

## LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 24 DE ABRIL.

La officina e imprenta de la ABEJA están hora establecidas en la calle de Chartres, esquina de San Louis, arriba de la almoneda de Mr. Le Carpenter.

### (CARTA PARTICULAR.)

Querido y apreciable amigo: Anoche suvinos acá una espantosa alarma.

A costa de las ocho de la noche con motivo de un pleito, ó por la odiosidad que se han contraido con el bajo pueblo de esta ciudad nuestros valientes pronunciados de Guanajuato, se comenzaron a formar grupos de gentilicias la puerta del convento de S. Francisco, donde está el Inciso Montes de Oca y sus benemeras soldados. Los descamisados de cuando en cuando soltaban vivas al ex presidente y ex hábil Guerreiro, y fué indispensable que los nuestros hiciesen largos 6 ó 7 veces para disipar el motín que la formóndose. No resultó ninguno herido, porque debieron de salir los tiros atos; pero se construyó la ciudad, y se encerraron todos los vecinos en sus casas.

Nuestra valiente tropa de Guanajuato previo sin duda que la peña trataría de desarmarla, y á fin de evitar tanca atentado, se fortificó como para un horroso asedio dentro de su cuartel en las esquinas de la ciudad se pusieron avanzadas, en disposición de batirse con cualesquier desarmado, y se redobró la vigilancia y alerta que hacían resaltar nuestro estrenado y nuevo soldado.

Creo que ayudaría algo á la alarma de nuestras tropas, algún ligero desaliento de nuestros bizarros g. f. s., con las noticias del portal de México, que traen los condenados Atletas; ó con un malditísimo impresor: S. gunda parte del Bacante, que aunque á mi juicio habrá bien, pero no está en el orden que se exprese con tanta claridad contra una autoridad tan respetable como es Bustamante. Yo haré que las gentes abran los ojos sin que me para que, juzgando seguir como hesta aquí con nuestro planecito de Jalapa, y su pro

siguiente artículo 4º.

"Ande vd. grues no se dice aquí que quiere casarse con una queretana nacida, nunca bien ponderada y valiente Monica de Oca? Hacer por allá algún remedio para que bien bien las cosas? Y si se acarea por acá el páraco de Codallos y hasta á nuestro novio, qué á rem...?"

"Digame vd. algo je éto, que estoy con ciudado. Todos estos yorkinotes andan muy ufano, al paso que los nuestros cabizajos, y hasta nuestros getas queretanos se sonrosean y mortifican de pasar por casa de D. J. E., en donde esos tunantes forman sus corridos y habán con descorzo. Ya se vé, nuestros gráficos son tan tierdos y deditos, y allí no se juntan sino baladrones, insuegutes, matuas y.... yorkinos, vanno."

"D. Lino sigue como hasta aquí; ha hecho sus representaciones; pero es muy integro Dom, para cejar á apicé; y creo que quiere que á ese insurgenzo se le blanqueen en la prisión los huesos. Mismo que en los malditísimos Atletas se va ya á poner digo comunicado que desabra todo eso."

"Con motivo á las exhortencias de énoveche, que el nuevo gobernador atribuye á los y kinos, ha habido hoy en la mañana una juntura en la sala de gobierno, concertando las medidas que podrán tomarse para la tranquilidad pública."

"Fueron llamados entre otros, y asistieron á la juntura, los muy recomendables Srs. Dom. Ros., Oyarsa, Nav., Panti, N. gr., Fig. &c. &c. &c. y al cabo nada de consideración resolvieron, sólo solo que se consultara al congreso. ¿No habrá sido mejor consultar al ayuntamiento, que saborear tan acertadas medidas como la de diciembre último? Entonces le escoció aquello de no pronunciarse el congreso y al gobierno; y ahora que ve asomarlos ciudadanos, ¡no advierte que se perturba la tranquilidad?"

"Nuestro gobernador dice que va á descubrir el origen de la revolucionaria de anoche. Han puesto preso, á dos ó tres de los descamisados que les han sido un pecho, y dice nuestro magistrado. Es que si llega á descubrir que fueron sedados por los yorquinos y á indagar los autores, pondrá todo su influjo para que se fusilen inmediatamente. Aguardamos medidas muy violentas: leyes de Draco, integridad goda: &c. &c."

(Atleta.)

