

LA ABEJA
NEW-ORLEANS, 6 de OCTUBRE 1829.

Ha llegado el Sabado último una goleta de la Habana; pero no hemos podido saber nada de positivo por estas. Entretanto, una persona digna de toda confianza nos ha comunicado una carta sobre el despacho que el almirante Laborde, recibió a la Baliza al momento que debía hacerse a la vela. Por este despacho el almirante estaba convidado a irse, lo mas pronto posible, a la Havana para escoltar la segunda expedicion, que no esperaban mas que él para marcharse. Parece que esta segunda expedicion se compone del batallon completo de Galicia, de 400 voluntarios y de 8 compañías de hombres de color de Cuba; con todo, 2500 hombres: esta expedicion debía salir de la Habana en los primeros dias del mes corriente. El gobernador Vives ha realizado un préstamo de \$350,000 entregados por los españoles espulsos.

La declaracion de guerra con los Estados Unidos.—POINSETT.
(Continuacion.)

Al escribir este elogio debido a la cámara, no es nuestro intento hacer inmaculada la conducta individual del señor Poinsett: nuestro trato con este funcionario, es solo de saludarnos cuando nos encontramos; podria ser muy bueno, muy malo, indiferente ó perjudicial; pero solo miramos las cosas, y de ellas hablaremos. Queremos pues dejar en su idea a los enemigos de Poinsett; pues como hemos dicho, la cuestion es de raciocinios y no de palabras: tampoco queremos dominar las creencias de los que no piensan como nosotros, aunque si sus cabezas para que no haga el mal a pesar de que su intencion sea la de hacer el bien; pero les preguntaremos. ¿El lanzamiento violento de un ministro plenipotenciario, es asunto que puede ahogar a la nacion que representa, ó de insultarla? Si se nos responde en el primer caso, dirémos que están locos los que tales respondan; y si en el segundo, nos ocurre ábrimamente otra pregunta: ¿Cuando una nacion fuerte se encuentra insultado por otra, que es mas probable, un rompimiento de guerra, ó la continuacion de las relaciones amistosas? Lo casi cierto es la declaracion de guerra. ¿Y nosotros que tenemos una expedicion española en nuestros mismos campos, estamos en el caso de provocar una noble guerra extranjera, comprometiendo a ello a nuestros fuertes vecinos? Si semejante cosa desean los legisladores de Tlalpam, su escitativa no puede ser mas conforme a los intentos.

D-jando en su propósito a los enemigos de Poinsett: de que los Estados Unidos son disfrazados rivales de Méjico, deben calcular del modo siguiente. ¿El ministro mejicano obra entre nosotros conforme a sus instrucciones, ó según sus sentimientos individuales? Si lo primero es lo que lo atacan hacen su elogio ántico el gobierno de Norte América, y recibirá mil gracias por su celo: si lo segundo, su mismo gobierno tendrá buen cuidado de reelevarlo, por que todos los gabinetes desean estar bien servidos y no engañados en sus esperanzas. Nada se conseguirá en el primer caso con espulsarlo, pues aunque cualquier accidente evitase las hostilidades, la persona que succediese a la de Poinsett, tendría que observar las mismas instrucciones, y los males que ahora sienten, ó fingir sentir ciertos Sres. no se remediarían. Suponiendo perjudicial a este ministro en Méjico, estando convenio de ello el presidente, cerca de cuya persona se hallan esclusivamente los diplomáticos, lo que debía hacerse era mandar a Washington un ministro mejicano que sabiamente persuadiese a aquel gabinete, lo necesario que era el levo de la persona de Poinsett; pero siempre en este caso el mal subsistia aunque reelebase la persona. Estos solo argumentos, deben convencer de su error, á cuantos incautos independientes han apoyado y poyan hoy el grito de los monarquistas.

Pero si hasta aqui combatimos razonadamente el fin perverso de los antiguos perseguidores del ministro americano, empeñados en dividirnos con la nacion mas liberal del orbe entero, y que tiene instituciones tan idénticas a las mejicanas; no podemos pasar en silencio el descaro con que la faccion actual, rasga la misma constitucion que aparenta defender. ¿Porque hemos de permitir que impunemente se rozen los poderes? ¿Por qué queremos que los cuerpos legislativos dominen al ejecutivo de la union de modo que en lugar de cesarse solo a hacer leyes sabias y justas vengan a erigirse en cuerpos dictatoriales? Absorvidos por los congresos estos dos para hacer arbitrio de judicial? Si tal cosa se tolera, vanomos a Constantipla, pues que la tiranía de muchos es tan mala y mas desordenada que la de uno solo: en tanto podemos ser libres en cuantos se mantenga la separacion de los poderes, sin la cual el equilibrio social se destruye, y la sociedad perece. (El Sol.)

