LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 13 DE MAYO 1830.

Londres, 21 de marzo.

(Estracto de una carta particular.)

La noticia de la prorogacion de la cámara de diputados de Francia hasta el 1°. de setiembre proximo, hizo aquí una viva sensacion. Esta estraordinaria medida parece tan incompatible con el estado actual de Francia, que se ha apostado 10 contra uno á que Mr. de Polignac seria despedido. No se duda ya de que vuestro ministerio tiene algunos siniestros proyectos.

Se dice que el príncipe de Polignac, luego que tubo la certeza que su ministerio tendria una minoria de votos en la cámara de diputados, y que la reprobacion universal seria manifestada por la mayoria de los mas honrosos é independientes mandatarios de la nacion, escribio al milord duque para saber la conducta que deberia observar en esta dificil posicion.

El duque no tardo en acunsejar al principe la prorogacion; mas al mismo tiempo S. G. estimuló al ministro frances á que sedactoje una nota oficial pero secreta, sometienda á las grandes potencias de Europa, el estado alarmante de la Francia y el insuportable fanatismo de los republicanos, que bajo el velo de constitucion, no aspirán mas que á la anarquia; que, en esa nota, se pida á las mencionadas potencias su apoyo para sostener los derechos del trono de Francia contra las adelantos de los revolucionarios y para quitarles los beneficios de la constitucion hasta tanto que los franceses se hagan nuevamente dignos de gozarla.

El duque de Wellington deseaba tambien que se convocase al efecto *un congreso diplomatico* á la mayor brevedad á fin de que sus altas combinaciones pudiesen apreciadas y aprobadas antes de que concluya el mes de Julio.

En fin, se habla de *medidas monarquicas y necesarias;* y como han de ser ejecutadas en el mismo dia y hora en todos los puntos de la Francia, no se duda que la monarquia se salvará por la gracia de Mr. Polignac y compañia. Probablemente se trata de ahogar la libertad de imprenta en aquel mismo instante en toda la Francia.

SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA. DEPARTAMENTO DE GOBIERNO.

Sec. 1ª. El excmo. Sr. vice-presidente de los Estados Unidos Méjicanos se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.

El vice-presidente de los Estados Unidos Méjicanos, en ejercicio del supremo poder ejecutivo, á los habitantes de la república, sabed: que el congreso general ha decretado lo siguiente.

Se autoriza al gobierno para que mientras el congreso general resuelve sobre su iniciativa, con respecto á introduccion de efectos prohibidos por la ley de 22 de mayo de 829, pueda permitir la de los que se hallen actualmente á bordo, ó lleguen á los puertos antes de que se expida aquella providencia, siempre que los interesados satisfagan los derechos al tiempo de la introduccion.—Isidro Reyes, vice-presidente de la cámara de diputados.—Juan Bautista Escalante, presidente de la cámara de senadores.—Manuel Carvajal, diputado secretario.—Rafael Delgado, senador secretario.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento. Palacio del gobierno federal en Méjico á 20 de marzo de 1830.—*Anastasio Bustamante.*—A d. Rafael Mangino.

Trasládolo á v. e. para su inteligencia y efectos correspondientes.

Dios y libertad. Méjico 20 de marzo de 1830.—*Mangino.*

PARA VERACRUZ.

La goleta nueva y muy conocida, NIMBLE, (paquete regular) forada y claveteada en cobre, su capitan Hugh Martin, tiene lista una mitad de su cargamento y dará vela positivamente para dicho puerto el domingo 9 de mayo. — Para el ajuste de su flete, ó pasage, teniendo buenas comodidades, acudir á bordo, en frente de la calle Conti, ó en casa de SIMON CUCULLU.

4 de mayo

PARA TAMPICO.

