

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 29 de SEPTIEMBRE 1829

COLOMBIA.

La goleta Eugie llegada a Baltimore el 3 de este mes, dice que una Fragata colombiana, de 64, debía dar a la vela de Puerto Cabello para España...

EL BOLETIN OFICIAL.—N.º 1.

Division de operaciones de la cuarta seccion de VERACRUZ.

Esco. Sr.—El 31 del pasado julio a las cuatro de la tarde llegó el enemigo en número de tres mil quinientos hombres (según la declaración que da un prisionero de guerra) al paso de la Agüada, distante de este punto ocho leguas...

ques se componía la escuadra; y que fuerza era la que venia en ella? dijo: Que el 5 del finado julio salió de la isla de Cuba la escuadra, compuesta de quince velas...

Preguntado: ¿Si á mas de esta expedicion habia salido otra, ó tenia que salir de España? dijo: Que el 5 del próximo pasado junio debió haber salido de Cádiz otra expedicion, compuesta de 8 á 10,000 hombres, y con direccion á Veracruz.

Preguntado: ¿Si el dia que desembarcaron habian visto alguna gente del pais, ó que se les hubiese presentado? dijo: Que al segundo dia del desembarque salió una guerrilla á explorar el campo, y que aprendieron á once hombres que estaban destesando una res; y que los presentaron al general, y que éste despues de haber hablado con ellos les dió libres.

Preguntado: ¿Si toda la fuerza habia desembarcado en Cabo Rojo? dijo: Que 3,500 hombres saltaron a tierra, y que éste número, todo se dirigia al puerto de Tampico; que él ignora si llegaron ó nó, con motivo á que el dia de hoy al emprender la division su marcha se quedó en el campo á resulta de una enfermedad que le atacó que despues de haberse recuperado un poco, siguiendo la division solo por la huella, y lo encontró la partida que lo hizo prisionero.

Preguntado: ¿Si en la fuerza indica da vienon algunos individuos de los espulsados de esta república? dijo: Que la mayor parte de las dos compañías de guias son de los espulsos, como asimismo seis frailes: que lo dicho es la verdad, á cargo del juramento que prestó en que se firmó, leida que le fué su declaración.—José Yañez.—Es copia de la original que certifico.—Mariano Palacios.

Cazadores de Orleans, ATENCION!

La Compañia 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.

De venta—por Jules Leblanc, calle Real N.º 182, se vende 800 barricas de VINO DE MARSELLA, de reciente importacion, pagando no derecho de importacion si el comprador lo conviese extraerle para otro punto. 24 sept.

DE VENTA

354 tercios CACAO superior de Tabasco, llegado por el bergantin americana William, procedente de Veracruz, capitan John Hughes, á la consignacion de FRANCISCO PATRO, 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 VIOLONNS, des GUITARRES, des VIOLONCELLES, des CLARINETTES, des FLAGEOLETTES simples et doubles, des BASSONS, des CORNS, des TROMPETTES, des ROSEAU, des cordes à boyau et autres articles de musique, qu'il vendra en gros et en détail. JOHN G. KLEMM, 49, rue Cana.

Pianos-Fortes.

The subscriber has just received per ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Cabinet and square Pianos Fortes of superior tone and workmanship; also, FLUTES (of every description) VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, CLARINETTES, 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

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 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

BLANC DE CERUSE. Barilleta Blanc de Ceruse pour broyé l'huile, en débarquement du brick Swan, venant de Philadelphie et à vendre par S. P. MORGAN & Co.

FROMAGE & BEURRE de Goshen, venu par le Kentucky, venant de New-York et à vendre par Js. PREAU & Co.



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NEW-ORLEANS. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1829.

Continuation of the ANSWER OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER

To the deliberation of the State of Mexico. The legislature continue thus: "the personal qualifications of the same Poinsett, also confirm that suspicion. Every one acknowledges in him a talent well exercised in those kind of affairs, and he has given proofs of it in many honorable missions entrusted to him by his government. His agreeable manners, his instruction, his politeness, and the republicanism he makes a show of, all contribute to increase his influence in society; and those qualities which in another sphere contribute to acquire the esteem of individuals, appear interested in a diplomatic agent who ought to avoid society to be studied, and it may be thought that they are to be attributed to continual efforts to create a party to be disposed of as an occasion may require and ready to serve as instrument to secret manoeuvres of policy."

