

LA ABEJA.

NUOVA-ORLEANS, 6 DE ABRIL.

Méjico, 19 de marzo.

Antes de ayer ha sido arrestado el Sr. diputado D. José María Alpuche, y ayer se ha hecho por el gobierno la acusación al senado. Se dice que la causa es haber invitado al general Terán a una revolución, y que este general lo ha denunciado. No sabemos lo cierto; pero lo sabemos luego. —La legislatura de Jalisco se disolvió por sí sola con motivo de haber publicado el ayuntamiento de su capital el decreto del congreso general para la separación de algunos de sus individuos. La del estado de México se instaló ayer para los fines que indica el decreto de su resurrección. (Correo.)

MEJICO.

ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. COMISION DE LEGISLACION.

Apenas se ha visto la patria en riesgos tan lamentables, evidentes peligros, como los que acaban de pasar en estos últimos días: conmovida gravemente toda la república: agitada de convulsiones que comenzaron a derramar la sangre mexicana: puesta al borde de la anarquía mas espantosa; se vió la espada que amenazaba su total destrucción, y llegó a parecer inevitable su suerte civil. En circunstancias tan fatales, la mano de la Providencia estorbó el golpe que descargaba el brazo liberticida de los enemigos de la nación, y la revolución ha tomado por ahora otro aspecto diferente. Mas por desgracia, Señor, en sentir de la comisión, hay las vehementes sospechas para creer que ese fuego destructor de nuestras instituciones federales y de nuestra libertad, muy lejos de haberse apagado, continúa sebandándose ocultamente por debajo de la sencillez y del candor que forman el noble corazón de los incautos mexicanos. Esto es ciertamente lo que les ha perjudicado tanto, y por eso es necesario despertar ya de un letargo tan costoso para la patria, y tomar las providencias posibles de precaución que aconseja la prudencia y escija la conservación de nuestro actual sistema: de otro modo, esto es, entregándonos al descaído y a una imprudente confianza, bien podemos renunciar todo cuanto se ha conseguido con diez y nueve años de efusión de sangre y de padecimientos. Como por diferentes partes se ataca nuestro orden y nuestras instituciones, son muchas y muy diversas las providencias que hay necesidad de tomar. Una de ellas y de las mas importantes, es la que comprende la proposición presentada por el Sr. Sanchez, y suscrita por otros señores diputados, con el fin de sostener la presidencia del Escmo. Sr. general D. Vicente Guerrero en los términos que lo indica; con todo lo demás a que se refiere. Ella (la proposición) es en todas sus partes tan justa, tan concluyente, tan clara y tan interesante a la observancia de las leyes, que nada le queda a la comisión que reformarle. Por tanto, con unas leves adiciones, pero convenientes, solamente se ha reducido a estrecharla y ponerla a la deliberación de vuestra soberanía, bajo los siguientes artículos.

1.º Se reconoce por legitimo poder ejecutivo de la nación mexicana al Escmo. Sr. vice-presidente de la república D. Anastacio Bustamante, por la ausencia del Escmo. Sr. D. Vicente Guerrero.

2.º El chihuahua no reconoce por segundos presidente y vice-presidente de la república sino a los Escmos. Srs. D. Vicente Guerrero y D. Anastacio Bustamante; y por su muerte ó legal impedimento, al que deba sucederles con arreglo al código fundamental.

3.º El estado protesta ante la Nación, contra la resolución de las cámaras del congreso general, contraria a los artículos anteriores.

4.º En el inesperado caso de que la mayoría de los estados y las cámaras de la Union conviniere en declarar ilegítima la presidencia del Escmo. Sr. general D. Vicente Guerrero, el de Chihuahua sacrifica su opinión al bien de la patria.

5.º Se hará iniciativa a las demás legislaturas para que emitan su voto con relación a tan interesante negocio.

6.º Se hará iniciativa a las cámaras de la Union y escitación a las demás legislaturas para que la secunden, solicitando se repongan los supremos poderes de los estados que hayan desaparecido.

Sala de comisiones. Enero 25 de 1830. —Sanchez.—J. Aguirre Garcia de la Mora. Es copia. Chihuahua 26 de enero de 1830.

