

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 23 DE FEBRERO.

Tera-Cruz, 5 de Febrero.

Se nos ha dicho que el vecindario de esta plaza, se ocupa en la actualidad, de hacer una representación a las cámaras de la unión sobre la nulidad del actual honorable congreso. Emitiránmos nuestra opinión sobre un asunto de tanta importancia, en que se versan los intereses y el honor de nuestro Estado. (El Censor)

Méjico, 1º de febrero.

Hoy debe discutirse en la cámara de diputados el proyecto sobre declarar imposibilitado para gobernar, al general D. Vicente Guerrero. Muchos celebramos que se concluyan de una vez estas cuestiones políticas que atrajan el despacho de innombrables expedientes que duermen en las cámaras, y cuya resolución es sumamente importante. En nuestros congresos sucede lo que con aquello: húmbara que con una rotunda librería jamás llegan a concluir una obra. Todos los días abren un libro nuevo, y a seis ó ocho páginas echan mano de otra por no poder soportar la monotonia que encuentran en las ideas coherentes de una obra cualquiera. Cuatro años hace que está pendiente un proyecto de ley orgánica de administración de justicia; cinco que pasa de una a otra sala la ley de privilegios exclusivos; otros tantos la del arreglo entre gobernadores de los estados y comandantes generales. ¿Y qué diremos de la hacienda? ¿Qué del arreglo de sus empleos?

Pero jamás faltan nuevas proposiciones y proyectos nuevos. Cada uno ha de ponderar sobre la justa sus proposiciones, aunque no se determinen. Por desgracia, aquellos que causan males son los que des de luego se despiden. La ley de prohibición, que va a rivalizar nuestras clases medias, de los baratos para vivir, y a la vez de un ingreso considerable, se apoya en la anterior, contra el interés de la mayoría de la nación. Contra este mismo interés se aprobó el decreto que priva a los extranjeros del derecho de comprar bienes raíces; y siguiendo el mismo camino, se procurará hacernos una nación como la China, sin ninguna de las ventajas de aquél pueblo singular. Cosa extraña hemos adoptado las instituciones de la sociedad más libre del mundo, y seguimos una marcha opuesta a la que han tomado y toman distintamente los Estados Unidos del Norte. En esta tierra clásica de la libertad se ha abierto la puerta a todos los hombres, cualquiera que sea su modo de pensar: entre nosotros, no solo la hemos cerrado más de lo que estaba, sino que hemos arrancado de nuestro seno los hombres y las mujeres. Se puede decir sin hipérbole, que cuanto la Provincia ha enriquecido, ido este hermoso mundo por su temperamento y producciones, hemos procurado empobrecer y hacerlo desagradable. El clima es bello, el clima suave; pero los caminos están infestados de ladrones, y son malísimos para transitárselos a caballo, a pie o en coche. Los campos son feroces, y la naturaleza convida a cultivar otras tierras que brindan con su fecundidad. Somos perezosos, y procuramos disminuir los gozos y las facilidades a costa misma de nuestra salud. Los mexicanos tienen un talento claro y una comprensión fácil; pero, ¿en qué empleamos nuestros talentos? ¿Qué clase de estudios se hace en nuestras colegios, en nuestras universidades? ¿Hemos siquiera procurado circular, ó al menos estimar los establecimientos de los países civilizados? Así como copiamos letra por letra la constitución de los americanos del Norte, ¿por qué no hemos hecho otro tanto con los métodos de estudios de Francia ó Inglaterra? Porque cuesta más trabajo, y nos pone en camino de sacudir viejas preocupaciones: porque no es fácil dejar esas obras clásicas de la edad media y sus comentadores, todos cardenales, obispos ó abades; porque no hemos entrado en reformas mas que en la apariencia, y so mos los mismos en su sustancia.

