

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 28 DE MAYO 1830.

Nueva-Orleans 27 de mayo.

Sí hubiera de contestar minuciosamente a tantas y tan diversas cuestiones de que han hecho mano los editores de *El Español* para refutar mi anterior artículo tan sin tino y sin fundamento, sería indiscutible tener un volumen y acaso emplear en la obra más días que los que ellos han dedicado para recorrer la historia de sus aventuras; pero como mi profesión no ha sido nunca la de escritor magistrado, ni mis ocupaciones me permiten el dedicarme á este género de pasa tiempo, me circunscribiré solamente á indicar á esos Señores lo errado que han comido en sus cálculos.

Al tomar la pluma para rebatirles la defensa que hicieron de su adorado monarca en el N°. 82 de su papel, no me propuse por cierto la intención, que gratuita y maliciosamente me suponen, de constituirme defensor de los editores de la Abeja, porque jamás pude caber en mi imaginación el tomar una demanda que ellos por si solos se considerarian con bastante entereza para encargarse de ella y hubiera hecho muy poco favor á estos Señores y aun herido su amor propio si hubiera solido, como digo, á la palestra por ellos. Mi único objeto en este punto fué tan solo hacer ver á esos Señores tan desventurados amantes de sus compatriotas lo mal fundados que iban cuando hacían participar á una nación enterá de los iniquos hechos á su soberano, cuando este se hacia acreedor á ellos: este errado concepto les ha devanecido completamente los mismos goitores cuando, después de admirarse en su propósito, asientan lo contrario diciendo que *juntos han tomado la pluma contra los maquinistas y si, contra las iniquidades de su gobierno*; luego los Señores editores de *El Español* tienen buena cuidado de separar al gobierno de Méjico del resto de la nación; luego el mismo derecho le compete á cualquiera que, dirigiendo su ataque á un monarca lo aparte de su suya, á no ser que esos Señores quieran acogerse, como suele decirse, á la ley del embudo.

Los editores de *El Español* han creido á propósito envolver en la cuestión otras de un género muy diferente que nada tienen que ver con el escrito que ellos como adictos absolutos de su voluntad, han calificado de *insultante, indecente e injurioso*, sin duda para alarmar mas y mas contra mí á los pocos que los rodean que solo se han acordado que eran espabillos hasta que las circunstancias los precisaron á volver á servirlo: para enardecer mas á estos nuevos amantes de su rey, se han valido de cuantos recursos le ha sugerido su daliada intención respondiendo enemigo de los derechos de mi patria y *sabido voluntario de los pueblos de Méjico*, cuando nos hemos ido como ellos al encuentro de sus generales y magnates para saludarlos por mas buenas que hayan sido. Pero nada temo, mi conciencia no tiene ningún remordimiento y estoy bien lejos de tenerme por tal subdito: sea la Iberia libre, arroje de su seno las hidras ponzoñosas del despotismo, y vere mos quien son los primeros en acudir á su auxilio; y no con estudiados sermones ni adornados discursos, sino con las armas en la mano: hasta que llegue ese feliz dia, hasta que vuelva á renacer en ella el imperio de las leyes, hasta que estas constituyan al poder caprichoso del tirano que la opri me la soberanía que le ha usurpado, no contare con mas patria que la que me ha proporcionado la generosa hospitalidad de los Estados Unidos.

Cosa bastante extraña es, á la verdad, que la indignación de los editores hallándose tantas injurias, tantas indecencias y tantos insultos en el escrito que impugnan, haya venido á recaer en un *puede ser que por si y ante si* se han apropiado; pero como ha de ser, cada cual tiene su capricho así como yo tengo el mio: *puede ser* ha dado tanto que hablar á estos Señores que cualquiera pensaría se les había trastornado el juicio: *puede ser* lo han tergiversado á su antojo siendo así que *puede ser* no es una aserción afirmativa; de consiguiente el decir *puede ser* haya sucedido tal ó igual cosa, no es afirmar que efectivamente sucediese; pero ya que se han encapillado el sayo los artificiales, nadie tenía de particular el que se les digiera que, habiendo permanecido en Alvarado, en tiempo que todavía temblaba en Ullas el pabellón de Castilla, *puede ser* se hubieran batido contra él por fuerza ó por conveniencia propia así como otros muchos *pueden ser* se hayan visto obligados á obedecer á iguales circunstancias, porque una de dos, ó estar entre los enemigos, ó cometerse á su ordenes: por mi parte confieso que si me hubiera hallado en esta alternativa *puede ser*, puede ser que hubiera hecho otro tanto.

Una de las cosas que también he llamado mi atención y por la que me veo presidido á elegir á los editores de *El Español*, como de suyo se merecen, es la generosa prodigalidad y sacrificio personales que dicen haber hecho con los desgraciados emigrados que llegaban á la Habana, entre los cuales designan como testigo de su benevolencia á un individuo que después de haberle libertado de la última desgracia á costa de su dinero y sus pasos los desconoce en el dia porque no los necesita, llegando á tal extremo su desagradecimiento, que ha oido perseguir por una deuda á un verdadero liberal: yo no sé quien puede ser el sujeto que ha observado tan extraña conducta, pero si me atrevo á decir que, en su lugar, mejor quisiera ser presentado en los tribunales y aun apresionado por conseguirse aquello que voluntariamente me hubiesen dado mis bien dechores, que no que estos publicasen su misericordia para conmigo.

