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Translated from the Spanish, for the Bee.

ANSWER
OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER
To the deliberation of the State of Mexico, published in 'El Centinela Federal' of Tlalpam, No. 4, August 2, 1829.

THE undersigned with feelings of the deepest regret finds himself again under the obligation of repelling an attack directed against his person, and the nation whom he has the honor to represent, by a corporation of men, whom whatever may be their individual character, are nevertheless entitled to respect, as the representatives of the people. The Legislature of the State of Mexico has thought advisable and necessary, to urge the executive power of this Union, to expulse the undersigned from the territory of the republic; and they support their demand by reasons, which if they are founded, must put a stop to all friendly, commercial or political relations between the two republics. The undersigned as American, has seen with regret this trespass by the Legislature, upon the attributions of the Executive Power, contrary to the constitution and the right of nations, why then furnish a new pretext, to that accusation so often repeated by the enemies of America, that the new States of this continent are incapable of self government? But although possessed of all the indulgence of a man who do not wish to incriminate the inconsiderate acts of a nation, young as yet in the career she is following, and which have inspired him with no other feeling but that of pity, the undersigned owes to himself and to his country to refute, not the arguments, for he has not been able to discover any, either in the first proposition or in the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mexico; but the extravagant assertions which they have thought proper to make known to the world, by inserting them in an official act.

The members of the Legislature who have signed the resolution say: "We will abstain, not to compromise the national honor, to speak of certain facts, of which proofs are not known to us; we shall not insist on the reproaches which might be made to him, for the conduct he held in certain circumstances, and of which the general government is well informed; we will merely refer in this notice (excitativa) to the discredit in which has fallen this public functionary, and to the distrust that he occasions" so that the distrust of the vulgar and the apprehensions they manifest, that in the midst of political fanaticism a catastrophe might endanger the national honor of Mexico, are the only reasons they have to demand the expulsion of the undersigned. Would it not have been more advisable to have asked of the Federal Government the proofs of the criminal conduct of a diplomatic agent, than to adopt as facts, the assertions of hired editors, and to give as the opinion of a magnanimous nation, the idle reports of the ignorant and heinous? In acting thus, these gentlemen would have avoided voting an infamous libel against their fellow-citizens. Who will believe that a foreign minister runs any risk in the Mexican republic? Such a threat cannot alarm the authorities of the country nor intimidate the undersigned; not only because in the performance of his duties no fear can stop him, but also because he puts all his confidence in the generous character of the people among whom he resides, although he has been so extraordinarily calumniated by the Legislature of the State of Mexico. The reasons which have engaged the authors of that resolution to propose it, are so trifling and so little founded that I shall pass them over, to examine those which have been alleged for its adoption by the Legislature of the State, and which are still more strange and extravagant.

Without examining the abstract reasoning of the Legislature, on the results of party spirit carried to fanaticism and fury, which the undersigned has not been able clearly to understand, he will answer immediately to this accusation, that the diplomatic character of Mr. Poinsett ought to have hindered him from interfering in any manner with the affairs of the interior. He denies positively that he has ever interfered either directly or indirectly, or in the most distant manner, with the interior affairs of this republic; unless that, as he has already observed, his decided preference for republican institutions, and his sincere wish that no part of America should ever be under the influence of an European power, an opinion which he has clearly and openly expressed on all occasions, be considered as an interfer-

ence with the affairs of the republic where he resides as foreign agent; but the Legislature do not believe that he has been, as some pretend, the soul of our administration; and she is satisfied merely to accuse him, that of his accord. He has contributed to the establishment of one of those secret societies which will have a place with all others in the history of our misfortunes. Thence it has been concluded that in the same manner he would continue for the future to take a most active part in that unfortunate affair.

