

# LA ABEJA.

NUEVA YORK, 17 de Noviembre.

Por la Oscar que ha llegado hoy de Veracruz sabemos que los generales Morelos y Barragan han llegado a Méjico, donde fueron recibidos del modo más deshonroso; aludiendo que muchas bajas de los españoles desbarcaron también sin obstruirlo alguno, y que parece que la república trae de formar un solo gobierno y desterrar el federalismo.

## COMUNICADO.

Méjico 26 de Septiembre.

### Carta particular.

El español D. Francisco de Paula Tamariz, que las cámaras tuvieron la oportunidad de ceptuar de la ley general de república, está detenido en el castillo de Perote, por haberse mezclado en los negocios políticos y en contra del sistema actual. (4)

(4) Las cámaras y el gobierno se desean galardar con ésta y otras ejemplos que mientres haya seguidores en la república jamás habrá tranquilidad, pues ninguno quiere la libertad. Alerta y vigilancia, Méjicos, por que las intrigas continúan siempre con mucha actividad.

Méjico 27 de Septiembre.

En el folio de ayer se ha publicado un edicto que con fecha 14 del actual dirigió el Sr. Dr. Michel Muñoz al ministerio de la guerra, y en él consta que entre su correspondencia del dia anterior, había recibido un oficio y proclama del general Vives, en que lo exhorta a los gobernadores de acuerdo con el brigadier Marañón, obra en favor de la reconquista de Méjico; todos saben que el Sr. Muñoz no nació a la causa de los patriotas desde el año de 11, y los españoles están bien penetrados de que jamás ha servido en sus filas; sin embargo se le ha tratado de seducir, y sin duda, no es el único a quien se habrá mandado esa clase de papeles.

El Sr. Muñoz observa, y muy justamente, que la entereza con que se le entregaron los apresados documentos, muestra celo de sanguina estafa, y que por lo mismo han sido prestos en la de esta capital, por algún confidente de los extranjeros.

Esco puebla lo que tantas ocasiones han negado los que quisieron hacer pasar por un sueño la verada del ejército real ya parece fuera de toda duda, que escalas entre nosotros algunos hombres pálidos que, ingratas a la nación que les ubriga en su seno, trabajan en una puesta por reducir a la dominación de este abominable Fernando; pero sus esfuerzos serán vanos, y esas ridículas tentativas solo servirán para arrastrar mas y mas al acercamiento patriótico de los hijos del Andabac.

Los méjicanos han probado los desplazamientos del gran bie de la independencia, y no la dejarán perder: nuestros militares son valientes, audaces, y tanto altamente penetrados de la justicia de la causa que sostienen: antes de ahora han humillado el orgullo español, ya saben por experiencia, lo que valen los enemigos con quienes tienen que pelear.

El general Santa Anna que escudilla nuestras bocinas, las conducirá a la victoria, libertad nuestro suelo de los señores que hoy la profanan, y en sus triunfos y patriotismo encontrarán sus encarnizadas detractores, nuevos motivos de confusión.

Mucho se ha hablado en estos días sobre la ambición de sanguina estadounidense, y sobre a ella se atribuye una revolución para cambiar la forma actual de gobierno, y aunque aquella solo existe en ciertos cerebros no muy bien informados, ya otros que la desean para mejoranella, pues mientras las cosas marchen en orden no les será posible avanzar, nos ha parecido conveniente copiar aquí un extracto del célebre Filangieri relativo al particular, que dice así: "El ambicioso en su gobierno libre es un ciudadano honrado que desea un cargo como un medio lugubrino para labrar su propia felicidad, contribuyendo a la de los demás. Bajo la dominación de un tirano, es un esclavo sagaz que presta valer de la clase de los oprimidos, para subir en el mundo los opresores."

No perdió el espuesto querer algunos desafios, & quienes ya se le ha visto la obra y sabemos de lo que son capaces, aplicarse la frase de el ambicioso en un gobierno libre es un ciudadano honrado, porque el mismo autor citado, en otras partes se expresa en estos términos.

"No dudemos que el amor del poder puede tener diversos aspectos. El uno consiste en su idea que se siente con bastante fuerza para hacer felices a un gran número de hombres; y es raro en los que solo saben hacer mal."