La goleta nueva PELICAN, forada y claveteada en cobre, su capitan R. Bateman, tiene lista la mayor parte de su cargamento y dará vela para dicho puerto, el miercoles 12 de mayo. Para el ajusto de su flete ó pasage, teniendo excelentes acomodidades acudir á bordo, ó en casa de

7 de Mayo—5 FREDERICO FREY Y CA.

PARA LA HAVANA.

La fragata DOS AMIGOS, su capitan Miguel Cortazar, tiene parte de su cargamento listo, y dará vela dentro de pocos dias. Para el ajustemiento de su flete, ó pasage, acudir en casa de F. GOULF',

4 de mayo—3 Calle Dumaine, No. 9.

PARA BURDEOS.

Saldrá del 5 al 10 de mayo, la hermosa corveta HENRY-ASTOR, forada en cobre, su capitan P. Destebecho, admite 200 pacas de algodon. Por flete y tambien los pasageros que gustan, los cuales tendrán las mayores comodidades. Darán razon á bordo, ó en casa de V. ROUMAGE. 17 de abril

CAZADORES DE ORLEANS.

Se previene, por disposision del cap que la compañia tomará las armas, el domingo procsimo, 16 del corriente, con uniforme de verano. La formacion será á las cinco en punto de la mañana, y se reunirá en el parage acostumbrado.—*Por orden,*

RAFAEL PEREZ,

12 de Mayo. *Sargento 1°.*

GENEROS ALEMANES.

200 Piezas Platillas.
200 do. Estopillas,
200 do. Bretañas,
} *Sugetos á deslocacion de derechos,*

De venta por W. & J. MONTGOMERY,

6 de Mayo. *No. 46, callé de Conmerce.*

A BILLIARD TABLE for sale at low price, — Apply to No. 131 st. Peter Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. Ap 22.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON, DELAND & DUTLERE.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY (Morning) MAY 13, 1830.

Congress, Senate—April 20.

The following motions submitted by Mr. Holmes were considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing private boxes in the several post offices of the United States, at the request of any inhabitant, and on payment to the use of Government of a fixed and reasonable compensation for said boxes.

Resolved, That the said Committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the taking of any fees, perquisite or compensation in any form or manner whatsoever, in virtue, or by color of the office of Postmaster, other than that which is expressly granted by law.

The bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi, was resumed, and:—Mr. Adams addressed the Senate two hours in conclusion of his reply to Mr. Sprague.

FROM COLUMBIA.

The paper of Feb. 28th contains a decree, establishing a Consulado of Commerce in Carthagena, whose jurisdiction shall embrace the Departments of Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, Magdalena and the Isthmus.

Congress having urgently requested J. M. del Castillo, President of the Council of Ministers, to assist in its deliberations, and the two offices being incompatible with each other, the Secretary of Foreign Relations, Gen. Domingo Caicedo, has been appointed his successor, and is now at the head of affairs, Bolivar having retired temporarily from the government on account of ill health.

Congress has passed resolutions declaring all the Acts celebrated in the different Provinces for any other object than of representing to that body what form of government is considered best adapted to Colombia, null, unlawful and void, contrary to good order and the fundamental law, as well as to the solemn Treaties which bind the nation to those countries which have acknowledged its independence.

The New Constitution.—This important instrument, the outlines of which we published some weeks since, was still under discussion in the Constituent Congress. The Gaceta de Colombia of March 14th, in an article on the peculiar situation of the Republic, says,

"We rest our strongest hopes upon the excellence of the Constitution which is about to given us. Our representatives deserve much credit for the love to the public cause which has distinguished their labors, and the lively interest which they have taken in consulting the wishes and necessities of the nation. The project of a Constitution which has been under discussion in Congress, is not only purely republican, and based upon liberty in its broadest extent, and not only has it aimed to correct the defects of the former one, but it is a union of federalism, which, while it secures a better administration of local interests, preserves that oneness in the management of national concerns, which experience has taught us is necessary and advantageous to the Republic."

