

Por el último correo del Norte hemos recibido las siguientes interesantes noticias

COLOMBIA.

El congreso se reunió el 4 de mayo para elección del presidente y vice-presidente y fueron proclamados los legítimos electos para Presidente de la República J. Mosquera y para Vice-presidente al general Caceres.

Mosquera estando ausente de Bogotá el general Caceres le sucedió en la presidencia y recibió los juramentos de los miembros del congreso y pronunció un discurso.

Bolívar manifestó el mayor placer cuando se le comunicó el resultado de la elección. Al día siguiente le presentó un honorable discurso firmado por 120 Colombianos la mayor parte de A. los funcionarios de la República, y el congreso le otorgó una pensión de 30,000 pesos anuales.

El 9 de mayo salió de Bogotá y dice que su intención es de embarcarse para Inglaterra a bordo de la fragata inglesa de guerra Shannon, que se hallaba entonces en Cartagena.

El congreso constituyente antes de separarse decretó la reunión de una convención Colombiana en caso que las antiguas provincias de Venezuela reusen en la constitución y anunciando sin embargo que si estas provincias no aceptan las proposiciones que se les hará el gobierno no les declarará la guerra para obligarlos a aceptar el pacto de unión nacional que ellos han jurado.

Hay diversidad de opiniones sobre si es ventajosa o perjudicial la salida de Bolívar de Colombia. Carta de fines de Mayo y principios de Junio escritas por varios ciudadanos respetables se expresan en una opinión diametralmente opuesta en atención a esto.

El partido que hoy tiene las riendas del gobierno en mano está compuesto de los amigos del general Santander que se halla por el momento. Creemos que esta desagradable situación después de tantos sacrificios por la causa de la libertad, pararán al fin la paz y prosperidad que a justo título se merecen.

Mosquera S. E. el Libertador Presidente del congreso constituyente.

Constitución. La constitución estando ya arreglado y votado encargados por el pueblo del nombramiento de los funcionarios que debían dirigir la República, he arido convenientemente retirarse sin protestas para confirmar mi intención de no volver a aceptar a magistratura suprema, aun cuando me honrará con vuestros esfuerzos. Debí estar convencido que el bien de mi patria exigía de mí el sacrificio de alejarme del suelo que me dio el ser, año de que me permitiera en Colombia no sea un obstáculo a la felicidad de mis compatriotas. Venezuela, para justificarse en su separación, me ha atribuido miras ambiciosas; actualmente se alega que mi intención se opone a su reconstrucción, y de aquí se infiere que la República sería desmembrada ó sujeta a una guerra civil. Las consideraciones que presenté al congreso el día de su instalación, así como otras muchas deberán concurrir a convencer de la imperiosa obligación, en que está el dar al pueblo de Colombia nuevos magistrados dotados de las cualidades eminentes que exige la ley y el bien público.

Conciudadanos. Os suplico recibáis este mensaje como una prueba de mi ardiente amor a Colombia y del amor que siempre he profesado a Colombia.

"Bogotá 29 de abril de 1830."

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Respuesta.

El congreso a S. E. Simon Bolívar, Libertador Presidente & C.

Señor. El congreso ha recibido su mensaje de 27 del corriente en el que le reitera vuestra resolución de no volver a aceptar la magistratura suprema, aun cuando fueris honrado con los sufragios de los representantes del pueblo, y lo ha tomado en consideración.

El congreso aprecia, como es debido, la nueva prueba de civismo y de sinceridad que os anima. En nuestra opinión confirmamos la gloria que habéis adquirido a costa de tantos años, y mostrando a la vez la farsedad de las imputaciones de que habéis sido el objeto, restablece vuestro crédito y consolida vuestra reputación.

Señor. Pudeis estar seguro que cada uno de los miembros del congreso obedece al impulso del patriotismo y del deber, conforme a su modo de prever a las necesidades públicas, pesará en el fondo de su conciencia, al día de la elección, las causas que os han inducido a pedir el no ser reelecto; y entonces determinará su elección. Empeño cualquiera que sea la suerte que os reserva la providencia, así como a la nación, el congreso mantiene la esperanza de que todo Colombiano sensible al honor y amante a la gloria de su país os considerará siempre con el respeto debido a los servicios que habéis hecho a la causa de la América; y hará de modo que el brillo de vuestro nombre pase a la posteridad tal cual lo merece el fundador de la independencia de Colombia.

