LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 29 DE JUNIO 1830.

Oajaca 20 de mayo.—Apesar de que la nacion británica negocia impedir la espedicion espagnola, segun hemos anunciado en uno de nuestros números anteriores, no estará por demas repetir, que no siempre es seguro el écsito de las negociaciones diplomáticas, y que si lo és, que el degradado gabinete de Madrid pretende uncirnos al yugo oprovioso, que ni nosotros ni nuestros padres pudimos llevar en paciencia. Para poner bajo su ferula horrible, y reconquistar los Estados megicanos, que el gobierno español llama *suyo* con la misma procacidad conque los bandidos denominan suya la propiedad que tomaron por la fuerza; ha destinado una vanguardia de diez mil hombres, que segun los deseos de venganza, de ódio y de opresion, deben perpetrar mayores crímenes que los cometidos en la época de Cortes. Suponiendo que entre nosotros hallarán desavenencias idénticas á las que ecsistian entónces entre megicanos y tlascaltecas, sin las cuales les hubiera sido imposible sojuzgar el imperio de los Mocteuzomas y Guatimozines; han soñado posesionarse otra vez de nuestras riquezas, de nuestras esposas é hijos: ¡Insensato!! Solo en el delirio de su imaginacion ecsaltada con las relaciones mentidas de los iberos espulsos, y solo en la ceguedad que es consiguiente á su insaciable codicia de plata y oro, puede caber tan descabellada empresa.

Si, tiranos, ¡Los megicanos del siglo XIX no son los que combatisteis en el XVI. Ademas de que han jurado un ódio eterno á vuestra omnimosa dominacion, ademas de que han conocido la justicia conque defienden su emancipacion política, ademas de que están resueltos á perecer antes que constituirse viles esclavos, conocen perfectamente el arte de combatir vuestro orgullo. Recordad, si nó, para oprovio vuestro y gloria de la nacion, las vergonzosas capitulaciones que celebrásteis en los años de 20 y 21, y la humillacion que sufristeis en las márgenes del Panuco, cuando osáteis invadir el territorio sagrado de la república ¿Pensais hallar megicanos que engrosen vuestras filas, haciendo traicion á sus juramentos é intereses verdaderos? Pues, vive Dios, que os equivocais groseramente, y preparaos á sufrir de nuevo la infamia que os espera.

Hablamos en este lenguaje, porque estamos muy seguros de que no hay megicano, cuando se trata de invasion estrangera, que no aspire á ser el primero en los triunfos de la pátria. Bien hallados con la independencia y libertad que disfrutan, bajo la forma actual de gobierno que se dieron por medio de sus representantes, está fuera de toda duda, que la república cuenta en cada uno de sus hijos con otros tantos soldados, tanto mas decididos, cuanto que al presentarse en campaña, son impulsados por el virtuoso deseo de salvar su pátria, hogares y familias. Muy presentes conservan en la memoria, ya las crueldades que se cometieron en los malhadados tiempos de la conquista por los Corteses, Ovandos, Alvarados y demas aventureros, y ya las tiranias, que, cual tigres rabiosos, ejercieron sus sucesores contra nuestros héroes, al proclamarse la indepencia. Si á ésto se agregan las muy acertadas disposiciones que está tomando el ilustrado gobierno de la union, tanto para dar una direccion regular á los esfuerzos que todos desean hacer para repeler al enemigo, como para contar con recursos, sin imponer nuevos gravámenes á los pueblos, no debe esperarse sino la consolidacion de la independencia, con la afrenta de los invasores.

A los que redactamos este periódico, nos sirve de barómetro para graduar el patriotismo de los megicanos, la ecsaltacion que se nota en el entusiasmo de los oajaqueños. Olvidándose éstos de las insustanciales diferencias que alguna vez los hiciera conocer como aceites y vinagres, apenas se propuso la formacion de una sociedad patriótica con el loable objeto de contribuir, durante la guerra, á la manutencion de los ejércitos de la república; cuando en sus generosos ofrecimientos han manifestado, que consagraron ha muchos dias su ecsistencia y bienes á estos dos ídolos de su amor, á la independencia y á la libertad. Hay mas: deseosos de conquitar un laurel en los campos del honor, todos sin distincion estan dispuestos á formar dos, tres ó mas batallones de milicia nacional, que amaestrados de antemano sean útiles en donde la necesidad pueda ecijirlo. El gobierno del Estado, consultando siempre al menor perjuicio posible de los pueblos, tendrá que designar el número de hombres que deba ponerse sobre las armas: mas la república debe contar, por sin duda, con todas poblaciones del Estado libre, independiente y soberano de Oajaca.