It is true that the undersigned has said what part he took in the establishment of the ancient rite of York in Mexico; it is true that at the solicitation of the officers of the five Lodges which existed in the country at the time of his arrival, he asked for a charter in New-York, and did install the Grand Lodge; but those officers were men who enjoyed then, and who with the exception of one do still enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens; who then filled and do still fill the most elevated offices which the people can confer, and of which they have shown themselves worthy by their patriotism, and virtue. He had no occasion to believe that such men would make use of a philanthropic institution for any criminal purpose; and it must not be forgotten that the institution already existed, and that although the undersigned should not have yielded to the solicitation of his friends, in asking for masonic charters in New-York, it would still have produced the same effect either good or bad. It is now above three years that the undersigned is connected with those gentlemen by the most intimate friendship, and he has had occasion to be convinced of what he first thought, that they were guided in their purpose by the most pure and sincere patriotism. He appeals, without fear, to them, as men of honour and incapable of hiding the truth; let them say, if, as gratuitously supposes the Legislature, he has ever meddled himself with the affairs of Mexico; because at the solicitation of the most virtuous citizens of these States, he applied for charters, to regularise Lodges which already existed in the country; he appeals to them to say whether he ever attended a meeting, in which political affairs were to be discussed; whether since several years he ever entered into a masonic lodge, and whether to them personally he ever spoke otherwise, than to engage them to maintain in all their purity the republican institutions of the country.

The Legislature of Tlalpam says:—"In fact the Americans of the North owe to their liberal institutions all what their climate refuses; and it will be easy to persuade to them that Mexico, enjoying the same political system, added to the advantages of a mild climate, of a fertile soil, of good dispositions of its inhabitants, and in short, of all which may contribute to the comfort and tranquillity of society, must obtain an increase of population and riches, which will raise it above all the other republics of this continent. The policy of North America is in opposition with ours, and it is her interest in order to preserve things as they are, that Mexico should offer no social security, industry there no chance of success, so she may not run the risk to see her credit diminish, and her power decrease. It is then necessarily upon such a basis that she must regulate her diplomatic relations with us, and her agents in executing their mission must not lose sight of that object. Whether this reasoning be founded or not, it is not less true that every one makes it, and feels it, and thence arises the fears, the distrust, and the hatred between the parties and between all the Mexicans.

It such was the fact the republic ought not to allow any agent the of United-States of America to reside in the territory; but that hypothesis is merely gratuitous, and founded upon the ignorance of the relative position of both countries; their productions, their industry, and their commerce are so different, that no rivalry can exist between them.

Undoubtedly Mexico possesses within itself all the elements of national grandeur, and no one takes a deeper interest in her prosperity than the undersigned; he wishes ardently that those who govern that country should favor the progress of its natural resources, so that it may become a great and consolidated nation. In that case the two great republics of North America, would contribute more to their mutual prosperity and security than they can now, and then the politicians of this country might be convinced that there can be no possible rivalry between the two republics—Mexico enjoys advantages which the United States do not possess; and under other considerations, it might offer great attractions to European emigrants; but nothing is more erroneous than to suppose that the United-States have any interest in receiving those emigrant. During the last thirty-eight years, the population of those States has increased from 4 millions to 13 millions of inhabitants, although the

annual increase by emigration from foreign countries since the revolution has not exceeded 12,000 souls; it may then be seen that the loss of all that number, by their going to Mexico, would not injure the prosperity of the United States of America; besides the help of emigration, the population of those States, by its natural increase, shall amount in 1870, that is in 40 years, to the prodigious number of 47 millions of inhabitants, whence then should arise that pretended fear, with which they are supposed to consider the aggrandizement of Mexico? The day will come when Mexico will be able to establish with the East, by the pacific ocean, a flourishing commerce, but the very nature of her coasts, will always forbid her to go in competition with her neighbours in the Atlantic. Should it be through the fear that by the fertility of her soil (as has been supposed by baron de Humbolt) she might injure the produce of the United-States in foreign markets? There are two circumstances which forbid to adopt that conclusion: the difficulties offered by the physical structure of the country, where the communications with the coast must always be difficult and expensive, and the difference between the cultivators of both countries. The undersigned will dispense making any comparison between them, and he will merely state this singular fact, that with all natural advantages on the side of Mexico, the price of all kind of produce is almost double here than what it is in the U. S. of America, and that the expence of carriage of that produce to foreign markets is four times as much.

