

LA ABEJA.

EN LA VIDA GRECA. 7 DE NOVIEMBRE.

ESPAÑA.

MADRID, 25 de Agosto.
[Corta particular.]

Muy señor mío: Es tanta escasez de numerario y la pobreza de la tesorería, que los empleados se les está debiendo varios meses; la tropa está atrasada y si continuásemos en esta miseria no se lo que nos sucederá; pero la familia real vive siempre en la abundancia, y mira la miseria del pueblo con la mayor indiferencia. Ahora están haciendo gastos estendidos para el casamiento del rey con una princesa de Nápoles, para lo qual se ha apoderado el ministro de hacienda (gran hipócrita y adulador) de todo el dinero que había en las cajas de varios establecimientos, y no habiendo lo suficiente, tememos que nos saquen por la fuerza lo poco que nos queda, para mantener nuestras familias. La paciencia nos falta para soportar un yugo tan pesado, y dichoso el que vive en un país adonde no hay que mantener gastos lobos ambiantes, gozando de la felicidad y tranquilidad que procuran la libertad y sus instituciones. En otra serie mas largo, pues mis grandes ocupaciones no me dejan mucho tiempo libre; así aprovecho el momento para escribir a usted estos renglones.

MEJICO EN NOVIEMBRE.

Tenemos razones para creer que el presidente trata de convocar a sesiones a las Cámaras, y deponer en manos de ellas, las facultades extraordinarias. Nosotros no podemos dejar de aplaudir un paso semejante que acreda de una manera incontestable, que solo la necesidad de repeler la agresión extranjera, pudo persuadir al ilustre campeón de la libertad, y a los diputados y senadores mas celosos de las libertades públicas, a admitir al uno y a conceder a los otros, prerrogativas que en realidad, no son absolutamente conformes al sistema de gobierno jurado por la nación.

Conocemos que desde luego vamos a volver a las turbulencias de que salimos, con las facultades extraordinarias; que las calles y las plazas se inundaron de soldados y papeles contra el gobierno y muchos particulares; que los debates darán un nuevo impulso a las facciones, y que se pondrán en movimiento todos los elementos de la discordia. Mas, ¿que remedio? ¿Hemos de renunciar a la libertad por los abusos que de ella se hacen, o preferiremos el silencio de los esclavos? Además, la marcha constitucional está en el diañor pendida y sufre de su quieto: la facultad de abusar, es un estado de alarma para un pueblo libre, y solo el peligro inminente de perderse la independencia, puede justificar la suspensión de los santos derechos del ciudadano. ¿Como podrá ya coexistir por más tiempo la violencia que experimenta el orden constitucional, habiendo desaparecido las causas que motivaron aquella medida?

La nación debe ser reintegrada en la plenitud de sus derechos constitucionales: el presidente lo desea, el gobierno todo ansia por este momento y los ciudadanos no pueden dejar de quererlo.

Confesamos que no se ha hecho mal uso de tu poder terrible; que las medidas tomadas en vista de él, han sido en beneficio público, y para consolar a las familias desgraciadas que sufrieron el peso del informe a que les condujeron faltas acaso involuntarias; alabamos que muchas providencias han emanado del gobierno, sumamente útiles, que se hubieran retardado en las Cámaras; que la rapidez con que marchan las cosas tiene ventajas muy grandes sobre la lentitud con que obran los cuerpos deliberantes; pero la libertad es superior a todo, y ésta debe estar fundada, no sobre la voluntad o carácter de los que gobernan, sino sobre los derechos sancionados solemnemente por las leyes y por los pactos reciprocos de los ciudadanos.

Esperamos, pues, que dentro de pocos días tendremos la satisfacción de poder decir, que la constitución federal ejerce todo su imperio, y que los poderes de la nación obran ya en la órbita de sus facultades.

Este ejemplo de desprendimiento de parte del presidente, será útil para la prosperidad, y para un nuevo realce a sus virtudes.

El que no mira para adelante atras se queda, o bien sea resección amistosa.

Nueva-Orleans 20 de Octubre.

Mi querido amigo Pedro: Desde el momento que la noche del 17 del presente mes me aseguraste que tu resolución era la de marcharte para la Ilabana, me hayo en una agitación cual podrás figurarte, que ni yo mismo puedo significar; tan solo de considero que mi amigo Pedro va a separarse, acaso para siempre; desde aquel momento fluctúo en mil reflexiones, que no sé saber si acertaría en ellas, no te las había comunicado; pero, mi querido amigo, ya se acerca el plazo que me pusiste para nuestra separación, ya me es forzoso referirtelas, por que cuando no las recibas siento acortadas, al menos dirás que son nacidas de la sincera amistad que te profeso.

