

LA ABEJA.

NEVA-ORLEANS, 17 de OCTUBRE 1829.

El Lunes publicaremos en este un papel suelto que nos ha ocurrido, titulado *Manifestación que hace á sus conciudadanos el que suscribe (Dr. Luis Díaz de Cárdenas.)*

NOTICIAS ESTRANGERAS.

(Traducidas del *Curio de Londres*.)

AMÉRICA ESPAÑOLA.

Acaba de publicarse un papel muy bien escrito sobre este asunto, que se dice ocupa la atención del gobierno en este momento. Su objeto es manifestar la política insidiosa de los Estados Unidos, en sus relaciones con las nuevas repúblicas; y

2º Insistir sobre que la España ya no tiene derecho de imponernos perjuicios así como a otros que trafican en aquellos países, sin objeto racional de su parte.

El siguiente es el argumento que se alega sobre el 2º punto.

Pero, nos queda algo que hacer aún en Europa: "No debemos ir algo más allá de lo que hemos ido". "Hasta cuando las legítimas empresas comerciales han de ser perseguidos e impedidos por corsarios que a veces llevan la bandera española y otras la de una de las nuevas repúblicas". "Hasta cuando ha de aumentarse la lista de los atrocios hechos de piratería que algunos años há y aun mensualmente nos repugnan e hieren".

Por cuantos años han de sufrirse estos males, solamente p r q u e la corte de España no juzga á proposito el reconocer un hecho, actualmente establecido á la faz del orbe, y continua en mantener una guerra naval á cuya sombra estos perjuicios nos son inferidos en común con otras naciones".

Invitamos á la Francia, á Alemania, y los Países-Bajos, todos interesados en ello, como nosotros a unirnos para decir á España: "Este estado de cosas no puede durar. No tenemos derecho de imponernos perjuicios sin un objeto asequible". "Hablais de reconquistar á Méjico, Colombia, Perú, Chile, y Buenos-Aires". Si cuando teníais dominio sin contradicción en cada uno de estos países, no fuisteis capaces de conservarlo, ¿comó ahora que no poseis una juzgada de terreno en tod s ellos, queréis recobrarlo? Porqué arte mágico habéis de conseguirlo? Veinti y un años ha durado esta lucha, y tal ha sido su resultado. La independencia de aquellos países es un hecho, y no lo sera mas positivo dentro de un siglo que lo es en el dia. Ha de afrontarse nuevamente al sentido común y á la Europa con una demora de 67 años para su reconocimiento como en el caso de la Holanda", tien de continuar nuestros subditos á ser atacados en sus pacificas empresas, y la violencia y el desorden á surcar los altos mares, solo por gratificarnos una pieza e inconcebible obstinación, ó los delirios de una imaginación desordenada? Qué imprudencia habrá de parte de Inglaterra, Francia, Holanda y Alemania en tener este lenguage con España". "Qué se halla en la cuestión de Grecia y Turquía, que no se halló en cada uno de sus puntos principales, y con muy mayores titulos á traer a stación, en la cuestión de España y América?"

Díz España que nuestro raciocinio es parcial, que nuestra humanidad, llena de simpatía para las que fueron sus colonias, es muy fría hacia ella misma". "Cuál fué nuestra conducta cuando supimos dos años há que Méjico y Colombia hacían preparativos para atacar á Cuba y Puerto-Rico, y que el armamento para este objeto se hallaba muy adelantado en los puertos de Colombia? Inmediatamente lo dijimos: "Esto es un pregonamiento que la Gran-Bretaña no puede ver con indiferencia. No podemos apartar de nuestra vista las consecuencias posibles de una guerra en las Antillas, cuyo principio podría muy bien ser limitado á una simple lucha entre España de una parte y Méjico y Colombia de la otra; pero cuya terminación podría ser una guerra, que hace estremecer la humanidad; una guerra total de extinción entre dos distintas razas de habitantes. Si Méjico y Colombia desean conservar la amistad de la Gran Bretaña, esos preparativos hostiles deben cesar."

Cesaron en efecto. Méjico y Colombia conocieron lo que debían á una representación de esta fuerza y carácter fundada en tales motivos y no vacilaron en cumplir con ella: su empresa fué inmediatamente abandonada.

