[illegible] all to mind that at the last session of the [illegible] the petition of Messrs. Blache and LeCarpentier [illegible] a remission of a portion of the forfeiture incurred [illegible] after much discussion, accorded. Last Saturday, [illegible] returned the resolutions, stating that he could no[illegible] consentiously with his views of duty approve the same. The question was then taken to persist, and adopted by the constitutional majority. We shall make no reflections upon this result, believing that the gentlemen who voted on both sides of the question were actuated by pure motives and what they considered to be a sense of duty.

In our next we shall publish the proceedings, which the want of room compels us to omit in our number of to-day.

FROM SPAIN VIA HAVANA.

By the Spanish schr. Romancero, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 30 inst., we have received files of Havana papers up to the day of her sailing, containing intelligence from Spain eighteen days later than previously received.—We have made liberal translations of the most interesting matter.

The *pronunciamiento* of Don Carlos in Spain is positively contradicted. The papers say, that an individual who is less afraid of powder than he is, is personating him.

Rodil has not yet given battle to the Carlists in Navarre, and all we find relative to the two armies is continual marching and counter-marching.

The opening of the Cortes took place at Madrid on the 24th July, the day appointed for the convocation. The *procuradores* (deputies) sitting on the right & the *procures* (peers) on the left. The places reserved for the diplomatic corps, was occupied by the Ministers from France and England and the plenipotentiaries of Sweden, Denmark, Portugal and the United States; suitable seats were likewise set apart for other distinguished persons and for the citizens in general. The members appointed to introduce the Queen, as soon as the signal of her departure from the palace was given, waited upon her at the garden pat Retira, and received her together with her highness the Infanta Don. Francisco de Paula in an appropriate manner. Her majesty took a seat beneath a throne erected for the occasion, while the prince sat farther off. On the other side of the throne, sat the secretary and counsellors of state. Her majesty having given to the delegates of the kingdom, the *procuradores* and *proceres* leave to sit down, the opening address was read as follows:

Illustrious Proceres and Procuradores of the kingdom:

In viewing myself in the midst of you, to tender you the oath prescribed by the fundamental laws of the land, I feel that my first wish of my heart is to manifest to you my sentiments for the country, and to offer to Divine Providence grateful thanks for having so far encouraged our designs.

Jointly uniting the throne of my illustrious daughter with the rights and prerogatives of the nation, I have established the old institutions which have rendered these kingdoms so celebrated and so flourishing. This has been the noble object I have desired, of which I need not give you a better instance than your assembling in this place.

Notwithstanding the satisfaction that I feel, I am sensibly affected by a calamity that afflicts several provinces of the kingdom, and which threatens even our capital itself. This vexation is augmented, if possible, by the intelligence I receive that some misguided persons profiting by the terror that reigns in consequence of this pest, have committed excesses contrary to the loyal and orderly character of the Spanish nation, and which have drawn upon them the general indignation. The laws will punish these dishonorable transgressions; but I thought your co-operation at all necessary to prevent their repetition. I should call upon you with all confidence, since the fundamental principle of society is, and has been, the maintenance of public order and the protection of the life and property of individuals.

It is equally painful to me to inform you that the first important subject I have to refer to your consideration, is the conduct of a prince badly advised, who even during the life of the king, his brother, manifested his ambition. Since the death of my august husband (whose soul I trust to God, is at peace) he has sought by civil war to drive from the throne his legitimate heir.

The immemorial customs of this monarchy, and its ancient laws, the practice observed under similar circumstances, the impartiality and justice of the case, imposes upon me the duty of submitting to your deliberation a subject of transcendant importance, even if I were otherwise disposed to neglect so sacred an obligation as that of protecting the right of my august daughter. I cannot neither forget that the present tranquillity and future prosperity of Spain depends perhaps on what you are now going to determine.—Your decision is worthy of you, the nation waits for it in anxious suspense.

Carlos, not content with exciting revolt in the centre of the kingdom, lit up the torch of rebellion elsewhere, in the place appointed for his residence, and threatened arms in hand to enter our borders and pass the frontiers. In this conjecture, guided by the necessity of making a proper defence, I took energetic measures to preserve the policy and honor of the nation, as well as its justice. Spanish troops penetrated into Portugal, not to inflict a wound upon the liberties of the people of that kingdom, but to defend our proper rights. At the end of a few days, the war was terminated, and the two princes who had disturbed the tranquility of the Peninsula were driven from those territories, a fatal legue to designs calculated to ruin their partizans, and which alone served as a beacon to point out the punishment attendant upon treason that the mind of folly alone could have engendered.

