LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 24 de OCTUBRE 1829.

Mexico 11 de setiembre

No creemos deber callar todavía acerca del decreto dado por el gobierno de Jalisco, tomando la iniciativa de un trastorno en el sistema, organizando una república pequeña compuesta de cinco estados. Este proyecto se concibió hace mucho tiempo, y se creyó oportuno establecer en Lagos el congreso, cuando los sucesos de diciembre último. La rapidez con que se desvanecieron los proyectos de los que se opusieron al movimiento nacional, hizo por entonces desaparecer la idéa de esta coalicion resuscitada ahora, que los españoles distraen la atencion del gobierno y de la república entera hácia el punto invadido por una fuerza enemiga.

Por mas que se ha pretendido disimular el objeto de este plan, todos dicen que se pretende la separacion del gobierno de México, y hacer al estado de Jalisco el centro de una confed[illegible] independiente. Los gobernantes d[illegible] estado han llamado tropa á su capi[illegible] sostener sus proyectos, y en lug[illegible] á los gastos [illegible] circunstancias [illegible] a el enem[illegible] como lo han he[illegible] demás [illegible] invirtieron en gas[illegible] y a[illegible]ales, los caudales que deb[illegible] eran [illegible]ciones mas patrióticas. La [illegible]do, y ninguno ignora el origen, [illegible] fines de esta empresa, cuando [illegible]tuna y vituperable en estos [illegible] como podrá escusarse el gobe[illegible] de una inmensa responsabi[illegible] formado y publicado s[illegible] Piensa por ventura que s[illegible]on una nacion grande y l[illegible]e? ¿Ha olvidado la suerte [illegible] intentado oprimirla, ó trast[illegible] institucio[illegible] Tema este funcion[illegible] resultado [illegible]so, si continúa sie[illegible] instrumento de los que le han compr[illegible] el punto que hemos visto. S[illegible] el decreto de *convencion* [illegible] el principio de una revolu[illegible] base de un nuevo sistema [illegible] Será por lo pronto objeto de discussiones que se estenderán tomando los partidos la parte que les toque, y luego un asunto cuyas consecuencias n[illegible] pueden apreciar sufisientemente. Lo que no podrá dudarse es que los descontentos tendrán ya un punto de reunion, y volverán á alistarse al nuevo pabellon, levantado por las autoridades de Jalisco. La cuestion será en su principio abstracta; pero despues se hará cada dia mas interesante, haciéndose un negocio de partido. ¿Quien hubiera creido que la espedicion española habia entrado ya en la cuestion de los partidos? Podemos asegurar que á no ser las facultades estraordinarias que hoy tiene el presidente de la república, en este momento se sostendria el plan de los diputados jalisciences con ardor, y se proclamaria su necesidad é importancia. Nosotros desde luego lo consideramos como anti-constitucional, como subversivo del sistema que nos rige; como el principio de nuevas calamidades públicas, y como un ausilio indirecto á los enemigos que invaden el pais.

Que no se ofendan los autores del plan de una calificacion tan severa. Nosotros no escribimos para agradar á ninguno, sino para ilustrar, como podamos, á nuestros conciudadanos, y prevenirles de los peligros que le amenazan. Cuando la posteridad juzgue de nuestros escritos, formará juicio sobre las personas que han obrado el bien ó el mal pronunciando por los resultados, y el completo desarroyo por los [illegible]sultados, y el completo desarroyo de las ideas de cada uno. Hoy se ha publicado aquel plan, mañana se le dara mas estension, y despues será lo que pudiere dar de si conforme á la opinion que se adquiera, la fuerza que lo sostenga, y las personas que toman parte en él.

(Correo de la Federacion.)

SE repite la suplica al Sr. Consul Español, por los subscritos en el aviso inserto en la Abeja No. 23, si los mismos se le presentaron en alguna epoca con el objeto de incorporarse al Gobierno Español, por cuanto se dice que un jenio aspirante á su engrandecimiento, presta al supremo Gobierno noticias en teoria, cual ha sido haber despachado una lista nominal en la que somos comprendidos.—Nueva-Orleans 20 de octubre.

ANTONIO GARCIA MORENO.
DIEGO ABGUELLES.
CAYETANO HERRERA Y VELARDE.
ANTONIO DE FLORES.

SANGUIJUELAS.—Recibidas por el Neptuno de Nantes y de venta por Forestier, Boticario en la esquina de las calles Real y San Pedro.
24 de oct.

