

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 23 DE ENERO 1830.

Extracto del Cor. de Mexico.
Desde que se publicó la constitución federal, no ha tenido el gobierno de la Unión otras rentas para atender a los gastos de la administración pública, que los producen los de las aduanas marítimas y los contingentes de los estados. Estos se repartieron en un tiempo en que se tenían muy pocos datos para calcular la riqueza de cada pueblo, y era inevitable que unos estados resultaran perjudicados, cuando a los otros, se les exigía una contribución sumamente grande. Hoy aun que casi nos hallamos en el mejor estado que existe, en orden a noticias estadísticas, podemos ya contar con un dato para hacer desaparecer las desigualdades de aquella distribución, si huiemos de continuar con el sistema de contingentes, contra el cual ha fallado la experiencia de cinco años.

Según lo previene la constitución general, los estados deben remitir anualmente al congreso de la Union noticias circunstancias de los productos de sus rentas, y de las inversiones que de ellas se haga. Cuo éste se tiene lo suficiente para calcular las posibilidades de cada uno de ellos, y de signarlos el tanto que debe contribuir para los gastos generales. ¿Podrá negarse la facilidad que un estado tiene de dar al gobierno general la cantidad de 2,000 pesos, cuando sus rentas ascienden a un millón? ¿No sería una injusticia quitarle a uno la mitad de sus ingresos, cuando el otro solo le exige la octava parte?

Esta monstruosa desigualdad solo podría separarse, disponiendo que cada estado contribuya para la administración general, con un tercio de su cuarto de sus rentas. Esta medida proporcionaría también la ventaja de obligar indirectamente a los estados a reducir sus gastos, porque en proporción de que estos subieren, en la misma subiría su contingente. Y ésto solo no sería un beneficio de importancia para los pueblos.

Hasta aquí hemos hablado suponiendo la continuación del sistema establecido; pero ya que el tiempo ha acreditado los inconvenientes que se presentan para la recomendación, precisamente abandonarlo y buscar otro que, fundado en principios más seguros, dé las realidades que se apetecen.

Soprimidos los contingentes, opinamos que debe establecerse un impuesto sobre las finanzas rústicas y urbanas, sobre los servicios de aguardientes, y otros ramos de industria, haciendo precisamente el cálculo de los valores de capitales empleados en los giros. La contribución no deberá imponerse sobre las rentas, porque ni éstas pueden calcularse con exactitud, ni los contribuyentes estarán en el caso de descubrirlo. Mas bien deberá cargarse sobre los capitales, procurando que sea muy moderada y suave, no solo porque así se evitan fraudes, sino también porque de este modo se dejaría mucho de abogar al contribuyente para poderla pagar.

No dejamos de conocer que contra nuestra opinión se sublevan los que ignorando la naturaleza del sistema, y desconociendo las facultades del congreso general, no saben más que hacer valer la soberanía de los estados; pero creemos que no dejarán de tranquilizarse, con solo examinar lo que sobre este asunto hemos dicho en uno de nuestros números anteriores. La conducta observada en esta parte por nuestros vecinos del Norte, parece que pone fuera de toda duda la compatibilidad de un impuesto de esta clase con la naturaleza del sistema federal.

Una de las ventajas más grandes de este sistema es la de que la república no carece de recursos en los momentos en que más necesita de ellos, como en los casos de guerra. ¿Quién ignora que los productos de las aduanas se reducen casi a nada en estas circunstancias, porque el comercio huele a todos aquellos lugares en que solo se oye el estruendo del cañón?

En fin, nos atrevemos a presentar nuestras ideas en esta parte con bastante timidez, porque la materia es bastante delicada, y hay necesidad de tocarla.

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1830.

HENRY CLAY, Esq. late Secretary of State, arrived in this city yesterday, on board of the steam-boat Belfast, from Louisville.

FRANCE.

