

LA ABEJA.

NEW ORLEANS, 8 de Mayo 1830.

Londres, 21 de marzo.
La expedición española contra Nápoles, que acaba de salir de Cádiz, cuenta actualmente en un navío de guerra y un segunto de 1400 hombres.

Martes 27 de marzo.
Los periódicos franceses, del miércoles, rehieren, que los lastones de mariscal del príncipe Hohenlohe y del general Gouzon de St. Cyr, (que falleció el 17 de marzo a la edad de 67 años) están dados, el uno al general Bourmont y el otro al almirante Duperré. Parece cierto que estos dos oficiales mandarán, uno las fuerzas de tierra, otro las fuerzas marítimas destinadas contra África. El general Bourmont saldrá de París el 14 del próximo mes.

(Excepción).

Méjico, 8 de abril.

Las cámaraas van por fin a cerrar sus sesiones ordinarias sin dar punto al arreglo general del negocio de hacienda. S. E. el ministro del ramo ha presentado por fin su memoria, y tenemos la satisfacción de anunciar que las reformas que propone, coinciden con nuestras ideas en el punto capitalista de la diminución de gastos, y en oponerse á la imposición de nuevas contribuciones. En cuanto a las reformas, nuestras ideas no son del todo conformes con las de la memoria, según las noticias vagas que de ella hemos podido adquirir. Nuestro modo de pensar es, que los abusos se deben procurar por medidas muy generales que den grandes resultados; y verád que estas ofrecen alguna más dificultad, pero esta puede ser vencida con la perseverancia en los proyectos que se propongan, y queda muy convencida de los sus grandes resultados una vez que se haya triunfado. Cuando tengamos a la vista este importante documento, nos ocuparemos de él mas detenidamente.

Por lo demás, las cámaraas, para dejar de ocuparse de este importantísimo negocio, ya no tienen la disculpa de la falta de la memoria y presupuesto respectivo; y por lo mismo nos parece muy extraño que pendientes los medios de cubrir un déficit de seis millones de pesos, hayan acordado no prorrogar las sesiones por los treinta días útiles que permite la constitución, cuando otros países, para cosas muy triviales, a lo menos en comparación de ésta, se ha verificado la prórroga. Esto lo que indica es, lo que ó de el mundo ha conocido ya, que en nuestra república, al revés de lo que sucede en todas las naciones que se rigen por el sistema representativo, el negocio de la hacienda es siempre lo mas desatendido y el que de hecho se reputa por menos importante, á pesar de las protestas que se hacen de lo contrario.

Es una obligación de las cámaraas, fijada en la misma constitución, tomar en consideración anualmente este negocio en sus tres ramos de presupuesto, medios de cabildo y cuenta del año anterior. Y en ochos años que llevamos el sistema constitucional, jamás veces se ha cumplido con esta obligación? Respondan por nosotros las actas mismas de las sesiones y los hechos conocidos de todo el mundo: cuando no han ocurrido a congreso decretos bárbaros de persecución que ha sido lo mas frecuente, se hallenado el tiempo con asuntos insignificantes en comparación del presente, asuntos que sea cosa fuere la importancia que se les quiera dar, no son de una obligación presta y aviva, y pueden y deben reservarse para otra tiempos, cesando el puesto al de hacienda.

La verdad es, que este demanda un trabajo penoso y poco brillante, y carece de los atractivos de otros, sobre los cuales se puede improvisar y lindear las pasiones propias y ajenas, adquiriendo la reputación de orador y de amigo del pueblo; la utilidad de la hacienda nada de esto proporciona, razón porque ellos solos deberían ejercer los derechos políticos. Pero de esto para otra ocasión.

Por ahora nos limitamos á suplicar á las cámaraas y al gobierno, que ya que estamos en la época de reformas, no se deje pasar el año sin concluir en el negocio, citando aunque sea para el año á sesiones extraordinarias, y cumpliendo alguna vez con la importante obligación que sobre esta materia impone la ley fundamental, para que no quede todo en promesa.

(Correo.)

Un negociante de Boston, sin saber de su casa mas de cien días, ha arrebatado en este corto tiempo doce veces el Océano Atlántico, permaneciendo diez y seis días en Inglaterra, pasando de allí al Havre y á Paris, donde se detuvo algunos días; visitó en seguida á Basilea, Avers, Utrecht y Amsterdam.

PARA TAMPICO.

La goleta nueva PELICAN, funda y clavetada en cobre, su capitán R. Reman, tiene lista la mayor parte de su equipaje y dará vela para dicho puerto, el miércoles 12 de mayo. Para el ajusto de su diez y seis días, teniendo excelentes acomodaciones a bordo, 6 en casa de

7 de Mayo—5 FREDERICO FIREY Y CIA.

PARA VERA-CRUZ.

La goleta nueva NIMBLE, (paquete regular) funda y clavetada en cobre, su capitán Hugh Martin, tiene lista una mitad de su cargamento y dará vela positivamente para dicho puerto el día 9 de mayo. — Para el ajusto de su diez y seis días, teniendo buenas comodidades, a bordo, 6 en casa de

MON CUCULLU.

4 de mayo

GENEROSS & REINANES.

200 Piezas Plata, 2 Anglos de dulciones de 200 dls. Estuches, 5 derechos, 250 dls. Brindis, 5 derechos, a venta por W. & J. MONTGOMERY, 4 de Mayo.

No. 16, calle de Comercio.

THE BEE.

EDITION BY J. BAYON, DRAKE & DODD.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY (Montevideo) MAY 8, 1830.

Further extracts from the English papers received at New-York by the Columbian.

London, March 29.

The Augsburg Gazete gives letters from Servia, dated March 11, which state that, according to a note from Constantinople, the Reis Hassan has been removed from state affairs. Of his successor nothing is mentioned in these letters, but they speak of the continuance of the Insurrection in Asia Minor, and of the approaching departure of Count Orléans and M. de Buteiff from Constantinople.

The Courier de Bayonne contains the following intelligence of the 10th instant from Lisbon:—“Public spirit is here repressed, but not extinguished, of which a new instance has just occurred. The Corporation of Trades have for a long period enjoyed the privilege of nominating 24 deputies to represent their body at the Senate of Municipality, who also elect one of their number to be Judge of the People; and this Judge has the right of admittance at all times to the King, and to command all the doors of the Palace to open to him by a single blow of his staff. These deputies and their chief (Le Juiz de Fora) having presented themselves at Quesada, without wearing the medals given by Don Miguel's offspring, were sent away under various pretences, were deemed ill-bred, and their election annulled by the absolute command of the Prince, who, by an express mandate, enjoined the corporation to meet again, and proceed to a new election the first having been evidently undue and reprehensible fraud. The same ordinance appointed as President of the election a magistrate well known for his violent principles, and upon whom the Court relied for influencing a choice more favorable to its views. The corporation, consisting of between 7,000 and 8,000 persons, were then reassembled; and, in opposition to all the efforts of the President, they re-elected the sum: 24 Deputies, who, in their turn, nominated the same person for Judge of the Peoplers had met with an affront at Quesada, and incurred the displeasure of the Prince. It cannot be denied that, in this instance, the artisans have displayed firmness and courage.

The African expedition will sail from Toulon on the 5th of May, if reliance may be placed upon a report which appears to be well founded. Success is anticipated; and to attain this millions will be unsparingly expended; these disbursements take place, it is true, without grants being made by the Legislature; but the Chambers are prorogued, and success will justify the undertaking. Amidst this infatuation a generous voice is heard: a Deputy, who is ever found in the breach, M. de Labrode, has addressed to the King and the Chambers an energetic protest against this violation of the laws of the land. It is desirable that all our Deputies should employ with equal utility the leisure forced upon them by the Ministry. Subjects for the exercise of their talents are by no means wanting.

We hear that the regiments destined for the African expedition are to be at Toulon by the 28th of April; at least.

It is said that the Swiss regiment Bleuler has refused to go to Algiers, claiming the execution of the capitulation, which leaves them the choice of going out on service or not when France is at war. A French regiment has been appointed in its stead.

Colonel Hababi, who commanded the Mamelukes of the Imperial Guards, is said to be charged by the Minister of War to engage 40 dragoons for the African expedition. These dragoons are to be chosen from among the officers, sub-officers, and privates of the corps of Mamelukes, who escaped the fire of the enemy during the wars of the empire.

The principal agent of a commercial house, that has contracted to furnish part of the supplies for the African expedition, set off yesterday morning for Catalonia, commissioned to collect in the Bay of Palma, by the 14th of May, or the 1st of June at latest, 6,000,000lb. of straw to be immediately transported to the coast of Africa.

Paris, March 26.

A private letter from Malta, dated the 11th of March, announces that the Russian squadron had sailed on the 20th for the Bahic.

A private letter from Madrid states, that the official announcement of the Queen's being enceinte had been made public.

Mr. de Bourmont is expected to

leave Paris about the 15th of April. M. 150,000 men to the coast of Africa, at an immense expense for commissariat, transports, and equipments, was great enough even though the pecuniary credit had been obtained—but it must be increased by the want of them. Suppose the enterprise should fail, or the necessity be felt of protracting it to another season, how would the explosion of national indignation be augmented by this apparent contempt of the national representatives? Is such an unfortunate contingency to reach the throne?

