

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 8 DE ENERO 1830.

Atendiendo a la solemnidad de este día, la Abeja no saldrá al público mañana.

Señores Editores de la Abeja,

Considerando la imparcialidad que gula & Vms. en la inserción de los artículos que se les remiten en idioma español, me tomo la libertad de presentarles el siguiente comunicado que los señores Editores de *el Español*, con todo su ardor patrio, esplorismo y liberalismo, han reusado estampar en su periódico, no sé por qué razones; para qué, si Vms. lo quieran convenciente, le den publicidad en suyo, esto es, si no tienen también restricciones.

“Señores Editores del Español.—La publicación en esta ciudad del papel coty empresa han tomado Vms. á su cargo por segunda vez, es digna en mi concepto del mayor elogio, siguiendo Vms., como me persuadió la marcha de su patriotismo, que tantas pruebas tienen dadas en diferentes ocasiones; y nada podrá ser más grato á los Españoles residentes en ella, que tener un periódico en su idioma que, además de instruirlos en las noticias relativas á la marcha política de su país, pue-
da alguna que otra vez manifestar en él sus opiniones, desahogado por este medio de las vagas y libres aficiones que les aquejan, y bajarla larga emigración que sufren.

“Si, señores Editores, el solo título de *el Español* que Vms. redactan basta para sellar el corazón del mas estúpido, y supo que es verdad que hay algunos hijos queridos de aquel suelo, que con sus hermosas y negras producciones quieren obliterar el nombre de la heroica nación española, hay también otros que abundan en patriotismo; que cifran su vanidad en pose Españoles; que la han defraudado con las armas en la mano; que retiran los mazos de los grandes hombres que ha producido en diferentes épocas, que tributan sus respetos á los muchachos de este clero que se hallan abandonados á la ventura de pañuelos estrellados; y en fin que no cieran de dirigir sus votos al Eterno para que lo protegida otra suerte más feña que la que ha cabido hace muchos años.

“Nadie ignora, señores editores, que gran Nación ha sido brava, en campo mas felices, el amor de sus hijos, su admiración y el respeto de los demás pueblos, ya por su insuperable valor, por su constancia, por la sublimidad de su carácter, ya por los esfuerzos que ha sabido hacer siempre para conservar su independencia y libertad; pero desgraciadamente ha ido desapareciendo como el humo esta gloria y este noble esplendor; ni porque hayan degenerado los Españoles de sus principios de sus antecesores, sino por que una horde de mandatarios despiadados y ambiciosos, la han mancillado con sus sesgos hechos usurpándose sus imprescriptibles derechos, han agotado sus recursos, su industria, sus talentos, y lo que es todavía mas doloroso, la han envilecido, habiéndole jugado de un Rey ingenuo sus sacrificios; de un rey que donó veinte mil ducados aquellas espinales leyes que dictaría el patriotismo para arrancarlo de las manos del coloso de la Europa y engrargarle un trono levantado sobre las ruinas y la miseria; de un rey rapto, que dejó de coartarla á la vista de su suelo, sombrío de cadáveres de flacos y desolación y en el que todavía remanece la preciosa sangre de Yberos vertida en su adamsa, entre, cual otro Néón, desprendiéndose, persecuciones y destierros á aquellas súbditos que mas se habían esfumado para saciar del asesinato... pero dejemos de repetir estas escenas de iniquidad porque repugna su solo recuerdo.

“Vma. señores editores, está mas que convencido de estas verdades: conozco muy bien la opinión que siempre les ha caracterizado y creen no desmentirán jamás, porque el hombre que se precisa de ser libre, lleva este honoroso título hasta la tumba. Esto solo convencimiento me ha animado á dirigir á Vms. por primera vez estas cortas líneas, nacidas del amor con que siempre he mirado á los desventurados hijos de la España, y aun que no les pertenezco, siento á la vez con ellos, los desastres que ha sufrido y sufre; y si acaso me ha desviado en algún tanto de la motivación con que algunos acostumbran tratar á los monarcas poderosos, ha sido porque tengo la gloria de no vivir bajo la férula de ninguno de ellos, y porque considero querer quin tantas veces ha violado los solemnes juramentos que prestó en las aras de la nación, se ha atraído hacia si el anatema de perjuro y por consiguiente perdido su alto miramiento: bajo este concepto pueden Vms. estar persuadidos que mi intención no ha sido otra que la de dar á la España el distinguido lugar que se merece por sus heroicos hechos, al mismo tiempo que detesto y detestare al tirano que la opprime, cuyo nombre, por mas que se esfuerzen sus aduladores en pintárnoslo con los coloridos de magnanimo, augusto y generoso, no podrá pasar á la posteridad sin cubrirse de la execración que se merece.

