

MEXICO.

En el Correo de la Federacion del dia 21 de Mayo, se inserta el siguiente comunicado.

Que la desgracia es un título a la compasion: que el menesteroso tiene un derecho a los sobrantes del rico, parecen verdades consagradas por la filosofia, y gravadas de una manra indelible en el corazn de los hombres.

Conmovid la reina de la opulenta Caraga por la relacion de las desgracias de los trnyanos, que habian salvado del hierro enemigo y del furor de las olas, les ofrece generosos auxilios, les presenta cuantiosos dones, y para asegurar su confianza: "No ignora, los dice, los males de la humanidad, y me complazco en aliviarlos."

Tan sublime ejemplo nos conduce a aplicaciones que son del dia y merecen la atencion del gobierno establecido para el bien de los pueblos; él debe dirigir sus miradas paternales á todas partes, y derramar sus beneficios sobre todos los individuos de la asociacion americana. El rico merece proteccion: el pobre demanda proteccion y auxilio: el indigente le pide todo.

Cuando la miseria nos es el resultado del vicio: cuando causas estranas al que la sufre lo han puesto en el conflicto de impior la beneficencia de los demas, acaso no hay un ser más interesado en la especie humana. Si la viuda ha perdido un esposo consagrado por la filosofia, y sostenida en un honor que no se descompara en medio de un pueblo extraño á sus necesidades y en medio de sus clamores ¿en donde está el hombre que no levante la voz en su favor? Corazones frios, endurecidos por el egoismo, el mas detestable de los vicios, apartarian de sus aquellos objetos de la compasion general: el gobierno por el contrario, será el que les diga:

Aligate ya, huérfano triste; Aquí hallarás el padre que pedisti.

Estas son las expresiones mismas que de personas de todas clases y edades que hoy ofrece un deplorable espectáculo en Nueva Orleans, segun estamos verficamente informados: ellas se arrastran por las calles, circulan por las plazas y recorren los lugares públicos, agoviadas del enorme peso de su indigencia, implorando el auxilio de la generosidad ó el favor que no pueden alcanzar porque si en el pais en que han nacido se ha borrado casi del todo su memoria, ¿que pueden esperar en uno en que se habla diferente idioma, en que son del todo desconocidos, y en que acaso no hay quien se acerque á ocasionar su desahogo, su miseria y sus necesidades sin consecuencias de una inmerecida desgracia ó los funestos efectos de una repugnancia ó conducta?

Bien sabido es que á virtud de la ley de expulsion de españoles, un número considerable de familias emigró á los Estados Unidos del Norte: bien sabido es que algunas perdieron caridosos intereses que les procurara su industria; otras, disueltas sus relaciones comerciales, han sufrido un descalabro en su giro; otras en fin, cuentan de apenas con lo muy preciso para trasladarse á una region extraña, se hallan reducidas á la mas espantosa indigencia; y muchas lloran ahora la muerte de un padre, de una madre ó de un hermano, que eran su único apoyo. Na pocos de estos infelices, obligados á seguir la suerte de las personas de que dependen, y libres de las trabas de la ley, querian volver hoy á su pais natal, en busca de sus deudos, de su amigos, de sus conocidos. Mas ¿como podran verificarlo? ¿Ay de los huérfanos! Ellos están sintiendo los efectos de una ley que sin duda no quiso hacerlos sus victimas!

