

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 22 DE MAYO 1830.

El Señor A. BEAUVAIS, candidato a la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de la Luisiana, será enterrado en Jules púesimo por un gran número de ELECTORES.

Estracto del Registro Oficial.

Todas las doctrinas de orden son invocadas en posiciones opuestas por los partidos. Cuando en los aciagos días de 1828 no bastaron la intriga y la cabala para derrocar autoridades constitucionales existentes y reconocidas, y fué preciso atacar & someter armada al gobierno supremo y cubrir de cadáveres la capital de la república, usándose también de la fuerza para reprimir algunas legislaturas y arrancar de susillias a los gobernadores de los estados, no se reclamó la intervención del congreso general en la organización interior de los estados; al presente, cuando la nación entera, testigo y víctima de aquellos escándalos de tan infastatos resultados, se pronunció por el restablecimiento del orden constitucional, se declama contra la intervención del mismo congreso en la reposición de autoridades que eran constitucionales y que fueron violentamente despojadas, muchas de ellas con intervención del mismo congreso, se olvida que el plan de Jalapa pedía la reunión de las cámaras para oyerse las peticiones de los Mexicanos, y que los de diversos estados han pedido que se declare la nulidad de ciertas legislaturas tomadas por asalto a fuerza de armas, & organizadas por las infracciones más chocantes de las leyes fundamentales.

Se declama contra el derecho de insurrección; nosotros también le hemos combatido al escarnecer la parte de la memo glia del Sr. ministro que trata del de petición, y allí están consignados nuestros principios sobre esta materia: la insurrección, como dice la iniciativa de S. Luis Potosí, es el último recurso contra la tiranía: pero lo mismo nos parece que para evitar este último y temible remedio, era preciso que no se dijese a los pueblos en el extremo de hacerse justicia por sí mismos, cuando la pedían y esperaban de sus representantes reunidos en congreso. Yo he visto que en algunos estados el pueblo por sí mismo se hizo esta justicia, y debía el congreso por una conducta indiferente permitir que se despedazaran entre si mismos los pueblos por no escuchar sus reclamaciones sobre la inconstitucionalidad de sus funcionarios? ¿Qué es lo que en el caso de que un estado quedase acaecido por uno de tantos accidentes que pueden ocurrir y que dejarán a un pueblo sin gobernador? ¿Qué se practicaría por los poderes de la unión si hombres sin misión legal arrojasen de sus sillas a los representantes y al gobernador de un estado para usurpar sus funciones? Los poderes supremos convocarían a los pueblos de aquel estado para que con arreglo a sus leyes se diesen por sí mismos un gobierno, y les impartirían auxilios para que el usurpador dejase el puesto al funcionario legítimo. Esto se ha hecho, porque el usurpador no podía fallar a breves sus ilegales funciones, y el pueblo tiranizado no podía abandonar a sus propios recueros ni al capricho de la fuerza. Aun en las naciones independientes hay ciertos casos en que el interés de la sociedad vecina exige la justicia para conservarse y para la conservación de sus vecinos, la intervención de un estado vecino. ¿Y qué debrá hacerse respecto de una de las partes federadas?

No decimos que algunas de las resoluciones del actual congreso estén fundadas en estos principios, ni que sobre ellos dejarece algunas objeciones; con mas de 600 menores exactitud y juicio: para esto era preciso entrar a un examen detallado de las circunstancias y causas particulares, que han ocurrido en cada una de las determinaciones del congreso sobre la subsistencia & subsistencia legal de las legislaturas que se han declarado inconstitucionales; mas estamos seguros de que sin estas declaraciones, el mas fuerte habría obtenido la representación y el gobierno interior de los estados en donde se han promovido estas cuestiones, y que cada uno de ellos estaría hoy despedazado por la guerra civil mas encarnizada, & oprimido cruelmente por un poder tanto mas duro cuanto mas tema perderse. Así es que cuando se declama contra el derecho de insurrección y al mismo tiempo contra la intervención de las cámaras en los negocios interiores de los estados, reconociéndose el peligro del primero se justifica lo segundo, y siempre se olvidan todas las consecuencias de los tristes sucesos de 1828.