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

SANGUIJUELAS.—El abajo firmado ha recivido por la fragata Margaret, procedente del Havre, Sanguijuelas escojidas. FORESTIER.

28 de junio.

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

DE VENTA.

EL CABARETE situado en la esquina de la calles de la Levee y Jefferson. 19 junio.

Planches de Sapin a vendre.

17,000 pieds en debarquant de la goelette Elizabeth, arrivee au Bassin, s'adresser A J. T. BAUDUC.—(23 Juin

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THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON DELAUP. & DUCLERE.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY (MORNING) JUNE 29, 1830.

Richmond, June 4

Internal Improvement.

We are sometimes surprised at hearing Works of Internal Improvement, handsomely advanced or nearly completed, which had either escaped us in their earlier stages or had avoided the glare of notoriety. Among these, we are happy to notice the Morrie Canal. The New Ark Intelligence of the 29th inst. states, that the Company is industriously engaged in prosecuting the Canal—and a high hope is entertained, that "this new channel of Internal Navigation will be completed, from the Delaware to the Passaic, in the course of October ensuing." It is said that a thousand mechanics and labourers are employed upon the various unfinished portions of the canal, and that the whole line presents the appearance of great activity." Much credit is given to the President and Directors of the Company in general,

"The indefatigable enterprise of the Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden, seconded by the prompt and untiring exertions of Messrs. Charles T. Shipman of this town and Robert P. Bell of New Cork, together with the unremitting assiduities of Messrs. Beach and Scott, will, in a few months, have brought this great work, through a sea of difficulties and impediments, to a successful, happy and promising termination."

We learn, that a Convention of Indemnity, in relation to the long pending claims of citizens of the United S. upon the Government of Denmark, and for the adjustment and satisfaction of them, was concluded and signed on the 28th of March last, at Copennagen, by Mr. Henry Wheaton, Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of Denmark, on the part of the United States, and by Count Schimmelman and Mr. Steeman, the Plenipotentiaries of His Danish Majesty, the ratification of which was yesterday advised and consented to by the Senate. We understand that it is only the preparation of the necessary forms to be ratified by the President, and that the Chevalier Peter Pederson, Minister Resident from Denmark, is now at this capital, furnished with the ratification of his sovereign, to be exchanged against that of the President of the U. States; and that the amount of indemnity stipulated to be paid is six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, which is to be allotted to the rightful claimants, according to their several interests, conformably with the decisions of a Board of Commissioners composed of American citizens, which is to hold its sessions in this city.

[*Washington Telegraph.*

The state of business in the British parliament as it stood at the time of the Eastern recess is thus sketched in a London paper:—According to the parliamentary books, more business is left to be done than usually characterises the period after the easter recess; and certainly quite as much as can be gone through, if it is all to be done, so as to allow the prorogation to take place by the threatened day—the anniversary of the conflicts and victory of Waterloo, June 18.—In the Lords as to the judicial business, little has been done except hearing some Scotch appeals, and evidence in four out of divorce bills brought in during the present session—the peerage claims some of them partly heard last, and postponed till this session, having not yet been even commenced. The Berkely (barony by tenure) Annaudale, and, various other peerage claims, refrain to be heard. With respect to such public business as originates in the upper house, with the exception of the divorce bills (they always take their rise there) that part of the business remains to be done:

"The suits in chancery" bill has been brought in—and that is all of what was promised. About thirty bills, chiefly sent from the other house, are and have been, "waiting" for the second reaking, &c. so that all the business on hand, with the additions that must be forwarded from the commons (saying nothing of several important notices of motions already on the books from Lords Goderich, Teynham, Napier &c,) may afford tolerable entertainment and occupation to their lordships in May and June. In the lords "bad begins," in the Commons "worse remains behind." Already are the books full of notices and orders of the day down to the June 8th, besides ten most important notices of motions for which "no day could be fixed," as there was "no open day" till the day just mentioned! There are notices for forty five motions, and almost all on popular and interesting as important national subjects, already fixed for days between April 26th and June 8th, besides the notices for the motions for which days have not been fixed, making, in all, fifty five motions on public subjects! Then there are orders of the day, on account of bills already before the House:—there are thirty six for the first three or four days. In addition there are some hundred private bills, and many private committees and some public ones which may be said to have little more than commenced their enquiries, amongst which may be named that most important one on East India affairs; and saying nothing of the threatened one on the bank affairs, preparatory to any renewal of the charter. Mr. Huskisson moved (May 4th) "for a select committee to inquire into the banking system of the country, with referrence to the renewal of the Bank of England."—Thus it will be seen that, if not one subject arise after the recess, there is already tolerable work for both houses before June 18th. Whether they will, once more, realize the observation of the celebrated Mr. Dunning, on being asked how he got through so much work, remains to be seen. He replied, "Some I do, some does itself and *some goes undone.*"