LETRAS SOBRE LA HABANA á tres dias de vista de venta por
1°. de oct. SIMON CUCULLU.

MADAM (Widow) BERNARD, well known as MIDWIFE; tenders her services to the public. Her residence is at No. 178, Burgundy between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. oct 15

NOTICE.—About fifteen days ago, a silver Watch was offered for sale to the subscriber, by a black slave, and the subcriber having requested of him an order from his master, the said slave have not since appeared. Notice is hereby given to its rightful owner to claim his property, and pay for this advertisement. WM. ST. LEGER.
oct. 14 Royal street near st. Philip.

JOSEPH T. BAUDUC, auctioneer respectfully inform the public and his friends, that beginning, Monday 5th October, his sale days will be, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
1st. October.

JOSEPH T. BAUDUC, offers for sale at his store, a Mullato Boy 12 years old, good house servant, speaks English and a little French. The boy is to be sold under full guarantee.
September 19

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1829.

The late French Cabinet.

Since 1815 France has had about sixty different Ministers, and every change of ministry has been accompanied with strong manifestations of popular dissatisfaction. The late Cabinet of France, unpopular because suspected of an undue tendency to royalism, has been dissolved by the King because it favored too much the popular inclination for liberal institutions. During it had so feeble and precarious a hold on the King's good will and support, that it was constrained to propitiate his favor by retaining almost all the subordinate officers of government, who owed their places to the preceding and rival ministry of Villele, and were known to profess principles at variance with those of his successors. Hence it could never rely upon the faithful execution of its own plans, nor at any time count with certainty on the support, for two days together, of any distinct portion of the Chambers. Its own elements were incongruous; it was divided against itself; and at intervals was attacked on all sides from without. It endeavored, without avail, to conciliate both of the great parties, Ultras and Liberals, by moderation; the former by gratifying their adherents with a continuance in place and by occasional efforts in favor of royalty, and the latter by conceding to the people an augmentation of powers and new guarantees for the protection of existing institutions.

The Ministry in question had extended the freedom of the press, abolished the power of reviving the censorship at discretion, restored the right of establishing periodical works and journals without application for the leave of Ministers, repealed the obnoxious law which made the tendency of a series of writings a subject of prosecution, consulted the interests of learning by laws which relieved education from the thraldom of an encroaching body of religionists, and promoted in one respect the purity of elections by securing the correct enrolment of all persons who are entitled to be included in the lists of electors. It also attempted to transfer from the general government to the Departments and Communes the direct management of the local concerns,—of the latter so as to enable them by means of departmental and Communes the direct management of the local concerns,—of the latter so as to enable them by means of departmental and commercial councils to be elected, and not any longer to be appointed by the crown; to raise revenues and apply them in various ways to roads, public buildings, the poor, &c. much in the same manner as takes place in the towns and counties of different portions of the United States. In this purpose, however, they were defeated by the liberal party, who would take nothing, unless they could at once have all they demanded. The proposed quota of electors (40,000) was said to be too small, and one of 80,000 was therefore inexorably insisted on. This pertinacity on the part of the liberals afforded the Courts welcome pretext for instantly recalling a concession which it may fairly be presumed, had been extorted from it by the urgent expediency of complying with the demands of the Chambers. A part of the Ministry, in the most critical stage of the debate, withdrew, (apparently to consult together.) and to the evident dismay of their colleagues, and to the astonishment of the Deputies, informed the Chamber that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to withdraw the *projet de loi* for organization of councils in the Departments and Communes. From this moment the Ministry was without any support whatever, excepting such as would have been yielded as of cours to any set of indifferent chance incumbents of the high offices of state. The Court, in nominating them orginally to office, had paid an unwilling tribute to public opinion, not long after the expected result of the elections of 1827, and it was natural that it should rejoice at any opportunity of replacing them by more acceptable successions who, if they could not secure to the concessions of royalty the credit of generosity would be solicitous not to importune the King too frequently to yield to the demands of his subjects.

