

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 31 DE MAYO 1850.

ESTADO DE OAJACA.

Cartas dignas de fé, venidas de Guatemala por el último correo, dicen: "Que los plañeros hicieron capitular al general Morazan con las condiciones mas degradantes: que quiniientos officios no quisieran comprometerse en la capitulacion, sino que se situaron en un punto á propósito para batir á Morazan en su retirada: que el coronel Dominguez se ha pronunciado en Trujillo contra el actual gobierno de Guatemala, procurando no obedecer sus autoridades que la del presidente é vice Aguirre: que Quetzaltenango y los pueblos llamados de los altos, atibaban una óacion favorable para separarse de la republica del Centro y pedir su union á la mexicana, á cuyo fin se excita al Sr. general Anaya para que se acerque á la raya, suponiendo en camino para las Chiapas." Los guatemaltecos quieren paz y libertad ordenada; están hasta desengañados de lo que dan á las naciones en ocupacion de los demagogos. A México recorren en solicitud de sus inestimables bienes. Evidencia la tranquilidad de Oajaca y la libertad sin sobresaltos que por acá disfrutamos. Ojala que nuestro gobierno encuerne arbitrio para dar la paz á nuestros hermanos de Centro-América. Si al Sr. Anaya tocara llevar una oliva á aquella república, el nombre solo de este virje republicano bastara para que se caligas las armas de las manos á los ladrones de Guatemala. A los mexicanos tocan cosas nobles y pasotas de interés como celebras. ¡Que hermandad será que México pacificado comunicas estacion á la hermosa república del Centro!

Lejos de nosotros toda idea de conquista: liberales por principios, respetamos los derechos de los hombres y de las naciones. lo que queremos es paz y libertad en el continente, porque las españolas sean reconocidas legítimas de todos los puntos americanos. Decimas un plan de Jalapa para los guatemaltecos para cuyo fin, si en el Centro no hly soldados que puedan preannuniarlo y llevarlo á cabo sin obstáculos los pretenciones mexicanas que las pongan en libertad, hagan un campidito á sus leyes políticas, y se vuelvan á la república sin tomar un par de zapatos. Nuestro gobierno sobre hacer lo mas digno de nosotros, y lo mas conveniente para la libertad é independencia de America.

(El Oajaqueño.)

Miércoles, 30 de abril.

Las últimas noticias de Colombia dan idea del estado á que ha llegado aquella republica el despotismo de Bolivar. Basta ver los primeros pasos de la nueva asamblea constituyente, el cortísimo número de personas que la componen y las clases á que pertenecen, para convenirse de que todo esto no es mas que un aparato de representacion nacional, calculado para el engrandecimiento de un solo hombre, á fin de que disponga á su placer de la suerte de los colombianos.

Una asamblea compuesta de cuarenta diputados, en su mayor parte de obispos, caudillos y soldados que tienen comunidad de intereses con el opresor de Colombia, al cual tratan con un respeto servilísimo, llenando de elogios inmoderados, no puede inspirar confianza ninguna á hombres que han hecho todo género de resistencia á la variacion de sus instituciones por otros caminos que los designados en su ley fundamental. Admírense los pronunciamentos los armados que han aparecido ya en varios puntos de la republica, especialmente en Caracas, y que programan como lo manda Bolivar caerá al fin como traidor, porque siendo un hombre nuevo, sin el prestigio ni los derechos de los reyes, se ha atrevido á emprender sobre Colombia mas de lo que podrian intentar los vástagos de las dinastías antiguas de Europa.

Mientras los hombres de la revolucion quieren ser reyes y proceder como tales, cocijiendo en pocos dias á los pueblos á que presiden la sumision y respeto que solo los siglos han podido vincular en favor de determinadas familias, es preciso que se pierdan y causen con su loca ambicion mas perjuicio á los pueblos que los bienes que pueden haberles hecho con los triunfos de su espada. Este es el caso de Bonaparte en Francia, de Iturbide en Méjico, de S. Martin en el Perú, y será el de Bolivar en Colombia.