With that great difference between the two republics, it must appear clear to every thinking man, that there can be no competition between the United States of America and Mexico; they have no reason to wish that their neighbours be poor and disturbed; on the contrary they wish to see them rich and happy. They have always manifested towards them feelings of friendship; the people of Mexico may be certain that the policy of the United States, is free of all disguise. The very nature of our institutions requires it; the people has a right to know all what is done by the government, and they know it. All is published to the face of the world, even the instructions to ministers in foreign countries. For that reason, the cabinet of Washington is entirely free of all political intrigue, and nothing can be more frank than the relations of the United-States with foreign powers. If one day the enemies of America, of whom the Legislature of Mexico seem to be the blind instrument, succeed in altering the friendly relations which happily exist between the two republics; if one day the United-States of America be forced by a repetition of offences to support their rights or revenge their outraged honor, their hostility will be as opened and declared, as their friendly relations have been and are still to this moment, frank, generous and sincere.

(To be continued.)
INTERESTING.
Among the extraordinary faculties granted to the President of the Mexican United States, the Congress has conceded him the right of permitting the coast-wise trade to be made by foreign ships.

MR. D. F. WAYMOUTH being no longer attached to the 2d. Regiment of Louisiana militia as Adjutant—notice is hereby given that he is not authorised to collect or receive any monies belonging to said Regiment, and all persons concerned are cautioned not to pay over to the said Waymouth any funds belonging to the Regiment, as they will be held accountable to me for the payment of the same.
New-Orleans, September 17, 1829.
Wm. T. THOMPSON,
Sept 19 Lt. Col. commanding 2d. Regt. L. M.

NOTICE.—Whereas an advertisement signed by me, the subscriber, appeared in the Louisiana Advertiser, announcing to the public that Mr. D. F. Waymouth, late adjutant of the 2d regiment L. M. was no longer authorised to collect or receive any monies belonging to said regiment, and mentioning all persons concerned, not to pay over to the said Waymouth any funds belonging to the regiment, as they will be held accountable to me for the payment of the same.—this is to notify all persons concerned, that said advertisement was handed to me for signature while I was lying sick in bed: without first reading it, being assured its contents was merely to state to the public that Mr. Waymouth had resigned his commission as adjutant of the aforesaid regiment, and nothing else it was signed through error and without any wish or intention to injure or cast any reflection upon the character or conduct of Mr. Waymouth, which is good, so far as my knowledge extends.
Mr. D. F. Waymouth has proven to me that he is Provost Marshall of the 2d Regt. and as such he is the only person legally authorised to collect monies due said regiment. W. T. THOMPSON.
Lieut. Colonel, commanding 2d Regiment, L. M.
Sept 26. 1829.

Pianos-Fortes.
The subscriber has just received per ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Cabinet and square Piano Fortes of superior tone and workmanship; also, FLUTES (of every description) VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, CLARINETTS, SINGLE & DOUBLE FLAGEOLETTES, BASSOONS, HORNS, BUGLES, TRUMPETS, REEDS, STRINGS and every article of musical merchandise, wholesale and retail.
JOHN G. KLEMM,
No. 49. Canal Street
sept 22-6

Marsh's Sales.
Virginia Couvertier & Co. Shuff.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. G. Praval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday 29th of September at 5 o'clock, at the Basin Carondelet, 1 Chair, a Table, 1 Server, 1 water barrel, and a Tow-Boat.
Seized in the above suit.
Sept 19 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Mayor, Alderman &c. &c. J. Terrell.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. G. Praval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Monday 28th September at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee-House, 1000s and Cart—seized in the above suit.
Sept 19 L. DAUNOY marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Mayor, Alderman &c. &c. J. B. Lora.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. L. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday 28th of September, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, 7 barrels of Flour—seized in the above suit.
Sept 19 L. DAUNOY—marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Antoine Abat &c. J. N. Laffrandrie and J. Santo Domingo.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday 6th October next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's office house corner of St. Louis and Chartes street, one NEGRO WOMAN named Germaine, aged about 60 years,—seized in the above suit.
September 5 L. A. DAUNOY, Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
Virginie Couvertier contre Shuff.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. J. Praval, juge associé, de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente, Mardi le 29 de Septembre, au Basin Carondelet, à 5 heures, 10 chaises, 1 table, 1 pipe à eau et un canot de remorque, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
19 sept. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
Le Maire, les Aldermen &c. &c. J. Bte. Lora.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. G. Praval, juge associé, j'exposerai en vente, le Lundi 28 Septembre, à midi, au café d'Hewlett, un Cheval et une Charette, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
19 sept. L. A. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
Le Maire, les Aldermen &c. &c. J. Bte. Lora.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. B. Beauregard, juge associé de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente, Jeudi 24 de Septembre courant, à 5 heures, au Principal, 7 barils farine, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
15 sept. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
Ant. Abat &c. J. M. Laffrandrie & J. Santo Domingo.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. B. Beauregard, juge associé, j'exposerai en vente Mardi 6 d'Octobre prochain, à midi, à la Bourse Hewlett, une NEGRESSE nommée Germaine, âgée d'environ 60 ans—saisie dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
5 sept L. A. DAUNOY—Marshal.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the estate of the late Nicholas Cole, deceased, will take notice that I have this day taken out letters of curatorship on the estate of said Cole deceased. Whoever has any claims against said estate are requested to present their accounts to me for liquidation; and all those indebted to the same are requested to make payment to me.
New-Orleans, Sept. 18, 1829.
C. W. ROBINSON,
Sept 19 curator.

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

Le 26 Sept.
Le Tirage de la
12e. classe de la
Loterie
DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE
DES DATCHITOKES
AURA LIEU
à la Bourse Hewlett.

GROS LOT:
\$10,000.
PROSPECTUS.
Lot de 10000 est 10000
1 do do 1800 do do 1800
1 do do 1600 do do 1600
1 do do 1352 do do 1350
6 lots do 750 do do 4503
6 do do 550 do do 3300
6 do do 380 do do 2100
157 do do 60 do do 9360
780 do do 8 do do 6240
do do 4 do do 31200
8760 Lots. 77952
PRIX DES BILLETTS.
Billets entiers, \$4; moitiés, \$2; quarts, \$1.—
Chaque paquet entier ne pourra gagner moins de \$16; les moitiés et quarts en proportion.
J. B. FAGET, DIRECTEUR.
7 Juillet Rue de Chartres, No. 118.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d Regt. LOUISIANA MILITIA.
REGIMENT ORDERS.—In obedience to Article 2d of the 29th August, the 2d Regiment will assemble for inspection and review on Monday the 5th of October, at 8 o'clock A. M. on the Circus Place. Commanders of companies are reminded that by law they must make returns of all delinquent to the Adjutant, within 24 hours after the parade, certified on honour, or they will be liable to a fine of \$20. By order.
September 19 A. M. WOOD, Adj. A. G.
CHEMISES DE COTON.—Une caisse contenant 24 douz. Chemises de coton avec manches et pour grandes tailles. A vendre par JOHN P. FAWSON.
27 Juin.

