

LA ABEJA.

NEW ORLEANS, 23 DE JUNIO 1830.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 23 de Junio. Por el correo de ayer recibimos diarios de New-York que llegan al 3 del corriente. En esa ciudad se habian recibido noticias de Inglaterra que alcanzan al 1.º de mayo: estas noticias no se refieren en nada al continente de Europa. Por ellas se trasluce que la salud del rey de Inglaterra quedaba en un estado bastante critico.

VERACRUZ.—Dias hace que algunos periodicos de nuestra republica se ocupan en la generosa y laudable empresa de llamar la atencion del gobierno hacia la imponente actitud de nuestra vecina isla de Cuba. Considerandola como el foco de que emana nuestra paralización exterior al presente, y el germen de incalculables males para el futuro.

Nosotros celebramos el tino y circunspeccion con que tocan la materia los editores del Correo de la Federacion, asi como el noble patriotismo que observamos al mismo tiempo en sus columnas, y emprenderiamos con placer la dedicacion a objeccion tan interesante, si este fuese un asunto cuyas ventajas respecto de nosotros, pudiesen revocarse en duda, ni aun por aquellos que voluntariamente corran los ojos para ver, y que hacen oficio de no transigir nunca con la razon; pero estamos firmemente persuadidos a que no existe un solo americano, cuyo corazon este en perfecta armonia con la felicidad y engrandecimiento de su pais, que por motivos utiles de muy facil demostracion, y sin necesidad absoluta de estar iniciado en los arcanos de la politica, no incline la balanza en favor de la importantisima urgencia de que la isla de Cuba no continúe siendo por mas tiempo de la España.

Basta, en nuestro concepto, la ayuda de un telescopio, para convenir en que mientras esa fatal y pesada mirada de nuestras operaciones, ni habra paz interior, ni relaciones exteriores, ni agricultura en nuestros campos, ni salidas en nuestros frutos, ni mas que una continua alarma, y una cadena no interrumptible de inquietudes y temores, y un total estorbo en los ramos de industria y comercio, tal cual lo vemos experimentar en el presente, como que tendamos nuestros frutos a los Norte-americanos, al precio estimado que ellos quieren darle, por el espeso impedimento que tienen sus otros negocios mercantiles para llevarlos a otros puertos, sin mas motivo que la negociacion constante en que estan los espaholes, del seno mercenario, con una marina tanto mas fuerte y temible, cuanto les es insignificante y de poca importancia el mantenimiento, a no contar con los infinitos puertos y costas de esa malhadada isla; todo, en fin, concurre, en nuestra opinion, a probar las ventajas que acarrearía a nuestra republica la emancipacion de la isla de Cuba, aun cuando para lograrla fuese necesario destruir y hacerla desaparecer del mapa de la América: de otro modo, jamas creemos haberlo dicho bastante: el desarrollo politico de nuestra nacion republicana, sera combatido siempre por el enorme peso de tan molesta vecindad, y el fruto de tantas fatigas, guerras, devolucion y sangre, el haber de tantos ilustres mericanos sacrificados al falo de la libertad del mundo de Colon, quedará a ser tesoro y sin prestigio.

Doloroso es, ciertamente, que cuando el dolor de la Union descomulgada en guerra, habito y celos del bien general, la cupiese de la infeliz Cuba se haya unido hasta ahora como un punto de ninguna trascendencia; sensible nos es, ver en el duro caso de lamentar el desperdicio de tan santos momentos; pero no es satisfactorio, en cierta manera, poder decir al Excmo. Sr. vice-presidente, con las elucubraciones de la Federacion, que las circunstancias actuales de la isla de Cuba, el firme de la opinion que hay en ella por la causa de la libertad, el heroico esfuerzo que hacen cada dia sus naturales por sacudir el yugo de sus opresores, el deseo, en fin, de nuestra conservacion, todo, nos convida a proteger el alzamiento de que está amenazada, y a inflamar el fuego de independencia, que tiene como reconcentrado en los pechos cubanos, la carencia de recursos efectivos y eficaces.

