

[Extracto de una carta.]
Tampico de Tamaulipas setiembre 19.
Ya se han apresado tres buques de los que conducian vivres y han salido buques armados, de que no escaparan los que se hallen en camino.

Los espulsos que venian en los tres apresados seran fusilados, habiendo asi conseguido ser victimas de su temeridad.
Los vivres apresados han venido bien porque hay sobre 10,000 hombres en este y Pueblo-Viejo, sin contar con los 1500 españoles capitulados.

Es incalculable el mal que nos han causado y considerables los gastos que se han seguido á los Estados porque entre S. Luis, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco, Tamaulipas y Veracruz, han puesto 30,000 hombres á sus expensas, sin 20,000 de diferentes puntos que se hallaban en marcha y se han mandado retroceder. Yucatan tambien ha hecho grandes gastos, pues tiene mas de 10,000 sobre las armas y 15,000 dispuestos á tomarlas.

Jamas se vio la republica mas tranquila y el entusiasmo y union son indecibles. Ahora nos dicen algunos oficiales expedicionarios que venian engañados; por que los espulsos les habian hecho creer, que se les esperaba con los brazos abiertos y descaban á su Fernando. Gloria á los que les han dado una leccion que debe escarmentarlos!

Francisco Garcia, gobernador del Estado libre de Zacatecas, á sus habitantes. Sabed: que los ciudadanos diputados secretarios del honorable congreso. con fecha 4 del corriente me han comunicado el decreto siguiente:

Secretaria del congreso del estado libre de Zacatecas.—Ecsmo. Sr.—El congreso del Estado, reunido el dia de hoy en sesion extraordinaria, con vista de las observaciones hechas por el consejo de gobierno, al decreto del dia de ayer expedido por esta legislatura, y con las que se conformó en parte el mismo gobierno; oido el orador que mandó en su nombre, y oidas tambien las iniciativas que propuso, y creyó necesarias en las actuales circunstancias, previa la detenida discusion del congreso que se declaró en sesion permanente hasta la conclusion, ha decretado:

1.º Los españoles solteros, bien hayan emigrado voluntariamente de la republica ó salido de ella á virtud de la ley de espulsion, ó bien residan aun en el estado por cualquiera excepcion, escribirán forzosamente en calidad de prefitamo la tercera parte de sus capitales: los casados sin hijos una quinta parte: los viudos sin hijos se consideraran como solteros.

2.º Se confiscará y entraran en la masa del erario del Estado, los capitales de los españoles que con cualquiera carácter vengan en la expedicion invasora.

3.º Serán igualmente confiscados los bienes de los españoles residentes en los dominios de España, y su valor ingresará á los fondos públicos del mismo Estado.

4.º Las fincas pertenecientes á españoles que se hallen fuera de la republica en un pais amigo ó neutral, serán embargadas y puestas en depósito. El depositario entregará los productos de dichas fincas en la administracion de rentas de la municipalidad á que pertenecen, y el gobierno regulará el modo de recibir cuentas á los depositarios.

5.º Serán igualmente embargados y depositados los caudales de los españoles de que habla el artículo anterior aun cuando consistan en numerario ó en efectos; y en este último caso, los efectos serán vendidos y su producto se depositará en las referidas administraciones de rentas.

6.º Se exceptuan de lo prevenido en los dos artículos anteriores, los bienes de los españoles cuyos hijos ó esposas residan en la republica:

7.º Incurrirá en la pena de muerte todo el que influyere de cualquier modo en favor de los invasores españoles.

8.º Se faculta al gobierno para reunir la milicia civil del Estado, y aun hacerla salir de su territorio en circunstancias en que no se pueda esperar la resolucion del supremo gobierno federal.

9.º El gobierno puede nombrar los oficiales vivos ó retirados del ejército permanente, que crea necesario para organizar la milicia del Estado.

10. Se faculta al gobierno para que por sí solo haga la eleccion de los gefes y oficiales de la milicia civil, cuando los ayuntamientos le propongan ternas de sujetos ineptos, ó no se las remitan con oportunidad.

11. El nombramiento de tenientes, sargentos y cabos cuyas plazas deben aumentarse en la milicia civil, cuando se ponga en pie de guerra, será conforme á lo prevenido en los artículos 42, 43 y 44 del reglamento de dicha milicia.

12. Se faculta al gobierno para la creacion de una compañía de zapadores.

13. No se considerará exceptuado de servicio en la milicia civil á ninguno que pueda prestar servicio.

14. La contribucion que señala el reglamento de milicia civil á los exentos del servicio personal, se hace extensiva á los que pasen de cincuenta años de edad, así como los eclesiasticos residentes en el Estado.