¡Oh, que satisfacción será para mí, si logro persuadir a mi amigo Pedro, que no le conviene partir del seno de los republicanos! Que ahora menos que nunca nos equivocamos a separarnos, según el aspecto que cada día van tomando los asuntos políticos de la república Megicana, de donde podemos en parte por razones bien claras y demostradas. REFLEXIONES:

Vas a dejar este hermoso país, en que se goza una completa libertad [a] y vas a vivir a uno en que, según aseguras, maestro los españoles que han estado allí.

No se guardan las consideraciones que otros hermanos, a los españoles que por fortuna, o por desgracia, hemos vivido en la república Megicana.

2.º Toda la tierra es patria del hombre, (y) y debe preferir aquella parte de ella en donde por medio de su trabajo, se le proporcione lo necesario para su subsistencia.

3.º Esta es una idea de bastante comercio, según que así como lo habrás observado; advirtiendo que la estación en que acabamos de entrar, es la mejor del año para poder formar idea de lo que es el comercio, por que llegan todos los vienes de Europa y otras partes, viene mucha gente de ambos sexos a habitar en esta villa &c.

4.º Al hombre que se le conoce disposición para el trabajo, y que es útil en él, tiene la primera circunstancia, que es la hembra de bien, de buena fe &c. adorado de todas las demás prendas que deben hacerle recomendable en sociedad, encuentra hombres que le presten su protección. (Continuará.)

[4] De una libertad bien entendida libertad para obrar bien, no la libertad como la entienden los que no son hombres de bien; por que en ninguna otra parte he visto administrar con mas rectitud que aquella la justicia al que falta a las leyes.

(b) Yo no digo que dejes de dar la preferencia a la que te vió nacer, porque así lo hago yo.

THE BEE.
NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1829.

We have been informed by some passengers of the ship Chancellor, arrived last evening from New-York, that the news of the taking of Constantinople was merely a REPORT circulating at Liverpool when the ship Pacific left that place.

(From the National Intelligencer.) We understand that a small difference of opinion, as to the exercise of the power of removal or appointment in the clerkships of the offices subordinate to the different Heads of Departments to the General cause of the removal, which was announced some days since, of Mr. W. Steuben Smith from the Second Comptroller's (Mr. Hill's) Office, in which he had been employed by Mr. Crawford, at that time (1822) Secretary of the Treasury. We understand further, that the President of the United States, being satisfied that there was no official cause for removal, and altogether unapprized of such a step being in contemplation, has given directions to obviate any obstruction to that official harmony which should prevail throughout the Government, that Mr. Smith be assigned to duty in another office of the Treasury Department, which will be quite as agreeable as that from which an attempt was made to remove him.

In this interference of the President, and in this arrangement, we recognize with pleasure a disposition to discontinue feelings of malevolence, and to repel the attempt to gratify such through the medium of official acts.

A letter from Washington states that it is whispered there that Mr. Van Buren wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Robello, the Brazilian Charge des Affaires, who is about to return home, offering him a conveyance in a public ship which is soon to sail for Rio Janeiro, which was accepted by Mr. R.- As soon however, as he learnt that the Agent of the sanguinary Don Miguel had been received and officially recognized by President Jackson, he declined the offer of Mr. V. B.- assigning as the reason, that he considered the act as hostile and unfriendly to the Brazilian Government. The writer adds-I give you what I hear, and what, I apprehend, will turn out to be correct.-(Balt. Pat.

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The extent of the Ottoman dominions,

says the statement in a late foreign paper is estimated at 47,444 square miles, of which 10,000 are in Europe. The European population, including Greece, is about 10,000,000: of whom not more than 2,271,000 are Turks. Of the remainder, 3,000,000 are Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the Empire, in Europe, Asia and Africa, is 23,650,000.

The revenues of this empire are about £2,900,000 annually, but the expenditure disbursed by the state does not exceed £275,000. The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenue, or minister mentioned, belongs to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial domains and especially confiscations, which appertain to the "ilsh hasne;" or "khanah," imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every sultan is bound to set apart a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its military force it is impossible to speak with precision since the destruction of the corps of janizaries; but before that period its regular troops were 30,000 cavalry and 124,000 infantry; and its feudal militia 20,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its naval force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun-boats carrying 2,990 cannon and 5,300 seamen, but this arm of its power was amputated by the "untoward" fight of Navarino.

European Turkey has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000 eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns are

	Souls.
Constantinople, containing	597,600.
Cairo	400,000.
Aleppo	300,000.
Damascus	150,000.
Philopopolis (Filibe)	120,000.
Adrianople	100,000.
Solonica.	70,000.
Bossa Serai	65,000.
Bucharest	60,000.
Schumla or Shumla	18,000.

THE CAPITAL.

Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe. Placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communications with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst, on the North, by the Black Sea, to the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland and Russia.