No es mas justa la imputación de un proyecto de desequilibrio al sistema representativo con la exasperación y el cansancio del pueblo para que se vea precisado a adoptar el régimen monárquico.—Se dice que la Europa prepara testas coronadas aprovechándose de nuestras disensiones, y que se pedirá el cumplimiento de los tratados de Cádiz; y es raro que no ocurriese este temor en el año de 1828, y que si realmente se tiene en el presente, no tenga bastante eficacia para contener en el orden y en la quietud a los verdaderos agitadores de los pueblos, a los que en aquel año y en el presente les han privado y les privan de su tranquilidad, y les hacen odiar un sistema que haría su dicha si el aspirantismo no lo convenciera y agitase todo por poseer un empleo; porque nadie hay mas cierto si no que entre nosotros la guerra se hace por los que han dejado de ser, & quieren ser, contra los que ocupan algún destino público.

(Se continuará.)

Nieves y Sorbetes.

OS que subviven tienen el honor de anunciar al público que, desde hoy hacen toda clase de Nieves en su establecimiento, enquina de las calles Chartres y St. Louis, frente de la Boîte; tendrán todos los días crema nevada y frutas mejores de las Autillas y de Europa así como todas clases de Sorbetes, Punches à la romana y licores frescos.

MERLE Y GIRODEAU.

22 mayo.



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NEW YORK INS: SATURDAY (Morning) MAY 22, 1830.

B. tween the two candidates who are before the public to represent our district in the Senate, we are almost embarrassed to make a choice, as both have rendered essential services to the state. But after all we consider it our duty to support and to recommend our fellow citizen A. DUCROS. Far be it from us

to entertain the least animosity against his worthy competitor; we on the contrary take pleasure in acknowledging that his talents and character entitle him to the office to which he aspires. But it is necessary to make a choice, and when public opinion has been declared in favor of a candidate, it would be useless to attempt to go against popular current. The majority whatever may be said to the contrary is solid on the wrong side, and if it is the duty of a patriotic writer to enlighten his fellow citizens, it is also his duty to join with those who have justice and reason on their side. It is therefore on account of the conviction we have of the success of Mr. Ducros, which prompts us to announce him without however entertaining the least animosity against his opponent. If it is said that it is one of those idle assertions, which cannot be proved, we will answer that such questions can be mathematically demonstrated, and that it would be for the least subject to require from us that we should prove positively a fact, of which the contrary cannot be proved to us, we might therefore be allowed to use the same arms against our adversaries without ever deciding the case. The proof of what we have stated will be found in the ballot box in July next; however it is not in our power to anticipate upon events and we will not presume to announce the result. It is not for want of signs in our favor, but not being able to consult all the electors, we have to refer to the most influential ones, and it is from the opinion of those united, that we have based ours. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Ducros has more popularity than his competitor, and we repeat that in the present circumstance, it is a sufficient reason for us and for all other unprejudiced electors to declare in his favor.

Considering the question under another point of view, it might be seen that Mr. Burthe will be more needed in the House of Representatives, where many questions of the highest importance will probably be introduced at the next session, and which will require the talents and experience of that gentleman, much more than in the higher house. We will leave this subject to his own reflections, and we now declare to him that we are ready and willingly disposed to support his reelection to the House of Representatives if he chooses to be a candidate.

From the Cincinnati American, April 23. Extract from a letter received by the editors of the American from a highly respectable gentleman resident in the City of New York.

I notice with more than ordinary satisfaction the impression which Mr. Clay's visit seems to have made on the citizens of New Orleans, Natchez, Memphis, &c. &c. It would be doing his and the people's cause great service, if he would visit our State. He is personally but little known here, and although much esteemed and respected by all, yet among a large number, (and those too who are honest in their opinions) prejudices exist. We are all very anxious to see Mr. Clay in this State. His great affability and benignity, with an eloquence unequalled, in my judgment, by any living man, (if he could be seen and heard,) would do much to remove those prejudices, and help the great cause of the people.

Our political relations are various. The anti-masons have a considerable party—the working men's party are numerous, and I think will go with us. Gen. Root is evidently paying his court to this class. His late movements have alarmed the Regency, and such was their fear, that a special messenger was despatched to Mr. Van Buren, to know how to manage their cards. The result is not known."

REMARKS.

We earnestly wish Mr. Clay would make a visit among his numerous friends in New York and the Eastern

States. It is only necessary for the people to see and know him, for them to respect and love him. As he belongs to his country, we think it no more than right and proper that he should gratify the wish of his Eastern friends to visit them.—Doubtless the subsidized pack of editors would misconstrue his motives and assail his every step. But he should be regardless of that. It is their vocation, and for which they receive their reward. They are incapable of estimating the lofty patriotism and social virtues that animate the bosom of such men as Henry Clay. He owes it to himself, by a personal interview with the people, to remove the base calumnies that have been so wantonly lavished upon him.