“Deceamo pues en la imparcialidad de Vms., y no dudo que animados de los mismos sentimientos, darán publicidad en su apreciable periódico á lo que llevo dicho, seguros del reconocimiento de su afectísimo servidor.

Q. B. S. M.—Un amigo de los libres.”

Los editores de *el Español* nos dicen en su prospecto que, “admitirán los artículos que se les remitan y se publicarán gratis con exactitud, con tal que sean de un interés general, no contengan personalidades ni chocarreras y no lastimen el nombre de la P. España en lo mas mínimo.” El artículo en cuestión, no digo yo que sea

de un interés general, pero el público mas imparcial que los señores redactores de *el Español*, juzgará de su contenido y verá que en nada denigra el nombre de la Nación Española: ahora si esos Señores creen que un soberano despótico en la nación, ya es otra cosa muy diferente, y entonces será preciso tragársela o rebatirla.

Y podrán ocultar por mas tiempo que están sostenidos por ese mismo gobierno cuyos ministros, quién encubrirá? pero que mas pruebas? Ellos mismos confisan de plano, hasta la evidencia de esta verdad que no pueden encubrir por mas que se asocian en enmascarar sus escritos. Un periódico que va á aparecer en medio de un pueblo libre; un periódico cuya proyección se pone á la fuz de los gobernantes de la Il. bona y que no tienen embargo en designar sus casas en que se reciben subcripciones en aquella ciudad. Un periódico de esta clase... si no es verdad, por mi parte juro que no he visto cosa mas parecida: ademas, es bien notorio que la clementia de Fernando 7º, prohibió en el año 25 con una benigna y real orden, la introducción en sus dominios de los periódicos redactados por los liberales emigrados en países extranjeros, por convenir así á las luces de sus vaqueros; y gente pensar que consistía ahora la del que nos ocupa, si se deviese un ápice de sus inescrupsables decretos?

; Ah, Señores editores! se engañó el amigo de los libres al remitir su artículo, creyendo que todavía reinaba en el corazón de los hijos de Padilla aquél fuego patrio, aquél fuego que elevaba sus espíritus hasta el extremo de la exaltación! ¡Qué se han hecho aquellas declamaciones contra los libres cuando supieron tomar su papel con el sobrenombrado de libertad? Pero... no bayamos más adelante, estonos como entonos, ahora como ahora; y si mañana todos nos la dicha de renacer la niña, no habrá mas que gritar: ¡mucho para quedar de pie!... lo mismo que han sabido hacer otros muchos en esta última época.

Otro Amigo de los libres.



NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1830.

By previous notice last evening, we have been informed that the State Legislature has its first meeting at Donaldsonville, on Monday. The Senate was convened in a Tavern room; and the House of Representatives in the court house. The next day both chambers assembled in the unfinished house built by Mr. Peppin, for the State. The Governor's Message was delivered on Wednesday. We have received a copy of it, but too late for today's paper.

The following are the elections which took place:

Mr. C. W. Duhay, editor of the Creole, was elected State printer.

In the Senate—M. Crutat and J. Hyatt translators; Mme. Ogden, Caronde and Belgrave, enrolling clerks.

In the House—A. Arms enrolling clerk.

Nothing yet has been done on the question of the Gubernatorial chair, and on the place of sitting of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Marks introduced “a bill for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania.” Mr. Woodbury introduced “a bill to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and upon certain foreign vessels.” The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances was received, referred, and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the State of the Finances was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed. A number of petitions were presented, and various resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Among the petitions were three from individuals claiming the seats now held in the House by Messrs. Newton, Ripley, and Pivoy Lea, which were severally referred to the Committee on Elections. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Richardson, adding to the ordinary Standing Committees a Committee on Education. Mr. Connor, North Carolina, offered a resolution referring to the Committee of Ways and Means an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt, but the question of consideration being demanded by Mr. Earll of New York, and the ayes and nays being ordered, the resolution was rejected, the House refusing to consider it by a vote of 92 to 76.—Journal.

