

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 6 DE NOVIEMBRE.

OCTAVAS.

El apuro de Marte.

¡Quién es ese aterrido que mi lanza
tan temerariamente arrebata
Al campo de batalla se aligarez,
Aventurad ó muerte practicando!
¿Qué salvación les queda, ni esperanza?
A lo que libertad viden buscando?
Al oceano Marte con enojo,
Al ver viran las islas de Cuba....

Dioela Vénus, ¡deveis posible
En la ignorancia producir porto!
A que pacifico veder armas tu mío!
En las manos de un hombre no valiente;
Por Plutón juro que serarible
La consecuencia dig al nacio intento:
Misterio, Morte, tie a tárcajas;
Que quieles lleva la lanza fué....

No bien la Diosa pronunciado habla
Del Adro el nombre, cuando Marte alzado
Con su Leon, colérico rugía,
Tomando verso acero desatendrás;
Oh que boldos el mio, repeta;
Milpas es; tales manos haber dadas;
Entredada en fauna por un Zoto
Que pretendo imitar a D. Góngora!

No al dolor te abandones de esa modo,
Replicó la Diosa placentas;
A gloria tuyal tendremos todo
En la tragic-comedia guerrillera;
Quedará castigado el torpe godo,
La libertad en su brillante estera;
Y tus armas hirán a buecos humanos,
Por que las toman los Megianos.

Aquí aca, repuso el Dios guerrero,
Tas sea también signo diabólico
Que el feroz opresor del pueblo ibero,
Que querían á crímenes atendiendo,
No encuentre ya segundu Aventurero
Que los falsos principios defendiendo;
Sin gloria, sin honor y sin provecho,
Repita el destino que éste ha hecho.

— El Sr. D. Fernando 70.

ESPAÑA.

El atentado cometido contra la corbeta española La Nueva Veloz Mariana; encarnadamente detenida el 23 de Febrero de 1823 por el navío francés Le Jean Bart, mandado por el contra-almirante Meynard de La Farje; estando en plena paz, y por solo un abuso de la fuerza, ha causado al comercio de España y de América imponentes perjuicios y quebrantos, y la trama de muchas familias inocentes y agraciadas que emigraron del reino de Méjico á fines del año de 1823.

El público está enterado de los pormenores de tan atropellada detención, y debe tener algún indicio de la obstinación con que las autoridades francesas de la Martinica, de Brest y de París; se han negado desde entonces á escuchar las invencibles reclamaciones que con la mayor moderación no han cesado de hacer hasta hoy, y que han sido eficazmente apoyados por el gobierno de S. M., y por los Estados embajadores de España en París.

No quedando mas arbitrio á los interesados para hacer respetar su inquietudnable derecho á exigir la restitución de los considerables valores del buque y del cargamento, con los cuantiosos daños y perjuicios que han sufrido en los seis años que han transcurrido, y que de rigor justicia debe satisfacer el gobierno francés; han ocurrido á la cámara de los diputados de Francia con una formal y elocuente petición que ha ocasionado la seria e importante dicción que hubo en uno de los días del mes ultimo, en la que se acordó por unanimidad, se remitiere la reclamación de los interesados en la Nueva Veloz Mariana, con especial recomendación de la cámara, a los ministros de estado y de hacienda de Francia, para que se renunzieren las propiedades embargadas, con los daños y perjuicios que reclaman los interesados. Es de esperar, pues, que determine favorablemente este delicado e importante asunto, con un éxito consiguiente á la integridad y honor del gobierno francés.

La nueva Veloz Mariana debió estar descargada en Cádiz, el 12 de marzo de 1823, si no hubiese sido detenida en las aguas de Europa. Los perjuicios se llevaron á su colmo con hacerla regresar á América, y entró con el citado navío en Fort Royal de la Martinica el segundo dia 12 de marzo, en el que se creyó que se puesta en libertad por las autoridades representantes en aquella isla del gobieno de S. M. cristianísimo, si hubiesen tenido bien hacer este acto de justicia, en obsequio de la humanidad, del honor y lealtad francesa, y para cooperar á las fines políticos que adoptó en aquella época S. M. Luis XVIII al hacer marchar sus tropas para invadir esta península; razones que pesaron más que la deferencia que dispensaron á las especiosas razones del admirante.