But the ministers of course can anticipate no such result, and doubtless rely on the success of the African expedition as one of their titles to future popularity with the lower Chamber, if its existence is prolonged, or with the Electoral Colleges if it is dissolved. The Minister of Marine, in his speech on the address, expressed his decided confidence in the success of the enterprise, and we have no doubt that the attack will be made on the strong hold of the African Corsair with such an armament as never before visited his shores. But in a naval expedition no security can be taken against accidents, and on such an inhospitable coast no insurance can be given against disease or pestilence. Nor is the force of the Dey so contemptible in resisting an attack by land, if we may judge from the reception given to the Spaniards in their expedition of 1773. On the 1st of July, in that year, the Spaniards arrived in the roads of Algiers with a large fleet, convoying an army of 22,000 men, which had been collected during the summer from different parts of the country. They found the whole extent of the Gulf lined with troops and protected by batteries. It is calculated, that in four entrenched camps the Dey had assembled a force of nearly 100,000 men. After surmounting great difficulties during seven days, in landing the troops, the Spanish army was obliged to retreat, on the 8th of July, without having made any impression on the enemy, and after a loss of 4,000 or 5,000 men. But as the French expedition is much more considerable as it will be commanded by abler officers, and as it has been undertaken with a better knowledge of the country, the Ministry are probably right in looking forward to the result as a conquest over the Chamber as well as over the Dey.

It is a subject of regret with some of the enlightened and moderate friends of the Ministry, that they took so precipitately the step of proroguing the Chambers for so distant a day, and that they did not in the first instance attempt to carry through it some of the ordinary business of the session. Theirs demi officiell organ, the Gazette de France, abhors the majority who rendered necessary the suspension of legislative deliberations, for having thus postponed measures calculated to promote the national interests, and to merit the national gratitude. Among these was a project for relieving the officers of the army from the drawback on their pay and allowances which goes to the support of the Hospital of Invalids. Another more important measure was the reduction of the 5 per cent. public securities to a stock of a lower interest, a reduction which would have placed at the disposal of Government above 2,000,000£ sterling of surplus revenue, to make roads, bridges, and canals, to repair the fortresses, and to accomplish other great works or improvements of general utility or necessity. If Ministers anticipated popularity from the proposal of these measures, why did they not once submit them to the Chamber, and throw upon that body the blame of factions obstructing the national benefit? It is true that the deputies tell His Majesty in their address that there is no concord between the Chamber and his Ministers, and that his only alternative is to dissolve the former, or to dismiss the latter; but such a declaration could only proceed on the idea that his servants were hostile to the welfare of his people—an idea which they might hope to dissipate by the introduction of beneficial or tranquillizing measures. Besides, if the Ministers really took the deputies at their word, and believed that a concert between the existing Chamber and the existing Cabinet was impossible, a dissolution was the only remedy, and a prolongation was an act of vengeance inflicted on the country, with no ostensible object but to obstruct the discussion and adoption of useful and beneficial proposals. If the parties are irreconcilable in March, is it likely that their hostility and suspicion will melt into friendship and confidence before September, when the majority are repulsed from the palace with a kind of insult, and sent into the provinces to brood over their wrongs with their sympathizing or exasperated constituents?

There is another view of the case which more strongly evinces the probability of having submitted to the Chamber the occasional business before the provocation, or proves the necessity of an immediate dissolution,—we mean the important enterprises requiring legislative aid or sanction which are now in progress or about to be undertaken. If the prorogation is allowed to be completed, and the Chamber be only convened in September, France will have passed more than a year without a legislative session,—a length of recess which we believe has not happened since the restoration, nor even since the commencement of the revolution, under any of the various forms of government with which it has been afflicted. What a basis will thus be laid for the suspicious or calumnies of those who have represented Prince Polignac as the type of the ancient régime, who are every day clamouring that the Court is resolved to dispense with the charter; and who have even gone the length of forming associations to resist taxes imposed without the concurrence of the Chambers? As the expedition to Africa is to be a great national enterprise, demanding supplementary credits probably of several millions sterling, was it consistent with the respect due to the national representatives to suspend their sittings at the very time when their assistance and implied approbation was to have been asked? The responsibility of sending an army of 40,000 or

50,000 men to the coast of Africa, at an immense expense for commissariat, transports, and equipments, was great enough even though the pecuniary credit had been obtained—but it must be increased by the want of them. Suppose the enterprise should fail, or the necessity be felt of protracting it to another season, how would the explosion of national indignation be augmented by this apparent contempt of the national representatives? Is such an unfortunate contingency to reach the throne?

