

LA AREJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 5 DE ENERO 1830.

Méjico, 20 de Noviembre.
Han pasado por Perote varios comisionados que marchan á tierra-adentro, con el objeto de preparar la opinión á favor de la república central. Las autoridades y los pueblos deben ahora mas que nunca redoblar su vigilancia, en obsequio del sistema que libremente adoptaron, procurando descubrir á los traidores, á fin de que se les aplique la pena que les corresponda según las leyes. Sin escarmientos puede progresar el mal.

Don Francisco Turo, comandante del 13 de líneas, ha concluido su proclama poniendo en la fecha: *ano primero de la república central*. Pueda ser que sea el ultimo de su vida. (Continúe.)

MÉJICO.

Continua el Decreto principiado en el número anterior.

CONSULADOS.

17. El gobierno establecerá los consulados generales, consulados particulares y vice-consulados que estime convenientes para proteger el comercio o nacional.

18. En las potencias americanas gozarán los cónsules generales el sueldo anual de dos mil y quinientos, y los particulares el de mil y quinientos pesos. En las europeas disfrutarán los primeros desde dos mil quinientos hasta cuatro mil pesos, organo el gobierno lo juzgare conveniente, y los segundos desde mil quinientos pesos hasta tres mil en los mismos términos. Los vice-consulados no gozarán sueldo alguno.

19. A mas de los sueldos que en virtud del artículo anterior gocen los cónsules generales y particulares, percibirán así como los vice-consulados los emolumentos siguientes:

1. Diez pesos par cada buque mexicano que llegue al puerto de su residencia.

2. Dos pesos por cada pasaporte que expedieren ó visaren.

3. Cuatro pesos por cada protesta, declaración ó documento que autorice con su firma y el sello de oficio.

4. Ocho por ciento de los bienes muebles e inmuebles que en uso de las obligaciones que se dirán despues, tomen absección y hagan venta pública.

5. Cuatro por ciento de los muebles e inmuebles de que solo tomen posesión sin llevarlos á su final liquidación.

20. Para los gastos de viage de los cónsules generales y particulares y establecimiento de oficina, se levará á juicio del gobierno, una suma que no baje de la cuarta parte del sueldo que llevan asadillado, ni exceda de la mitad.

21. El gobierno abonará cada consulado y vice-consulado para gastos de oficio y portes de correspondencia, la cantidad que justifique haber gastado por medio de una cuenta documentada que remitirá mensualmente al ministerio de relaciones.

22. El abono de los sueldos que en virtud de este decreto se asignen á los cónsules generales ó particulares, se arreglará á lo dispuesto en el artículo 10.

23. Para ser cónsul general ó particular se requieren las mismas cualidades de que habla el artículo II.

24. Los vice-consulados se podrán proveer en mexicanos ó extranjeros; bien que en igualdad de circunstancias se preferirán aquéllos respecto de éstos.

25. En las naciones donde hubiere legación ordinaria de la república estarán subordinados á ella tanto los cónsules generales, como los particulares y vice-consulados en su caso.

26. Los agentes diplomáticos ordinarios, solicitados de los gobiernos respectivos se ponga el efectivo á las patentes de los cónsules que se nombran para las naciones en que residen.

27. Los referidos agentes diplomáticos vigilarán que los cónsules cumplan con sus deberes, y darán parte justificada á la secretaría de relaciones, de cuálquiera falta que observen para la resolución correspondiente; mas cuando la falta fuere tan grave y probada que no permite esperar la resolución indicada, los suspenderán de su cargo de oficio y nombrarán provisoriamente un vice-cónsul, si se estimare absolutamente necesario, dando cuenta de todo para la determinación.

28. También vigilarán los citados agentes diplomáticos que á los cónsules se les guarden los derechos y prerrogativas que tanto por los tratados particulares como por el derecho de gentes les tocaren.

29. Las obligaciones de los cónsules generales son:

1. En las naciones donde no haya agentes diplomáticos, reasumir las atribuciones que á éstos se conceden por los artículos 24, 25 y 26 de este decreto.

2. Comunicar las leyes y órdenes del gobierno y del agente diplomático respectivo á los cónsules particulares y vice-consulados, y cuidar de su observancia en la parte que les toque.

3. Remitir cada seis meses al ministro de relaciones por conducto del agente diplomático respectivo, y directamente donde no lo hubiere, una memoria instructiva y detallada del movimiento del comercio nacional en el país en que residen, y del de aquél con la república, con expresión de sus valores y documento pueda conducir á formar en el asunto una idea exacta.

30. En las naciones donde no hubiere cónsul general, el particular que reside en la corte ó mas cercano á ella, desempeñará las atribuciones de que habla el artículo anterior. (Se continuará.)

WHISKEY.—50 barriles de Whiskey, a vender por 5.000. G. & A. LEGENDRE



ENTERED BY V. DELAUNE.

NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1830.

By the late Mexican papers we observe with pleasure, that the insurrection of the garrison of Campeachay has been nowise dangerous to the Mexican Republic. The Governors of the different states had immediately addressed proclamations to the people, announcing to them the insurrection, and exhorting them to stand firm to the General Government, and to make every exertion to maintain the public peace and tranquillity. Every where these addresses had been answered with the most zealous acquiescence to the supreme authority. Excepting the pecuniary embarrassment of the Government every thing was in a state of perfect tranquillity.