¡Hemos sido severos en la crítica! Ved lo que escribían los Quevedos, los Isla, los Iriartes, los Azcas, sobre el estado de la España. ¡Qué invectivas contra las recompensas, la indolencia, las ruinas penosuras! Nosotros estamos persuadidos, que si en vez de aborrecer las personas de los españoles, hiciéramos procurar sacudir muchas de sus costumbres y opiniones, habríamos adelantado más. Ellos hicieron mejor que nosotros con los árabes: los arrojaron, es verdad, pero conservaron sus ciencias y sus riquezas, y hasta sus canciones. No fueron contaminados por sus malas cualidades.

(Correo.)

Gran Baile de Niños.

POR LA SEÑORITA VIRGINIA BENONI.

CON sumo placer anunciamos al público, que a solicitud de un gran número de familias, de las más respetables, la jovencita Virginia Benoni dará un gran baile de Niños, el Martes de Carnestolendas 23 del presente en la Sala, dispuesta, con el mayor esmero, para el efecto, calle de Conti No. 27, arriba del Café de Mr. Brinthal y Ca.; en frente de la posada del Sr. Richardson.

La suscripción está, en la actualidad abierta en la librería de Mr. A. L. Boimare, calle de Chartres No. 130.

— Para los Niños, incluyendo los cuatro reales; para

Curiosa Exposición DE PAPEL CORTADO POR EL SR. HANKES.

LA APIROTOMIA se halla abierta, por corto tiempo, en el salón alto de la casa N°. 113, calle de Chartres.

La APIROTOMIA es una curiosísima y encantadora colección de papel cortado, que abraza una gran variedad de cosas, egredidas por el Sr. Hanks, con solo el auxilio de un par de tijeras comunes, en tal modo que ha dejado alucinados a los artistas más célebres de América y de Europa.

Entrada—medio peso, las criaturas dos reales; todos los que visiten este establecimiento tendrán derecho a un retrato de medio cuerpo, en papel cortado, en muy pocos segundos, por el celebre joven artista el Sr. Hanks. Retratos de cuerpo entero a \$1.25; idem elegante bronceado por el Sr. Reynolds.

El establecimiento está abierto diariamente desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 de la tarde, y todas las noches, desde las 7 hasta las 9 estará brillantemente iluminado.

9 de febrero.



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NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1830.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.
Tuesday, February 9.

Mr. Beauvais gave notice to the senate that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "an act in addition to the several acts relative to licences for gaming."

Mr. Lacoste according to notice previously given introduced a bill entitled "an act relative to the sales of certain species of property, and for other purposes."

The bill entitled "an act to amend the black code," was read for the third time and having been adopted with its title; on motion it was ordered that said bill be engrossed for to-morrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Beauvais presented the following bill, which underwent its first reading.

An act supplementary to the several acts relative to gaming licences.

Mr. Beauvais gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled "An act to require the clerks of the courts thro' out the state, to give security, and for other purposes."

Another message from the house by Mr. Canonge, their clerk, requesting the concurrence of the senate, in the bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the merchants' insurance company."

Washington, February 3.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Ruggles presented a memorial of the Society of friends, praying that Congress would pass some law protecting the southerners Indians. A number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a second time and referred to the appropriate Committees. Mr. Foot's resolution was then taken up and Mr. Benton continued his remarks upon Mr. Webster's last speech upon the subject of the Maine Election, when Mr. Evans continued to address the Committee at great length.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard from the Committee, reported a bill for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore. The several resolutions offered on the proceeding day were taken up and adopted; and several new resolutions were adopted. On a motion of Mr. Corner to consider a resolution offered by him some time since, relative to a reduction of the duty on salt, and on the reference of some resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that

State to vote for such a reduction, some discussion took place; but as the hour expired before the discussion had proceeded very far, the debate was suspended. The House then went into the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the petition of Ruel Washburn, of Maine, on which some discussion took place, Messrs. Corke of Virginia, Goodnow of Ohio, and Spencer of New-York, speaking in favor of the petitioner and against the report of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. P. P. Barbour taking the opposite side. After which, Mr. Miller asked for the previous question; and the demand being seconded, the question was taken on concurring in the report of the Committee on Elections, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 111, Noes 79.

