

LA ABEJA  
NEW-ORLEANS, 1.º de OCTUBRE 1829.

De Europa.—Un diario de Paris del 28 de julio dice: "Se parece que la suma de 35 millones de pesos que fue propuesto al gobierno español, para ayudarlo á reconquistar el Mexico, debe ser realizada bajo la forma de prestamo, por los españoles espulados de esta república.

De Colombia.—Se dice en la gaceta de Baltimore, que Bolivar tom6 posesion de Guayaquil, despues de la salida del ejercito del Per6; que el general Lamar, presidente de Bolivia, fue enviado á bordo de un navio que debia hacer vela para el Chili; que el capitán de este navio ha recibido la 6rden de fusilarlo durante la atravesada, y que el general Santa-Cruz fue elegido presidente de Bolivia.

EXTRACTO DE UNA CARTA RECIBIDA POR LA COLETA JOSEFA.

CAMPECHE, 9 de Setiembre de 1829. No dude Vd. que, en medio de las miserias, á que está reducida la Nacion mejicana, que no le faltava mucho para hallarse en la mas completa anarquia, serian escarmentados sus temerarios invasores 6 morirmos en la demanda.

Crea Vd. que y: reputo por un gran bien para nosotros la ridicula intencora de Fernando, pues me persuado que producirá la union de todos los ciudadanos y el aniquilamiento de los partidos que poco ha faltado para que nos arruinen enteramente, tambien espero que desengañado aquel tirano de su importancia para volver á reducir estos paisés á su odiosissima dominacion, reconozcra la Independencia.

El N.º del Español que me incluye contiene los erupios de la mas enconada venganza, que se alimenta de ilusorias esperanzas y de apariencias que le son alagadas por distituidas que sean de fundamento, las quejas que en el vierten los oficiales espulados pueden ser muy justas contra el Gobierno que hemos tenido, por desgracia, no solo de ellos sino de nosotros mismos, pero no lo son relativamente á la nacion, ni arguyen nada contra la justicia de nuestra independencia.

Proposicion que ha hecho en el congreso de la union el Sr. diputado Dn. Anastasio Cerecero.

Pido á la cámara se sirva aprobar las siguientes proposiciones.

1.º Serán castigados con la pena capital todos los que directa 6 indirectamente auxiliaren la causa de los españoles que han invadido el territorio de la república.

2.º Se tendrán por auxiliaores: primero, los que se pasaren á sus filas; segundo, los que les facilitaren municiones de cualquiera clase, viveres, bagages 6 alojamiento; tercero los que les dieren noticias 6 mantuvieren con ellos cualquiera otra clase de comunicacion; los espías; cuarto, los que por escrito 6 de palabra promovieren especies sediciosas 6 alarmantes, ya sea ponderando las ventajas de los españoles, ya deprimiendo á las tropas mejicanas, procurando entiviar el entusiasmo de los pueblos contra los invasores, 6 ya procurando desconcepar al gobierno 6 induciendo en que se le nieguen los recursos que tanto necesita.

3.º Los comprendidos en los artículos anteriores, serán juzgados militarmente en el punto donde sean aprehendidos, siendo responsables los comandantes de los puntos de cualquiera demora que se advierta en estas causas.

CARTA DIRIGIDA AL CAPITAN GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Sr. General Dn. Francisco Dionicio Vives.

Aun conservaba y la esperanza de que el gobierno de V. E. se prestaría á poner un término á la guerra existente entre nosotros, cuando vino á disiparla la proclama que V. E. acabó de dirigirme por el conducto del general Barreda.

Nunca oí que un hombre de las luces, instrucción y talento de V. E. autorizara con su firma un documento digno del siglo 12.º. El es contrario á la sana política; lo es á la causa que se pretende defender; y si no ha sido por obediencia una real 6rden brenante que V. E. nos le ha dirigido, es menester pensar á que V. E. ha vagado enteramente de principios, ó que por esta vez no ha obrado con el pulso que siempre le advierte. Amonestar á los mejicanos para que se sometan á un Fernando 7.º, cuyo reinado es un tejido de horrores los mas negros; prometer que ninguno de nosotros sufrirá por sus opiniones políticas, cuando la experiencia tiene demostrado lo bien que se cumplen estas promesas; y añadir la absurda oferta de que todo el mundo aquí conservará sus empleos y cargos; no es esto, Sr. general, proceder de un modo poco digno de un militar del rango y circunstancias de V. E. No es hacer ver que el gobierno español, siempre fidedigno y siempre firme en su mania de que nos ha de volver á dominar, ha oido á los que lanzados de este suelo han ido á asegurarle que una bandera, un cabo y 4 hombres bastan para reconquistarnos? que allá en Madrid se halla dándose crédito á visionarios, que aunque han estado en el pais no conocen á sus hijos, nada tiene de extraño para mí; pero que V. E., V. E. que es uno de los españoles mas ilustrados, haya caido en lazo tan grosero, es ciertamente impardonable.

