

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 12 DE JUNIO 1830.

Por los goletas Océano y Estados Unidos que llegaron de Veracruz hemos recibidos diarios de Méjico que alcanzan al 28 del pp. La república Méjicana está muy lejos de estar tan tranquila como se dice; deseamos poder estar de acuerdo sobre este punto con la mayoría de los amigos de la libertad Méjicana.

Por dos partes oficiales del general Bravo que mañana publicaremos en este número veímos que este ha dispersado el cuerpo principal del ejército de Guerrero y ha tomado posesión de Acapulco; pero este suceso según los mismos diarios de aquél país no deciden la tranquilidad general ni el restablecimiento del orden; los partidarios del Héroe del sur alzau de cuando en cuando la cabeza y provocaban algunos actos parciales que trataban la marcha del gobierno.

Cuando anunciamos en nuestro número de ayer, el nombre de los pasajeros de la goleta *Estados Unidos* que llegaron en el estímbo, no pudimos prever la equivocación que padeció el que nos comunicó la noticia, pues este nos dijo que era el Sr. Larada, siendo el Sr. Dr. Lorenzo Zavala, ex ministro del gobierno de Méjico. No sabemos el motivo que conduce á esta ciudad tan ilustre personaje, generalmente conocido por sus estimables cualidades y talentos admirables que debieron considerar el amor de un pueblo por cuya prosperidad trabajó constantemente, si el espíritu de partido no cegara siempre á los hombres.

Por el general Putnam recibimos diarios de Liverpool que alcanzan al 27 de abril.— Demos algunos extractos:

Liverpool, 9 de abril.
El Monitor del sábado publica entre otras cosas lo siguiente: Ayer hizo ocho días que se dio un gran banquete constitucional en París á los diputados del departamento del Sena. Ascendió el numero de los convividos á 700. Mr. Rousseau, hijo, las funciones de presidente y Mr. Odillon Barrot, la de vice presidente; estaban colocados á la derecha del presidente los Srs. Lafayette, Laffite y B. Constant.

Se pronunciaron varias discursivas patrióticas seguidamente los convividos rindieron al presidente y al general Lafayette y los llenaron de caricias. Los gritos de "Viva Lafayette—Honor al vencedor y gloria al bravo" se repitieron mil veces, y los brotios al patriota veterano fueron con el mayor entusiasmo.

Méjico 12 de mayo.

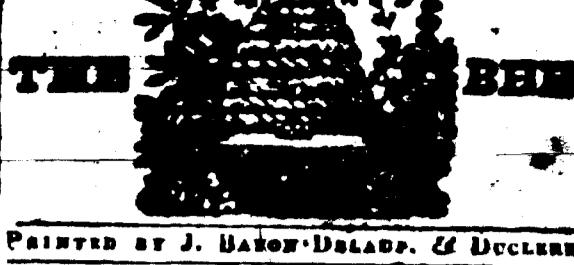
El general D. Nicolas Bravo ha logrado por fin concluir la revolución del Sur y poner término á los males que con él amenazaban al Estado y á todo la república. La ocupación de la plaza y fortaleza de Acapulco, y la toma y destrucción del Voladero, son golpes decisivos que jamás habían sufrido las partidas que desde el año de 1827 se hallaban en un estado de subversión permanente que las hacia reputar por invencibles y atribuir á sus propias fuerzas lo que no era sino efecto de la astucia, colusión ó debilidad del gobierno.

Mas sensible es por cierto que esto no haya podido hacerse de un modo pacífico y sin cesión de sangre: por corta que sea la pérdida, siempre es mucha para una nación que tiene tantos terrenos baldíos y tanta necesidad de brazos especialmente por el rumbo de Acapulco. Mas podrá culparse al virtuoso y humano Bravo de semejante pérdida? ¿Se lo deberá reprender uno solo de los pasos que ha dado en cumplimiento de las órdenes del gobierno para llamar á la obediencia del gobierno y al orden establecido á los disidentes de Acapulco? Nada menos: pocos gestos han de haber sentido previamente con tanto empeño todos los pasos conciliatorios, sin haber omitido uno solo que fuera compatible con la sumisión á las leyes vigentes; obligación de que no puede ser dispensada ninguna fracción de la sociedad.