The external policy of the late Ministry was also unacceptable to the Court. Our limits do not admit of a detailed enumeration of the points of dissatisfaction, nor indeed can it be necessary to do more than to recal to the recollection of our readers the hospitality lately shown to the fugitives from Portugal, and the disposition generally manifested to foster the growth of liberty in Greece; a line of conduct into which circumstance in a manner forced the ministry of Villele, but which was in the main pursued by the late Cabinet *con amore*, and in spite of circumstances so much the more adverse as the co-operation of England, if afforded at all, was doled out sparingly and with obvious reluctance, from the period when the spirit Canning ceased to be remembered in ihe British Cabinet.

They write us from all parts of France, says the Gazette de France of the 9th of August, that "every thing is ripe for a change of system.—The arrival of M. de Polignac has surprised nobody. No ministerial event was ever better prepared. May we not profit by favorable circumstances for the means of safety? The government of the directorial committee is a scourge; every thing calculated to deliver France from it [illegible] be favorable received." It was time, says the Gazette, that the system of concessions should cease. The present ministry have done incalculable mischief by permitting notions of order and of disorder, of monarchical and revolutionary principles to be confounded, by placing power in the hands of men of intermediate opinions it has substituted the arbitrary power of man, for the immutable force of principles. Let royelists unite and the Revolutionary party will be vanquished. That party has never been able to do any thing against the royalists when united, and its rise has been on our divisions. We had thirty years of revolution not because the social order was attacked, but because it was not defended; not because the principle of rebellion was the stronger, but because the royalists were disunited. For the rest, it is not in the day of battle that Frenchmen will desert their color; all royalists will unite when the question is resistance to the encroachments of an odious faction.

The same paper says—The Constitutionnel in announcing to-day the accession of a Royalist Ministry says. "We are about to fall again into the hands of an administration which for six years has caused the misfortune and disgrace of France-that the machinations of false electors are again to be put in activity, and that we shall certainly pass under the yoke of Lord Wellington's policy." "This language will not avail the Constitutionnel nor any other Journal. Declamations are out of season. We have had enough of them for two years. We must now move on facts—facts are the only power which France will recognise. She has been once more duped, and by the Grace of God it will be the last time. A six years disgrace and unsfortune is a tale for children. The hundred days and the short periods of the reign of liberalism within and without France have proved that the really disastrous, really disgraceful epochs, were not of long duration." The Gazette scouts the idea of subjection to Lord Wellington or any other foreigner, and charges the liberals with a disposition to make France subservient to Bolivars, Riegos and Pepes.

New-York September 30.

Frenrh drama.—The company of French performers who have been playing for sometime past in Philadelphia, have received much newspaper praise, but, we understand, have been but indifferently patronized. They are about returning to New-Orleans.

The steamboat Fulton, Captain Tomlinson, arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Providence, with 100 passengers. Among the number were Commodores Rogers, Patterson and Warrington, and Capt. Nicholson. of the Navy.—*Gazette.*

Anecdote of the Congress of Vienna.—"The King of Denmark, who had been promised an indemnity for Norway, which was forcibly taken from him, could not obtain even an increase of his Duchy of Holstein.—This Monarch went himself to the Congress of Vienna; all the Sovereigns resolving to grant him nothing, made amends for it by giving him their kindest regards, and their handsomest compliments. When he announced his intention of departing, the Emperor Alexander said to him, 'You carry away with you all hearts.' 'I do not know that,' replied the King; 'but what is certain is, that I do not carry away one soul.'"—[Lacretell's History of France since the Revolution.]

The Cashier of the Suffolk Bank, in Boston, offers a reward of $500 for the recovery of a large sum of money which was on Friday last entrusted to the hands of John Wade, a stage-driver, who appears to have absconded with the same. The amount of the money carried off is $5,100. The advertisement says that Wade was supposed to be in the employ of the Providence Citizens' Coach Compony, and the money was entrusted to him to be delivered to the mail driver, and carried to that place. Wade is about five and a half feet in height, aged about 26 years; rather fresh contenuance, darkish complexion, large full eye, and black hair; his dress was a dark olive short coat, with pearl buttons, and blue pantaloons.—*Com. Adv.*

NOTICE.—Whereas Joseph Eyssallenne has applied to me, praying that the bonds which he subscribed as auctioneer for the parish of St. Martin, on the twenty-fourth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty-two, jointly with A. Dumartrait and J. J. Rousseau as securities; and on the twenty-third day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-six, jointly with J. J. Rousseau, as security, be raised and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bonds and the mortgages resulting therefrom should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at New-Orleans, on the twenty-second day of October eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed Ad. BEAUVAIS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor,
GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN,
Secretary of State. october 24

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.
COUNTY OF GERMAN COAST.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the late *Jacques Brou*, and to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days of the present, why the account rendered by Seraphin Brou of the estate of the said Jacques Brou should not be homologatad and the distribution of the funds made agreably to the tableau filed in Court.