Las protestas de este general sobre el uso de dejar el mando, son un insulto á los pueblos; las últimas cámaras de Colombia y la convencion que les sucedió, no fueron violentamente disueltas sino por haber querido separar de la administracion, coñándole la palabra y admitiéndole estas reñencias hipócritas.

Por la decimas, el ejemplo de Colombia manifiesta á todos los pueblos de America el gran riesgo que hay en el cambio violento de instituciones, haciendo cesar de un golpe lo que existe, y empujándose en el vantar tambien de un golpe un nuevo edificio. Las variaciones en la ley fundamental, deben hacerse por los términos y medios que ella prescribe y de un modo que no se hagan sensibles, sin apresurarse por consecuencias: la estabilidad en las instituciones, por imperfectas que se supongan, es mas importante que todas las ventajas de una reforma estemporánea que siempre pone en confusion á los pueblos.

Los federalistas de Colombia quisieron anticiparse al periodo que prevenia su constitucion; y qué sucedió? Que no lograron sus miras y cayeron bajo las garras de un gobierno militar que los ha destrozado á su placer. Otro tanto ha sucedido en Buenos-Aires; allí, porque no había un hombre de prestigio, se precipitaron en la anarquía. Aprendan, pues, los mexicanos en estas lecciones, y no tendrán que morir una muerte tan fatal.

(Correo.)

El Señor A. BEAUVAIS, candidato á la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de Louisiana, será sostenido en Julio próximo por un gran número de ELECTORES.



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NEW-ORLEANS,
MONDAY (Morning) MAY 31, 1850.

On Saturday last, Mr. DONATON AVOGADO has been unanimously elected Secretary of the City-Council.

On the same day, Mr. C. COVELLIER has been elected, by the officers, Colonel of the Legion; and Captain Gally, Major of the Battalion of Artillery.

The New York Evening Post gives the annexed summary of the Provisions of a bill, introduced into the House of Representatives, by Mr. Wickliffe, to provide for the security of steam-boat passengers. The imperfections of the measure, which are obvious, may be remedied by the effects of a resolution introduced with it, and unanimously adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate information tending to the same end:—

This bill requires in addition to previous regulations, that the owners or master of every boat, shall produce to the officer authorized to grant the registry thereof, a certificate upon oath of a skilful engineer, in nowise connected with the boat, that he has examined her boilers, and believes them to be sound, and of the requisite strength to resist the power of steam necessary to propel the boat. This certificate is also to state the time the boiler has been in use; the engineer to make statement either on his own knowledge, or on the legally attested oath of the owner of the boat or other competent person. The facts set forth in the certificate are to be stated in the license of each steamboat, and a duplicate of the license is to be kept suspended in the cabin for the inspection of all on board. It is also required that the owners and others concerned in steamboats, shall cause an inspection of the boilers to be made every six months, and produce to the officer authorized to grant the license evidence of such inspection. The certificate to be given of the semi-annual inspection, is also to be conspicuously pasted up in the cabin. The fourth section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint, on such points of the navigable waters of the U. States, as may be most convenient to those concerned in steamboats, one or more persons competent to make inspection of the boilers, whose duty it shall be, when called, to make such examination; their compensation to be fixed by Congress, and to be paid by the owners of the respective steamboats. The fifth section enjoins upon the persons charged with navigating steamboats to continue such a supply of water, during the time that the motion of a boat may be temporarily suspended, as shall keep the steam down at the point at which it is when under way, at the same time lessening the weight upon the safety-valve, so that it shall give way when the power of the steam amounts to two-thirds of the boiler's ascertained strength. The provisions of the bill are to be all embraced by penalties, to be fixed by Congress; and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to prescribe such rules and furnish such instructions as may be expedient for the full execution of the objects intended by the bill.