Sin embargo, si amistosas representaciones fuesen infructuosas, tendríamos el derecho de decir á España: "Si no queréis reconocer la independencia de América, no podemos á la verdad olvidar á ello; pero ésto, á lo menos harémos: pondrémos á esas piráticas banderas dó quiera las haleínos, y sea de quien fuere la patente que tengan; y habiendo dicho á Méjico y Colombia que los intereses de la humanidad requerian se abstuviessen de ataques sobre Cuba ó Puerto-Rico, os decimos ahora, que si vuestras escuadras intentan el hacer algún desembarque en las costas de América, donde pacíficamente trafican nuestros comerciantes, y donde vuestras invasiones solo pueden tener por resultado, confusión momentánea y desorden, LAS INTERCEPTAREMOS."

Puede decirse que no debemos usar tan energico lenguaje; que fué nuestra propia conducta en iguales circunstancias cuando los Estados Unidos, abiertamente asistidos y socorridos por la España, se hicieron independientes de nuestro dominio. Concluida la lucha, no reconocimos francia y prontamente el establecimiento de la independencia que fué su resultado. Y por qué lo hicimos? Porque á ello nos obligaron los dictados de la justicia y de la razón. Y debemos ahora y otros igualmente que nosotros, sufrir, porque España á su vez no quiere ser justa ni racional?

Tengan presente asimismo, que el momento actual no es en el que podemos tratar con ligereza intereses importantes. Dada una ojeada á las peticiones recientemente presentadas al gobierno sobre este asunto, por los comerciantes de Londres, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, &c. ¿Qué dicen? Que en consecuencia del reconocimiento por la Gran-Bretaña de Méjico, Colombia y Buenos-Aires, han formado establecimientos e invertido haberes considerables en esos países; que su comercio con ellos es interrumpido por robos y saqueos en alta mar, y por perpetuos, aunque hasta ahora infundados, alarmas de invasión española sobre la costa; malas noticias todas de la continuación de un estado de guerra inútil e infructuoso, que habiendo durado ya veinte años puede durar aun veinte más, si no se hace algun esfuerzo para ponerle término. Estos no son tiempos en que el interés de las claves comerciales puede mitarse con desprecio. No debemos ciertamente usurpar los derechos de España; pero sí acordarnos que otros pueblos tienen derechos así como España los suyos, y que no debemos sacrificar cosas á números. Porque un comerciante inglés ó francés que después de la completa expulsión de la autoridad española, se ha establecido legalmente en Veracruz ó la Guayra, ha de tener su casa y almacenes echados á bajo por una escuadra bombardera de Cuba. Naciones que están en paz, pueden verse sujetas á inconvenientes por un estado de guerra entre partes beligerantes, pero tal guerra no tiene un objeto determinado y asequible, y es productiva de grandes sufrimientos á otra, las que los experimentan pueden, por su propio interés y los generales de la humanidad, representar contra su continuación y para su propia protección y defensa, tomar las medidas que requieren las circunstancias.

Si se toma, pues, justicia en ambas lados,

Atlántico, impedimos á nuestros hermanos de los Estados Unidos el tomar libertades con nosotros en sus relaciones diplomáticas con nuestros jóvenes amigos del Oeste; y unidos con las potencias europeas cuyo interés y el nuestro son comunes, digamos á España que debe ser racional, que no debe continuar á exponeños á sufrir daños sin objeto concebible de su parte, y que, s. continúa su marcha actual, no podemos vacilar en cuidar de nuestros intereses. Londres 4 de julio de 1829.

AVISO.

Saldrá sin falta ninguna el Domingo 18 del corriente á las siete de la mañana para el puerto de la Habana, la goleta española FRANCISCA, su capitán don Manuel Agudo, y previene á los pasajeros que estén abordo á cuatro horas y si no se quedaran en tierra. Nueva-Orleans, 17 de Oct. 1829.

PARA HABANA

Saldrá sin falta el Domingo 18 del corriente, el hermoso bergantín goleta U.S.A., su capitán Mayo, tiene muy buenas comodidades para pasajeros y un rancho excelente. Impondrá su consignatario

LEVI H. GALE.
Calle Bienville No. 22.



MINTED BY F. DELAUP.
St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1829.

From Monday next, THE BEE will appear daily.

No sooner had he achieved his ephemeral triumph than Dn. Isidro Baradas-Valdez-y-Baran &c, boldly imposed upon our merchants by (with his official publication) making a free port of Tampico, and solemnly warranting it for six months, from the 13th of August, but on the 11th of Sept. he was compelled to capitulate. He took care to obtain favorable conditions for that portion of his army which after having espoused the fury of the ocean, were enjoying the benefit of the hospitality of New-Orleans; but he totally forgot to obtain the same in behalf of our trade, which he had engaged in the most disastrous risks; nevertheless, by the letters he received on the day before that of his capitulation, he was apprised of the kind reception given to his followers in this city, as well as of the expeditions at hand for Tampico, and above all, he was not ignorant of the fact that, relying on the faith of his proclamation several ships were already in sight of the Bar of which he occupied the left side. He has not only deceived the foreign trade, but has abandoned to the mercy of the enemy a number of his unhappy fellow citizens, whose blind confidence his proclamations had begotten. Indeed, if, in the cession of that province, should be included the north eastern part of the province of New Mexico, the way would be opened for our settlements to stretch themselves towards the Pacific, by an easier passage over the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, and through a country better fitted for the purposes of agriculture.

The subject, however, is one of no small importance, and deserves to be maturely examined before it is decided upon. Above all, we should consider it merely as a national point of view, and not either as a northern or southern question, as some of the public journals appear to consider it. If the acquisition of this territory be expedient for the nation at large, let us have it, without stopping to inquire whether the political influence of the states in this part of the Union be increased or lessened by it. If there be serious and such plan in contemplation, it

not be considered in a narrow local basis, and the people at large, we doubt it, will come to a right decision upon it. Our paper is afraid that the new states which are formed out of the Texas will be slave holding states. This may or may not be so—indeed it is rather probable that they would not; since at present by the laws of the Mexican Republic it is forbidden to hold slaves.

It will be readily conceded that there is much more capital in Philadelphia and other cities in its vicinity than in New Orleans, and, consequently, that the merchants of those places can offer most facilities to our planters. Our communication with those places being direct, it is easy to foretell, that unless our internal navigation is speedily improved, we will soon have little commercial intercourse with New-Orleans. Already one half of the good vended by our merchants come directly from New-York and Philadelphia. The merchants of our vicinity, as yet, want sufficient means to buy up the produce from the planters, and many are deterred from shipping to the North by the difficulty of realizing the proceeds as early as they usually need them. It is true that the bills of our planters on their merchants in Philadelphia, &c. can be negotiated in New-Orleans; but, then two and a half per cent have to be paid a merchant there for indorsing those bills to pass them thro' the banks,

thus increasing greatly the planter's bill of charges.

This state of things will doubtless bring capitalist into our section, and we doubt not but the first who adventure will be generously remunerated. Merchants in Philadelphia and New-York will also find it to their account to offer our planters facilities for raising money on their bills in New-Orleans, which have not heretofore been accorded.

We throw out these observation for the consideration of our patrons, with the hope that there are many possessing intelligence and power in the community greatly superior to our own, who will devise the ways and means of obviating many difficulties under which our population has heretofore labored. A tract of country, which lately employed seven steam-boats and fifteen stout sea vessels in its carrying trade, without having enough of either to answer the demands of the planters, is too important long to remain in the obscurity which has heretofore surrounded it. Our soil is rich and productive—our population enterprising and industrious. Our dependant relation with New-Orleans cannot exist much longer. The vexatious exactions of merchants there for pay advances are too well known to require any comment of ours.

The Times.—The project of obtaining from the Republic of Mexico that extensive and fertile territory on our southwestern frontier, called the Texas

has lately been brought up in the newspapers, and has been made the subject of considerable discussion. It is not, however, by any means, a new project, having been broached some years since, and its expediency strongly maintained by some of our politicians. More than a year since a plan was proposed in some public print for exchanging the territory of the Oregon for the Texas, and was copied, we believe, without any expression of dissent, into several of the newspapers which are at present very ardent in their disapprobation of the purchase of the latter territory. The project of an exchange we then considered, and still consider, of very doubtful policy, to say the least; but that of a purchase rests on different grounds, and though we could not consent to give up to another nation our lotting on the shores of the Pacific, and the immense commerce of which, in the hands of an enterprising people, it may and doubtless will ultimately become the seat, it does not follow that the acquisition of a highly productive country, with a fine climate, watered numerous navigable rivers, the settlement of which is already begun by our own citizens, is not at all desirable. Indeed, if, in the cession of that province, should be included the north

eastern part of the province of New Mexico, the way would be opened for our settlements to stretch themselves towards the Pacific, by an easier passage over the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, and through a country better fitted for the purposes of agriculture.

Another letter, of the 18th, from the same place states that the departure of the expedition had been postponed till after the wedding of Ferdinand. This late news is confirmed by the French papers and we know of no arrival in the northern ports bringing news so late as the 24th.