Después de un año de detención y vejaciones, y sin que precediese juicio alguno, pues todos los tribunales se declararon incompetentes, se procedió á vendér en pública subasta el buque y el cargamento, sin citación de los interesados y con notorio desprecio de éstos, y de sus activas y lastimosas quejas y súplicas.

Creemos agradará á nuestros lectores un resumen exacto de los registros de plata y bronce que conducía la Nueva Veloz Mariana, de los puestos de Vera-cruz y de la Habana para Cádiz; cuya summa asciende á 936,000 pesos fuertes; però si agreguemos los premios moderados á razón de solo 4 por ciento al año, resultará que deben reintegrar á los interesados mas de seis millones de francos á saber:

Pesos fuertes.

Prémios hasta 12 de marzo de 1824	467,440.
idem...idem.....	1825 38,617.
idem...idem.....	1826 40,479.
idem...idem.....	1827 42,098.
idem...idem.....	1828 42,782.
idem...idem.....	1829 45,553.
Total.....	947,089.

Valor del engamento y del buque, 935,980.
Gastos de las reclamaciones..... 20,000.
Gastos en indemnidades en Francia 10,000.
Domicilios á los apoderados..... 56,181.
Debe constituir el gobierno francés 1,270,000.
Correo Mercantil de Cádiz.

VALOR DE LA DUDA.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1829.

PENSACOLA Oct. 27.

The U. S. Sloop of War Peacock, Capt. McCALL, arrived on Saturday last after a passage of 25 days from New-York. The Peacock has brought out Commodore ELLIOT to relieve Com. RINGELY, in the command of the West India Squadron. Com. R. assumed the command of the squadron on the 26th October 1826 and is relieved this day being exactly three years.

The Commodore merits and no doubt will receive the highest commendations for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties, and for the protection afforded our valuable commerce in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. In every instance; if we mistake not, the Com. has anticipated the wishes of the Government and despatched vessels of war to points where their services were required—more recently when news reached him of the sailing of the Spanish Expedition from Florida against Mexico, he forthwith despatched the Hornet, Capt. NORRIS to Tampico and Vera Cruz to afford protection to our Citizens engaged in their lawful commerce. The subject resulting from his anticipating the wishes of our merchants and the Government, is sufficiently demonstrated in the article of Mr. Morrison which was published in this week's Gazette—Com. R. we understand leaves us for the North in a few days—he will carry with him the best wishes of this community.

The Peacock has a suit of cotton sails—we learn from an officer on board that they have answered so far, very well. In our next we are in hopes to be able to give a full and satisfactory account of the experiment.

The U. S. Schr. Grampus Lt. Com. LATNER went to sea from this port on a cruise, on Friday last.

From the Spectator of 5th Sept.

Dr. Doyle has published a pastoral address, which we regret that we cannot give entire. We do not know how far it is lawful to discomfit this distinguished person Bishop of Kildare and Loughlin; but no address that we have perused for a long time, whether of English or Irish prelates, has breathed more of the spirit of one whose duty it is to be "a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate; holding fast the faithful word as has been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convince the gainsayers." We could dilate on every sentence, and comment on every word, of sound and Christian advice that the letter contains. The opening is noble.

I address myself to you all, Catholics and Protestants, without distinction; for as before the Apostle, the distinction of Jew and Gentile, Greek and Barbarian, was merged in that of believer and brother; so all of you, upon whom the name of God is invoked, are equally the object of my solicitude; for each and all of you has Christ died, and for each and all of you I would willingly offer up my life, if by so doing I would ensure your eternal welfare.

"But first of all, beloved brethren, I feel consoled in making known to you, that throughout the extent of these vast dioceses, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants, there prevails a settled quiet—profound peace; for though an occasional disturbance or popular abuse may appear, it subsides as quickly as it arises. But exhibitions of party zeal, or mutinous feelings, proceeding from political or religious opinions, are nowhere heard of among those whom the Providence of God has confided to my pastoral care, with this single, this solitary exception of your neighbourhood and town."