Cobbett not long since assured the radicals of Manchester, that in three months he would be in Parliament; and they took it for granted that he knew how to get there. More recently, however, he has proposed that they should raise six thousand pounds for the purchase of land to qualify him, and four thousand more to buy him a seat. The reasonableness of this he sets forth with characteristic modesty:—"It being manifest to every one, that I must cease to follow all other painful pursuits; it being clear that I must devote the remainder of my life to the public advantage, and not to my own and that my family, it will, to every reasonable man appear just that I should, beforehand, receive an indemnification for so great a sacrifice. For it is the duty of every man to provide for his own, if he can do it without the commission of crime legal or moral. And what is the amount? Six thousand pounds. In the first place that is necessary to give me a real qualification; and it does not become me to have, and I will not have, a sham qualification. To require the qualification is an unjust thing; it is one of the things of which we complain. I blame no man for resorting to it; if his object be to combat the boroughmongers. But I will never do it again; it is, at the least, a personal favour to ask; and as I have no personal advantages in view; I will never ask such favour again. The sum is £6,000. And is not the remainder of all my labour worth that? A question that I leave to be answered by those whom I hereby inform, that every single number of the "Advice to Young Men" is worth much more than £1000. If I were to become a member of parliament, away would go every thing else; and the nation would have every vigorous hour of my remaining life; a thing to which it has no claim without making compensation to my wife and family, who have already suffered so much on account of my endeavours to save and to serve it.

But what security has the nation that I should not pocket public money, and that I should act the disinterested part that I profess? It has ample security than the most cautious of mankind ought to demand of any man. For, in the first place, and without reference to any particular facts, must not every reflecting man be satisfied, that, if I ha been capable of being feed, or bribed, or paid for the use of my pen, I might, with my moderate way of living, have now had an estate larger than I could have ridden a horse round in a day? Is there any such man who does not think, that if I had been capable of receiving it, of the about six millions which have been expended in "secret service money," since I began to write and publish, some stray hundred thousand; or so, would have been impounded by me.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

JOHN BULL—HEAR HIM!—The United Service Journal for April, in a "review of Capt. Moorson's Letters from Nova Scotia," bestows the following *compliments* on the American Navy:

"It is a common, though a most absurd practice, to institute comparison between the Navy of the United States and that of G. Britain! As well might we compare a gun-boat to the Caledonia, or the fleet of the Serpentine to Nelson's at Trafalgar. A British fleet of a dozen sail of the line, with a due compliment of frigates and light vessels, would sweep every craft carrying a gun, off the seas, and batter every accessible port in the Union. A squadron of three or four heavy frigates, with perhaps a ship of the line, is the largest combination of force they can possibly display in any one quarter, for years to come; and if the unwieldly and ill-assorted Confederation tumbles to pieces, as it probably will, by the collision of discordant elements within itself, the day must be indefinitely retarded when stars at the mast-head shall proclaim an American fleet of men-of-war. The efforts of this country should be directed to the equipment of single vessels, of a class and strength to cope with the superior and insidious dimensions and weight of metal of the vessels which, in general, the Americans are pleased to rate as frigates, but which, in fact, are scarcely matched by our razee seventy-fours. Give our captains the right sort of craft, and the right sort of stuff to man them, and let Jonathan muster Yankee instead British seaman, (as last war) for his crews, and we will answer for the rest. Upon this subject, Capt. Moorson has the following remarks, which merit the deepest attention:

"We have heard the American vessels of war lately derided—their supposed excellence stated to be indeal. I have not served in the navy; but I learnt to speak, to think, to act, among naval officers;—and I felt pity within me as I examined every plank of the American ships from Portsmouth to Washington, and thought that my gallant brothers might be sent, on a nominal equality, to cope with such fearful odds of material against them. It is like the combat of the cuirassier with a naked, though not more active dragoon. I include not here the consideration of number or weight of metal; in the latter indeed, I believe they themselves have discovered that the due proportion has been exceeded.