Quienes pues, han sido el origen de los males sufridos, y sobre quienes debe recaer toda la odiosidad de estas de gracias que no puede menos que lamentar todo buen méjicano? No otros ciertamente, que los que han provocado el lance con imprudencia, y después no han sabido querido ceder á tiempo como lo hizo San Luis. Aun cuando se supusiere que pedían cosas justas en sí mismas, ¿á quienes no son á los pronunciados del Sur les podía ocurrir fuese posible contrariar ni concretar el deseo casi unánime de un cambio de administración y gobierno explicado por iniciación en Jalapa y secundado en toda la república? Ademas, quienes han cometido mas injusticias, asesinatos y saqueos que los disidentes de que se trata? Y si esto es público y notorio de un modo que nadie puede ocultarse, quién habrá de patrocinar su causa, si mucho menos persuadirse que proclamaban sinceramente la justicia? Nos que tantas y tan repetidas veces la han violado?

Ningún gobierno está libre de defectos, ni mucho menos los que llevan poco tiempo de establecidos: nosotros conocemos los del nuestro, y los censuramos y censuramos; nos aíslamos porque nos parecen convenientes; pero reprobamos y reprobaremos siempre los pronunciamientos de la fuerza, que para nada pueden ser útiles sino para echarlo todo á perder, y que jamás podrán hacer reformas útiles á la nación. Lo que se obtiene por la fuerza, si tiene en su apoyo á la opinión, es más estable y menos perjudicial; pero si es al contrario, causa males sin número y viene abajo en pocas días. Esto es lo que ha sucedido en el Sur, y lo que sucederá con cualquiera reacción que se intente para restablecer el régimen que cayó ó sustituirle otro que le parezca.

(Correo de la federación.)



PRINTED BY J. BAKER & CO. & DECLARED

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY (Morning) JUNE 12, 1830.

Washington, May 24.

In the Senate, on Saturday the bill "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports" was lost, on the question for its third reading, by a vote of 20 to 22. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company was carried; and, on the motion of Mr. M'Kinley, was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 21 or 19.

The House of Representatives were occupied, during the morning hour, in the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to print 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture, and of Mr. Duponceau's and Mr. L. Hanerdrif's work on Silk. The hour expired before the discussion was concluded, after an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table by Mr. Chilton. The residue of the day the House were occupied in the consideration of private bills.

London, April 24.

The report is still prevalent that a recent visit of the Duke of Orleans to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg had been made at the request of an August Personage, who declared that he should see with pleasure one of the Brothers of the Duke of Chartres united to the Prince Sovereign of Greece. We believe that this visit, which has excited general notice, has been a natural and spontaneous act of the Duke, who, in fact, is supposed to have a repugnance to the marriage in question, which the known anxiety of the Prince to keep aloof from political affairs sufficiently explains. Moreover, the future Sovereign of Greece is an old acquaintance of the House of Orleans, and in the different visits which he has made to Paris, has always frequented the residence of the Duke. In many of our saloons we hear of earnestness shown by Mr. de Polignac to bring to a conclusion the negotiations relative to this marriage, which are said to have been undertaken by the express desire of Royalty. The Duchess of Orleans, on the contrary, urged the difference of religious tenets which existed between the illustrious Pair; but the advocates of the measure are stated to have replied that in matters of public concern policy should ever take precedence of religion.—*Le Charte.*

A report of the death of the King was very prevalent throughout town yesterday evening; and the arrival of one or two Messengers in Downing-street, at a very late hour, tended much to increase the belief of an event which the various contradictory statements lately published had rendered not altogether improbable. Up to half-past two o'clock this morning, however, there was no confirmation of the rumour at any of the public offices, and we are therefore inclined to hope that his Majesty continues convalescent, and that the statement to which we have alluded is wholly without foundation.

—By a circular addressed to the members of the Artillery Company, it appears that the order given for the celebration of the King's Birth-day on the 23d (yesterday,) has been countermanded. The circular is only dated on the 21st.

A TALE OF THE SPANISH WAR.

It was during the exterminating warfare which characterized the invasion of Spain by the French, that a small body of Cuirassiers, detached from the main division, had halted for the night at a village called Figueras. The appearance of this company was to the poor inhabitants a source of disagreeable anticipations, actuated as they were by natural antipathy to a domineering foe, and by anxiety for the little property acquired by the toil of congregated years. "What ho!" cried the leader of the soldiery, as he stopped before the gate of the monastery, the only house in the hamlet that appeared capable of rendering any tolerable accommodation; "Open your doors, or, by my valiant Sovereign, all your Ayes will not profit you," and, as he spoke he struck the portal with his sword, as if to prove his threats would speedily be enforced, if a ready acquiescence were not accorded to his mandates.

