great pleasure in laying them before our readers.

Many vessels have been wrecked, during the present season, on the coast of Florida from cape Carnaval to the point, among them, the America and Ajax: the whole loss of the insurance offices from these accidents is estimated at half a million of dollars. All this is ascribed to the want of light houses at suitable places along the coast, a want which might be amply supplied by the property sacrificed in one season. The light house on cape Florida was destroyed by the savages. Others were directed to be constructed by the light house bill which was before congress at the close of their last session, which bill was permitted to die by those who were anxious to keep the fund to be distributed amdng the states as large as possible. Some of the members who wish to appear the patrons of commerce, Messrs Webster and Davis, of Massachusetts, were conspicuous enemies of the bill.

The resolution offered by Mr Morris, of Ohio, in the senate of the United States, on the 20th instant, is very important to all the new states, and particularly to Louisiana—its object being to annul the onerous and mischievous restriction, by which states, in which lands of the United States may be sold, are prohibited from levying taxes on such lands during the space of five years from the date of the sale. The resolution applies to all such lands already sold or which may be sold hereafter. It ought to go one step farther, and make all lands belonging to the United States liable for the expenses of highways, ditches, &c.

Burning of the Washington Post Office.

An official notice from the Department of State is published in the Globe of the 16th, that in the fire of the city post office, on the 15th, all communications addressed to that department, received by the mails of the preceding day, were consumed, and that the writers of such communications are requested to supply the loss by transmitting duplicates, if they think proper.

Similar notices are also published in the same paper, from the Treasury and Engineer Departments.

Fuel.

People in the northern States can scarcely imagine the enormous price of coal in this city. English coal is now selling at four dollars per barrel, and the holders deem it a favor to sell a few barrels at that price. Of Philadelphia coal there is none in the market.—The last on hand was sold at from twenty-five to thirty dollars per ton. Western coal is very scarce, and cannot be purchased in quantities larger than half a dozen barrels. This state of things might easily have been averted by the exercise of common foresight. Coal in Philadelphia, in the West, and in England, bears no proportion to the extravagant prices paid for it here. That of the English and Philadelphia coal is certainly much enhanced by the high rates of freight, which probably deterred holders from shipping it to New Orleans, not aware of its dearness with us. The same reason will not hold good with the western coal, as the same facility now exists for transporting it in flat boats as last year, although not so easily procured from the mines in consequence of the increased price of labour. We would recommend to every family to import their own coal for next winter and to do it in the course of the summer when the article is low at the place of exportation, and freights are not more than one third of their present rates. Importing direct from Philadelphia or from Kentucky in the spring or summer, a sufficiency of coal may be purchased and all expenses paid, even to the hauling from the river side, to last a family from the first day of November till the first of May, for fifty dollars. The same quantity at the prices at which it has been sold this winter would cost three hundred dollars. English coal is often very cheap in the summer months. Vessels arriving from Liverpool without much cargo, sometimes bring it here in hogsheads or in bulk, and the owners are content to dispose of it at a rate barely sufficient to pay the cost, charges and freight. We are persuaded that those who prefer this kind of fuel may import it in quantities to suit themselves at a price which will be extremely cheap in comparison with what is now paid for it.