At the time the affairs of Portugal were settled, the same was ratified at London by a solemn treaty, which had for its object not only the pacification of the country, but the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Upon this subject, I cannot here refrain from mentioning the pleasure I feel in announcing the amicable assurances which I receive from my allies, the King of the French and the King of Great Britain and Ireland, who have both shown multiplied instances of their friendship and good will. Neither must I forget speaking of the harmony that exists between the government of her very faithful majesty Donna Maria II., and that of my illustrious daughter; the cords that bind these two kingdoms together are of so close a nature, that when Spain goes to the assistance of Portugal, or Portugal to that of Spain the defence of both is agitated.

Several other powers besides those which I have spoken of, have exchanged expressions of amity and friendship since the accession of my august daughter to the throne. I have acknowledged several states, as well from a wish to conform to a liberal policy as to prevent the necessity of restrictive measures which might operate injuriously upon the navigation and commerce of my subjects.

I should likewise have been pleased if all the other governments had conformed to the liberal disposition of my cabinet, and although none have manifested a disposition to meddle in our domestic affairs, some have not yet acknowledged my august daughter as Queen of Spain. The laws of the monarchy called her to the throne, the voluntary will of the nation has sustained the choice—reason and justice as well as the principles of legitimacy sanctions her accession.

The picture which the interior situation of the kingdom presents is far from being as flattering as your patriotism desires; but in depicting the obstacles which opposes the settlement of some of the provinces, the discontent which exists in others, the embarrassments of the treasury, the pestilence which has desolated a greater part of the kingdom—in such a critical situation, I am happy to state that I have succeeded in diminishing a number of abuses, and have established a salutary system of reform, the cortes have met, the rebel bands on all sides have met with defeat, the army has been augmented and its reputation established in a neighboring kingdom. In all these ameliorations which are as important as necessary, I have found a support in the fidelity and enthusiasm of the people, which fully recompenses me for the sacrifices that have been made.

The fidelity of the army, its constancy, its courage which gives it so high a claim to my gratitude, requires all the aid of your enlightened judgments to place it upon a permanent & effective basis; as well as to provide for the recompense of those valiant defenders of the throne and the people, in a manner consistent with the nation and the state of the treasury.

With this view, we shall lay before you a table recapitulating the different wants of the government, the relief which it has been obliged to have recourse to, by credits, by reason of losses and prior defalcations; and finally that the public income may be augmented, it is proposed that a system of economy be introduced, so that the extraordinary calls upon the nation may be narrowed down to its indispensable wants. The system of repairing former errors is better than the fear of augmenting the debt so as to pay the creditors; and the good faith which is the rule of my government, will considerably assist me in my plan. This will enable us to apply the means of the government with prudence, and meet demonstrations to the extinguishment of the obligations with foreigners.

My secretaries of state will give you information likewise as to the reforms introduced in divers branches of the administration of the State. The division of the territory, the separation of the executive from the judicial branch, the suppression of the ancient councils, and the creation of new ones in favor of several provinces, the development of the public wealth, the lightening of several enormous exactions upon the nation; and the introduction of several other measures, which are in preparation, shows my solicitude and offers to the people the most flattering anticipations for the future. It will not, however, escape your attention, that it is not easy to remedy the ills of many centuries in a few months; and that in attempting to do so, the success of the whole is retarded, while the nation is placed in imminent danger.

The Royal Statute has already formed the basis of those ameliorations; to you nobles and deputies of Spain is committed the task of pursuing with regularity and concert the means which will secure a durable result.

For myself, I shall ever be disposed to do all I can for the good and prosperity of Spain, during the short time I exercise the supreme power which has been confided to me by the will of my august husband. I shall show what are my intentions and designs by casting into oblivion the localization of past evils and bringing forward all possible reforms and preparing other ameliorations for the future. Whatever may be the obstacles that may oppose in so difficult a task, I hope by the aid of heaven and by your assistance and the support of the nation, eventually to triumph. To guard the prosperity and glory of Spain like my own, it will suffice for me to remember that I am the mother of Isabella II and the niece of Charles III.

The Queen and the *Infant* thereupon took the oaths, together with the principal lords and noblemen of Spain, and the members of the Cortes.

The ceremony of swearing having been concluded, the secretary rose and in the name of the Queen declared that the cortes was established; the Queen then left the assembly accompanied by the secretary of state, the members of escort, the chiefs of the palace, &c. &c. amidst the most deafening applause.

VICTORIA, 19th July.

