

LA ABEJA.

NOVA ORLEANS, le 17 JUILLET 1830.

A LOS MEXICANOS.

Como hombre público debo recomendaros, que abandonados al silencio, me ocuparian de estúpido, y traerian á la patria graves males.

Porque dije que no creyó la que decía justo el plan de Júpiter, que acriminan á los que gratuitamente se alejan de la patria, y que impaciencia: en ello me ratió ante la sala de alta corte, y silenciosamente, nada adelantando la verdad, la pública ni la patria, con declaraciones vagas é imposturas. Mi buena fe está á guisa de un manifiesto las causas legales en el fondo mi opinión: si ellas no satisficieron, si no pesan lo que pienso, incúlquese mi equívoco, iluminásemos con doctrinas, dignidad y decoro, puesto que es en el modo de convencer y ventilar las cuestiones graves: no nos enderrecemos á personas cuando el objeto en su esencia es de cosas y tan importantes, que en ello veo la salvación de la patria, á la que todos en mi juicio aspiramos por caminos y medios diversos. Suplico, pues, que si digo verdad, se me haga justicia: si me equivoco, no soy angel; necesito de luces dignas de una ilustración brillante, cual conjeturo es mi conciliación.

Sin decreto del congreso general, no podía el vice-presidente ocupar la silla presidencial el primero de enero. Mr. Fauson en el artículo 75 de la constitución dice así: "Habrá también un vice-presidente, en caso de vacante en el cargo de presidente, el cual será nombrado por el congreso general, sancionado y promulgado por el maestro de ceremonias de la Catedral por D. Vicente Guerrero el día primero de marzo de cada año, ó de D. Guadalupe Victoria el primero de abril, valdrá tanto como la de un vice-presidente que funciona sin ser llamado por un decreto de agregación del ejecutivo, respecto á que solo recae en él todas las facultades y prerrogativas del presidente en caso de imposibilidad física y moral; y como esta imposibilidad no es el consejo de gobierno quien la declara, no un tanto, no un plan, no el vice-presidente, no el presidente mismo, sino el congreso general: de ahí es que en mi opinión, respecto al Sr. Bustamante no podía subir al solio el primero de enero sin ser llamado por un decreto.

Si nos queda un simulacro de constitución, un átomo de libertad, confesémos con buena fe que todo ciudadano tiene derecho á hacer estas observaciones, y mas el que está investido con carácter de representante de la nación. Confesarse que decir esto solo será pecado para aquellos que sostienen la imprescriptibilidad de los derechos de conquista, por el subyugado á leyes y fórmulas nacionales, tomada el cargo, se atribuirá propiedad legítima, y contraria opinión es blasfemia. No así con nuestros funcionarios: la ley señala el sucesor, y también los casos y modo con que deben entrar á funcionar: el mero nombre amonesta á dar derecho exclusivo sobre cualquier otro ciudadano para entrar á ejercer cuando concurren las circunstancias detalladas en el código, no cuando á uno ó á muchos ciudadanos con armas ó sin ellas se le autoriza el sufragio. Mil reflexiones se agolpan sobre estas verdades que por obvias omito decir. Me dirán que el gobierno del Excmo. Sr. Bustamante comenzó á ser legítimo desde el día que el acuerdo de ambas cámaras declaró loco al Sr. Guerrero: digo que no, porque á esta ley como á las que le precedieron, faltó la condición sine qua non de la sanción y promulgación del ejecutivo legítimo y constitucionalmente sentado en el solio; esto es, sancionar y promulgar esa ley otro que no fuese el mismo Sr. Bustamante, porque teniendo ella así toda la fuerza moral que da la legitimidad constitucional del observancia esta de la constitución, y un claro horizonte ofreciendo á la república una primavera menos tempestuosa.

Conozco la trascendencia del mal, pues resulta nulo de hecho cuanto se ha hecho contra derecho; pero yo no lo he causado, ni lo he podido evitar. Por desgracia, ese es uno de tantos males que traen las revoluciones, y mas si no se saben dirigir, pues la verdad y la justicia tarde ó temprano resplandecen como el diamante en la tiniebla de la noche á la luz del relámpago, quizá una bien combinada ley de circunstancias menos escaltadas y peligrosas, con mas política en los funcionarios, restaurarían el orden legal, sin retrotraer el tiempo. Alguno me dirá que ¿por qué el Sr. fiscal, teniendo á la vista cuanto he expuesto, se anduvo por Talancingo, Acordada y Jalapa, luciendo el taca de su retórica y oratoria? Ese es cargo que debe satisfacerse en su teoría: báteme aclarar en la obscuridad en que me hallo, lo que no se ha querido ver á la luz de tantos días.

