

## LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 9 DE JULIO 1830.

El resultado del escrutinio de esta parroquia terminado ayer es como sigue:

Air. II. Roman; —587. A. Beauvais; —460.  
S. Hamilton; —191. D. Randall; —3.

Según las comunicaciones recibidas de las parroquias Ss. Bernardo, Marigny, Jefferson, St. Jaques, Ss. Juan, Baptista, Ss. Carlos, la Ascension, Iberville y Osses, se sigue acerca de los votos que se han dado dentro (comprendiendo nuestra parroquia) que Mr. Roman hasta el presente tiene una mayoría de 507 votos.

ESTADISTICA DE LA ISLA DE CUBA EN 1827.

### Finaliza.

La población permanente de la isla de Cuba se halla distribuida en el campo y en las ciudades, en las proporciones siguientes.

En las ciudades, villas y pueblos.  
161,321 blancos.  
71,233 libres de color.  
65,934 esclavos.  
En el campo.  
149,730 blancos.  
33,371 libres de color.  
2,90987 esclavos.

Esta distribución da los resultados siguientes:

Los blancos en las poblaciones están con los del campo, en la razón de . . . 100 a 49.8  
Los libres en la de . . . . . 200 a 49.5  
Los esclavos en la de . . . . . 298 a 100

Los 220,986 negros y mulatos es la razón de las fincas de campo pueden considerarse distribuidos, 70 mil en ingenios; 50 mil en casas y los 100 mil restantes en las otras fincas.

Comparando la población permanente á la superficie del territorio, resultan 2,015 habitantes por legua cuadrada.

Estableciendo comparaciones parciales en cada departamento, resultan según la estadística publicada:

En el occidental . . . 481.2 habit. por leg. cuad.

En el del centro . . . 1,538 idem.

En el oriental . . . 1,669 idem.

A continuación de cada uno de los estados de p. blanca de los de artamentos, se halla una tabla de proporción s. deducidas y otras cuestiones, sobre las ciudades y sus asentamientos.

En cuanto á los edificios urbanos y establecimientos públicos, los estados quedan formado por un orden semejante, y además contiene la obra uno general del cual resulta que hay en toda la isla de Cuba: 22,166 casas de mampostería, ladrillo y teja; 65,589 idem de embarrado, guano ó tabia; 189 iglesias; 108 hermitas y oratorios; 19 conventos de frailes; 5 idem de monjas; 50 hospitales; 50 cuartellos para tropas; 506 médicos y cirujanos; 186 boticas; 141 escuelas de primeras letras; 2,943 pulperías y tabernas; 618 tiendas de ropa; 66 almacenes; 459 carpinterías; 769 z. artesanas; 240 sastrerías; 226 herrerías; 118 talabarterías; 79 horchaterías; 16 fundiciones; 77 tiendas; 40 armerías; 195 fonda; 445 hornos y panaderías.

El resumen general de las fincas rurales, ofrece: 91,819 caballerías (1) de tierra cercadas, en cultivo, potreros y montuosas; 2,140 haciendas principales latos (2); corrales y relojones; 6,190 haciendas 6 sitios de cría; 24; 1,000 ingenios y trapiches; 2,067 casas; 60 cacaogüeras; 76 algodonales; 3,998 potreros (3) de cría y ceba; 18,947 sitios de labor (4) y estancias; 5,594 sigas de tabaco; 1,862 coquinas; 311,553 colmenas; 59 tenerías; 703 tejidos; 300 alambiques; 231 cantezas de yeso y cal; 46 quintas de recreo.

En las fincas expresadas, y en los pueblos se curan: 1,058,732 terneras y vacas; 140,519 bueyes de labor y de tiro; 26,978 caballos y liebres; 19,642 mulos, asnos &c; 893,538 cerdos; 46,962 carnezos; cabras &c.

Para el transporte de los efectos y el uso de los particulares hay: 15,344 carretas y carretones; 5,100 volantas y qui rines.

Los productos de la agricultura en el año de 1827 á que la estadística se refiere, han consumido en . . . 8,914,837 arrobas de azúcar 81,545 idem de raspadura y moscabezado; 35,103 pipas de aguardiente; 88,173 boceos de miel de caña; 2,883,529 arrobas de café; 63,160 idem de cerca; 76,40 idem de miel de abeja; 25,806 idem de cacao; 38,112 lb. de algodón; 56 idem de anís; 5,20,837 idem de arroz; 134,183 idem de frijoles; 4,505 idem de garbanzos; 3,666,388 cargas de plátanos y raciones alimenticias; 334,857 idem de verduras; 9,578 lb. de cububolas; 17,421 de ajos; 1,617,306 fanegas de maíz; 2,793,308 cargas de maní y yuca; 61,898 idem de tabaco en rama; 36,535 caballos de pan de cebada.