A person just arrived from Puenta la Reyna, announces that general Lorenzo appeared yesterday with five thousand men on the side of Santa Cruz, Campezo and Maeata. The general in chief had gone to Pamplona, with an escort of horse, and another division are to reach at that time the Head Quarters. The pretender Carlos the fifth continued to play his part in Guazpuzcoa; from hence he went to Eulates. The Count of Penno plays the part of war minister; but all wearied with this royal pomp that embarrasses them a great deal, and requires for its considerable forces. It was asked in Paris from Bayonne's telegraph, if if the arrival of Don Carlos was true, it was answered he was still in England.

Many copies have been found during night in this city of the proclamation issued by the faction in the false king's name; it limits itself to announcing his arrival in the country in the intent of putting himself at the head of his partisans to encourage them.

We doubt whether this last effort prove successful to dissipate the fears created in the faction, by the arrival of Rodil's army, and to prevent the execution of the orders given to this commander. We understand that many respectable persons had the curiosity to pay a visit to this pseudo king, and that they have declared themselves unable to trace the least resemblance between this monarch's features, and the so well known characterized physiognomy of the reigning family; to the point that in looking at him the plainest of men could not but cry out; there is here neither the mouth, neither the beard of the Bourbons.

General Rodil with the army from Portugal is already manouvring in Echarry-Aranaz, he is in quest of the traitors and their Carlos 5th, and is determined to pursue them to their complete extermination.—*Madrid Gazette.*

MADRID, July 19.

Events of the day before yesterday.

Early in the morning, a rumor was spread, that the deaths caused by a raging disease were rapidly increasing, and as the certainty was acquired that the number of cases and victims became hourly more considerable, the public uneasiness was also augmenting in the same ratio. Consequently it was reported that the public fountains had been poisoned and that rumor gaining ground, the public order and tranquillity were soon disturbed, on account of various facts, the veracity of which was countenanced by many respectable citizens: a child ten years old, but very bold and forward, son of an Ex-Royal volunteer, was found with a seringe at the *fountain of Arapiles*, this fact alarmed the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in which contributed the circumstance that a police officer having taken the seringe to examine whether the liquid it contained was poisonous, he dropped it without being able to satisfy the public anxiety; at the same time, two workmen of the manufacture of cegars of the city, were caught with nux vomica, which they said had been given them by a shopkeeper of *Los Cojos* street; in which house, were found two pounds and seven ounces of the same stuff; the owner stating that he had received them for fabrication from the Junter Pharmacy. One hour after, a crowd of people at the square del Sol, was assaulting a young man of twenty years, who was reported having been caught in the act of throwing various powders in the basins of some fountains in that part of the city, & who died while being conducted to the guard house of the principal.

The public irritation was increasing every moment, the people assembled in flocks in front of the College of the Jesuits, from which it is reported various guns had been discharged, and where an individual who had with him pills of the same nox vomica, had taken refuge, the gates being shut after him by the monks, and the bells being immediately put in motion. At the time when his excellency the captain general, superintendant of the police arrived, the people had already entered the college and killed six of the monks: at the same time that at the corner of Puerta Cerrada, four others were sharing the same fate. While this was taking place, another crowd of people was assembling in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, for previous hostile acts of which the public voice accused the same monastery. A gun discharged from the convent against the captain of civil guards is reported to have been the signal of irritation, and the group having come nearer the convent forced the gates and murdered six of the inmates: the captain general thereupon came up, who left there civil authorities and a military force. Of each of these events, the competent tribunals have now taken cognizance and it is to be hoped that the results will furnish sufficient information to come at the truth.

The same scenes were renewed after sun set with the convents of San Francisco and de la Morced, some monks having been murdered in both of them.

At three o'clock in the morning his Excellency the captain general retired to bed after having restored the public tranquillity, and having sufficiently protected the convents of San Cayetano, La Trinidad, El Carmen and los Basilios: having taken possession of the principal streets and public squares, his Excellency had divided the city in four military districts under the command of the four Marshals of Camp Castejon, Sola, Urbina y Polo, and bearing the command to the said Castejon as being the oldest.

Yesterday, the garrison were all day under arms; troops have been put in all the convents and the tranquillity has not been disturbed again.

At 6 o'clock, in the evening, the troops of the garrison and the civic guard of this district, had been called in Alcala street, where they are stationed at this late hour. Among the measures taken by the authorities, is a proclamation of the governor prohibiting meetings in the streets or squares of more than ten persons, and declaring that any individual who spreads alarming reports, in consequence of which disturbances may take place, will be tried as having agitated them, and will be subject to the same penalty with the factious.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS REG.

NEW WORKS.