15. Cualquiera civil que saliere del lugar de su residencia sin previo permiso por escrito de su respectivo gefe (quien solo lo dará por causa muy urgente) será perseguido como desertor,

en cuya fuga incurran tambien los que se ocultaren ó aparentaren enfermedades que no tengan.

16. Se faculta al gobierno que solicite un préstamo hasta en cantidad de 300 mil pesos, caucionándolo con las rentas del Estado.

17. A las autoridades que por malicia, negligencia ó morosidad no cumplieren con las precedentes disposiciones, se les aplicarán irremisiblemente las penas que merezcan en su respectivo caso, conforme á las leyes comunes.

18. Este decreto regirá en clase de provisional y se circulará á los ayuntamientos para que en el término de veinte dias remitan sus observaciones.

Lo tendrá entendido el gobierno y dispondrá su cumplimiento.

Dado en el salon de sesiones del honorable congreso de Zacatecas, á los tres dias del mes de agosto de 1829.—A las diez de la noche.—Gregorio de la Parra diputado presidente.—Vicente Barragan, diputado secretario.—Manuel Antonio Dena, diputado secretario.

Y lo comunicamos á V. E. de órden del congreso para su inteligencia y cumplimiento.

Dios y libertad. Zacatecas agosto 4 de 1829.—Ecsmo. Sr.—Vicente Barragan, diputado secretario.—Manuel Antonio Dena, diputado secretario.—Escellentísimo Sr. gobernador del Estado.



PRINTED BY F. DELACROIX.
St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.
NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1829.

OFFICIAL NEWS
Of the Capitulation of Barradas.

Citizens colonel Pedro Landero, Major General of the army of operation, José Ygnacio Ibarri, colonel of engineers, and of the same rank in the 3d permanent battaillon, José Antonio Mejia, intrusted with the powers of his Exc. the commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna and brigadier Dn. José Miguel Salomon, Lieutenant-Colonel and chief of the staff, Dn. Fulgencio Salas, intrusted with powers from the general of the spanish troops, Dn. Isidro Barradas; assembled at head-quarters in Pueblo Viejo de Tampico, the 11th of september, after having exchanged their respective powers for settling the conditions, to which the first would submit and which was to be guaranteed to the second—then decreed:

1st. To-morrow at nine o'clock in the morning the Spanish troops, the officers retaining their swords and the soldiers their arms, drums beating, shall evacuate the fort which they occupy and which protects the Bar, and they shall deliver up their arms, their colours and their tumbrels to the Mexican division, under the orders of H. E. gen. Manuel de Mier-y-Teran, the second in command of the army, occupying the Pass of Dona Cecilia upon the Altamira old road: the said spanish detachment will go and join the division at Tampico de Tamaulipas, the officers retaining their swords:

2d. After to-morrow, at 6 o'clock in the morning the whole division of the spanish general occupying Tampico de Tamaulipas, shall evacuate that city on the same condition as above, and shall go, and deliver up their arms, colours and tumbrels at the subaltern quarters of Altamira, under the command of H. E. general Manuel de Mier-y-Teran; the officers retaining their swords.

3d. The army and the Mexican Republic guarantee in the most solemn manner the lives and private property of every individual composing the spanish division.

4th. The spanish division shall take up its quarters in the city of Victoria, where it shall remain until it embarks for Havana.

5th. The spanish general shall be permitted to send one or two officers to Havana to require the necessary transports for the return of its division to that port.

6th. The spanish general shall provide for the supplies of his division as long as it remains in the country, and the transports shall also be at his expenses.

7th. The sick and wounded of the spanish division, who are incapable of marching, shall remain at the town of Tampico de Tamaulipas until they can be sent to the Mexican military hospital where they will be maintained at the expense of the spanish division, which shall furnish a surgeon and the soldiers and corporals necessary for nursing the sick.

8th. There will be granted to the spanish division the carriages for transporting it to the points indicated; on paying for the horses at the ordinary rate of the country, as well as for the provisions which it may be in want of.

9th. The lieutenant-Colonel and chief of the staff of the spanish division is intrusted with the accomplishment of the capitulation, as regards the troops

at the Bar; and the general commanding the point of Dona Cecilia will give him every facility.

10th. H. E. the general Manuel Mier-y-Teran will name a chief and an officer of his staff to cause the provisions and camp equipage spoken of in the preceding articles to be passed over to the enemy's division, as well as to give to it the necessary instructions and to fix its cantonments.