From the *Atakapas Gazette*.

OUR COMMERCE.

The growing trade of Atakapas with New-York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities, must, sooner or later, entirely destroy our dependance on New-

Orleans. During the present year, the freights have been nearly as high to New-Orleans as to Boston, while sugar was selling for about an eighth more in the great eastern cities than in our own Metropolis. Had the number of sea vessels have been greater, we do not doubt that, even last season, much more than one half of the produce of this county would have been shipped to distant ports; but so little are our waters frequented by shipping, that freights were fifty per cent higher from the Texe than from the Mississippi.

It will be readily conceded that there is much more capital in Philadelphia and other cities in its vicinity than in New Orleans, and, consequently, that the merchants of those places can offer most facilities to our planters. Our communication with those places being direct, it is easy to foretell, that unless our internal navigation is speedily improved, we will soon have little commercial intercourse with New-Orleans.

Already one half of the good vended by our merchants come directly from New-York and Philadelphia. The merchants of our vicinity, as yet, want sufficient means to buy up the produce from the planters, and many are deterred from shipping to the North by the difficulty of realizing the proceeds as early as they usually need them. It is true that the bills of our planters on their merchants in Philadelphia, &c. can be negotiated in New-Orleans; but, then two and a half per cent have to be paid a merchant there for indorsing those bills to pass them thro' the banks,

thus increasing greatly the planter's bill of charges.

er the Rio Grande del Norte—that it will add to our territories a fertile country well adapted to various agricultural productions, and full of extensive forests of live oak for our navy—that is already settled by five or six thousand emigrants from the United States desirous to live under our government instead of the unsettled rule of Mexico—and finally, that it is, to say the least, doubtful whether the territory was not justly ours by the purchase of Louisiana, and whether it was not improperly yielded to the Spanish government in the treaty settling our southwestern boundaries.

If there be any considerations connected with the interests of the Union at large which militate against these, we shall be happy to learn them and shall endeavor to give them their due weight.

The accounts brought by the last arrivals from Europe state the Gen. Diebitsch had crossed the Balkan, and that Admiral Greig was to land 15,000 men at Siziboli and Burgas, to facilitate his operations. It was supposed he would immediately march upon Adrianople.

If this is correct intelligence, it is time for the Sultan to begin to look about him. Siziboli is only 105 miles N. W. of Constantinople, and Burgas 112 in the same direction, both which

places are already in the hands of the Russians. Adrianople is 114 miles W. N. W. of Constantinople, about 50 S. W. of the places above mentioned, and 72 from the mouth of the Marizza, which empties into the Archipelago at no great distance from the position of the squadron blockading the Dardanelles. Adrianople being once in the hands of the Russians, the way will be prepared to march directly upon Constantinople; and moreover, they will be (as in fact they are, so many of them as have crossed the Balkan) in a climate where warlike operations can be pursued the whole of the year. As the date of crossing the Balkan must have been about the beginning of July, it is probable that a great effort will be made to bring the war to a termination during the present campaign. Shumla being left behind, is no very serious affair, so long as it is invested by a powerful army.

On the whole, we are of opinion that before the close of the present year, the Sultan will avail himself of the intercessions of the Ambassadors or some other pretext to accept such conditions of peace as will be satisfactory to Russia. Otherwise, (apart from the interference of other powers, which at present seems improbable,) we see no other alternative for him, but to cross the Bosporus and leave his European possessions to those who can hold them.

Journal of Commerce.

Extract of a letter politely furnished to the editor of the Baltimore Republican, dated St. Thomas, September 2d, 1829.

"Dear Sir—In consequence of the noise made in the United States by the capture of the Federal Privateer by the Erie sloop of war, and the American papers against Captain Turner and our Consul at St. Barts, I beg leave to inform you that Mr John Lyons, agent for Messrs. Eldridge & Nickerson, American merchants and owners of the property plundered from brig Nymph, of Boston, by said privateer, arrived here a few days ago on his way to St. Barts, to claim the same, and I am to-day informed that on his arrival at that place, he was courteously received by the public authorities, who expressed their regret that it was not in their power to restore the goods until further orders from the King, which were expected by the next mail.

"Taylor being under a prosecution by the government of St. Barts, for disposing of a part of the aforesaid goods in a clandestine manner, without the knowledge of the proper authorities, had made his escape in a Colombian cruiser. You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will do me a great favor by handing this to the editors of some of your papers, and as it concerns the whole people of the United States, I trust it will be published."

"You will