The cause of the divisions of his countrymen is explained, in a way that does honor to a Christian prelate:

"What is the cause of your divisions? It is the use of a sign or an emblem, and a certain out ward parade, employed to commemorate those wars which once depopulated our common country, and the existence and consequences of which, like the causes which produced them, it would be our interest, and almost our duty, to bury in eternal oblivion. Is not every war an evil?—and the end and object of every just war is to obtain an honourable and lasting peace. If our fathers then contend, should not we be reconciled? If, breathing the same air, feeding on the same soil, adoring the same God, and believing in the same Redeemer, they nevertheless were impelled by

their passions to wage war upon each other; are we, my brethren, to perpetuate their misfortunes? or nor rather seek to stanch the blood and heal the wounds which they inflicted on, or caused to flow from the bosom of their parent country? Are not six centuries a space sufficiently wide for the indulgence of national antipathies; and do we think three hundred years employed in religious strife too short a period for the exercise of our unholy zeal? Is it not time for us, beloved brethren, to amalgamate, to mix together—to know that we have a common country, and that country is Ireland? Is it not time for us to learn that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself—that he openly triumphed over the spirit of division—killing in his own body the animosities which subsisted between God and man, and bringing peace through the blood of his cross to all those who would prove their faith in him by loving one another."

Now for exhortation:

"The King speaks to you—the law commands you—the ministers of religion exhort you, and the proprietors of your town and neighborhood invite you, by word and example, to relinquish your party feuds; and live together in peace and concord." * * * * I need not tell you that the Bishops who preside in this diocese, whilst they differ in opinion on religious matters, are both firmly agreed in thinking that such differences ought not to divide the subjects of the same state, and that Catholics and Protestants are bond by the law of God to exercise not only patience and forbearance, but all the offices of Christian charity towards one another. But the law, brethren, and the King who executes it, speaks to you on this subject with an authority which it is criminal to disobey. They tell you that the law no longer recognizes any distinction of acts or classes among the people—that we are all alike subjects of the King—paying the same tribute, yielding the same service, enjoying the same rights and privileges. The Ministers of the King have proclaimed this law to you, and they have commanded you in his party exhibition. * * * * But you will tell me, on the authority of one of the Judges of the Land, that your processions and exhibitions are not in themselves unlawful. Do not, beloved brethren, distort the meaning of the Judge, or seek to place him in opposition to those who represent and exercise the kingly power. Justice is blind to all things but to the letter of the law; whilst the King is ever waking, and watching over the Public safety, the public repose, and all the interests of the people whom God entrusts to his care. But the Judge had not deceived you—you deceive yourselves; he has said, and said truly, that processions are not in themselves unlawful, but that when they tend to excite commotion and to break the peace, then they are unlawful. And if it be known and ascertained that these processions from whatever cause, are intended in Ireland, both to exhort and convince the gain-sayers." We could dilate on every sentence, and comment on every word, of sound and Christian advice that the letter contains. The opening is noble.

BP F. DUTILLETT.

Will be sold on Saturday 7th of the present month, at noon, at the Exchange Coffee house, a mulatto-girl named Anna or Comfort: she is claimed, having been two years in this country, aged from 20 to 28 years, speaks English and a little of French; is good servant, cooks well enough and washes very well. She is warranted free from all vices and diseases prescribed by law.

TERMS—six months credit, with approved endorsed notes.

AUCTION SALE.

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Will be sold on Tuesday the 10th instant, on the plantation of the above auctioneer, at the 12th street suburb La Courte, about six hundred MULES, HORSES AND MARES, just arrived from Rio Grande. Conditions—Under 100, cash; above that sum payable in all-Apal ext, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and payable in 100 days. Seized in the above suit.

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Will be sold on Friday 6th of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St-Louis & Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground, situated Marras street, between St-Philip and Ursuline streets, measuring 26 feet front, by 110 feet deep, together with the building thereon, containing 2 rooms, 3 bedrooms and a small gallery. Seized in the suit of Sabatier and Gardner.

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Marshal's Sales.

N. B. Outlaw vs. P. J. Hamblet.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday, 11th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, an Apartment, 2 pieces of Carpet, 9 Chairs, a Writing Stand, a Writing Desk, a lot of Crockery, and 3 Waiters seized in the above suit.

November 3 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

F. Fritz vs. James Swain.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall sell, on Saturday 14th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, a Bedstead, 3 Chairs, a Bureau, a Table, a Bedstead, 3 Chairs, a Bureau &c. seized in the above suit.

November 3 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

J. C. Hinckle vs. J. P. Romeo.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall sell, on Saturday 14th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, a remaining piece of brown Cloth and one do. of waistcoats. Seized in the above suit.

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N. B. Outlaw vs. P. H. Hamblet.

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October 29 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Md. Beauregard vs. Mercure, f. m. c.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed