

## LA APIJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 1.º DE ENERO 1830.

Méjico, 12 de Diciembre.  
Se ha quitado por fin un de los principales pretestos de que se sirvian los enemigos de las instituciones federales para perturbar el reposo público, y establecer en medio de los mayores desórdenes, una forma de gobierno contraria a los votos e intereses de la nación. Ayer se renunció al presidente de la república a las facultades extraordinarias que se le concedieron en el último agosto, y puede decirse que ninguno en su caso hubiera usado de ellas con tanta maledicencia. La prensa crugia contra S. E. con la mayor libertad, sin que los escritores, a excepción de dos, hubieren sentido el peso de su inmensa autoridad. Resumíense los escritos que se publicaron en ese tiempo; recuerdense las especies que en ellos se tocaron, y diríase si otro hubiera tenido tanto sufrimiento y paciencia para dejarlos correr con impunidad.

Pudo vangarse de sus mortales enemigos que, abusando de su indulgencia y de la dulzura de su carácter, maquinaban á cada descubierta contra su persona; pero les dio lecciones de generosidad y prueba de grandeza de alma. Los mismos que no esperaban de sus manos semejantes y perjudiciales, en recompensa de las ofensas que le habían hecho, quedaron admirados al ver que los trataba con consideración y aprecio, dándoles empleos y comisiones de la mayor importancia. Podrá escrigirse más de un hombre?

Solo la osadía producida por el espíritu de venganza, pudo llegar al extremo de figurar abusos escandalosos. Miserables declaraciones, animados de las más viles y despreciables pasiones, se atrevieron a glorificar imposturas y calumnias para descoyuntar al que por su prestigio y padecimientos por la patria, había hecho sombra á un ídolo indigno del culto de un hombre libre. Ah! bastante reciente es la memoria de aquellos tribunales militares, que compuestos de hombres decididos a complacer á un ministro ambicioso y sanguinario, mandaron al cadalso una víctima cuya sangre pide todavía venganza, y sentenciaron á muerte á algunos mexicanos ilustres que se oponían á sus designios depravados. ¿Qué coofraste! el terror de aquellos tiempos, en que no había facultades extraordinarias, y la tranquilidad de espíritu que disfrutaron los mexicanos en estos últimos meses, á pesar de tener sobre sí una autoridad que debía hacer temblar, si no hubiesen conocido que se hallaba depositada en manos de un ciudadano sumamente moderado. Solo podrán negarlo los que en medio de su desesperación, siembran calumnias para ver nacer devoradores.

De la moderación del gobierno en esa época, ará siempre gratos recuerdos los hombres que bien hacen justicia, y también dirán que si tronó una revolución para pedir la dimisión de un amplio poder creado por los representantes del pueblo, no tenía por verdadero objeto sino la esclavitud de toda la nación. En efecto, como puede creerse que el general Bustamante trabaje hoy por los libertades nacionales, cuando nosotros mismos lo hemos visto contribuir á la elevación de un monarca absoluto, sin que entonces se hubiere acordado de los derechos del pueblo? Vida á los diputados presos con la mayor iniquidad: los conventos, cárceles y cuartelitos llenos de víctimas recomendables: al gobierno disputar á la nación su soberanía; y al congreso disuelto con la mayor ignominia: ¿qué fué lo que entonces hizo? ¿De servirnos por ventura esa espada con que hoy pretende hacerse el órgano de un pueblo, en cuyas desdichas ha tenido tanta parte, y que generoso lo elevó á un puesto que no merece?

Sus maquinaciones en la villa de Jalapa á favor de la república central, las cartas escritas á la guarnición de Campeche; sus conversaciones familiares en esta ciudad con personas de su confianza, son hechos que comprueban no haber prescindido de sus antiguos sentimientos. El pueblo jalapeño, la legislatura de aquel estado y muchos individuos que hoy se hallan en el distrito, podrán dar testimonio de sus proyectos y designios. Fórmese el proceso al vice-presidente de la república, y todo quedará descubierto y comprobado. ¡Traidor! La patria sabrá hacer un encarniamento, para asegurar sus libertades.

(Cortes.)

PARA VERA-CRUZ,  
La nueva goleta SOPHIA, su capitán Saywell, farrada y claveteada en sobre, siendo éste su segundo viaje y construida en Baltimore. Saldrá dentro de pocos días. Para flete ó passage, ocúrran a los S.S.  
SAM'L P. MORCAN y C<sup>°</sup>. calle de Magazin N<sup>o</sup> 49  
13 de Enero.

