

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 20-DE ABRIL.

La abeja es imprenta de la ABEJA, cedra trastabillada en la calle de Chartres, esquina de San Louis, arriba de la almoneda de Mr. Le Carpenter.

Paris, 2 de marzo.

Adquirimos en este momento, dice el Diario del Comercio de este mediano, la certeza de que todos cuantos esfuerzos que haga, quanto dinero que gasta, declaró la marina no poder estar pronta antes el 15 de junio. Entonces la expedición de Alger no sería más sino una tentativa vana & una quiebra. Luego la suposición de otro deseo adquiere más creencia, se habla de Constantinople de un golfo vecino de los Dardanellos.

Si esto es así, esta amenazada la paz general: pero como con 30,000 hombres no puede la Francia ser sino adscrita a la guerra, que partido se juntaría? Si debemos creer a los antecedentes de nuestros políticos no será difícil el adivinar este partido. ¿Qué no tendría el ministerio otro destino que el escogimiento de incurias?

Marsella, 24 de febrero.

Los instrumentos por los cuales el gobierno araban de tener un principio, el ejercitarse en nuestro puerto. La mayor parte de nuestros armadores y capitanes han firmado contratos al precio de 16 francos cada mes, de tocadas, bajo la condición que no retiñan las aseguraciones al costo del navío, estipulando ya acordada en los fletos primarios que se hicieron para la Morea. El gobernador se ha reservado el término de diez días para la ratificación de dichos compromisos, y dentro de veinte ya cerca de ciento, y se han ejecutado por el intermedio de un solo corredor. Esta operación es importante, principalmente por Marsella, en sus intereses más preciosos.

Paris, 2 de marzo.

Hoy se han abierto las sesiones de las Cámaras; y el rey, después de las ceremonias de culto, ha pronunciado el discurso siguiente:

Señores.—Siempre he reunido con confianza al rededor de mi trono a los Pares de mi reino, y a los diputados de los departamentos.

Domingos de nuestra última sesión, encausos importantes han consolidado la paz de la Europa, y la concordia establecida entre mis aliados, y yo para la dicha de los pueblos.

La guerra está ya extinguida en el Oriente: la moderación del vencedor, y la intervención amistosa de las potencias, después de preservar al imperio otomano de las desgracias que le amenazaban, han mantenido el equilibrio y afirmado las antiguas relaciones de los Estados.

Bajo la protección de las potencias que firman el tratado del 6 de julio, la Gran Bretaña resarcirá de sus causas: la elección del príncipe ligado a tratar en ella, hace harto cosechar las miras despiertas y pacíficas de los soberanos.

Yo prosigo en este momento, y de acuerdo con mis aliados, negociaciones cuyo objeto es obtener entre los principes de la casa de Braganza una reconciliación necesaria al reposo de la península.

En medio de los graves sucesos de que la Europa estaba ocupada, yo debí suspender los efectos de mi resentimiento contra una potencia berberisco; pero ya no puedo por más tiempo dejar impune el insulto hecho a mi pabellón: la reparación públia y solemne que quiero obtener para satisfacer al honor de la Francia, regulará, con la ayuda del Todo-poderoso, es bien de la cristiandad.

Las cuentas de la recaudación presupuestaria serán presentadas, al mismo tiempo, que el estado de las necesidades y recursos para el año próximo: yo tengo la satisfacción de ver que, a pesar de la disminución que han probado las rentas de 1829, comparativamente a las del año anterior, han superado a las evaluaciones del presupuesto. Una operación reciente ha indicado con suficiente el interés con que los empréstitos deben ser negociables: ello ha mostrado la posibilidad de aligerar las cargas del Estado. Se os presentará una ley relativa a la amortización: aquella no logrará a un plazo de reembolso de 6 de cambio, que nosotros esperamos, concilia lo que los contribuyentes esperan de nuestra solvencia, con la justicia y la benevolencia debidas a aquellos de nuestros súbditos que han colocado sus caudales en los fondos públicos. Las medidas sobre que debéis deliberar, tienen por fin satisfacer a todos esos intereses: ellas podrán acordar los medios de subvenir, sin nuevos sacrificios, y en pocos años, a los gastos que el imperio aumenta exigen para la defensa de su prosperidad del comercio y de la agricultura, los trabajos de las plazas fuertes, las obras que deben terminarse en los puertos, las reparaciones de los caminos, y para concluir de abrir los canales. También tendréis que ocuparos de mis hijas leyes relativas al orden judicial, de diversos proyectos de animar la industria, y de algunas medidas destinadas a mejorar la suerte de los militares retirados. Yo he gemido por los males que un invierno largo y riguroso ha hecho pesar sobre mi pueblo; pero la beneficencia ha multiplicado los socorros, y con un vivo placer he visto los cuidados generosos prodigados a la indigencia en todos los puntos del reino, y particularmente en mi buena villa de Paris. Señores: la primera necesidad de mi corazón es ver a la Francia dichosa y respetada; miraré desenvolver todas las fuerzas de su suelo y de su industria, y en pas de sus felices instituciones, cuyo sostén tengo yo la firme voluntad de conservar: la Carta ha colocado las libertades públicas bajo la salvaguardia de los magistrados: mis deber hacia mi pueblo es transmitirlos intactos a mis sucesores.

