

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 5 DE NOVIEMBRE.

AVISO.

En el numero proximo publicaremos unas octavas, que la premura del tiempo en que nos han sido entregados, no nos ha permitido insertar en este.

Contestacion a tu pregunta, en la Abeja, suscrita por su expediente.

Barradas vino arca, por que aquella venia todo el mundo; Barradas no ha ido a la Habana, por que no podia entrar con su salvo, ni volver a salir como entre en ella; Barradas, en fin, es muy querido de nuestra gratitud y consideracion, puso suiendo, y quiz se debiendo hacer circular sus pesos duros en el pais en que se los dieron, ha preferido irse entre otros.

Un Americano.

Nueva York 9 de Octubre.

No solamente los generales Bravo y Barradas son los que se han embarcado el 6 del corriente a bordo del Schooner Splendid para volver a Vera-Cruz, sino muchos otros de sus compatriotas que habian salido de la republica hace algunos tiempo pordiciones interiores. Todos vuelven a su patria a ofrecer sus servicios para ayudar a echar la invacion de los españoles.

Zaragoza 7 de Agosto.

Carta particular.

Una grande consternacion reina en toda esta provincia, motivada por las arrestaciones de toda clase de personas—hechas de orden del conde de Espinosa que no limita sus persecuciones a solo la Cataluña.

Uno de sus ayudantes recorre el Aragon con una lista de presos que el conde le ha dado, arrastrando los individuos comprendidos en ella.

Acabamos de saber que varias personas distinguidas de Barbastro y Moquinenza, han sido presas y conductas a Barcelona para ser juzgadas, ó por mejor decir, para ser condenadas á muerte por el tribunal militar.

Corre un rumor, así en nuestra provincia como en la Cataluña, que los jefes de la faccion Apostolica, han enviado a Paris uno de sus mas activos agentes, para variar la opinion del gobierno sobre el carácter de estos asesinos politicos, atribuyéndoles a inventadas conspiraciones.

El Baja de Marruecos ha recibido orden del emperador, de no admitir al consul de Espana, a menos que no entregue las sumas siguientes.

La suma que el emperador reclama del gobierno español, y que este había prometido pagar por indemnizacion de generos pertenecientes a los moros que se hayan ban a bordo del barco capturado por los corsarios españoles: La suma necesaria para el pago de las deudas contraidas por el anterior consul de Espana el Sr. Orna, en su calidad de consul, y mil duros que debe el consul actual.

El Baja ha dado orden para internar todos los renegados que se consideran como sospechosos. Dos criados del consul de Dinamarca, habian sido comprendidos en esta medida; se quejó al gobierno, y éste dio orden para que se los devolviesen.

Paris 4 de Agosto.

Escriben de Madrid, que la enemistad se ha declarado entre el brigadier Barradas, comandante del ejercito expedicionario contra Mexico, y el general Vives, capitán general de la isla de Cuba.

S. M. el rey Fernando ha recibido de este ultimo, una representacion muy ejemplificativa y respetuosa. B. E. se quejó que la expedicion ha sido confiada al general Barradas, que no cree capaz de desempeñar una comision tan ardua.

Parece que S. M. prevé las consecuencias que pueden resultar, las indica y le suplica se digne aceptar su dimisión.

Londres 29 de Julio.

Instruido el gobierno de Mexico de la expedicion que se prepara en la isla de Cuba, y queriendo subvenir a todo, acaba de asegurar el pago de las tropas por una contribucion general y forzada, sobre todas las propiedades. Se asegura ha producido cerca de un millon de libras esterlinas.

El supremo gobierno ha nombrado miistro de la república cerca del gabinete inglés, a D. Manuel Gorostiza actualmente ministro mexicano cerca del rey de los Paises-Bajos, este ultimo se rá reemplazado por el secretario de la legacion mexicana en los Estados Unidos de America.

Estos nombramientos son generalmente aprobados.

El gobieno no da todos los dias pruebas de sus buenas intenciones. Por otro lado la tesoreria de la Habana que debe suministrar el dinero para la expedicion, no tiene un estadio brillante.