### PARA BURDEOS.

Salida del 5 al 10 de mayo, la hermosa corbeta HENRY-ASTOR, torpedera en cuivre, su capitán P. Destrebech, admite 200 pasas de algodón. Por flete y también los pasajeros que gustan, los cuales tendrán las mayores comodidades. Darán razón á bordo, 6 en cada de V. ROUMAGE. 17 de abril.

### POUR BORDEAUX—(Départ du 5 au 10 mai.)

Le beau navire de 1ère-classe, HENRY ASTOR, double, cloué et cheville en cuivre, cap. P. Destrebech, partira pour le quid port, du 5 au 10 mai. Pour fete de 150 à 200 balles de coton, et pour passagers, qui seront parfaitement logés et traités, s'adresser au capitán á bord ou à

16 avril. V. ROUMAGE.

### For Sale.

A BILLIARD TABLE for sale at low price, Apply to No. 121 st. Peter street, between 8 and 12 o'clock A.M. Ap. 22.

J. GIRAudeau, has the honor to inform the public and his friends that the Pontchartrain Hotel at the lake will be opened on Sunday next—it will be all hours be prepared to serve the most delicate dishes, and will always keep the best quality of wines. Ap. 22-3

VICTOR ROUMAGE offre à vendre 30 tonneaux bois de Campéche, coupe très fraîche. April 7.



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NEW ORLEANS:  
SATURDAY (MORNING) APRIL 21, 1830.

The Office of the Bee is now removed in the upper part of the house occupied by Mr. J. Le Carpenter, Auctioneer, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

Mr. A. BEAUVAINS, is a candidate for Governor, at the ensuing election in July next.

The Legion of Louisiana and the U. States' troops now in this city, will be reviewed on Sunday next, in Marigny's canal—the riflemen, asst. Cook, and the Louisiana guards, (both companies belonging to the 4th regiment Louisiana militia,) joining the legion on this occasion, will contribute to make this review a most imposing one—if war is the greatest evil to be dreaded by states, nothing can contribute more to inspire confidence to the citizens than the certainty that the means are at all times ready to repel a foreign invasion or to keep in awe our intestine enemies—our young Creoles who seem born for the profession of arms, will have an opportunity of shewing their aptitude for military manœuvres—they have to compete with worthy rivals, for we have been informed that the 200 men of U. S. troops who are to parade with them are the best disciplined of the army—there will be about 1000 men on the ground.

The steam boat Cavalier, arrived today from Louisville, brings the melancholy intelligence of the Cleopatra having burst one of her boilers, about 7 miles below New Madrid, on her way; on the subject of which, we give a letter and accompanying documents addressed to the Consigne of the Cleopatra, which is the best authenticated account we have of this fatal accident. V. Surbear any remarks.

The Cavalier also confirm the report of the disaster which happened to the Empress, a steam boat, a report of which was given in the morning papers.—She lost 2 killed, 2 who jump'd overboard and were drowned, and 8 scalded. The flue of one of the boilers collapsed and the end blew out.—She had succeeded in getting to Louisville with the use of her remaining boilers.

Steamboat Caledonia, April 18, 1830. To th. Consigne of Steamboat Caledonia,

My Dear Sir—I inclose a statement of a painful accident which befel our boat this morning. As the object is to acquire the Captain of all blame what ever, you are at liberty to make any use of it you think proper.

The Captain lost his brother, who was blown overboard, and has not yet been found. The cabin passengers have all escaped any injury.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS P. CORLIN.

Steam Boat Calendonia, April 18

The undersigned, passengers on board the steam boat Calendonia, are actuated by a sense of justice, in stating that the distressing accident which has just occurred, can, in no way, be imputed to negligence or any lack of care whatever, on the part of Captain Russell, whose feeling behavior on the occasion, is worthy of their warmest commendation. It is further, their belief, that the explosion is wholly ascribable to original, but unknown, defectiveness in one of the boilers.

Francis P. Corlin, Richard H. Anderson, Jas. May, Carter Caplin, Robt. Potter, A. Dunbar, Zephaniah Osgood, S. Harrison, J. P. Gahree, J. D. Putt, J. M. Daine, Joseph Cooper, R. derick P. Terry, Charles Merriam, John Smith, J. S. J. Dew, John Caffrey, Jesse Williams, J. Allen, Thvy, Saml. Payne, Logan Harper, John F. Blackwell, John G. Jordon, J. E. Green, Geo. Whield, Allen Harrison, John Porter, E. J. Hulkin, Daniel C. Mcneal, Laice, J. W. Herdon, J. D. Allen.