VARIÉDADES.

La antigua Grecia se veia por segunda vez espuesta a la invasion de los persas, a cuya opuchumbre de millones de hombres solo podia opeher algunos miles tomados entre los diferentes Estados. Hasta entonces el Diario habia odiado al Jónico, Esparta aborrecido a Atenas, y sus gefes participando de la comun enemistad. Buts

diseñaciones habian ya facilitado la toma y ruina de Atenas, a cuya cabeza se encontraban dos enemigos mortales: Temistocles y Aristocles. Como se salvó la Grecia? Se unieron los partidos contra el enemigo comun, y cuando el combate de Salamis, Aristides se transportó a bordo de los buques que Temistocles mandaba en jefe y le dijo: "Somos enemigos; pero nuestra enemistad no debe ser trascendental a nuestra patria que está en peligro, salvémosla que despues contenderemos los dos". La guerra del Peloponeso era una guerra civil. ¿Cuál fué su fin? Filipo de Macedonia aprovechándose de la discordia que reinaba entre los griegos los atacó y conquistó. Nada hay de nuevo en el mundo, y cualquiera que sepa reflexionar encontrará que entre la Grecia y Méjico hay dos puntos, que comparados tienen grande aproximacion.



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NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1829.

FROM HAVANA.

By the schooner Elizabeth which arrived here on Saturday last, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 22d ult. we could learn nothing positive from the passengers. However, a person worthy of confidence has obligingly communicated to us the contents of a letter, which mentions the despatches received by admiral Laborde at the Balize, the moment he was about to set sail and which were sent him by the Consul of this City, who had just received them from the Havana: these despatches request the admiral to repair to the Havana as soon as possible, to escort the second expedition, which waits but for him to take its departure. This second expedition is composed of the Battalion of Galicia complete, of 400 volunteers, and of eight companies of coloured men of Cuba, composing in all 2500 men; they were to put to sea about the beginning of this month. The Governor has realised a loan of \$350,000 furnished by the expelled Spaniards.

From Marseilles.—By the brig Erie, arrived yesterday from Marseilles, whence she sailed on the 7th of August, we have been informed by the captain, that the French expedition against Algiers had not yet sailed: news has been received that the Algerians captured some boats of the French blockading squadron from which twenty-four men were taking prisoners; they were beheaded, and their heads carried in triumph about the streets of Algiers.—There was no important news from the seat of war in Turkey.

Extract of a letter, dated Matamoros, July 24.

"The steambot arrived here yesterday from New-York, but met with a very warm reception from our batteries, as the people were daily expecting the Spanish fleet. Consequently, on the steambot and a schooner appearing, they were supposed to be a part of the fleet, and a warm fire was immediately opened upon them, which drove them off. They then approached in front of the Brassos, where every preparation was made for war, and it was some time before the American vice-consul could persuade them of their error.

A gentleman of Baltimore has politely favored the editors of the American, with the annexed extract of a letter, dated Havana, Aug. 20. 1829.

The Spanish schooner, formerly the Mosque, of Baltimore, which was some time since secretly despatched by Government for the purpose of communicating with the disaffected party in Mexico, arrived to-day. Such is the apprehension that no favorable understanding has been entered into, that nothing has as yet transpired.—I am induced to believe that the Expedition will have to return without effecting the object for which it was intended.

Not long since the Brazilian schooner Desert, from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of jerked beef, entered this harbour. As soon as her arrival was reported to the Captain General he ordered the Brazilian national flag to be lowered, and never again to be displayed in the port of Havana. This created no little surprise, as the vessel met with no interruption in business of her voyage.

For the New-York Morning-Herald.

PROTECTING DUTIES.—One of the effects of the American protecting system, which is seldom referred to, is the agricultural benefit which Louisiana has experienced. The additional duty levied some years since on sugars, has so far encouraged the cultivation of the cane, that there are now, in that state about nine hundred sugar plantations under improvement.—Their product last year was about ninety thousand hhd. of sugar and upwards of forty thousand hhd. of molasses. The former worth in New-Orleans, 6,500,000, and the latter 1,000,000 of dollars. Their whole value, at least, millions and one half of

dollars, in one year. A few years more and the American System will enable the states of Louisiana and Florida to produce as much sugar as the demands of our country will render necessary. Shall we exchange such a permanent home supply for a precarious and uncertain West India supply?

From the Buffalo Journal,

Niagara Falls.—Matters are in train, by a company of gentlemen in Canada and in this town, for a similar and complicated exhibition at the Falls, on the 6th of October, the particulars of which have been furnished us by a gentleman concerned.

There exists a fissure in the rock, at the very brink of the fall, of one hundred feet in depth, and about 10 inches in width, at top. This is to be charged with powder, and the explosion is expected to disengage a mass of ten millions of tons weight, which will thus be hurled into the yawning abyss below. To succeed this earthquake, a leap from Goat Island, by Mr. Samuel Patch has been bespoken. Mr. Patch, so famed for his daring leaps at Passaic Falls, New Jersey, and elsewhere has been written to, and an offer made him which he will doubtless accept. To lessen the chances of disappointment, however, in case this leap should not be made, the schooner Superior, which has been purchased for the purpose, will be committed to the steam, to follow her predecessor, the "Michigan." As this vessel, though nearly as large as the "Michigan," does not draw so much water by several feet, there is little doubt that she will, under the direction of Capt. Weisssoon, of Chippewa, who assisted in conducting her predecessor, reach the brink of the fall uninjured—in which case her descent would be most splendid and imposing.

From an acquaintance with the gentlemen associated upon this occasion we feel warranted in saying, that every exertion will be made to impart interest to the novel exhibition, as well as to ensure personal safety to the spectators. Much inconvenience was experienced by the company assembled at the descent of the "Michigan," for want of proper accommodation; but the arrangements, upon this occasion, it is believed, will be so extensive as to avoid every evil of that kind.

As the Welland Canal is nearly completed, a correspondence will be immediately opened, with the proper authorities for arrangements to pass the first vessel, on that of the succeeding day from Lake Erie to Ontario, should the state of the work permit. Such an exhibition would equally attract the lovers of science and the more humble devotees of simple curiosity.

From the census just taken, Paris appears to contain 718,765 inhabitants; the number of births in one year is 26,126, of marriages 6,465, and of deaths 22,917. There are in the capital 346,188 men and 267,796 women, 22,922 different families; 366,000 persons live on private incomes or the fruits of their industry, 340,000 subsist by daily labor, 77,192 depend on charity; there are 3,987 sick in the hospitals, 12,580 foundlings, 16,000 troops in garrison, 429 high functionaries, 10,450 employed in public offices, 246 individuals belonging to the judicial order, 1,130 to the Institute and University, 47,000 students in various branches, and 80,000 servants.

A notorious thief was captured, a few days since, in Mobile, after having for some time eluded the pursuit of justice, and carried on his depredations from a retreat in the neighborhood of the city; Jack Waters, as he is called, is said to have kept the place in a state of continual alarm for the past year; and though houses, kitchens, poultry yards, &c. were frequently robbed, no one could detect the piferrer.

It appears, says the Compiler, that he had tired of his retreat in the swamps adjacent to the city, and for the last month or two adopted the maxim of quartering on the enemy. He accordingly provided himself with pleasant lodgings in the vacant dwelling of Mr. Hallett, whence he sabied as his necessities or convenience prompted. His success lent him courage beyond his discretion, and he exposed himself to the observation of a slave belonging to the estate of the late Robert Blackwell, who narrowly watching him, discovered his retreat on Tuesday night. Early on Wednesday morning he gave notice to the Police, who surrounded the house, and on demanding a surrender found their antagonist armed for the contest full of fight.—The brunt of the battle fell on Mr. Stafford, of the City Police who was badly cut in the head and hand, and on Mr. Roman Soto. When Jack found the battle waxing too hot, he abandoned his citadel and took to the fields, where he was finally wounded by a pistol shot, and taken prisoner. Much credit is due Mr. Stafford and Mr. Soto for the cool and determined bravery they manifested on the occasion, and some idea may be

formed of the value which the citizens generally set upon the aid rendered by the negro, when we state that from a voluntary subscription immediately set on foot for that object between four and five hundred dollars were promptly raised for the purchase of his freedom.

THE LAST WISH OF EDWARD I.—When he [Edward I. King of England] perceived he could not recover, he called to him his eldest son, who was afterwards king, and made him swear in presence of all his Barons, by the Saints, that, as soon as he should be dead he would have his body boiled in a large cauldron until the flesh should be separated from the bones; that he would have the flesh buried and the bones preserved; and that every time the Scots should rebel against him, he would summon his people, and carry with him the bones of his father; for he believed most firmly, that, as long as his bones should be carried against the Scots, those Scots would never be victorious. His son, however, did not fulfil what he had sworn; but had his father carried to London and buried—for which much evil befel him, as you have before heard.

HABITS OF NAPOLEON.—Napoleon's extraordinary faculty of sleeping when he pleased gave him the power of devoting a great part of the night to intellectual exertion, at moments when time was of the utmost importance. He ordinarily went to bed at ten o'clock, and rose from one or two, worked till five or six, bathed, dressed, gave audience to some persons, breakfasted at ten, and recommenced his work about noon; he afterwards went to the apartments of his wife, or took a walk; but when time was important, he remained at work till evening. In the course of the day he would frequently come down to see the Empress, and they would go together to visit the child. If Napoleon had a little time to himself having gossiped, embraced his wife, and played with his child, he would throw himself into an arm chair, and even while speaking, would drop into a profound sleep; he only awaked when some one came to say he was expected. He dined every day between seven and eight o'clock alone with the Empress; on Sundays there was a family dinner.

WINE, BRANDY PICKLES, OIL, &c. The cargo of brig Erie of Marseilles; 450 casks of Red Wine; 50 half casks Red Wine; 60 half pipes Rosellion; 100 Barrels White Wine; 25 qrt. Pipes Corcoza do. (20 Gallons) 100 barrels White Brandy; 25 boxes Cordial, (assorted) 327 baskets superior Oil, (12 bottles) 200 do. do. do. 6 do. 215 boxes Pickles, (assorted); 459 baskets empty bottles; 300 water Jars; 100 boxes role Brimstone. 1 box containing 200 China Ink-stands; just received and for sale by AND. HODGE, Jr. oct. 6.

THE Undersigned offer at private sale, the following valuable Slaves, viz:—Sally, a first rate cook (French and American) an excellent washer, ironer and plaiter, aged 19, a griffe—also, Fanny, a mulatras aged 18, a good plain cook, washer and ironer and plaiter. These slaves are fully guaranteed in every respect and acclimated, will be sold on a credit of 4 and 6 months. GEO. WM. BOLD & Co. oct. 6.

SPEM CANDLES, OIL, CODFISH, &c. now landing from brig Criterion;—500 boxes Sperm Candles, most approved brands; 50 bbls N. E. Rum; 100 boxes Codfish; 70 casks Sperm Oil (winter strained); 50 casks Whale Oil; 20 cases No. 50 and 22 Bleached Sheetting; 40 bales 3-4 Crown do; 900 feet Blocks, and a quantity of Cheese, Potatoes Onions, &c: for sale by L. H. GALE, 22 Bienville Street. oct. 6.

Pianos-Fortes.
The subscriber has just received per ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Cabinet and square Piano Fortes of superior tone and workmanship; also, FLUTES (of every description) VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, CLARINETTS, SINGLE DOUBLE FLAGEOLETTES, BASSOONS, HORNS, BUGLES, TRUMPETS, REEDS, STRINGS and every article of musical merchandise, wholesale and retail.
JOHN G. KIEMM, No. 47 Canal street. sept 22-6

THE BAKERS of this City, being forced to adopt measures to escape the ruin, which threatens them, by the manner in which bread is sold, have resolved to follow a uniform way of disposing of their bread, that will insure them at least the greatest part, if not the whole, of the profit, allowed them by the Ordinance of the City Council of New-Orleans, and which will enable them to purchase the best flour the market affords. They have the honor to inform their friends and the public, that from Tuesday, 29th inst. they will make only one quality of bread, which they will sell at the rate of eighteen leaves for one dollar, September, 29—31.

WAS lost on Wednesday last, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. from the store of M. Francisco Tio, St. Ann street, through Royal street up to Toulouse, from that place to the corner of Charres, and then up to the store of Mr. Hyd, Two Bank Notes, one of hundred dollars and the other of fifty. Whoever will return those notes to the undersigned or to this office, shall be handsomely rewarded. Ca. GUENARD, October 3. Royal street No. 271.

LETRAS SOBRE LA HABANA a tres dias de vista de veana por 10 de oct. SIMON CUCULIU.
VOIN—260 bales Foin du Nord de premiere qualité, regues par le paquetot Apotucky, a vendre par

AUCTION SALE.
BY J. T. BAUDUC.
ON Friday, October 6, at his auction stand, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, 25 cases seasonable clothing, just received from New-York, 16 cases fine printed and furniture Calicoes. October 6.

BY JOSEPH THOMAS BAUDUC.
ON Wednesday, 7th October, will be sold his auction store, 70 Bales Plains 30 bales Twilled for negro clothing. These goods are from the Ware Factory, and will be sold at 4 and 6 months credit. October 7.

JOSEPH T. BAUDUC, auctioneer respectfully inform the public and his friends, that beginning, Monday 5th October, his sale days will be, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1st. October.

JOSEPH T. BAUDUC, offers to sale at his store, a Mulatto Boy 12 years old, good house servant, speaks English and a little French. The boy is to be sold under full guarantee. September 19.

Marshal's Sales.

BY virtue of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on thursday the 15th October at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, 2 red Milk-Cow, marked C. R. and 2 ditto black, with calves, marked C. E. seized at the suit of J. M. Labatut. October 6. L. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias vs. John Myers G. Preval associate Judge of the city court. I shall expose to sale on Friday 6th October at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, one horse, seized in the above suit. October 6. Lis. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias vs. G. Arnaux G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 17th October at the principal, at 4 o'clock, two gold finger Rings, seized in the above suit. October 6. Lis. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of 4 writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. F. Bernudes, I shall expose to sale on Friday 6th November next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground, situated Marria street, between St Philip and Ursuline streets, measuring 26 feet front, by 110 feet deep, together with the Buildings thereon, containing 2 rooms, 2 cabinets and a small gallery. Seized at the suits of Babcock and Gardner. Lis. DAUNOY, Marshal. October 6.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY virtue of two writs fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. F. Grana, presiding judge of the City Court and by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday 10th October, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange coffee House, one Gig and sorel Horse, seized at the suit of A. L. Boismare and Seignouret. Oct. 1st. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Paul Gavet vs. Samuel Rogers. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable William Cecil, justice of the peace of the parish of Jefferson, I shall expose to sale on Friday 9th October next, at the New Warehouse, above Withers Mill, near the parish of Jefferson, at 5 o'clock, a quantity of Coal and Planks. —seized in the above suit. Sept. 29. Lis. DAUNOY marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Antoine Abat vs. J. M. Legerandrie and J. Santo Domingo. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday 6th October next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house corner of St-Louis and Chartres street, one NEGRO WOMAN named Germaine, aged about 60 years,—seized in the above suit. September 5. Lis. DAUNOY, Marshal.

NEWS ROOM,

No. 33, CANAL-STREET.
SIDNEY S. CALLENDER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an establishment in Canal-street, one door from Camp street, under the above title, where papers from all parts of the United States, of the latest date can always be seen. His bar is furnished with Liquors guaranteed equal to any in the city, and in the course of a short time he will be able to accommodate those who may think him worthy of support, with OYSTERS, cooked in every style, BEEF-STEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, HOT COFFEE, &c. &c. which will be equal to any furnished in this city; and he hopes, from the attention which he will pay to all who may honor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. Oct. 1.

A house for sale between the street situated No. 26 Burgundy street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, measuring 32 feet front, by 120 feet depth, divided into four rooms, a large room and gallery, kitchen, servants rooms, wood room, pigeon house, brick well, and a garden well fenced in. The yard, corridors, the cave and the kitchen, are paved with bricks. The said property is well known, having been built by Mr. Francis Droux who resided in it number of years. October 1—

NOTICE—The creditors of the estate of the late Nicholas Cole, deceased, will take notice that I have this day taken out letters of turatorship on the estate of said Cole deceased. Whoever has any claims against said estate are requested to present their accounts to me for liquidation; and all those indebted to the same are requested to make payment to me. C. W. ROBINSON, curateh. Sept 19.

PECTORAL SYRUP OF LAMOUROUX.
The Subscribers have just received by the last arrivals from France, 1 Case of Syrup of Lamouroux, 2 do. Anti of Guille, 1 do. Sulphate of Quinquina, 1 do. Truques—which they will sell on the most moderate terms. Also—may be had Pectoral Paste of March 20. FORESTIER & Co.