Los comerciantes del pais se han puesto de acuerdo para despojar á los extranjeros que han reunido en casa del gobernador para obtener, bajo el pretexto de miseria, que los comerciantes extranjeros no puedan reclamar lo que los españoles les de ben. El gobieno ha nombrado una comision especialmente encargada de este negocio extraordinario.

Se habla mucho del partido español que existe en Mexico; pero es muy probable que en medio de las disensiones que desviven los nuevos estados, la idea de someterse de nuevo al poder español, no haya cabido en ninguno de los partidos. El organo nacional se opone.

La proclama del general Vives ha sido enviada al territorio de Espana en una goleta que salió á media noche; á su vuelta encontrará la expedicion y lo participara la disposicion de los mexicanos. El general ha dirigido tambien otra proclama a sus soldados, les recomienda la moderacion y una conducta fraternal.

La expedicion se compone de seis mil hombres, y lleva gran cantidad de transportes, provisiones y algunas otras nacimientos que se han llevado y municiones.

Parece que el general Barradas solo cuenta con el efecto de su proclama, apoyada por sus tropas, mas que el supone que en Nueva-España esta cansada de repoblar, y no intenta desear un cambio que pueda fortalecer las propiedades y el orden en el Gobierno. Si enconocer la posicion de los negocios de Mexico, se puede pronosticar el desastre de la expedicion.

Entiendo que se sabe que Santa-Anna, el Napoleon de Mexico, les llaman sin soldados, esta decidido a hacer una vigorosa recepcion, no queda la menor duda.

A fines de junio este general estaba a la cabecera de ocho mil hombres en la provincia de Jalapa, querido de los soldados y de sus conciudadanos.

IBEROS españoles recibidos por la fuga de Maitan, como tambien varios efectos por gastos de oficinas, se venden en la fluvial de

CHARLES JOURDAN.
31 de oct. esquina de la y Santa Ana.

THE NEWSPRINGER BEE.

PRINTED BY F. DELAUR.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1829.

NEW YORK, OCT. 18.—

By recent arrivals from Turks Island it appears that is in a most deplorable condition for provisions. A letter dated 16th Sept. to a gentleman in this city, says—"Corn, flour, &c. would do well here, as I understand the Collector would admit it under existing circumstances. Not an atom of either or any other kind of provisions to be got at any rate: even the King's troops are out, and I suppose the commissariat at New Providence is prevented sending supplies, by the impossibility of obtaining a vessel to come up here during the hurricane season."

The latest Paris papers notice reports respecting the terms on which the Emperor Nicholas is willing to treat, such as the complete execution of the treaty of Ackerman—the cession of two places on the Asiatic coast of the Black sea—an indemnity equivalent to about 100,000,000 dollars secured by the cession of Varna and Bourgas—the free passage of the Dardanelles. According to another statement, the Czar demands Adrianople, the Castle of Famagusta, the European castles of the Dardanelles, &c. &c. and until payment of the indemnity, the whole south side of the Balkan.

The London Courier of the 7th, entirely discrediting these reports, allows that Nicholas, without ceasing to be moderate in his views, may demand more than would have satisfied him before the passage of the Balkan. "But" it is added, "that he would, under any circumstances, ask for an increase of territory in Europe, or for the temporary occupation of Adrianople or the forts on the Bosphorus, is, we have strong reasons to believe, a contingency which need not be apprehended."

The English papers generally notice a great improvement in the weather, and fears for the harvest appear to have been relieved.

The debts of a few houses, that have recently failed, are estimated at more than 800,000\$, of which it is supposed that not more than one eighth would be paid.

Great space is occupied by the proceedings of a court martial, sitting at Portsmouth, for the trial of Captain Dickinson, who succeeded Capt. Bathurst in the command of the Genoa, at the battle of Navarino. The principal charges appear to be firing after the battle was ended, to the risk of the ships of the allied fleet, and want of diligence in repairing.

Sir Edward Codrington, particularly anxious to divest himself of the character prosecutor, though apparently treated as such by the Admiralty; and this circumstance appears to have greatly enhanced the interest felt generally in the proceedings.—In a letter to the Admiralty respecting the distribution rewards after the battle, the Admiral had criticised Captain Dickinson's conduct.

The Admiralty, regarding Sir Edward's observations in the light of charges, ordered a court martial, against his express desire. The evidence for the part of the prosecution, having occupied ten days, closed on the 5th of September.