Ayesha—The Maid of Kars—By the Author of Zohrab, &c.—Mr. McKean has just received the above work—to say it is from the pen of the celebrated author of Hajji Baba, Zohrab, &c. insures it an attentive perusal. It has been the custom to give a synopsis of a new work, but this method however pleasing to the critic, is far otherwise to the reader; suffice to say that the Maid of Kars, embodies all the romance of Zohrab, with its versatility of character, its rich and flowing imagery, clothed in all the splendor of Eastern magnificence, custom, manners, &c. We have a strong disposition to make an extract, but feeling more inclined to read than write, we conclude our notice, by strongly recommending the work to the reading community. X. Z.

From the Pennsylvanian.

MANUFACTURES.

The skill of the manufacturer has not produced any other article, for instance, apparel a more beautiful and durable as fashion. We saw made in Rhode-Island a regular perfection than can be imported. We were convinced of this fact on seeing it worn by a gentleman from New-Orleans, who informed us it was manufactured from Cotton grown on the plantation of his father, John Forsyth, near Macon in Georgia. The fabric is finer, more durable and cheaper than can be made abroad. We were particularly struck with its durability, which he informed us was indelible, because the natural color of the fibre, raised from seed imported from Canton. We learn that the article is for sale at Nathaniel Williams's, Baltimore, and Nathaniel Lords's New-York. We shall be disappointed if it should not be much sought after which knowing and become as popular as is the honorable Secretary himself, who is not a little delighted to be daily seen in his office, clad sup-upon the products of his own industry.

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's Price Current.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

The Mississippi remains without perceptible change, 12 1-2 feet below high water mark. The weather, for the past week, has been remarkably cool, and the general health of the city continues good.

COTTON—Arrived since the 5th instant 1000 bales of Louisiana and Mississippi (829 bales of which are of the new crop.) Cleared in the same time, for New-York 309 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 11th instant, a stock of 3701 bales.—There was so little Cotton left on sale since last week, that the operations since have been quite small. Our memorandum of sales include the following, viz 88 bales at 11, 59 at 13, 41 at 12, 54 at 12 1-2 cents, of the old crop of Mississippi, 23 of the new at 16; and 91 bales of the new crop of Louisiana, at 14 3-8 cents per lb. The demand, as yet, is rather limited, as there are but few purchasers in the markets; but, as considerable arrivals of the new crop, in addition to what has already come in, are shortly expected, we hope soon to be able to render our remarks on this subject more interesting. The recent accounts from Liverpool are highly satisfactory in relation to that market.

SUGAR—There has been less business done in Sugar this week than last, owing to the small quantity coming in, and its having become rather scarce in the City. The demand continues very fair at our quotations. Cleared this week for New-York, 516 hhds.; Baltimore 405 hhds. 5 barrels.

MOLASSES—The observations made last week will still apply, with the additional remark that there is now no enquiry for it whatever. Cleared this week: for New-York, 29 hhds. 133 bbls.; Baltimore 73 hhds. 73 bbls.

TOBACCO—We hear of an occasional sale, now and then, of a few hhds., but there are no transactions worth reporting. Quotations remain unaltered. Arrived this week, 7 hhds. Cleared for New York, 23 hhds.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Our quotations are, for Bagging, 35 a 37 cents; Rope 7 a 8. The demand for the former continues unabated, and the market but poorly supplied; the supply of the latter is abundant. Arrived this week, 1395 pieces bagging, 592 coils Rope.

FLOUR—The price of Flour remains without change, $5 a $5 25 per bbl., with but a moderate demand. Arrived this week, 3587 bbls.

PORK of every description is scarce, and the demand continues very limited. Arrived this week, 22 bbls.

BEEF is very scarce, but there is so little selling that prices may be regarded as nominal.

BACON—The price of Bacon has slightly improved, and the greater portion of what is in the market has got into but few hands. We quote Hams at 8 a 9; Hog-round, at 7 a 8 cts. per lb.

LARD—We quote this article at 8 cents; there are some sales, but the demand is not great.

BUTTER—Not informed of any change either in price or demand. Arrived this week, 255 kegs.

LEAD—We train the receipt this week of 9127 pigs; there have been some sales since our last, and we quote it in fair demand at $4 00 1-4 a $4 12 1-2 per 100 lbs.

SALT—Former quotations are continued; blown, $1 75; Ground, $1 37 1-2 a $1 50 per sack; but transactions are very limited.

WHISKEY continues very scarce, but there is very little demand; sales, when effected, are at 26 a 27 cts. per gallon. Arrived this week, 75 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand continues limited for all descriptions, without essential variation in price.

CORN—The market has a fair supply of Corn in the Ear; we quote cargo sales at $1 per bbl.; Shelled in sacks is selling for 70 cts. pr. bushel, and is become quite scarce.

OATS are selling for 62 1-2 a 75 cts. per bushel, and are in fair demand.

HAY is rather dull, without change in price; there is yet a considerable quantity in store, and we notice the arrival of 175 bales of Western.