Agriculture is the hand maid of Commerce.—Mr. Skinner's last American Farmer contains the following letter, with which he was furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be recollected, that our Consuls have been requested by that Department to supply the Government with such useful memoranda, about the Agriculture of other countries, as they may be able to collect.

Extract of a letter from Henry Perrine, Esq. Consul of the U. S. at Campeche, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated,
Consulate, U. S. A. Campeche Jan. 1st. 1838.

"During the past year the subscriber visited the Laguna de Terminos, principally on account of the logwood and merida, and of the Sisal hemp. He is thus enabled to communicate information already communicated relative to the tree and the plants, as well as his opinion of the transcendant importance of the latter—Details are reserved until he ascertains how it is affected by the winter of the U. S. as he has had the pleasure to learn, that of the plants sent by him at various periods to Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell of New York, and Domingo Fleitas, Esq. of New Orleans, several varieties of this southern hemp, for Agave Americana are thriving under their care in both cities notwithstanding the difference of latitude and climate. Four plants of the celebrated Magney 'de

Pulque,' from the vicinity of Mexico, are now flourishing in this city. This variety of the Agave Americana, so noted for the drink it affords, will therefore probably bear to be transported to our southern states, with the others, whose principal value resides in their fibres—an opinion in which Dr. Mitchell coincides.

"As the subscriber has not heard of the late of the last young logwood trees sent to New Orleans, during the autumn, it is believed that his often repeated attempts to transmit the living Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, have all failed—the more to be regretted, as another winter must pass to test its capacity for existence in all temperatures of our south western shores.

"The 'Ramon' is a flourishing tree in the driest seasons, whose leaves and branches are here the universal substitute for grass and cane as food domestic animals—the greater number of which have no other means of subsistence. It is conceived to be, at the least, as worthy as the logwood of the experiment of transplanting to our coast on the gulf of Mexico. Being both useful and ornamental it abounds in the gardens and lots of every town and village. The produce of three acres may maintain a small family. A newspaper paragraph relating to the scarcity of food for animals at Mobile and Pensacola during the last season, has prompted this brief notice of the 'Ramon.'

"Although the subscriber's attention was directed, by the treasury circular, to vegetables only, he begs leave to recommend the introduction into the United States of the stingless bees of Yucatan, on account of the peculiarities of their wax and honey, as well as the facility of rearing them."

TEXAS.
The last official communication received by the Constitutional Alcalde of this Municipality, from the Chief of Department Don Ramon Musquiz, contains a copy of a circular sent by the Minister of State of the Federal Government, to the Governor of the States, recommending the enlargement of the circulation of the Official Register of the Government, a daily paper published in the City of Mexico. The Governor, in conformity with this recommendation has desired the Chief of Department to transmit copies of the proposals of this Official Register, to the different Ayuntamientoes of his Department, with instructions to subscribe for the same out of the municipal funds. The reasons alleged by the minister, for the desire on the part of the General Government, that the Register should have a general circulation, are very excellent and do credit to the spirit by which the Government is actuated. He insists, principally on the vital importance to every Free Government of a general diffusion of information, as to public measures, and the characters, and the conduct of public men. We trust that our Ayuntamiento will comply with the requisition. A translation of its prospectus appears in another part of our paper.

Temperance in Canada.—Some days since, we received, in company with the Canadian Courant, a supplement of 8 pages 8vo. devoted entirely to the subject of Temperance.—Yesterday another Supplement came to hand, of the same character as the former, in which the Editors tender their grateful acknowledgements for the "very flattering reception" given to their "first effort," and remark that the "cordial and unanimous approbation of subscribers," is an incontrovertible proof that the people of those Provinces "are disirouged to reclaim from disgrace and degradation, those who have unfortunately contracted intemperate habits." The writer begins his second number with a brief survey of the Temperance movement in various countries and particularly in the United States. He gives us, we think, more honor on this point than we deserve;—though it is not to be denied that a great change has taken place among us within the past two or three years, both in the amount of ardent spirits consumed, and the prevalence of intemperate habits.

