

NUEVA ORLEANS, 25 DE FEBRERO.

REPRESENTACION  
DE LA JUNTA PARTICULAR DEL COMERCIO  
DE VERACRUZ.

*Ejemplar Sr. Gobernador.—* Muchos y muy graves males ha recibido el comercio de la república americana, y es preciso empeñar a repararlos para que vuelva a la grandeza en que lo puso su gloriosa independencia. Lograda ésta por el esfuerzo de sus hijos, empiezan las relaciones comerciales con todas las naciones del globo, menos con la España, que ciego y obstinada en contradecir una independencia tan marcada por la naturaleza, por la razón, y por la justicia, se privó de los beneficios que hubiera tenido en nuestro comercio, como lo han logrado las demás, y nos dio los daños que nos aquejan.

De esa obstinación y ceguedad de la España, han resultado enemistades y ódios a los nacidos en ella, y de aquí, emigración de personas y caudales, trastornos y desgracias de familias, y un cúmulo de desdichas, que obstruyeron totalmente lo casado del giro, porque faltando esos depósitos muy conocidos de individuos y caudales en los pueblos, que detraían del comercio al más pequeño, dieron su corriente, que a la confianza y desaparecieron la riqueza pública.

Dgradablemente se dieron hoy y ayer a los más graves, aunque debidos á una nación hermano; pero en ellas, á debido hacer distinción, salvando y no engañando al momento, porque á este jamás debe considerarse con el enemigo y sobre todo, los que resultan de muchos, nios en la república, que encajan establecimientos, giles y fábricas, que trabajaron en favor de la independencia, las armas ó con auxilios, q. eran adictos a ella, y que tenían la razón. Los buelos, y resguarda equidad y justicia, se le escuchó se de una medida, que aunque justa para otros que no tenían sus ciudades, era para el os de ruina y caída.

Este ha sido el mayor y mas grave mal que ha sufrido el comercio de la república americana, perdiendo en menor el que le resultó á decreto del supremo gobierno de la Junta de 5 de diciembre de 1823, en la parte que prohíbe el tráfico de cañones, frutos y efectos españoles, por que sin ser un beneficio alguno á la hacienda nacional, y á visibles daños y perjuicios, él ha sido un millón de pleitos y discordias, un retroceso de los propios artículos de consumo, y causa de muchos fraudes e infidelidades.

En efecto, la hacienda nacional, nada ha ingredido de bienio con la prohibición que señala aquél decreto, por que quedó decomisado á su virtud no lo produjo más que los derechos que la hubiera dado el importador, distribuyéndose todo lo demás entre los portadores con arreglo á la panta de comisiones, cuando, por el contrario, nadie había dejado de percibir, por lo que se haya claramente introducido. Ello, que siempre ha habido en el mercado frutos y efectos procedentes por españoles, y esto, ó se intodujo por auto, ó hubo como que con los empleados en la hacienda. Es verdad, que en el mercadeo, muchos suponen procedentes que no tienen los efectos para darles más estima por las pasiones y gustos de los consumidores, y también los que con la prohibición se resguarda mejoran mucho en otros puntos los artículos; pero no por esto se desconoce que hay motivo para el fraude y el suborno.

La mejora que en efecto tuvieron en otras naciones amigas o neutrales, muchos a título que antes venían solo de los dominios españoles, y el poco conocimiento que de ello asistía á los empleados que creían que únicamente se producía ó manufacturaba en España y sus colonias, ocasionó muchos pleitos y discordias, que más de haber causado crecidas erogaciones al comercio, lo retrajeron de importar esos artículos disputables, y solo lo hacían en su escasez y altos precios, por el aliciente de considerables utilidades, y que ellas daban para contribuir á los que en las clasificaciones podían declarar. Hallaron á mas los comunicantes, á la sombra de la ley de comisiones, un arbitrio de que muchos han usado, casi es el denunciar ellos mismos los efectos como españoles, pidiéndoles en especie previo el pago de derechos, con lo que lograban salvárselos, y ahorraban las incomodidades y crecidos gastos de un pleito con empleados, que aunque fueran como fueron vencidos en juicio, muchas veces, en nada por ello eran gravados, porque la ley no impuso pena alguna á su ignorancia y su capricho.

