

# LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 4 DE JUNIO 1830.

Omitimos hoy la publicación del comunicado que ofrecimos ayer porque su extensión y la falta de espacio de este diario no nos ha permitido concluirlo, pero ofrecemos darla mañana.

En nuestra discusión con el Editor del *Español*, discusión provocada por él y de la que se retira hoy, hablamos omitido referir en nuestro favor un muy terminante argumento: dice y repite que somos enemigos de los Españoles; interpretando de mil modo nuestras ideas para probar lo que insinuta. La prueba más evidente de que no es verdad, y de que sus compatriotas no se engañan, es de que si quisieramos incitar todos los artículos que ellos nos traen contra el periódico *El Español* no tendría mas que comunicados españoles toda la ABEJA.

Méjico, 5 de mayo.

La derrota de Acapulco, en que por desgracia ha habido de ambas partes una pérdida considerable de hombres, debe ya convencer a los disidentes de lo inasequible de sus proyectos y del mal que causan á la república con insistir en ellos, puesto que aquella división en que habían puesto su última esperanza, ha sido, no solo batida, sino dispersada completamente.

El general D. Nicolás Bravo ha correspondido en un todo al concepto que de él se ha tenido siempre y a que están justamente acuerdos a prudente, circunscrito y deseoso de economizar sangre y muertes, no precipitó su marcha sobre el enemigo, como querían ciertos sectores de Méjico; tenía primero todos los medios conciliatorios que le inspiraba la moderación recomendable de su carácter, y cuando estos fueron infructuosos por no haber surtido efecto alguno, fué cuando se decidió a oírse militarmente y dispersar á los enemigos del orden público.

El resultado de su campaña manifiesta que si se sabe conducirse como un negociador pacífico y amante de la humanidad; no desconoce la firma, la petición, el valor e impavididad de un valiente general, que ante y ahora ha dado días de gloria á su patria, siendo en todas épocas uno de los principales apoyos que ha tenido el orden público y el sistema federal. Nosotros no nos gloriamos de la pérdida de nuestros conciudadanos; bastante lamentable ha sido la necesidad en que se puso á este general y al gobierno de reprimir con las armas lo que no se pudo conseguir entres en el orden de otro modo. Quizá esta sanguinaria jornada servirá de desengano á tantos cuyos errores han sido tan opuestos á ellos mismos como á la república.

La prudencia aconseja que en negocios en que se corren grandes riesgos de no lograr lo que se pretende, por justo que se quiera suponer, poniendo las cosas en peor estado, no se parte de ligero: si los pueblos tuviesen siempre presente esta máxima de moderación, y la aplicasen con cordura, no tendrían cada día que arrepentirse de sus revoluciones y pronunciamientos, muchas veces infundados y casi siempre intempestivos.

Es cosa por cierto que pasma que al cabo de veinte años de revolución y guerra intestina, sin otro objeto que mejorar de suerte, no haya podido todavía incluirse en todos la verdad tan sabida como acreditada por la experiencia, de que por regla general, con poquísimas excepciones, "lo que existe es infinitamente mejor que lo que se proyecta y está por venir."

Lo que más choca es que los gobiernos norteamericanos por su carácter de conservadores de lo que existe se metan á revolucionarios, como en la administración de Victoria lo hizo el ministro Pedraza: los resultados nunca serán favorables á los que así los promueven, pues los pliegos de papel y constituciones aunque tarde, surten todo su efecto, y la primera víctima es aquel que creyó fácil el romperlos. Sin salir de Pedraza mismo tenemos un ejemplo que lo comprueba: á pesar de haber triunfado completamente la causa que lo elevó; & pensar de tener toda la legalidad en su favor, amigos y enemigos se han hecho una obligación de olvidarlo. *Dicere justitiam mortis... apredan en su cábala los gobernantes.*

(Corr.)

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

**NOTICE.**—The verbal society heretofore existing between Mr. Louis Chauveau and the subscribers, for brokerage and commission business, in this city, under the firm of John Dufour and co. is dissolved since the 27th instant, by the death of Louis Chauveau. The subscribers are charged with the liquidation and declare that the said partnership of John Dufour & Co. owned nothing.

New Orleans May 31

J. DUFOUR.

J. P. DESBOIS.

June 1st No. 131, Chartres street.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned have the honor to inform the planters and merchants of this State, that from this day, they have formed a new partnership for brokerage, change, and commission business, under the firm of JEAN DUFOUR & DESBOIS; they hope that from the zeal and activity they shall display in performance of any orders given to them, they will deserve the confidence of those who entrust them with their patronage.

New Orleans, June 1st. 1830.

JEAN DUFOUR,

J. P. DESBOIS.

June 1st No. 131, Chartres street.

TRAITES SUR BORDEAUX, à vendre par V. ROUMAGE.

# THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON, DELAUP & DUCRE.  
NEW-ORLEANS:  
FRIDAY (MORNING) JUNE 4, 1830.

The Northern mail arrived yesterday, brings New-York papers to the 16th; Philadelphia to the 17th, and Charleston to the 22d. They contain no European or local news. The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* gives the following articles:

*Pacé and Bolívar.*—A friend has shown us the original of the so called Proclamation of Pacé, which we published a day or two since, as taken from the Massachusetts Journal. It proves to be, not a decree of Pacé, nor a decree at all; but only a form of a decree which the Editor of the *Catacas "Paramacopó"* says ought to be issued.

Washington, May 15.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Messrs. Holman and Burnett, calling for information from the Post Office Department, were, after some debate, severally agreed to. The resolution submitted by the latter gentleman was amended with his consent by Mr. Kane. A letter was received from the Secretary of War concerning a report of the Ordnance Department, in the case of Wm. Stride, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst. Mr. Irrell from the committee appointed to audit and control the contingent fund of the Senate, to which the subject had been referred, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, intended to prevent unnecessary expense in the printing of the public documents. The resolution was read, and ordered to a second reading. The bill, from the House, to incorporate the Alexandria canal company was read, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Bibb, who voted in the majority, the vote taken on rejecting the bill for the better organization of the Navy, was reconsidered; and that part of it creating three Admirals having been, on motion of Mr. Bibb, and the third section leaving it discretionary with the President to increase the number of officers when, in his opinion, the public service may require it, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, stricken out, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Benton prefacing his notice with some remarks relative to the expressed wishes of various members to act upon the salt duty, in a separate bill, unconnected with any other subject, gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the bill he had introduced on leave early in the month of March to abolish the duty on alum salt, on Monday next, immediately after the conclusion of the morning business. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Mayaville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Company was next taken up, on motion of Mr. Rowan. Mr. Forsyth, in order to try the sense of the Senate on the bill, moved to strike out the first section of the bill. This motion was supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Tyler and Hayne, and opposed by Messrs. Johnson, Smith, of Md., Webster, Rowan, Benton, Noble and McKinley. The motion was rejected, yeas 18, nays 25. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Smith, of S. C., who wished to address the Senate on the passage of the bill, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the resolution for the distribution of the copies of the work on the Diplomatic History of the United States, subscribed for by Congress, was withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts. The bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, in amendment of the navigation laws led to a debate which occupied the House for a considerable time, and was finally laid upon the table, with a view of postponing its further consideration until the next session of Congress. The bill for altering the draw and bridge across the river Potomac was received from the Senate, announcing their assent to it; and accompanied by the resolution, formerly passed by the House, fixing the day of adjournment for the 17th inst. with an amendment, deferring the adjournment until the 31st of this month. The amendment was, after a protracted discussion, in the course of which the yeas and nays were taken several times, carried by a vote of 126 to 63. The House postponed the orders of the day and suspended the rule devoting Friday to the consideration of private business, in order to take up the Indian Bill. On motion of Mr. Bell, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole; on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the chair, and resumed the debate of the preceding day upon the subject. Mr. Bell continued his argument in support of the measure, until half past five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr.

Stores, of New York, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The following bill was reported to the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. by Mr. Verplanck, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

## A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN IMPORTERS OF CLOTHES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon all invoices of broadcloths which were actually ordered, purchased or shipped, from abroad, for importation into the United States; before the eighth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, whereupon a discount or deduction of five per centum upon the invoice price had been allowed to the purchaser or importer, according to the then usage of trade such deduction shall also be allowed in estimating the dutiable price of such cloths and the duties thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon satisfactory evidence of the time and intent of such order, purchase, or shipment, to remit to the owner, purchaser, or importer, any excess of duties which may have been charged upon his cloths so imported, in consequence of the not allowing such deduction from the dutiable price; and the Secretary is further authorized to refuse the amount of any such excess which may have actually been paid, and to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury, ~~not otherwise appropriated.~~

*The ruined South!*—The Governor of Georgia, in a letter to a Gentleman of Philadelphia, says:

"We have no such class as the poor. Our land is so cheap, and the absolute necessities of life so easily obtained, that the number of dependent poor are scarcely sufficient to give exercise to the virtue of charity in individuals. A beggar is almost as rare with us as a Prince. Children, instead of being an incubus to the poor of our country, are their riches."

## REFUSING TO TAKE AN OATH.

The following reasons were assigned by witness in an English Court of Justice for refusing to take an oath:

1. Because I profoundly revere God; and humbly conceiving a public appeal to Him as a witness of the truth of what I should say or do, would be gratuitous and irreverent, I cannot, dare not make such an appeal.