This is no doubt a new doctrine, and the diplomatic corps will be surprised to learn that to avoid suspicion, and to act with the necessary circumspection their members must live entirely isolated, or at least not to associate with the inhabitants of the country where they reside. The undersigned confesses that he had thought otherwise either as to the qualifications necessary to a foreign minister, or as to his conduct, and if in order that a minister be tolerated in this country, he must be rough and proud in his manners, and aristocratic in his principles, all kind of diplomatic relations between the two countries must be suspended, for no such character will be found among the public men in the United States of America. The legislature of Mexico refer to the stay of the undersigned in this country since the rebellion of Talancingo, and she attributes the cause of it to some profound and hidden intention, she wishes to know how it happens that the cabinet of Washington did not recall him, or that the said Poinsett, through circumspection and of his own will, should not have retired from this country. The cabinet of Washington considered the affair of Tulancingo as the movement of a faction in open rebellion against the authorities of the country, and as such unworthy of its attention; and however distinguished might have been some men at the head of it, that rebellion from its nature and the manner it was conducted was the most despicable. As to the voluntary stay of the undersigned in the Mexican United States, he can only express his surprise that the legislators of Tlalpam who appear so well acquainted with the duties of a diplomatist, should not know that Mr. Poinsett is here under the orders and the dependence of his government. The undersigned was sent to Mexico to conclude treaties between the two republics, and he has not considered himself at liberty to abandon his post before having terminated that important affair. He cannot reveal here the progress of the negotiation, nor the causes that retarded it; he will simply state that several times he urged this government to give him a definitive answer on that affair, that he might return to the United States of America; so that his stay has not been voluntary, nor the effect of profound and hidden intentions; it has been occasioned by the delay of this government in deciding upon treaties concluded long ago, between the plenipotentiaries of both republics. The legislature of Mexico ask, "if it would not be unfortunate that in the fury of political fanaticism a catastrophe should happen that might defy our circumspection and compromise the national honor? why it is not unfortunately confirmed by history, that when there no longer exist honest and easy remedies, violent and criminal ones are resorted to?" Whether the legislature in presenting this alternative pretend to intimidate the people or to recommend him to adopt one of those means, the undersigned despise and disapprove equally the one or the other intention. He puts without the least fear all his confidence in the honor of the Mexican people, and he considers himself as much in safety in Mexico, as he might be in the Capitol at Washington; but he will say to the legislature of Mexico, that history offers no example of an event such as its members are pleased to foresee, no such thing ever happened in any enlightened country; and that such insinuations are a calomny against the character of a magnanimous nation

and will excite the horror and indignation of all the civilized world.

The undersigned before taking his leave of the Mexican people, whom he addresses for the last time, cannot forbear urging them to avoid all hatred against foreign nations who give them proof of friendship. The intrigue and hidden means which distinguished the diplomacy of former times are no longer practiced by civilized nations; and although some weak or ill intentioned individuals pretend to discover in the simplest acts and the most honorable conduct, the result of profound and hidden intentions, which tend to injure this country, the Mexican people may be assured that no nation either European or American, would condescend to degrade herself to such baseness. Above all the undersigned wish them to believe that their neighbours, the inhabitants of the United States, have always felt a sympathy and the liveliest interest for them, and that it is impossible they should ever envy or arrest the prosperity of Mexico.

The United States of America are on a progressive state of improvement which has no example in the history of the world: their federal Union instead of being dissolved, as had been predicted by the politicians of Europe, has acquired new strength with time; their commerce rivalise with that of the oldest nations of Europe: their internal communications, their rivers, their canals, their roads are vivified by the commerce of a rich and industrious country; their manufactories are in the most flourishing situation; their fortifications, their army and their navy are equal to those of the first nations of the world, their revenue is sufficient without the imposition of any taxes; and above all the mass of their population is more enlightened, has more morality and is more intelligent than that of any other nation. If such is their political situation can it happen that their progress be impeded by the growing prosperity of Mexico, and that their power may have anything to dread from it? Instead of being jealous, and to distrust our neighbours, let us on the contrary attempt to discover the causes of such unexampled prosperity, and profit by it; such is the noblest way to be rivals. Those causes will be found to consist in liberal institutions, and in a faithful and enlightened administration; in a rigid observation of the constitution, without ever any one branch of the government usurping the powers of another; in an entire submission to the will of the people, when it is constitutionally expressed, in a general disposition to work for the good of all; in a strict and impartial administration of justice; in the liberty which every one enjoys to employ his time to ameliorate his fortune, without any interference on the part of the government, in the equality of all before the law; in the direct and popular election, which raises the character of the mass of the people; and last in the facilities and cheapness of instruction. Feeling for the Mexican people the most sincere friendship, a friendship which cannot be altered by the insults and persecutions of a faction, the undersigned exhorts that nation to be united, and to put in practice those virtues which have raised the United States of America to the elevated rank they now occupy among the nations of the earth.