New-York, Feb. 2.

In the House, on Wednesday, a mes-

sage was received from the President,

in relation to the allowances made to

ministers of the United States abroad,

and the demand being seconded, the ques-

tion was taken on concurring in the re-

port of the Committee on Elections, and

decided in the affirmative—Ayes 111, Noes 79.

— Para los Niños, incluyendo los

cuatro reales; para

conciliaciones y

19 de febrero.

NOURRICE.—On désire une bonne

negrice nourrice; elle est très saine,

et sans enfant. S'adresser au bureau

for travelling expenses; and also to Charges d'Affaires for outfit; &c. when not appointed by the President and Senate. It referred, besides, to various other items of expenditure concerning our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations; and among them, to the return charges made, and the claims of Consuls performing diplomatic functions without authority, during the vacation of the office, or in the absence of the functionary authorized to fill it. It alluded to the well known case of the alliance made to William B. Lawrence, late Charge d'Affaires at London, and stated that the President had not directed a suit to compel the reimbursement of the money paid to that gentleman, preferring to leave the matter to the discretion of Congress, to whose legislature wisdom he, the President, submitted the whole of the subject contained in his message. It was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Among other resolutions were the following, submitted by Mr. Drayton of South Carolina; which were read and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Resolved, That all duties upon imports which operate oppressively upon the great body of the people, or unequally upon certain portions of them, ought to be repealed or modified.

Resolved, That the importation of raw wool, the prime cost of which does not exceed ten cents per pound, ought to be admitted without being subject to the payment of any duty; and that the duties upon all other kinds of wool ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the drawbacks which existed upon the exportation of spirits, distilled from molasses, before the act of the 19th of May, 1828, ought to be again allowed; and that the duties upon molasses, cotton-bagging, sail duck, and unmanufactured iron, hemp, and flax, ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the drawbacks which existed upon the exportation of spirits, distilled from molasses, before the act of the 19th of May, 1828, ought to be again allowed; and that the duties upon molasses, cotton-bagging, sail duck, and unmanufactured iron, hemp, and flax, ought to be reduced.

Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to amend an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports; providing for the mode of appraising the value of woollen goods imported into the United States, and for the collection of the duties thereon.

Thursday.—Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department, Norfolk, and the Asylum in Philadelphia and to furnish them in part. Mr. Irwin of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the State of Ohio, on certain conditions, all the lands of the United States within that State. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Paymasters to employ citizens to aid them in discharge of their duties in certain cases, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Some discussion took place on a resolution offord some days since, by Mr. De Witt of New-York, providing for the discontinuance of the office of strafeman to the House, which was finally postponed for two weeks. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Maine Election, when Mr. Evans continued to address the Committee at great length.

Orleans Ball Room.

On Shrove-Tuesday, February 23d.

Last Ball of the Carnival.

(In the two rooms.)

A GRAND DRESS & MASK BALL.

Such ladies only who have received invitation tickets, will be admitted; they are therefore requested not to forget them, and thereby avoid the inconvenience of being detained at their entrance to the ball.

No ladies ticket will be delivered at the door, those who have not provided themselves before hand will be refused admittance.

The administration desire that this last ball should be as brilliant as possible, have determined to leave the room decorated in the style they were embellished for the grand Washington Ball.

The entrance will be by Mr. Davis' saloon.—No mask will be admitted until after examination.

ADMITTANCE.—Two dollars.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Runaway slave on the plantation of M. Randon Brothers, Parish of St. Charles, about 10 days since, a negro named ISAAC, aged about 50 years, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, American measure, having his front teeth high and divided, a scanty beard, short forehead and large eyes. It is supposed he was enticed away by a white man, and that he keeps himself about the flat boat Landing.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid to whom ever will bring back said slave to his master, or lodge him in the jail of this city.

