

Continúa el artículo de ayer.

He aquí la causa de las desconfianzas; he aquí el origen de los desabrimientos. El Sr. Poinsett promueve una sociedad, que apoderándose del Gobierno, arruina la Hacienda, desorganiza el Ejército, destruye la confianza pública, aleja de la autoridad á todos los hombres cuyo verdadero patriotismo era una garantía del acierto...

Véase como la conducta indiscreta, por no hacer de ella otra calificación, de este Ministro, ha sido perjudicial á ambos países: véase como los medios empleados para destruir un influjo extranjero, que nunca existió, y substituir en su lugar otro de otra Nación, produjeron el efecto de suscitar una desconfianza recíproca hacia esa misma Nación; y véase en fin como en política, así como en justicia, no hay mas sonda segura que seguir, que la recta para obtener felices resultados.

Sería injusto atribuir á un Gobierno los descarríos de un representante: sería injusto quejarse de que no lo removía cuando no se le pedía en las formas establecidas; pero es preciso confesarlo también: la opinión que se ha ido formando no ha carecido de fundamentos crecidos, y tenemos que continuar fomentándose por el carácter caustico de algunos artículos de los periódicos de los Estados Unidos, artículos acaso dirigidos por la misma mano causadora de todos los males.

Sin embargo, la verdadera política y los intereses de ambos países exigen que se remedien los daños originados por la política falsa de un solo hombre. Para que se renovasen todos los pretextos de rivalidades y todas las ocasiones de mutuas sospechas, el Gobierno, siguiendo la política franca que ha adoptado, debe activar la celebración del tratado de amistad y comercio, y la ratificación del de límites, debe estrechar sus relaciones con aquella República, y persuadir de este modo hechos, que no se trata de someterse al influjo de ninguna potencia, sino conservar en todos sentidos la independencia á costa de tantos trabajos adquirida, tratar bajo un mismo pie á todas las potencias amigas.

Bajo este punto de vista hemos tratado siempre las materias que se han ofrecido de interés común á ambos países, y así como hemos estimado y seguimos estimando el punto de Tejas, tan ventilado en los periódicos de aquel país: le hemos considerado bajo el aspecto de una transacción diplomática, y bajo el de una adquisición de hecho. En este último concepto, jamás hemos hecho á los Estados Unidos el agravio de suponerles capaces de una invasión usurpadora, que sería terrible á su opinión, infundida á sus principios, y de infaustas consecuencias á la paz que les ha hecho prosperar.

como aconsejamos todas las que en nuestro concepto deben asentarse sobre bases sólidas la amistad y armonía entre ambos pueblos.

El señor A. BEAUVAIS, candidato á la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de la Luisiana, será sostenido en Julio próximo por un gran número de ELECTORES.



NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY (MORNING) JUNE 17, 1830.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, June 2.

"Of the two thousand men who arrived here from Cadiz, a great number have been sent to the department of the East."

By the above news it is probable that the Spanish government has abandoned (at least for this year) the idea of making a second expedition against Mexico.

Philadelphia, May 27. The following is the bill, for the encouragement of ship building in the United States, reported in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, by the Committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be paid to the owner or owners of every American vessel of twenty tons burthen or upwards, built, equipped, repaired, or supplied, in the United States, a drawback of the amount of duties which are or may be hereafter levied on the iron and sailcloth consumed in building, equipping, repairing, or supplying, such ship or vessel, and on the quantity of hemp and unhacked flax used in making the cordage, cables, and sailcloth, consumed for the purpose aforesaid, when manufactured in the United States...