J. R. POINSETT.

From the Journal of Commerce. From Colombia.—We are indeed to Capt. Clark, of the schr. Wm. Dawson, for "El Patriota del Sulia," of July 20, printed at Maracaibo. It is not quite the latest. The Editor states that the Peruvians have threatened to burn Guayaquil, if they find themselves unable to defend it. After giving a list of the deputies and Seconds to the Constituent Congress of January 2, 18.0, for the three Provinces of Sulia, among whom we notice bishop Rafael Laso de la Vega, he says, "We cannot but congratulate ourselves on the wisdom and judgment with which the electors have proceeded, in giving their votes for men of so much patriotism and worth."

From Porto Cabello.—The schooner Eagle, Cooper, arrived at Baltimore, on the 3d Sept. from Porto Cabello, which she left on the 15th August, reports that a late order had been received from Bogota, prohibiting foreign vessels from taking in a part of a cargo in one port of the Republic, and proceeding to another to fill up. Prices at Porto Cabello for flour, provisions, &c. were nominal, as an augmentation of duties was soon to take place. There was no produce to be obtained. A Colombian ship of war of sixty-four guns was soon to be despatched for Spain, on some mission of the Government. She was to sail in 10 or 15 days after the Eagle.

New-York, September 3. THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.—The Norfolk Herald, of Monday, says—"The President of the United States takes his departure this day for Wash-

ington in the steamer Patomas, Captain Jenkins. We learn from gentlemen who visited him at the Rip Rap yesterday and the day before, that he looks remarkably well, and that his health is very much improved. He will return to his official duties therefor all the better for his trip. The speculations and anxieties about his health which we have seen in several of the papers, are, we are assured, unfounded in any real cause.

A letter has, as we understand, been received to-day from Wilmington, N. C., written on the evening of the 24th ult., stating, that for the preceding two days a violent storm of wind and rain had been raging, and that the country was laterally inundated. The packet brig New Hanover, from this port, arrived off the bar two days previously, but had not been able to get in.

EXECUTION.—Two men, James Young and James White, were hung in the neighbourhood of Knoxville, Tenn. a few days past. Young, a man 67 years old, for the murder of his wife, who, at the time, was 64 years old. White, about 24 years old, for the murder of George W. Brown, last December. Both fully confessed the crimes for which they suffered. The course of people to view this horrid spectacle was said to be immense.

Upwards of thirty-one thousand children, including both sexes, between the ages of 3 and fourteen years, have been instructed at the Public Schools in the 1st District of Pennsylvania, since their establishment in 1818.

New Establishment. Orleans Coffee-house.

No. 15, St. Louis street, NEAR THE LEVEL. The subscriber (late 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 the 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. 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.

Marshal's Sales.

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 Principal, at 5 o'clock, a quantity of Corn and Planks. Seized in the above suit. Sept. 29 Ls. DAUNOY marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE. Virginie Couvertier vs. Shuff. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday 29th of September at 5 o'clock, at the Bassin Carondelet, 10 Chairs, a Table, 1 Server, 1 water Barrel, and a Tow-Boat. Seized in the above suit. Sept 19 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE. Mayor, Aldermen &c. vs. J. B. Lora. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Thursday 24th of September, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, 7 barrels of Flour—seized in the above suit. Sept 15 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE. Antoine Abat vs. J. M. Laffrandrie and J. Santo Domingo. 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 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. Virginie Couvertier contre Shuff. EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. Préal, juge concillier de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente, Mardi le 29 de Septembre, au bassin Carondelet, à 5 heures, 10 chaises, 1 table, 1 pipe à can et un canot de remorque, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus. 19 sept. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL. Le Maire, les Aldermen &c. vs. J. B. Lora. EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. B. Beauregard, juge concillier de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente, Jeudi 24 de Septembre courant, à 5 heures, au Principal, 7 barils farine, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus. 15 sept. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL. Ant. Abat vs. J. M. Laffrandrie et J. Santo-Domingo. EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. B. Beauregard, juge concillier, j'exposerai en vente Mardi 6 d'Octobre prochain, midi, à la Bourse Hewlett, une NEGRESSE nommée Germaine, âgée d'environ 60 ans—seized in the above suit. 5 sept Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.