PARA LA HABANA. Saldrá a la mayor brevedad posible, y a mas tardar dentro de diez días, la corveta española DOS-AMIGOS, su capitán don Miguel Cortazar. Admite a flete equitativo la mitad de su carga, por tener la otra mitad a su bordo, y pasajeros para los cuales tiene comodidades, y a los que se dará un excelente trato. Impedirá su capitán en el buque; ó el consignatario don Pablo Sar, en la tienda situada en las esquinas de las calles de Oonde y San-Felipe. 6 de abril—4.

PARA TAMPICO. Saldrá a la mayor brevedad la goleta americana JUANA MARIA, su capitán W. Tiserton, admite cargo y pasajeros para los que tiene excelentes comodidades, y los que gusten aprovecharse de este buque pueden ocurrir a LIZARDE HERMANOS, Calle de Toulouse, entre Chartres y Levee. 24 marzo—10

PARA VERA-CRUZ. El muy velero bergantin GENERAL VICTORIA, su capitán D. J. Wise, que usará a la vela dentro de seis días. Admite a demás de pasajeros, carga hasta la cantidad de 100 bariles. Para ajuste, a bordo ó a 26 de marzo SIMON CUCULLU.

FOR VERA CRUZ. The fast sailing brig GEN. VICTORIA, J. Wise, master, to sail within six days



NEW-ORLEANS: TUESDAY (MORNING) APRIL 6, 1830.

ELECTION OF THE MAYOR, RECORDER AND ALDERMEN.

CANDIDATES ELECTED: Mayor—D. PHEUR. Recorder—C. GENOIS. Aldermen—1st. District, J. PETERS. 2d. J. H. HOLLAND. 3d. DR. THOMAS. 4th. A. PILOT. 5th. J. P. MILLER. 6th. J. P. FRENET. 7th. S. D. DIXON. 8th. E. BLANC.

The number of votes given to the candidates will be found in the French side of this paper.

Commodore Porter has been nominated to the Senate as Consul Gen. to the Barbary powers. As this is the station to which Gen. Jackson had appointed Henry Lee, no doubt remains that the Senate refused to sanction the appointment. Thus it appears that Gen. Jackson's favourite, and the companion of his travels, has been deemed by a Jackson Senate, unfit to reside even among Barbarians.—Balt. Chronicle.

Congress, Monday March 15. THE TARIFF.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Anderson, on the 10th inst.

The question recurred on the following amendment offered to the same by Mr. Polk. "And to allow also a drawback of four and a half cents per square yard on foreign cotton bagging, exported either in the original packages, or around the cotton bale to any foreign country."

Mr. Campbell rose to offer a substitute for the resolution and amendment, but it not being in order, he withdrew it.

Mr. Gorham moved by striking out the words "foreign cotton bagging, &c." and inserting the following:

"Cotton bagging made of hemp or flax, and used for securing bales of cotton is exported from any State to any other State for consumption, or to any foreign port as merchandize."

"Also to allow a drawback of three cents per pound upon all cordage and cables manufactured in the United States, and used in the rigging and equipment of ships and vessels in the ports of the United States—and four cents per pound when exported to foreign places as merchandize."

"Also to provide that the wool brought into the United States from any foreign place, which shall not cost more than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported, may be imported free of duty."

"Also to make suitable provision in said bill to guard against frauds, and to graduate the drawbacks, so directed to be paid, from time, in such manner, that the amount of drawback paid shall not, (except as to cotton bagging) exceed the duties levied and intended to be countervailed."

Mr. Gorham addressed the House for some time in support of his amendment, but had not concluded his remarks when the hour allotted for the consideration of resolutions expired.

General Barradas, who commanded the Spanish expedition against Mexico, has arrived at Paris.—Speaking of this expedition, the Madrid Gazette says, that it has added new lustre to the Spanish arms, whilst it ascribes its failure to the effects of disease, and not to the bravery of the Mexicans, who are stated to have disgraced themselves by claiming on the occasion any credit whatever.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. London, 6th Feb. 1830.

The navigation of the Thames is entirely shut up by the ice, and the weather continues as cold as ever. The Brighton, Sebor, is in the river, frozen in, at Deptford, between here and Gavesand, and will not be able to reach the London Dock until the weather moderates.

You will see that the debates in both Houses on the first night, turned chiefly on the distress of the country, which the speech described as prevailing "in some parts" of the country, and which the opposers of the address in answer to the speech insisted to be universal, extreme and unexampled. The address, however, was carried in its original form, as prepared by Ministers to re-echo the speech which they had also themselves drawn up in the name of the King. Will there never come a time

ENGLAND.

In reply to an interrogatory of Sir Robert Wilson, put to Mr. Peel in the House of Commons, on the policy which the ministers intended to pursue towards the republics of Colombia and Mexico, the Times of the 9th gives the following substance of Mr. Peel's remarks:—

We rest, however, (and so we are convinced may Mexico and Colombia,) on the concluding sentence uttered by the Right Hon. Gentleman,—that if Spain will obstinately persist in making war upon Spanish America, England, provided the Republican States confine themselves to the usages of civilized nations (that is to say, do not excite the blacks of rebel,) will observe between the belligerents the duties of strict neutrality.—This may, of course, be rendered a pledge, that unless an excitement of the negroes be meditated, the King's government will not interfere to prevent an attack in the course of self-defence on Port Rico, or on Cuba. Such a declaration is as satisfactory to the infant Republics as it is just and suitable to the dignity of England.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th February, Mr. Robinson put to Mr. Peel the following question:—

Whether any negotiation is pending between this country and the United States, with a view to the renewal of a direct intercourse between the U. S. and our possessions in Canada?

Mr. Secretary Peel—My answer to the Hon. Gentleman's question is this—that a communication has been received from the Minister of the U. S. on that important subject, and that the communication is still under the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

Baltimore, march 16.

Attempted Revolution in Cuba. We published an extract of a letter from Havana, under date of 27th ult. in yesterday's American, which states that a conspiracy to throw off the yoke of Spain and declare Cuba independent, had just been discovered, and that a number of arrests had taken place. Our attentive correspondent has forwarded us a copy of the Proclamation issued on the occasion by Gen. Vives, which we here annex:—

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.—The flattering picture which this fortunate Island presents, the result of your industry and good sense, (sensatez) cannot but irritate the revolutionists of the adjacent continent, who regard with envy our prosperity and wealth, while they are seen bowed down by poverty and anarchy, the inevitable consequence of their rebellion. This happy land, the abode of peace, plenty and loyalty, presents to the world a striking contrast; enjoying under the mild government of her King, all the blessings, which spring from security of property, the uninterrupted progress of the arts, education and science, while revolutions, factions, discord and anarchy have established their empire in the rebellious provinces, and their natural consequence has been immorality, licentiousness and the wretchedness induced by this state of disorder; and since these malcontents have spared no means for efforts to disturb your repose, they have not found it difficult to allure to their faction, some of the inhabitants of this Island.—

Some of them ungrateful for the hospitality they have here received, and others uncircumspect (incautos) have been misled by fallacious theories, ignorant of the irresistible arguments based upon a simple comparison between the state of refinement and propriety of the ever-faithful Island of Cuba, and the deplorable state of the Continent since the moment of its separation from the paternal government of His Majesty. Madmen! (Insensatos!) all men of sense in this Island are faithful to the King our master, from affection, from gratitude, and a conviction that in her royalty and union to the parent State, they hold the only guarantee which secures her well being; and that the day which severs these sacred bonds will be the last of her happiness and even of her existence.

The ridiculous conspiracy is discovered which could only have proved disastrous to the malcontents (malvados) who projected it. Those who may be convicted of the crime will be punished with all the rigor of our laws, because public vengeance as well as our own safety demands it. Citizens of Cuba repose entire confidence in your Chief Magistrate who, assisted by his colleagues, has done and will do his duty, to sustain you in the enjoyment of all your present benefits, fulfilled the often repeated orders of the King our Lord, and which are so grateful to his heart, that never throbs with pleasure, but when contemplating you as contented and happy.

Francisco Dionisio Vives. Havana, Feb. 26, 1830.

Charleston, March 22.

By an extract from the log book of

earn that on Friday last, the 19th inst. at about 10 o'clock, A. M. when in lat. 32 1, lon. 76, she was fired upon twice, the balls passing under the stern and over the mast, by a sharp built brig, with painted ports, of about 130 tons, and sails much worn. Upon going on board, says the captain, his boat was taken from him without question: and though no particular incivilities were offered, yet the appearance of the crew, their want of command, the military armament of pikes, cutlasses, &c. led to the full assurance that she was a piratical cruiser. Finding nothing on board the Com. Prebble but salt and ballast; they were content, taking only some books and clothing, and asking a variety of questions, to let her depart with her crew, otherwise uninjured. She appeared to be manned by Spaniards principally, one of whom spoke English.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.

By an arrival at Baltimore, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to Jan. 23d, inclusive. Precious advices were to Jan. 8th.

A Convention between the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Cordova had been published. It provides for mutual peace and harmony, cooperation against foreign domination or invasion, an alliance offensive against the Indians, &c. &c. The two governments invite that of Santa Fe and the Provinces to assemble and organize the nation as soon as the war shall have ceased in the interior.

A decree of the government provides, that all vessels which sail from the ports of Brasil for those of Buenos Ayres, shall have their manifest revised by the Consul or Vice Consul of the Republic. No vessel which may arrive at any of the ports of Ayres after the 1st July, 1830, will be permitted to discharge, without having previously complied with the preceding article.

A prosecution had been ordered by the President of the House of Representatives against the Editors of the "Lucero," for having asserted that the House came to a resolution in a debate, without having a sufficient number of members present. It was afterwards withdrawn, they having acknowledged their error and made every proper reparation.

The government of Buenos Ayres has forwarded a letter of condolence to the Emperor of Brazil, on account of his accident in being thrown from a carriage on the 7th December.

The House of Representatives for the year 1830 is to consist of 47 members.

On the 19th a salute was fired from the Fort at sunrise, midday, and in the evening illuminations took place, in consequence of the official intelligence having been received of the capitulation of the Spanish troops which had landed in Mexico.

Washington, March 15.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We received yesterday new New Hampshire papers. The subjoined extract from the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 11th inst. shows that General Upham, the candidate of the Anti-Jackson or National Republican party, received at Portsmouth a majority of 83 votes over his opponent, though the patronage of the General Government was brought into conflict with the "freedom of elections," in order to defeat him.

In addition to the information given by the Boston Daily Advertiser, we learn that the net gain of Representatives, since the last election, of the Anti-Jackson party, 11 towns heard from at Portsmouth, on the day after election was 21 Members. Last year the Jackson party had a majority of 23 in House of Representatives.

It is not to be wondered at that the "Greatest and best of men" paid a ludicrous visit yesterday morning, in company with his new friend Mr. Grundy, to Mr. Woobury afterwards exhibited a most penitential physiognomy.

The votes given in the election on Tuesday last at Portsmouth, for Governor were, for General Upham 530 for Mr. Harvey 447. Majority for Gen. Upham 83. In the election last year the votes in Portsmouth were for Governor Bell 428, for Gen. Pierr 543, Jackson majority 115. Loss of the Jackson party, in a comparison of the two years, 198.

The Representatives chosen are I-chabed Barlett, who had 510 votes; Alexandria Ladd 510; Samuel E. Cowes 509, and Benjamin Cater 504. The Jackson candidates, had from 312 to 330 each.

The votes for Counsellor were for Persons 520, Fiske 447; for Senator, Parrott 504; Claggett 388; for County Treasurer, Burley 511, Drawn 380; for Register, Walker 698.

This vote shows how far the charge against General Upham of violating the revenue laws was credited, where the

Ship News. POST OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. Ship Constitution, Stone, Liverpool, J Clark Brig Lowell, Snow, Mobile, Master Schr Thetis, Lincoln, New-York, J Clark Schr Loretta, Percy, Havana, L H Gale. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Florida, Colla, from Bayou Sarah, with 12 bbls molasses to J Purdon, 3 do do to order 21 passengers—104 commissioned, commissioned officers and privates U. S. army. Steamboat Opelousa, Sheridan, fm Opelousa, with 9 bales cotton to A Fish and co; 5 to E Miller and son; 45 to Plauché and Courcelles; 16 to order; 69 to T A Glaze, 110 to Tolédano and Gaillard; 1 to Kennedy and Duchamp; 14 to C Adams; 74 do 1 bundle deer skins 17 do saddles to Patimmer with and co; 2 do saddles to L Adams; 2 bbls to L Lazarette; 1 box to Dr Little—15 pass. Steam boat Neptune, Barrett, fm Vickburgh, with 386 bales cotton to A Fish and co, and others. Steam boat Lady of the Lake, Riley, fm Brunswick, with 245 bales cotton to A Fish & co; 178 to Wilkins and co; and others.

ENTERED YESTERDAY. Ship Missouri, Rogers, from Philadelphia to Whittall, Jaudon and co, with cargo to J R Wolf, and others. Ship Hellepont, Pratt, fm Havre ballast, Ship Hewes, Spear, from Boston, with 1000 casks lime, 50 crates bottles to the master. Ship Georges, Robinson, fm Boston, with hay and lime to the master. Schr Teaser, St. Germain, Matanzas, in bal.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY J. T. BAUDUC. WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange on Wednesday 7th instant, at 13 o'clock, a likely mulatto boy, native of this country, 19 years of age, he speaks both french and english. april 5

BY F. DUTILLET. Will be sold on Saturday the 10th April at 4 o'clock P. M. at the corner of Ste. Ann and Bourbon streets, an assortment of FURNITURE and GLASSWARE consisting in part, of a superb looking glass, two folding tables, a Canopy, a Bedstead, with others articles too numerous to detail. Conditions at the time of sale. M. 2c.

TO-DAY.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 4, To be drawn in New Orleans on Tuesday April 6.

27 NUMBERS—4 DRAWN BALLOTS. D. MALCOLM, Manager.

SCHEME. 1 PRIZE OF \$6000 IS 6000 1 do do 2500 IS 2506 1 do do 1500 IS 1500 1 do do 1200 IS 1200 1 do do 1000 IS 1000 1 do do 826 IS 826 6 do do 450 IS 2700 6 do do 300 IS 1800 6 do do 150 IS 900 138 do do 25 IS 3450 138 do do 15 IS 2070 552 do do 8 IS 4416 6072 do do 4 IS 24288

6924 Prizes amounting to \$52,650 Price of Tickets—Whole tickets \$4; Half \$2; Quarter \$1.

7 Packages of 9 whole Tickets \$36, warranted to draw not less than \$16—Half and Quarter packages in proportion.

APPLY AT The Manager's Office, No. 54, Chartres street. Or at his office of The Wheel of Fortune, April 5

Sunday April 12th, will POSITIVELY BE THE

LAST DAY

THAT the exhibition of the PAPHOTO-MIA, No. 113 Chartres, which has attracted such admiring crowds in the principal cities in the United States &c. will remain in N. Orleans As this will positively be the last opportunity, of obtaining Master Hanks' highly admired productions, those who wish their likenesses taken, are advised to call early. Admission (including a striking likeness cut in 30 seconds by Master Hanks, 50 cents. Open from 10 till 2, from 4 till 5, from 7 till 9 o'clock. On Sundays, the gallery is open from 10 till 2, and in the evening from half past 7 till 9 o'clock. Likenesses in full length, family groups &c. bronzed in the most elegant style. [ap. 2]

OTTO ROSE—For sale by J. THIAYER, april 5 Mariner's Church.

MARSHALL'S SALE.

The Mayor, Aldermen &c. vs. Francis Bureau.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city Court, and the hon. J. Bermudez associate judge, I shall expose to sale, on Wednesday the 6th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a negro slave named Tolbert, seized in the above suits. april 5 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans vs. C. Byrn—The same vs. C. Byrn—The same vs. C. Byrn.

BY virtue of three writs of alias fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday 4th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, a Lot of Ground situated in Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets measuring 50 feet front on Tchoupitoulas,