Ya sabrá V. E. lo sucedido en las costas de Tampico, y de ello deducirá que los pacíficos que nos ha destacado regresarán (si pueden) á Cuba. Las primeras escaramuzas parece que no nos fueron enteramente favorables, porque atacamos una masa, con algunos centenares de hombres; mas ellas han probado que los mejicanos quieren defenderse y que no temen á sus enemigos. Esto solo basta para hacernos esperar salir victoriosos, aunque venga esa grande expedicion conque V. E. nos comina.

En breve palparán V. E. y su gobierno lo muy decididos que estamos á no volver á tener la honra de pertenecer á una nacion que aganta pasiva el degradante yugo de su tirano monarca. V. E. se confundirá al recibir pruebas evidentes

mas de que nuestra desunion, ni aun en su mayor grado de efervescencia, propendá jamas á favor de la España. Nuestras desuniones nunca presentaron tal aspecto á los ojos del observador juicioso é imparcial, y solo los fatuos, 6 los muy alucinados pudieron creerlo.

Sea cual fuere la suerte que los con bates nos reserven, puede V. E. estar cierto de que los partidarios no dominarán mas terreno que el que pisen, y que nunca, nunca reinarán en los corazonos de los mejicanos. Resueltos á ser libres é independientes por toda potencia, no hay sacrificio que no estemos resueltos á hacer en sostenimiento de bienes tan inestimables.

Tiempo vendrá en que V. E. mismo se vea precisado á conocer que pretender reconquistarnos es una obcecacion que costará á la liberia los cortos restos de poblacion útil que la quedan. No me parece muy lejano la época de este cononocimiento. ¡Llegue en buena hora! y que á él siga el único acto que pueda reconciliarnos con la España: á saber: el reconocimiento absoluto y sincero de la soberanía é independencia de los Estados Unidos mejicanos. De lo contrario cuente V. E. como sobre un dato positivo, conque nuestra lucha será eterna!!!

Un mejicano que conoce personalmente á V. E. (El Censor.)



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NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1829.

New-York, Sept. 8. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Columbia, Captain Delano, which arrived yesterday from London, we have received papers of that city to the evening of July 31st.

Courier of the latest date says: It is reported and credited, that accounts are in town of the government of France having arranged with the Bank of Paris for a loan of 50 millions of francs—30 millions to paid in, and 20 millions when called for.

Count Capo d'Istrias, President of Greece, had issued a Proclamation conoking the National Congress at Argos on the 13th July.

A Paris paper says, "It seems that the sum of 175,000,000 of francs, which has been offered to the Spanish Government for the conquest of Mexico, would be produced by a loan, to be made by the ancient possessors of that country, who have been expelled from it.

LONDON, July 31.—The crops are every where promising, and the barns and graneries, are pretty well cleared, so that the farmer may expect a good and brisk demand.

A terrible storm visited Boston and vicinity on the 28th.—Amount of damage estimated at 70,000/.

A sort of insurrection of the military at St. Michaels had taken place. Communication with Terceira has probably contributed to this explosion; but it is not stated that the troops had proclaimed Dona Maria.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The London Courier of the 31st states that some gentleman from the city had an interview with Lord Aberdeen the day previous, on the subject of the invasion of Mexico by Spain. "Lord Aberdeen gave the most satisfactory assurances that the British government would take the most effectual measures within their reach for the protection of British persons and property in Mexico. It was suggested to his lordship that Great Britain having two or three years since, intimated to Colombia and Mexico, when an expedition against Cuba was preparing, that she could not see with indifference any attack upon that island, it seemed to be only reasonable that Spain should on her part be prevented from attacking Mexico and Colombia from Cuba; to which Lord Aberdeen replied that the circumstances of this armament having been fitted out from Cuba, materially altered the position of affairs, under which the kind of prohibition alluded to had been imposed on Mexico and Colombia, and that the Government would not fail to take into its consideration the new Position in which affairs had considequely become placed.