HAVANA.—By the brig Spark the editors of the Baltimore American have received a letter from Havana, under date of 3d April "The last Correo, (No. 3) from Cadiz, brought us intelligence that the ninety gun ship Heroe was to sail immediately after from Cadiz, for this port with transports and about 2200 men, to relieve those garrisons, weakened by loss of men whose term of service had expired. She and her convoy are daily expected. The frigate Casilda sails to-morrow for Cadiz, giving convoy to seventeen Spanish vessels. The frigate Restauracion has returned from her cruise, and nothing more is heard of any privateer on the coast of the Island. The Spanish brig Doris, from new York is missing, but probably foundered or wrecked, and possibly captured.

Phiadelphia (Jackson) Inquirer. April 20.

A correspondence between Bolivar and Mr. Clay in 1828. Bolivar addressed to Mr. Clay a letter of thanks for "the incomparable services" he had rendered to "all America, Colombia, and himself," by "sustaining their cause with a sublime enthusiasm." In his reply, Mr. Clay tells Bolivar that he feels it his duty to inform him of the ambitious designs imputed to him, and to add, that he cannot allow himself to believe that the Colombian cheif will "abandon the bright and glorious path which lies before him, for the bloody road, passing over the liberties of the human race, on which the vulgar crowd of tyrants and military despots have so often trodden." He expresses to him his hope, that "preferring the true glory of our immortal Washington, to the ignoble fame of the destroyer of liberty, Bolivar had formed the patriotic resolution of ultimately placing the freedom of Colombia upon a firm and sure foundation." We trust that this pointed admonition has had a salutary effect upon the President Liberator.

French Politics.—The intelligence concerning the present political ferment in France; received by the recent numerous arrivals from Europe, forms an interesting subject of speculation and comment. The excitement is so high, and pervading, parties are so embittered and determined, and the position into which public affairs have been brought is so critical, that no man ventures to foretel the precise result, or advance any but cautious and hesitating opinions. All are anxiously looking forward to some great change or convulsion, perhaps another revolution. The determination of The King to adhere to the ministry at all risks, in defiance of the Chambers, and consequent prorogation of them, evidently with the intention of dissolving them, have placed the people of France in direct collision with the monarchists. There can be no question but that in the end, the people will be strongest. There are signs abroad in Europe, especially in France, of the spread of free principle and the increased capacity of the people for self government, enough to alarm the advocates of legitimacy and king craft the few who "come into the world booted & spurred to ride over the many, by the Grace of God" Whether the movements of revolution or reform, shall be wild, ill judged, and precipitate, like their first attempt in '89, or wisely and firmly moderate like our own happy revolution,—whether the awakened spirit of liberty shall take counsel from frenzy or wisdom, and advance slowly but surely to its object, or sacrifice the good cause for another generation by its own fanatical violence, are questions of engrossing speculation which the most sanguine lovers of freedom cannot contemplate without apprehension. The frightful experience which the French people have once had in their first great experiment, the jealousy and caution with which, taught by former sufferings they examine all the projects of innovation, as well by the liberal as the royalist party, above all, the just but unyielding position which they have taken in their present political movements, are reasonable grounds for encourageing reflection and anticipation. A knowledge by the ministy, of the temper of the times whoever they may be, and such conciliatory measures and concessions as the increased liberality of modern notions of government imperiously requires, may aid much in putting off the day of final struggle; but the struggle, we hope a bloodless one, must come at last; and king numbers, the sovereign people will ultimately prevail.

The principle so far, as we understand it, upon which the collision between the chamber and the ministry turns, is an evidence of the rapid increase which has taken place in France within a few years, in the knowledge of free government. Suffering, under no strong immediate oppressions, with no great grievance such as commonly stirs up nations in the first instance against their rulers, the French people and their deputies insist upon an abstract right inherent in the people & their deputies, of controlling the counsels of the King. It is on their part, an attempt which if successful, is a complete and final triumph over the doctrine of the legitimate right of kings, to govern according to their own pleasure. In the language of one of the liberal journals "they have been compelled to warn the crown, that the necessary harmony no longer existed between the powers of the state."