En cuanto á la notificación solemne que se sirven hacerme de que las leyes han castigado la tremenda injuria que en su mente dicen les ha infundido, nada tengo que pue-

da atmorizarme, porque ni los editores de *El Español*, ni otros que no sean ellos pueden tachar en lo mas mínimo mi reputación; así es que aguardo impávido la sentencia fatal, sin que puedan temer mi evasión para sustraerme del castigo que aquellas impugnaciones ponean contra el despotismo y sus defensores, que en otro tiempo lo detestaban.

Entre tanto suplico á los Señores editores disimulen la morosidad que he tenido en contestar á su mal fundada impugnación, porque me ha costado dos días enteros leerla y muhísimo trabajo el escibir estas mal coordinadas líneas, pues como lleva dicho no está acostumbrado á esta especie de fatigas.

El ESPAÑOL LIBRE.

Teatro de San-Felipe. MAROMA.

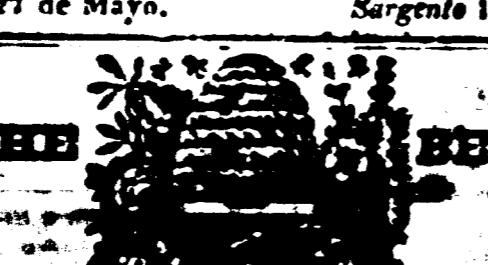
CON superior permiso, el domingo 30 de mayo á las ocho de la noche (si el tiempo lo permite) ofrecer el celebre Gondrino, con su compañía, divertir á este respetable público, con una sobrealegra función en los términos siguientes. Despues principio el diestro Palomo en la cuerda tensa, donde, despues de bailar, hacen variaciones, sostendrá el equilibrio con una nida de scincios, cesando sobre una caja de guerra. Seguidamente bailará con diche nida en sus hombreras una bonita contradanza. A continuación saldrá la señora Anita, la que ofrece servir á tan dignos espectadores con el fandango de España sobre la misma cuerda, con infinitas danzas y modas. Tambien hará diferentes exhibiciones, distinguiéndose en el el Trono de Apolo. Concluyendo dicha función con la sacristía de dos espadas en sus pies y una pistola, que despues de bailes y saltos, disparará de rodillas sobre la misma cuerda. Dauda fué la cuerda tensa, con el Payaso, que despues de balear, ofrece con sus cuentas, jocundidades y demás chistes, divertir á tan ilustrada concurrencia. El celebre Gondrino bailará la Trance con dos cuchillos en cada pié y hace varias evoluciones y sueltas de mucho gusto. Despues, para mas manifestar su dextre en el desempeño de su comprometimiento con el público, y dar fin al todo de la función, subirá en la cuerda floja y hará la rica gira del GAVILAN, que es arrancar de los dientes en una de sus fuertes mordidas, una nida y elevarla hasta el extremo del teatro dejándola otra vez en su proprio nido.

ENTRADA.—Las personas blancas, 8 reales; los niños 4 reales; los de color 4 reales; los chicos 2 reales.

27 de mayo.

CAZADORES DE ORLEANS.

Se previene, por disposición del cap que la compañía tomará las armas el domingo proximo. 30 del corriente, con uniforme de verano. La formación será á las cinco en punto de la mañana, y se reunirá en el parque acostumbrado.—Por orden, RAFAEL PEREZ,
27 de Mayo. Sargento 1º.

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY (MORNING) MAY 28, 1830.

Washington City, May 5,
CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for the location of the remaining Virginia land warrants, was ordered to be engrossed. The remarks of Mr. Tyler, in support of this bill, together with the amendment, and the remarks of other gentlemen, will be given in the regular series of our reports.

The bill for the reorganization of the Navy, was discussed and laid on the table, with the understanding that it be taken up to-day. Bills from the House passed through their various stages, of which some were referred and others ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of various reports, Mr. Wayne resumed, and concluded his argument on the bill for the amendment of the navigation laws. The orders of the day, were, on motion of M. Mallary, suspended; and the Impost Duties' bill taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair. M. Young, M. Cambreleng, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, addressed the Committee on the subject. The Committee rose on the motion of Mr. Cambreleng. Mr. Everett will probably conclude his argument to-day.

May 10.—In the Senate on Saturday the bill for the relief of the Revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia state line was read a third time and passed.

There was business of novelty on Saturday before the use of Representatives. The Navigation bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, were severally discussed, Mr. Strong speaking on the former, and Mr. Everett, Mr. Mallary, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Denny on the latter.

SENATE, May 6.
The bill to amend an act entitled "an act to regulate the practice in the Courts of the United States for the District of Louisiana," having been reported by the committee correctly engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make provision for actual settlers, and to cede the refuse upon equitable terms, and for meritorious objects, so the States in which they lie, having been reported by the committee correctly engrossed, was read a third time, and on motion by Mr. Weston, ordered to lie on the table.

