

## LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 17 DE JULIO 1830.

### INGLATERRA.

Londres 18 de mayo.  
Ayer presentó el lord Stanley en la cámara de diputados del parlamento, una petición de los Señores presidente vice-presidente y miembros de la cámara del comercio de Manchester en la cual piden que se tomen medidas para impedir la invasión de Méjico por la España. Se ha ordenado que se imprima.

El *Planter's Gazette* del Alabama, de 8 del corriente dice que *Mushulatubba*, gobernador de la tribu de los Chactas (conocido) hace tiempo como amigo constante y adicto a los blancos, en un discurso a los electores del Misisipi, les anuncia que el es candidato para representarlos al congreso general. Se sabe que la Legislatura de aquel Estado a pasado una ley en la que estipula su justa dicción sobre todas las tribus de indios que residen en los límites de dicho Estado y a sus conformantes al mismo tiempo todos los derechos de ciudadanos.

El Editor de la gaceta opina que *Mushulatubba* sera nombrado porque el número de sus compatriotas es superior al de los blancos.

Méjico 29 de mayo.  
Solamente una total desatención de páginas puede hacer tropezar ciertas plumas en tan bajas inconsecuencias como las que hoy escriben, qu'z por desahogo de una veinga, qu'z que esa seguir parece, alargando el silencio que no encuentran otro medio que la prensa para verter injuria y ese raro un país que no pueden oírse. Tales, en nuestro concepto son los editores del *Espanol*, qu'z que se redacta en Nueva-Orleans. En cada uno de sus números dedican un espacio para insultar a la república de Méjico & del Perú. ¿Que les parecerá a los editores del *Espanol* si no otros nos dedicamos a hablar de los millones de defectos que se pueden notar en la administración de su península, y que para anunciarlos asentáramos este rubor? "R.ino de Espana & del d-spi ferro?" No les habrá de hacer, por cierto muy buen estómago, y aunque conozcieran ser positivas las faltas que le reprocha-mos al gobierno español, el estílo grosero y las fases descomunidas que usáremos, los irritarian y con razón, principalmente si sin repetir una gran parte de la nación española, digna por cierto de la consideración de todo el mundo por su genialidad y virtudes, barriéremos con todo, confundiendo a estos con los píllos y ocosos que mas que en todas partes, abundan en Espana. Pues así nos sucede a los mexicanos con el *Espanol*, que queriendo, & notar las faltas de nuestra administración, & dejan a�unas agraciadas que certamente no ha de haber sido de la república, sino del enemigo comun de ésta, turajos á diezmos y suadero contra toda la nación mexicana, sin advertir que la mayoría de ella se ha distinguido en las desgraciadas épocas que la han agitado, por su conducta y religiosidad en defensa de un pacto que se ha lastimado más a su pesar y solo ha podido profesar una facon temeraria y atanera, causa y autoría de nuestros males, motivo suficientísimo para que la república no haya prosperado como es muy apaz, pue le sobran elementos para ello, y en la actual administración los venenos desarrollarse prodigiosamente.

Pero ya venimos que el *Espanol* no ha mediado las gravísimas difamaciones que se presentan a todo país, cuan querida sea, para aquirir un nuevo ser político. ¿Qué no ha pasado la Francia para constituir? Porque río de sangre no ha habido. Que de catastrofes horribles no ha dejado, para quedar al fin, bajo el régimen de su antigua monarquía, aunque con la adquisición de una carta en que se cifran las gracias de Francisco P. La *Espanol* qué no ha experimentado des-ues de una guerra gloriosa, cuyos incidentes la inspiraron ser liberal? ¿Qué le costó serlo por tres días para volver en segundas á su antigua esclavitud?

Trabajos sin cuenta padeció la *Espanol* para solo *llamarla liberal*. Bajo el influjo de un congreso nacional, cuyo ruido llamó la atención de todo el mundo, y envaneidos con una carta que llamanon constitución, los españoles no tuvieron un solo día de calma y quietud. Barullo, confusión, desorden, diatribas y en una palabra, un laberinto inexplorable y horroso, fué lo que tuvieron por único resultado de sus trámites, hasta que aquel trono, mismo, causa de sus frenesies, lo redujo todo á su anticipo, quedando por medio de severos azotes con su *virgen ferrea*. Pues si esto ha sucedido á los españoles que solo intentaron moderar su monarquía, qu'z extraños non nustros, achiques, iii que tienen de escandalosas y perniciosas nuestras diferencias, casi en los días de nuestro nacimiento político? Es tan fácil sostener y consolarse un país que de *dolido exilio*, pasó á ser libre y señor de sí mismo? Será fácil el vuelo que se comprenda desde la mas oscura ignorancia en que nos tenían los españoles por 300 años hasta la elevada esfera de las luces del siglo 19?