Recordando que en el mencionado año de 1827 la exportación general de azúcar ha sido de 6,300,000 arrobas, graduando 1. caja á 16, resulta que el consumo interior ha sido de 1,791,837 arrobas á lo que deben agregarse 40,545 arrobas de raspadura cuyo fruto no se exporta.

Se gradúa en 600,000 arrobas la cantidad de café consumida en toda la isla, haciendo subir á 2,283,528 las arrobas exportadas, en consideración á que los sacos llevan mas de 6 arrobas.

Tales son los principales resultados de esta obra interesante, que tan necesaria

(1) Esta medida agraria, equivale á una superficie de 186,624 varas cuadradas, y se representa por un cuadrado de 432 varas de lado ó sea de 18 cordeles de 24 varas cada uno, en lenguaje provincial.

(2) El hato es una hacienda circu ar de dos leguas de radio, destinados á la cría de ganados.—El corral, con el mismo objeto, tiene sola una legua de radio.

(3) Porción indeterminada de terreno, destinada al pasto y ceba de todo género de ganado.

(4) Finca de corta extensión destinada á otros los cultivos menores, para establecer sus cultivos.

era al gobierno, á la administración, y á las corporaciones y particulares. Hay trabajos cuyo mérito no necesita ser demostrado, y á esta clase pertenece indudablemente el cuadro estadístico desempeñado por una comisión de militares instruidos, y publicado bajo la dirección del primer jefe de la isla de Cuba.

No hemos creído oportuno entrar en el examen de los medios empleados para formar esta obra, ni en la discusión de los elementos numéricos que ofrece por resultados, tanto en la parte de población como en la de riqueza. Quizás tendremos ocasión de hacerlo en lo sucesivo, con la esperanza de demostrar que, en el estado actual de la isla, fueron los unos prudentemente preferidos y que reunen los otros toda la apropiada exactitud que puede cesijarse de una obra semejante.



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NEW ORLEANS: \*  
FRIDAY (Morning) JULY 9, 1830.

### Return of the Election in the Parish of Orleans.

Congress—White,	997 votes.
Governor—Roman,	587
Bauvais,	460
Hamilton,	191
Randall,	3
Senator—F. Burthe.	678
Antonio Duero,	526
Representatives—C. Cayré,	1,014
W. C. C. Chalibors,	916
F. Gagnier,	743
L. Allard,	639
J. Workman,	619
J. Pieret,	614
P. Landreux,	611
S. D. Dixon,	561
C. C. C.,	524
N. Morris,	464
S. P. Livermore,	385
C. Watts,	272
M. Cruzat,	187
SECRET SAINTS—RECEES:	
Governor:	
Roman,	95 votes.
Beauvais,	61
Hamilton,	12
Senators:	
Hilariot	79
Armas	48
Labaude	47
Representatives:	
Williams	102
Laflon	67
Congress:	
Tomas	158
Ripley	11
Sauders	1
RESERVEVILLE:	
Congress:	
Thomas	160
Sunders	63
Ripley	42
Governors:	
Roman,	150 votes.
Beauvais,	99
Hamilton,	30
Randall,	9
Senators:	
Hilariot	153
Armas	115
Labaude	16
ST. JAMES:	
Governor:	
Roman,	231 votes.
Beauvais,	60
Randall,	23
Hamilton,	4
Two Representatives:	
Nicolas	298
Watkins	169
Ory	134
ST. JOHN BAPTIST:	
Roman,	157 votes.
Beauvais,	58
ST. CHARLES:	
Roman,	49
Beauvais	45
ASCENSION:	
Randall	133 votes.
Roman	21
Beauvais	19
Hamilton	4
Majority in favour of Mr. Roman.	607 votes.

CADIZ, May 6th 1830.

Dear Sir, No opportunity having before offered by which we could acquaint you with the answer to the representation sent up to Court by the local authorities of this place, we have own the pleasure to state that an answer has been received, and that the restrictions threatened this port have been suspended by the King, and Tobacco is now admitted as heretofore, which we mention for the information of yourself and friends. A small lot of 21 hhd. have arrived from Boston, and have been placed at \$10 1-2 per qlt.—We look for arrivals of this article this month, when prices will probably rule from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per qts.

The duty on Salt exported from here to foreign countries has been reduced from 150 to 30 cents per last of 48 fanegas.

Your obedient servants,

Horatio Sprague and oc.

Charleston, June 20.

From Havre.—By the arrival at New York on the 17th inst. of the ship Harriet, Capt. Johnson, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 7th May, we learn there was nothing of special importance in politics. Capt. J. brought no papers. Cotton remained about the same as per last account.

The following is the only Commercial information we have been able to obtain.

HAVRE, May 5.

Our Cotton market continues extremely dull, and we consider that

there is a small decline in prices. We have accounts from Liverpool to day to the 1st May, this market was also dull, and the decline during the week preceding 1-8 1-4. The decline here may be from 1-2 to 1 centime.