Latest from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.—From Capt. Rains of the Schr. Leo, (of Baltimore) which anchored off Old Point on Wednesday morning, from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, having sailed from the former port on the 10th and the latter on the 24th October, we learn, that every thing was tranquil in that quarter when he sailed. Confidence and stability had not however been restored to trade, owing to the great depreciation in the paper, and the consequent fluctuation of the metallic currencies, among which prodigiously in the several ports, and regulated by so standard but the circumstances of the market, which from the same causes were

liable to continual changes. Efforts were making by Government to place this important branch of the public credit on a better basis, and hopes were entertained, that as the derangements attendant and consequent on a state of war, gave place to the more auspicious relations of peace, and confidence and a regular intercourse became generally restored, the money concerns of the country would assume a more stable and consistent value. While ounces, (doubloons) on the 10th October at Buenos Ayres were equal to \$115 a \$120 currency, at Montevideo on the 24th, they were at \$21 a \$22 only, of the same medium. Capt. Rains states, that the country everywhere presented deplorable evidences of the ravages of war—that where, under the genial influences of peaceful industry, the country would regale the eye and feast the palate, all was desolation and sadness, and it was with the utmost difficulty any fresh provisions could be obtained even at an exorbitant price, and then of miserable quality.

Gen. Rosas was daily advancing in popularity, and exercised a powerful influence in the affairs of the state. The new Governor of Buenos Ayres, Vinton, who also much respected, and was said to be actively engaged in the prosecution of such measures, as it was believed, would introduce salutary changes in the internal as well as external relations of that section of country over which he presided.

Markets at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, were very fair for American produce. Flour at the latter when Capt. R. sailed \$20, while their articles of export were scarce and high.

We have received the Bogota Gazette de Columbia, of the 25th October last. It contains a circular addressed to the prefects of the departments, from the Secretary of State, in which he invites them, in the name of the Liberator, to encourage all the citizens of the Republic to express freely their opinions, through the press, or otherwise, on the nature of the political instructions which the National Congress, about to convene, should adopt. The pledge is given that all patriotic sentiments, however strong or exaggerated (por exageradas que parezcan), will be equally well received in the mind of Bolívar, provided they be temperately expressed and not contrary to national independence and the security of individual rights. The Liberator represents himself as but provisionally invested with the supreme power, & always subject to the public will. The Iris de la Paz journal of Bolivia, contains a decree, dated 16th July, 1829, of General Santacruz, “Grand Marshal President of the Republic of Bolivia,” by which he establishes all authority and responsibility in himself, and organizes the state upon five promises of protection of the Catholic religion, independence and liberty. He avers in the preamble that the Republic was disorganized in every department and interest, and that his duty was to save it from utter ruin.—National Gaz.

Venezuela.—The Nacional Intelligencer gives the following extract of a letter from Lagunyra, dated Nov. 15, which accords with other letters and reports on the subject.—“I am expecting every moment to hear from Valencia that Gen. Paez has declared Venezuela separata, free and independent of the rest of Colombia.—The press which has been muzzled here for a long time, I understand, will be declared publicly free to morrow.—News from Valencia to day says that an order has arrived there to prevent any of the members of Congress from going to Bogota—it is believed.

Buenos Ayres Papers.—Late last evening we received from Capt. Rains, who returned to his vessel at Old Point, in the Steam-boat Hampton, yesterday afternoon, a regular file of the “Gaceta Mercantil” of Buenos Ayres, from 23d Sept. to 7th Oct. inclusive, and “The British Packet” of 29th August, also published at Buenos Ayres, in English. The last contains all the arrangement of the New Administration of that Government, for which we regret we have no room today.

We offer our thanks to Capt. R. for his very polite attention, in forwarding us these papers.