Tales son, Señor, los sentimientos del congreso respecto a V. E. lo que por su orden tengo el honor de comunicaros.

Cámara del congreso, Bogotá 30 de abril de 1830.

VICENTE BARRERO.

NEW-YORK 23 de junio.

ANTILLAS.

El capitán Kelly de la fragata mercante Carlos Henry procedente de la Habana nos ha favorecido con franquearnos los periódicos de aquella plaza que alcanzan hasta el 9 del corriente inclusive no contienen nada de interesante (a) se había habido una subscripción para socorrer a Adolfo Teodoro el aeronauta y estaba reunida ya una suma de cerca de \$1800.

El ran. Kelly nos informa, que la goleta Bruce, con Cook, de este puerto había llegado a la Habana con coqueta Española. La tripulación informó al gobierno que a Bruce había desembarcado en Xibara 400 barriles de olivara algunos cajones de sillas &c. &c. (b) y que a consecuencia de esto fue embargada. El cap. Cook y otra persona que reclamaba esta goleta fueron enviados prisioneros a bordo del navio Sobrano.

(a) Todo el mundo sabe que es obligación precisa de aquel desdichado gobierno, impedir que los periodistas aunque quierán, publiquen lo que pasa de política en aquella Isla.

(b) Es un principio incontestable que no hay efectos sin causas; ya se acordaba la noticia que acerca de los rumores que circulaban en esta ciudad publicamos en uno de nuestros periódicos pasados, y no obstante hubo quien descalzadamente la negase.

(Nota de los E. E.)

Mrs. Editores del Censor de Veracruz.

Muy Sres. míos: aunque quisiera, no puedo pasar en silencio la mala acogida que dan Vdes. en su diario de 25 del pasado mayo al editor del Español, D. Tiburcio Campes, por que como su propio amigo del tal D. Tiburcio, no puedo mirar a sangre fría los insultos que se le remueran a buena cuenta de los que el dispensa, gratuitamente unas voces en tono imponente y otras en su estilo naturalmente jocoso, para lo cual tiene el niño una gracia tan linda, tan vella, tan salerosa; como que hasta habla en Cabo y mucho que es un magistrado nato de su patria.

En verdad que Vdes. no tienen para ello la mas mínima chispa de justicia, por que mi amigo es un hombre que ha dicho en su periódico, que el nunca ha escrito contra los mejicanos sino contra su gobierno, y que el pan-tucho del día actual echa una laudatoria al Sr. Bustamante y sus dignos ministros, prueba nada equívoca de que aprecia en su grado a los mejicanos y su gobierno: a los primeros por que él lo dice, y a los segundos por que lo dá a entender.

Una conducta, una política como esta de tan super alivo grado, no merece que Vdes. digan a quien la uberra, que está acostumbrado al jercicio de los hábitos, ni que es fácil despojarse de hábito: convendría ser, &c. &c. Mi amigo es un hombre que tiene una opinión firmísima y si V. no le libran agraviado con su decreto de expulsión, ahora sería el primer apolojista, el primer encomador de sus hechos, así como el día de 20 y 21 suplicar la dulce gloria de la amada libertad: después en esta república, lo justo de la independencia, y a los los imprescriptibles derechos de su Rey sobre las Américas y principalmente a la felicitad.

Si, Señores, W. no deben traer directamente al frente mente a un acortino enemigo de Guerrero, Al u y demás, y maxime a un hombre que ahora empieza paulatinamente a elegir a Sr. Bustamante y sus dignos ministros, porque aunque puede ser que mañana cambie la escena, por ahora se que aprecia a esos Señores, y yo salgo garante de esta verdad.

Ya me parece que los oigo a W. zurrarme la pavana y citarme aquel principio de sistema de nueva jurisprudencia, que se me ful matus &c. &c. contarme la siguiente

COPIA.

Que se confunda el abismo.

Que el mundo se venga a bajo

Que el Ebro se pase a tijo

Siempre Campe será el mismo.

Pero a todo contestaré con un asonido de derecho caribico que dice así: de oculis non judicat ecclesia, y W. nunca d'ben adelantarse a juzgar de lo que no saben, aun que tengan la e. certencia en la mano.

En fin me parece que por ahora tienen W. bastante, sin embargo, si algo mas necesitan ocurran, ocurran al

OBSERVADOR.

THE BEE.

NEW-ORLEANS: THURSDAY (MORNING) JULY 15, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LATE COUNTY OF ATTAKAPAS.

For Representative to Congress.

Bullard, 171; Host, 113.

St. Martin, 64; St. Mary, 127; St. Landry, 50.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Beau. Homm. Manil. Bond.

St. Martin, 165; St. Landry, 91; St. Mary, 56; St. Landry, 147; St. Martin, 2; St. Landry, 151; St. Landry, 32; St. Landry, 273.

FOR SENATOR.

Claretin, 250; Kemper, 96.

St. Martin, 181; St. Landry, 93; St. Landry, 93.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Bienvenu, 204; Ballen, 73.

St. Martin, 226; Mouton, 191; Laf. yette, 104.

In the Parish of Mary, Judge Wilkinson was elected to the State Legislature without opposition.

Martinsville, June 10.

We had a very refreshing rain yesterday, the first which has fallen since the 14th July. In several parts of Attakapas, many planters had been without rain since the last of May. The growing crop has been seriously injured by drought in many places, and has suffered greatly all over the State. The general idea we find however is that if the season be good for the next three or four weeks, the yield of the year will be a fair average product.

Commodore BELLEUS of the Colombian Navy, arrived here last evening, last from Pensacola.

Two coloured men were drowned to-day at the watering place in the river, nearly opposite the Custom-house—one of them between 4 & 6, the other between 10 and 11 o'clock. These accidents happened in attempting to swim the horses, the river having fallen so as to make the off set into the water from this part of the levee suddenly deep. Neither of the bodies have been found. One of the horses was also drowned. (Courier.)

New-York, June 23.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig Athenian, Capt. Chapman, we have received Bogota, papers to the 20th of May, Cartagena to the 30th, and letters to the 3d of June. We have also a copy of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Congress, and various other documents. Among the Bogota papers, we notice two which have been recently commenced, viz. La Aurora and El Democrata.

Election of President and Vice President, and Adjournment of Congress—On the 4th of May, the Constituent Congress of Bogota proceeded to the very important business of electing a President and Vice President. The first ballot, 48 members being present, resulted as follows:—For Mr. Canabal, 26 votes; for Joaquin Mosquera, 17; for Domingo Caicedo, 5. Neither candidate having the requisite majority, (two thirds) Congress proceeded to a second ballot, which gave the following result: Joaquin Mosquera, 27 votes; Mr. Canabal, 17, and Mr. Caicedo 4. There still being no choice, the ballots were returned a third time, and on being canvassed, 24 were found to be in favor of Joaquin Mosquera, 14 for Mr. Canabal, Joaquin Mosquera was then declared to be legally elected Vice President of the Republic.

On the first ballot for Vice President 33 votes were given for Domingo Caicedo, (the acting President) 12 for Mr. Canabal, 3 for Mr. Yallarino, and 1 for Mr. Borrero. Domingo Caicedo was then declared to be legally elected Vice President of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Vergara, a Deputation was then sent to inform the Liberator that the Congress had fulfilled the objects of its convocation, and therefore that the day of the 27th August, 1830, calling the extraordinary powers which by that day the Liberator reserved to himself, should be the gratitudo of the nation for the services he had rendered it.

After a short absence the Deputation returned, and Mr. Castillo, as President of the same, reported to congress, that the Liberator had received their communication with the highest satisfaction—that he congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors, after giving a constitution to the Republic, and appointing to direct its destinies, men who deserve the confidence of the nation,—that he was now restored to private life, which he so much desired,—and that if congress wished a special proof of his blind obedience to the constitution and the laws, he was ready to give any which might be required.

Mr. Camacho remarked that the Republic was indebted to the Liberator for an immense amount of services, and that having returned to private life, it was just, whether he remained in Colombia or left it, to continue the pension which the Legislature, on the 23d July 1823, voted him for life. This proposition was entertained unanimously. The President of congress, Vicente Borrero, then adjourned the session sine die.