FREIGTS are very dull, and there is too little doing to warrant us in quoting any thing as an established rate.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Dionisio, Zubiaga, Havana,	E J Forstall
Schr Pudna, Torro, Havana,	W L Hodge
Schr Carolina, Millet, Havana,	Garcia, Buyo & co
Schr Empress, Grayson, Broz ta,	J W Zacharie & co
Bark Isabella, Bergo, Matanzas	R Groning & co
Schr Crawford, Taylor, Tampico,	S Thompson

ARRIVED

Towboat Whale, Thomas, from S W Pass towed to sea schr Perfecto. Brought up ship Indiana, from New York for Natchez, ship Missouri, from Bordeaux, with loss of main topmast off Jamaica in a hurricane, and brig Leo, from Boston. Reports ship Helen Mar, capt. Cook, from Boston, with full cargo, badly aground outside S W Pass. The steamer Purpose taking out the wood in the Pass to enable her to get to her assistance, there not being water sufficient for the steamboat to lay alongside of her. The Whale left the Pass at 5 P M and arrived here at 10 A M, making a run of 17 hours from the Balize with her tow.

Towboat Natchez, Martin, from the Passes—towed to sea brigs Louisa, Emilia, and Gen Santa Anna, and Schooner Louisiana. Brought up ship Kentucky, and schooner Ramoncita.

Ship Missouri, Burkett, from Bordeaux, (9th July) to Perret & Gally—Cargo to J L Garnier; A & Z Cavalier; J M Fortier; R A Lefebvre; Bonizant; J P Martin; V Fondadouze; Carriere & Borduzat; N Benson; Delavue; J & L Gird; Dubertrand & Doumeing; T Nicolet & co; V David; P Longia; Zacharie & co; O Bigourdan; J Pratz & son; Fk Perret & Gally; A Pichon; L Duclaud; Sorbo & co; Lizardi Brothers; J Berkes, Passengers—A Pichon; J B Guidon; A Maisson; J Philibert. The Missouri left Cordouan on the 9th July; touched at St. Thomas for a supply of water on the 17th and left same evening. Along the passage experienced very irregular winds, and off the north side of Jamaica lost main mast in a whirlwind. Off the Balize experienced a heavy blow, wind all round the compass. Spoke lat. 26 long. 85, 50 schr. Boo, hence bound to Tampico, and brig Mary of Philadelphia, fm Gibraltar, bound to Vera Cruz.

Brig Leo, Hill, 50 days from Boston—Cargo assorted mdze Livandais, Charbonnet & co; R Levy; E L Tracy; H R Lee & co; W Holmes; J A Merle & co; S W Oakey & co; Whitall, Jandon & co; J Vairin & co; M Terrill; J Littlefield & co; Lincoln & Green; C Girard; J G Stevenson & co; Gasquet, Parish & co; S G Blanchard; J Moges; J Labadie; S Slater.

Packet ship Kentucky, Bunker, 17 days from New York, to Bogart & Hawthorn, with full cargo of assorted mdze to J J Woods & co; Adams & Buckner; Wilcox & Fearn; Fernandez & Whiting; J Vairin & co; Thomson & Grant; J H Graham, Gray, Durivo & co; F Pascal; J Kohn and Bordier; Bogart & Hawthorn; T Barret & co; S B Shocomb; J G Stevenson; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; G P & W C Bowers; J Linton; C Sauier; A D Gove; W Holmes; Puech & Blanc; J W Bringin & co; E L Tracy; S Simons; Bullit, Shipp & co; L Duclaud; Stetson and Avery; H R Lee and co; M White; J F Carter; P Tulane and co; Brander and McKenna; Rhodes and Peters; Mallard & co; White & co; Perret & Gally; J C Gwithwaite; J Labadie; J P Framan & co; J G Stevenson & co; H Mallard & co; H Beach; W Topham; R Lavalde; Lafley & McCracken; O Akin; H R Lee and co; J and J Darramon; J A Merle and co; Stetson and Avery; J M Fortier; H N Pollard & co; Harrod and Quarles; Hotchkiss and co; Blackwell and Hyden; L Desabry; E Johns and co; Smith, Hubbard and co; Simson and Campbell; Martin; S W Oakey and co; H English; H Brown; B Whitney; Southworth and McGreal; J Cottus and son; W and J H Leverich; J L Florence; Rees and Everloy; Duplessis Jr; J Harlow; Sloo and Byrne; Z Simmons; J C Lofinger; Wells and Thomas; Peters and Millard; A G Cochran; H M Hart; W Smith; Blackwell, Thorne and co; Frost and Johnson; Bordier, Freret; Sidle and Stewart; F Gillet and co; J Moges; Bayou Sarah Steamboat Company; Kennedy, Durell and co; C H Bancroft; E J Forstall and co; G Brusle; H North; J Bellow, Duranco and Uzurau, and order—Total 331 consignees. Passengers—Messrs. Jos Montetta and lady, Ferrier, C Cormon, J Latham, W Gellespie, J Muller, J Tracy Simons, Talbert, T Dayers, W Cole, and seven on deck.