México, 26 de mayo.—El coronel Izquierdo, con fecha 17 de este mes, avisa que ha hecho varias cogidas hasta Negar al pueblo de Amatepec, porque se temia que este pueblo lo querian tomar los facinorosos: que habiendo llegado en efecto a él, se encontró que a poca distancia se hallaban los cabecillas Juan Cruz, Rubi, Luque y Damas Gonzalez, con todas sus fuerzas, quienes habiendo puesto una bandera blanca en un cerro se las correspondió desde la torre de dicho pueblo, y que habiéndose unido con ellos a hablar, se ofrecieron que querian presentarse al supremo gobierno, pidiéndole espera de un dia porque les faltaba una partida de la fuerza que estaba en camino, y cuyo jefe sabia lo que se acordara: que pasado el dia le pidió otro Juan Cruz, mientras se hallaba con sus oficiales lo que debian hacer; pero que en la noche se figuraron que de una fuerte tempestad, en marcha se les deserraron mas de 2000 personas de aquellos pueblos que no fueron porque quisieron antes atravesar la ciudad de los desertados, y por evitar el derramamiento de sangre se le presentó el capitán Felix Valero y el sargento Damas Gonzalez, a quienes ha agregado a su division. El mismo coronel Izquierdo cree que todo aquello concluirá felizmente y a la mayor brevedad. Registro oficial.

VICTOR ROUMAGE offre à vendre 30 Tonneaux bois de Campêche.—18 j.

SE VENDE.—Un Cabareto muy acreditado, situado en la esquina de las calles Burgogue y Conty, No. 163. En la misma casa darán razon.—23 Junio—5

PARA LOS BIENOS DE SANTIAGO (HO GRANDE.) La goleta de primera calidad CLIMAX, de 100 toneladas, y ferrea en cobre, su capitán Thomas Harper, sera despatchada positivamente el 29 del corriente en cualquiera parte. Por fletos o paraderos teniendo excelentes ajamientos, dirigirse a bordo, enfrente de la calle San Luis, en casa de CRAPPAN Y HARPER, No. 17 calle Conti. 19 de junio—6

El Señor A. BEAUVAIS, candidato a la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de la Luisiana, será sostenido en Julio próximo por un gran número de ELECTORES.



NEW ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY (MORNING) JUNE 23, 1830.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received a Hull paper of the 1st of May, containing London dates of the 29th of April. The following extracts are given:

Health of the King.—From the private London correspondents of the Hull Gazette, under date of April 29, evening, we extract the following.

Our accounts from Windsor, this evening are of a less satisfactory nature than for some days past; and to the repeated enquiries at the Castle, by persons anxious about his Majesty's health, the answer is, the king is most ill.

The following is the bulletin of the 29th.—"The King continues much in the same state, with occasional embarrassment in his Majesty's breathing."

Signed, HENRY HALFORD, M. J. TIERNY.

This bulletin increased the alarm. The complaint of the King is understood to be the dropsy in the chest.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 28th inst. are of little interest. Those who were supposed to know any thing authentic of the state of the King's health, were closely questioned; but no satisfactory information was elicited.

From sources, however, on which reliance is placed, we are informed that the attacks which the king experiences in his breathing have become more frequent, and that they yield less readily to the strong medicines administered for that purpose. His Majesty's medical advisers see almost constantly in attendance on, and appear to consider it necessary that his Majesty should not be harassed with public affairs. Consequently only those have been admitted to his presence to-day who have what may be termed an extra entre to the Sovereign.

The dinner parties of the nobility had been delayed, and the Duke of Clarence had refused to preside at a public dinner, in consequence of peculiar circumstances.

Council fell on the 29th, from 92 to 91.