Ese luego subterfugio que abraza á la república, al espionismo, quizá tomará por uno de tantos pretextos la inconstitucionalidad que he detallado, para fijar un plan temible y destructor cuya extensión alcance hasta donde hoy no es fácil entrever, atendida la representativa inerte reemplazadora de la impolitica.

Si no he logrado desvanecer las dudas que sobre este particular han suscitado ciertos de circunstancias que alucido podían

refuir contra mi honor, cédese mi ninguna capacidad, pero no mi voluntad siempre dispuesta al bien de mi patria y de mis semejantes. He escrito y hablado bajo todas las presiones, hasta donde me permiten las leyes, á quienes debemos dedicar nuestros respetos, sin ofensa de personas. Si los reñales no son lo que siempre he apetecido por el camino de la justicia y de la ley, mi patria á mi pesar reñales á los efectos de mis esfuerzos.

Bastilla Bustamantina 15 de abril de 1830.

José Maria Alpuche é Infante.



NEW ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING JULY 5, 1830.

The following ticket will be supported by the majority of American voters: For Congress—E. D. WHITE, For Governor—A. ARNAUD BEAUVAIS, For the Senate—A. LUKONOFF.

The following ticket will be strongly supported at the approaching election by many voters: Congress—E. D. WHITE, Governor—ARNAUD BEAUVAIS.

Representatives: F. GAFFIN, P. LANDREAU, N. MORSE, C. GAYARRÉ, S. LIVERMORE, S. D. DIXON, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

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

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. ARNAUD BEAUVAIS will be supported as a candidate for the office of Governor.

Mr. Editor please publish the following ticket and oblige a number of your subscribers: For Congress—E. D. WHITE, For Governor—ARNAUD BEAUVAIS, For Senator—ANTONIO DUCROS, J. WORKMAN, LOUIS ALLARD, M. CRUZAT, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, C. GAYARRÉ, S. D. DIXON, CHS. GAFFIN.

FROM THE TURKISH FRONTIERS, April 15. Since it has been known that the protocol of the London conference on the affairs of Greece has been received at Constantinople, a report has been generally spread that the Sultan has totally refused to accede to it. Though it is excited no uneasiness with respect to Greece, since we may be convinced that the three allied powers will not depart in any point from the plan on which they have agreed, the struggle for its independence cannot be considered as ended. Athens, Negrepost and Caristo are still in the hands of the Turks, which they must be compelled to evacuate by force if the Porte does not give its assent in the time prescribed. It seems, indeed, inconceivable what the Porte thinks to gain by its obstinacy, and we are tempted to agree in opinion with those who take this refusal of the Porte to be a mere artifice to prevent itself from further demands. In fact, the divine appears to entertain some such apprehensions (groundless ones, indeed) with respect to Candia. However, what is not done now may be expected at some future time. Candia will always be a bone of contention between the new state and the Porte, as happened with the Mores, the intervention of foreign powers (perhaps, indeed, after the lapse of many years) will put an end to the effusion of blood.

The New York Enquirer says, that probably three thousand persons attended at the Bowery Theatre to hear Miss Frances Wright's Farewell Address, one half of whom were respectable females! It is represented as a singular mélange of politics and impiety—eloquence and irreverence—bold invective and electioneering slang. When she reached that of her address in which her scorn—and it was bitter enough—was expressed against the Bible, she exclaimed, "this is my text book—[slapping the copy of the Declaration of Independence]—this is my bible—my holy bible—the holy bible of American Independence, and now soon be the holy bible of the whole earth." This was received with a tremendous shout of applause. She boldly and fearlessly avowed that her object was to overturn the present institutions of society, but that her means were peaceful. Her weapon to accomplish this was republican education, as she called it. She

alluded to the era of 1801, when democracy triumphed, and swore "by the sword of Washington," "by the good sense of Franklin," "by the democracy of Jefferson," that she would exert her whole energies for pursuit of her object. That object is to make but one class of human beings, and this is to be accomplished by equalizing every man and woman as to knowledge, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Her notions on the "social state" or marriage, are curiously enveloped in metaphysical terms, but no one can mistake them.

A most extraordinary and horrible event has recently thrown a family of respectability in Paris into the deepest affliction.—Mlle. C. had suffered severely and long from a pulmonary complaint which had been pronounced by her medical advisers likely to terminate in death in a few days. The eldest of her three brothers, a Professor at one of the principal Colleges, and beloved at the sight of the reported sufferings of a sister whom he tenderly loved, formed a resolution of at once putting an end to them; and with this wild idea, went to the house of their parents, killed her with a horse-pistol shot, and fled. He left a letter behind, announcing that when it was opened, he might be buried with his sister. A few hours afterwards, his parents received intelligence of his having entered the house of a friend where he executed his purpose by blowing out his brains.

The Post Master of Providence has received orders from the Department at Washington, to make up a mail for Boston on Sunday as well as on other days of the week; and to open his office at that place for a short time, at 9 A. M. and at 4 P. M. We understand that a mail for Providence has been regularly made up on Sundays at the Boston Post Office for three months past, but owing to the obstinacy of the Providence Post Office the letters were not assorted and sent off with their arrival at that town. It will now have to perform his duty, or lose his office.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 14.—On the 11th instant, two battalions of Chasseurs were embarked. These troops are destined for St. Michaels and Madeira. Two ships of war will escort them; they are getting under way at this moment, and Don Miguel is present at their departure. Since the government have been apprised of the installation of the R-gency in the name of Donna Maria, at Terceira, the police are actively employed all over the kingdom in taking measures to prevent an Anti-Miguelist movement. The priests continue, and those who apply for their passports to leave Lisbon, are particularly under surveillance.

The Paris National, of the latest date, says, of the affairs of GREECE.—"The negotiations at Paris on the affairs of Greece, which have just been interrupted by the departure of Prince Leopold, were of a very simple nature. Depart for Greece! said they to his royal highness; if the provisional state continues the country will be exposed to new calamities. But all this was in vain. The prince entered into conference even with Prince Souto, the future minister of Greece at Paris, nor with Lords Stuart de Rothsay or Count Posso di Borgo. He signified to those ambassadors that, if they had any thing to communicate, they were to do it by writing. They could obtain from him no other answer. The two ministers then thought they should find powerful support in Prince Polignac; but the prime minister could devise no other means of inducing the future Sovereign of Greece to depart than that of sending him an Marshal of France with the offer of a guarantee for loan, and of the advance of a sum of ready money, which, as is well known, were thought insufficient by the prince. We have just learned, upon good authority, that, after having allowed the prince to depart without subscribing to the conditions which he proposed, a courier was sent to announce to him that they were accepted. Thus the negotiations are said to have been resumed a moment after they had been broken off, and we are on the point of bringing about the result desired by the three powers."

Another journal says:—"The conditions proposed by Prince Leopold previous to his acceptance of the throne of Greece have been acceded to, and the means he deemed necessary for effecting the political organization of his new kingdom will be placed in his hands. It has at length been decided, that the conference in London, that the three powers will guarantee a loan of 60,000,000, to be negotiated in the name of the prince as Sovereign of Greece. Thus the fate of Greece is at length decided. The information we have obtained upon the views of the prince confirms ours our opinion, that a mild and paternal, but, at the same time, a firm and en-

lightened administration is about to give strength and consistency to the work of peace and union commenced by Count Capo d'Istria. The certainty of ultimate success will redouble the strength of the count; and it is with satisfaction we are enabled to affirm that by no one are his devoted endeavours more fully appreciated than by the prince, to the accomplishment of whose loyal desires he devotes himself without reserve. The mediating powers have made it a condition of their guarantee that the product of the loan shall be exclusively appropriated to the expenses necessarily required for the organization of Greece, such as the formation of ports and fortifications, the arming of troops, the formation of schools, and the establishment of communications. It is expressly interdicted that any part of it shall be employed in the payment of the old Greek loan, which is to be provided for by such other means as the government shall deem expedient. No arrangement, however, for this purpose will be made, until the sovereign shall have arrived in his new states, and be able to form his own judgement as to the resources of the country. Being resolved to fulfil strictly every engagement he enters into he will bind himself to none without the most mature consideration."

COMMERCIAL.

From N. O. Price Current of Saturday. The weather continues extremely warm and dry. The Mississippi is 19 inches below high water mark, not having risen or fallen this week. COTTON.—Arrived since the 24th ultimo, of Louisiana and Mississippi 229 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee 3361, together 3790. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 5942, Glasgow 645, Havre 1703, Hamburg 499, New York 306, Philadelphia 161; together 9456: making a reduction in stock of 3666, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared 22,414 bales of cotton. The market, since our last report, has rather fructified, the price of the stock amounting to about 5000 bales Alabama and Tennessee, at a reduction generally of from 1-4 to 1-3 cent on our quotations, since when, advices from Liverpool have given confidence in holders, and former prices are again asked and expected to be obtained. We have, therefore, continued last week's quotations, remarking that no sales at our highest rates have yet come to our knowledge.

BUGAL, in the city, continues dull, without change in price. MOLASSES, on plantation.—Nothing doing in the article, from 16 to 18 cent are asked. TOBACCO.—No change in price. An improvement in the market has a tendency to depress the market. Sales of the article have been made at an advance on our best quotation, and inferior has been sold for less than the lowest. The market continues dull. FLOUR, is so dull that our quotation may be considered nominal. Bakers \$3 1-2, Shipping \$3 1-4, and no demand. FISH, continues extremely dull, and has been sold at a reduction in price. It is still held, nominally at present quotations. BACON, HAMS, &c., continues very dull. LARD.—Sales continue to be made at former quotations, the article is not very dull. LEAD, in pigs.—Pigs are very dull. A sale has been made at \$2 70 p. 100 lbs. at 4 months. IRON, is retailing on the Levee at \$1 12 p. 100 lbs., or 1 cent by the quantity. FRIGHTS.—Vessels are very scarce, there being not more than two of good capacity, disengaged at this moment. \$81 to Liverpool continues to be taken by sea, while others refuse it. The prospect for improvement in prices is good, unless there should be prompt and considerable arrivals.

Ship News.

Port of New-Orleans: CLEARED. Ship Wm Badger, Harris, Coles, L H Gale Ship Geo. Peltan, McKnow, Liverpool, J Fowler Junr. Ship Aurora, Fitcher, Liverpool. Taylor, Grimshaw & Sloane Brig Breads, Kencana, Liverpool. S T Hobson & Co Brig Louisiana, Guernsey, New York, S T Cott 300 Morgiana, Colligan, Philadelphia, L H Gale Schar Virginia, Arnet, Mobile, Master Schar Reeper, Stevens, Providence, L H Gale Schar Tita, Jova, Havana, S Baset The Towboat Grampus, departed Saturday evening for S W Pass, with ship Wm Badger, brig Morgiana and Soto, and schr Reeper. The Towboat Porpoise, Heuren, departed Saturday evening for the Passes, with brig Bachelior and Brenda, and schr Teta. ARRIVED. Towboat Shark, Wood, fm the Passes—bro't up brig Thomas & Willing, and schr Vota. Towboat Porpoise, Heuren, fm S W Pass having towed to the bar ship Plutarch, and from anchorage to sea brig Comet, brought up ship Calumet, 59 days fm Marseille. The ship Wm Neilson still aground on the bar—2 brigs in the East Bay, 10 miles to leeward of the light—a towboat near them, supposed to be the Shark. Towboat Grampus, Leach, fm the Turn, with ship Chas Wharton. Ship Calumet, Osgood, fm Marseille, to Lincoln & Green, with wine, &c. to M D Shepherd and Co. Ship Chas Wharton, York, from Liverpool—in ballast. Herm. brig Thomas & William, McIntyre, fm Pensacola, in ballast. Schar Volta, Benoit, fm Ve A Cruz, do. MEMORANDA. Ship Heves, hence for Havre, was spoken 27th inst in lat 33, 13, lon 56 40, 17 days out.

NOTARIAT.

Le sousigné commissariat Notaire Public en remplacement de feu Mr. Felix Pedesclaux, a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il tient son étude rue Royale No. 170, maison de Mr. Grymes, vis-à-vis Mr. Cavellier. Le zèle, les soins et l'activité que le sousigné apporte constamment dans l'exercice de ses fonctions d'expérience qu'il a acquise dans l'étude de Mr. Philippe Pedesclaux, et surtout l'aide et les conseils qu'il aura de son père, en entrant dans cette carrière aussi laborieuse qu'honorable, sont autant de raisons qui doivent persuader ceux qui voudront bien l'honneur de leur confiance, qu'il fera tout en son pouvoir pour leur rendre service. A toute heure et en tout temps le sousigné sera toujours à la disposition du public. Son étude et le cabinet de son père sont dans le même local. 30 juin—3 JH CUVILLIER.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLIEU. On Saturday 10th of July, will be sold at the Exchange Coffee House, a Lot of Ground with a House thereon, situated in St. Charles street, opposite to Gravier's Public Square, between Girod and Peydras streets. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

BY F. DUTILLIEU. On Saturday 10th of July, will be sold at the Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, a lot of ground advantageously situated in Front and near canal Marigny. As the construction of the rail road will soon establish an easy communication with the lake, there is no doubt that the property in that quarter will rise in price, and the improvements already begun in that part of the town, is a sufficient proof of its importance. Terms—Payable in four equal instalments, in March 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, with satisfactorily endorsed notes, bearing mortgage. July 1st

BY T. MOUSY. 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 Newitt's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, a. m. of the estate of the late Marie Madeleine Sulet, deceased, wife of Mr. A. Foucheur, Jr. 46 Lots of ground situated in the Faubourg Delor and Soule, a plan may be seen at the auctioneers office. The bills of sale will be made at Mr. F. de Armas, Notary Public. TERMS—1-3 cash, 1-3 at one year and the last 1-3 in two years, with notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment. June 17

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be paid to whom will bring back to the undersigned the negro woman, named MARY, well known as selling Ice Creams. When she abandoned she was dressed with a blue cotoneade gown, and a white linen upon, she speaks French and English and has on her left foot a scar, her skin is black, features regular; the last time she was seen was in the hands of a Moravian's property in a Dutch sugar's house, where she had been working for two months, she is in the habit of hiding herself in that part of the town. Captains, Constables and other officers are forwarded against catching her on their board under the penalty of the Law. A. LACOUTURE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, that he has removed from No. 27 Customhouse street, where he continues the cabinet making business, and a constant supply of Chairs, Sofas, and Mattresses kept on hand. Command Varnish made to order. All kinds of painted and gilded work in the most elegant manner, with dispatch. An apprentice wanted in the above business. July 5. W. M. C. QUIRK.

Marshal's Sale.

L. Mancelony, M. Bedale. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to the Hon. J. Smith, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday, the 10th of July, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, one armchair, one canopy—Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. July 1st

Mayor, Aldermen &c. vs. John Sulet.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. G. Prevail, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 3d of July next, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, 26 pairs of shoes, and one trunk, containing sundries.—Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. June 23

Bonghen vs. C. Leveau.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to the city court, I shall expose to sale on Friday the 2d July at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee House, one Horse—Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. June 23

Bridge Voss vs. Barress.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. J. Sulet, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 12th of July, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, 26 pairs of shoes, and one trunk, containing sundries.—Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. July 5d

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to absent himself from the city for a few months, wishes to inform those whose interests require it, that a full explanation of all his affairs in his official capacity as deputy Marshal can be had by applying at the office of L. Daunoy Esq. Marshal of the city of New Orleans, and at the office of the Hon. B. Beauregard one of the associate judges of the City Court. Those who have any claims on him of either a public or private nature are requested to call immediately on settlement and those who are in any manner indebted to him, are also requested to call within 10 days from this date to adjust their accounts, and pay the balance which may be due him. After which time all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of M. Macé Esq. for collection. LEWIS C. HUTCHINSON, June 30 Deputy Marshal.

LIME—149 casks Thomastown lime, in some order, landing from schr. Sarah, and for sale by STETSON and AVERY, No. 67 Royal Street. June 26

NOTARY'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber having been commissioned as Notary Public, has Félix Pedesclaux deceased, has the honor of informing the public that he keeps his office in Mr. Grymes' house, No. 170 Royal street, opposite to Messrs. Cavellier. The seal, attention and activity which he will constantly display in the exercise of his functions, the experience he has acquired in the office of the late Philippe Pedesclaux, and above all, the assistance and advice afforded him by his father, in entering a career so laborious and honorable are the motives upon which he founds the hope of obtaining a part of the public confidence. At all hours, and at all times, the subscriber will be of the disposal public. His office is that of his father, are in the same place. June 30 JPH. CUVILLIER.

CHOICE LEECHES—Received

Oper ship Margaret, from Havre, and for sale by FORESTIER, June 28

THE public is hereby informed that the

crier is now charged with the duties of the society which has existed under the name of Benoit and Blanchard. New Orleans, June 28, 1830. June 29 N. BENOIST.