Prince Polignac has materially strengthened himself by obtaining the support of the leading members from the departments, and also the monied interest, which will ensure him a majority in the chambers.—The French Funds have improved. The French journals, however, continue full of the greatest excitement relative to the changes in the Ministry. A correspondent of the (London) Morning Chronicle assures its readers, that the days of France's monarchical government are numbered, and that the officers of that country are fast approaching republicanism; and that a revolution more complete than that of 789 is in rapid progress. The following are extracts:

"The Prince Polignac is the last Royalist Minister that will ever, in human probability, direct affairs of France. He knows this, as well as he does the sunrises at noon; and it is therefore that he exerts himself to remove prejudices, soften down passions, and subjugate the violence of party feeling. But it is all of no use. Do I rejoice at this? By no means. Do I believe that France, either by the extent of her population, or by her geographical position, is suited to the application of republican principles, and that a republican Government will be beneficial? Quite the contrary. But wishes and my opinions are nothing in the scale against the fact, that we are hastening to republicanism.

"The last effort is now making by the church, the Aristocracy, and the Royalists of France, to support the Monarchy with the charter. But the game is all up—as in a game of chess, we may prolong the checkmate by the aid of a pawn or the assistance of a solitary castle so may the Royalists, by a change of names and positions for six or eight years, prevent the last blow, from being given to Monarchy in France.—But beyond that time, will be a great change effected, it cannot be prolonged; and the event is as certain as a prophecy accomplished. Do not imagine for one moment that I rejoice at this prospect, or am satisfied with the triumph of the party opposed to monarchical institutions. I assure you most sincerely that I view with apprehension and alarm the progress of the new revolution; but acquainted as I am with what is going on in France, I cannot disengage from myself the fact of the triumph and the fact of the revolution.

"There are those who say where is this new Revolution? who are its leaders and where do you discover the objects and intentions of the parties. Ignorant and infatuated men are these! Where is the new revolution? In every province—in every department—in every commune—in every parish and hamlet—in every private and public circle—every family and round every table and hearth.

"Where is the new Revolution? In the Court—in the chambers—in the Courts of Justice—in the Journal—in the Elections—in every thing."

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

Singular Occurrence.—The George Canning packet ship, for New York, cleared out at nine o'clock on Tuesday, and lay to at the usual place for her captain, who was to be conveyed on board by a small steamer. There were two poor washerwomen in the vessel, who were to return to town by the same conveyance. On its arrival, however, the boiling state of the waves allowed only a moment's approach to the side of the G. Canning, which Capt. Allyn and the pilot promptly availed themselves of. They sprang at the same moment, the one from and the other to the George Canning, and in a moment after the gallant vessel was under weigh, leaving the two distressed individuals on its deck, who have left large families to lament their *nolens volens* journey across the Atlantic.—*Gore's Paper.*

VIENNA, Nov. 15.

The following is the report given in the Universal Gazette of Greece of October 7, of the last affairs between the Turks and the Greeks in Livadia:

"After the last attacks of the enemy in the town of Livadia, General Demetrius Ypsilanti occupied with the regiments under his command the strong position of Petra, in order to hinder the enemy from advancing to the other parts, and thus to protect, as far as possible, the other provinces. The enemy, whose troops, regular and irregular, horse and foot, amounted to 7,000 men, had posted themselves on the 22d of September at the distance of a can-

non shot from that position, and prepared to attack it, which they did on the 24th. We do not describe the glorious action, because we believe that our readers will prefer the following extract from the report of the General to the Government:—

"At day break on the 24th September, the Turks having a small detachment in their fortified camp, advanced in a body against Petra, bringing with them four cannon to destroy the entrenchments. The cavalry formed at the foot of Petra in two lines. The regular infantry divided into two columns of equal strength, advanced against the entrenchments of the second Chilarch, and of the Pentachirch, by Skurtanioti. The latter received them outside of the entrenchments. The action began, the cannonade continued without intermission; 800 regular infantry and cavalry occupied the neighbouring village of Vrestimili, in order to cover the rear of the column advancing against Skurtanioti. All the Albanians marched against Diasselo. The auxiliary corps of the garrison was obliged to occupy another eminence on the side of Vrestimili. The Albanians advanced impetuously to within ten paces of the entrenchments. At that moment, the Chilarch, Djevulusi and Kriesioti, came up with the greater part of their troops and attacked the Albanians just as they were going to storm, under the command of Aslan Bey. By this and the brave defence of the entrenchments the attack was defeated, the Albanians repulsed, and after an action of two hours the Turks were compelled to abandon their positions, and to take flight amidst a heavy and incessant fire from the Greeks.—At the same time, S. Mili, the commander of the garrison, attacked the enemy at Vrestimili, and drove them away with loss.