But the ministers of course can anticipate no such result, and doubtless rely on the success of the African expedition as one of their titles to future popularity with the lower Chamber, if its existence is prolonged, or with the Electoral Colleges if it is dissolved. The Minister of Marine, in his speech on the address, expressed his decided confidence in the success of the enterprise, and we have no doubt that the attack will be made on the strong hold of the African Corsair with such an armament as never before visited his shores. But in a naval expedition no security can be taken against accidents, and on such an inhospitable coast no insurance can be given against disease or pestilence. Nor is the force of the Dey so contemptible in resisting an attack by land, if we may judge from the reception given to the Spaniards in their expedition of 1773. On the 1st of July, in that year, the Spaniards arrived in the roads of Algiers with a large fleet, convoying an army of 22,000 men, which had been collected during the summer from different parts of the country. They found the whole extent of the Gulf lined with troops and protected by batteries. It is calculated, that in four entrenched camps the Dey had assembled a force of nearly 100,000 men. After surmounting great difficulties during seven days, in landing the troops, the Spanish army was obliged to retreat, on the 8th of July, without having made any impression on the enemy, and after a loss of 4,000 or 5,000 men. But as the French expedition is much more considerable as it will be commanded by abler officers, and as it has been undertaken with a better knowledge of the country, the Ministry are probably right in looking forward to the result as a conquest over the Chamber as well as over the Dey.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold at the New Exchange, on Monday the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The brig VOLCAN, of the measurement of 427 44-1/2 tons, or therabouts, carries about 1100 barrels. She was formerly the French Brig AMEDEE; was found abandoned at sea, brought into this port, and condemned and sold by order of Court.

She is strong, good vessel, built of French oak, and has made only one voyage (to Tampico) since she underwent a thorough repair at this port, and been completely equipped with 18 & 22 ounces copper, and copper fastened. She runs well and is an excellent sea boat, is well furnished and found; and she may be sent to a trifling expence.

The vessel is now discharging her cargo Post No. 20, near the Blue Stores, and may be seen, and an inventory of stores had, at any time, by application to captain Arnold on board, to M. M. Thomson, No. 30, Chartres street, or to the subscriber.

T. MOSSY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Endorsed notes to the satisfaction of the sellers, at 6 months. If a further credit should be desired, 6 months additional will be given on adding half interest at the time of giving the note, or the same rate of interest will be allowed if the purchaser should wish to pay cash.

May 7.

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 10th inst. at 5 o'clock P.M., on the levee near the Blue Stores. A quantity of Public, about 90 tons; now landing from the brig Volcan, rapids m.

BY F. DUTILLET.

A M. on the premises, the establishment known under the name of COMMERCIAL OFFICE ROOM, situated in St. Louis street, in the house of Mr. Thibod.

That establishment is composed of two rooms, one of which is now used, 2 large counters, 2 french looking glasses, and generally all the furniture and fixtures requisite, as also a large assortment of all kind of LIQUORIS; it is much frequented and may be kept at little expence.

Any person wishing for further information may apply on the premises to Mr. Petit, where the inventory may be seen.

CONDITIONS.—1-3 cash, 1-3 at 60 days and 1-3 at 4 months, in notes with two endorsers to the satisfaction of the seller.

May 6.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday 8th of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold, a half LOT OF GROUND belonging to the estate of the late Noel Larivière, inclosed in a fence (French meadow), 1 acre by 130 in depth, situated in Bienville street, between Bienville and Remond, bounded on one side by Bienville, and on the other by Remond. Conveniently situated at the head of the city, and may be applied at the time of sale.

TERMS.—1-3 cash, 1-3 at 6 months, and the balance at 12 month in approved endorsed paper with mortgage.

May 7.

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold on Saturday 14th of May, next at 10 o'clock by order of the Syndic Thomas Spencer (at the store formerly occupied by him in Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets) the stock of dry goods surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors. Terms 1-3 cash.

May 14.

BY L. DAUNOY, marsh.

W. Deacon vs. Mad. Widow B. Evans. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the hon. G. Prival, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday 19th instant, at the Principal, at 12 o'clock, 3 large boxes containing a complete set of ornamented plaster moulds, made of wax—seized in the above suit for house rent.

May 8.

L. DAUNOY, marsh.

B. Hayes vs. S. Debow. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, a bureau, hand-trunk, an armchair, carpet, case and books, chairs etc. also, three cows—seized in the above suit.

May 8.

L. DAUNOY, marsh.

B. Hayes vs. S. Debow. By virtue of two writs of fieri facias directed by