The bill authorizing Paymasters to employ citizens to aid them in the discharge of their duties in certain cases, was considered in committee of the whole, and postponed indefinitely.

The bill requiring vessels in the bays and rivers of the United States to display a light in the night time, was read the second time, considered as in Committee of the whole, and on the table.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. White, of N. Y., offered the following resolutions, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, in the annual report of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States—

1st. An account of the number of vessels, with the amount of tonnage, which were built, registered, enrolled, and licensed in each State and Territory, in the year ending on the 31st December;

2d. An account of the total number of vessels, with the seamen usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to each State and Territory on the 31st December;

3d. An account of the number of vessels, with the amount of tonnage, and the number of seamen employed in navigating the same, (including their reported voyages,) which have entered into, and departed from each State and Territory in the year ending the 30th September.

4th. An account of the moneys received under "the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," specifying the amount collection from registered vessels, and also the amount collected from enrolled and licensed vessels, in each State and Territory, and the number of seamen contributing to the same.

5th. An account of such vessels as may be lost, sold in foreign countries, destroyed or condemned as not seaworthy, in each State and Territory, in the year ending the 31st December.

6th. An account of the registered vessels that may have surrendered their registers, and taken out licenses for the coasting trade; and also of the number and tonnage of the licensed vessels that may have surrendered their licenses and taken out registers for the foreign trade, in each State and Territory, in the year ending on the 30th September.

7th. An account of the registers, enrolments and licenses issued, either in consequence of alteration in the form and construction of the vessels, or from a change in the owner or owners:

8th. An account of the number of seamen registered in each State and Territory, in the year ending the 30th December, under "the act for the relief and protection of American seamen," approved May 28th, 1776.

9th. An account of the number of voyages and tonnage, and seamen, of the enrolled and licensed vessels employed in the coasting trade in the year ending the 30th September.

TENNESSEE.—It is a singular phenomenon that a colony of Americans, almost in the infancy of our country, should be planted on a foreign soil,—there to establish our institutions; speak our language, practice our virtues, and cherish our religion. Although under a foreign government, it is impossible not to regard them as "bone of our bones and flesh of our flesh," and to feel an honest pride when we see them extending the influence of civilization and industry over the territory the most inviting perhaps on the face of the earth, but hitherto only the abode of wild beasts and roaming savage. We have been favored with a letter from a gentleman long resident in Texas, from which we make the following extracts:

San Felipe de Austin, Feb 24th, 1830.
You ask me as to Swiss emigrants. They of all others would be most benefited by a removal to Texas. The Government are highly in favor of Swiss and German emigrants, and they would be well received. They carry industry and peace whenever they go; and the Swiss in particular, would introduce the culture of the vine, and the making of wine. It is the decided opinion of some very intelligent Europeans who have visited this country, that the soil and climate are equal to the best wine regions of France. We have in fact every variety to the high and rich uplands;—lay and sandy soils, and all possible varieties and intermixtures of them, and also rocky soils,—level, rolling, undulating and hilly lands. There is a large portion of very black sandy soil, having a clay foundation of 18 inches to 3 feet in depth, which is surprisingly productive; and I perceive that land of this kind is covered with an excessive growth of wild Grape of very superior flavor to any other wild Grape I have ever met with. The Olive I have no doubt will succeed well. Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, &c. will yield most abundantly; and the crops are certain, and less liable to casualty than is usual even in Louisiana. Corn, Tobacco and Flax, have been tried with great success. The upper part of the country on the Colorado and Bra-
m de Cuba at 21 1/2 cents. By auction, on the 6th inst. 40 hhd. Cuba (a little tar) were sold at 22 1/2 1/2, 4 mos. sale stopped; and 32 hhd. Trinidad, soon, at 19 a 19 1/2 cents, 4 mos. sale also stopped. We continue our quotation SUGAR.—The market has been very inactive during the week. There is no export demand, and the trade show no disposition to come forward, in consequence the bidders have given way and prices, especially of foreign descriptions, are 1 1/4 1/2 cent per lb. lower than they were 1 or 15 days ago—we have consequently reduced our quotations. About 250 hhd. of Porto Rico have changed hands since our last at 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 about 100 St. Croix, and several small lots of New Orleans, within our range. 100 boxes brown Havanas have been taken at 8 5/8 cents. The auction sales of the week are, on 1st inst. 100 lbs. New Orleans at 7 1/4 a 7 3/4, 3 mos. and 1 mon. on the 4th inst. 156 hhd. inferior, at 6 1/4 cent, 4 mos.; and on the 5th inst. 70 hhd.

moderately with New Orleans at 21 cents, 7 mos. and Matanzas at 24 a 25 and with Trinidad de Cuba at 27 1/2 cents. By auction, on the 6th inst. 40 hhd. Cuba (a little tar) were sold at 22 1/2 1/2, 4 mos. sale stopped; and 32 hhd. Trinidad, soon, at 19 a 19 1/2 cents, 4 mos. sale also stopped. We continue our quotation SUGAR.—The market has been very inactive during the week. There is no export demand,

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