Estas trabas, Sr. Economo, estos desordenes que son públicos y notorios, tienen encadenado el giro, y él no puede progresar mientras existan. Preciso es Sr. Romperolas, y fraquear los caminos á la felicidad común; y al efecto, acorda esta junta particular de comercio, elevar á V. E. este atento y reverente escrito, creida es una de las obligaciones que le impone el artículo 10 de la ley número 63 de 2 de mayo de 1827. Si en efecto está esto en su deber, implora de V. E. encarecidamente, que pasándole con el informe que merece sus altos y cabales conocimientos, al honorable congreso, se sirva su soberanía, si lo tiene á bien, acordar la correspondiente iniciativa á las cámaras de la unión, pidiendo se digne declarar, lo primero que puedan volver á la república los emigrados de ella que habiendo permanecido en país neutral, no hayan tomado parte directa ni indirecta en la invasión española de Tampico, y segundas que siguiendo la prohibición de la venida de buques españoles á los puertos de la república, mientras la España no reconozca la independencia, se levante la impuesta á los frutos y efectos españoles y venga en buques neutrales, para evitar arbitrariedades.

clasificaciones de los empleados de hacienda, porque con ellas causan los enormes daños que han inferido hasta aquí.

Así lo esperamos de V. E. seguros como lo estamos de que concedida esta fraterna propria de la magnánima nación americana, á personas útiles adictas al país, y a efectos mercantiles, vaya a prosperar el comercio á un grado como jamás se ha visto, y a tener un aumento considerable la población. Ojalá y que á nuestros mercados, pudiesen concurrir todos los hombres del mundo sin distinción de clases y orígenes, porque sería en nuestro bien y prosperidad! Solo debían tenerse por enemigos a los que ostentasen serlo presentándose con armas; pero no a los que concurran con sus efectos ó su dinero al mercado, porque éstos no lo son.

Sala capitular de Veracruz, 8 de enero de 1833.—*Siguen las firmas del presidente y diputados.*

CAZADORES, ATENCION! La Compañía tomará las armas el domingo, 2d del corriente, á las 7 punto de la mañana, y se reunirán en el lugar acostumbrado.

Por orden del capitán,

RAFAEL PEREZ,

Sargento primero.

25 de febrero

Curiosa Exposición  
DE PAPEL CORTADO  
POR EL Sr. HANKS.

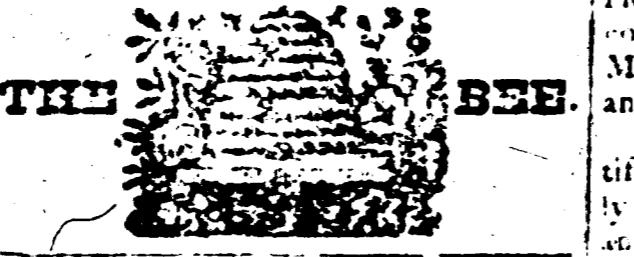
A nueva y atractiva exposición de PAPEL CORTADO se halla abierta, por corto tiempo, en el salón alto de la casa N°. 113, calle de Chartres.

La Papirotomía es una curiosísima y exquisita colección de papel cortado, que abraza una gran variedad de cosas, ejecutadas por el Sr. Hanks, con solo el auxilio de un par de tijeras comunes, en tal modo que ha dejado atónitos a los artistas más célebres de América y de Europa.

Entrada—medio peso, las criaturas dobles; todos los que visiten este establecimiento tendrán derecho á un retrato de medio cuerpo, en papel cortado, en muy pocos segundos, por el célebre joven artista el Sr. Hanks. Retratos de cuero entero a \$1.25, idem eligiéndose broncados por el Sr. Reynolds.

El establecimiento está abierto diariamente desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 de la tarde, y todas las noches, desde las 7 hasta las 9 estará brillantemente iluminado.

9 de febrero



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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1833.

We have in our office, says the Middlebury journal of the 6th inst, a beautiful specimen of Sugar made by Gen. D. Blackshear of Laurens County. It is decisive evidence of what may be done, in this way, in a part of the State which has been, until within a short period supposed to be altogether unfit for the culture of the Sugar Cane.

A writer in the Middletown, Conn. Sentinel, speaking of the change in manners and morals, which has occurred in that State within a few years, observes:

In the State of Connecticut, our professional men are generally temperate and habits have very much altered. It was much more fashionable for respectable people to drink spirits formerly than at present. I can remember when a lawyer man came to my father's house, when I was a boy, that the flip which they drank was called Ministerial, because it contained a double portion of the spirit. And after carrying round a coal of five to each of them to light their pipe, and the smoke rising in columns to fill the room, I would slip out. And since steamboats have come in use, I have thought how the rolling of their smoke compared with the smoke from those long, large tobacco pipes; but now in these days it is not considered necessary to keep material for flip or smoking."