There was silence for a time, as though the inmates were deliberating on what course to pursue; and then the figure of an aged man became apparent, as with trembling hands he loosed the fastenings which secured the dwelling. He bore a torch, whose gleam threw a murky glare upon the men at arms, and served but indistinctly to illumine the gloomy court. "Save you!" said the

French Colonel ironically, at the same time making a lowly obeisance, "I bear my superior's greetings to your holy body, and expect good fare for my commandant; the cellars are well stored, no doubt?" A crimson glow for moment flushed the pallid cheek of the venerable father, as La Ville (for that was the colonel's name) concluded his address; but it past instantly away, and he returned no response save by a gentle inclination of the head.

La Ville regarded not his emotion, but, ordering his soldiers to dismount and place their charges in the spacious court yard, entered the solemn pile accompanied by his officers.—The clang of the spurs as they paced along the vaulted passages escorted by their aged guide, too plainly announced to the monks the propinquity of their enemies those wretched scoundrels of all the sacred ordinances of religion, for such a character had they acquired! party true, but principally founded on the misrepresentation of those who were well aware how much such a belief would kindle patriotic zeal against them.

As they entered the refectory, the assembled brethren rose from their seats, and calmly viewed the haughty intruders.—"Excuse me, Fathers!" exclaimed La Ville, awed into respect by their dignified demeanour, "but my men require repose, and in these troublous times, as little courtesy is needed, I have that plan to warrant this intrusion; my men must be provided with good cheer or else—"and he touched the hilt of his sabre significantly.

"But," he continued "I hope there will not be occasion for proceeding to extremities, the odds are to much in our favor."—Sir," replied the abbot, "your wishes may be obeyed, were even our desires to serve you less."—"I deem, if I relied on that, my entertainment were but very poor." This is an unkind opinion," returned the superior, "deeds will convince you of its fatuity." So saying, he motioned them to sit down, and commanded the servants to load the table with the best thing the monastery could afford.

The table soon groaned beneath the weight of delicacies, and cordiality usurped the place where distrust so lately reigned. The abbot left the apartment for a brief interval, and speedily returned, followed by two attendants bearing immense silver vessels filled with luscious and delicious wine. "Now, tell me, candidly," exclaimed a young officer but lately arrived from the military college, "tell me if you have any pretty damsel here—you understand me, a niece or so, to benefit by your pious admonitions?" The eye of the superior shone with wrathful glaze at the speaker, and then a bitter smile passed across his features. "Fear not" he replied, "for this night's entertainment will be better than any you shall hereafter enjoy; but Heaven forbid we should harbor such pollute beings as you allude to!" "Ay," replied La Ville, "at least for irreligious laymen, who know not how to temper their love suits with pious sighings for the great iniquity of our frail natures; but a truce with rascality, and let us taste the wine; nothing so much promotes good fellowship."

But, good father," he continued, as he filled a goblet with the sparkling wine, "you must pledge me in a bumper, so fill your glass." "The rules of our order forbid us to indulge in wine," answered the abbot, "and therefore you must excuse me, or my brethren, from tasting of the ruby produce of the vine." La Ville smiled ironically, as though he thought it was hypocrisy on the father's part in refusing to drink with anything stronger than the liquid sparing of water. He raised the goblet to his lips, but placed it again untasted on the board. The monks looked upon the movement with suspicious eye, as if to seek solution for the Frenchman's act.

"Suspicion strikes me," cried La Ville sternly, "and if my surmise proves correct, this shall be the last exploit you will enact. Fellow soldiers! taste not the wine, it may be poisoned; such deeds have been performed before, and by monastic artifice." As the speaker thus addressed his auditors, every eye was riveted on the superior, whose countenance afforded no credit to the colonel's surmise. "Drink of the wine first," continued La Ville, "you and your brethren, and then we will follow your example." The abbot raised his eyes to Heaven, and seemed for a moment flurried in meditation; then taking the proffered cup, swallowed the contents. The entire confraternity also drank the potion.

"Now are you satisfied?"—he inquired; "now are your ungenerous doubts resolved?"—"Yes," replied the French; "and here we pledge to you, good fathers. Cup succeeded cup, as the elated soldiers, delighted with their superior entertainment, sought to take advantage of their present favourable quarters. "Believe me," stammered out a jovial lieutenant, "we will ever prove grateful for the kindness we have experienced, and perhaps, I may send in exchange for this Sauterne, a lovely girl of mine, the beauteous Lo...e."—"A poor exchange," retorted a

monk—"nothing so true as wine, nor so sickle as women."—"When our royal eagle waves over the entire land," cried La Ville, "the brethren of this monastery shall be amply rewarded for their hospitality, and—" "Stop your kind commendations," interrupted the abbot; "that day you shall never behold base tools of violence, hear me, and shudder at my words; know that the wine we drank was poisoned! Start not! our country claimed the sacrifice, and willingly we did our duty—and though the pangs of death are fast approaching, yet the thought that you, our enemies, must die with us, is balsam to the tortured body. Does not the venom even now rankle in your veins? Speak, slave! speak!"

Consternation seized the French as they listened to the dreadful declaration, and even then the agonizing throbs declared how true was the assertion. Madly they rushed on their betrayers, but death was already enacting his part, and stayed their impetuous hands. Soon the smothered groan, the frightful scream, the mingled prayer and curse, rose on the silent ear of night. The morning came; and of the many who had entered the monastery, not one remained to quit its gloomy precincts.—*United Service Journal.*

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

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. R. ROMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

BY T. MOSEY.

Saturday, 12th of June next, will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, to close a firm.

The Steamboat INTEGRAL.

Ship Penn, Namoun, Liverpool, W M Bond
Brig Alexander, Bailey, Boston, J W Zachariah and co.

Brig Rufus, Tripe, N York, W W Gaskell
Schr Maria, Baker, Pensacola, Calender and Delmo

Schr Celeste, Lafone, Pascagoula, Master
The towboat Porpoise, Houren, left for the S W Pass last evening, with ships Penn and Aspasia, bark Adelaide, and schr Perla.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Livingston, Morrison, from sea, in sight, with two schooners in tow.

Towboat Grampus, Leech, fm S W Pass, having taken to sea ships Jefferson and Hercules—brought up brigs Eagle, Louisiana and Bruce—passed at the head of S W Pass, brig Delta, at Grand Prairie, brig New Columbia. Towboat Post Boy coming up with ship Eugene and brig Jasper; and the Livingston with two schooners Steambat Lady Washington, from Nashville, with full cargo cotton, tobacco, &c. to sundries.

Steamboat Paul Jones, Reeder, fm Louisville, with flour, tobacco, whiskey, cotton, &c. to N & J Dick; M P Maher; C Byrnes; T Stooj, Stewart and Eastin; W M Read; B F West—14 cabin pass.

Big Eagle, Chew, fm New York, with cargo to sundries.

Herm brig Bruce, —, from Marseilles, with cargo.

Brig Louisiana, Garner, fm Mobile, cargo.

ENTRÉED.

Brig Olive, Coggins, from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas in ballast.

Brig Donald, Lowthian, fm Porto Cabello, via Mobile, in ballast.

Schr Octavia, Bourne, from Vera Cruz, with \$15,000 specie, and ballast.

J. BRAUD.

D. SR. VILME.

The subscriber informs the public that he still continues under his own name, the same trade, in St. Peter, between Dauphin and Bourbon. June 12 S. VILME.

JOSE PRATTS.

JUAN GUADIZ, Barber and Hair-Dresser,

respectfully informs the public and his friends, that he will reopen his Shop on Saturday the 12th instant, at No. 501, Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets. He hopes that, by his endeavors, to deserve a share of public patronage.

June 12

JOSE PRATTS.

24 NUMBERS BY PERMUTATION

And only 12,144 tickets!!

Less by one half than the former classes of this Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 10, FOR 1830.

To be drawn positively on Saturday, June 12

HIGHEST PRIZE:

6,000 DOLLARS!

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$6000, 1 of 2000

2 of 1000, 1 of 800,

1 of 674, 126 of 50, 126 of 20, 126 of 8, and 5780 of 4.

Price of Tickets—Whole \$4—Halves, \$2—Quarters \$1. Packages of eight whole tickets, \$32, warranted to draw not less than 12; half and quarter packages at the same rate.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, No. 61, Chartres street

June 12

JOSE PRATTS.

DISTRICT COURT, Thursday 10th June 1830.—*Theo. B. Willard vs. His Creditors.*

On motion of A. M. R. Buchanan Esq. of counsel for the Syndics of the creditors of the insolvent, it is ordered by the Court that the creditors of said insolvent and the others interested, shew cause on Wednesday the 25th day of the present Month, why the tableau of distribution filed on the 31st day of May last should not be homologated and confirmed according to law.

Extracts from the minutes.

June 12 Jno. L. LEWIS, Clk.

THE Undersigned apothecaries, have

entered into copartnership, from the

3d February ult.

F. C. BOUCIER.

J. B. HACKER.