It is against the arbitrary principles which the ministry entertain, that opposition is directed, and a triumph over them is a triumph over the vital doctrines of legitimacy and even of royalty. The soundest speculations upon the present intentions of the ruling party, appear to us thus ably summed up in the New York Evening Post.

"The object of the ministry in the prorogation of the Chambers, it can scarcely be doubted, was that they might use the opportunity of the interval to divert the current of popular feeling against themselves into another channel; to execute the projected attack on Algiers, and thus, by addressing themselves to the military ardour of an enthusiastic nation merge all the other subjects of excitement and division in the engrossing one of war. Against the successful accomplishment of the results intended by this scheme several objections are presented. The one which has been most insisted on by speculators on this side of the Atlantic, that there would be difficulties during the suspension of the Chambers, in obtaining the necessary means for carrying on the expedition against Algiers, does not seem to be valid. The supplies for the present year were voted in 1829; and that the great capitalists of France are not intimidated by the existing aspect of affairs appears evident from the state of the Funds, which have suffered no decline in consequence of the prorogation. On this head the London Courier observes, "we know, from other and surer sources, that the excitement industriously fomented in certain circles in Paris has not yet affected the great capitalists." It is doubtful, however, even in the event of the projected expedition against Algiers being successful, to what extent the animosity of the people against the Polignac Cabinet will be healed. A war so unpopular in the outset must be conducted well indeed, if it does not furnish occasions to the leading spirits and presses of the *liberal* party to foment and spread the discontent. When the nature and means of the enemy are considered, the chances against its being so conducted will appear immense. Partial or trivial success will not conciliate the nation; vauntings for small advantages will be met by counterbalancing details of blood wasted and treasure lavished. To effect the object of the ministry, the war must be glorious, the victory complete, the gain apparent. Even then, though the lower orders may be puzzled by the splendour of military achievements, yet it is to be presumed that a large portion of the reflecting men of the nation will closely compare the end with the cost, and perhaps come to the opinion that success itself may be purchased at too dear a rate. One thing should be borne in mind in speculating on this subject—the liberals possess the predominance in wealth, and what is so often said of knowledge will apply with equal truth to money, that it is power. They who pay for the Algerine expedition will be likely to inquire what necessity there was for the expenditure of their money, and whether they have been gainers by the outlay. These questions will hardly be susceptible of such an answer as to change the relations in which the Cabinet now stand with the disaffected party.

The truth is, the French ministry are situated in the midst of many perplexities that seem to be continually increasing; and how these will be terminated it is yet impossible to conjecture. The period to elapse between this and the next meeting of the Chambers is pregnant with important and interesting events: it is probable that but a short time will go by before we shall be furnished with grounds for more definite conjecture than can at present be ventured."

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Thomas Dickason, Anthony, Liverpool, John Hagan and co.

Sher Elizabeth, Eldridge, Mobile, Master

Schr Andrew Jackson, Bosworth, Boston, John Clark.

Schr Washington, Swain, Magnolia, master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Porpoise, Howrin, from S W Pass—towed to sea ship Tallahassee; brigs Franklin and Clio,—Brought up ship Gov Fenner, 39 days from Havre, ship Mars in 40 days from Greenock, and brig Swan from Philadelphia,—Passed in the river, ship Union and brig Massachusetts and 2 other brigs, 5 sail at the Turn, ship Wm. Brown aground on the Bar.

Brig Swan, Harding, Philadelphia, to S P Morgan and co, with full cargo.

Ship Mars, Chapperton, Greenock.

Ship Gov Fenner, Martin, Mavre, in ballast.