*Colombia.*—The Journal of Commerce says: "We have conversed with Captain Davis, of the brig Native, which arrived yesterday from Maracaibo. He left on the 23d December. Up to that time no information had been received of Gen. Paez having declared the separation of Venezuela from the rest of Colombia, and there was only a rumor that he intended to do so. In our humble opinion, Gen. Paez will wait and see what is the result of the Convention at Bogota, before he adopts so rash a measure. The state of the country was generally quiet."

Whatever Paez may do, it will be with a perfectly good understanding between Bolívar and himself. They are only playing the same game at which they have two or three times before shown their dexterity; by which the Bolivian code was once imposed upon Peru, and the power of the Liberator was made absolute in Colombia. The Journal adds: "Since the above was in type, we have received a Bogota paper, of Nov. 29. The Liberator arrived at Pasto on the

10th, and left on the 12th. He was expected to reach Popayán on the 20th, whence he would proceed directly to the capital. The same paper contains the Treaty of peace recently ratified between Colombia and Peru."

A letter from Madrid says, the ill success of the expedition of Barradas does not seem to have discouraged those who are anxious to reconquer the new world. The city of Cadiz has offered to the King to raise a corps of 1000 men, clothe them, arm them, and bear the expense of their transport to the coast of Mexico. It invites the other cities and provinces of the Kingdom to follow its example.

*Extension of Manufactures.*—The manufacturing enterprise of the United States is still extending. The New-Hamshire Woolsey Manufacturing supplies its neighborhood with excellent cotton stockings, superior to the imported Cotton hosiery, is also manufactured in great plenty in the vicinity of Providence.

The manufacture of Sacks is carried on extensively at Abington, Mass., about twenty miles from Boston, by patient machine, which turn out the best ever made. Great quantities are used in Boston, and still greater exported to other places.

The article of Pork-lives, horehorses, &c. most exclusively imported, has recently been undertaken in Worcester, Mass. on an extensive scale. The knives are equal in workmanship and quality to those made in England.

Bottles are made in abundance at Attleborough, Mass. Upwards of forty trading houses in Pall Mall are supplied by this manufacture. Most of the labour is performed by machinery, and females generally employed.

In Vermont, Mathematical instruments are made in a superior style Guat's scales, rules, &c. in every variety, are stamped by a machine invented by Samuel H. Dule. The machine admits of no variation, and is correct.

Paul Beck's Shirt factory, on the banks of the Schuylkill, can furnish shirts sufficient for the United States. Six factories are erected on the Atlantic coast since the tariff, and several in the Mississippi. The article is a mere drug, and does not admit of exportation.

Hats and Bonnets of Straw, a beautiful employment for females, has widely extended throughout New-England, and prospers well. The annual consumption of this article is estimated at more than a million and a half of dollars.

Lace.—This manufacture is worth at least half a million, is a pleasing employment for delicate females and others desirous of a livelihood, except by the labor of their hands.

Artificial Flowers are made in a great variety in our towns and villages. A great part of those on sale are of domestic manufacture.

Cups are now used almost entirely of American manufacture, no matter by what name they are sold. Nearly all the qualities made in Europe are produced in Lancashire, and are equal to the European—Philadelphia Chronicle.

MIGHTY EFFECTS OF STEAM.—It was mentioned by Professor Reichenbach in his lecture last evening that during the great European struggle, England employed about 40,000 persons in and about steam engines, and that these engines turned out finished work, equal in quantity to what the labor of two hundred millions of human beings could have effected; that is equal to the sum of the industry of all the active population of the whole globe.

It was through the mighty agency and miraculous effect of the steam engine, England was enabled to sustain herself triumphantly in that long and terrible struggle against the power of Napoleon—and that she found the means of stirring up and subsidising other nations, until, in the language of the lecturer, "the greatest captain the world ever saw, discomfited and overthrown, was obliged to bow before the

of WATT."

## SALE AT AUCTION.

BY J. T. BAUDUIC.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. the Parish Court, and by order of the Syndics of the creditors of Eugene Francis Gamme, will be sold the following Property, ceded by said insolvent to his creditors, to wit: on Saturday 20th of March, 1833; at 12 o'clock, precisely, at Hewlett's Coffee House.

## SLAVES.

Jupiter, negro, 25 years of age, carter and distiller.

Washington, negro, 24 years, carter;

Harry, negro, 23 years, carter;

Ned, negro, 55 years, carter;

Monday, negro, 12 years, servants;

Patsie, negro, 14 years, do;

Martha, negro, 15 years, seamstress and servant;

Betsie, negro, 50 years, servant and ironer;

REAL ESTATE.

A lot of Ground situated in faubourg Lafayette, forming the corner of Jackson and Bradford streets, and designated as No 6 on the plan made by J. Pile, 6 February, 1833 which plan is deposited in the office of Carlisle P. Block, Notary public. Said lot has 277 feet in Jackson street, by 300 feet in depth, front in Bradford street, French measure, together with the buildings and improvement thereon.