Ship Indiana, from New York, bound to Natchez, with full cargo.

Brig America, Williams, Charleston.

Schr Ramoncita, Roque, from Havana, to Garcia, Buyo and co—Cargo, coffee, specie, etc to Garcia, Buyo and co, and order.

Steamer Oceana, Dugget, from St. Louis, with lead, flour etc.

Steamer Huntsville, Sellock, from Bayou Sarah with cotton etc.

Steamer Lady Washington, Wright, from Alexandria, cargo cotton, ect.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store, to close an account, 2 bales French Cloth. sept 15

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Monday, 15th inst, at 10 o'clock, a m, in front of his auction store.

5 puncheons of real Jamaica lime juice. sept 13

BY TRICOU & CANONGE

WILL be sold, this day, September 15, at 12 o'clock M, at Hewlett's Exchange.

Peter, creole mulatto, aged about 19 years, carter and house servant; guaranteed from all the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, except that he absented himself only twice.

Terms:—6 months credit, with satisfactory endorsed note and mortgage. sept 15

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon the Parish Court dated August 9th 1834 and by direction of Messrs Allen & Dablois syndics for their own estate, will be sold, for the benefit of their creditors, the furniture of N. H. Allen, at his residence in Camp street, between Julia and Girod streets on Saturday the 20th inst at 4 o'clock p m. Consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, carpets, glassware and a variety of other articles, kitchen furniture &c. Terms, cash. sept 15

THE price of Best Flour being this day $5 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the present week, 44 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves are required to weigh 29 per cent more. sept 15

THE subscriber having taken an office in St. Peter street, a few doors below the corner of Bourbon, will devote his time to the

COLLECTION OF DEBTS,

in the city and contiguous parishes. He assures such persons as may be disposed to place business of this description in his hands, that no trouble or labor shall be spared to satisfy their reasonable expectations.

Being familiar with the forms of legal papers, he offers his services to professional gentlemen, to draw or copy. He will also draw contracts, make out accounts from Books or memorandu, &c. &c. These writings shall be executed with neatness, accuracy and expedition. The charges for any services rendered, shall be very moderate.

WILLIAM P. FOSTER.

☞ When not employed as above, he will serve Merchants, (having a pressure of business,) in receiving and shipping goods from and in Ships and Steamboats. sept 15

FOR SALE—Copper and Iron Bolts, Chains for cane carriers, for the use of sugar mills, of sizes of Bolts, all kinds of iron attached to rudders, a 6 pounder gun, in bronze, lightning rods, Iron railings, ploughs, &c. &c.

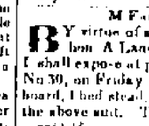
The subscriber having improved his establishment, will continue to make and repair all kinds of work, relative to his line, such as blacksmith, founder and turner's work. He will also undertake to mend on the premises, sugar kettles, boilers and steam machines, to turn perpendicular and horizontal cylinders.

Old copper, lead and iron bought for cash or taken in exchange.

sept 15 J. MAIGNAN.

50 Cases boots, now landing and just received per ship Kentucky, from New York, also, 60 bales negro cloths, wool & cotton kerseys &c at private sale by FERNANDEZ & WHITING, Auctioneers, No 80, St Louis st. sept 15

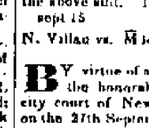
NOTICE—Persons to whom it is due, or who are indebted to the estate of the late Francisco Hamosse, are requested to present themselves at Mr F H Pelitpain, corner of Toulouse and Chartres, or at Mr G Rupin, Old Levee street, opposite to the Vegetable market. sept 15



Was detained at the jail of the parish of St John Baptist, the two following American negroes, NED and WILL; the former says he belongs to Urbain Thibodeaux, of Bayou Lafourche, and will says he belongs to Mr Allen, of said parish. The owners are requested to claim their property and pay the expenses according to law.

W O TROUARD, sept 15 For A LUMINAIS.

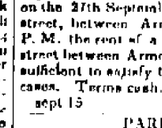
$5 REWARD



Absconded from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, in the morning, the negro wench DELAIDE, a creole of Pointe Coupee, aged 13 years, of an ordinary height, her great toes running over the next one. She was dressed, when she absconded, with an old white cotton-ade gown, a head handkerchief, brown colour, and a red one over her neck. The browers of her eyes are curled.