From the Gazette de France, dated July 29.

PARIS, JULY 28.—Two journals this morning announce movements of the English fleet in the Mediterranean. The most authentic accounts from the Levant do not confirm the reports detailed by the Courier Francais. It is even a subject of astonishment that no reinforcement come to the fleet of Great Britain, which is inferior in number to that of Russia in those seas. We do not even hear of any armaments in England. People begin to believe that the English Cabinet entertains no fears for the safety of the Ottoman empire. Nothing is more remarkable than this apparent inactivity of the Duke of Wellington in the midst of such serious circumstances. It makes a contrast to the prodigality of M. Hyde de Neuville, for armaments which can serve for nothing but to contend with the winds, or some expeditions against the whales in the South Seas. Precipitation becomes only ignorant presumption, and by no means a great state. England in the

hands of a tory minister, directed by a great captain, resembles the vessel of which Cooper speaks in his Red Rover—"No agitation, no movement was seen, but every thing was ready." What does France need to assume a similar attitude? A tory Administration.

Success has also declared for the Russians in Asia, where they claim a victory of some importance. It appears, however, that Count Paskowitsch had not yet moved forward, and that the action, on the contrary, was the result of the advance of the Turks against him; and as the Seraskier was at the head of 50,000 men, at no great distance, the issue of the campaign cannot be considered as influenced in the least by a first advantage.—[Courier of 30th July.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—"The day before yesterday, the birth-day of her Majesty the Empress was celebrated as usual, by divine service, and with every demonstration of public respect and attachment. The general pleasure was greatly heightened by the arrival of the news of the taking of Silistria. At the same time with this welcome intelligence news arrived from Tiflis of a new victory gained on the 14th ult. by the united detachments of Major Generals Murawicco and Burzow over large bodies of Turks, who had assembled in the defile of Poptov. The enemy lost their rich camp, (which was taken by storm) a large quantity of amunition and provisions, four hundred prisoners, five standards, and all their artillery. The Turks, whose force amounted to fifteen thousand men, lost twelve hundred killed and wounded. Our loss is small. The details of this action are not known. Count Paskewitsch was still at Kars, but was preparing to attack the Seraskier himself, who, with an army of 50,000 men, is about sixty wersts (40 miles) from that fortress.

VIENNA, JULY 18.—A report has been spread on Change to-day, that the Prussian Gen. Baron Muffling is sent to Constantinople on an extraordinary mission. This being considered as an indication of the intervention of Prussia to bring about peace, as a proof of the unanimity of the Powers, and of the wish of Russia to put an end to the war, the Funds have risen. We have no news from theatre of war since the fall of Silistria.

THREATENED INSURRECTION AT ST. BARTS.—A gentleman, just arrived in New-Haven, from St. Barts, has furnished the following account of a riot which occurred a few days previous to his leaving, which was on the 5th of August:—

"A few days previous to leaving St. Barts, a disposition evinced itself among the colored inhabitants of the Island, to break out in open rebellion. The cause which led to the manifestation of this disposition, originated in an altercation which took place between a respectable white gentleman, and a colored man from one of the Windward Islands, to which the latter was insolent and clamorous. The white gentleman, not relishing his abuse, undertook to chastise him, but was prevented by a number of colored men, who immediately collected—and had it not been for the timely interposition of some white persons, the consequences, no doubt, would have been pretty serious to him. A scuffle ensued between the parties—but nothing material occurred in this réconte, as the militia turned out and order was partially restored; the white inhabitants entertaining great apprehensions as to the pacific disposition of the colored people, who publicly declared their contempt and defiance of the white people, and, as it the more fully to impress it on their minds, a few evenings after, a similar alarm was spread through the town, and threatened to conclude in a tragical manner, as revenge and murder might be seen depicted in the countenance of every colored man you met.—Several were seen armed with swords and pistols, and avowed their deadly purpose. The mob was so great near Major Pelinson's house, (under whose command the white militia were placed) that all the streets and avenues leading to it, were completely blocked up, mostly by negro men and woman, mulatoes and Sambos, and a few white persons. About a dozen men, composing a part of the militia, were then collected, with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, and every moment appeared to be verging to a dreadful catastrophe. Several scuffles had already ensued, in which blows with the first had been given and returned, and one colored man stabbed in the arm with a pignard—also a musket and pistol had been snapped, neither of which fortunately went off; both were charged, and must have proved fatal to those at whom they were levelled.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.