It may be true that ships of this description are very unfit for the services required upon our home station; but it is to be hoped that such of ours as may be destined for the American shores will be more powerful of their respective classes than any we have hitherto launched; for, although our late Razee frigates may be fully adequate to the old "Constitution," or our Canopus models to such as the "Franklin," either one nor the other could fairly compete with the rivals that a few weeks would produce to each respectively, from under the building sheds that at present contain them. Actions of fleets in confined seas would produce very different results, were such large ship employed;—history attest it; but the Atlantic will be the theatre in the Western hemisphere; and squadrons are the most numerous order that are likely to be opposed to each other for years to come.

"I wish well to brother Jonathan; I admire him greatly upon many points, owing to personal observation; I dislike the feeling of any hostile calculation, either on his part or ours—considering him as a near relation, and knowing that the truest wisdom would induce him and his elder brother to walk arm in arm through life; but how easily will motives of fancied self-interest sever the bonds of even family union! I would therefore have mutual respect insured by physical means, which could not but contribute to render that union more lasting."

The Journal of Commerce then says:

This species of boasting and brow-beating (we allude to the reviewer, and not of the letter-writer,) is nothing now with Johny; it was tried effectually before the last war, when, in fact, the American Navy was considered beneath contempt. But John had to pay dearly for his whistle, for instead of "sweeping every American craft carrying a gun, off the seas," he had his own fleets swept from two of the Northern Lakes—three heavy frigates, various smaller men-of-war, besides 1700 merchant vessels, either sunk, burnt, or captured. We think, after this signal disparity of results, compared with the forces employed—this proud pre-eminence of the American Navy, after a three years war with the "mistress of the ocean,"—it becomes Johny to be pretty *mum*. Our navy, it is true, is small, compared with his, but it can muster, on short notice, a dozen ship of the line in addition to the force in existance during the last war, & its officers have received their promotion, not because they happen to be "descended from high houses," but because they have shown themselves heroes in actual service. Whenever John shall come in contract again with the Navy, (which we hope will be far remote) we think we can promise him he will become acquainted with more Decatur's, Perry's, Hull's, McDonough's; &c. At all events, we can tell him as Col. Miller told his superior officer just before carrying a battery at the point of the bayonet, "We'll try, Sir"

THE public is hereby informed that the subscriber is alone charged with the liquidation of the society which has existed under the firm of Benoist and Blanchard.

New-Orleans, June 28, 1830.

June 29 N. BENOIST.

SALES AT AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

ON Thursday 1st July, at the Exchange, by J. T. Baudue will be sold to the highest bidder, the following lots of Lumbers, which can be viewed at the Bassin, on the South side.

17,000 feet yellow pine Boards
10,000 Scantling.
7000 Do. assorted sizes.

Terms at sale. June 29

LIME.—149 casks Thomastown lime, in some order, landing from schr. Sarah, and for sale by STETSON and AVERY,

june 26 No. 67 Royal Street.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Frederick William III. Schoff, Hamburg, F Frey and co.
Ship London, Brown, Liverpool, N and J Dick and co:
Brig Jos. Sprague, Hawks, Baltimore, Master
Brig Phœnix, Quarels, Glasgow, C Harrod
Brig New Columbia, Burr, Boston, L H Gale
Brig Charles Miller, Gay, New-York, Wm G Hewes
Brig Ann Maria, Thorndike, Philadelphia, Wm G Hewes
Schr Elizabeth, Eldridge, Mobile. Master.
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth Pensacola, Master.
Schr Hunter, Almeida, Tampico, Harrison, Brown and co.
Schr Surprise, O'Flaherty, Rio Grande. J W Zacharie and co.

☞The towboat Shark, Wood, departed for the S W Pass last evening, with ship Frederick William, brig Pioneer, and schr Surprise.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Stark, fm S W Pass—took to sea, bark Harlequin, and brig Jasper—brought up from sea, brig Johanna, fm Bremen.—Nothing new in the river, nor in sight fm the Pass at noon on Sunday 27th.