We are not sure that the duty on coal will be abolished, notwithstanding the recommendation of the President to that effect. Some of the members from the middle states are strongly opposed to any interference by Congress with the subject, absurdly supposing that the duty keeps up the price. If this were true it would be a valid reason for its extinguishment. But the amount of the duty is nothing in reference to the price of the article in the American cities: the duty is only ten cents per bushel, and surely that has never prevented the importation of a single ton. When the product of the coal region in Pennsylvania is taken into consideration, with the inexhaustible quantities that it is capable of producing when we regard the still more vast masses of bituminous coal in many of the western states, it seems to us the height of absurdity to dream that any foreign coal that has to incur the expense of transportation across the Atlantic can bear a competition with it in our own markets. A few thousand tons may be imported from England for the supply of persons residing in the cities along the sea board, who fancy the foreign article. But the great mass of the population even of the cities must in future place their main dependence on the native coal, because it is cheaper, (the Lehigh in particular) and in every respect more eligible for families in moderate circumstances. In the interior of the country the foreign article is never seen and is wholly unknown. It is folly then to think of encouraging the production of a domestic article like this, which abounds to such an inexhaustible extent in every quarter of the union, and which will ever be supplied to the great mass of the people of the United States as cheaply as the people of Great Britain can procure it from their own mines. The duty on foreign coal is as absurdly superfluous and out of place as the duty of three cents per pound on imported cotton. The price of the article is not enhanced by retaining it, nor would the price be diminished by repealing it. It can never be exported in very large quantities from England in consequence of the augmented consumption by the growing number of steamboats and steam machinery of every description. Any one who will reflect on the subject for one moment will be convinced, that in the lapse of a few years, so far from the dealers in American coal having any thing to dread from English competition at home, the English will require large supplies from this country.

We deem the duty on coal a matter of very small importance, whether it be repealed or not. Even in the extreme northeastern part of the union, in the immediate vicinity of the Nova Scotia coal mines, the duty will soon cease to operate as a disadvantage. It has been discovered to exist in immense masses in the State of Maine, on navigable rivers, in qualities adequate to the consumption of any amount of population that may inhabit New England at any future day, and sufficient at this time to annihilate all competition of the Nova Scotia article, even if the latter were imported free of duty.

The proprietor of the Public Ledger, a penny paper published at Philadelphia, sold 20,000 copies of the President's message the day after he received it.

It has hitherto been a rule of courtesy, well understood and uniformly observed among the editors of this city, to extract no original or translated article from the respective papers of each other, without citing the name of the paper from which it is taken—The Standard of yesterday, in violation of this rule, quoted a portion of the news which we had translated from Spanish papers and published the day before.—Now, this is an act which can do us no harm, it is true—but we have thought fit to mention it, lest a good rule should become obsolete.

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE—The President and Directors of the Montreal Bank apprehending that the Canadian legislature, in their opposition to all business facilities, will not renew the charter of that establishment, which will expire on the 1st of June next, when a clear and satisfactory exposition of their affairs was submitted by the president and unanimously approved of. It was then resolved, that should their apprehensions be realized, the business should conducted by the President and Directors, and that if occasion requires, they shall have the power of increasing the capital to 750,000l., which was highly approved, and immediately adopted.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1836.

Mr Webster offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate the latest statements made to him for the Treasury, of the condition of the Deposite Banks, exhibiting, in each case pertinent to the subject, and places of all Deposite Banks, appointed since the 23d of June last; their capitals, and the amount of public money actually transferred, and ordered to be transferred to those banks, respectively.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of all transfers of monies, ordered since 23d of June last, for the purpose of executing the act of that date, for regulating the deposites of the public money, showing the dates and amounts of such transfers—from what place, to what place—from what Bank, to what Bank—and the times advised for such transfers, respectively. Also a similar statement of all transfers other than such as were made in execution of the aforesaid act.

Mr Webster said he would ask for the adoption of the resolutions at this time, and would make a single remark. The Senator from Virginia, yesterday, read in the course of his observations on the Treasury Circular of July 14, a statement which he had obtained from the Treasury, from which it appeared that certain banks had considerably enlarged their discounts since the issuing of that order. That fact was neither a new, nor a surprising one. In fact it was generally understood that such was the case: but the question, is what Banks are those which are in such a prosperous condition as to enable them to enlarge their discounts? Do they consist of the State Banks, or of the great commercial Banks, of the country, or of a majority of these?

He understood the fact to be otherwise. He believed that they were the Deposite Banks, or some of those Banks, constituting perhaps 60 or 70 out of 1000 Banks in the country. It was one of the prominent objects of the order to accumulate considerable sums of money in Banks, the situation of which must preclude them from using it to the public advantage, and to withdraw these sums from Banks from which the public wants could be supplied. He called for information from the Treasury Department to enable him to see how the matter stands—He understood it to be the effect of the order to take the money from Banks where it was wanted for commercial purposes, and to place it where it was not required. He thought that the accumulation of the deposites in Banks where discounts were not wanted by the community, was an evil, as those Banks, having a surplus on hands for which they had no use, and on which they are paying an interest, must be strongly tempted to put this surplus out on loan to individuals. The information he believed to be important: and it would not cost the Department much time or labor.