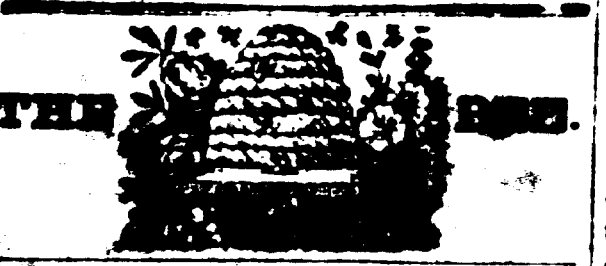
Si es tan opuesto á la bondad absoluta y relativa de las leyes que sus resultados consecuentes traspasen la esfera en que el legislador se propuso circunscribirlas; si toda ley es un mal para la sociedad, porque supone el sacrificio ó la coartacion de un derecho, y es por lo mismo el origen de un deber ó de una obligacion; ¿si las leyes económicas ó políticas son unas medidas que aconsejan las circunstancias y por lo mismo deben cambiarse precisamente á lo que estas exigen; si las penas se hacen detestables, cuando el menor desvio en la justa aplicacion de los castigos pesa sobre un individuo no comprendido en ellos, ó la grava con una cuota excedente de males, ¿cabe en los cálculos de la prudencia que la ley de expulsion de españoles sea al presente un germen de desgracias para los que no la provocaron ni han sido el objeto de su promulgacion? ¿Parece conforme á los luminosos principios de nuestro siglo que una medida adoptada, si se quiere, por el imperio de la opinion reinante, se convierta en una ley penal, que hiera indignamente al culpable y al inocente? ¿No será la mas noble atribucion de un gobierno liberal, sustraer del rigor de aquella ley á unos infelices á quienes no alcanzan sus mandatos? ¿No vemos comprometido el decoro de este mismo gobierno en la indiferencia con que se mira la suerte de esos desgraciados que espian en un pais extraño el crimen de haber nacido de padres españoles? ¿No se advierte que si el gobierno debe ser todo para sus gobernados, los que por una fatalidad se hallan lejos de su vista, no tienen menos derecho á sus beneficios que los que viven en derredor suyo? ¿No se tiene en mengua del buen nombre del gobierno el abandono de tantos individuos de esta republica que pragan su miseria en paises en que el celo de las leyes ha estendido su beneficio indistinto á los azares de la suerte, y parece solo ocuparse del so-

DE VENTA.

El CABARETE situado en la esquina de las calles de la Esplanade y Jefferson. 19 junio. PARA LOS BRABOS DE SANTIANO (NIO GRANDE).

La goleta de primera calidad CLIMAX, que se vende y fereada en cobre, su capitán Thomas E. Harper, sera despachada positivamente el 20 del corriente con cualquier parte. Por diez ó doce pasajeros (incluyendo asientos alojamiento, dirigidos á bordo, entrada de la calle San Luis, e en casa de

CHAPPAN Y HARPER, No. 17 calle Govt. 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: SATURDAY (MORNING) JUNE 19, 1830.

To the Editor of the True Oceanic Maritime Custom House of Galvezton.

This day I entered on the discharge of my duties, as Collector of the Maritime Custom House that is to be established in the Port of Galvezton, and the Supreme Government of the nation not having definitively definitively resolved upon the point where the Custom House of said Port is to be permanently erected; and the commerce of this coast requiring the vigilance of the Supreme Government at different points, I have thought proper to establish the office of said Custom House, provisionally, and until the dispositions of the Supreme Government shall be communicated to me, on the left bank of the river Brazos, at its entrance into the sea, and to have a Deputy on the Island of San Luis, (Galvezton) in front of the entrance of the Bay of Galvezton, called Punto de Culebra at both of which places, so soon as convenient lights will be placed for the guidance of the navigators on this coast, and where the manifests and other documents will be exacted from the captains of vessels, as well as the passports from the passengers, according to the existing laws on the subject.

All of which I communicate to you that you may be pleased to insert in your paper for the information of Commerce, and of others interested in the navigation of this coast.

God and Liberty. GEORGE FISHER. Austin, 13th May, 1830.

Philadelphia, May 27. Porter and Wilson, the mail robbers, were this morning brought before the Circuit Court of the United States to receive sentence. Judge Baldwin delivered an impressive address to them, depicting in strong colours the atrocity of their crimes; telling them that for these crimes their lives had justly been forfeited, and warning them against indulging the least hope of pardon. The Judge concluded by pronouncing the sentence of death, by hanging, upon them, and by beseeching the Lord to have mercy on their souls.

The time for their execution has not yet been fixed: It will be designated in the warrant directed to the proper officers.

The prisoners remained unmoved during the whole time; betraying no symptom of agitation or alarm.

LONDON, April 24.—In the course of to day six foreign mails have arrived. That from Paris brought letters of Wednesday, which mention that the alarm occasioned in the first instance by the arrival of expresses from London with the news of the indisposition of the King of England had in a great measure subsided, but that at no time had the decline in the French Funds exceeded 1-2 per cent. There had been some large purchases made by the Jews, as well as extensive investments by the French Minister of Finance, on account of the dissolution of Chambers appears to have been unfounded.