All of which we have agreed upon the day and date above mentioned, and in faith of which we have hereunto affixed our names.—José Ygnacio Ybery.—José Antonio Mejia.—José Miguel Salomon.—Fulgencio Salas.

I ratify the above capitulation.
José Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna.
I ratify &c. Isidro Barradas.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.
Proposed by the spanish general.—If any spanish troops belonging to the division of general Barradas arrive in this port they shall be notified to sail immediately for Havana, informing them of the present convention.

Proposed by the Mexican general.—The general, the chiefs, officers and soldiers belonging to the spanish division of Dn. Isidro Barradas will solemnly swear not again to bear arms against the Mexican Republic.

José Miguel Salomon—Fulgencio Salas.—Pedro de Landero.—José Ygnacio Ybery.—José Antonio Mejia.
I ratify the above additional articles,
José Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna,
I ratify &c. Isidro Barradas.

These are the details which a friend has collected and communicated to us:

The five affairs which took place between the Mexicans and Spaniards before the reduction of Tampico, are as follows:

1t. The attack made on the sea shore at the time of the landing.
2d. The effort made by an ambuscade of 500 men at the place called Los Corchos, at the taking of Tampico-el Alto, and where the Mexicans left one cannon.

3d. At the passage of the Bar, where they abandon three cannons.
4th. At the attack of Tampico de Tamaulipas while Barradas was at Altamira, where he found not a single soul; the action lasted for more than ten hours when Barradas arrived; he would not engage in the action and respected the capitulation which the corps he had left at Tampico had made.

5th. The attack of the fort at the bar defended by three pieces of artillery; the Mexicans attacked, several times, with unpresidented courage and determination; they penetrated the entrenchments sword in hand & left there about three hundred and fifty killed. The young Tamariz, aid-de-camp to Santa-Anna, received his death in the fort itself, into which he had penetrated, sword in hand, crying out "Long live the Republic." At the time of the capitulation the Spaniards were almost in want of provisions and they had scarcely amunitions for two days; they counted near 1200 sick, and more than 400 wounded.

P. S. A letter from a respectable house of Tampico de Tamaulipas, which has been handed to us, will be published in our next. It mentions that the Mexican troops now at that place and at Pueblo-Viejo amount to 10,000; the loss of the Mexicans, at the taking of Tampico Bar, is great. It is calculated that the number of troops under arms, on this side of the Republic is upwards of 45,000.

Three vessels which carried provisions to Tampico for the spanish troops have been seized by order of Santa-Anna: the expelled spaniards who went on board of them were arrested and will be put to death!

Extract from the Log-book of the schooner Monk, captain Nartigue, arrived here yesterday from the bar of Tampico.

September 5.—At 11 o'clock made sail for the bar of Tampico, saw three vessels at anchor, proved to be the American sloop of war Hornet capt. Stevens, the schr. Fanfan, which we had left on our last voyage, and the schr. Eclipse, capt. Marchand, standing by the bar; captain Stevens told us not to anchor too near of the bar on account of some disturbance. We anchored then between the sloop of war and the Fanfan—at 7, the man of war boat came along side, the lieutenant and Mr. Harrison, the English consul inform us that they went on board the Eclipse to order them to weigh anchor near the Hornet. We were informed by Mr. H. that on the 20th. august there was an engagement and that the Mexican troops had taken the town of Tampico, but could not keep the place, owing to 2000 soldiers reinforcement that came from Altamira. The Mexicans found themselves overpowered, retreated on the Huma and took possession of Las Piedras, where they established a fortification. Having several pieces of cannon no boat could pass in the river; we understand by these gentlemen that the Spanish troops were fairly surrounded by the Mexicans, and that previous to the engagement the Schr. Correo, the Schr. Mexican, both of New-Orleans and the French brig Marguerite, and an hermaphrodite brig, all went up to Panuco with all the foreigners, and all the merchants that remained—after the Spanish had retaken the town they badly treated the people; and taken from the English consul \$1700, the American and French consuls and Mr. Mackensy also suffered much by them, they having plundered their wearing apparel had not the American sloop of war arrived at that place they probably would have lost their lives. When the boat of the Hornet came to town, the English consul went on board and related to the commander the treatment he recei-

ved from the Spaniards, the commander entered and recovered the above mentioned sum.