We find in the Correo of Mexico, of Nov. 25th, a fact worthy of the most heroic times of Greece and Rome, and which gloriously refutes the calumnies with which some persons would tarnish the patriotism of the Mexicans. Hardly had the exiled of Montaño been informed of the invasion by the Spaniards, than they hastened to send to President Guerrero an address, in which they offered their services to the Republic, and which terminated by stating,

"that as soon as the campaign would be over, and the Republic would have nothing to fear from the enemy, they would place themselves at the disposition of the Government and would be ready to obey any new order that should oblige them to quit again the Territory of the Republic." This noble and rare example of patriotism was duly appreciated by him who presides over the destinies of the United Mexican States, and will not be lost to the unfortunate companions of Bravo and Barragan. The president had the merit of divining these noble sentiments, for previous to the reception of the address he had already granted a general amnesty in favor of the exiled of the plaz de Montaño.

It appears that the Governor of the State of St. Luis de Potosi has published a decree in which he mentions, that the citizens of that state, who have served in the last campaign, those who were dispensed with serving from legal reasons, and also those who had only offered to serve, will be exempted from active service for the next five years. This decree is contrary to the spirit of the Federal Constitution. The General Government has, as yet, taken no measures concerning it; but there is every reason to believe that the Governor of St. Luis will not resist the objections that will be presented to him.

In virtue of the decree of 2d Sept. last, which certifies the income and property of Spaniards who inhabit an enemy's country, several states have named commissioners to take cognizance of said incomes and property and to get them collected.

A decree of the President published in the Correo of November 20th and dated October 31st, regulates the duties of extraordinary legations, also of consuls, and fixes the emoluments allowed to persons charged with those employments. Extraordinary legations will be composed of a minister plenipotentiary and a secretary.—The salary of a minister plenipotentiary will be 8000 dollars for those to the American governments, & that of chargé d'affaires 6000 dollars. Ministers plenipotentiary to Europe will have from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars, as may be thought most advisable, and chargé d'affaires from 8000 to 12,000 dollars; and secretaries, in both cases, will have from 3000 to 4000 dollars. The decree says that there will be named consul-general, consuls, and vice-consuls. The first named will have 2,500 dollars when sent to the American governments, and from 2,500 to 4000 dollars when sent to Europe. The consuls to the American governments will have 1500 dollars, and those to Europe from 1500 to 3000 dollars. Vice-consuls will have no salary. No one can have any of the above named employments (except that of vice-consul) unless he be Mexican born.

The following resolution were brought forward in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, by Mr. W. B. Smith, on the 30th ult., which after an animated discussion were laid upon the table for the purpose of being printed.

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, be requested to oppose with all their zeal and ability any appro-

priations on the part of the General Government, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, and particularly all such appropriations for the benefit of the State of South-Carolina, at any of her citizens.

"Resolved, That a copy of the said resolution be forwarded by the governor of the State to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress."

New-York, Dec. 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We characterised yesterday as extraordinary, the language held by the President in referring to the appointment to office of members of Congress. When it is remembered that Gen. Jackson in his address to the Tennessee Legislature, resigning his seat in the Senate, because he was a candidate for the Presidency, laid it down as one of the principles upon which the purity of our institutions reposed, that members of Congress should not be appointed by the Executive to office, and when we now see him urging the same doctrine, in a formal communication to the national legislature—and then recur to his acts as President, whereby Heads of Departments, foreign ministers, collectors of the customs, appraisers, and we know not how many other subaltern officers, have been chosen from among members of Congress—it does seem to us as barefaced an attempt to cajole popular opinion, by a speculative adherence to favorite doctrines, which in practice are set at nought, as was ever witnessed. The whole passage relating to removals from and tenure of office, is in like manner ad captandum—and is alike false in reasoning and misplaced in such a communication. It is, at long-thr, such a disquisition, as no individual that has heretofore occupied the Chief Magistracy of this nation, would have designed to enter into, in a State Paper, that is addressed not less to foreign countries than to our own. The whole passage smacks strongly of Albany politics. We marvel to perceive in some of the ultra anti-tariff papers, or rather should marvel if any inconsistency on their part, could surprise us—the most unqualified praise given to this message, which, nevertheless, asserts broadly and distinctly, the right and expediency of imposing duties upon imports for the protection of manufactures. This is the anti-Virginia and anti-Colloton doctrine, and it is not to be exploded away, by the recommendation to modify the tariff in some particulars—that is matter of expediency, which cannot touch the question of right. President Jackson is therefore a tariff-man—though he does not like the present tariff.