List of Persons wounded and missing on board the steam boat Calendonia, 18th April, 7 miles below New Madrid:

Passengers on deck:—I. D. Hogues, slightly wounded; Hardy Critt, arm broken; Philip Bins, missi g.; John Sheridan; do; Jonas Chamberlain; do; Noel Disney, badly wounded; Chas. Moon, slightly do; Asa Smith, badly do; William Cheeseman, do; do; Sam Murphy, yellow man, do; do; John R. Dickson, slightly do; Francis Worley, do; do; Thos. Peet badly do; Pelletin Marshall, 1 child, slightly do.

C. W. —J. Russell, Eginer, missing; Frank, trem. badly wounded; Jess, black man, do; slightly wounded; Grunius, do; missing; Adam Taylor, do, do; badly wounded; do; Thorn, do; do; missing Anthony Hawking steward, missing. Total 21.

Washington, April 2.  
IN SENATE.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Kane, on the expediency of confirming the claim of Edward Living-

ton to a tract of land on the Pass Christian, was agreed to.

Mr. Kane then laid on the table several documents in relation to the said resolution, which were referred to the committee on private land claims.

Mr. Sprague presented the memorial from the inhabitants of Bath, in Maine, asking protection for the southern Indians. Laid on the table.

The bill to enable the President to extinguish Indian title in Indiana, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Yea 37.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. D. Sh., from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency or re-organizing the Army of the United States, with a view of reducing the number of officers in commission, made a report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, at the commencement of the next session such an organization of the Army of the United States as will reduce the number of its officers, without injury to the service.

Mr. Mallory gave notice that he should on Monday next move the House to take up the bill for more effectually enforcing the collection of the duties on imports.

The Charleston Courier of the 25th March, gives this account of a land sail:

*Rail Road Sailing.*—We understand advantage was taken of the fresh breeze yesterday, to test the rapidity with which the car could be moved by means of a sail. This novel appendage to a rail road carriage, was fortunately under the control of several masters of vessels, and notwithstanding the car travelled at the rapid rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour, on a way not exceeding a mile in extent, no accident occurred or any serious alarm manifested by the passengers, some of whom were ladies.—They literally moved upon the "wings of the wind," and the rapidity of their motion, had it been prolonged to any considerable extent, would have rendered respiration difficult.

*Present State of Spain.*—We gave on Saturday some particulars on this subject from the Foreign Quarterly Review. It appears that within the last ten years, numerous manufactures, of various kinds, have been established in Catalonia. Those of silk and cotton are in a thriving state; and silk articles are also made in Valencia. The silk manufactures of Talavera, Seville, Granada and Malaga are insignificant, while those of the whole kingdom employ perhaps 16,000 hands.—There are numerous manufactures of coarse cloth, foreign coarse cloths being either actually or virtually prohibited. There are some establishments for making fine cloths; those in Valencia occupy about 10,000 hands; that at Segovia has been idle for so many years. In the northern provinces tanning is the most active branch of manufacture; several paper and hat manufacturers have been erected within a few years, and thrive reasonably. There are potteries for coarse wares, but the porcelain manufactory at Madrid, like that at Sevres in France, costs more than linen manufacture of Galicia, which once employed a large portion of its inhabitants, has been unable to withstand the English and German competition. The iron business would appear; from a report of the junta of Biscay in 1827, to have been very much depressed; but our author thinks their statements exaggerated, and says that, in 1823, the iron manufacturers were in considerable activity. It is certain, however, that wood fuel is becoming very scarce and dear, and that coal is largely used in the manufacture of iron. The latter is double the price of English coal at the mines. The exportation of iron ore is prohibited, and such are the obstacles to transportation, horse shoes are carried through Vitoria, in great weight, on the backs of mules. The exportation of dollars is almost totally prohibited, under penalty of confiscation and imprisonment; yet dollars are rarely seen, especially in the north, and near the seacoast. No foreign vessels are permitted in the coasting trade of Spain, except that the transport of salt from Cadiz for the fisheries of Galicia, &c. is almost entirely in the hands of Swedes. There is no official account that can be depended on, of the imports and exports of Spain, and it is computed from a quarter to one third more goods are clandestinely imported than appear in the official returns.