Al trillar en esto mucho mas que ocurre aun al menos pensador, advertimos que el *Espanol* no escribe con otro objeto que el de invitarnos á una nación, que es querida que sea el estado actual á que la han reducido las facciones, ella es grande, magnánima y esforzada. No tiene ejemplo en el mundo en el orden de sus vicisitudes y el cálculo de todos ha querido en el feliz desenlace de sus lides, la calma ha sucedido al tormento del bullicio de las pasiones en la fuga de su escatología, cuyo fuego no ha podido llegar á encender que en otros países no se han podido evitar, porque este pueblo es grave y docil por naturaleza. Bastan seis meses de quietud para que la república mexicana, después de un extremado abatimiento que la hayan causado sus desgracias, se reanime, y pre-

sento por todas partes un semblante alabado y consolador. Tales son de abundantes sus recursos. Esta verdad la estamos palpando, prescindiendo de otras épocas, con ésta última en que un feliz cambio de la administración ha mejorado en cinco meses de tal manera la situación de la república, que todos, todos menos la facción y el *Espanol* de Orleans no confiesan sus desafios, y está a seno en sus intereses menguar las mejoras de nuestro país y dijular á su conveniencia el carácter de su gobierno, que aunque lo niegue el *Espanol*, es circunspecto, religioso y amante del público.

Pero le reprochamos al *Espanol*, que habían do gritado constitución y leyes, no ha revocado la ley barbara que expulsó á los católicos de la república. Es necesario entrar en el delirio para poder abrazar semejante proposición. En primer lugar, que el pronunciamiento de Jalapa solo tuvo por objeto la observancia de la constitución y leyes, y siendo la expulsión una de éstas, el gobierno estuvo obligado de observarla; y para de ninguna manera revocarla, porque ni ofreció el elogio de Jalapa, ni está en las facultades del gobierno revocar esta ni ninguna otra, sino en el poder legislativo que la dictó. En segundo lugar, siendo de circunstancias esa ley de expulsión de españoles, y no siendo muy favorables las en que se halla á la independencia de la república por los amagos de la *España* contra ella, no podía ser cordura tan intensiva revocación, ni en el modo de solicitarla e razones insultante y descalificada del *Espanol* de Nueva Orleans. Por las últimas noticias de Europa se sabe que Flandes y Francia negándose á las mediaciones de la Inglaterra, porque reconocen la independencia y no haga la guerra á Méjico, se negó, obviamente á ellos, y ratificó en escarmiento á los rebeldes de Méjico. Si así quiere el *Espanol* que se revogue la ley de españoles? Conténtese con un homenaje que aquí se le tiene preparado a la desbandada o peligro, y no pierda por shot en otra cosa. (El Gladiador)

LEGION DE LA LOUISIANA.  
Por un error se ha anunciado en el *Argus*, que la Legión saldría el 25 del corriente: ésta no tomará las armas hasta el domingo 26 de agosto próximo, á las seis de la mañana, para ser inspeccionada y pasar revista por el general de la 1<sup>a</sup> brigada.

Nueva-Orleans 15 de julio de 1830.  
Por orden del coronel-comandante.

G. A. MONTMAY.

27 de julio. A 1<sup>a</sup> Mayor.

PARA VERA CRUZ.

La muy veloz goleta *NIMBLE*, con capitán Albert de Valingen, dada á la vela á la mayor brevedad. Admita carga y pasajeros. Para su ajuste, á bordo tiene al hermano N. J. de Valingen, etc.

HARRISON, BROWN y Comp.

10 de julio. calle Real N° 117



DR. J. BAYON, EDITOR & DEDICATEE  
NEW-ORLEANS: SATURDAY (Morning) JULY 17, 1830.

PRESIDENT JACKSON IN LOUISIANA.

The majority by which the Jackson ticket succeeded in this state, in 1828, is doubtless still fresh in the recollection of our readers. It was then a source of much disappointment and mortification to a large portion of our most enlightened and patriotic citizens. They distrusted the disposition, habits, and qualifications of the man; and hence, forebore evil from the choice of him as chief magistrate of the nation. They opposed his election, and supported that of his antagonist, from an honest conviction that, by retaining in office one whose merits and capacity were known, there was at least safety; whilst they dreaded an experiment, from which little good could be expected, and much evil was to be feared.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that a change of administration was sought for, advocated and supported by an equally large portion of our citizens, which, for virtue, intelligence, and patriotism, yields, to none, the Union. Their motives are unimpeached: they were doubtless both natural and laudable—flowing from the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. But it is believed they were nevertheless mistaken, both in the measure of gratitude, and the nature of the recompense accorded to the successful defender of our metropolis. In their eagerness to reward the hero, they lost sight of the man; and thus, that severe scrutiny of character, and critical analysis of capacity, talents, and qualifications, which should always precede the selection of a man destined for any important trust, was wholly overlooked.