The above reward will be given will bring her back to the subscriber, or lodge her in one of the jails of this State. SANITE CAVREUR, sept 15 Burgundy, between Toulouse & St Peter.

$10 REWARD



Runaway, a mulatto wench or griffon, named JOSEPHINE, bought at the sale of the slaves of Mr N Fortier. She is aged about 40 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, expressing herself with difficulty.

The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this State, and will give information of her arrestation, at the office of this paper. sept 15—9

C A Warfield vs J Gilley,

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon G Prevst associate judge of the city Court, I shall expose at public sale, at my office in St Anne st, on the 26th September 1834, at 5 o'clock p m, 1 sofia, 2 mahogany tables, 1 glass and some furniture; seized in the above suit.

Terms cash.

sept 15 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

John McCready & John McVeigh vs Emile Hendricksen

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon W Grivot, assoc a e judge of the City Court, I shall expose at public sale, at my office, in St Anne st, No 30, on Friday the 26th inst, at 5 o'clock p m, 1 table, 2 settees, 5 chairs and sundry articles of furniture and groceries, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

sept 15 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

M Fortier vs Mr and Mr Burns.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon A Lanenville, associate judge of the City Court I shall expose at public sale, at my office, in St Anne st No 30, on Friday the 26th inst, at 5 o'clock p m, 1 cupboard, 1 bed stead, 1 dining table, 1 writing table, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

sept 15 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

N. Villas vs Mlle. Widow Henry.—Mlle. Pognon vs. the same.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable G. Prevst, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 27th September, 1834, on the premises, Bagatelle street, between Armour and Grape street, at 5 o'clock, P. M. the rent of a certain house situated in Bagatelle street between Armour and Grape streets, to an amount sufficient to satisfy the judgments rendered in the above cases. Terms cash.

sept 15 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Thursday, the 23d day of October 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the succession of Gertrude Daigle deceased, the following described slave, to wit:

Sally, a negro woman aged about 37 years.

Terms of the sale—One half payable on the 15th day of April next 1835 and the other half on the 15th April 1836, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.—By order of the Court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, Register.

N B The act of sale to be passed before Hugues Pedesclaux Esq notary pub, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 15

ACADEMIES

POONAH PAINTING.

NO Art is so calculated to improve the taste as that of Drawing. No study, therefore, is more beneficial to youth, none more gratifying in the declining period of life.

Many, however, are discouraged in their first attempt, and relinquish the Art as impracticable; but after taking a few lessons in the Poonah style, their rapid success will give them an inclination to poetry nature. The effort may be difficult at first but the difficulty will speedily vanish, while the advantages will be solid, and the gratification excessive.

The Paints and Method of applying them are entirely new. In point of softness the painting much resembles a fine engraving in brilliancy and blending of colours, it surpasses all conception of the former style, but the greatest supremacy it possess over the ordinary method is, that a knowledge of it may be acquired in a very short time, even by those who possess no taste in drawing, and no knowledge of the use of the pencil.

Mr. DE LOS RIOS,

Teacher of the new Style of indian japanning, &c in 9 lessons, respectfully request those ladies who are desirous of receiving lessons at their own residence, and who are unable to call at M. de Los Rios rooms, to send their address to his dwelling, corner of Dumain and Royal St under the book store of M. Guot. There will be six classes, each conducted by a different method, which will be arranged thus:

1st Class,	drawing,	painting,	and golden on paper.
2d "	ib	ib	ib on velvet, silk or cotton.
3d "	ib	ib	ib on China or earthenware.
4th "	ib	ib	ib preparing, golden, painting brazen, and varnishing, on boxes.
5th "	Preparing, golden, and forming fruits and flowers with colored brazen, &c.		
6th "	Golden, to silver over, borders, silfers, &c. on glass.		

M. de Los Rios willingly guaranty to those promissed proficiency; so certain he is, from the manner in which he gives lessons, that a pupil must acquire a knowledge sufficient to allow them to depend upon their own exertions, after having taken the lessons; and, unless such be the result, they will not, and cannot, expect any remuneration whatever.

The room in which M. De Los Rios exhibit his specimens, is open to the public from 10 until 5, admittance may be gained by visitors obtained their names, entrance in Dumaine Street. sept 15

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE—Court of Probates—Whereas John Wilson, of this parish has petitioned the Court, for letters of curatorship, on the vacant estate of William G. Pegler deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Parish of Plaquemines, Sept 12, 1834.

sept 15 G LEONARD, Judge.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J B BLACHE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, bearing date the 25th July 1834, and by direction of M. Peter Conrey Jr, sole syndic of the creditors of Manuel Jacobs, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, on Thursday 18th of October next, at noon, the following property surrendered by said Jacobs, viz:

1° One Lot of ground, situated on Levee street, between Toulouse and Madison sts No 34 1-2 together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a four Story Brick house and two story kitchen with right of passage through Toulouse st, said lot measuring 17 1-2 inches front, 17 feet 2 3-8 inches in the rear and 80 feet deep.