LONDON, April 23.—Last night we received the Paris papers of Tuesday 20th, with the Allgemeine Zeitung, by express and in due course, the Brussels and Ghent Journ. of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The Monitor contains the first official notice, in the usual form of a Royal Ordinance, of the appointment of the Count de Bourmont, as Commander in Chief of the expedition to Algiers. The Ordinance is dated as far back as the 11th; and its tardy appearance is ascribed to the new Commander-in-Chief himself, who, being styled in the Ordinance only Minister of State (the title usually conferred upon dismissed Ministers,) suspected there was a design to supplant him in the Ministry of War, and became reticent; but M. de Polignac overcame his scruples by telling him that such was the pleasure of the King. The whole is probably an invention of the liberals; and, in the mean time, M. de Bourmont

has been promised him in the event of success, whilst M. de Polignac is entrusted in his absence, with the Portfolio of the Ministry of War.

From the Elbe, April 9.—The march of Saxon troops into the Duchy of Brunswick to enforce the Decree of the Diet, which has been so much and often talked of, seems now likely to take place in earnest. It is positively affirmed that the receipt for putting in motion 6000 men was issued a week ago to the War Department, which expresses indication of the object. Since then the men absent on furlough are seen on their way to join their regiments, and in the Arsenal at Dresden many workmen are employed in getting ready the waggons, gun-carriages, &c. The receipt to the Board of Finance to advance the necessary sums, is daily expected. The corps will consist of two regiments of the line, battalion of sharpshooters, 600 cavalry, one company of horse artillery, and two of foot. The preparations are carrying on with great diligence, and, unless some impediment occurs, it is expected the troops will march next week. Nothing has transpired respecting the Prince who will have the command. It is said in case of need 3000 Russians will join. This makes the public still more impatient for the result. The death of the Grand Duke of Baden has caused a great sensation here.—Nuremberg Correspondent, April 14.

Lower Saxony, March 30.—Persons are now engaged in the Duchy of Brunswick, with the approbation of the Ministry in drawing up a new Liturgy, which shall be equally conformable to the spirit of Christianity and the general diffusion of knowledge. To Judge by the measures which have been taken for this purpose, this Liturgy may be reckoned among the best that exist. A Circular of the Consistory, dated Feb. 20, invites all Protestant Ministers of the Duchy to send in plans for a Liturgy, and also forms of prayer breathing the true spirit of devotion.

New-York, May 28. The Indian Bill has passed (in effect) to the shame of our country be it spoken—and the consequence is, that 70,000 Indians, the rightful possessors of the soil they occupy, must leave their homes and the graves of their fathers, where they have already made rapid advances in civilization, and encounter the hardships of a 2000 miles pilgrimage to the wilderness of the West. When goaded by the persecution of their white neighbors, till they could endure it no longer, they appealed to their Father the President, and the Congress of the nation, who had "solely guaranteed to them all their remaining lands not yet ceded," and they expected their appeal would not have been in vain. But instead of affording them protection, their Father the President and the Congress of the nation have joined league with their oppressors—and thus their last hopes are extinguished.— We fear this will form a dark page on our nation's history, her honor and her glory. Confident we are, that if the question had been decided purely on its merits, and the Demon of Party had not been invoked, we should this day, instead of a result so mortifying, have been looked on with pride by the freemen of future generations, throughout all time. Among the 102 Representatives who voted in favor of the bill, we find but one, or at most two, who are opposed to the present Administration. Yet among the 98 that voted against the bill, to their honor be it recorded, were 28 Administration men. Here then we find, that of 130 Administration men (more or less) at least 100 voted for the bill; while of 70 or 71 anti Administration men—69 voted in the negative. Is any further proof wanting to show, that this most important bill, involving so many interests, and even the honor and faith of the country, has been decided essentially on party ground!