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That before any owner or owners of any vessel shall receive the drawback of duty provided for in the first section of this act, there shall be delivered to the Collector of the district in or nearest to which said vessel may have been built, equipped, repaired, the certificates, the forms of which shall be described by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the oaths of the owner or owners, and of the builder or builders of said vessel, setting forth the names of the persons from whom the materials used as aforesaid were purchased, the bills and receipts authenticating said purchases, the quantity of each article consumed, and the amount of duty actually levied on each material; together with the certificate and oath of the manufacturer of the cordage, cables or sailcloth, when manufactured in the United States, used as aforesaid, stating the quantity of cordage, cables, or sailcloth, supplied for the purpose; or of the hemp or unhacked flax which he may have consumed in manufacturing the same, and the amount of duty which may have been levied on the hemp, or unhacked flax when imported: Provided, That when the owners of such vessel shall not, at the time; be within such collection district, the oath and certificates of his or their agent may be substituted for those of the said owner or owners.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed in pursuance of the preceding sections of this act, unless the same shall be claimed by the owner or owners within twenty days from the time when the said building, equipping, repaired or supplied, shall have been completed; that no amount of drawback shall be allowed on foreign canvass, consumed in equipping any vessel aforesaid, over and above the amount of duty which would have been allowed on the raw material, in case the same had been manufactured in the United States, and that no debenture shall be issued for a less sum than fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed and paid a drawback of two cents per pound on all cordage and cables manufactured in the U. States from foreign hemp, and exported in conformity to existing laws for the benefit of drawback, for which a debenture, the form of which shall be

prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, payable in six months from the date, shall be issued by the Collector, as in other cases of exportation for the benefit of drawback: Provided, That the exporter of said cordage shall, on oath, exhibit the bills of purchase of said cordage, and state the person of whom the same was purchased, accompanied with the oath of the manufacturer, that the same was manufactured in the United States wholly of foreign hemp imported into the United States; the forms of which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that no debenture certificate shall issue for a less sum than fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that no drawback shall hereafter be allowed on foreign cordage when exported in less quantity than three tons.

Whatever may be the ulterior views of the friends of Mr. Clay, in presenting him as a candidate for the Presidency, it is very certain that no man, who does not pursue the great political measures which he has supported through life, will ever be elevated to the Executive Chair of his country again. No secret or open enemy of the principles on which the independence, prosperity and true glory of the nation so obviously depend, can reasonably think of uniting the suffrages of the American People, or expect to be raised to that rank to which so many aspire, and of which so few are worthy. A few years experience has demonstrated that the welfare of the country has been promoted by the encouragement given to domestic industry, and the progress made in internal improvements. The wise policy of these measures has been made apparent to the public mind, and their necessity is beginning to be felt from one end to the other—nor will many years elapse before it becomes universally admitted. Our increasing, and must have employment and mutual communication. With this view, our home industry must be promoted. The longer it is retarded, the greater will be the mass of poverty and suffering of the people. If Mr. Clay was not the parent, he was the earliest friend, and has been the indefatigable advocate of these great measures of national public, and the founder of the system to which they belong. That expansion of mind and intensity of thought by which he is characterized, led him at once to see the true interests of his country, and with a patriotism and independence which nothing can check or subdue, he has unceasingly pressed the propriety and necessity of this policy upon the councils of the Nation. The Nation, true to itself, will never forget his services; but freed from its delusion, and casting off the incubus under which it has been suffering, will feel it a duty, as well as a pride, to place him where his great talents and acquirements can be best employed for the glory and prosperity of the Republic. From a rapid retrospect of the proceedings of Congress, during the present session, it will be seen that a majority of the people acting by their Representatives, are in favor of the measures to which the men they have elevated to power are hostile.

This is a most singular anomaly, and can only be accounted for, on the supposition that they were under a species of delusion, and unacquainted with the real character of those they have made the administrators of their Government. It is not reasonable to suppose that the People will support men who are hostile to the measures with which their interests and those of the country are identified; and when the folly and imbecility of their rulers become more manifest, and the false glare which has surrounded their idol shall have passed away, they will see that, as good citizens and good men, it is their interest, as well as their duty; to place in the Executive Chair him whose feelings are with them, and whose energies have been devoted to the true honor and the welfare of his country. The Machiavelian politicians who are now struggling for the ascendancy, and who descend to low intrigue, and practise the meanest stratagems to reach the goal of their ambition, have proved themselves unworthy of the suffrages of the People. The eyes of the People will be opened to their true interests, and it is not difficult to foresee that in their next selection of a Chief Magistrate, they will be cautious not to be deluded by mere military glory or imposed upon by petty intrigue, but to be guided in their choice by those principles which can alone insure permanent prosperity and fame to the nation. It is impossible that the People can or will hereafter, make men their rulers, whose principles are directly at variance with their own, and whose policy it would be, to discountenance the very measures they would wish to see adopted. It is true that this is strikingly realized under the present Administration; but the error has been committed, and cannot now be remedied. The present candidates of the ruling faction are known to be hostile to those principles which a large majority of the People support, and deem essential to the prosperity of the country.