The resolutions were then considered and agreed to.

Mr Morris offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of giving the consent of the United States, that each and every tract of land, which has heretofore been, or hereafter may be sold by Congress, be liable to taxation by State authority, and that the several State Legislatures in whose States any such lands are situate be at liberty to repeal any law or ordinance passed by such States, in pursuance of any act of Congress by which such State is prohibited from levying any tax upon lands sold by the United States for the term of five years from and after the date of such sale.

The following Bills, introduced on leave, were read a first and second time and referred.

By Mr King, of Alabama, a Bill to authorize the Pensacola and Pedido Rail Road and Canal Company to construct a Rail Road, and Canal through the Public Lands.

A Bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the Naval Service and to extend the term for the enlistment of Seamen.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr Niles rose, and adverting to the motion of Mr Calhoun yesterday to refer so much of the message of the President as relates to the reduction of the revenue to the committee on finance, expressed himself as less satisfied with the language of the Senator from South Carolina than with the reference. He considered it important that so far, the reduction was to be effected by a reduction or repeal of duties. It ought to be a subject for the consideration of the committee which had charge of the great interests of the country. He therefore wished to refer that part of the message to the committee on manufactures.

Mr Calhoun objected to the motion as out of order, the Senate having yesterday adopted the motion which he had submitted.

Mr Niles, to get rid of this objection, said that he would limit his motion to so much of the Message, as relates to the repeal of duties.

Mr Calhoun asserted that this was implied in his motion to refer so much as relates to the "reduction of the revenue".

At this stage, Mr Ewing of Ohio, seeing a debate about to rise called for

THE SPECIAL ORDER

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr Ewing to rescind the Treasury circular of 12th July

Mr Benton, with leave of Mr Crittenden, (who was entitled to the floor,) read some document to which he had referred in his remarks of yesterday

Mr. Crittenden then rose in reply to Mr Benton, and addressed the Senate at length and with very considerable force and ingenuity, until some time past 3 o'clock.

The yeas and nays were then ordered to be taken on the second reading of the resolution.

On motion of Mr Webster,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1836.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the subject of Steam Boilers—referred to the Select Committee on the subject of Steam Boat Disasters, and ordered to be printed.

The bill providing compensation for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the U. S. was read a second time and passed.

Mr PEARCE, of R I, moved the reconsideration of the vote laying on the table the resolution yesterday offered, authorizing the Select committee on the West Point Academy, by themselves or a select committee to visit the academy in pursuance of their investigation of its condition and management. The motion lies over till to-morrow.

The bill of the states for pension was resumed and concluded.

Several further petitions for the repeal of the duty on foreign coal, one of which, from New York, had 6000 signatures were presented and referred.

Many petitions relative to local and private objects were also presented.

On motion of Mr HARPER, of Pa. it was ordered that a select committee be appointed to consider and report what measures are necessary for the restoration and preservation of the records, drawings and models of the Patent office in consequence of the recent destruction by fire.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The House pursuant to order, proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

On the third ballot the Rev. Oliver C. Comstock, having a majority of the votes given, was declared duly elected. The House then adjourned.

