

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 22 DE FEBRERO.

Por la goleta Oscar, llegada el sábado pasado, y procedente de Veracruz, hemos recibido diariamente de esta ciudad hasta el 10 de febrero, los de Méjico hasta el 3, y los de Morelia hasta el 23 de enero.

Méjico, 3 de febrero.

Se ha presentado el Sr. secretario de hacienda Mangino a las dos cámaras, con el objeto de leer un largo manifiesto, que contiene la demostración de las necesidades públicas, y el déficit que resulta. A las encuestas comuneras agregó un nuevo gasto que se prepara, pues el mismo ministro ha anunciado el peligro de una invasión por parte de aventureros del Norte, que parecían protegidos por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

No podemos persuadirnos que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Norte, desmentiendo las protestas de amistad y buena inteligencia que hace al nuestro, pueda faltar tan abiertamente a la buena fe y al derecho de gentes; porque aunque no es seguro todavía ligados por tratados con aquella república, hay ciertas obligaciones comunes entre las dos naciones, que garantizan el derecho general y de gentes, especialmente entre aquellas que han entrado ya en relaciones de amistad. Lo que si creemos es, que los colonos de las orillas del Misissipi, y del Misisipi, con una porción de aventureros del Norte y aun europeos, se han introducido y se entran diariamente en nuestro territorio, que convita por su fertilidad a los que han nacido bajo un cielo áspero y sin tener un palmo de tierra, a marchar, vienen como los habitantes de las regiones del Norte de Europa, Lombardos, Francos, Góticos, &c. se apoderan del Medio-día de aquella hermosa parte del globo. Nosotros creemos que no deben arreglarse colonizaciones sin hacer la guerra, quizás sería lo mejor; pero no nos surgen que una nación vecina usurpare una legua de nuestro territorio.

Méjico, 2 de Febrero.

Ayer se ha aprobado en la cámara de representantes el acuerdo del senado con una propuesta de variazón, que declara la disponibilidad que tiene el Pueblo. Sr. general Guerrero para continuar en la presidencia de la república. Ya tendremos pronto sobre este asunto, interesante un decreto del Congreso general; y como el Sr. Guerrero, defendiendo suyo solo, lo remitió a la resolución de las Cámaras, parece que por parte de S. E. se ha terminado ya, y no hay que temer reclamos armados ó desarmados, al menos legalmente.

Ahora el gobierno debe dedicarse con toda la atención posible a la reforma de los abusos, a consolidar las instituciones, a poner freno a los errores, y al cumplimiento de las leyes y formación de las que sean necesarias para hacer marchar la nación en su engranamiento. Para esto se requiere actividad, energía, y aquella imparcialidad que hace respetables a los los actos de los gobiernos aun cuando son severos.

No queríamos decir nada acerca de la persona que hoy dirige los destinos de la nación, ni a sólo presidente. Políticamente debemos a temor a la subversión lo que un campeón es efecto de la buena fe e imparcialidad que guia nuestra pluma. Pero si a los que la conocen saben que el Sr. Bustamente es honrado, valiente y liberal, por que no hemos de dar este testimonio a la verdad, cuando más se necesita, cuando es la primera obligación de los mexicanos acordar su bienestar y darle la posible estabilidad? No hemos vacilado, pues, en publicarlo, así como no vacilamos en describir la parte débil de su carácter, según nuestro modo de ver, para que la corrija, como lo esije el bien de la nación.

Sí la firmeza y consolidación de la cosa pública disminuye de las personas, con pocas excepciones se podía asegurar que las que hoy dirigen la actual administración nos garantizarian de todo trastorno. Mas hay males terribles que cesan, y por ahora no se aplican aun los remedios; por todas partes se hacen esfuerzos, y la nación está como aquejados enfermos que solo ven la causa y origen de sus dolencias en el lugar en que las experimentan. Es muy importante examinar las cuestiones, de cuya resolución quizás depende en gran parte la suerte futura de la república. Primera: ¿La marcha constitucional por si sola podrá salvar la nación? Segunda: ¿Será conveniente quitar al ejército toda intervención en los asuntos públicos, y reducirlo, como en todos los países más avanzados, a una situación meramente organizada, a una situación meramente pasiva?

Pero, quién resolverá estas cuestiones? Nosotros no venimos tratarlas por los escritores, que su mayor parte se entretiene en pueriles declamaciones, en acusaciones, en repeticiones fastidiosas de lo que hace un año se está escribiendo contra una administración que ya cayó, en personalidades que solo sirven para irritar los ánimos, y en calumnias que pierden sentido su valor ea proporcion que se repiten. Básicamente de buena fe se las causas de los males en donde se encuentran: procuraremos descubrirlos y aplicar los remedios, y reñirnos a oponer el grito de la razón a las intrigas de los partidos y a las pretensiones de las personas que desean hacer fortuna sobre las ruinas de la libertad y de la patria.

(Correo.)

Méjico, 1 de febrero.

Habiendo procedido la cámara de diputados a la elección de su presidente y vicepresidente, resultó elegido para el primer cargo, el Sr. D. Joaquín Cárdenas, diputado por el estado de Yucatán; y para el segundo, el Sr. D. Espíguen de la Peña, diputado por el de Méjico.

Gran Baile de Niños.

POB LA SEÑORITA

VIRGINIA BENONI.

CON sumo placer anunciamos al público, que a solicitud de un gran número de familias, de las más respetables, la jovencita Virginia Benoni dará un gran baile de Niños, el Martes de Carnaval, dentro del presente en la Sala, dispuesta, con el mayor esmero, para el efecto, calle de Conti No. 27, arriba del Café de Mr. Binstul y Cía.; en frente de la posada del Sr. Richardson.

La suscripción está, en la actualidad abierta en la librería de Mr. A. L. Boimare, calle de Chartres No. 13.

Entrada.—Para los Niños, incluidos los refrescos, dulces &c. cuatro reales; para la gente mayor, un peso.

El baile empezará a las 6 de la tarde, y concluirá a las nueve y media de la noche, 19 de febrero.

Curiosa Exposición DE PAPEL CORTADO

POB EL SR. HANKES.

LA curiosa y atractiva exposición de PAPIROTOMA se halla abierta por corto tiempo, en el salón alto de la casa N°. 113, calle de Chartres.

La Papirotomia es una curiosísima y esplendida colección de papel cortado, que abraza una gran variedad de cosas, ejecutadas por el Sr. Hankes, cog solo el auxilio de un par de tijeras comunes, en tal modo que ha dejado obviados a los artistas más célebres de América y de Europa.

Entrada—medio-peso, las criaturas dobles; todos los que visiten este establecimiento tendrán derecho a un retrato de medio cuadro, en papel cortado, en muy pocos segundos, por el celebré joven artista el Sr. Hankes. Retratos de cuadro entre 48 y 254, igual eleganteamento bronzeados por el Sr. R-yards.

El establecimiento está abierto diariamente desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 de la tarde, y todas las noches, desde las 7 hasta las 9 estará brillantemente iluminado.

9 de febrero.

En una democracia como la que existe en los Estados Unidos del norte, todas las autoridades, eran de la mayoría de los ciudadanos; así ellas no mandaron que sus delegados a los mandatarios de esta confederación para hacer tales órdenes, las cuales son responsables hacia el pueblo, no de todos los asuntos del posterior. Pues, ellas pueden estar revocadas por ese serano constante conveniencia de semejante delito.

Está también con la intención de mantener este derecho de soberanía en favor del pueblo, que la constitución federal dice, entre otras cosas: "Que ninguna ley se podrá ser adoptada al efecto de restar este derecho: la libre comunicación de sus pensamientos y de sus opiniones es uno de los derechos los más preciosos del hombre y cada ciudadano, respondiente del abuso que se hace de esta facultad, gozara de la libertad de hablar, escribir y hacer imprimir lo que piensa."