When we speak of the nation, we do not forget the amendment made to the bill, "that in executing its provisions, the faith of treaties with the Indians shall not be violated;" (though strange to say, 34 Representatives recorded their votes in opposition to this semblance of justice!) For we know that it is possible to keep within the letter of a treaty, according to the forced interpretation which may be given it, and yet violate its spirit, as truly and effectually as if it were trampled under foot, or burnt in the market place. We consider the very posture which the government has assumed in this matter, a violation of the faith of Treaties. Instead of fulfilling the "solemn guarantee" to the Indians; that their remaining lands shall be forever secured to them, it first seeks at the encroachments on said lands by the neighboring whites and then takes measures to remove the Indians contrary to their known will and often repeated declarations. Congress has refused even to institute an inquiry into the wishes of the Indians by means of special commissioners, because they know that such an investigation would make more glaring the injus-

ices of protection to the Indians if they remain, and offer strong pecuniary inducements if they go; which leaves them in fact but one alternative, and since they must go, they will of course take the money given them, and make the best of the shift they can.

We subjoin a list of the votes on ordering the bill to a third reading, arranged according to the representation of the different States.

Maine.—Yeas—Anderson, McIntire, Noyes—Butman, Evans, and Wingate. New Hampshire.—Yeas—Woodhead, Harvey, Hammons, Hubbard, Chandler and Weeks.

Massachusetts.—Yeas—Dwight, Nays Bailey, Bates, Crowsfield, Everett, Davis, Gorham, Grinnell, Hodges, Reed, Richardson, Varsish and Kendall.

Rhode Island.—Nays—Burgess and Pearce.

Vermont.—Nays—Cahoon, Mallary Hunt, Everett and Swift.

Connecticut.—Nays—Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storers and Young.

New York.—Yeas 16—Angell, Bockee, Borst, Cambaleng, Craig, Crocheron, Dewit, Earl, Hoffman, King, Magee, Maxwell, Monell, Powers, Verplack and White, Nays 15—Arnold, Beckman, Childs, Cowles, Dickinson, Finch, Hawkins, Martindale, Norton, Rose, Spencer, Storrs Strong, Taylor, Tracy, Messrs. Halsey and Lent absent.

New Jersey.—Nays all.

Pennsylvania.—Yeas 7 —Crawford, Ford, Fry, Gilmore, Kamsay, Scott and Sturtevant. Nays 16—Denny, Evans, Forward, Green, Ilemphill, Shire, Irwin, King, Leiper, McCreezy, Miller, Mühlenburg, Sill, Smith, Stephens & Sutherland.

Delaware.—Yeas—Johns.

Maryland.—Yeas—Howard, Spencer, Sprigg, Brown Mitchell, Nays—Dorsey, Seimes, Washington.

Virginia.—Yeas 15—Alexander, Allen, Archer, F. F. Barbour, Bouddin, Claiborne, Coke, Crag, Davenport, Gordon, Legall, McCoy, Roome, Terzant, Nays 5—Armstrong, Doddridge, Maxwell, Mercer, and Taliaferro.

North Carolina.—Yeas 8—Alston, Carion; Conner, Hall, Potter, Rencher, Shepard, Speight, Nays 5—Barringer, Deberry, Sheppard and Williams.

South Carolina.—Yeas unanimous.

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri.—All yeas.

Ohio.—Yeas—Findlay, Shields, Nays 10—Bartley, Crane, Creighton, Irvin, Kennon, Russel, Stanberry, Thomason, Vance, Vinton, and Whittlesey.

KENTUCKY.—Yeas—Johnson, Le-compte, Wickiff, Lyon, Yancy Coleman, Danick and Gaither. Nays—Chilton, Clark, Kincaid and Letcher.

TENNESSEE.—Yeas 8—Bell, Blair, Desha, Isaacks, Johnson, Lea, Polk, and Standifer. Nays—Crockett.

LOUISIANA.—Yeas—Overton. Nays—White.

ILLINOIS.—Nays—Duncan.

INDIANA.—Yeas—Boon, Jennings, Nays—Tee.

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. HOMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. Schff Miranda, Douglas, Dragoes St Jago, P S Newton and co.

ARRIVED. Steamer Atlas, Hodgson, from S W P, towed to sea brig Thomas & William Gray—brought up from sea brig Echo and from the English Turn sailer Vengeance—Passed at Fort Jackson ship Chas Wharton, nothing in sight when the Atlas left the Port—blowing hard from the West.