A lot of some half dozen Abolitionists and about twice as many other individuals who wished to see the fun, assembled somewhere in New Hampshire a few days since, to hear a lecture on the savory subject of amalgama ion. Matters went on smoothly enough until the second hymn had been sung and the orator had commenced his harangue, when a fish horn on the outside of the building struck up a melody loud enough to have awakened the seven sleepers, in addition to which, the church bells commenced tolling at the rate of at least fifteen knots, and stones and other missiles were sent in at the windows. All these tribulations the abolitionists stood gallantly; but among other messages of respect and affection which the philanthropists received upon the occasion, was a bottle containing some of the centrated essence of musk, too much of which knocks down people having sensitive olfactories—or in plainer phraseology, the vial was not filled with frankincense, but with certain perfumery which constitutes a principal means of defence for an animal of some notoriety in this country, called a skunk. We hope it is not necessary to be more explicit; but lest it should be, it is as well to say at once, that the congregation was treated to a sprinkling polecat. This was an *argumentum ad nasum*—(we can not afford to be too dainty in our Latinity,) which even philanthropy itself staggered under—albeit it was of a kindred fragrance with the subject matter on hand—and the friends of "free discussion," and "equal rights, irrespective of color," evacuated the premises with a precipitation considerably less skillful and considerate than the retreat of Zenophon with his ten thousand Greeks, that of Gen Moreau through the Black Forest, or even that of Lloyd Garrison through the third story window into a pile of shavings! The New Hampshire retreat we believe, is the most precipitate and the most inglorious on record, and will probably be designated in history as the "Awful Massacre of the Faithful at the battle of *Skunk's Misery*"—*New York Courier.*

Continuation of News from Spain—by the way of Havana

SEVILLE, Nov 11.

Proclamation of the second General in Chief.

In order that this capital may be preserved at every sacrifice, in conformity with the resolutions of the council of war, this day adopted to provide for the deplorable contingency that this city should be attacked by the enemy, the citizens will remark the following regulations, which will be strictly enforced from the moment they are put forth in another proclamation, when a red flag shall be raised on the tower of the cathedral:

Article 1. At the moment above indicated each inhabitant will close the doors of his house, holding himself ready to open them at the summons of any competent civil or military authority.

Art 2. Houses in which provisions are sold, shall be kept open from daylight till 10 o'clock A M and from 3 to 5 P M: Shops of apothecaries may be opened whenever called upon to fill a prescription or to sell medicines. The Ayuntamiento (city council) will take care that nothing be wanting for the subsistence of the public, and accordingly hours will be fixed when the inhabitants shall leave their houses to buy provisions.

Art. 3. All persons are forbidden to go out in their cloaks at the hours assigned for purchasing provisions.

Art. 4. Every individual who may be found in the streets with offensive weapons of any kind whatever, shall be conducted before the military commission, to be tried forthwith, and shall be punished with death, and the same punishment will be inflicted on those who shall keep arms in their houses without being specially authorized.

Art. 5. Every individual, male or female, who by alarming words, even though uttered in the interior of a house, shall directly or indirectly excite disorder, shall be punished in the manner mentioned in the preceding article.

Seville, Nov 10, 1836.

The second in command of the district,
FRANCISCO XAVIER DE OSUNA,
Ciriaco Iriarte, Secretary.

Second Proclamation.

The inhabitants of this capital, obliged by their oath and their interests to defend it and to repulse that attack of an enemy who, without judges to law, has by which he may satisfy his rapacity, negroes of conduct but that of gratifying his unbridled passions, and who is determined to carry into effect a system of destruction, will unite all their efforts with those of the troops of the garrison, and in combination with them, will imitate the heroic example of Bilbos, teaching the enemy that Seville will never yield to their threats or their power.

In consequence I command as follows:

1. Every citizen who is willing to contribute to the defence of the city either in person or by any other mode, will present himself after to-morrow to the parochial junta of his district.

2. The junta will assign his duty to each one thus presenting himself, will place his name on the list of the section to which he belongs, and in concurrence with the chief of the district will post him at the most suitable situation in case he should not be able to bear arms.

3. The lists will be deposited with the governor of the place in order that he may be enabled to make a proper disposition of his force.

4. Every citizen qualified to bear arms, or to perform any other kind of duty, who shall not present himself to be enrolled, will cease to merit the public confidence and shall be declared unworthy to associate with good citizens.

5. Every individual is authorized to denounce to the military commander or the junta every act of insubordination or of cowardice that may come to his knowledge in order that justice may be promptly executed.

