

# LA ABEJA.

NUVA-ORLEANS, 15 DE JUNIO 1830.

Por una carta de Madrid (publicada en Papis) parece que se han dado órdenes para arreglar al general Barnadas, a consecuencia de haber él dirigido un memorial al gobierno, en el cual demuestra la conducta de Vives y la de Laborda, durante su campaña en las costas de Méjico; como irregular, por no haberle enviado los soportos que ellos le habían prometido. Se afirma que Barnadas terminó su memorial diciendo que puede imputarse la falta de *capacidad moral*, mas no la de *traidor ni tonto* la de un enemigo de su rey, acusación de que hay personas que no podrían vindicarla totalmente.

**SAN BLAS.**—El teniente coronel D. Tomás Quevedo ha ofrecido voluntariamente auxiliar al alto gobierno de la nación mexicana, en caso que los españoles quieran reconquistar esta república, toda su paga tan luego como pisen las playas los españoles, y 500 hombres en la costa de Tamaulipas, auxiliados éstos mientras dure la guerra contra ellos.

**Méjico 24 de mayo.**  
Los últimos papeles públicos de Yucatán manifiestan cada día más decisión por el sistema central. Un folleto se ha publicado últimamente, en que se intenta de mostrar que el pronunciamiento de aquellos peninsulares no es una infracción del pacto federal, y aunque se apoya en otras infracciones para deducir la insubordinación del pacto, esto seguramente no es culpa la que contra sus principios fundamentales lanza y sostiene Yucatán. Hechos aislados y que se relacionan a las personas, no pueden excusar lo que ataca las instituciones contra la decisión unívoca de la república para sostenerlas. Ya sobre este punto inconsciente y claro hemos expuesto nuestras opiniones; dos más manifestar la política que en *nobiscutum* concepto deben adoptar las cámaras y el gobierno general con respecto a Yucatán.

La posición del gobierno es bien difícil: por una parte no debe dejar subsistir el escándalo de la disidencia de Yucatán; por otra la situación geográfica de aquella península hace muy difícil reducirla a suerte: es necesaria una expedición marítima muy fuerte y muy costosa: los únicos buques de guerra que tiene en uso la república están en Yucatán: las tropas de su guarnición son buenas: están pagadas y salidas después del presupuesto que el gobierno es militar: en la Junta representativa los militares han sido representados: hasta ahora no hay divergencia de opiniones; los partidos no han sacado de la cabeza, el entusiasmo no se ha disipado: hay regularidad y moralidad en la administración: la masa de los yucatecos, lejos de parecer disgustada, parece satisfecha. Todo esto anuncia que habrá resistencia, que esta será costosa, y que acaso las fuerzas que se empleen contra Yucatán irán a contagiar de centralismo y se convertirán contra el sistema federal: todo es posible. Por otra parte, Yucatán ha dicho en Bécal, que es y continúa siendo parte integrante de la república mexicana: el rompiimiento de las hostilidades podría obligar a aquellos peninsulares a abjurir este dogma social, que conduciría en lo sucesivo a la amoralidad y a la uniformidad si se maneja este negocio con destreza, francamente y con sinceridad.

No se puede dudar de la expedición española y se es prudente enviar nuestras fuerzas disponibles sobre Yucatán para agotar las que allí pueden defender el Estado de una invasión enemiga, mientras el gobierno agota también las suyas y sus fondos en esta empresa sin resultado? Es preciso considerar muy detenidamente este punto: es preciso que el justo celo por la uniformidad de toda la nación bajo el sistema federal, nos conduzca a uniformarla y someterla toda al poder de los enemigos de su independencia. Bastante hemos comprometido con nuestras decisiones intestinas esta independencia, objeto primero de nuestros votos y base de todas las libertades: ¿por qué esperar esta primera necesidad del pueblo mexicano, cuando Yucatán dice de nuevo que quiere ser independiente de España y de toda otra nación, y que es su voluntad continuar unida como parte integrante de la república mexicana? Aseguremos esta independencia contra el nuevo ataque que le prepara la España: hagámosla caer de nuestra emancipación, tuviéramos otra vez por todas partes, y luego dedicáremos toda nuestra atención al arreglo de los negocios de Yucatán: ellos no influyen sobre el resto de la república, y si nos empeñamos en llevar la guerra a aquel Estado, estamos poniendo la independencia.