The Journal des débats has the following:—“A serious and important question remains to be decided for Greece. The time is at hand when the monarchical form of its Government will render necessary the choice of a Prince, who will be called to carry on the work of its political regeneration. Three competitors are at this moment on the stage, namely: Prince Paul of Württemberg, the Prince of Baden, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. The Constitutional says upon the same subject:—“Greece, which is essentially destined to form a Confederate Government, is to be ruled by a Sovereign Prince. Each of the four Great Powers present their candidate. France proposes for the throne of Leonidas the

Prince of Lucca, son of the King of Etruria, in whose veins Spanish blood flows; Great Britain sets up Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg; Austria presents the Prince of Hesse Hemberg; and Russia, the son of the ex-King of Sweden. As to the title that the candidate will assume, this is said to be left to the Aulic Chancery of Austria.”

The Austrian Observer, under a Constantinople date of October 10th, announces that in consequence of the pacific relations, and the raising of the blockade of the Dardanelles, with a favorable wind, which had been blowing for several days, more than a hundred vessels of all nations, but principally Austrian, had sailed for Odessa, while others had arrived from the Levant.

MISS WRIGHT'S

Two last Lectures in New Orleans.
FRANCES Wright will deliver her

lectures on SATURDAY evening the 9th January, and SUNDAY evening the 10th.

On Saturday the lecture will be given in the French Theatre; on Sunday in the Americas Theatre.

The lecture commence on both evenings at 7 o'clock—doors open at 1-3 past 6.—Tickets and places to be had at the box office of the respective theatres.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having entered into business as Brokers, under the firm of Pleasant & Duval, offer their services to the public.

J.P. PLEASANTS.

CHAR. L. DUVAL.

jan 7. No. 22, Camp street.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

NOTICE.—The first masquerade Ball will take place on Saturday next, 9th instant. No lady shall be admitted if she is not bearer of a personal ticket of invitation, with the subscriber's name. A list of subscription is opened for all the gentlemen, who desire to subscribe for the ball; the price of admission shall be paid for each ball. Ladies who should happen not to have received tickets of invitation, by not knowing their direction, are respectfully desired to have the goodness to send them at Mr. J. Davis'.

M. B. Masquerade balls will continue every Saturday. jan 5. E. LEWIS.

BALL ROOM

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets
On Saturday, January 9th, 1830,

A FULL-DRESS GRAND BALL.

Admittance one dollar. Dec 28

ST. PHILLIP BAL. ROOM.

On Saturday, January 9th,

Full-dress & masquerade GRAND BALL.

Admittance one dollar.

RIBIE & CHOLLET.

dec 31. RIBIE & CHOLLET.

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Admittance one dollar. Jan 1

L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. vs. C. Brouard.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Thursday, 1st Jan. next, at the premises, corner of Tchoupitoles and DeLure street, at 6 o'clock, 3 glass sheds and 30 glass pots containing sugar plums, &c. &c. seized in the above suit.

dec 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

SAMI: Paxton vs. J. F. Rodriguez.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Thursday, 1st Jan. next, at the premises, corner of Tchoupitoles and DeLure street, at 6 o'clock, 3 glass sheds and 30 glass pots containing sugar plums, &c. &c. seized in the above suit.

dec 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHALL'S SALE.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. vs. Widow Sezenauers; the same vs. the same; the same vs. the same.

BY virtue of three orders of seizure to me directed, by the Hon. C. Maurian, presiding Judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday, 28th Jan. 1830, at 12 o'clock, St. Louis and Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground, with the building thereon, situated on St. Peters street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, bounded on one side by Mr. Léveillé and on the other by Mr. G. Marmiche.

Said property measures forty-five feet four inches front on St. Peters street, and 201 feet five inches deep, (French measure) more or less according to the plan, which shall be exhibited at the time of sale—seized in the above suit.

dec 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

FOR SALE.

A Negro wench, aged 35 years, born in this country, good cook and washer; together with her child, 31 years old. Apply at Messrs. Guillemin & Flouquet, Chartres street.

If she is not disposed of before the 10th of January next, she will, on that day, be sold at auction, by M. Dutillet. dec 26

MOLASSES—500 to 600 barrels are wanted, deliverable in town. Apply at No. 118, Royal street.

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the public and their friends, that they have just received per the Talma, a complete assortment of first quality SHOES, for men, women and children,