Let them ponder these things well, and be no longer deceived by false pledges and empty professions. Let them be true to themselves and the Nation, and the result will be such as every patriot will rejoice at. (Nat. Jour.)

Portugal.—In the short bird's eye view which we had time to take yesterday of our numerous files of foreign papers, we took no notice of our amiable friend and constituent Don Miguel. We observed a paragraph stating that he was raising the pay of his officers, and making new generals. It is not unlikely that those generals may want some soldiers at their heels; as it appears that a Regency has been established in the Island of Terceira by Don Pedro, in the name of the infant Queen Maria de Gloria, consisting of the Marquis of Palmella, Count Villa Flor, and Jose Antonio Guerreiro, who landed at Terceira on the 15th, and immediately proceeded to proclaim the constitution of the government in the name of the young Queen, by the publication of the decree of the Emperor to that effect. Several documents were formally published on the occasion, one of which declares Portugal to have been deprived of its rights, by the usurpation of Don Miguel, and appoints a Regency to govern Portugal and its dependencies. A proclamation was also issued by the Regency, dated March 20th, in which they say that the Emperor would be authorized to resume his own claim to the throne, but that he thinks it more for the good of the nation to confirm his abdication in favor of his daughter.

An expedition from Brazil was spoken of and confidently expected; but it can not be a very effective one. The official measures, however, furnish grounds of confidence to the Constitutionists, and the Regency will be a point d'appui for them, so that unsupported by the great powers of Europe, we fear our friend Miguel will still be held very account.

Recent accounts from Lisbon state that a new description of auto-da-fe is preparing there; twelve persons at once have been condemned, and their bodies are to be burnt. It is also stated that more executions are to take place. At Oporto the project of the amnesty has been rejected, and the ministry are so much discontented with France and England, on receiving their last despatches, that they could do nothing before they received further advices from Don Pedro. (N. Y. Com. Adv.)

The Prince of Orange insists religiously on frugality and hardness in the education and bringing up of his sons. When the writer of this was at Brussels two years ago, the only food the Prince allowed them was cold beef and vegetables. They slept on a hard matress on the floor, with no other covering than the sheet and courte-pointe, even in winter. They were not allowed the luxury of gloves in the most inclement season, until one day of extraordinary cold, when the youngest of them had his fingers frozen, and serious apprehensions were entertained as to the consequences.—Court Journal.

Mr. A. BEAUVAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidate for the place of Governor of the State of Louisiana.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. B. ROMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

Ship News.

CLEARED. Ship Wm Gray, Baylen, Liverpool, Master Ship Vesta, M'Kown, Liverpool, S P. Morgan and co Schr Teazer, Fernandez, Matanzas, Master

ARRIVED. Steamer Grampus, Leech, from the Battle Ground, with brig Branda and Florida in tow. Brig Branda, Rowdath, Vera-Cruz, in ballast. Brig Florida, Blaisell, Hamburg—to F Frey and Co, with assorted cargo to L Gilly, P H Clamageran, D Frederick, J Ogilvie and Co, Gottschalk Reimann and Co, F Frey and Co, J S Linton, A Nash, F Beckman, F Becklem and Co, A Duffield, Herman and Co, W and J Montgomery.

MEMORANDA. Up at Havre for this port, ship Margaret, to sail on the 1st of May, brig Ceres, uncertain.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, since the 15th instant, a mulatto of dark complexion, named Huxary Nor, aged about 25 years, of the height of 6 feet, English measure; his hair look like those of an Indian; he speaks English and a little of French—His right eye is sore—The above reward will be given to the person who will deliver him to his master or lodge him in jail—Captains of vessels and others are forbid from receiving him on board, or assisting him in their houses, under the penalty of law. C. NAGEL, Toulouse st. June 17.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. BY virtue of an order of the Hon. J. M. Harlan, Judge of the Court of Probates of the Parish of Jefferson, on Saturday, 17th July next, will be sold, at Hewlett's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, a. m. of the estate of the late Marie Melicourte Saulet, deceased, wife of Mr. A. Touchar, Jr. 45 Lots of Ground situated in the Faubourg Delor and Saulet, a plan may be seen at the auction store. The bills of sale will be made at Mr. F. de Armas, Notary Public.