In the United States, (he remarks) the current of popularity has been turned against intemperance with a force so powerful that an accurate observer must perceive in its effects, a high scale of morality, and a peculiar mode of action in public sentiment, strongly indicative of the national character of the people. No sooner was the conviction brought home to their minds, that the use of ardent spirits was injurious to personal health, to public morals and national character, than they almost with one voice resolved on total abstinence, and endeavored to convince other nations that there was an absolute necessity for universal co-operation in the undertaking.

He then enters into a calculation, based chiefly upon official returns, the result of which is, that in 1829 there were imported into Canada by sea, 1,086,004 gallons, of ardent spirits, manufactured in the Upper Province 362,

001 galls.—in the Lower 241,334, and imported by inland conveyance about 122,682,—making a total of 1,800,000 gallons.

Now had the money thus expended, been applied to clearing the face of the country of its forest covering, 108,000 acres at ten dollars per acre, would have been added to the productive capital of the country; it would have built 5400 school houses at 250 each, or have clothed 216,000 poor persons at \$ dollars each; but all these advantages, all this quantity of public wealth has been sacrificed to a passion which in its destructive effects on society, has no equal or competitor. Is it not, then, full time to make efforts to check this evil, to reclaim those who are about to fall into this vice, and to preserve our country from demoralization by intemperance? We think there can be but one answer to this question.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th inst. says "We mentioned, on Saturday, the arrival in this city of an Agent from the Choctaw nation of Indians, to negotiate for the sale of their lands in the State of Mississippi. The person referred to is, we now understand, only the bearer of a specific proposition to that effect from the Choctaw Nation to the President of the United States, having no delegated powers from that nation to change the terms proposed by them."

COMMERCIAL.

From N. Orleans Price Current, May 30 1850.

The weather continues fair, though unusually cool for the season. The Mississippi has fallen 2 inches, and yesterday at noon, 12 inches below ordinary high water mark.

COTTON.—Quoted since the 21st instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 673 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee 4124, Mobile 16, Florida 131, from the other side of Lake Pontchartrain 60, Texas 70; together 5074 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 3298, Greenock 24, Havre 3906, Marseilles 1199, Bremen 20, New-York 1103, Boston 261, Providence, R. I. 172, Baltimore 48; together 11,121; making a further reduction in stock of 6,107, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared, a stock of 46414 bales. The market has been rather more animated than it was last week, particularly in Alabama. Selections from very fine lots have been sold at 10 1/4 to 11 1/2, but generally the sales have been at from 1-8 to 1-4 under former quotations, which have been corrected. Obligations for Louisiana and Mississippi are a great measure nominal, the amount in first hands being very much reduced.

SUGAR & MOLASSES, on plantation.—Former rates continue to be asked and occasionally obtained; the articles are not, however, brisk, owing to disinclination on the part of buyers to venture largely at present prices. Sugar 6 3/4 to 7 cents, Molasses 19 cents, small sales.

TOBACCO.—No change in price; first quality 4 a 1-4; second 4 a 3 1/4 crossed 2 a 2 1/4 cts. Sales are improving in amount, with a steady increasing demand. We have been informed that a number of hds. have been landed and stored in warehouses above the city; they are not included in our account, but will be without delay.

FLOUR, has declined in price and demand, and is unusually dull; none will bring more than \$4.

WHEAT, is in tolerable good demand, and save that more is occasionally asked, we have not heard of any thing new in the article; Meas \$13, Prime \$11 a 1/2, Cargo \$8.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE, are in somewhat better demand than they have been for some time; an advance on present quotations is asked and has been obtained; it is not, however, general. Bagging, (Kentucky,) 16 a 18 cents; Bale Rope, 5 1/2 a 6 cents, sales.