Steamboat Integrity, Lafontaine, fm Opelousas, with 110 bales cotton P Dubertrand; 1 lot beef hides Captain on board; 2 do M Fisk & co; 1 do Totedano and Gaillard; 1 bbl and 1-2 do. sugar F Duplessis; 1-2 do do J K West; 1-2 do C Gardiner—11 pass.

Steamboat Louisiana, Beckwith, from Louisville, with full cargo tobacco, flour, bacon, pork, lard, whiskey, shot, &c. Townsley and Prieur; Hagan and co; J Deardoff; P Fabre; E L Tracy; J Graham, Tracy and Miller; J W Breedlove; M White—20 pass.

Steamboat Cumberland, Young, fm Florence, with full cargo cotton &c. to sundries—45 pass.

ENTERED.

Schooner Betsy, Lindsay, New-York—cargo, to W A Gasquet and Co, P B Peny, R Delafield, J L Bogart.

Brig Enterprize, Lewis, fm Boston—cargo to Foster and Hutton, Stewart and Easton, Wallace Lambeth and Poper, C D Jordan, Bridge and Vose, Forrestier and Co, Bagley and Merritt, Stetson and Avery, E Tracy, Pico and Peabody and others.

Brig Aleyone, Bryam, Philadelphia; cargo to A Rash, J G Washington, J Squier and Co, Whitall, Jaudon and Co, J Mager, W G Hewes, Nichol and Hill, Harrison, Browry and Co, J H Field and Co, D Adams, J L Bogart, and others.

Brig Gen. Victoria, Wise, Vera-Cruz, in ballast

Schooner Fame, Davis, Louisville, with sundries to Whitehead and Larwill, T Bloo jr, J R Pully, J Ogilvie and Co, 4 bales deer skins, 16 hhds tobacco to C Byrne, 89 to W H Ingram, 49 to G W Noling, 26 do, 94 boxes to J Bogess, 17 do, 13 bales cotton to N and J Dick and Co, 19 to W M Beal, 31 to B F West, 22 to Cooper, Caruthers and Co, 38 to M White and others—15 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

Ship Aspasia, Bennett, fm Havre, in ballast.

Brig Bolvidere, Vose, fm Botton, with ice.

Brig Ursula, Mayo, fm Tobasco with logwood

Schr Sun, Gardner, fm Baltimore, with cargo.

THE Undersigned apothicaries, have entered into copartnership, from the 3d february ult.

F. C. BOURCIER.
J. B. HACKER.

N°. 75 Tchoupitoulas street between Poydras and Gironde, st. May 13.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

THE House and former Jardin d'agrément divided in four lots, fauxbourg Lacourse, near the distillery joining Chapitoulas, Orange and Nun's streets, occupied by Simon Laignel, will be sold at Newlets coffee house on Saturday 5 June at 12 o'clock.

The advantageous situation of those lots, on account of their proximity to the rive., the number of Quais which land in that part of the fauxbourg where the landing is very convenient and the progressive encrease offered to speculators and others is such as to draw their attention condition, 3 equal instalments at 4, 8 and 12 months credit in notes endorsed to satisfaction and special mortgage untill final payment.

The plan may be seen at the Auction store of T. Mossy, and will be left at Hewlett's coffee house from the 25 may to the 5 June the day of sale, which will be made without reserve to the highest bidder. The deds of sales will be passed by Hughes Pedesclaux Not. Pub. at the expense of the purchaser.

On the same day at 4 o'clock hour P. M. will be sold, on the Premises, some furniture, Crockery-ware, glassware &c. belonging to the above establishment. Condition Cash. 15 May.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday 15th inst. will be sold at Hewlett Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, precisely, a Lot of ground in Poydras street between Camp and St Charles streets, measuring 40 feet front, by 90 in depth, with the buildings thereon, the whole rented at $18 per month—Another adjoining the preceding one, measuring 40 feet front, by 90 deep with the buildings thereon, rented at $33 per month. The measurement of those two lots are according to French measure.

A lot in Girod between Baronne and Carondelet streets; having 40 feet front by 180 in depth with the buildings thereon, rented at $23 per month.

A lot adjoining the preceding one, measuring 60 feet by 120 deep with a house thereon rented at $12 per month.

A lot adjoining the former, and forming the corner of Girod and Baronne streets, measuring 60 feet front on Girod street, by 120 in depth on Baronne st.

A lot situated in fauxbourg Lacourse:

Three lots of ground at the corner of Villeré and Canal streets, measuring 180 feet front on Canal by 120 on Villeré st.

A lot in Gravier st between Baronne, and Circus streets, having 66 feet front by 169 in depth, together with the large warehouse thereon, built in frame, and rented at $20 month until the 1st. of August next.

A lot in Baronne street, between Gravier and Union streets bounded on one side by the property of Freret brothers and on the other by No. 4, measuring 37 feet inches front by 90 deep.

A lot adjoining No 3, measuring 39 feet 2 inches front by 90 in depth.

Conditions —The lots situated in Gravier and Baronne streets, payable at 1, 2 and 3 years, all the others at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months in notes endorsed to satisfaction, and mortgage until final payement.

12 Mai.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday, 13th inst. at the Exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock, will be sold TWO HOUSES fronting the corner of Dauphine and Toulouse streets. These two buildings are built of bricks, and will be sold separately. The dimensions of the ground will be made known at the time of sale. Persons intending to purchase are requested to visit said property.

Terms:—1-3d cash, 1-3d on the 1st May 1831, 1-3d on the 1st February 1832, for approved endorsed notes, etc. May 4

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on friday, 14 inst, at 11 o'clock A M, on the premises, the establishment known under the name of COMMERCIAL COFFEE ROOM, situated in St. Louis street, in the house of Mr. Grant.

That establishment is composed of two rooms, one of which is new inlet, 2 large counters, 2 french looking glasses, and generally all the furniture and fixtures requisite. as also a large assortment of all kind of *LIQUORS*; it is much frequented and may be kept at little expense.

Any person wishing for further information may apply on the premises to Mr. Dutillet, where the inventory may be seen.

Conditions :—1-3 cash, 1-3 at 60 days and 1-3 at 4 months, in notes with two endorsers to the satisfaction of the seller. May 6

THE Rev. Mr. BORGNA, of the Cathedral of this city, has been appointed agent to the following Catholic News-papers:

The Catholic Sentinel and Expositor of Boston.
The Catholic Press of Hartford,
The Metropolitan of Baltimore,
The United-States Catholic Miscellany, of Charleston.

The agency of the Miscellany has been lately transferred to him and he requests all who are indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts as soon as possible.

The historian, the antiquarian and the lover of fine arts, will find in those publications, much interesting matter. The Catholic will find his religion ably defended, against the scoffs of the infidel, and the calumnies of other dénominations. Those who wish to subscribe will find lists at Mr. L. Boimare, book-store; at Mr. J. Fitz-Williams, or at the Cathedral.

May 12—10t

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Wm. Hughes vs capt. W. C. Robenson, master and owner of the sloop Hetty.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday 15th May, at the Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock,

The sloop HETTY, her tackle, apparel and furniture, of 81.95 tons in fine order, now laying in the river Mississippi, opposite Blue Stadra, the terms of sale cash. An inventory of the furniture will be exhibited on the day of sale.

May 12— F. DAUNOY, M

JUSt received by the Chls. Carroll and Philitus, and for sale, a large assortment of new MUSIC for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c.—Also Two PIANO-FORTES from the manufacture of Henry Herz of Paris. In order that purchasers may have no just cause of complaint, Mr. H. Herz make it his duty to play on his Pianos and to examine them scrupulously, before letting them be taken out of his manufacture, so as to be assured that nothing is wanting to the instrument.

The undersigned is therefore authorized to garantee for a year each piano which he shall receive from that manufacture.

May 12 C. HERZ.