La constitución del estado de la Louisiana dice también: "Todos los que quieran examinar la conducta de la legislatura i de todo otro ramo del gobierno, tendrán la facultad de servirse de la vía de la imprenta; ninguna ley se podrá ser adoptada al efecto de restar este derecho: la libre comunicación de sus pensamientos y de sus opiniones es uno de los derechos los más preciosos del hombre y cada ciudadano, respondiente del abuso que se hace de esta facultad, gozara de la libertad de hablar, escribir y hacer imprimir lo que piensa."

Días 1822, una multitud de ciudadanos de la Nueva Orleans no han cesado de querer votar de abusos de poder, notamente de la concesión de un privilegio exclusivo para la compra y venta de otros, de una contribución exorbitante sobre una cierta clase de mercaderes, y de las usurpaciones sobre la libertad no obstante leyes expresas sobre eso. En el tiempo de poner un término a este desorden, y es por eso que los infrascritos invitan sus conciencias a la reunión en junta el lunes 22 del corriente a las doce del día, en casa del Sr. Brantin, en la bella antigua, calle de Conti, entre Chartres y la Levee, para deliberar sobre las dichas materias.

La discusión sera precedida de un discurso pronunciado por uno de los infrascritos, y por el cual se denunciará al pueblo soberano todos los abusos y los perjuicios de los cuales tiene que quejarse.

Nueva Orleans 17 de Febrero 1830.

UN GRAN NUMERO

DE CIUDADANOS REPERTABLES



THE BEE.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1830.

We have received, by the packet ship Louisiana, New-York papers to the 3d instant. They contain no latter news from Europe.

We have also received Mexico papers to the 3d instant and those of Vera Cruz to the 10th. The most remarkable events we find in them are these: The secretary of finances addressed a long memo. to the Congress, in which he states the deficit of the federal treasury, and the necessity of providing

money for the defence of the country threatened of invasion by a gang of marauders, who are pretrated by the United-States!!! Guerrero has been declared out of office—General de Mier-Teran, actual secretary of the war, has been sent on a political mission to Texas.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
House of Representatives.

On Friday last, M. Justin Brossier presented a resolution for the transfer of the seat of the Government to the city of New Orleans. There were 28 members present: 13 voted in favor of the resolution and 15 against.—The

speaker gave his casting vote against the adoption.

The bill presented some time ago, to prevent the introduction of Slaves into the State has not been yet taken into consideration.

A bill imposing a tax of 875 on peddlars is under consideration.

The bill relative to the free colored men will not probably be adopted.

It has been decided, at the House, that from Saturday the 20th February, no new bill shall be presented.

We have been informed that there will be two other candidates for the office of Governor, viz: Messrs. Jacques Dupré and Hamilton, of Feliciana. We cannot fail from making a good choice; for, thank God, the number of candidates is pretty strong. We have as many as Jesus had of apostles.

Washington, Jan. 30.

The Bill reported by the Committee of Manufactures on the 27 instant in the House of Representatives, may be looked upon as the last struggle of the American System for a sickly existence. The manufacturers of wool, after having by the instrumentality of minimums and provisions secured a protection of fifty to two hundred and twenty five per cent upon their fabrics under the modest nominal duty of forty-five per cent, and having found that this enormous tax upon the people was not enough to replace the losses incident to their trade, and that no chance existed for the enforcement of a new levy, have now resorted to a scheme, of which the tendency is, to throw such difficulties in the way of importations, as will most materially diminish them, if not entirely destroy them.—This scheme is in itself so novel in our country, and so fraught with mischief and injustice, that a brief analysis of its features will, we trust, be acceptable to those who are not conversant with commercial details.

By this Bill it is required that all woollen goods imported, shall be taken to the custom house, and be there examined by appraisers, who shall inspect each piece, and determine without the aid of invoices or of oral evidence, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the actual value of each square yard of the same, at the place whence imported. Now we do pronounce it to be wholly impossible for any man or set of men, to possess such a knowledge of the quality and price of foreign woollen manufactures, particularly at a time of great fluctuations in the foreign markets, as would enable them to decide upon the cost with that certainty which should exist when penalties of six months and imprisonment and unjust a charge are proposed to be inflicted. 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