Previous to the above election, viz. on the 27th April, the Liberator addressed a Message to congress, positively refusing to accept again the office of President, even should it be conferred on him. The following is the Message referred to, and its sentiments are worthy of a copy to a Washington: Fellow Citizens.—The constitution being settled, and charged as you are by the nation with the nomination of the high functionaries who are to preside over the republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honor me with your suffrages. You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the land which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her session, has ascribed ambitious views to me: next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to her reconciliation, & finally the Republic would be subject either to dismemberment or a civil war. The considerations which I submitted to congress on the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade congress that its most imperious obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magistrates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal. I beseech you, fellow citizens, to receive this message as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and for the love I have ever professed for Colombia.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Bogota, 27th April, 1830.

Sir—Congress is possessed of your message of 27th inst. in which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the chief Magistracy, even though you should be honored with the votes of the people—and have taken the same into consideration. Congress duly appreciates this new proof of the patriotism and disinterestedness that animates you. It realizes in our view, the glory that by many titles you have already acquired, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit and consolidates your reputation.

You may be assured, Sir, that each one of the members of congress, obeying the impulse of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his own conscience on the election day, the reasons alleged by you that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote.

Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and loving the glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the lustre of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as befits the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, sir, are the sentiments of congress, which, by its order, I have the honor to communicate to you.

Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30.

Vicente Borrero.

To His Excellency Simon Bolivar, Liberator, President, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile House in this city, dated Cartagena, June 3d.

"The present unsettled state of this country does not warrant any shipments to it. The Liberator is at present at a village in our neighborhood, and it is judged out that he is to leave the country in H. B. M.'s ship Shannon, now in port. At the same time rumors are afloat that he does not intend going away, and we are apprehensive that he will make a stand here. This state of uncertainty puts a stop to all business."

Another letter of the same date says, "Bolívar will leave the country in a few days—whether for good or bad, future events will decide."

Another letter, dated May 31st, says, "Gen. Bolívar is at a small village 12 miles from this place. He has not yet come here since his arrival a week ago. He emarks for England, and does not appear to intend coming to the city till the day of sailing is fixed. The Falmouth Barque Packet and H. B. M.'s ship Shannon, of 46 guns, are both in port." Gen. B. will most probably embark for England in the latter."

Bogota, May 16th.—The Constituent Congress closed its sessions on the 11th ult. after having fulfilled the trust which the people had confided to it. The gratitude of the nation is due to its representatives, not only for their constant attention to their duties, and for having embodied in the Constitution the most liberal principles, but especially because, relinquishing the usual foulness for their own productions, they have enacted that even this Constitution shall not be an obstacle to our reorganization, as may be seen by the following

DECREES.

The Constituent Congress of the Republic of Colombia—considering,

That the province of ancient Venezuela, which have withdrawn their allegiance to the government of Colombia under the pretext that the substitution of a monarchical government was contemplated, instead of a republican, ought to be convinced of their error by the Bases which have been published, and still more by the Constitution, which has just been agreed on:

That it does not seem probable that those Provinces, after being thus undeceived, will adhere to their determination, and destroy entirely a precious Union, (the guarantee of the security and greatness of the Republic,) disregarding its peculiar advantages, and renouncing all the hopes of property and power which it promised:

1. That even should they carry their obstinacy to the extreme of wishing to form and sustain an entirely independent government, it would not be expedient nor proper to attempt to re-establish by force the Union which is urged by so many weighty considerations:

That it is necessary, in fine, that the Executive should have a rule to guide its conduct, not only in the present crisis, but in future emergencies,

DECREES.

1. The Constitution agreed upon by Congress shall be offered by the Government to the Provinces of ancient Venezuela which have withdrawn their allegiance, as a bond of union and concord; and all pacific means in its power shall be used to induce them to accept it.

2. If the said provinces refuse to accept the Constitution, unless essential or circumstantial alterations be made

in it, or if they specify other conditions, the government shall immediately convene a Colombian convention, which shall assemble in the town of Santarosa, Department of Boyaca, in order to take into consideration the variations, or conditions proposed, or which may be proposed, and such decision shall be made as is deemed promotive of the general good and the interests of the nation.