Habrá algunos que necesariamente se crean con disposición suficiente para lo primero; se les proporciona hacer un enemigo, y sin embargo de ver que solo sea apresado para lo segundo, quieren por fuerza seguir figurando, regir el mundo & su destino, y causar la ruina de sus semejantes; seríamos bastantes sabios, si el mundo nos permitiera conocernos a nosotros mismos, y nos diera la fuerza necesaria para contener nuestras pasiones; desgraciadamente resulta todo lo contrario en la especie humana, y si alguno por casualidad llega luego a conocerse, sigue no querer, se desentiende de su propio convencimiento, y sigue haciendo el mal siempre que se le presenta oca-

(Noticias del 28 de Octubre.)

tiones.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. October 24.

The intelligence of a peace concluded between the two belligerents, although announced in very positive terms, is not, however, so precise as not to leave it a matter of some doubt whether any thing more than a mere armistice or preliminary cessation of arms had actually been agreed upon. General Diebitsch entered Adrianople on the 20th of August. It is said that in consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi, the British and French Ambassadors, with General Muffling, determined, to make an effort to interpose, for the purpose of averting the calamities to be apprehended from

the approach of the Russians to Constantinople.—They had a conference with the Reis Effendi on the 24th, and the result was that plenipotentiaries were appointed to treat respecting the indemnities to be granted Russia for the expenses of the war. M. de Rastor, Muffling's confidential secretary, was to accompany them to the headquarters of the Russian General, to make the joint representation of the Ambassadors, to give pledges of the specific dispositions of the Sultan, and to urge the necessity of suspending hostilities. The plenipotentiaries and M. de Rastor arrived at Adrianople on the 27th of August, and on the 28th hostilities were suspended, by order of General Diebitsch. The Sultan, it is said, left the terms of the armistice to the Russian General, and the delay in its publication has been attributed to its being sent to St. Petersburg for ratification. A London paper of the 23d of September, says:— "This cessation of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks, by the military convention of Adrianople, is the most important event which has occurred since the commencement of the war. Though it cannot in itself be considered as a preliminary treaty of peace, it opens the way for negotiations, which, from the temper of both parties, are confidently expected to end in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. The Sultan, hampered by unexpected difficulties, and alarmed for an outbreak of popular fury at the instigation of the Janissaries, has submitted himself to the direction of the Allied Ambassadors, who are thus responsible for the reasonable character of the terms so proposed; and the Emperor of Russia, on the other hand, having constantly during the war, discredited views of territorial aggrandizement, and repeatedly proposed to re-open negotiations on the conditions offered before he began the contest, is not likely now to take advantage of his career of conquest to break his solemn pledges. The ready consent of Gen. Diebitsch to stop in his victorious career till an appeal should be made to his Imperial master, may be taken as a favourable omen of the decisions of St. Petersburg. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries, who repaired to Adrianople to solicit the armistice, are said to have returned satisfied with the treatment which they experienced, and the professions which they heard, from the Russian Commander-in-Chief. He required no other reason for suspending his march than to be told that, by an immediate advance to the capital, he would endanger, by popular tumult, the lives of the Sultan, of his family, and of the Christian residents. The same motives of humanity, moderation, and prudence, may be expected to act on this mighty Sovereign."

Peru, September 6.

The state of the capital is truly alarming; a prompt peace can alone avert a frightful catastrophe, which would bring ruin on the Turkish Empire. A conspiracy, directed by the astrologers, the object of which was to assassinate the Sultan and his son, has been happily detected in time to take precautionary measures, and to save the life of the Sultan, but the feelings of these evil spirits are still the same, and the approach of the enemy, whose advance posts are only 30 leagues from the capital, would occasion a general destruction, and give to the discontented the necessary courage to execute their projects. The British ambassador has therefore thought proper to assemble several vessels of war to protect, in case of need, the Sultan and British subjects. At the same time, in concert with General Guillermo, he has addressed a note to General Diebitsch, and explained to him the situation of the capital, and requesting him to stay his military operations. This request has not been positively granted, but it appears that the Russian General-in-chief will not precipitate the march of his troops in the capital, in order to give the Grand-Segor time to sign the conditions of peace; for which purpose he is allowed to the 1st of September. It appears to us then, without doubt, to the present state of affairs, that we are going to have peace, since the pretensions of Russia are not exaggerated, and France and England are doing all in their power to put an end to the war. It is even said that, in case of need, these two powers will guarantee the execution of the treaty by the Porte.

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