This glorious victory so far rewarded the bravery of the corps; but the aim of the Turks is to be ascribed to their numerous cavalry & the grave shot of their cannon. Their loss is killed and wounded, especially among the Albanians, is great, as they afterwards confessed.—Among the killed was a Hekatontarch of the regular troops, and two Albanian standard bearers. The Greeks had three men killed and twelve wounded. The trophies of the victory are two standards and a number of prisoners, who were afterwards exchanged for Greek peasants, who had been made prisoners.

The whole Turkish army has to day left Kurupi, together with the garrison of Livadia, under the command of the Tufescchi Bassi of Roumelia. He is followed by the whole of the 4th regiment, and the Chilarch, N. Kreiseli, with 200 men more, with orders to occupy Fontana, as soon as it should be evacuated.

I consider it as my duty to report to your Excellency the good conduct and bravery of the officers and men. All the measures taken in this critical situation were duly executed. The inhabitants are beginning to return to their blocks. Your Excellency's Commissioner, Couit Augustin Capo d'Istria, is informed of every thing.—My Aid-de-Camp, N. Kanussi, will deliver the two Turkish standards to your Excellency.

"I am, Sc. D. YPSILANT. SOLOMARTA. Sept. 28, 1829."

The Gazette then adds: "The defeat of the enemy would have led to their destruction, either by arms or famine, had they not obtained convention, by which they evacuate part of Eastern Greece, retreating without obstacles to Thessaly. By the desire of Ozak Aga, it was agreed that the sick in Kurupi, &c. should be removed without obstruction. Eastern Greece is in a deplorable state, and would not be relieved by the destruction of the enemy but by his retreat from it as it is only then that the inhabitants can begin to rebuild their huts and till the ground, in order to procure at length their daily bread and no longer be obliged to subsist merely on herba, and sometimes to be unable to find even those."

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Chez. Maurias, Presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 9th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a certain Lot of Ground situated on Marais street, between Ursuline and St. Philip streets, measuring 34 feet front by 115 deep.—Seized at the suit of F. Girard.

The same being the second and last auction, it will be sold to the highest bidder, for what it will bring, on a credit of twelve months, with five per cent interest, from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security on the property sold, until final payment, agreeably to the act to amend the several acts enacted to organize the Courts of this State and other purposes."

Jan. 25 L. DAUNOY, Marshal

From the New-Orleans Price Current of this day.

The weather has continued fair and favorable up to the 21st inst. The Mississippi has not risen or fallen since the 16th, and remains within three feet six inches of ordinary high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th inst., from the interior and Mississippi 11,162 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 514, Mobile 86, Florida 23, beyond Lake Ponchartrain 324, Texas 30, together 11,900 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool 2,327, Greenwich 1,000, Havre 1,674, Boston 1,206, Providence 786, Philadelphia 52, Baltimore 312—together 11,410 bales: having on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 21st inst., a stock of 4,082 bales, exclusive of the 1944 bales lost by fire which have been deducted. The usual and regular business has continued through the week, with a fair demand for all descriptions. Liverpool classification.

ST. LOUIS.—Sales on plantation 7 cents—more is asked, and for superior quality has been in some instances obtained. For grain, in the city, sales have been made at 7 to 7 1/2 cents, though not so brisk as last week.

FLOUR has declined this week, and is rather flat at \$4 75 per barrel.

BEEF, PORK, and Western produce generally, plenty and dull as on our quotations.

FREIGHTS have suffered a further decline, and from appearances there is no prospect of a speedy improvement, 1 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents to Liverpool, 1 1/2 to Havre, and very dull.

Orleans Ball Room.

ON Monday January 25th 1830, will take place the benefit of Mr. B. Rice, when will be given

A GRAND DRESS BALL,

Proceeded by

A Children's Ball.

Which will commence at 5 and end at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Ball will take place immediately after.

19 Jan

BALL ROOM

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets

On Monday, January 25th 1830,

GRAND BALL.

No ladies will be admitted without a personal ticket.

Aittance one dollar. Dec 28

GRAND CONCERT

AND FULL DRESSED HALL.