A bill for the amendment of the Poor Laws was under discussion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Peel's Forgery Bill has been postponed for a fortnight, in order to give time for the presentation of petitions.

There is no Marine Intelligence which concerns the American merchants.

New-York, June 3.

The New York Daily Advertiser of yesterday, gives the annexed letter from a highly respectable gentleman at Bogota.—Its date, April 15, is not quite so late as that of the most recent advices, but its statements are much more intelligible.

All here is anarchy and confusion. We knew a few days ago that the Commission sent to Venezuela by Congress, and composed of Gen. Sucre, Bishop Esteves, and Doct. Aranda, had not been admitted to approach the territory of Venezuela, and that they remained at Cucuta, where the deputies from Caracas would meet them.

Congress had no idea of adopting a federal constitution, but declaration of Venezuela had forced that system upon it, as the only means to preserve the union and tranquility. The opinion of several of the members, however, was that a separation was desirable. Popayan had sent in a representation to Congress to that effect, and urging that body to establish a provisional government, and to convoke a Constituent Congress for New Grenada.

The Ministry has been changed. Osorio is for the Home Department; Hewau, Secretary of War; and Harguez, for the Finances. That excellent patriot, Don Domingo Caldero, is President of the Council, and at the head of the Executive. The Liberator is at Fucha, apparently for the restoration of his health, but chiefly to avoid the abuses

with which he is overwhelmed from the Venezuelan press.

It appears that Urdaneta is at variance with him, and the former, deserting his post as member of Congress, retires to day to Tunja. He does well to leave Bogota, whose inhabitants hold him and his king in abhorrence. We are on the eve of a revolution which will probably overthrow that dictatorial power which has during four years carried us to the brink of misery and ruin.

Whatever the change may be, it must be for the better, as nothing worse can be imagined than our hitherto lawless condition.

21st April, 6 o'clock. We continue in a feverish state, and the crisis draws to its close, Don Domingo, supported by the two ministers Marquez and Osorio, has sent a message to Congress recommending its dissolution, as the deliberations of that body would be worse than useless. The liberty of the press has been re-established, and Bogota is inundated with pamphlets of the most violent description. Congress has adjourned this afternoon, after having sanctioned the constitution which will be without effect, but wisely abstaining from nominating the Chief Magistrate, which most improperly was one of its attributes.

It is impossible to say what, under the actual circumstances, will be the fate of the Liberator. He must be aware that the effervescence of the people from all the corners of the republic, is increasing against him. His few followers are beginning to abandon him, and I understand that O'Leary is about to imitate the example set by Urdaneta, and leaves this for his mission to the United S. if this is not a pretext for withdrawing in order to save himself from the fury of the people. I am at a loss to conceive what he will do in the United S. as he must unavoidably expect his immediate recall from any party that is to be in power. It is however fortunate that all these obnoxious persons absent themselves, as it will save us from bloodshed.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Of late the nominations to Foreign Embassies, this of Mr. Randolph, to be Minister to Russia, was probably least expected by the public. Every one inquiring, did he ask the appointment? Will he accept it? With him the emolument could have been no inducement, nor do we think the honor so alluring as to entice him in his present feeble health, to leave his home in order to dance attendance at a European Court—and that, the most objectionable of all, a Northern Court. Yet, if the nomination was made by the President without the consent of Mr. Randolph, we think the selection most singular: for of all the public characters of distinguished standing in the United States, he is the least fitted for the station of Ambassador abroad—requiring as it does not only diplomatic tact, but a temper and deportment altogether the reverse of Mr. Randolph's. No. He is not sufficiently a man of the world to breathe the atmosphere of monarchy, and his genius scorns the drudgery of office. The only appropriate theatre for the display of his talents, brilliant, but not various, is the Legislative Hall—he never was, he never can be, anything but an orator.