The paupers of Spain are supported by legacies, partly from private persons, partly from bishops. Most of the establishments for their relief are under the management of the clergy. The convents support a number of poor. In the northern provinces, public subscription are the principle poor fund. The large cities establishments most abundant. In Madrid, one fifth of the whole number of births in 1827 were illegitimate, and almost one half of the whole number of deaths took place in the three principle hospitals. So dreadful is the mortality in the sounding hospital, that of 1,071 children admitted there during the same year, only 817 lived long enough to be baptized. The number of patient admitted into the three great hospitals in the same period, was 15,804, of whom 13,718 were dismissed cured.

Wages in Spain average about the same as in England, but the work done is infinitely less. Our writer asserts seriously that one hour a day may be computed to be lost in lighting and smoking cigar. On the other hand, Government, with as little wisdom, will only employ such workman as will engage to work every day. Sundays not excepted; and there are only five or six holidays allowed. The ordinary food is bacon, bread, vegetables, wine, oil and garlic. Bacon is from 4 1/2d to 7d sterling per lb.; beef and mutton, neither good, from 3 1/2d to 5d. The bread is never leavened. Clothes cost the men very little. Many wear the same dress ten or twelve years, and the cap or cloak often serves two or three generations. At Valladolid, where living is cheap, it has been estimated that a labouring family of our persons might subsist pretty comfortably for about tenpence a day.

The administration of justice is slow and corrupt, and individuals generally prefer submitting to an injury rather than risk a suit. Assassination and highway robbery are the crimes most complained of, and these are five chances to one that the culprit escapes from prison, or compounds with the judges, and then the accusers have every thing to dread from his vengeance. The banditti are numerous and keep all the petty alcalde in their pay. The late chief of a gang is now the conductor of a diligence from Aranjuez to Seville, we suppose on a well known principle. The trade, however, does not seem to make good returns, as the produce of a year's robbery by this fellow and a numerous gang, amounted, all expenses paid, to only fourteen dollars. In the south and west the carriers pay a regular contribution to the banditti who infest the routes. Besides the ordinary courts for trial, there are military tribunals, whose process must be allowed to have little of the law's delay, as it is their fashion to shoot every thief looking person they meet on the mountains! The diligence from Madrid to Barcelona, though it has an escort of soldiers, is robbed, notwithstanding ten times a year. We notice in one year 1233 convictions for stabbing and wounding, and 1620 for robbery. The infrequency of certain other crimes is imputable, we fear, more to laxity of morals than any better cause. For every one convicted in England and Wales of the two former crimes, there are eighty one in Spain. Such, says, the writer, are the comparative fruits of good government, and of tyranny and misrule.

### Ship News.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

#### CLOTHES.

Brig Herschell, Lord, Gottenburg, A Lanfear Schr. New-Packet, Titcomb, New-York.

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Given under my hand and the Seal of the [L.S.] State, at New-Orleans, the 22d day of April, 1830, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

(Signed) JACQUES DUPRE, Acting Governor.

By the Governor: GIDEON A. WACEANAN, Secretary of State.

April 24

Schooner Splendid, Day, from Mobile, with 60 packages merchandise, to Hall, Scott and Co. and 450 cedar logs to order.

WHEREAS, Etienne Reine has applied to me, praying that the Bond which he subscribed jointly, with M. Guimond, Judge of the Parish of St. Charles, on the 25th day of February, 1822, be raised and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested, to shew cause in writing, at the Office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the publication hereof, why the said Bond and Mortgage resulting therefrom should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the [L.S.] State, at New-Orleans, the 22d day of April, 1830, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

(Signed) JACQUES DUPRE, Acting Governor.

By the Governor: GIDEON A. WACEANAN, Secretary of State.

April 24

### SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON the 1st of May, 1830, at noon, precisely at the Exchange Coffee-House, will be sold:

1. The BALL ROOM, known by the name of the St. Philip Street Theatre, having an entry and offices, a bar or coffee room, in the former theatre room, the first and second row of boxes, and the benches which we used for the pit. The whole is in good condition and besides a yard with a large gate, a small building which was erected for the use of the theatre, a garden, a well and privy. The whole built on a lot measuring 60 feet front on St. Philip street, on a depth of 18', and 60 feet width. A House adjoining said theatre, consisting of two separate tenements and consisting of two large stores, six rooms, two yards, two