General Jackson's election was also supported by another class of persons; which, alas! at this day, is but too numerous in all parts of our country. We allude to those who are actuated by no other motive, and who care for nothing else but the advancement and promotion of their own interests. Office seekers, and hungry expectants, who would freely sacrifice all that is valuable or useful in our institutions and government, for their temporary gratification and lucre. These designing and unprincipled men, operating upon others, who are more governed by animal sym-

pathy, than by intelligence or reason, ever ready to throw up their caps and unite in huzzas for, they know not who, organized a formidable phalanx; which added to those above mentioned, who acted with good motives and honest intentions, constituted the majority that gave the vote of Louisiana to Andrew Jackson.

Almost two years have elapsed since the result was known; and we trust we may now be permitted to ask, what has been gained by the change of administration? What has Louisiana gained? Any thing, but the proscription and removal from office of some of her most esteemed and valued citizens? It is true, their places have been filled; but we repeat again, what has been gained? What has been gained by that large and respectable portion of the Creole population that supported the hero? Have they had any signal proofs of his present attachment, or renewed evidences of his former predilection for them? They know best—let them be heard. What has been gained in respect of our state policy, by the acts of the present executive and its political adherents?

But we wish not the President of the United States, to be the President of my particular State. We wish him, as the actual President used to profess he would be, to be the President of the nation, and not the President of a party. We recur therefore to the question, what has the nation gained? Any man in office, more able, efficient, or honest, than those that have been displaced? Any salutary retrenchment in our expenditures, or saving of the public money? Any more enlightened and liberal policy adopted, for the government of our domestic concerns, or the regulation of our foreign relations?

Questions like these have been asked elsewhere; but we have never heard or seen them satisfactorily answered. We have been amused with many and pompous professions of disinterestedness and patriotism; but we have come to regard them as empty and hypocritical. We have also heard a great deal about retrenchment and "reform." Much in favor of both (if we give credit to the assertions of those in power) has been attempted; but we cannot bring ourselves to think so highly of the results. Thus far, the developments have been unfavorable; and we are apt to think the worst are yet to come.

To tell the truth, we no longer give the President credit for righteous or good intentions. We believe he has degenerated into the mere tool of a vindictive and intolerant party spirit, which constantly involves him in all sorts of excesses and inconsistency. In fine, we think he has not only disappointed the expectations of his friends, but realized the worst fears of those who opposed his election. This we believe to be a prevailing sentiment in Louisiana; and we think we are warranted in saying, that a majority of his late supporters in this state, have lost all confidence in his administration, and heartily wish for a change. If proof of this were wanting, it might we think, be found in the result of the late election for Governor and representatives to congress. True, it is now said by the Jackson leaders, that there was no such test; but it is well known they used their utmost efforts to create such an one, and that their candidates were supported almost wholly upon the ground of their attachment to the present administration of the General Government.

But it is not necessary to resort to the local elections, to ascertain the sentiments of the people indirectly: they are well known and freely expressed in all quarters. The citizens of this state generally are tired and disgusted with Jacksonism and its abominations, and they will hail with enthusiasm the day of deliverance. No candidate opposed to the "powers that be," has as yet been nominated; and we scarcely think it necessary here, that any should be nominated. The people of Louisiana have long had their eyes fixed upon the man; and it will only be necessary to open the polls and a triumphant majority shall proclaim who he is!

LONDON, May 18.  
In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 17th, Lord Stanley presented a petition from President, Vice-President, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, praying that the House would take measures to prevent the invasion of Mexico by Spain. Ordered to be printed.

NORFOLK, June 28.  
From Havana.—We are indebted to Capt. Kelly, of the ship Charles and Henry, for Havana papers to the 9th instant inclusive. They contain no news.—1810 had been subscribed for the relief of Adolfo Theodore, theeronaut. We learn from Capt. K. that the schr. Bruce, Capt. Cook, of this port, had arrived at Havana from Xibara, under the Spanish coasting flag. The crew had informed the Spanish government that the Bruce had landed at X. four hundred kegs of powder, boxes of arms,

&c., in consequence of which, the schooner was seized. Capt. Cook and a person who claimed the schooner, were made prisoners, and sent on board the Spanish 74 Soberano.