The city stands at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia; on the South it is washed by the sea of Marmara, and on the north east by the Gulf or the Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising one above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water; the whole forming an irregular triangle about twelve miles in circumference, the entire of which space is closely covered with palaces, mosques, baths, fountains, and houses; at a short distance the proudly swelling domes of three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudily colored kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich, picturesque, and extraordinary scene. The Gulf of the Golden Horn, to the north-east of the city, forms a noble and spacious harbor, four miles in length by a half mile in breadth, capable of securely containing twelve hundred ships of the largest size, and is generally filled with the curiously built vessels and gaudily decorated boats of the Turks; on the opposite shore is the maritime town of Galata, containing the docks, arsenals, canon foundries, barracks, &c.; above which stands the populous suburb of Pera, the residence of the foreign Ministers to the Porte, and all the foreigners of distinction, none whatever being allowed to reside in the city. Beyond, as far as the eye can reach is an immense forest of cypress and mulberry trees, being the extensive cemeteries of all Persians.

Constantinople was captured by the Turks in 1453, under circumstances of barbarity which have seldom been equalled.

TURKISH FRONTIER, Aug. 8.—At Widdin the Turks have spread the unauthenticated news that the Pacha of Adrianople, and Hassao Pacha, united had had a most sanguinary battle with the Russians, near Bourgas, in which the latter sustained considerable loss. As the Pacha of Scutari is on the point of commencing operations against Gen. Geissmar, it is conjectured that he enunciates such reports in order to encourage his Albanians. Gen. Geissmar is

gone from Krajova to his entrenched camp to Sadova in order to begin his operations with vigor.

TOULON, Aug. 19.—The frigate the Clorinde, the brigs the Adonis and the Alerta, had scarcely anchored in the roads of Toulon, on their return from Algiers, when what had taken place respecting the ship Provence, was communicated to the Ministry by telegraph. Several dispatches were transmitted by the same channel to Paris, and from Paris to Toulon, and the order was at length given for the sailing of the bomb ketches, but the weather did not allow of their going out.

november 3 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

F. Fritz vs. P. L. Hamblet.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday, 11th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, an Apartment, 2 pieces of Carpet, 9 Chairs, a Watch Stand, a Writing Desk, a lot of Crockery, and 3 Waiters—seized in the above suit.

L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

F. Fritz vs. James Swain.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall sell, on Saturday 14th November, at 4 o'clock at the Principal, a remaining of brown Cloth and one do. of waistcoats seized in the above suit.

L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

J. J. Hall vs. Margaret Ker.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Friday 12th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, 2 Looking Glasses, a Sideboard, a mahogany Table, a pair Hand-iron and Fenders, a mahogany Stand, a Bureau, a Canape, 2 pairs Carpets etc.—Seized in the above suit.

OCT. 29 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

P. Cheron vs. G. Anderson.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Bauregard, associate judge, it will be exposed for sale, at the new exchange coffee house, on Monday the 9th of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undivided half of a certain lot of ground, and of the building thereon; the said lot is situated in Bayou street and measuring 22 feet front, by 100 deep. Seized in the above suit.

OCT. 27 L. DAUNOY—Marshall

MARSHAL'S SALE.

J. J. Hall vs. Margaret Ker.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 10th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, 2 Tables and a pair Hand Irons, seized in the above suit.

OCT. 27 L. DAUNOY—Marshall

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of St. Charles—County of German Coast. On the 20th or 21st November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold publicly at auction by the judge and ex-officio auctioneer of this parish, on the plantation hereinafter described, and at the residence of Mr. Michel Frijoux, the following property to wit.

1st. A PLANTATION measuring 10½ arpents more or less, front 40, and 40, or thereabouts, in depth, and closing at that distance, situate in the Parish, on the right bank of the river, about 70 leagues above New-Orleans; bounded above by the property of Honore Zerlingue, and a piece of land belonging to Mrs. widow Hymel, and which is inclosed in said plantation, measuring one half arpent front on less than one arpent in depth, and below by property of Paul Frijoux, on which plantation Mr. Michel Frijoux reserves to himself a tract of ground inclosed, with the buildings thereon, and situated at the lower boundary, measuring half arpent front on 1½ arpent in depth and unreflected.

2d. About 12 arpents of Corn—planted. 3d. Nine Horses (2 American and 7 Tropical) and 4 yoke Oxen. 4th. 25 or 30 Sheep. 5th. A few Cows and other horned Cattle. 6th. All the implements of Husbandry which belong to the plantation.

7th. 200 bushels of Corn. 8th. 19 SLAVES of both sexes, (7 men, 6 women and 8 children) from 1 to 12 years.

TERMS: The moveable articles shall be paid cash from 1 to \$100, and from that sum upwards in all April, 1830.

The Plantation and Slaves, to be paid as follows, to wit: The 2-8th of the price in all April, 1830: 3-8th in all April, 1831, and the 3-8th in all April 1831.

The Purchasers shall furnish their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and the plantation and slaves shall remain mortgaged until final payment. J. M. GUIRAMAN, oct. 22 judge.

MAJOLICAS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

By virtue of a resolution of the City-Council of the 17th