Another lot of Ground, of triangular form, situated in the faubourg Delor, in the limit of the faubourg Saint, and forming the corner of Angle, of Suzette and Annunciation streets, on which there are Stables and a shed 150 feet long; this lot contains five lots of different dimensions; and is designated by the letter L. on a plan annexed to an act of the 7th April, 1827 in the office of Felix de Armas notary public. This lot will be sold on a new plan which will be made for that purpose by J. Pile, and which will be exposed at the Exchange some days previous to the sale.

Four Lots, situated in the town of Covington, parish of St. Tammany, in the centre of the town, designated as No 1, 2, 3 and 16, in square No 4, having each 60 feet front by 150 feet in depth, with the exception of No 3, which has 50 feet front, together with the two story building, kitchen, stable and other improvements on said lots.

Conditions.—The Slave and the Property in Covington payable on the 14th June, 1830. The property in the faubourg L. Fayette, payable \$266.67 cash; \$266.67 25th Feb. 1831; and the balance of the price, 14th June, 1830. The property in the faubourg Delor payable \$1000 cash \$1000 at the end of November 1830; and \$1.00 at the end of Nov. 1831; and the balance of the price 14th June, 1830; all the instalments in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the Syndics and being mortgaged respectively on the property sold. The acts of sale to be passed before Theodore Sighers, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

And on Monday, 1st March, 1830, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store of J. T. Bandue, the Furniture and effects abandoned by the above insolvent to his creditors. Conditions, F. B. 23.

Republican Ball.  
IN THE ROOM  
At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets  
On Saturday, F. b. 27 h. 1830,  
(FOR THE LAST NIGHT)  
A FULL DRESS

## GRAND BALL.

Admittance—Gentlemen one dollar. Ladies will not be admitted without an invitation ticket.—The manager will neglect nothing to render this ball agreeable to the public; the room will be elegantly adorned with garlands, flags &c. and the music entirely complete. F. B. 25.

NOTICE.—All persons who have any claims against the succession of Louis Potter, will please to present their accounts to Praxedis Dufour, one of the executors appointed to the said succession.

All persons indebted to the succession of Louis Potter are likewise required to pay their due as soon as possible in the hands of the said F. Dufour.

F. B. 25.—St.

NOTICE.—The Taxable Inhabitants for State Taxes for the year 1829, for the City and Parish of New Orleans, are hereby informed that the collection of said taxes will begin on the 20th of March next.

F. GARDERE,  
Feb. 20—6 State Treasurer.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, February 20th, 1830.—Present the hon. James Pitot, Elizabeth Melder et John W. Melder her husband.—Upon the evidence of the embarrassment of the defendant, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff the wife of the defendant, with cost to be paid by him, and that the community of property between the said parties be dissolved and a separation of property be made according to law, and the plaintiff be authorized henceforth to acquire, possess and alienate their property, goods, and effects according to law.

Signed, J. PITOT, Judge.

I do hereby certify the above,

Feb. 24 T. S. KENNEDY, clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.  
Parish of St. John the Baptist.—Court of Probates.

ON Thursday the 2d of March next, and the following days, beginning at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. will be sold by the undersigned Parish Judge, and ex-officio auctioneer, on the plantation hereinafter described, all the property incorporeal and immovable belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Madelaine Hay el, widow of Pierre Benet, to wit:

A fine sugar estate situate in this parish on the right bank of the river, about 15 leagues above New-Orleans, bounded above by Messrs. Jn. Jacques Min. Haydel, and below by Mr. Jn. Jacques Haydel and son, measuring 12 arpents and 33 feet, or thereabouts, front to the river, on 40 in depth and a double grant, which on account of the opening of the side line gives a total of about 1150 superficial acres of land, the most part of which is high. Four hundred arpents consist of tillable land cultivated as follows; to wit 130 arpents or thereabouts of Cane plant of this year, and 180 in atoms of last year. The remainder consist of Corn field and pasture grounds. There are on said plantation a very fine two story dwellinghouse, kitchen, oven, garden, henhouse &c. and also a fine sugar house, draining house and Sugar mill (propelled by Cattle,) the whole new provision store, Rice mill, 12 large negro cabins raised from the ground covered with shingles with brick chimneys &c.

2. A few articles of Household furniture, plate, 1 clock, 2 watches and a gold snuffbox, a fine coach &c.

3. 94 Slaves of different ages and sexes, mostly Creoles or having been a long time in the country, among whom there are a driver, a carpenter