6. The parochial juntas will appoint commissioners who shall relieve one another in such manner that one shall always be on duty, and they shall assemble at such places as may be assigned them by the juntas, and shall always be prepared to render assistance when called upon by the commander of the district, and if they should be unable to render such assistance, they shall forthwith give information thereof to the committee of armament and defence.

Seville, Nov 11, 1836.

Second in command of the district.
FRANCISCO XAVIER DE OSUNA.
Ciriaco Iriarte, Secretary.

Extract of a letter dated Carlota, Nov 9.

It appears that Gomez has divided his army into three columns or divisions: if this be true, we may surely conclude that the rebels are pursued by our troops.

Postscript. I have just heard that the rebels two days ago were at Fuente Ovejuna, and that our troops vacated Cordova in the afternoon. If the enemy enter that city it will be the third time and always with impunity.

SANJUAN DE LUZ, Oct 27. The Carlist force before Bilbos consists of 14 battalions, with eleven pieces of artillery, two howitzers and 2 mortars. Their object is first to get possession of Portugalete: two attempts have occurred near that place, in which we are informed the Carlists lost a great number of men. Bilbos is well fortified and there is no danger of it falling into the enemy's hands.

Notes on the early History of the Drama.

No. 2

The era which followed the defeat of Xerxes has been designated as the brightest in the annals of Athens. It was at this period that Æschylus attained the summit of poetical reputation; and the tragic contest became, under his auspices, the favorite popular amusement of the Athenians. Of the inexhaustible stores of the Greeks in the department of tragedy, we only possess works of three of the tragedians, Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, and these in no proportion to their compositions. These three authors were selected by the Alexandrian critics as the foundation for the study of ancient Grecian literature, not because they alone were deserving, but because they afforded the best illustration of the various styles of tragedy. Of each of the two oldest poets we have seven remaining pieces; in these, however, we have, according to the testimony of the ancients, several of their most distinguished productions. Of Euripides we have a much greater number, and we might well exchange many of them for other works which are now lost: for example, the satirical dramas of Achæus, Æschylus, (lost), and those of Sophocles, and Euripides, and Agathon, whom Plato describes as effeminate, but sweet and affecting, and was a contemporary of Euripides, though somewhat younger.

Æschylus flourished in the first vigor of Grecian freedom, after its successful struggle, and he seems to have been thoroughly imbued with a proud feeling of the superiority which this struggle reflected on the nation to which he belonged. He was an eye witness of the greatest and most glorious event in the history of Greece, the overthrow and annihilation of the Persian hosts under Darius and Xerxes, and fought in the immortal battle of Marathon and Salamis with distinguished prowess; he was then at his thirty fifth year. Such opportunities gave him a decided advantage over his competers, and it has been well remarked by Georgius, the sophist, that Minerva instead of Bacchus dictated the "SEVEN BEFORE THEBES": a warlike vein gushes forth; the personal inclination of the poet for the life of a hero shines throughout with a dazzling lustre.

Sophocles was born at Colone, a village in Attica, about 497 before Christ; his father was a blacksmith, but did not neglect the education of his son, who at a very early age gave indications of extraordinary genius, and a remarkable aptitude for the higher branches of literature; at the same time he cultivated the accomplishment of music and dancing, in both which he distinguished himself. He entered the army at an early age, and had the honor to serve under the great Pericles. Such elder is supposed to have written one hundred and twenty tragedies. It is remarked that he never scared himself in any tragedy as Æschylus and Euripides were accustomed to do, his voice being too weak and low for the stage, though he was always present at the representation, and received the applause of the audience. He was crowned twenty times. His first attempt as a dramatic writer was for the prize tragedy, celebrating the capture of Scyros, for which a yearly contest was instituted; this he gained—though Æschylus was one of the candidates. One event in the life of this great man, we annex; it is taken from a short biography of his life, by Thomas Franklin, esq. the learned translator of his seven plays.

"He was less fortunate in domestic life than in his public career. His children, disappointed in their eager wishes for the death, and solicitous for the immediate possession of his fortune, summoned him before the judges, at a very advanced age, representing him as in a state of dotage, and utterly incapable of conducting his affairs. The old man appeared in court to repel this charge, and producing the tragedy of Œdipus Coloneus, which he had just finished, asked the judges if the author of such a work could be justly tried with imbecility. The judges, indignant at the imputation which had been preferred against him, confirmed him in his rights; his ungrateful children were covered with shame and confusion, and all the people who were present conducted him home in triumph. His death, at the age of 91, 406 years before the Christian era, is said to have been occasioned by excessive joy at obtaining a prize at the Olympic Games."

Dr. Franklin says of Sophocles, "that he may be called the prince of ancient dramatic literature; his sentiments elegant, noble and sublime; his incidents natural, his diction simple; his manners and characters striking, equal, unexceptionable, &c."

Euripides was born on the isle of Salamis; he was of noble birth and parentage. The life of this fine dramatic writer would be one of interest; he was the favorite of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, and the personal friend of Sophocles. When the news of his death was brought to Athens, as Sophocles was about to exhibit one of his tragedies, he appeared in mourning, and made his actors come on the stage without crowns. It is said of his writings—

He steep'd in tears the pie us lines he wrote,
The tender dirges bard that s'er impassion'd song.

In our next we shall speak of the stage, among the Greeks, and their acting; some account of its construction, rise and progress which will carry us to the Italian sing, which, for purity of style and elegance of diction, stood unrivalled. C. C.

"Ajax—Electra—Philoctetes—Antigone—Trachinæ—Œdipus Tyrannus—Œdipus Coloneus.

From the Baltimore American.

SHIP FERRATA—We published last week an account of the loss of the ship Ferrata, of this port, while on her return voyage from Mocha, with a valuable cargo. The manner in which this disaster occurred was as follows.

Extract from the Log Book of ship Ferrata, J Sloan, master, from Mocha to Baltimore

December 8th.

At 2 P M the ship was struck by a tremendous sea, which entirely buried her under water, when the cry of all upon deck was that the ship is gone. At this time the whole of the staunchions and channels on the starboard side, with the planksheer broke in places and carried away, taking with it every thing upon deck; the spare topmast and lower yard were literally broken in pieces, and were carried off the moment with the boat, and every article upon deck. Such was the force of the sea, that every bolt in the deck was broken off, by which any thing was secured. At this time the sea was making a fair breach over the ship in all directions; the men had to be secured to the pumps by ropes, the helm was put hard aweather to endeavor to put the ship before the wind, but she would not fall off, but laid in the trough of the sea completely buried. We now cut away the mizen mast and succeeded in getting her before the wind and sea, the sea breaking over the stern and sweeping the decks fore and aft; at the same time the stern dead lights were stove in and the sea had a free passage in o the cabin. Having secured the cabin windows as well as we could by stuffing them with beds and blankets all hands were employed stretching man ropes over the decks for the purpose of securing themselves while nailing blankets and planks over the timberheads and planksheer. Having done all that could be done, it was deemed advisable to lighten the ship by heaving cargo overboard, which we continued at until 10 P M. At 12 (midnight) the wind abated, leaving a heavy sea, and caused the ship to labor in a most frightful manner, one pump constantly going, the other having been rendered entirely useless; in consequence of which two of the men declared themselves unable to work any longer. Continued scudding the ship before the wind and sea until daylight, when we saw a ship to the Southward and Eastward. It was now thought necessary by every one on board to leave the ship, she being so far disabled, hull and rigging that we would not trust our lives any longer in her. At 9 30, A M, spoke the ship Massoel of Duxbury, Capt Drew, and requested to be taken off the wreck. Leaving her in a sinking condition, we took into the boat with us some stores and twenty-five quarter bales of coffee and six bales of m asabie; with which we got on board of the Massoel.

MERCHANT'S BANK,
New Orleans, Dec. 26th, 1836.

At a meeting of the Board of the Institution held this day, it was resolved that an instalment of dollars per share on the capital stock, be required be paid in on or prior to Tuesday, the third of January next, and another instalment of ten dollars per ure, on or prior to Friday, the sixth of January nt, payable in specie, agreeably to the charter.