Towboat Champion, Leach, fm the Passes: took to sea ship London Packet, and schrs Montanoza and Venus—Spoke two Pilot boats from a cruize—one of them 6, the other 9 days out; neither of them spoke or saw a sail, having been 90 miles to sea.

Towboat Shark, Wood, fm the Passes—took to sea bark Hercules, and brig Peruvian: and to the Bar ship Exchange—brought up schr Billow—nothing in sight at either of the Passes on the 26th.

Schr Billow, Buell, fm Matanzas, via Magnolia, with coffee and sugar to sundries.

Steamboat Florida, Collins, from Bayou Sarah, with 2 bales moss to Maurin and O'Duhigg; 49 bbls rum to owner on board; sundry way freight. 11 passengers.

Brig Johanna, Wessels, fm Bremen, to F Frey and co; corgo to sundry consignees.

IN the District Court—P. B. Laralde and ali, vs. Peter Derbigny.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be exposed for sale at the New-Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, on Thursday the 29th July, at one o'clock P. M. a certain tract of Land, situated in the suburb St-Mary, measuring 112 feet 11 inches to New-Levee street, betwee Julie and St. Joseph streets, on 514 feet 2 inches depth from Levee street to Tchoupitoulas street, a & 112 feet 11 inches on Tchoupitoulas street.—Seized in the above suit.

June 26 E. W. MORGAN, Sheriff.

WHEREAS since the inception of the above suit and by an act executed before Felix de Armas, Notary public, on the 31st of May 1828, the above described tract of land, which was mortgaged to the plaintiffs, or the greater part thereof, has been sold by the late Peter Derbigny the defendant, in his life time, to Samuel Hermann senior and Samuel Hermann junior, who, by the same act, have contracted the formal and positive engagement of paying and satisfying the judgment which might be rendered in the said suit, and which has since been rendered, in favour of the plaintiffs, by the supreme Court of this State.

And whereas the said Samuel Hermann senior and Samuel Hermann Junior now fail to fulfil their said engagement;

The Plaintiffs have directed the Sheriff to sell the land in three lots marked A. B. and C. in the same manner it was sold to the said Samuel Hermann Senior and Samuel Hermann junior, by the notarial act aforementioned, and such as the land is laid out on a plot thereof, made on the same day may 31st 1828, by Joseph Pilié the city Surveyor; the original of which plot is annexed to the said notarial act; a copy of that plot is posted up at Hewlett's Exchange coffee-house, where it will be left till the time of the sale, which sale is directed by the Plaintiffs to be made in the following order:

1st. The lot A being one of the corner lots on St. Joseph and Lafayette streets, measuring in american measurement, 135 feet and 1 inch front on St. Joseph street; 112 feet front on Lafayette street, separated from the property of Daniel T. Walden by a line of 112 feet 11 inches running parellel to New Levee street, and in the rear by a line of 130 feet parallel to St. Joseph street.

2dly. The lot B. being another of the corner lots on St. Joseph and Lafayette streets, and fronting the lot A. This lot B measures, in the same measurement, 106 feet 11 inches front on St. Joseph street, 112 feet on Lafayette street, and is separated from the property of Samuel Kohn by a line of 112 feet 11 inches running parallel to New Levee street, and in the rear by a line of 111 feet 11 inches parallel to St. Joseph street.

3dly. The lot C being one of the corner lots to St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets, measuring in the same measurement, 100 feet front on St. Joseph street and 55 feet 6 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, separated from the property of Samuel Kohn by a line of 55 feet 6 inches running parallel to the Tchoupitoulas street, and by other line of 100 feet parallel to St. Joseph street.

L. MOREAU LISLET, D. SEGHERS, of Counsel for P. B. Laralde and C. Laralde the Plaintiffs in the above suit.

June 28

CHOICE LEECHES.—Received per ship Margaret, from Havre, and for sale by. FORESTIER,

June 28 Apothicary.

CHAIRS FOR SALE.

An assortment of elegant and solid

CHAIRS,

from the first manufactures of the North, will constantly be found at the subscriber, No. 148, Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis, near the Exchange.

J. ROUSSEAU,
june 24 *Cabinet Maker.*

Marshal's Sale.

Mayor, Aldermen &c. vs. John Saulet.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 3d of July next, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, 8 chairs, table, and one trunk.—Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal

June 23

Boughen vs. C. Laveau.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. P. Preval, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Friday the 2d July at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee-House, one Horse—Seized in the above suit.

June 28 L. DAUNOY, Marsh