**Los Fanteccinis,**  
Teatro Pintoresco, Mecánico, Metamorfosis y Marítimo.

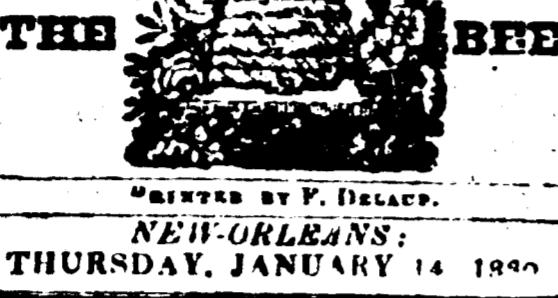
El Viernes, 15 de Enero de 1830;  
EN EL TEATRO SAN FELIPE.

EL SEÑOR VILLALAVE.

ALIAS EL VALENCIANO,  
TENDRA el honor de manifestar en esta ciudad una de las mas brillantes diversiones de este teatro, el cual se compone de vistas marítimas que ofrece el aspecto en relieve de los puertos de mar más famosos y más conocidos; estos son unos cuadros animados, trazados con toda la exactitud y verdad de que es susceptible la ilusión. Se ven en ellos los efectos del mar, buques que navegan con todas sus velas, sobre su superficie; las leyes de la perspectiva observada hasta el horizonte, prueban lo que puede el arte para imitar la naturaleza.—De pantomimas cómicas propiamente representadas por figuras de

dos pies de altura, que imitan los movimientos de un viviente; la madera parece estar afinada en las manos del artista; la sencillez y elegancia de los vestidos no demanda que deseas. Los intrépidos los llegan de baile y danzas ejecutadas por figuras diferentes, con toda la de-treza; y gracia posibles, tales como la Alemana, el Bisco, la danza, Inglesa, la Española, la Baciona, la Chinesca, la Italiana &c., y una multitud de transfiguración y metamorfosis que asombrarán al espectador y sorprenderán agradablemente; las decoraciones, pintadas por los artífices más distinguibles, producen por lo correcto del dibujo, lo fresco de los colores, la belleza del estilo, los efectos más gratos, y se variarán á similitud de la gran Ópera de París, en donde ha hecho sus representaciones por espacio de diez años.

En estas vistas marítimas se distinguirán, la ciudad de Nápoles, el Faro de Messina, Argel, Lisboa, Boston, Gloucester, Gloucester, Nueva-York, el Lago Champlain, la isla de Santa Elena, el Cabo de Buena Esperanza &c.



WRITTEN BY P. DELAGE.  
NEW-ORLEANS:  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14 1830

LATEST FROM EUROPE.  
From New-York papers of December 24.

London, November 23.

A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the during last week, by the circulation of a rumor of negotiations being in progress betwixt the American Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, which have for their object the restoration to American citizens of a direct communication with our West India colonies. It is needless here to state the grounds on which this privilege was withdrawn from them by Mr. Cassing. It is enough to state reasons why the interdictions should continue. The circumstances of the two countries are now materially altered. America has since then attempted to become a manufacturing country. It has succeeded, any reduction on the rates of duties chargeable on the importation of British manufactured goods, will not increase the consumption of them in that republic. If, on the contrary, she has been chiefly supplied, as we believe to be the case, with British manufactures smuggle into her states, then we already possess the trade; and there is no occasion to grant privileges for what we already have. Since this interdiction considerable progress has been made, chiefly at New Orleans, in the growth and cultivation of sugar and rum, and as the quantity of both must be annual on the increase, the returns to America of colonial produce now would be of little consequence, and must annually be less. If, by a direct communication between the United States of America and our colonies, lumber could be procured cheaper than it is under the present system, then indeed there might be some reason, at all events, to entertain the question; but the reverse, we are given to understand, would be the result. Bermuda and Halifax are free ports, and abundance of lumber is sent to them. The markets, at stated periods, are so completely glutted that the planter can at all times supply himself on much cheaper terms than he was able to do when the Americans had the whole range of our colonial possessions to look up to for a market. The strongest argument, however, against any concessions on this head, is the state of our possessions in America, to raise the prosperity and power of which is the best policy of the British empire. Already the intercourse with the colonies is considerable in extent, and of increasing consequence. A great quantity of British capital has been embarked in this department of British commerce, and it is entirely carried on under the British flag. The Americans must show some stronger grounds for alteration in their favour than we can imagine, before any British minister can grant them such advantages as they now require. They find that our colonists can obtain their lumber under the present system on lower terms than they could under the old one, and therefore they desire to have an alteration. They find that British ships and not those of their Republic have the carrying trade. They find that their attempt to manufacture at home is a failure, and that British manufactures can do undersell them in their own markets. They have discovered that prohibitory duties injure not Great Britain, but the United States of North America. For these, and many other reasons, they now feel inclined to admit our vessels in their harbours on terms of reciprocity, and for those and other reasons, it is the duty of our Ministers not to yield to an alteration which must be in every way beneficial to the United States, which must be injurious to our North-American possessions, and the advantages of which, to our colonial interests, at all events, are of very doubtful character.