Important from Colombia.—Captain Boissiere, of the brig Seraphim, who came passenger in the steamboat Norfolk, which arrived this morning, and left his vessel below, in 16 days from Chagres, informs us that on the 1th of August a Government vessel arrived

from Guayaquil at Panama, the Captain of which came down bearing despatches from Bolivar—Nothing official had transpired; but the verbal report of the officers and others on board was that Bolivar had just entered Guayaquil when they sailed, the Peruvain army had abandoned it some days previous, after destroying or carrying off every thing like amunition or articles of wa, and were then at Piura.

There had been a revolution in Bolivia, Gen. Gamarra had tent the President of Bolivia, Gen. Lamar, on board a vessel sailing for Chili, with private orders to shoot him on the passage. Gen. Santa Cruz had been elected President of Bolivia, and had dissolved the Congress. It was general opinion at Panama that there was much important information suppressed by the officers and others who arrived in the vessel at Panama.

There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States Navy Asylum—the Mint—a State Penitentiary—two spacious edifices for the literary and medical departments of the University—a Hall for Medical Lectures, in Locust above Eleventh—a Hall for the Society of "Odd Fellows," in Fifth below Walnut—three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed—a German Church—and a Baptist Church will be immediately commenced, in Spruce below Fifth.—National Gaz.

FOR SALE. A house brick between posts, situated N.º. 268 Burgundy street, between St. Philip and Dumain streets, measuring 32 feet front, by 126 in depth, divided into four rooms, a high room cave and gallery, kitchen, servants rooms, wood room, pigeon house, brick well, and a garden well fenced in. The yard, corridors, the cave and the kitchen, are paved with brick. The said property is well known, having been built by Mr. Francis Dreux who resided in it a number of years. October 1—In

SALISBURY FLANNELS. THE subscribers, agents for the manufacturers, have on board the brig Sardinia, from Boston, which vessel is now hourly expected, a large supply of Salisbury Flannels, of all qualities and colours, which they will sell on reasonable terms, and in quantities and assortments to suit purchasers. COCKEY, WATTS and co. Royal street. October 1

New Establishment.

Orleans Coffee-house, No 15, St. Louis street, NEAR THE LEVEE. The subscriber (lately from Cuba, where he kept for six years the Commercial Coffee-House) respectfully informs the public that the above establishment will be open on Thursday next 1st of October, for their accommodations. He hopes, by his attentions and the manner in which it will be conducted, to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage. As usual, his bar will be provided with the best hot Coffee and Milk served up in the best style every morning. Sept 29 P. BULIT.

THE BAKERS of this City, being forced to adopt measures to escape the ruin, which threatens them, by the manner in which bread is sold, have resolved to follow a uniform way of disposing of their bread, that will insure them at least the greatest part, if not the whole, of the profit, allowed them by the Ordinance of the City Council of New-Orleans, and which will enable them to purchase the best flour the market affords. They have the honor to inform their friends and the public, that from Tuesday, 29th inst. they will make only one quality of bread, which they will sell at the rate of eighteen loaves for one dollar. September, 29—St.

Pianos-Fortes.

The subscriber has just received per ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Cabinet and square Piano Fortes of superior tone and workmanship: also, PLUTES (of every description) VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, CLARINETTS, SINGLE & DOUBLE FLAGEOLETTES, BASSOONS, HORNS, BUGLES, TRUMPETS, REEDS, STRINGS and every article of musical merchandise, wholesale and retail. JOHN G. KLEMM, No 49, Canal street. sept 22—6

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. E. BERTUS has the honor to inform the public that he will open his Dancing School on the 1st. October next; lessons will be given, in the morning, from 6 until 9 o'clock; and in the evening from 6 until 10. He will attend at the dwelling of those persons wishing particular lessons, in the course of the day. September 14.

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

BLANC DE CERUSE. 200 Barillets Blanc de Céruse pour broyé Philie, en débarquement du brick Swan, venant de Philadelphie et à vendre par S. P. MORGAN & Co.