Sales at Havre, May 5.—Cotton—14 bales Louisiana, at 11; 36 bales Louisiana, damaged, 71c a 87c; 33 do. fair do. 94c; 52 bales Georgia, 96c; 25 do. do. 95; 239 do. do. 95; 135 do. do. do. 91; 200 Pernambuco, 1 13; 34 do. Bahia, 97; 2600 do.

Norfolk, June 23.

### Attack on Algiers.

We have seen a letter dated U. S. Frigate Constellation, Gibraltar May 7, which says—"The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of all descriptions, sustained by an Army of 40,000 men. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing, I think they will succeed without great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Muselman, and is therefore fanatically confident.—Public attention here is fixed to the issue of this formidable expedition."

Norfolk, June 21.

The Hon. John Randolph, Minister to the Court of Russia, arrived here on Friday evening in the steam boat Richmond from Richmond, and took lodgings at Mr. F. S. Taylor's Boarding House.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State of the U. States, arrived here on Saturday evening in the steam boat Potowmack from Washington, and left here on his return to Washington last evening in the steam boat Pocahontas, via Baltimore.

The President of the United States, with a part of his family, departed from Washington on Thursday, on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in the State of Tennessee.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Secretary of War and his family left Washington on Monday last for West Point; whence, it is understood, he will proceed to Tennessee. It is supposed that he will be absent some two or three months. Meanwhile, Dr. Randolph, Chief Clerk in the War Department, is acting as Secretary of War.

### THE LAST STRUGGLE.

For a long time past our attention has been called to the strenuous effort that are making by the "Church and State party" to accomplish their unholy schemes. Nothing has been too low, vile or corrupt,—to be resorted to in their welfare against light and liberty. Having been foiled at every point, we are not surprised to learn that they are now wielding the engine of anti-masonry as a *decoy* razzor. On this point there can be no dispute—the Anti-Masonic papers, under the control of orthodoxy, speak a language too plain to be misunderstood. They have lately come out plainly and told their readers, that "the hue and cry of the infidels about Church and state—is a *device* of the enemy"—and cautioned them not to listen to this warning voice opposed to their cause; thus telling the world, that their cause is a union of Church and State.

We have indeed fallen upon evil times—days of darkness and midnight gloom are about to return in all their cheerless desolation. And what is more surprising than all—we find men professing liberality of sentiment—professed friends of religious liberty—joining in this ungodly crusade against the rights of man, under the banners of Anti-Masonry!!!

With masonry or anti-masonry we have nothing to do further than the nefarious designs of the priesthood are concerned. Believing as we do, most devoutly and sincerely, that under this gthr. the would be inquisitors are seeking to sap the very foundation of the holy Temple of religious freedom, we shall "cry aloud, and spare not"—whether men hear or whether they will forbear. "If Baal would give me his house full of silver and gold, I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord my God, to do less or more." We should deserve to be that thing our foes would have us, did we hold our peace in this season of appalling dangers.

From what we are able to glean of the hitherto concealed designs of the crusaders against the rights of conscience, they appear to be briefly as follows: The select from among those who would barter their souls for an office, candidates of all the civil officers in the gift of the people. By fanning the members of anti-masonry—and exciting the rabble to desperation by harping upon the doleful deeds of murder committed by masons—they hope to succeed. By electing a majority of their degraded satellites to the various legislatures, and also to congress, their object is accomplished, and the goodly tree of liberty planted in the whirlwind and storm, is fallen to the earth; and our liberties will have passed away like

the visions of a night to be remembered only in name.

Brethren, if there be any praise, think of these things.

Upper Canada Tobacco.—The following is extracted from a London Gazette:

"In this market, the well cured Tobacco at Upper Canada is considered finer than Virginia, and certain circumstances have induced us, (on this side,) to think that it would soon become valuable article of export, as merchandise, as well as paying commissions, inland and home freight to Colonists and home ship owners. Are you aware that in Jamaica they are attempting to induce Government to alter the duty in their favor on Tobacco, and are prepared to turn their land to the growth?—that in New South Wales they are also endeavouring to get from Government a similar concession?—and that by a Bill to be brought into the House, Tobacco will be allowed to be grown in Ireland at 1s 8d per lb. duty? and yet in Canada, where the growth is begun, and the quality approved, they do not think it worth while to encourage it?"—The same gentleman, after advertising upon the very anomalous Resolutions introduced into the Assembly of upper Canada, in reference to a proposed settlement of coloured people, who had been oppressively driven from Ohio, remarks, "Surely there must be an obliquity of intellectual vision either on my part or on the part of those whom I am speaking, for really I had paralleled the driving out the blacks from Ohio, to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which was the means of introducing into England a large society of quiet, conscientious, and industrious people, who brought with them a deeper