2° Three lots of ground situated in suburb Delord and designated as Nos. 22, 23 and 33. On a plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor, on the 20th December 1828 and annexed to an act passed before Felix de Armas, not. pub. by MM D. F. Burthe and L E Foucher, on the 20th January 1829.

Lot No 22 having 51 feet front on Cour des Tritons, 124 feet 7 and 1-2 inches depth on the line which divides it from Lot No 21 on the same plan, 127 feet 6 inches on the line which divides it from Lot No 23 and 51 feet one inche, all french measure, in the rear. Lot No 23 adjoining the above lot and forming the corner of Cours des Tritons and Cours des Dryades, and having 54 feet 6 inches front on the former by 130 feet 6 inches on the Batture, and having 47 feet 2 inches all french measure, on a line parallel to the Cour des Dryades. Lot No 33, having 51 feet front on Hercules st by 120 feet in depth, all french measure.

2° One lot of Ground, situated in McDonough st, and designated as No. 1 in square No 7 on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor on the 5th December 1832 and deposited in the office of G R Stringer, not. pub. Said lot, being the corner of Public Road and Market St measures 56 feet 6 inches and 10 lines on the former by one hundred and thirty nine feet 10 inches in depth, and front on the latter, and 147 feet 10 inches 4 lines on the line separating it from Lot No 2 on same plan.

4° One Lot of Ground situated in new Suburb Marigny, designated as No 11 in Square 97, on a plan made by the city surveyor the 23d June 1830 and deposited in the office of C. Pollock, not. pub., said Lots having french measure 30 feet front on Champs Elysées st between La Vertu and Magistrats street, by 100 feet in depth.

5° One Lot of Ground, situated in Suburb Darcantel, designated as No 37 in square No 7 on a plan drawn by the city surveyors on the 24 may 1832 and deposited in the office of C. Pollock, not pub, said lot, having fifty three feet 3 1-2 inches front on the Rail Road, by 141 feet 7 inches depth and front on St Gerards st of which it forms the corner.

6° Three Lots of Ground, situated in suburb Delord and designated as Nos. 301, 302, and 305 on a plan drawn by Richard Delafield in march 1832 and deposited in the office of G. R. Stringer, not pub. Lots No 301, and 302 adjoin each other and measure each, 25 feet front on Willow st., by 125 feet in depth. Lot 305 measures thirty feet front on Willow street, 40 feet in width in the rear, by a depth of 125 feet, more or less, on the line dividing it from Suburb St Mary and 125 feet on the line dividing it from Lot No 304.

7° One Lot of Ground, situated in Carrollton, designated as Lot No 83, on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, deputy city surveyor, and deposited in the office of G. R. Stringer, notary public, said Lot measures 300 feet front on Jefferson st, 300 feet on the line dividing it from Lot No 84, 325 feet front on Green Square, and 325 feet front on seventh street.

8° One Square of Ground, situated in Carrollton and designated as square No 25 on a plan drawn by L. Brangier, surveyor general, on the 2d December 1833 and deposited in the office of T. Seghers, not. pub. Said Square is bounded by fourteenth st. Livingston st, Cecile st, Colapissa st, and Live Oak, Grove st, and is composed of twelve lots, where of Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11 measure, each sixty one feet by 122. No 6 and 12 sixty one feet 152 feet 1-2, and No 7, being of irregular forms, measures, 61 feet in the rear and 30 feet front.

9° Two lots of ground, Nos 7, and 8, situated in faubourg Livandais. No 7 forms the corner of seventh and Trenton sts, measures 45 feet front on Seventh st, by 125 feet deep on Trenton st, No 8 adjoins no 7, has area 40 feet front on seventh st by 125 feet deep, as more fully shown.

TERMS: The purchasers will be required to assure such payments, as are hereinafter more particularly set forth.

The balance to be paid in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and secured by special mortgage, payable in one and two years, from the day of sale, the acts of sale to be passed before T. Seghers, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

The following payments will fall due on the above described property.

1° On the houses Lots, Levee st., Ten notes of 1, 243; $73 each, the first falling due on the 18th November next, and the rest on the 18th May and November respectively in the years, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and in May 1839, and cash $881. 74.

2° On lots Nos. 22 and 23, in Suburb Delord, $2,