By order.
W. W. FRAZIER, Cashier.
dec 29 2t

BUTTER.—50 kegs western butter, for sale by
dec 29 JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Georgia, Shackford, Liverpool, J H Gale.
Ship Russell, Robbins, Havre, J H Gale.
Schr Ellen, Smith, Tampa Bay, Gibson & Pringle.
Schr Arrevido, Rezach, Campeachy, S Fernandez.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes—towed to the Bar ship Feraz, brig Wolfram, and schr Carolin—brought up ships Timoleon and Republic, brig Argo, and schr Hero. Left the Pass on the 27th. Reports outside the Bar, ships Huntsville, Robert Bowers, Roger Sherman and Cowper, and barque Irene; inside the Bar, ships Telums, Charles and Talmarin; brigs Orient and Agnes, and schr Hebe.

Ship Republic, Coffin, 13 days from New York, to the master—in ballast.

Ship Timoleon, Windsor, 8 days from Charleston, to the master—in ballast.

Brig Argo, Hutchins, from Mobile, to the master—in ballast.

Schooner Hero, Latham, from Apalachicola, to the master

Steamboat Tuscarora, Smith, from Louisville, to Forsyth, Goodwyn & co.

Steamboat De Kalb, Lemmon, from Wheeling, to the master.

Steamboat Levant, Rieffel, from Natchitoches, to the master.

Steamboat New York, Bury, from Nashville, to the master.

Steamboat Commerce, Mahé, from Bayou Sara, to L Materre.

Steamboat Alice Maria, Hill, from Pearl River, to the master

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Bayou Sara, to the master

Steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, Wright, from Columbia, to Martin & Post.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Georgia: 1214 bales cotton.
HAVRE—Ship Russell: 1250 bales cotton.
TAMPA BAY—Schr Ellen U S stores.
CAMPEACHY—Schr Arrevido: Assorted cargo.

IMPORTS.

Per schooner Hero—500 sacks salt, to order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Tuscarora—317 bbls pork, A H Wallace & co; 94 do do, Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; 210 do bread, A B Homer; 45,000 lbs bulk pork, 2 bbls and 64 kegs lard, Stoo & Byrne; 21 bbls apples, 115 do flour, 15 do potatoes, 60 do corn meal, 8 do whiskey, 4 do pork, 36 kegs lard, 1000 bushels corn, 15 0 0 lbs bulk pork, 18 horses, and sundries, to owners on board and order.

Per steamboat De Kalb—75 bbls pork, 150 do flour, 100 kegs lard, Stetson & Avery; 75 bbls pork, 200 kegs lard, Stoo & Byrne; 251 kegs lard, 10 do pigs' feet and tongues, J Gillmore; 149 kegs lard, Leyet & Amelung.

Per steamboat Chief Justice Marshall—80 bales cotton, N & E Ford & co; 185 do Burke, Watt & co; 168 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 85 do M White & co; 10 do W H gart; 77 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 23 do Robeson, Wood & co; 98 do Kirkman, Rosser & co; 109 do Burr & Stewart; 8 do Carruthers, Harris & co; 18 do N & J Dick & co; 18 bale cotton, to order.

Per steamboat Yazoo—318 bales cotton, Hermann, Briggs & co; 59 do N & J Dick & co; 203 do Burke, Watt & co; 3 do Bullitt, Shepherd & co; 4 do Lynch, Madden & co; 123 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 12 do Carruthers, Harris & co; 89 do Brander McKenna & co. Towed down ship Tremont from Natchez, with 1388 bales cotton, bound to Liverpool.

Per steamboat Levant—33 bales cotton, H Byrne, Hermann & co; 5 do Griffin, Shipp & co; 94 do Lambeth & Thompson; 156 do T B Barrett & co; 33 do J B Plauche & co; 24 do E Kirk & Brightwater; 14 do J Metzgar; 65 bark hoops, Turner & Wood