Brig Echo, Blanchet, from New York with Machinery, &c. Towboat Shark, Wood, in the Passes—brought to sea ship March, brig Liberator and Gen Victoria—brought up brig Vengeance and schooner Transport.—Left the Passes on the 17th nothing in sight.—Passed at Fort Jackson ship Chas Wharton.

Steamer Amazon, Sutherland, Louisiana, with assorted produce to C. Byrne, Hermann & co M F Maher, Rogers, Stumba and co, and owners on board. 6 cabins and 20 w y pass.

Steamer Red Rover, Miller, Nashville, with 1000 bales cotton to N and J Dick and co, 429 to B F West, 170 to Cooper, Caruthers and co, 2 hhdls tobacco to J W Bredlowe, 11 pass.

Brig Evergreen, Miller, fm N York, with as sorted cargo to sundries.

Schff Transport, Bradford, fm Brasoria, (Austin's colony,) with cotton pecan nuts, mules, horses, &c. to J W Bredlowe, H B Sykes, and order. Passengers, Mrs. Bennett, Smith, Fletcher, Pickett and Draxon.

Steamboat Stratoga, Kimball, fm Natchitoches, with 31 bales cotton, 1 cow and gail to Wm Bullitt; 22 bales cotton, Peyronix, Rivarde and co; 15 do Maurin and O'Duhiggi; 17 J Hagas and co; 58 mules Gordon, Feustance and co; 1 bass violin to E Archibald.—13 cabin and 7 deck pass.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans, June 18th 1830.—Present Jhon Jas. Pitot.—Amount Duire Le Baron, as his creditors.—The session of the property of the petitioner in this case is accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that a meeting of his said creditors take place at the office of G. H. Stinger, notary public, on the 30th day of July next 1830, for the purposes in his petition mentioned, and it is further ordered that in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property be stayed. I do hereby certify the above. S. BLOSSMAN.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday, 24th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold. A lot of Ground situated in Hampart street, between Bienville and Custom House, measuring 70 feet front on 120 in depth; on which there is a handsome House of 62 feet having 8 apartments, gallery, closet, and 2 kitchens. Terms—1-3 cash, 1-3 in one and 1-3 in two years, for approved endorsed paper. A creole negress named LOUISE, aged 15 years, a good servant, and can do all kinds of house work.—Guaranteed against the disease and vices prescribed by law, except running away. June 18.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Wednesday 22d instant, will be sold without reserve, at 4 o'clock P M, in the stores of the Custom House, 220 barrels Bordeaux Wine: Terms to be made known at Sale.

BY J. T. BAUDUC. WILL be sold the 23d. inst. at Hewlett 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 J. T. BAUDUC. 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.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday the 24th inst. at noon precisely will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house. A negress 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 13 a 16 years children's nurse and good subject. These 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 bill of Sale to be passed before P. 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: 3 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, 6 hhdls coffee &c. 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 3-4 front on about 90 feet inches in depth, bounded on one side by the property of Wm. Nott, and on the other by that of Fra. Roche. Terms—1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment. June 14.

Marshal's Sale.

Wolfe Watkins and co. vs. Stewart and Bowen owners of the brig General McComb. 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. Debow. 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 4 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets a Frame house No. 90 containing 4 rooms and 2 double kitchens, situated on a certain Lot of ground No. 90, Girod street, between Magazine 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 3rd auction will be sold, to the highest bidder, for what it will bring on a credit of 12 months with 3 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 14.

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 New Lett's Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a CABINET in the above suit. June 11. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mrs. Gordon vs. Mable Spoly. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, 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.

Schroder vs John O'Brien. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon G Prevail, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock on the premises in Julie street between Camp and Magazine streets, 1 Bureau 2 tables, 1 glass 1 t chloing, 2 large screws and other appurtenances belonging to a tobacco press, seized in the above suit. June 7. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

RANAWAY from the publisher, 8 weeks ago, the negro wench LUCY, aged 20 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, (English measure), having a fine looking face, speaks french and english, she has been seen in the Lumbering Marie, a few days ago. The person who will find her is requested to bring her to her mistress or in jail. June 19. P. PERRAULT.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the publisher, since the 15th instant, a mulatto of dark complexion, named HENRY, 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 forbidden from receiving him on board, or assisting the above. S. BLOSSMAN.