BY J. T. BAUDUC. Will be sold the 23d. inst. at Hewlett's Exchange without reserve fourteen lots of ground situated on Marigny's canal nearly opposite the basin and after the plan which is exposed at said Exchange. The terms will be advantageous and made known at the time of sale. June 17.

BY T. MOSSY. Will be sold on the Basin Saturday 19th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 12,000 feet Lumber of assorted sizes. June 17.

ON Thursday the 24th inst. at noon precisely will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house. A negro named LETY aged about 22 or 23 years somewhat of a cook and pastry cook, stout built, a good subject, and fit for a plantation. A mulatto girl named HARRIET aged 15 a 16 years children's nurse and good subject. Those two slaves are warranted against all vices and diseases contemplated by law. TERMS—Payable in all March 1831, in approved endorsed paper with mortgage, &c. The act of Sale to be passed before F. de Armas at the expense of the purchaser. June 16

BY J. T. BAUDUC. Will be sold on Monday 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, will be sold without reserve and upon advantageous terms, which will be made known at the sale: 2 boxes tape, 8 cases listadoes, 2 ditto arabias, 1 case 60 doz. linen hose, 1 ditto brown holland, 3 ditto britanias, 11 bales woolen half hose, 1 case 400m needles, 8 hds coffee mills. June 16

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold. A Lot of Ground situated in Royal street, measuring 36 feet 2 3/4 front on about 90 feet 7 inches in depth, bounded on one side by the property of Wm. Not, and on the other by that of Fre. Roche.

Terms—1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment. June 16.



AN elegant second handed BARBOUCHA, Philadelphia made, for sale at No. 290, Royal street. Apply in the yard. June 17

Marshal's Sale.

Wolfe Watkins and co. vs. Stewart and Bowen owners of the brig General McCumb. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable Charles Maurin, Presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 26th of June, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, one fore sail, one Main-sail, one Gib, two Fore-top sails, Seized in the above suit. June 17. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mitchel Jones, Charles Byrne and others vs. Doct. Debuc. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. Charles Maurin, Presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 30th of June at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street a Frame house No. 90 containing 4 rooms and 2 double kitchens, situated on a certain Lot of ground No. 90, Girod street, between Magasin and Camp, measuring 40 feet more or less in depth, which Lot is subject to a ground rent of ten dollars monthly, up to the 1st October 1833.—Seized in the above suit. The same being the 2d and last auction will be sold, to the highest bidder, for what it will bring on a credit of 12 months with 5 per cent interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security on the property sold until final payment, agreeably to the act to amend the several acts enacted to organize the court of this state, and for other purposes. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. June 15

Polly Hicky vs. D. Black. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, Associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 23d of June at 4 o'clock at the Principal, 3 Boxes containing Bacon and Beef, and 6 Barrels Fishes & Bacon, &c. &c. seized in the above suit. June 12. Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mrs. Gordon vs. Marie Soly. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beaugerard, associate Judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 21st of June, at the Principal, at 4 o'clock, sundry articles of Furnitures, seized in the above suit. June 11. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Peter Winkle vs. Clapp. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate Judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday 21st of June, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a CART seized in the above suit. June 11. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

RUNAWAY from Dr. Fortineux's plantation in the parish of St. Charles, left side of the river, in the night of the 6th to the 7th inst. The negro man BEN, aged 17 years; he has been two years in the country; speaks French and English; has a scar near and a little above the right eye; light hair, and is badly-legged. The mulatto RENDON, aged about 18 years, very thick and straight hair 2 1/2 feet 8 inches tall, or about; speaks English and French only; has several marks on his arms, like the above and especially a cross. Ten dollars reward will be given to the person who shall lodge them in jail and give notice of it to Mr. Arsène Blanc. June 2.