3. Even though all or the greater part of the provinces of ancient Venezuela, breaking entirely the solemn compact which unites them with the rest of Colombia, shall refuse to accept the constitution, and reject all the means of preserving the national unity, the government shall not make war upon them to compel them to respect that compact.

4. In case the provinces of ancient Venezuela do not assent to the overture specified in article 2d, the government shall immediately convene a Convention of Deputies from the rest of Colombia, which shall assemble in one of the cities in the valley of Cauca, as shall be judged most expedient, in view of circumstances and the state of the country,—prescribe what may be necessary for the conduct of the executive, revise the constitution, and make in it the alterations which may seem indispensable, in order to its perfect adoption to the national interests.

5. The government shall take care that the constitution agreed on by congress shall be published with great solemnity, be sworn to and put in execution in all the other provinces of the Republic, where it ought to be obeyed and practiced upon, until it is varied or altered agreeably to the provisions of the former articles.

Given in Bogota, May 3, 1830.

The President of Congress, Vicente Borrero.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Rover, Beaver, Marcellin, J. A. Merle & Co. Schr. Allegre, Canina, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Ohio, Garris, N. York, in 47 days, with an assorted cargo to Rodgers, Blomch & Co.; W. Barrow, Hyde & Goodrich; Whittall, Jackson & Co.; A. Fisk & Co.; W. Kins & Jinton; J. G. Stevenson; Thompson & Grant; B. Levy; J. G. Russell; Carriere & Borduzat; Tuledano & Gaillard; and others.

ARRIVED AT THE CASIN.

Packet schr Elizabeth, Fosyph, 48 hours from Pensacola, with 1200 lbs bricks to F. Brown; 100 salted hides 10 bags coffee to the water. The U. S. schr Grampus had arrived with her prize, saving on board 79 African Jav. s.

Packet schr Elizabeth, Eldridge, from Mobile, with 80 bales hay.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE—FELIX DE ARMAS, Notary public, informs the public that he has removed his office to where it formerly was, Wm. Nott's house, in Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets. July 15

Davenport & Naxent,

HAVE the honor to inform the public, and their friends, that they have removed their store No. 182, in Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, where they will keep constantly an assortment of family stores. By their unremitting efforts to fulfil with punctuality the orders that may be given to them, they hope to satisfy the persons that shall honour them with their patronage. July 15

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday 24th instant, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, A LOT OF GROUND situated in the suburb of Annunciation, designated by the Nos. 12 of the square No. 25, having 60 feet front on Polymnie street, by 120 in depth, bounded on one side by No. 11, and on the other by Nos. 1 and 2.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and the deed of sale will be passed at the office of L. T. Cahire Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. July 15

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday, 5th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold a tract of LAND situated on Mr. Villere's plantation, 6 or 7 miles below this city, and on the same bank, measuring two arpents front to the road or to the river, 50 arpents in depth. Said Land lies at 4 arpents distance from the lower boundary of Lacoste's plantation. It will be sold all together, or divided into two lots.

Terms.—One third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, in approved endorsed paper, &c. July 16

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House will be sold A TRACT OF LAND situated at Barataria, on the river, Ouchita, opposite the Plantation of Messrs. Commenge, measuring ten arpents front on about 60 in depth, bounded above by land of J. B. Degruys, and below by that of the heirs of d'Auvergne, and in the depth by that of Pierre Foucher.

The acts of sale to be passed before A. Maureau, notary public at the expense of the purchaser.

Terms.—One year's credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment. The notes to be divided into shares. July 8

J. Carter vs J. A. James.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Prival, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 24th July, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, one Clock, a lot of Pantries, a lot of Bottles, and sundry other articles.

Seized in the above suit. July 15

L. DAUNOY, marshal.

J. Carter contre J. A. James.

En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'hon. G. Prival, juge conseiller, j'exposerai en vente Samedi 24 Juillet, a 5 heures, au principal, une Pendule, un lot de Tableaux peints, un lot de Bouteilles et divers autres articles misés dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Seizé dans l'affaire ci-dessus. 25 Juillet

L. DAUNOY, Marshal.