ARGONA, April 4.—The conference of London have decided the fate of Greece, and given her a sovereign. Yet the most influential Greeks exhibit an activity which shows that there are still going on important negotiations, the result of which is doubtful. Reports from Corfu and Zante assert that the National Assembly of Greece will not approve, unconditionally, the appointment of the Prince of Saxa Coburg, but will desire to understand the form of government which he will establish before they take the oath of fealty. Count Capo d'Istria, they say, takes no part in these discussions.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

I am neither handsome nor ugly—tall nor short—but that is a matter perfectly indifferent to me because I have pretty good health—and that is the only essential matter.—I do not hold regularity of features to be indispensable, or even important.—Whether my eyes be black or blue or grey, large or small, I care not two straws—I can see very well with them—and that is all I care for.—I care not whether my nose is of the Grecian or Roman shape—it is keenly sensible of the perfume of the rose, or of the odour of rich old wine—what more ought any one to require of any nose?—If my mouth is large—so much the more convenient for eating and talking.—If my hair curls, I am under no obligation to the friseur—and if I am inclining to corpulency, that is favourable to a habit I have of folding my arms.

I have no occupation—no business—but I do whatever I take into my head to do, provided it is amusing to me.—I grieve at no accident, because I take care never to expect any—I often laugh, because I am easily pleased.—I drink as

often as I am thirsty—eat as often as I am hungry, and that happens pretty frequently—I never accept the invitation of people I don't like—and I never refuse one from people who are agreeable to me—I shut my ears when folks talk scandal—and open them to hear a good song—I ask no favours, and therefore never encounter any refusals—I lay no plans, I at some accident should thwart them—but I always make the most of favourable opportunities.—Some folks think me stupid. Others imagine, that I am monstrously clever. Some blame the *swing froid* with which I take all the affairs of the world. Others envy me for it. Some Ladies accuse me of self-love and insensibility, and some say that I am only an eccentric.—But what they say never gives me the least concern. I know that I am tolerably happy—some say that time will make me wiser—but I think I am wise enough for my own purpose already.—There are some people who have lived nearly a century, and who could not reckon one year of happiness in all their existence.—If I should die tomorrow I shall die happier than they.—(This is my Philosophy—how d'ye like it?)

(Am. Gentleman.)

According to the last inquiries into the amount of the different populations of the South American States, it appears that they contain near 21,680,000 inhabitants. Mexico is the most populous, containing about 8,000,000; Brazil comes next, and has scarce half that number. It has been likewise calculated that in all America there are 11,650,000 persons who speak English; 10,580,000 who speak Spanish; 3,750,000 Portuguese; and 1,250,000 speaking French, finally 7,600,000 speaking the various indigenous dialects.

A TIRESOME GUEST.

There is a sort of troublesome being, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbours.—They are a sort of stay forever persons, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over in-w from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave.

To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady habits.

"I never saw the best of that err Captain Spinitout," said she; "would you believe it, he called at our house last evening just as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in. O yes, says I, she may have it in well come, Captain Spinitout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the back-room, and set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I couldn't do so long then as him to take tea with us. O no, he said he couldn't stay a minute, but however he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did. Well, after we'd done tea, I took my knitting, and worked till I thought it high time honest people should be a bed. But Captain Spinitout had forgot his hurry, and there he was still sitting and talking with my husband, as fast as ever—I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help hinting to the Captain, that it was growing late, and that his wife was waiting for the kettle. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

Finding that words wouldn't have any effect; I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs, and told the girls it was time to go to bed. But the Captain didn't mind the hint no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—but there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Well, next I pulled off my shoes, and roasted my feet as I commonly do just before going to bed; but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothing—all there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"I then kivered up the fire, and thought he couldn't help taking the hint; but just! he didn't take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world—but there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Think's I, you're pretty slow at taking a hint, Captain Spinitout—so I thought it bed time—speaking always to my husband, but so I thought the Captain couldn't help taking it to him self—but he, it did, no good at all—for there he sat, and sat, and sat.

Seeing there was no likelihood of his going home, I axed him if he would stay all night. O no, he said, he couldn't possibly stay a minute more, seeing there was no use in saying any thing. I went to bed. But, la, would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as I'm alive, there was Captain Spinitout, sitting just where I left him the night before—and there, I concluded the old lady, lifting her hand in a despairing attitude—and there he sat, and sat, and sat.

NOTICE.—A freight of New York of about thirty tons bound, will be given either for the main-hold or the deck, and will be divided to several vessels. Apply at No. 118, Royal street, June 23

Mr. Editor please publish the following ticket and oblige a number of your subscribers.

- For Congress. E. D. WHITE. For Governor. ARNAUD BEAUVAIS. For Senator. ANTONIO DUCROS. Representatives. J. WORKMAN. LOUIS ALLARD. C. WATTS. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE. C. GAYARRÉ. S. D. DIXON. CHS. CAFFIN.

Ship News.

Point of New-Orleans. CLIPPER. U.S. MAIL. Ship London Packet, Robinson, Liverpool, J. Hagan & Co. Brig Cato, Ritchie, Port Glasgow, M. M. Thompson. Schr Fancy, Carson, Philadelphia. Master Schr Venus, Cluot, Rio Grand, M. F. Cougot. Schr Montana, Corrao, Havana. S. Couleau. Schr New York, Winch-ster, Magnolia, Master ARRIVED.

Steamboat Nashville, Major, from Nashville, 4 days in tow—with 1291 bales cotton to N. & J. Dick & Co. 756 do to Cooper, Caruthers & Co.—Passed only about 10 Satboats with cotton.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday the 26 inst. will be sold on a vacant lot opposite Messrs. Peyroux Rivarde and Co. Toulouse street, at 8 o'clock P. M. a quantity of fire Bricks, part for making arches and part for Keys.—Sold on hand of whom it may concern. June 21.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold. A lot of Ground situated in Rampart street, between Bienville and Custom House, measuring 70 feet front on 120 in depth, on which there is a handsome House of 62 feet having 8 apartments, gallery, closet, and 2 kitchens. Terms—1/3 cash, 1/3 in one and 1/3 in two years, for approved endorsed paper. A creek negro named LOUISE, aged 16 years, a good servant, and can do all kinds of house work.—Guaranteed against the disease and vices prescribed by law, except running away. June 18

BY T. MOSSY. ON Wednesday 23d instant, will be sold without reserve, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the stores of the Custom House, 220 barrels Bordeaux Wine: Terms to be made known at Sale. June 18

BY J. T. BAUDUC. Will be sold the 23d inst. at Hewlett Exchange without reserve four lots of ground situated on Marigny's canal, nearly opposite the basin and after the plan which is exposed at said Exchange. The terms will be advantageous and made known at the time of sale. June 17

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday the 24th inst. at noon precisely will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house. A negro named KELLY aged about 22 or 23 years, somewhat of a cook and pastry cook, stout built, a good subject, and fit for a plantation. A mulatto girl named HARRIET aged 15 a 16 years children's nurse and good subject. These two slaves we warrant against all vices and diseases contemplated by law. TERMS—Payable in all March 1831, in approved endorsed paper with mortgage, &c. The net of Sale to be paid before P. de Armas at the expense of the purchaser. June 16

Marshall's Sale.

Montelange de Ferris vs José Lara. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday 5th of July next, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, 12 Boxes of Sugar, and four Jars of Sweet meat.—Seized in the above suit. June 23

Major, Alderman &c. vs John Saulet. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Previl, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 31 of June next, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, 8 chairs, table, and one trunk.—Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal June 23

Houghton vs C. Lavenau. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. P. Previl, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on 17 day, the 21 July at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee-house, one Horse.—Seized in the above suit. June 23

J. an Garnier vs P. G... BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. P. Previl, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose, for sale, at 5 o'clock on Saturday 31 day of July next, two Arms.—Seized in the above suit. June 23

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