St. Charles, the 20th of October 1829.
J. M. MOREL GUIRAMAND,
Octob. 22 Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of St. Charles—County of German Coast.

ON tho 20th of November next, at 9 o'clock a. m. will be sold publicly at auction by the judge and ex-officio auctioneer of this parish, on the plantation hereinafter described, and at the request of Mr. Michel Friloux, the following property to wit.

1st. A PLANTATION measuring 10¼ arpents more or less, front and 40, or there abouts, in depth, and closing at that distance, situate in this Parish, on the right bank of the river, about 10 leagues above New-Orleans; bounded above by the property of Honoré Zeringue, and a piece of land belonging to Mrs. widow Hymel, and which is inclosed in said plantation, measuring one half arpent front on less than one arpent in depth, and below by property of Paul Friloux: on which plantation Mr. Michel Friloux reserves to himself a tract of ground inclosed, with the buildings thereon, and situated at the lower boundings thereof, one half arpent front on 1¼ arpent in depth, measuring [illegible]

2d. About 12 arpents of Corn—planted.
3d. Nine Horses (2 American and 7 creoles,) and 4 yoke Oxen.
4th. 25 or 30 Sheep.
5th. A few Cows and other horned Cattle.
6th. All the implements of Husbandry which belong to the plantation.
7th. 260 bbls of Corn.
8th, 19 SLAVES of both sexes, (7 men, 4 women and 8 children) from 1 to 12 years.

TERMS: The moveable articles shall be paid cash from 1 to $ 100, and from that sum upwards in all April, 1830.

The Plantation and Slaves to be paid as follows, to wit: The 2-8th of the price in all April, 1830; 3 8th in all April, 1831, and the 3-8th in all April 1832.

The Purchasers shall furnish their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and the plantation and slaves shall remain mortgaged until final payment. J. M. GUIRAMAND,
oct. 22 judge.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BY virtue of a resolution of the City-Council of the 17th instant, notice is hereby given that the Mayor will receive, during fifteen days from this date, written and sealed proposals, which may be left at his office, for the undertaking of the construction, in wood, of a Powder-Magazine on a ground situated at about five miles below the city and on the opposite side.

The draught of that construction, and the instructions of the City Surveyor are deposited at the Mayor's office.

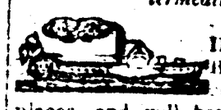
October 20 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Head Quarters, New Orleans October 15th, 1829.
ORDERS.

As a testimonial of respect for the late and much lamented PETER DERRIGNY, Governor and Commander in chief of the State of Louisiana, all the Officers of the Militia throughout the State, will wear crape at the left arm for the space of one month, and the colors of the several corps shall be dressed in mourning for the space of three months.

By order,
A. PEYCHAUD,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

For Vicksburg, Petit Gulf, Natchez, and all intermediate Landings.

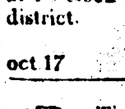


The steam boat WALK-IN-THE-WATER, H. L. Buckner, master, is now receiving freight for the above places, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
oct. 17 REYNOLDS, BYRNE & Co.

WAS brought to the subscriber a Horse of a light brown colour, without any appearant stamp. The owner is requested to claim it, paying for the feeding expenses and for this advertisement. In case that said horse should not be claimed, it will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 5th of November next, at 4 o'clock P. M. by the syndic of the seventh district.

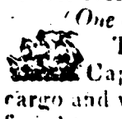
HUBERT, syndic of the upper
oct 17 Banlieue.

FOR TAMPICO.



The fine, fast sailing schr HUNTER, Pierson, master. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or
oct 17 GORDON, FORSTALL & CO.

FOR NEW YORK—(to sail [illegible])
(One of the new line of Packets.)



The fast sailing Ship TALMA, Capt. Dennis, is now taking a cargo and will sail on the above day. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the lower end of the shipping, or to
oct 17 FOSTER & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED.

By the ship Talma, and for sale by subscribers, at their Store, Condé street, between Main and Chartres, an assortment of men's, ladies' and children's shoes, from the best northern manufactories.

October 8 A. BLANCHET and Co.