FROMAGE & BEURRE de Goshen, reçu par le Kentucky, venant de New-York et à vendre par J. N. PREAU & Co. 27 juin.

LES sousignés offrent à vendre les articles suivants qu'ils ont reçu par le Louisiana de New-York. 20 barils Emence de Térébenthine. 200 " Peinture blanche &c. &c. De plus un magasin cinq cents caisses de Vin de St. Julien, Chateau Léoville et La Moce, le tout 1.ºe. qualité et á des prix modérés. Ils offrent á loyer présentement l'entresol de la maison qu'ils occupent. FORESTIER et Co. 26 sept.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH THOMAS BAUDUC. On Wednesday, 7th October, will be sold at his auction store, 50 Sales Place, 30 bales Twilled heavy Woolseys, suitable for negro clothing. These goods are from the Ware Factory, and will be sold at 4 and 6 months credit. October 1

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

Marshal's Sales.

BY virtue of two alias fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. F. Grima, presiding judge of the City Court and by the hon. B. Beuregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday 10th October, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange coffee House, one Gig and four Horses, seized at the suit of A. L. Boissiere and Seignouret. Oct. 1st. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

MARSHALL SALE. Paul Bavel vs. Samuel Rogers. 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 Levee, 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.

MARSHALL'S SALE. Antoine Abat vs. J. M. Laffrandie and J. Santo Domingo. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. B. Beuregard 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.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL. Ant. Abat vs. J. M. Laffrandie et J. Santo Domingo. EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, á moi adressé par l'hon. B. Beuregard, juge conseiller, j'exposerai en vente Mardi 6 d'Octobre prochain, á midi, á la Bourse Hewlett, une NEGRESSE nommée Germaine, agée d'environ 60 ans—saisie dans l'affaire ci-dessus. 5 sept Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL. Paul Bavel vs. Samuel Rogers. EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, á moi adressé par l'hon. William Cecil, juge de paix de la paroisse Jefferson, j'exposerai en vente, Vendredi 9 d'Octobre prochain, sur la nouvelle Levee, au dessus du moulin de Withers, et prés de la paroisse J. Kirson, á 5 heures, une quantité de Charbon et de PLANCHES, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus. 29 sept. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

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

Cazadores de Orleans, ATENCION! La Compañía tomará las armas el domingo próximo, 4 del corriente, á las 5 y media de la mañana, sin falta, y se reunirá en el parage acostumbrado. Por órden, El Sargento primero, RAFAEL PEREZ. 29 de sep.

DE VENTA 354 tercios CACAO superior de Tabasco, llegado por el bergantin americana William, procedente de Veracruz, capitán John Hughes, á la consignacion de FRANCISCO PAYRO, 22 sept. esquina de Poydras y Levee No. 26

Forté-pianos.

LE sousigné vient de recevoir par le navire Ohio de Philadelphie, un joli assortiment de PIANOS de différents goúts, d'excellente qualité et d'un travail exquis.—Aussi des FLUTES, de tous genres, des VIOLONS, des GUITARRES, des VIOLONCELLES, des CLARINETTES, des FLAGEOLETTES simples et doubles, des BASSONS, des CORNS, des TROMBETTES, des ROSEAUX, des cordes-à-bouyaux et autres articles de musique, qu'il vendra en gros et en détail. 22 sept. JOHN G. KLEMM, 49, rue Cana

BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE.

ORDRE DU JOUR. Conformément aux ordres généraux, le Bataillon d'artillerie prendra les armes Dimanche prochain, 4 du courant á sept heures précises du matin, pour être passé en revue. Habit bleu, pantalon blanc, Equipement complet. Par ordre. COHEN, Serg. major. 29 5-pt.

Le 3 Octobre Le Tirage de la 12e. classe de la Loterie DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE Des Paroisses AURA LIEU á la Bourse Hewlett.

Le tirage de la 12e. Classe de la Loterie de l'Eglise Catholique des Paroisses, qui devait avoir lieu le 26 du courant, sera positivement tiré Samedi prochain, 3 Octobre 1829. 29 sept J. B. FAGET, Directeur.

BEURRE & GRAISSE.—33 fûts de Beurre dit Goshen, de première qualité, arrivé par le navire Illinois, et 60 barils graisse, á vendre par E. JANK et Co. 1er. val. No. 14, rue des Mts.—Lory