Sir Edward seems to consider himself as entirely out of favor.

Philadelphia Daily Citizen.

From the English papers.

The Constitutional states that Russia had offered guarantees to England.

The occupation of the Dardanelles and of the principal ports on the Black Sea, it is supposed would be the only ones satisfactory to England.

England will not interfere with Portugal, since she has told Spain that she may manage the affairs of the Portuguese in her own way.

An article dated Cracow, August 7th states that the military force of the Russian Empire, was more developed after the return of the Emperor. All the roads to the Dnieper were crowded with new recruits. The Russians consider the war a national concern.

An Austrian force consisting of a frigate, corvette and two sloops of war, had attacked the port of Salce, Africa, and lost 100 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

Ireland is represented in the papers of that country to be far from tranquil. Murders and outrages of the worst description, are almost daily perpetrated. The emancipatory measures do not appear to have the tranquilizing effect upon the population of that country which the promoters of the catholic bill anticipated. This state of things must be deeply regretted by the wise and good of all parties.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Aug. 12th, to a gentleman in this city, by the Delos—"Our intelligence from Constantinople is to the 6th inst.

At that time it was reported that Adrianople had surrendered at discretion.—Every thing remains quiet here, and even if Constantinople should fall, they do not apprehend any danger here.—Great hopes are now entertained here that if the Turks are humbled, the trade to Constantinople and the Black Sea will be thrown open—in that case there will be something for the Americans to do. I intend to return in the first vessel for Boston, which probably sail in 5 or 6 weeks.

"P. S. News from Constantinople to the 6th, states that the Sultan has acceded to the treaty of London."

The intelligence by the Birmingham, has us that the flour market. Some sales were made yesterday, at about 15 cents per barrel below the prices of Saturday.

Wade, who carried off the money entrusted to him by the Suffolk Bank in Boston, has been sentenced to the State Prison for nine years.

Extract of a letter from the correspondents of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated

SATURDAY, Aug. 10th. The English squadron sailed on the 6th.—The Russian squadron was seen near Tenedos.

Gibraltar.—The Big Durac, Capt. Beecher, has brought papers from Gibraltar to the 11th of September. The United States Frigate Java, Captain Downes, sailed thence on the 5th for the Mediterranean. The Java arrived at Gibraltar on the 28th of August, in fifteen days from Tunis, and fire from Mahon.

Advices had been received at Gibraltar from Tercera to the 22nd of August. Since the defeat of the 11th, no further attack had been made by the fleet of Don Miguel. At the last advices two Portuguese ships of war were

on the island.

The Commercial Advertiser of last evening, states, on the authority of an eye witness, that the schooner Superior, which was to descend the Falls of Niagara, on the 6th inst. lost her masts in the first plunge she made in the rapids, and then dragged down a few rods, and stuck fast on a rock, to the disappointment of thousands. Sam Patch was to make a jump the next day from a height of 100 feet.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence recently published in this paper of the discomfiture of the forces of Don Miguel at Tercera is fully confirmed, but it is stated in the Morning Journal of the 14th of September, that Lord Strangford is about to proceed to Lisbon as the first representative and Ambassador extraordinary of England at the Court of His Majesty Don Miguel. Now for the simultaneous acts of the Cabins of Washington and St. James in recognizing the usurper, may have resulted from a reciprocal understanding on the subject, note that those in the secretaria of the respective courts may presume to conjecture. Equally difficult is it to divine the motives that could have influenced the American government to such a measure. If it be intended to drive a bargain with the possessor of illegitimate power, it is enough to say that it takes too much of the cunning that is apt to over-reach itself. The man who deals in defective titles does not often become rich; and the principle of chancery, however it may be dignified by the forms of diplomacy, must disgrace the nation that condones it to resort to it.

JUST RECEIVED.

By the ship Tain, on her arrival at Liverpool, at the time of the battle between the British and French navies, on the 21st of October.

On the 22d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 23d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 24d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 25d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 26d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 27d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 28d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 29d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 30d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 31d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation

prohibiting all navigation to the

ports of France, except those

which are held by the French.

On the 32d of October, the British

Admiralty issued a proclamation