Nuestra opinión es, que el gobierno general, sin reconocer como legal ni aventurarse lo que se ha hecho en Yucatán, se pondrá de acuerdo con los goles que allí gobernan, para poner a cubierto aquella península de la invasión española que nos amenaza, y que nada se resuelva sobre la disidencia política e intestina de Yucatán, hasta que la legislatura general ordinaria de 1831 pronuncie sobre ella lo que tenga por conveniente al bien de la nación en general y del estado en particular, evitándose así el mismo Estado para que envíe sus diputados a la nueva legislatura.

Creamos que todo lo que excede de estas medidas, es un error político muy trascendental a la independencia, y estamos seguros de que el sistema federal nadie arriesga en que Yucatán continúe por seis meses como han pasado siete desde noviembre hasta el día. (Correo de la federación)

**Idem 21.**—Por parte del general Armijo desde Ajuchitlán, de 16 del corriente, se sabe que habiendo tratado de perseguir el general la gavilla de Juan de la Cruz, ésta se dispersó completamente.

Que habiendo recorrido el pueblo de Tultengo y otras rancherías, aprehendió dos cabecillas que estaban obligando la gente

de aquellos puntos para llevárselas al cerro del Gallo, y que los conserva en buena seguridad.

Que seguía las noticias que adquirió, el coronel Caudillo había penetrado en la Sierra; y que Guerrero no sabía donde paraba: que varios cabecillas andan desmismados por la misma Sierra madre.

(Registro Oficial)

El Señor A. BEAUVIAIS, candidato a la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de la Luisiana, será testificado en Julio próximo por un gran número de ELECTORES.

**THE BEE.**  
EDITED BY J. BAYARD DE LAURE & DECKER.  
**NEW ORLEANS:**  
TUESDAY (MORNING) JUNE 15, 1830.

**MEXICO.**

By the Schooner United-States, we have received our regular files of papers of Mexico to the 28th ult. and of Vera-Cruz to the 2d instant.

The Mexican republic is far from being as quiet as is reported; we sincerely wish we could agree on this point with all the friends of the liberty of Mexico. Bravo has dispersed and raised the principal body of troops of Guerrero, and has taken possession of Acapulco. But that success, ever according to the journals of that country, had no decisive effect in the reestablishment of order, and general tranquillity; the partisans of the hero of the south raise their heads from time to time, and excite local movements which embarrass the march of government; thus while Bravo was taking Acapulco an insurrection took place at Tabasco; happily it had no effect; but several individuals have been arrested; and (when the organs of the party who triumphed at Jalapa, urge that the surest means to save the republic is to kill, kill) they may well fear for their heads. What we state is not exaggerated; the Gladiadores, announcing the condemnation to death of two individuals taken at San August says that it is the only means not to exasperate the people!!!!

The same journal publishes a list of the names of ten individuals who have been arrested at Mexico, as having had relations with the insurgents of Acapulco. It appears positive that Bustamante cannot maintain himself in power but by having recourse to arts of this kind: when once out of the legal path, we may expect all kind of extremities.

The Lieutenant-Colonel D. Tomas Quevedo, of San Blas, has voluntarily offered to assist the government, in case of a second invasion of the Spaniards, by giving up his salaries, during the whole time that the enemy shall remain in any part of the republic; and moreover, to keep at his own expence, 500 men on the coast of Tamaulipas.

**New York, May 25.**  
Important, if True.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have received, through the attention of a friend at St. Thomas, papers of that Island to the 5th inst. inclusive. The paper of the date of June contains the following: "Since our last the mail boat from La Guayra has arrived. She brings intelligence of a revolution having taken place in Bogota in favor of the cause of Venezuela, at the head of which was General Urdaneta, hitherto a staunch supporter of General Bolivar. This news is given in an address by General Arismendi to the inhabitants of Caracas—a translation of which will appear in our next."