LEAD, in pigs.—Last week's prices of \$3 p. 100 lbs. continue to be asked, but in consequence of recent large arrivals cannot easily be obtained. We have heard of a sale at \$2 9/4 p. 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS, appear to be permanently established, and are brisk at former rates. Cotton, p. lb. to Liverpool 11-16d. Greenock 3-4d.; Havre and other ports in France, 1 1/2 cent. Tobacco, for Europe, 1 cent, gross.

Mr. A. BEAUVAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidates for the place of Governor of the State of Louisiana.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. B. HOMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

Ship News.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.
Ship Crescent, Haley, Havre, Wm Nott & Co.
Brig Wm Osborn, Blanchard, Bremen.
J W Zacharie & Co.

ARRIVED.
Steamer Post Boy, Herriman, from the Passes, towed ship Jwa and brig Patron, towed in over the Bar ship Wm Neilson, and brought up from sea, brig Atakapas sloop Neilson, and from Johnson, schr Pizarro.—In the offing brig Batchelor.—Left the Passes on the 28th at sunset.—ships Hanover, Gov Penner and toward ground on the Bar, all bound out—all the other out ward bound vessels had gone to sea.

Towboat Livingston, Morrison fm the Passes, with schrs Fanny, Tansulpas.—Left no report.
Brig Astakapas, Emery, Brasos St Jago, bal. Schr. Fanny, Shannon, Apalachicola, with ton.
Schr Surprise, Flacerty, St Marks.—ballast.
Sloop Neilson, Brown, Texas.—ballast.
Schr Fanny, Corson, fm Philadelphia, assorted cargo to sundries.
Schr Tansulpas, Chatham, from Philadelphia, with cargo to W Tufts and co, J A Nerle and co, E L Tracy, J G Washington, Nicholl and Hill J Weeks and co; Whitall, Jaudon and co; Hoey and Boyle; William Campbell and Pope; M A Jester, York and G West; Pusch, Bein & co; B Bouigny; N and J Dick and co; Rogers Scomb and co.

Steamer Opelousas, Sheridan, Opelousas—cargo 9 bales cotton to Planché and Courcelle, sailories to order—23 cabin and deck pass.

Steamer Kentamin, Jenkins, Louisville, with assorted cargo to J G Stevenson, Wallace, Lam. Beth and Pope, N and J Dick and co, Towansky and Fricton, Foster and Hutton and owners on board—16 passengers.—Extract May 26th. Paased Car of Commerce, b-low Plumt Point.

Steamboat Huron, Act, fm Louisville, with 73 hds bacon 400 pb bagging 192 coils rope 1 box to H and W Drell 24 hds tobacco 55 bales d. C A Jacobs; 34 hds bacon bams Towansky and Fricton; 10 do tobacc 5 bales; 27 bble pork 3 do best Cotton and Field; 35 do best Cotton and Hershey; 20 do white; 20 do packed chickens owners on board; 10 bales cotton para J Hagan and co; 31 do coffee W L Jackson.—10 cabin pass.—Feliciana and Reddywine still aground.

Steam boat Souvenir, Brock, from Louisiana, with 22 hds sugar to owner on board and to order.—27 pass.

ENTERFD.
Ship Exchange, Powete, from Rotterdam, in ballst.

MEMORANDA.
Hence at Baltimore, May 12, brig Ajax, Banks, schr Godd Meta, Franklin.
Sailed from Baltimore for this port, May 11, ship London-Packer, Robinson.
Hence at N-York, 11, brig Echo, Wharhan; Sailed from New-York for this port, May 10, packet ship AsEa, Barstow.
Up at New-York for this port, packet ship Kentucky, Rathbone, to sail on the 15th may.
Sailed from St. Yago to Cuba for this port, April 20 schrs. Sophia and Andrew-Jackson; brig Ameglan, Moore, hence, discharging and advertised for Philadelphia.
Hence at Boston, May 9, schr Ward, Collins; on the 6th spoke off Fishing Rip, schr Hoogly, Gerriah, hence for Newburyport.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. T. BAUDUC.
THIS morning, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, four cases ready made Clothing of fine quality.
May 31