2. Because on any of my fellow men requiring me to take an oath, my complying with their requisition would be an acknowledgment of a right in them to make it; which right, however exalted they may be by official situation, I positively deny, and protest against. No mortal, nor the whole of human society, can have a shadow of right to interfere between individual man and his Maker; such interference is daring presumption.

3. Because an oath although a solemn religious ceremony, is not a Christian rite. And, professing Christianity, I cannot practice or submit to the imposition of any religious rite or ceremony, not instituted or authorised by Jesus, the Christ, the sole and only master of Christians.

## ANECDOTE.

### SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S COURSHIP.

It is said that Sir Isaac Newton did once in his life go a wooing, and, as he was expected, had the greatest indulgence paid to his little peculiarities which ever accompanied great genius.—Knowing he was fond of smoking, the lady assiduously provided him with a pipe, and they were gravely seated to open the business of Cupid. Sir Isaac smoked a few whiffs—seemed at a loss for something—whiffed again—and at last drew his chair near to the lady—a pause of some minutes ensued—Sir Isaac seemed still more uneasy—Oh the timidity of some, thought the lady—when lo Sir Isaac got hold of her hand—now the palpitations began—he will kiss it, no doubt tho' she, and then the matter is settled.—Sir Isaac whiffed with redoubled fury, and drew the cigarette near his head; already the expected salutation vibrated from the hand to the heart, when, pity the damsel, gentle reader! Sir Isaac only raised the fair hand, to make the fore finger what he much wanted—a tobacco stopper!

## MISTAKE OF A PROFESSOR.

A grave and learned professor in Cambridge university, was walking one evening behind a fashionable lady in a white gown, when the dress of females was not so short as it is now, and being as scholars sometimes are, rather absent minded, he mistook the lady's train for his own white pocket handkerchief, which fancying he had dropped, he picked it up and put it in his pocket. The lady continued to move onward and the professor behind her, but at every step he felt a strange jerking and pulling upon his coat; but not at all suspecting the cause, he went on for some rods, bobbing along in the rear of his fair neighbor. The lady perceiving that, like true love, her train did not

run smooth, turned about to ascertain the cause, and perceiving that the learned professor had got possession of something more than his train of thought, exclaimed "Doctor, I'll thank you to let go my gown."

Professor.—Your gown, madam?

Lady.—I beg your pardon, sir; but I believe in my soul, you have put the tail of my gown in your pocket.

Professor.—In my pocket, madam? Lord! so I have, but I beg ten thousand pardons: it thought it was my pocket handkerchief.

*Emperor of Russia.*—Emperors and Kings are a race of animals we have a horror. But, if the following statement be not in the same style of pantegyrice, which is usually employed in addressing these personages, Nicholas must be one of the most rational of the species.

The following account of the private habits of the Emperor Nicholas appears in the *London Court Journal*, to which it has been supplied by an English gentleman just returned from Russia:

"It may be stated that the Emperor Nicholas is the most regular monarch in Europe. The following is the manner in which he apportions his day. He rises invariably, if in health, at half past five, when he takes a cup of coffee, and devotes three hours to looking over petitions, or such documents, military or civil, as may require the Imperial signature; which, indeed, consists of all the judgments of the different courts of justice (excepting for minor affairs) and reports from commandants, military and civil, throughout the Empire. About five minutes before eight the Emperor takes his breakfast, consisting of a cup of tea and a few rusks; and at eight his ministers are admitted, with whom he transacts business till ten, when he receives the foreign ministers. After this, should time permit, he makes his morning visit to the Empress, with whom he remains ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; and at eleven he mounts his horse, and proceeds to the Champ de Mars, a square, a short distance from the Palace, and adjoining the Summer Garden, sufficiently large to review ninety thousand troops, were he reviews one, two, or more regiments, most frequently giving the word of command himself.—The review, or inspection, generally lasts till one. Should the weather be unfavorable, the review takes place in the Imperial Manege, a building constructed for that purpose, nearly adjoining the palace, capacious enough to manoeuvre twelve hundred cavalry. His Majesty then returns to the palace, and again attends to business till three, giving audiences on state affairs; at which time he dines with his family, to whom he is most affectionately attached."

N. Y. Sentinel.

Mr. A. BEAUVIAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidate for the place of Governor of the State of Louisiana.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. B. ROMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

James Mills vs. Parker, Goodwin & Co., E. England and others, owners of the steam boat Pearl River.

BY an order of sale to me directed by the hon. C. Maurian, presiding judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 9th of June next, at 12 o'clock, at Lewett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets,

the steam boat PEARL RIVER,

her furniture, tackles and appurtenances, seized in the above suit.

L. DAUNOV, Marshall.

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Mr. A. BEAUVIAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidate for the place of Governor of the State of Louisiana.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 2d July next, at 12 o'clock, at Lewett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets,

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