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received a slip from the office of the U. S. Gazette, containing similar intelligence:

By the brig Olive, in 14 days from La Guayra, we learn, that on the 22d ult. a proclamation was issued at Caracas by Gen. Arismendi, stating that a revolution had taken place in Bogota, against General Urdaneta, and that two regiments from Bolívar's advanced army had crossed the lines at Cucuta and joined the Venezuelan army. This news was not confirmed when the Olive sailed.

The Congress of Venezuela commenced its session at Venezuela on the 30th April. Gen. Gáez having invested the Convention with executive power, left Valencia on the 1st to join the army.

From English papers of April: The dates from Paris are of the 10th. Nothing had yet occurred there in relation to any change of Ministry; though M. de Villele's chance was improving.

We understand that General de Bourmont, in taking the command of the African expedition, will be accompanied by his four sons, who will be placed in the staff, but be employed according to their rank in the different regiments.

The better to ensure the success of the African expedition, it has been decided by a Council of War, that a corps de réserve shall be formed in the environs of Marseilles, Toulon, and Cete, to consist of 8000 or 10,000 men to be ready to supply reinforcements in case

of need, and relieve such regiments as 18th ult. in Fother Lane, London, by which seven persons lost their lives.

There has been a turn out of weavers at Manchester.

**London, April 23.**

**FRANCE AND ALGIERS.**

It is said that France contemplates the occupation of Tripoli and Tunis, as well as that of Algiers, and that the matter has been arranged between the powers having an interest in the Mediterranean. It is also said that the Pacha of Egypt has entered into an alliance with the French.—The preparations are continued, and the expedition is expected to sail at the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next. The fleet, it is said, will consist of 11 ships of the line, 24 frigates, 35 brigs, 18 armed transports, 12 corvettes and other smaller vessels, making a total of 121 armed vessels of all sizes. Among these are eight steamers, a kind of force as yet new to warfare.

The Constitutional asks if it is true that a Treaty exists between the British government and that of France, by which the Cabinet of St. James imposes on France the condition of abandoning Algiers within a month after its presumed surrender. Is it true (inquire the Editors) that the Prince Polignac has submitted to the disgrace of such a Treaty?

The New Spanish Expedition.—Letters of 18th March from Madrid, mention the arrival of a Colonel from the Havannah, who had been sent thither by the government, in order to ascertain what resources in money, men, provisions, and other objects, that island could afford for the new expedition of 25,000 men, intended to be fitted out against Mexico. The project is generally approved of, and is prosecuted with great vigor. It is reported, that at the departure of the Colonel, a Junta, under the direction of the Governor General had been formed, and that they offered six millions piastres to arm and equip the expedition. This sum would be sent to Government, if they determine upon undertaking it. The Junta moreover, promise to furnish eight millions of piastres, to continue the operations, as soon as they are in a fair way of being successful. It is added that the Captain General threatens to resign his post, if Government do not send Gen. Barradas, who is supposed to be in Spain, to the Havannah, to be tried by a Court martial.

The French Cabinet appears to be in doubt as to the course which it ought to take with the present Chamber. To dissolve the Deputies, seems absurd; while to re-assemble them, in the present temper of parties, would be useless. There is also a division of opinion in regard to the comparative fitness of Prince Pollignac and M. de Villele to preside over the Cabinet in the present juncture of affairs. The more violent among the Royalists support Villele who is understood to recommend a dissolution; and it seems likely that his opinion will prevail.—Pollignac is exerting his influence in the various departments—superceding prefects, mayors, and returning officers. Liberal principles, however, gain force from day to day, and no Ministry will long be able to make head against them.

There is news from Spain that Ferdinand has abolished what is called the Salique law, which prevented the accession of a female to the throne. If France would do the same, it would be a considerable improvement in the structure of the present dynasty.—For we recollect, the flatterers of the Dauphiness have been accustomed to call her the only man of her family. A war between Brazil and Portugal cannot, to all appearance, be avoided much longer. Miguel is said to be busied with attempts to raise money in France and Holland; but he has not been fortunate enough to meet with lenders.