AUCTION.

BY J. T. BAUDUC.

ON Monday 26th inst. [illegible] opposite St. Ann street [illegible] in the after noon, will be sold.

120 Casks Claret wine.
16 tierces White do.
102 Boxes Claret.
485. Baskets sweet Oil.
30 Boxes fruits preserved in Brandy.
50 Baskets Aneseed Cordials.
6 Boxes Kirsh Wasser.

Landing from the ship Milton from Bordeaux and subject to drawback. Terms declared at the time of sale.

BY J. T. BAUDUC.

ON Wednesday, October 28th, [illegible] store, will be sold at 10 o'clock [illegible]

A handsome assortment of superfine French Cloths and Casimeres; also 15 doz. French Handkerchiefs—to close an invoice.

Terms at the time of sale. october 23

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Wednesday the 28th inst, will be sold at four o'clock p m, in the store of Mr. Joseph Tessier, who is about leaving the country, Toulouse street, next to Messrs. Oger and [illegible] a quantity of Bordeaux claret in casks, of good quality and of various kinds; a quantity of Bordeaux red and white wine; white vinegar in tierces, &c. October 17.

Marshal's Sales.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Ches. Baulieu vs. Salvador.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Bauregard associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Friday the 30 of october, at 4 o'clock at the premises in Barrack street between Condé and Levée streets, a quantity of Groceries and Bottles, &c. seized in the above suit.

October 21 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval associate judge of the city court, I shall sell, on saturday 31st october, at 4 o'clock at the Principal, 1 Sofa, 1 Armour, 12 Chairs, 2 Card-Tables &c—seized at the suit of Joel K. Meade.

October 21 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Hummerick vs. B. Ford } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon G. Preval associate judge of the city court. I shall expose to sale on Tuesday 17th November at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, the Rights and Privileges of B. Ford, to a House and Lot situated in Levee street, at the corner of Louise street, which the said B. Ford holds on a ground rent from Samuel Hart.

Seized in the above suit.

October 17. Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
L. Bower vs. H Fuller.

BY virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale, on Saturday 24th October at new exchange coffee house, corner of st. Louis and Chartres streets, at 12 o'clock, noon, a bay horse four years old.—seized in the above suit.

Octobe. 15 Ls. DAUNOY Marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. P. A. Dupré vs. Jesse Dupui—Sam. White vs. the same.

BY virtue of [illegible] writs of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval associate judge of city court, I shall expose to sale on Monday 26th October, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, one gray Horse, Ca[illegible] and Harness.—seized in the above suits.

October 15 Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Blancan and Denis vs. Breaux.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, I shall expose to sale, on Monday 26th instant, at [illegible] o'clock noon, at Exchange coffee house, corner of st. Louis and Chartres street, one Gold Watch—seized in the above suit.

October 15 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Ane. Abat vs. J. M. Lafferanderie and Santo Domingo.

BY virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, will be exposed for sale at New Exchange Coffee House, corner of Chartres and st. Louis street, Monday 24th October inst., at 12 o'clock noon, the negro woman named Germaine aged about 60 years, seized in the above suit.

The same being the second and last auction the said slave will be sold to the highest bidder, for what she will bring on a credit of twelve Months, the purchaser, giving bond and security with five per cent interest from the day of sale, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment, agreably to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts entitled to organize the courts of this state and for other purposes.

Oct. 10 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
P. Cheron vs. G. Anderson.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Bauregard, associate judge, it will be exposed for sale, at the new exchange coffee house, on Monday the 9th day of november next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undivided half of a certain lot of ground, and of the building thereon;—the said lot is situated, in Bayou street and measuring 22 feet front, by 100 deep. Seized in the above suit.

October 8. Ls. DAUNOY marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of 4 writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Hernandez, I shall expose to sale on friday 6th november next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground, situated Marais street, between St-Philip and Ursuline streets, measuring 26 feet front, by 110 feet deep, together with the Buildings thereon, containing 2 rooms, 2 cabinets and a small gallery. Seized at the suits of Babcock and Gardner. Lis. DAUNOY.

October 6. marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. Hubbell vs. Jh. Tweedy.

BY virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 2d day of November next, at the Marshal's Office, St. Ann street, at 4 o'clock, a bureau, a table, 6 chairs and looking glass—seized in the above suit

oct 17 Ls. DAUNOY, m.r