M. JANDOT, Jr. respectfully informs the public that his benefit will take place on a 1st of February next, when will be given a GRAND CONCERT, to be followed by Full Dressed Hall. The programme will shortly appear.

jan 21—31

AUX ARMS HOTEL

Le grasse out souvent du leur plus beau trim.

plus à des cheveux particulièrement arrangés, les cheveux de l'objet aimé présentent toujours à l'amant à l'époque à l'amitié sensible, de délicieuses souvenirs; l'artiste habile peut les faire avec l'insuffis et imprimer diverses jolies souches.

VENIR, fait en cheveux, Colliers, bracelets, étoiles, cordons de Montre, Bagues et Nouilles d'Or, et sur ivoire pour médailles, étoiles, fleur, Pierrot, Naïtre, Gerbe, Saules, fleurettes, Tambour, et généralement toutes espèces d'allégories.

GRAVURE.—Grave la lettre à jour, estampes pour alphabet, chiffres, étoiles pour les balles, pour coton, Caisses et Barriques, Adresses, Étiquettes, Marques, pour marquer le linge, Désinfecter, pour broderies, Carton de Loto, Carteaux pour vente et loyer de maison, &c. &c.

PEINTURE.—Peint l'Enseigne sur Bois, Ferblanc, Toile, Transparents &c. &c.

DORURES.—Fait sur verre doré le Portrait en Silhouette et toutes espèces d'allégories; sur Glaces, des Ecriteaux et Encadrements de Gravure, &c.

VEINISSURE.—Moire le Veilane, et Veil au Pinaceau et à la Pouper, fabrique et vend toutes espèces de vernis et Cauquier, et tous les moyens de les employer.

MECANIQUE Hydrolique et Aerostatique.

L'artiste possède plusieurs machines dont il invente, il donnera aux personnes qui en auront besoin la faculté de s'en servir.

PHYSIQUE Experimentale et Amusante.

Il confectionne des appareils pour la physique ainsi que des Jeux, Boules et Balles & &c., dont la clef est difficile à découvrir tout au plus juste prix.

MARQUE de Linge. Vend le nécessaire du linge particulier les linges qu'on voudra bien lui confier, à raison d'une piastre la douzaine, pour les marques simples; le prix sera différent pour celles où il y aura des allégories. Les personnes ayant moins de trois douzaines de linges qui le feront appeler paieront comme pour trois douzaines.

On le trouve chez lui rue Bourbon No 175, jusqu'à 11 heures, et à la bourse, de midi à deux heures.

20 Jan.—31

A VENIRE,

PLANOS-FORTE

Dernierement arrivés de Londres et de Paris.

M. DE GAUTRIE L'ABAT, demeurant Rue Royale entre les rues Dumaine et St. Philippe, à l'honneur d'informer les amateurs de planos-forts, qu'il vient d'en recevoir un bel assortiment des fabriques de

Th. Tomkinson de Londres, et de

Ice. Pleyel & co de Paris.

Ceux de Tomkinson sont déjà assez avantageusement connus, depuis 1818, que madame Labat a fait venir, pour qu'il soit nécessaire d'en détailler encore les éloges qu'ils méritent sous tous les rapports et principalement sous le point de leur solidité pour le climat etc.

Quant à ceux de M. Ice. Pleyel & co. de Paris, il est déjà connu ici que leur superficie honnête à 900 centaimes la médaille d'or en 1827, à l'exposition des produits d'industrie à Paris sur trois cents pianos de quinze vingt exemplaires, et que depuis, par de nouvelles améliorations qu'ils ont encore apportées à leurs instruments, le Roi de France et M. le Duc d'Orléans leur ont accordé le brevet de la Manufacture pour récompense.

Tes personnes qui désireront voir ces pianos peuvent se présenter à cet effet chez madame Labat à sa demeure indiquée ci-dessous.

Madame Labat recevra aussi les commandes qui pourraient être faites pour faire venir des pianos de différentes formes, et des pianos magnétiques intonés à la française, et les feront démontrer l'entière satisfaction des demandeurs.

26 dec

PLANOS-FORTE

Marshall's Sales.

N. B. OULDRIDGE vs. E. W. GARDNER, J. BLACK & CO.

B Y virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate Judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Monday, 1