Mr. Clay must be anxious to see his promising son at West Point, and his old and valued friends, Geo. Porter and Mr. Rochester, at Black Rock. His health is somewhat delicate, and is much benefitted by exercise and travel. We hope all these considerations will induce him to make an Eastern tour in the course of the ensuing summer.

It would afford the citizens of Cincinnati much pleasure to see and welcome him among them.

(Nat. Journ.)

The present Post Master General asks of Congress an appropriation of eighty six thousand dollars to sustain his Department—the first instance, under the government, of such an application—"all the expenses of the Department (as Mr. Barry himself says) having hitherto been defrayed by its own resources, without any appropriation, at any time, to meet them from the Treasury?"

Words could not more clearly or fully illustrate the character of the Reform, introduced into this Department, than do this simple undorned statement. Every previous Post Master General has paid money into the Treasury—some of them large sums—the present instead demands an appropriation, and says he can't get along without it, unless he reduces the facilities which the Post Office now affords. So that Congress have no alternative but to turn some funds into the Treasury, and help this gentleman out of his difficulty, or throw the Post Office completely into disorganization.—Fridolian.

The Richmond Whig states that the returns of the votes for and against the new Constitution proposed to the people of the State, (some of them incomplete) from 68 of the 109 counties and towns in the State, give an aggregate of 16,929 votes for adopting the new Constitution, and 7,558 for rejecting it.

Washington, May 1.
In the House of Representatives.—The most important subject of the day, as well as one of the most important of the Session, was the following bill, reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, (four out of the seven members concurring in it, as was stated.)

A Bill to amend the Navigation Laws of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever the President of the U. States shall receive satisfactory information of any foreign government, authorizing the importation of the produce and manufactures of the United States, into such foreign country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the actual value thereof, and at such time as the produce and manufactures of that country may be admitted into the United States on reciprocal terms; thereupon the President of the United States shall issue

his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence, and from and after twelve months from the date of such proclamation, it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be lawful, to import into the United States the produce and manufactures of such country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the actual cost or value thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the actual cost or value of the produce and manufactures, authorized to be imported under the provision of this act, shall be ascertained and adjusted in the manner prescribed by existing laws; and that all acts or parts of acts relating to debentures, appraisements, forfeitures, penalties, or remissions, applicable to merchandise imported under any act now existing, or which may hereafter exist, shall be applied to the produce or manufactures of any country, admitted under the authority of this act: Provided, That no duty on any merchandise so imported, shall be charged on any nominal valuation, or on any sum more or less than the actual cost or value, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall cease in relation to any country and its possessions, whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence, that the Government of such country, has directly, or indirectly, violated the spirit or letter of the reciprocal acts of the

two governments, by imposing internal taxes, excises, restrictions, or regulations on the produce or manufactures of the United States, or shall in any way impose a higher duty on the same than 30 per cent, on the actual cost, or value thereof; and whenever the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, the importation of the produce and manufactures of such country and of its possessions, shall cease so far as such importation may be authorized by this act:

Provided, that it shall not be deemed a violation of the reciprocal acts of the two Governments for either party to levy internal taxes or excise, to impose restrictions or to make regulations of any kind, which shall apply equally and without discrimination, to the produce and manufactures of both countries and their possessions.

Mr. C. moved that the bill be committed and printed; stating that it was not the purpose of the Committee to call it up this session, perhaps not even the next; but the object was thus to submit the proposition to the public at large, for its consideration and action.

Various motions were made for the purpose of putting the seal and disapproving it at once. Mr. Mallary moved to lay it on the table, which being withdrawn, Mr. Gorham moved its indefinite postponement, and these motions gave rise to some animated debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Mallary, Gorham, and Wayne, participated. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour, and the subject will be resumed this morning. The bill for the final settlement of land claims in Florida was passed, after a long debate, and the remainder of the day was spent on private bills.

Mr. A. BEAUVAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidate for the place of Governor of the State of Louisiana. We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. ROMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

Conditions: 2, 3 and 4 years with notes endorsed to satisfaction, and special mortgage until paid.

May 21

Ship News.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.
CLIPPER.

Packet ship *Commodore*, New York.

Sloop *George Washington*, Boston.

Schooner *John Bull*, Liverpool.

Schooner *Rockland*, Myrtle, Philadelphia.