An Indian Candidate for Congress.—The Alabama Planter's Gazette, of the 8th Inst., says that *Mushulatubba*, an Indian Chief of the Choctaw nation, (long known as a devoted and uniform friend of the whites) in an address to the voters of Mississippi, announces himself as a candidate to represent them in Congress. It is known that the Legislature of that State has passed a law extending its jurisdiction over all the Indian tribes, within its boundaries; and conferring on the natives the full rights of citizenship. The Editor thinks it probable that *Mushulatubba* will be elected; as the number of his countrymen is supposed to exceed that of the whites.

Codrington has been displaced by the Duke of Wellington.

"Unless the future King of Great Britain be yet more generous than the Duke of Orleans, when he succeeds Charles VIII, is there not some reason to expect that there will be some change in the Cabinet, when the moment arrives for the Duke of Clarence to reign over England? Such a change would surely make an echo in France—the intrigues and mutual guarantees would be dissolved;—the relations between the two cabinets, having no longer the same men for movers, must likewise necessarily change—At all events, when such personages are in question, is it possible that men can be changed too?"

## Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master

5 flatboats from Pulaski, Tennessee, with about 930 bales cotton.

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Brig Johanna, Wessels, Bremen, F. Frey & Co.

ARRIVED SAME DAY.

Towboat Post Boy, Herriman, fm S. E Pass—Left the S. E Pass on Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Now in sight—and still prevailing from the westward.

Towboat Starbuck, Morrison, fm the S. E Pass. balance of cargo ship Aurora. The Aurora is in eight feet water, and very leaky. Left the pass at 8 p. m. on the 16th. On the bar a ground, bound out, ships Margaret and Science inside at anchor, bound out, ship Superior and Barque David Cannon. A, ship off the south point, supposed to be the Illinois—towboat Grampus standing out for her.

Steamer Columbia, Mansfield, fm Bayou Sarah, with 10 bales cotton. 1 basket to L. Madison; 76 bbls molasses to H. and W. Bell; 26 do peaches and onions to owners on board, sundries to J. Garner, and others—66 passengers.

Schooner Waccamaw, Perry, from Charleston, via Key West and Pensacola, to L. E. Gadsden; cargo to F. West; Wilkins Ship Lister; A Fish and co; S. Herrman and co; and Sheldon and co.

Schooner Emblem, Vincent, fm Mobile, with lumber.

Schooner Cahaba, Pensacola, 21 days from Rio Grande, with hides.

Schr Juana, Cortez, from Tampico, to Lizardi and Brothers, with cargo and \$50,000 in specie.

Sloop Helga, Smith, fm Matamoras, lying on otherhand of the river.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 17 July by P. A. Guillotte auctioneer a first rate Horse & a Gig; the Horse is also an elegant saddle and parade Horse.

JULY 17.

BY F. DUTILLETT.  
THE continuation of the sale of LOTS OF GROUND in the suburb Montreuil, will take place at Hewlett's Coffee-house, on the 12th of August next.

JULY 17.

BY F. MOSSY.

ON Thursday, 5th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee house, will be sold A TRACT OF LAND situated on Mr. Villere's plantation, 6 or 7 miles above this city, and on the bank, measuring two arpents front to the road or to the river, on one arpent in depth. Said Land lies at 4 arpents distance from the lower boundary of Lacoste's plantation. It will be sold all together or divided into two lots.

TERMS.—One third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, in approved endorsed paper, &c.

JULY 17.

BY F. J. UTILLET.

ON Monday 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold A TRACT OF LAND situated at Barataria, on the river, Uschita, opposite the Plantation of Meurs. Commage, measuring ten arpents front on about 60 in depth, bounded above by land of J. B. Degruy, and below by that of the heirs of D'Autreville, and in the depth by that of Pierre Fouche.

THE acts of sale to be passed before A. Meures, notary public, at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS.—One year's credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment. The notes to be divided into shares.

JULY 8.

BY T. MOSSY.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. J. M. Harang, Judge of the Court of Probates of the Parish of Jefferson, on Saturday, 17th July next, will be sold, at Hewlett's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, a. m. of the estate of the late Marie Melicote Sauliet, deceased, wife of Mr. A. Fouche, Jr. 46 Lots of Ground situated in the Suburb of Delor and Sauliet, a plan may be seen at the auction store.

The bills of sale will be made at Mr. P. de Armas', Notary Public.

TERMS.—1 cash, 1-3 st one year and the last 1-3 in two years credit with notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment.

JULY 17.

BY C. Williams vs. N. J. Davis.

Ranaway from the subscriber the negro Ned, a baker, formerly belonging to Mr. J. Davis. He is of a reddish complexion, of the height of five feet two or three inches, French