February 23 F. A. BLANC.

NOTICE.—The Taxable Inhabitants

for State Taxes for the year 1829,

for the City and Parish of New Orleans,

are hereby informed that the collection of

state taxes will begin on the 20th of March next.

F. GARDERE,

Feb. 20—6 State Treasurer.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of St. John the Baptist.—Court of Probates.

ON Thursday the 23rd of March next, and the following days, beginning at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. will be sold by the undersigned parish Judge, and ex-officio auctioneer, on the plantation hereinafter described, all the property moveable and immoveable belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Madeline Haydel, widow of Pierre Deenel, to wit:

1. A fine sugar estate situated in this parish on the right bank of the river, about 15 leagues above New Orleans, bounded above by Meaux Jn. Jules. Min. Haydel, and below by Mr. Jules Haydel and son, measuring 12 arpents 133 feet, or thereabouts, front to the river, on 40 in depth and a double grant, which on account of the opening of the side line gives a total of about 158 superficial acres of land, the most part, of which is high. Four hundred arpents consist of tillable land cultivated as follows, to wit 150 arpents or thereabouts of cane, plant of this year, and 180 in ratios of last year. The remainder consist of corn field and pasture ground. There are on said plantation a very fine two story dwellinghouse, Kitchen, oven, garden, henhouse, &c. and also a fine sugar house, draining house and sugar mill (propelled by cattle,) the whole new, provision store, rice mill, 12 large negro cabin raised from the ground covered with shingles with brick chimneys &c.

2. A few articles of Household furniture, plate, 1 clock, 2 watches and a gold snuffbox, a fine coach &c.

3. 94 Slaves of different ages and sexes, mostly Creoles or having been a long time in the country, among whom there are a driver, a carpenter, a wheelwright, a sugar maker, a blacksmith, several cartmen ploughmen, a coachman, a number of mulatto and negro wenches house servant, seamstresses, washers, ironers, cooks and nurses.

4. 45 Horses mostly American, 13 yoke of oxen, a few cows, heifers, bulls, sheep &c.

5. A great quantity of Implements of Husbandry, such as ploughs, shovels, hoes, axes, tumbrils, carts, blacksmith, carpenter and joiners tools, a pair of patent scales weighing 2500 &c. 4 sugar boilers assorted. The grande measure sur 72 inches.

6. There are expressly reserved from the sale 2 small houses, kitchens, fences &c. situated at each (upper and lower) boundary of the Plantation, which are to be removed by the owners.

TERMS.

The Plantation payable 1/4 in all March 1831;

1/4 in all March 1832; 1/4 in all March 1833; and the balance in all March 1834.

The Slaves payable 1/3 in all March 1831; 1/3 in all March 1832; and the remainder in all March 1833; and the moveable articles payable for all sums under \$50, cash and for all sums above \$50 in all March 1831.

The whole in approved endorsed notes, made payable at the Clerk's office of the parish with special mortgage on the property slaves, until final payment.

The costs of deeds, mortgage, acquittances raising of Mortgages to be paid by purchasers.

Parish of St. John the Baptist Feb. 23 1830.

T. LE BLANC, Judge.

Court of Probates—State of Louisiana—

Parish of St. John the Baptist.

ON MONDAY, the 8th March, 1830, and the following day, shall be sold at public auction, by the auctioneer, (Judge) undersigned, upon the land of nine arpents 8 fathoms hereafter described, the real and personal Estate depending from the community heretofore existing between the late Charles Frederic Olivier Forcellie and Madame Francoise La Molere Dorville, his widow, including the undivided Estate possessed by the said community in partnership with M. Francois Olivier Forcellie, together shall be sold the undivided part of the latter, (and with his consent,) in the mid social Estate, viz: