

## LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 3 DE NOVIEMBRE

Nueva-Orleans 3 de Noviembre.

Unos pasajeros que han llegado allí de Nueva York en el paquete Illinois, nos han dado la plausible noticia de que a su salida de aquel puerto, llegó un buque de Liverpool con positivos anuncios de la toma de Constantinopla por los Rusos, asegurando que al tiempo mismo de su partida del indicado puerto, se había recibido una nueva oficialmente.—L. R.

MADRID, 6 de agosto.

Correspondencia particular.

Un correo extraordinario ha llegado ayer de Nápoles, y en seguida se ha esparcido la noticia de que SS. MM. napolitanas no hacen el viage a España por mar, como se habían propuesto; porque la reyna de Nápoles está criando un niño, y teme el mareo. SS. MM. y nuestra futura reyna atravesarán la Francia.

El rey, la familia real y el ministro de gracia y justicia, salieron esta mañana para la Granja.

El Sr. Ballesteros, ministro de hacienda, que temía días pasados el brazo izquierdo paralizado, se halla mucho mejor.

Nos dicen de Cádiz, que el 29 de Julio último, había dado la vela la fragata de guerra francesa la Clorinda, dirigiéndose a África, para reunirse a la escuadra blaudora.

El paquete francés que venía de la Habana y había regresado en el Ferrol consigna la salida de la expedición de la isla de Cuba para las costas de Campeche.

Se acaba de recibir en Madrid un impreso publicado en Londres por el Sr. Canga Argüelles, titulado "Resumen del reconocimiento de las Américas." Dicho impreso es para impugnar una representación de varios negociantes de Londres, y diferentes artículos publicados en el *Times*, en los cuales se trataba mal al rey Fernando, acerca del reconocimiento de las dichas Américas.

La policía lo deja circular libremente y nadie tiene de extraordinario; porque el Sr. Canga Argüelles, ministro en tiempo de las cortes, y desde rápidamente aquella época, se espika de manera a hacer ver que quiere reconciliarse con el rey. (a)

(a) Por la conducta del Sr. Canga Argüelles se desengaña los hombres libres de lo poco que hay que esperar de los que se decían defensores de la libertad española.

MEXICO.

Extracto del *Censor*, de Veracruz.

DOCUMENTO.

Núm. 1.—*Invitación del general mexicano al español.*—El territorio de la opulenta Méjico, ha sido invadido por V. S. tan solo por el ominoso y bárbaro derecho de la fuerza: la sangre del mexicano virtuoso inocente que defendía sus patrias ligeras, ha sido derramada por las huestes de un rey que desconoce el derecho sacro de los pueblos, que sumergiera en época más triste a su dominación tirana, y en su V. S. obedeciendo al poder absoluto de su señior, ha puesto en confrontación y alarma con un puñado de aventureros a ocho millones de habitantes, a ocho millones de bres que han jurado morir mil veces. No es de ser esclavos, ni sujetarse a poder alguno estrado; y yo, Sr. general, he tenido el alto honor de que mi gobierno me haya puesto al frente de numerosas legiones de valientes para vengar en un solo día tan brutales, haciendo víctimas a los que bravos cometieron tan injusta agresión.

Cumpliendo con tan caros como preciosos deberes, he bloqueado por todas partes a V. S. le he cortado todo auxilio, he puesto a cubierto las costas de una nueva tentativa; y apenas pude contener el ardor de mis numerosas divisiones que se arrojaron sobre su campo sin dar cuartel a ninguno, si V. S. para evitar tan evidente desgracia se rinde a discreción con la fuerza que tiene en esa ciudad de Tampico de Tamaulipas a sus inmediatas órdenes, y de los pocos que guardan el fortín de la Barra pertenecientes a su división, para cuya resolución le doy el perentorio término de cuarenta y ocho horas, el cual pasado, accederé a V. S. sin admitir más paliámenos, ni medio alguno que retarde la justa venganza que reclama el honor mexicano, de los ultrajes que le han infestado sus invasores. Dios y libertad. Pueblo Viejo, 8 de octubre de 1829. A las ocho de la mañana. Antonio López de Santa-Anna. brigadier D. Isidro Barradas.

Núm. 2.—La división de mi mando, después de haber cumplido con honor la misión a que fué destinada, de orden del rey. I amo, y deseoso por mi parte de que no se derrame mas sangre entre hermanos, he determinado evacuar el país, a cuyo efecto propongo que entre V. S. y yo se celebre un tratado sobre el particular, bajo las bases que se declaran, nombrándose dos comisionados por cada parte contratante, para que se estienda y ratifique en la forma más sencilla, suspendiéndose en el entre tanto todo género de hostilidades, y dejándose encima la comunicación de este punto con la Barra. El portador déste oficio al capitán D. Mauricio Castelló.—Dios guarde a V. S. muchos años. Cuartel general de Tampico de Tamaulipas 8 de octubre de 1829.—Isidro Barradas.—Sr. general D. Antonio López de Santa-Anna.

Núm. 3.—Cuando remiti a V. S. oficio en que le intimaba se fundiese a discreción, respecto a que le tengo por todas partes bloqueado, para que en su vez me lo deje con mis divisiones sedentarias de tal modo que han osado invadir el territorio sagrado de la república, es entonces cuando llegó a mis manos su nota oficial en la que me fué entregada por el capitán Mauricio Castelló, y podría tal vez darme la admisión de lo que me propone, fuera por las últimas terminantes órdenes de mi gabinete, he recibido, las

cuales no me permiten otra alternativa que destruir a V. S. completamente por la fuerza de mis armas; hasta no dejar un solo individuo, a obligarle a que ceda bajo un término perentorio entregándose a discreción a la generosidad mexicana que no puede V. S. de modo alguno dudar de su corportaria, cual siempre lo ha hecho con el soldado inerte y el enemigo rendido.

En tal virtud, pues, lo atajo el pliego a que me lo fiero y cuyo contenido le recibo, esperando que V. S. calculando lo critico de su situación, ceda al imperio de las circunstancias en que se mira, considerando el decaimiento de sangre que me será tan preciso como sensible.

Entre tanto he ordenado a las divisiones que circundan a V. S. suspender las hostilidades por el término que dejó prefijado.—Dios y libertad. Pueblo Viejo, 8 de octubre de 1829. A las once del dia. Antonio López de Santa-Anna.—Sr. brigadier D. Isidro Barradas.

(Continuará)

PARA LA HABANA,

El muy conocido y regular paquete WILLIAM, su capitán Hughes, admite bien y pasajeros para dicho puerto, y ofrece comodidades muy particulares; dará la vela positivamente el 3 del próximo Noviembre; imponda.

L. H. GALE.

30 de oct. No. 22, calle Bienville

PARA LA HABANA,

La muy velera y conocida fragata CHARLESTON, su capitán James Ross, salió positivamente el viernes 6 del próximo Noviembre; es buque farrado y claveteado en cobre, y ofrece a demás para pasajeros, todas las comodidades que pueden desearse; los pasajeros que gusten ocupárselas, pueden dirigirse a bordo del indicado buque, ó la casa No. 47, calle de la Levee, donde impódiá.

DOMINGO ARRIOMA.

PRINTED BY F. DELAUF.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1829.

The Printing Office of the Bee is now situated in Chartres-street, between St. Louis and Conti, No. 116.

TAKING OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

We have been informed by a passenger of the packet ship ILLINOIS, from New-York, that in coming out she spoke the ship PACIFIC, having a short passage from Liverpool, and was informed of the taking of CONSTANTINOPLE by the Russian army. This news was considered as official.

In England, the "warred" Jackson P. M. of Bethlehem, N. H., has been detected in stealing money from the Mail, and is now safe in custody. (Boston Journal.)

From the Charleston Courier.

TERrible Hurricane.—One of our late Havana papers contains the following description of a hurricane in Spain, which we have not before seen noticed. The horrible account given, borders on the marvellous.

CAZONIA, Spain 1829.—On the 1st inst. at half past 2 P. M. this town, with its suburbs, was visited by the most terrible scourge recorded in the annals of history. A tremendous storm of hill st. of various weights and dimensions, some of the size of a ox, and others weighing four pounds or more, destroyed the roofs of the houses in this town, and encumbered its streets in every direction, presenting to the eyes of its wretched inhabitants the horrible picture of a bombarded city. Some houses were entirely destroyed, and others materially injured. The raging hurricane that accompanied this frightful meteor, carried along with it many cottages, whole and entire, to different quarters of the town, and some distance.

Fleet in the MEDITERRANEAN.—The following is our present force in the Mediterranean.—Asia 84 guns; Ocean 80; Windsor Castle and Spartan 76; Gloucester and Wellesley 74; Isis 50; Madagascar 46; Blonde 45; Dartmouth 42; Rattlesnake and Samara 28; Favourite, Pelican, Raleigh, Wasp and Wolf 18; Camelion, Cordelia, Musquito, and Weazel 10; Erebus, Infernal, and Meteor, bombs.

MARTINIQUE.—An aristocratical sedition has lately broken out at Martinique. The colonists have pronounced the abrogation of the Ordonnances, which created a new judicial order, and granted the protection of the laws to the colored people. The ancient judges have been restored, and the old judicial system has been reinforced. The colonists declared they wanted no longer any magistrates coming from France. It does not appear that the royal authorities have attempted to resist the factious.

New-York, October 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Hannibal, Captain Hubbard, we have received London papers

the evening of August 31st inclusive containing Paris dates to the 30th.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—We are still left in about the same uncertainty as before, on the grave question which during the past week has so much interested the Count de Tendilla while besieged by the Moors in the fortress of Alhama, was destitute of gold and silver, where with to pay his soldiers, who began to murmur, seeing they had not the means of purchasing the necessaries from the people of the town. In this dilemma," says the historian, "what does this most sagacious commander?" He takes a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, and signs me them with his own hand and name. These did he give to the soldiery in earnest of their pay. How, you will say, are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper? Even so, I answer, and well paid too, as I will presently make manifest, for the good Count issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, threatening severe punishment to those who refused, and promising to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold. Thus by a subtle and most miraculous alchemy did this Catholic cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold, and make his late impoverished garrison abound in money." Irving adds, that "the Count de Tendilla redeemed his promises like a royal knight and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of Fray Antonio Agapida, is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since inundated the civilized world with unbounded opulence. This happened in 1484.

It is something of a question at this day, whether we ought to be obliged to the Count for his ingenious invention or not, as it is not always easy to turn these morsels of paper into the ready coin.

UPPER DANLIEUE.

THE PROPRIETORS of lots, particularly non residents, in the upper Danlieue, comprising the four faubourgs, Delor, Saulet, Lacourse, and Annandieu, are informed, that between this and the tenth of November next, they must have the following work done in front of their respective properties:

1st. To dig out the gutters. 2d. To fill up all excavations in the streets and to round them over. 3d. To fill up low places and old and useless ditches on enclosed or unenclosed lots, and 4th to take earth from the river to fill up low places in the streets in such places where the earth from the digging of the ditches and the side of the streets is not sufficient to raise the street in a proper manner.

And whereas the ordinance of the 18th September 1829, to prevent the bad practice of leaving the earth from the digging on the borders of the ditches, a practice which renders the streets concave, when to be kept in good order they ought to be convex, provided 1st that the earth taken from the ditches and from the outward edges which ought to be cut down, shall be thrown into the middle of the streets and spread in such a manner as to raise the street in the centre, with an easy ascent from the centre to the bottom of the ditches: 2d that, in parallel to the river, the side walks shall be twelve feet wide and only eight on the perpendicular streets: 3d that, the side walks shall be bordered with curbs, 4th that all delinquents, to a fine of twenty dollars, and besides authorizes the syndic to cause the said work to be done at the expense of the proprietors: after the inspection of said works, which will take place, on Monday the 10th of November next, the undersigned Syndic, will cause to be made all such work as will not then be already done, and do over again all such as are not done as above prescribed, and at the expense of the proprietors.

The proprietors of side walks, timber, plank, firewood, and all other objects encumbering the bature, in front of the faubourgs Lacourse and Annandieu are requested to remove them immediately and are also informed that all of the said objects that are not removed between this and the 5th of next month, will on that day be sold, at 4 o'clock P. M. by the city Auctioneer to the last and highest bidder.

Faubourg Lacourse, October 30, 1829.

oct. 31 St. L. HUBERT, Syndic.

FOR HAVANA.

The superior coppered and copper fastened ship CHARLESTON, James Ross commander, will positively sail on Friday the sixth of November. For freight or passage, having the most comfortable accommodations, apply to the master on board or to

October 29 DOMINGO DE ARRIOLO. No. 47, Levee street

For Pickensburg, Petit Gulf, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.

The steam boat WALK-IN-WATER, H. L. Buckner, master, is now receiving freight in the above

places, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

Oct. 17 REYNOLDS, BYRNE & Co.

Head-quarters, New Orleans?

October 15th, 1829.

ORDERS.

As a testimonial of respect for the late and much lamented PETER DERDIGNY, Governor and Commander in chief of the State of Louisiana, all the Officers of the Militia throughout the State, will wear crepe at the left arm for the space of one month, and the colors of the several corps shall be dressed in mourning for the space of three months.

By order,

A. PEYCHAUD, Adjutant and Inspector-General

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

By virtue of a resolution of the City-Council of the 17th instant, notice is hereby given that the Mayor will receive, during fifteen days from this date, written and sealed proposals, which may be left at his office, for the undertaking of the construction, in wood, of a Powder-Magazine on a ground situated at about five miles below the city and on the opposite side.

The draught of that construction, and the instructions of the City Surveyor are deposited at the Mayor's office.

October 20 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the

State, at New Orleans, on the twenty-second day of October eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and in the fifty-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

Signed Ad. BEAUVAINS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN, Secretary of State.

October 24

From the Providence Daily Advertiser.

Origin of Paper Money.—The vera-

cious Spanish Historian, so often quoted

by Irving in his Conquest of Granada, Fray Antonio Agapida, relates that the

Count de Tendilla while besieged by

the Moors in the fortress of Alhama,

was destitute of gold and silver, where

with to pay his soldiers, who began to

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