BY T. MOSSY.
WILL be sold on Tuesday, 1st of June, at his auction store, 200 bags of Rock Shot, assorted sizes. May 31

BY T. MOSSY.
WILL be sold on Wednesday next, June 1st, at 11 o'clock, the following goods—80 boxes of Bagn's and Platts make (red), 50 bags of sugar hds' Nails, 6 barrels Nails, 6 barrels glue, 80 bales Oakum, 20 kgs Litharge and Emery, 6 Trip Stones, 6 barrels French yellow Ocre, 14 boxes Chrome yellow, 10 demijohns and jugs copal and coach varnish, 100 kgs white Lead, 80 kgs verdigris, black, yellow and green Paints, 100 boxes window Glass, from 7 1/4 to 28 x 22, 10 boxes Putty in bladders.
The sale will be positive, being to close a concern. May 29

BY J. T. BAUDUC.
WILL be sold on Tuesday, June 1st at 4 o'clock, in the store, corner of Dumaine and Tremé streets, the entire Stock of a Grocery store. May 28

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court.—Benjamin Sawyer vs. his Creditors.—Whereas Benjamin Sawyer an insolvent debtor in actual custody, in order to obtain the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors in actual custody, hath this day filed his petition and schedule in this court, Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the petitioner, and they are hereby cited to be, and appear before the said court on Monday the 21st day of June next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and be discharged from imprisonment.—By order of the Hon. Joshua Lewis, Judge of said court, this 29th day of May, 1850.
JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

THE Subscribers request the creditors of J. CHATELAIN, and those of V. BRETHERN, to call at Mogg's Auction store on Monday next and on the following day, to receive a dividend.
L. MILLAUDON, J. MONNET, J. LOSSBY, J. LABBEAUX, E. CARRARY, May 31

MAUSHALL'S SALE.
Henry Hopman vs. John C. Michel.
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 for sale on Thursday the 10th of June next, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, one box containing sundry articles of JEWELRY, seized in the above suit.
May 31 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Ramon Mon vs. T. B. Vazquezcancelor.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Prévai, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 11th of June next, at 4 o'clock, at the premises, on New Lovée, between Bayona and Girod streets, the contents of a Coffee-House, seized in the above suit.
May 31 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Alexandre Labrasche vs. Francis Pascal, E. & C.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudes, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 11th of June next, at 4 o'clock at the Principal, 18 cots covered and uncovered, bed-steads &c. seized in the above suit.
May 31 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Mary Bass and others vs. Rebecca Campbell.
BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 7th June next, at 4 o'clock p.m. at the Principal, a carpet, a sofa, a sideboard—seized in the above suit.
L. DAUNOY, marshal
May 28

James Workman vs. Sozane De la Sota.
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 for sale on Tuesday the 8th June next, at the premises, at 4 o'clock, one third part of the Urban and Lots, No. 12 and 21, forming the baking establishment at the Basin Carondelet; which lots are subject to a ground rent owned by the plaintiff, to the amount of \$94 50 cents, per quarter. Seized in the above suit.
May 28 L. DAUNOY, marshal

James Mills vs. Sober, Goodman & Co., E. Ency-lard and others, owners of the steam, East Pearl River.
BY an order of sale to me directed by the hon. C. Maurin, presiding judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 9th of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Mewitt's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the steam boat PEARL RIVER, her furniture, tackle and apparel, seized in the above suit.
The same being the second and last auction, will be sold to the highest bidder for what it will bring, on a credit for 12 months, with five per cent interest, from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security, on the property sold until final payment, agreeably to the act to amend the several acts enacted to regulate the court of this state, and for other purposes. May 23. L. DAUNOY, Marshal