On Saturday, Oct. 29.—His Majesty the Emperor has addressed the following Decree (dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.) to the inhabitants of Odessa.

The issue of the writ with the Ottoman Porte has given me the proofs of the exemplary zeal which animates our faithful subjects of every class, and especially the inhabitants of the provinces bordering on Turkey, who exerted themselves to co-operate in every thing that could contribute to the glory of our brave armies. In the midst of this general zeal, we have observed with pleasure that the inhabitants of the town of Odessa did every thing that could promote the public service.

Besides the provisions which they

furnished for the army, hospitals for the sick and wounded were established by their care, and the most active and generous assistance afforded to the brave defenders of their country."

"While we do full justice to the laudable zeal of the inhabitants of Odessa, it gives us pleasure to assure them of our gratitude, and we are entirely convinced that their love and attachment to the throne and the country, will render them more and more worthy of our Imperial regard."

Our Journal to day contains the unpleasant police of some fresh cases of plague, or at least of contagious disorder, in a street inhabited by Jews, which have rendered it necessary to recur to the measures of precaution adopted during the last summer with entire success, but which it is hoped would be no longer required.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—His Majesty the Emperor has addressed a Decree to Count Pahlen and Gen. Krassowsky, with the Insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, as an acknowledgement of their services in the late war.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 23.—We have nothing new from Giurgevo. The Pasha still refuses to give up the places; and Gen. Lukaroff has not received any further instructions in consequence of his report to Count Diebitsh. The force of the Russians before that fortress is 900 men, one third of whom are unfit for service, in consequence of fever and other diseases.

LISBON, Nov. 4.—To-day being the Sain't day of her Majesty the Queen, it was celebrated with the usual demonstrations of respect, by salutes from the ships and the forts. A grand drawing room, and a general illumination.

TURKEY.—A private letter from the frontiers of Servia, which has reached us, states that the Pacha of Scutari was really authorised by the Porte, to endeavor to take possession of Adrianople; with a view to assume the government of that city on the departure of the Russians. The dislike, however, of this Pacha, has induced the inhabitants of this city to request the General to exert his influence to procure the appointment of another.

The German papers contain a long article from Constantinople, dated the 14th Oct. in which it is stated that the Porte is endeavoring in various ways to elude the execution of the treaty of peace with Russia, and is indirectly giving encouragement to such of its officers as have resisted the provisions of that treaty. It is added, however, that the Porte is by no means in a condition to raise any serious obstacles to the consolidation of the peace, as in many parts of the empire symptoms of discontent against the Government, and of a desire to unite with the invaders, have been manifested. It is even said that the Grand Vizier has refused to surrender the seals of his office, and that the Sultan dare not displace him as he originally intended.

We do not credit these reports. Thus far, every thing warrants the opinion that the Sultan has acted, and intends to act, with the utmost good faith. A letter from Constantinople, Oct. 16, says:—

"Within these six days above 200 more ships of different nations have arrived in this port, and among them 18 Russian vessels from the Mediterranean, the greater part of which have already sailed for the Black Sea.—These ships had passed the Dardanelles under Dutch colours; notice, however, was sent to them by the Porte, immediately on their arrival here, that though the exchange of the ratification had not yet taken place, they might hoist Russian colours, and that the firmans for the prosecution of their voyage should be delivered to them without delay. Some Colonels and Aides-de-Camp of the Sultan, who have been sent to Adrianople, have returned from that city, and speak in the highest terms of the friendly treatment they experienced at the Russian head-quarters."

BALL ROOM  
At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets

On Saturday, January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1830,  
**GRAND BALL.**  
Admittance one dollar. Dec 28

V. ROUMAGE offers for sale,  
140 Dry Hides,  
20 tons Campeachy Wood,  
30 Logs Honduras Mahogany Wood.  
January 14

JEAN-BAPTISTE DUCOURNAU,  
GUNSMITH, just arrived from France, has the honour to inform the public that he has opened an establishment in St. Philip street, between Condé and Levee streets, where he will execute all work intrusted to him. He hopes by his activity, zeal, and the perfection of his work to merit the confidence of those who may honour him with their patronage. He will place flint locks on the pistol principle, in the best possible style, and on moderate terms.