Sloop *Hidalgo*, Kidder, Rio Grande.

Sloop *Guanaro*, Parson, Rio Grande, do.

P Frey & co ARRIVED.

Steamboat *Souvenir*, Streck, fm Lafourche—with molasses, cotton, &c. to sundries—2 cabin, 5 deck pass.

Brig Massachusetts, Hobart, fm Boston, with time to the master.

Steamboat Integrity, Lafontaine, fm Opelousas, with 1 lot hides 1 do horns to Toledo and Gaillard—2 cabin and 5 deck pass.

Steamboat Opelousas, Sheridan, fm Opelousas, with 8 passengers.

Steam boat Plantet, Jarreau, fm Natchitoches, with 37 bales cotton to Nauza and O'Duhigg—118 to T Debuoy 9 to Poydras, Rivaire & co; 6 to F A Blanc; 20 to N Coe; 15 bales 1 box horns to J Webber; 2 bales and 1 bag beeswax to P Leglize; 2 deer to P A Casanaz—20 cabin 18 deck pass.

Steam boat Lady of the Lake, Riley, fm Natchez, with 74 bales cotton to Wilkins & Linton; 9 to J A Miller; 38 to L Middendorf; 3 to M White; 22 do wool to Wool and co—7 pass.

Steam boat Souvenir, Jaudon and co; 3 bales wax to Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 20 bales oil 60 do flour 1 bale hops to C Holmes; 25 bales tobacco to J G Stevenson 1309 bales flour 33 bags lard 3828 lbs bacon to the master.

Steam New York Steele—Cargo 36 hds bacon at Whital, Jaudon and co; 3 bales wax to Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 20 bales oil 60 do flour 1 bale hops to C Holmes; 25 bales tobacco to J G Stevenson 1309 bales flour 33 bags lard 3828 lbs bacon to the master.

Ice Creams and Sorbets.

THE undersigned have the honor to inform the public, that they have entered into arrangement with Mr. SERREAU, well known for his Ice-Creams, who will keep the best assortment of them every evening such as extracts of Fruits from Europe and the West Indies, Sorbets, Punch à la Romane at their establishment at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

Merle et Giraudieu.

May 22.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.

COURT OF PROBATE.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Jubin Sales, to shew cause, within 13 days, why the Tableau of Distribution of the funds belonging to the said estate should not be homologated, the distribution made agreeably to said tableau, and the administrator discharged from his functions.

J. M. MOREL GUIRAMAND, Judge.
Parish of St. Charles, May 19 1830.—[21]

Teatro de Sn. Felipe.

MAROMA.—(Con superior permiso.)—El domingo, si el tiempo lo permite, ofrece el famoso GOLONDRINO, con su compañía que acaba de llegar de la Habana, divertir á este respectable público, con una sobremesa función de la forma siguiente:

La famosa Paloma bailará una contradanza sobre la cuerda tesa, en donde hará la famosa suerte de bailar con una niña de seis años, sobre los hombres, y parades en una silla sobre la cuerda. Seguirá la Madama ANITA, que ofrecerá divertir á los espectadores con el Fandanguillo de España, jugando su papélito mágico, haciendo varias cosas de gusto sobre la cuerda tirante, bailará y cantará varios cuentos jocosos, Seguirá el GOLONDRINO, con el baile de la Trance, con dos archibaldos en los pies; luego seguirá bailando la cuerda floja, haciendo coras natos en esta ciudad, y dará fin con varias suertes de manos, y vueltas diferentes.

ENTRADAS.—Un peso; las gentes de color y los niños cuatro reales.

21 de mayo

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON Thursday, May 27, will be sold at the Exchange Coffee House, the LOTS and BUILDINGS situated therein and of them advantageous situated.

Lot No. 1, forming the E. corner of Girod and Baronne streets, measuring 42 feet 7 1/2 inches on the first named street, and 100 feet on the second.

No. 2, adjoining No. 1, measuring 42 feet 7 1/2 inches on Girod st. by 100 in depth.

No. 3, adjoining No. 2, measuring 42 feet 7 1/2 inches on Girod st. by 100 feet in depth; on the lot there exists a house and its appurtenances, now rents for \$16 per month.

No. 4, adjoining No. 3, measuring 42 feet 7 1/2 inches on Girod st., by 191 feet 10 inches in depth; there is on this lot a dwelling, kitchen, stable, corn-crib, &c. now rents for \$25 per month.

No. 5, fronting on Bar