If, however, in his tariff views, the President is anti-Virginia, in his talk about internal improvements, and the emphasis with which he discourses about State sovereignties, he is quite Virginian. We cannot however, we confess, feel much deference for any views of the Constitution which Pres. Jackson can take. Little qualified himself by habits or education to do so, he shows by the expression used in relation to the Bank of the United States, that his cabinet have not enlightened him in such matter. To say of the constitutionality of that Bank—which has been as solemnly passed upon by the Executive, Legislature, and Judicial Departments, as any well settled and undisputed question under our Government—that it is "well questioned:" is to announce entire ignorance or entire disregard of what has been solemnly adjudged. The constitutionality of General Jackson's occupation of his seat, is not more clear or settled than that of the Bank of the United States.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

NOTICE.—The first masquerade Ball will take place on Saturday next, 9th 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 ball; the price of admission shall be paid for each ball. Ladies who should happen not to receive 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. 5. E. BERTUS.

BALL ROOM.

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets On Wednesday, January 6th, 1830.

A Full Dress and Masquerade.

GRAND BALL.

On Friday, 8th January, full dress Ball. Admittance one dollar. Dec 28

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish and City of New-Orleans.—Be it known that, by virtue of the powers granted to me by law, I, François Lafargue, inspector of weights and measures for the city and parish aforesaid, do hereby appoint, as my arbitrator and lawful deputy, Mr. P. D. Henry, who is by these presents, authorised to perform all the duties vested on me by law. In testimony whereof I have set my hand to this instrument, in New-Orleans. Jan. 5 (Signed) FRANCOIS LAPARGUES.

François Graman, f. m. c. m. Bonar V. Merton. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon. P. F. Smith, Associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Thursday, 4th Feb. next, at Hewlett's coffee-house, at 12 o'clock, M. a certain lot of ground measuring 60 feet wide, by 90 feet deep, situated between Royal and Julie streets, fronting on Circuit street, and the second lot from Julie street, scindens the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

jan. 5

ADVERTISER IN THEATRE.

Second night of MR. COVELL'S and his wife directed by the Hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Friday, 15th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock, M. at Hewlett's Coffee-House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, one pair of bay horses, scindens at the suit of W. R. Facon.

jan 4 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

Mayor, Aldermen, &c. vs. A. Ardoin.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday, 13th Jan. at 4 o'clock, at the premises, corner of Prytania and Tchoupitoulas streets, sundry articles of groceries, seized in the above suit.

jan 1 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

R Landrier vs Bertouka.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday, 11th Jan. next, at the principal, at 4 o'clock, sundry pictures, seized in the above suit.

jan 1 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. vs. C. Musso.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Thursday, 14th Jan. next, at the premises, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Delore street at 4 o'clock, a quantity of groceries, &c. &c. seized in the above suit.

dec 31 RIBIER & CHOLLET.

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 extra-officio, the following slaves belonging to the estate of the late Eloy Aché, to wit: Mary, aged 33 years, servant and Gilbert aged 13 years.

Terms—Payable at one year, with notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the testatorary executor and special mortgages.

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

dec 31 FAGOT, Judge.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURERS.

IN the lot of ground situated at the corner of St Louis and Basin streets, there is for sale orange trees, Royal and Portugal Lemon da. Havana Lime do. Pomegranate do. bearing good quality peaches, and citrus trees.—The season is suitable to plant all kind of trees. Before the sap begins to operate the roots shall have time to draw. Any person wishing to have their vines trimmed may apply to the undersigned who will do it at a moderate price.

dec 31 JEAN XIMENEZ.

ONE HUNDRED lbs Sugar, a few miles from the city, and deliverable immediately, for sale by B. TURPIN, dec 30 No 116, Royal st. between Orleans & St. Ann.

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THE subscriber has just received from Paris, an assortment of Perfumery of every kind and of the best quality, which he offers for sale. With other merchandise there is bitter almond paste, extracts from the odour of muscatine, rose, jasamine, honey of England, &c. pomatum, Mazarin, antiques and galantines, dials, rose and almond soaps.—Also Stodger's saponet, castor, beard and tooth brushes; suspenders of cotton and silk; men's colliers, canes, with and without swords; Japan, Martin & Day's, blacking. Also a general assortment of false hair, such as curling cues, wigs, &c. &c.

P. BOHAIN & Co. dec 23 No 183, Chartres st.

FOR SALE.

A Negro wench, aged 33 years, born in this country, good, frank and washer; together with her child, 31 years old. Apply to Messrs. Condie & Son, corner of St. Peters and Chartres streets.

If she is not disposed of before the 10th of January next, she will, on that day, be sold at auction, by M. Dutillet. dec 26

MOLASSES—500 to 600 barrels are wanted, deliverable in town. April at No. 116, Royal street.

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the public and their friends, that they have just received per the Talmis, a complete assortment of first quality SHIRTS, for men, women and children, which they offer for sale at moderate prices.

A. BLANCHET & Co. dec 22 Conde street, between Main and Madison streets.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

Corner of Chartres & St. Louis streets. (Opposite to Hawlett's)

THE proprietors of this establishment respectfully inform the public that, hereafter, besides all kinds of wines and liquors of the best quality, they will constantly keep excellent Hot Coffee and Cauchouca, as well as other kinds of hot drink, prepared with the greatest taste.—They hope by this addition to their establishment to give general satisfaction to all who patronize them.

dec 22 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHALL'S SALE.

G. Schreiber do. Capt. Dahl.