The Austrian Observer of the 21st inst. gives a detailed account of the present state of the Greek army and Navy. Many of the commanding officers of the army are foreigners of various nations, and a great part of them are French. Both the armies of Eastern and Western Greece are at this moment without chiefs, since General Church and Prince Psilanti have resigned. The Greek land forces amount to 13,739 men. The navy has considerably declined, and now consists of only one frigate, one 74, one corvette of 26, three steamers of which two carry 8 and one 4 guns, 9 brigs of from 4 to 12 gun boats, and smaller vessels and transports.

It is said that the last phrase of the Ultimatum delivered to the Dey of Algiers by the commander of the Circassians—"The King of France demands a public reparation and 80 millions of francs, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war."

The Liverpool Times, in commenting upon the effects of the Tariff, says that a person has recently been in England offering to introduce British goods into the United States, across the Canadian frontier, for a premium of five per cent., and that no less than 150 tons of Yorkshire cloths have recently been despatched to Canada from the port of London, to be introduced in this manner.

The Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Morocco have entered into a treaty of peace and amity and an extraordinary embassy is preparing at Vienna to proceed to the coast of Africa with presents to his imperial majesty.

A calamitous fire occurred on the

ice of need, and relieve such regiments as 18th ult. in Fother Lane, London, by which seven persons lost their lives.

**GABRIEL JULIEN.**

**ICE CREAMS.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will expose ICE for sale, on the Public Square, every evening.

Those persons who will give him a call, will be satisfied of their perfection and cleanliness, and of the good intelligence of its seller.

May 8

**FIRE SALE.**—A small lot of LEECHES, which will be disposed at a reduced price, or will be retailed at the rate of 2 and 3 bits.

Apply at the grocery store of Mr. J. Garcia, corner of the Public Square, No. 278.

June 12

**REMOVAL.**—Dr. MALPHER has removed from No. 13, to No. 63 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal, and opposite the mortuary office.

June 3

**GOSHEN CHEESE.**—Landing ex

ship Falma and for sale by the subscriber, 50 boxes Goshen Cheese.

May 28

BERNARD TURPIN.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

(See continuation)

**T**HIS day 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House, the reaching of the 302 LOTS OF GROUND situated in the new suburb Marigny. Those lots are well situated, fronting on or near the Hill Road and Marigny's Canal. Speculators may find and opportunity of placing funds in a most advantageous manner.

TERMS:—1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The plan of said lots is exhibited at the Coffee House.

June 15

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold.

A Lot of Ground situated in Royal street, measuring 36 feet 2 1/4 front on about 90 feet 7 inches in depth, bounded on one side by the property of Wm. Nott, and on the other by that of Pre. Moche.

TERMS:—1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The plan of said lots is exhibited at the Coffee House.

June 15

BY J. BAYARD DE LAURE & DECKER.

**B**y virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Charles Maurier, Presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday the 30th of June at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets a Frame house No. 90 containing 4 rooms and 2 double kitchens, situated on a certain Lot of ground No. 90, measuring 40 feet more or less in depth, which Lot is subject to a annual rent of ten dollars monthly, till the 1st October 1833.—Seized in the above suit.

The same being the 3d and last auction will be sold to the highest bidder, for what it will bring, on credit of 3 months with 5 per cent interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security on the property sold until final payment, agreeable to the act of amendment the several acts enacted to organize the court of this state and other purposes.

June 15

L. DAUNOY.

**Ship of London and Loos.**

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June 15

L. DAUNOY.

**POLLY HICKY vs. D. BLACK.**

**B**y virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, Associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 23d of June at 4 o'clock at the principal, 3 Barges containing Bacon and Beef, and 6 Barrels Fish & Bacon &c. &c. seized in the above suit.

June 14

L. DAUNOY, marshal.

**POLLY HICKY vs. D. BLACK.**