The 6th.—Begin this day with light wind and pleasant weather—at 8 A. M. captain Marchand came alongside and being informed of the unsettled state of the place and wishing to get some information from the shore, captain Nartigue proposed to capt. M. to send one of the boats on shore by putting two men out of each vessel, so as not to distress the vessels in case of accident. Capt. Marchand went then at 9 o'clock and returned on board at 2 P. M. He inform us that he had some conversation with the colonel and told him that the Monk and his schooner had some provisions; he handed a memorandum of the cargo to the colonel, who then told him that he would despatch an express to the general on the subject—At the end of the day, the Celestino arrived from Baltimore.

The 7th.—Light westerly breeze and cloudy weather—landed two passengers—at 2 P. M. the schooner Nueva Maria, arrived from N-Orleans—we supplied the Hornet with provisions.

The 8th.—This day began with a moderate wind from N. NE. & very large swell—applied again the Hornet with 3 tierces of rice—at 10 o'clock the schr. La Merced arrived from N. Orleans with another schr. name unknown.

The 9th.—Begin this day with fresh wind from the North, at 8 weighed anchor, set the jib &c.—at 11, fresh gale, the Eclipse, the Nueva-Maria and two other schooners got under way and stood off—at 7 P. M. hard gale, at this time saw the Eclipse which passed stern ends, with a hard gale and rain.

The 10th.—Commenced these 24 hours with a hard gale—at 9, the gale increased to hard hurricane, it blow so hard as to throw the vessel on her beam end, the vessel laid in a dangerous situation, all hands ready to cut away the mast—at 3 a tremendous sea struck the vessel in the fore-board and carried on the bowsprit—at 5, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends and lay so for 15 minutes in a most perilous situation, and it blowed so hard and keep pressing the vessel down the water up to the coming of the hatches, and for the preservation of our lives, vessel and cargo, cut away the foremast, which carried away the main mast 20 feet above deck, after some time the vessel righted some, but making much water so as to keep both pumps continually going.—The day ends with a hard hurricane.

Charleston, Sept 22.
FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

By the ship Samuel Robertson, Captain Choate, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 14th August, we have received our files of Paris papers to the 9th ult.

The ship Majestic, Captain Page, arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th August. By her we have received numerous files of English papers and periodicals to the day of her sailing.

Reported Death of the Emperor of Russia.
A prospect to a letter, received in this city, dated Havre, August 11th, says—"We have just received the news of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS! This may occasion great political changes."

French papers to the 9th of August contain the ordinances of the King, appointing the following Minister of France:—

Prince Polignac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, vice Count Portalis.

M. Courvoisier, of Justice, vice Bourdeau.

Court Bourmont, of War, vice Viscount Caux.

Admiral Count De Rigny, of the Navy vice M. Hyde de Neuville.

Count Bourdonnaye, of Interior, vice Viscount Martignac.

Baron Montbel, of Ecclesiastical Affairs and public Instruction.

Count Chabrol de Crosol, of Finance, vice Count Roy.

The Count De Portalis; the Viscount De Caux, and Baron Hyde de Neuville, are named Ministers of State, and members of the Privy Council.

Count Portalis is named First President of the Court of Cassation, in the room of Baron Pausa, deceased.

Constantinople, July 30.
The great victory of the Russian near Shumla, is generally known. The Porte is making the most vigorous preparations for resistance, but it is said that the necessity of yielding is felt. This at least is inferred, from the circumstance that the Dragoman of the Porte has received orders to set out today or to-morrow for the Turkish main army. This officer it is well known, always a principle part in negotiations. An extraordinary courier has been despatched to day to Vienna.

JUST RECEIVED.
By the ship Talma, and for sale by subscribers, at their Store, Condé street, between Main and Madison, an assortment of men's, ladies' and children's shoes, from the best northern manufactories.
October 8. A. BLANCHET and Co.

CHAUSSURES.
RECU par le Talma et à vendre par les sous-signés, dans leur magasin Rue Condé, entrées des Dumaine et Madison, un assortiment de CHAUSSURES pour femmes hommes, et enfants, le tout des meilleures manufactures du nord.
A. BLANCHET et Co.

8 Octobre—3 fois.
COEUR DES PREUVES.—Vente par le Régis-ter des Testaments.—Mardi, 27 Octobre 1829 l'exposeri en vente à la boue à midi, pour le compte de la succession de feu Jean Moreau.

UN TERRAIN situé rue Dauphine, entre les rues Conti et Bienville, ayant environ 30 pieds de face, sur 120 de profondeur plus ou moins.