"Pares de Francia! ¡Diputados de los departamentos! yo no dudo de vuestra acuerda para operar el bien que quiero hacer: vosotros rechazaréis con desprecio las perfidas insinuaciones que la malevolencia intenta propagar. Si mandobras culpables suscitase a un gobierno obstáculo que no puedo ni quiero prever, yo encontraré la fuerza de contrastarlos con mi resolución de mantener la paz pública, con la justicia con flama de los franceses, y con el amor que ellos han mostrado siempre a sus monarcas."

El rey, después de terminar su discurso, hizo anunciar que las sesiones de las Cámaras estaban abiertas para el año de 1830, y se retiró a su palacio de las Tuilleries en medio de las salvas reales y de las aclamaciones del pueblo.

AVISU.—El buque de vapor LOUISIANA, capitán W. Beckwith, saldrá positivamente desde este puerto para LOUISIANA, a las 20 del corriente, a las 10 de la mañana. Admito solamente pasajeros, por los cuales tiene buenas comodidades y tratos correspondientes por la pasajería de la marina y los de la villa. A su lado razón, 6 en cada de C. BYRNE Y Comp. calle Dupont N° 5.

PARA BURDHOE.
Salida del 15 de mayo, la hermosa goleta HENRY ASTOR, forzada en cubre, su capitán P. Destebach, admite 200 pasajeros de signo. Por ésta y también los pasajeros que gustan, los cuales tendrán las mayores comodidades. Dura razón a bordo, 6 en cada de V. ROUMAGE. 17 de abril.

PARA OMOA, (BAYA DE HONDURAS.)

El bergantín goleta MORO, su capitán G. Chapman, saldrá para dicho puerto el 15. Admite pasajeros y cuatro bariles de aceite, razón 6. ATR. DULITONDE. Calle de Chartres, No. 179.



PAISSES BY J. BARTON, DELAUP & DUCRE.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY (Morning) APRIL 20, 1830.

El Oficio de la Bas es now removed in the upper part of the house occupied by Mr. J. Le Carpenter, Auctioneer, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

The City Council adopted on Saturday last, the resolution offered by Mr. Blanc, at a former meeting, to grant an annual sum of Two Thousand Dollars to the Louisiana Legion.

A bill to change the port of entry from New Iberia, to Franklin, Louisiana, has passed both houses of Congress.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, March 30.

To the Senate of the U. States.

March 27, 1830.

Gentlemen—I transmit for the consideration of Congress a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying the report of Lieuts. Tattnall and Gedney, who were detailed to make a survey of the Dry Tortugas; and beg leave to call your attention to the importance of this position to the United States as a naval station. I also respectfully recommend that the appropriations necessary to make a scientific examination of its capacities for defense may be granted.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the Message be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Vice President, yesterday, communicated the following letters from the Postmaster General:

Post Office Department,

MARCH 24, 1830.

To the Hon John C. Calhoun.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed March 22d, 1830, directing me "to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the fourth day of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory," I have the honor to report, that the whole number of Deputy Postmasters removed, between the fourth day of March 1829, and the 22d day of March, 1830, inclusive, is four hundred and ninety one; and that the number thereof in each State and Territory is as follows: In Maine fifteen; New Hampshire fifty five; Vermont twenty two; Massachusetts twenty eight; Rhode Island three; Connecticut twenty; New York one; hundred and thirty five; Delaware sixteen; Maryland fourteen; District of Columbia one; Virginia eight; North Carolina four; Georgia two; Albany two; Mississippi five; Louisiana four; Tennessee twelve; Kentucky sixteen; Ohio, fifty one; Indiana nineteen; Illinois thirteen; Missouri seven; Florida one; Arkansas two; and Michigan one.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. T. BARRY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The majority in the Senate.—It seems that the majority in the Senate have taken the alarm at the dark inquisition which they have declared, on the subject of General Jackson's removals, and at their occlusion of any inquiry into the causes of those removals. They are aware that the People perceive that the audacity of these proceedings is to render the offices of the

Federal Government merely tools to buy support to the Executive Government, or weapons to punish opponents or neutrals. It is rumored, out of doors, that they refuse to remove the injunction of secrecy so as to permit Mr. BARTON and others to publish their speeches against a despotism for four years, on this subject. In the case of Mr. Barton especially, this timidity of the majority is not to be wondered at; as he is represented to have displayed even more than his usual eloquence and withering energy in exposing, during the debate we have adverted to, the conduct of the "Greatest and Best and the ancillary "Board of rewards and punishments." The People wait to see his speech. They have a right to see it. The majority in the Senate have, in their trepidation, mistaken the rules of that body. These rules do not prohibit the desired publication; and on every ground, we hope that the speeches of Mr. B. and others of their fearless advocates, on the debate under remark, will appear. Give us light.—

PARIS, 1st March.

We have just obtained positive information, says the *Journal du Commerce* of this morning, that the navy had declared it would not be ready before the 15th June whatever exertions were used and whatever money might be expended. Thence the expedition against Algiers would no longer be but a foolish attempt, or treason; and therefore another destination gains credit every day. Constantinople is mentioned, or the neighbouring gulf of the Dardanelles—if such is the fact, the general peace is threatened; but as with 30,000 men, France can only be an auxiliary, what cause would she join? If we are to judge by the antecedents of our statesmen, it would not be difficult to guess—would it then be the destiny of that ministry to have only the choice of follies?

MARSEILLE, 24th February.

Vessels have been chartered in our port for account of Government—the greatest part of our ship-owners and captains have signed contracts at the rate of 16 francs a ton per month, under condition that the insurances shall not be paid by the vessel; a condition which had been granted in the first charters for the Morea—the Government has reserved ten days for the ratification of the said contracts, which already amount to near a hundred.

Ship News.

Post of New Orleans.

CLEARED.

Brig Eunice, Mallona, River, C. P. Foster.

Brig Meridian, Spring, Hayre, L. H. Gale.

Brig David Maffet, Kowland, Baltimore.

Sailor, William, Washington, Master.

ATRIEVED.

Towboat Shark, Wood, from the Passes, having took to sea ship Lotus, Water, for Liverpool, brought up ship Edward, from Philadelphia, brig Mountaine, and steam Hudson. Towed ship Essex, on the bar. Left on the 17th—arriving with them a "sweet oblivious antidote." And we admire Mr. Felix Grundy's defective memory and for giving disposition.—ib.

Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, yesterday commenced his remarks on Mr. Fox's resolution relative to the public lands. Before he concluded, the Senate on motion of Mr. Sprague, adjourned. Mr. Johnston's argument was of the first order of reasoning, his views were sound and statesmanlike, and his defense of the late Administration and its policy was conclusive. It is expected that Mr. J. will resume his remarks to-day.—ib.

In the Senate, on the 30th ult., a letter was received from Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a report from Lieutenants Tattnall and Gedney, who were appointed to survey the Dry Tortugas, with a view to ascertain its fitness for a naval rendezvous. The result of the survey is said, by the Secretary, to confirm the favorable anticipations formed from previous examinations; but it is yet to be determined whether a harbor can be selected capable of such perfect defense as would be requisite for a naval station of importance; and an appropriation is asked to enable the President to have the necessary scientific examinations made under the superintendence of the proper department. It is the opinion of the surveying officers that a site may be selected entirely defensible.

The Washington Banner announces that General Harrison, our late Minister Postmaster who has been removed since the fourth day of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory," I have the honor to report, that the whole number of Deputy Postmasters removed, between the fourth day of March 1829, and the 22d day of March, 1830, inclusive, is four hundred and ninety one; and that the number thereof in each State and Territory is as follows: In Maine fifteen; New Hampshire fifty five; Vermont twenty two; Massachusetts twenty eight; Rhode Island three; Connecticut twenty; New York one; hundred and thirty five; Delaware sixteen; Maryland fourteen; District of Columbia one; Virginia eight; North Carolina four; Georgia two; Albany two; Mississippi five; Louisiana four; Tennessee twelve; Kentucky sixteen; Ohio, fifty one; Indiana nineteen; Illinois thirteen; Missouri seven; Florida one; Arkansas two; and Michigan one.

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