Oajaca, 20 de Agosto.
Ayer han salido de esta ciudad para la villa de Tehuantepec los batallones guardacostas de aquel departameto, y del de Jamiltepec, salieron tambien dos piezas de artilleria, y un escuadron de dragones activos del mismo Jamiltepec, y tal movimiento ha sido emanado de los sospechos que hay de un desembarco de españoles en la barra de Goazacoalco. Algunos aseguran que entre ellos viene el Sr. obispo de esta capital, y otros añaden, que en ella quieren los enemigos hacer su cuartel general. Sea de esto lo que fuere, la providencia de cubrir las entradas, ha sido sabia, y la tropa, que se ha mencionado, y el batallon activo de Oajaca, que habia salido con la misma direccion, tres dias ántes, bastará para impedir que penetren los malvados, pues to que las ventajas que nuestras tropas tienen son visibles, tanto por lo escabroso del terreno del que tienen grandes conocimientos, como por la resolucion y valor, con que están decididos á morir, antes que volver al yugo europeo. Pocas veces se viera un entusiasmo como el que llevaban al partir de sus casas para la campaña. El pronostica la victoria, y las tropas valientes de este Estados se van á cubrir de honor en defensa de los derechos de la patria. Tambien están prontos á marchar á la primera órden dos batallones de la milicia civica de los departamentos del centro, de Huajuapán, aun quedan inmensos recursos que desarrollar á proporcion que las circunstancias lo esijan. En vista de esto, y de que toda la nacion se halla en el mismo sentido, no hay que dudar de la seguridad del triunfo.

Acapulco Julio 28.—Aqui se dijo ayer, por parte que me dieron de la sub-prefectura de Zacatula, que estaban en este mar y al frente de Tecpam, once velas; pero no eran mas que dos, una yente y otra viniente, y las otras nueve serian nubarrones ó celage que les parecieron buques, por lo que V. se servirá desconceputar esta noticia que regular den algunos noveleros por este correo: sin embargo, yo di los ausilios que pude para alistar la artilleria del castillo, y doy el parte al gobierno; y le suplico nuevamente no se dé ascenso á tal noticia porque ciertamente es falsa.

Mejico, 15 de Agosto.
Ayer se aprobó en la cámara de diputados el acuerdo siguientes, que pasó hoy al senado.

Art. 1º. La restriccion 3º. de las facultades del presidente, contenida en el artículo 112 de la constitucion, no se entiende en los casos en que sea necesario ocupar las propiedades del ciudadano para salvar la independencia de la patria durante la presente invasion.
Art. 2º. El gobierno podrá tomar las propiedades de las corporaciones ó particulares que necesite, justipreciándolas por hombres buenos ó señalamiento suyo y de la parte, sin necesidad de previa indemnizacion ni aprobacion del senado ó consejo de gobierno, pudiendo hipotecar para el pago cualesquiera rentas de la federacion.
Art. 3º. Se faculta al gobierno para que por el término de cinco meses pueda: Primero. Conceder ascensos, grad y premios á los militares y demas ciudadanos que se distinguen en la actual guerra contra los españoles. Segunda. Para poder ejercer la facultad que hoy tiene de conceder indultos. Tercero. Para suspender la prohibicion a los buques extranjeros en el comercio de cabotaje. Cuarto. Para suspender á cualquier empleado eclesiástico, civil ó militar de la federacion, dándole la mitad de su sueldo ó mudandole á otro destino.

DE VENTA.—por Jules Leblanc, calle Real No 182, se vende 800 barricas de VINO DE MARSELLA, de reciente importacion; pagando no derecho de importacion si el comprador lo conviene extraerlo para otro punto. 24 sept

DE VENTA.
354 tercios CACAO superior de Tabasco, legado por el bergantin americano William, procedente de Veracruz, capitán John Hughes, á la consignacion de FRANCISCO PAYRO, esquina de Poydras y Levee No. 26 22 sept

Forté-pianos.
LE sousigné vient de recevoir par le navire Ohio de Philadelphie, un joli assortiment de PIANOS de différents godts, d'excellente qualité et d'un travail exquis.—
Aussi des FLUTES, de tous genres, des VIOLONS, des GUITARRES, des VIOLONCELLES, des CLARINETTES, des FLAGEOLETTES simples et doubles, des BASSONS, des CORNS, des TRUMPETS, des ROSEAU, des cordes à boyaux et autres articles de musique, qu'il vendra en gros et en détail.
JOHN G. KLEMM, 49, rue Cana 22 sept.

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. E. BERTUS has the honor to inform the public that he will open his Dancing School on the 1st. October next; lessons will be given, in the morning, from 6 until 9 o'clock; and in the evening from 6 until 10.
He will attend at the dwelling of those persons wishing particular lessons, in the course of the September 14.