Conditions.—Un tiers comptant et le reste à 6 et 12 mois de crédit, en billets endossés à satisfaction avec hypothèque spéciale jusqu'à parfait paiement.—Par ordre de la Cour.
6 Oct. MARTIN BLACHE, Reg.

LETRAS SOBRE LA HABANA á tres dias de vista de venta por
1.º de oct. SIMON CUCULLU.

AUCTION SALE.

BY J. T. BAUDUC.
ON Friday, October 9, at the auction store, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, 25 cases reasonable Clothing, just received from New-York, 16 cases fine printed and furniture Calicoes, October 6

JOSEPH T. BAUDUC, auctioneer respectfully inform the public and his friends, that beginning, Monday 5th October, his sale days will be, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1st. October.

JOSEPH T. BAUDUC, offers for sale at his store, a Mullett Boy 12 years old, good house servant, speaks English and a little French. The boy is to be sold under full guarantee.
September 19

Marshal's Sales.

Ave. Abat vs. J. M. Laffranderie and Sante Domingo.
BY virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, judge, will be exposed for sale at New Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, Monday 24th October inst., at 12 o'clock noon, the negro woman named Germaine aged about 60 years, seized in the above suit.

The same being the second and last auction of the said slave will be sold to the highest bidder, for what she will bring on a credit of twelve Months, the purchaser, giving bond and security with five per cent interest from the day of sale, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment, agreeably to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts entitled to organize the courts of this state and for other purposes.
Oct. 10 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
P. Cheron vs. G. Anderson.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, it will be exposed for sale, at the new exchange coffee house, on Monday the 9th day of november next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undivided half of a certain lot of ground, and of the building thereon—the said lot is situated in Bayou street and measuring 22 feet front, by 100 deep. Seized in the above suit.
October 8. Ls. DAUNOY marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Prevail associate judge, I shall expose to sale on thursday the 15th october at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, 2 red Milk-Cow, marked C. R. and 2 ditto black, with calves, marked C. R. seized at the suit of J. B. Labatut, October 6.
Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Friday 10th October at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, one horse, seized in the above suit.
October 6. Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Prevail associate judge, I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 17th October at the principal, at 4 o'clock, two gold finger rings, seized in the above suit.
October 6. Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of 4 writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudez, I shall expose to sale on Friday 6th november next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground, situated Marras street, between St-Philip and Ursuline streets, measuring 26 feet front, by 110 feet deep, together with the Buildings thereon, containing 2 rooms, 2 cabinets and a small gallery. Seized at the suit of Babcock and Gardner. Ls. DAUNOY, marshal
October 6.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of two alias fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. J. Grimm, presiding judge of the City Court and by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday 10th October, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange coffee House, one Gig and sorel Horse, seized at the suit of A. L. Desmare and Selgouret.
Oct. 1st. Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable William Cecil, justice of the peace of the parish of Jefferson, I shall expose to sale on Friday 9th October next, at the new Lower, above Withers's mill, near the parish of Jefferson, at 5 o'clock, a quantity of Coal and Planks.
Seized in the above suit.
Sept. 29 Ls. DAUNOY marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday, 6th October next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, one NEGRO WOMAN named Germaine, aged about 60 years,—seized in the above suit.
September 5 Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal.

AVIS.—Le 18 du mois de septembre dernier, on a remis à un nègre, au cabaret N.º 196, encougnure des rues Conti et R. mparis, un baril de riz pour qu'il le portat au cabaret N.º 212, au coin des rues d'Orléans et Bourbon, et ledit nègre ne l'ayant pas apporté à l'endroit désigné, on prie la personne chez qui il aura pu le déposer d'en donner avis à l'un des deux cabarets, ce nègre étant bien connu, on n'a pas eu soin de prendre note du N.º de sa charrette.—1er. octob.

Le sousigné a l'honneur de prévenir le public qu'il vient d'ouvrir une PHARMACIE à Poncebogue St. Philippe et Bourbon, où les personnes qui voudront l'honneur de leur confiance, trouveront toute espèce de Médicaments simples et composés.
29 sept. J. MICHINARD.

BEURRE & GRAISSE.—33 fréquins de Beurre dit Goshen, première qualité, arrivé par le navire Illinois, et 60 barils graisse, à vendre par le Kentucky, venant de New-York et à vendre par
1er. mai. No. 15, rue de la Nlle.-Lévee
E. LANE et Co.

PROMÈGE & BEURRE de Goshen, reçu par le Kentucky, venant de New-York et à vendre par
1.º de oct. J. PIREAU & Co