He has for sale, Hawling pieces of all kinds, superior Pistols &c. &c. Jan 14

RUNAWAY SLAVE.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 2d inst. the mulatto named Henry, or George, aged about 22 years, five feet two inches high, French mestizo, speaks English and very little French, born in Virginia; he has been for some time employed as a butcher at the market-hodge and was also formerly a dray-man. He has an agreeable looking face and very little of beard. At the time he ran away he had on a round about and a pantaloons of rough yellow cloth and a little cap; but since he has been seen with a cotton cloth pantaloons and a gray round about.

Twenty dollars reward will be given to the person who will bring him back to the subscriber, or lodge him in the jail of this city.

Captains of steam-boats and others are warned not to take him on board their ships, under the penalty of law.

Antoine Rouchard,  
Mandeville st. between Cascalvo and Moreau. Jan 13

St. Philip street & theatre.

M. VILALLAVE has the honor of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans and its vicinity that he intends to open an exhibition of a nature different to any which has ever been attempted in this place, commencing on Friday, January 15th, 1830, to consist of unrivaled performances on the ELASTIC CORDE.

By Mr. and Mrs. Vilallave, Master Edward and William, and the Chinese as Clown, who will contribute much to the amusement of the evening.

Corpuscular Feats,  
By the Company, with many surprising Iberian and Azile Feats,  
Slack-Wire, Slack-Lope, Chinese Views.

**LOS FANTOCINI.**

Mechanical Metamorphoses, Maritime Virtues, &c. &c.

Desirous that the public my judge and decide for themselves on the merit of these splendid exhibition, and of the claims of the Company to patronage, the proprietor will not attempt to push, or even to gain a minute description of them. Indeed, it would be very difficult to convey an idea of that not witnessed them. They have been considered the greatest curiosities in Paris, and have drawn crowded and most respectable houses in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. Mr. F. flatters himself, from the known character of the visitors and inhabitants of this city, for taste and liberality, that he will receive such patronage as to remunerate him for the great expense which will incur in presenting to them these grand spectacles.

His Picturesque Theatre will consist, in part, of Maritime Virtues, of the most celebrated Sea-Port, and

PICTURESQUE VIEWS.

The Machinery is the work of the most ingenious mechanists, and the Decorations and Paintings are by the most distinguished artists of Europe. The freshness of the coloring, and the Splendid style in which is represented the

GRAND OPERA OF PARIS.  
Will be found to excite universal admiration. For particulars see bills of the day.

Jan. 13

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

NOTICE.—The second masquerade Ball will take place on Saturday next, 16th instant. No lady shall be admitted if she is not bearer of a personal ticket of invitation, with the subscriber's name. A list of subscription is opened for all the gentlemen who desire to subscribe for the balls; the price of admission shall be paid for each ball. Ladies who should happen not have received tickets of invitation, by not knowing their direction, are respectfully desired to have the goodness to send for them at Mr. J. Davis.

N. B. Masquerade balls will continue every Saturday. Jan. 18. E. BERTUS.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

Mr. E. Martineau importer of French Millinery in New-York, just arriving from that city with a splendid assortment of hats, cottages, boudoir lace caps, silver

and gold gauze berets, toques, turbans and fancy head dresses, received from the houses of Mesdames Celiane & Mure, and of Messrs Herbaule & Leroy in Paris; has the honor to inform that he will open them on Thursday evening, 14th instant (house of Mr. Carabi) N<sup>o</sup>. 183, Dauphin street, between Toulouse and St. Peter.

January 12

ON Saturday, January 30th, 1830, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the parish court house of this parish, will be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, by the undersigned Judge, acting as auctioneer ex-officio, the following Slaves belonging to the estate of the late Eloy Achet, wit: Mary, aged 35 years, servant; and Gilbert aged 13 years.

Terms—Payable at one year, with notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the testamentary executors & special mortgage.

Parish of St. Bernard, Dec. 29, 1829.

dec 31

WHISKEY.—60 barrels of Whiskey, a vendre par 5 déc.

G. & A. LEGENDRE

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

THURSDAY 14th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m. in the store No. 182 Royal street, opposite Mr. J. B. Labatut, to close an invoice, Bordeaux Claret; Marseilles claret; Champagne; Muscat in cases, etc.—all the above wines are of the best quality. Terms at sale.

jan 12

L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MAHISALL'S SALE.

François Grana, f. m. c. vs. Bonap. F. Morier  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Hon. Chas Maurian, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday, the 6th February next, at 12 o'clock, M. at Hewlett's coffee-house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a house, No. 90, situated in Girod street, between Magasin and Camp street—seized at the suit of D. F. Burthe.

jan 7

L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MAHISALL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Hon. Chas Maurian, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday, the 6th February next