

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 22 DE JUNIO 1830.

México, 28 de mayo.

Con el mayor sentimiento tenemos que anunciar la ruina de la ciudad de Guatemala y de sus contornos. Cinco días consecutivos de temblores de tierra horriblos, que continuaban todavía á la salida del correo, han desplomado y traído al suelo los principales edificios, obligando á los desgraciados habitantes á huir á las plazas y á los campos, donde para cubrirlos de la inclemencia han hecho chozas de pátas. Los templos que el furor revolucionario habia despojado antes de sus alhajas y privado de sus ministros espulsos y perseguidos, quedan inutilizados, en especial el hermoso de S. Francisco, que por su mayor antigüedad y solidez habia padecido lo mas: el pueblo de Amatlan, lugar de recreo de la inmediación, ha sido enteramente destruido. Es difícil encontrar en la historia de las desgracias de los pueblos, una serie de infortunios comparable á los de la desgraciada Guatemala. La guerra civil, la persecucion, que ha sido su efecto, y por ésta la espulsion de todos los hombres respetables que por sus luces e influjo podian hacer la felicidad de su pais; la anarquía, y por último una catástrofe de la naturaleza, que si en otras épocas se ha experimentado ya allí mismo, obligando á variar de sitio á la población, ahora se hace tan sensible por las circunstancias que la acompañan, y la imposibilidad de reparar los daños, estando exhaustas las fortunas públicas y particulares. Registro oficial. —Ha salido ayer para Veracruz la conducta con 800 mil pesos, escoltada hasta Puebla por el séptimo regimiento de caballería al mando del Sr. Morales. Por la providencia tomada por el gobierno de que los comerciantes se valiesen del conductor que les acompañase, y no fuese uno precisamente el que llevara los caudales, habiéndolo el flete á 1 por 100. Si esta remisión es una muestra de haberse examinado la confianza pública, también es una prueba de que es preciso e indispensable proteger y fomentar la industria nacional, para evitar la salida al extranjero de tan gruesas partidas de numerario.

Próximo va á salir de la capilla para el sepulcro el sub-scribido D. Mariano Gómezcobo, acusado de conspirador, y cuando debia considerarse en los últimos instantes de su vida, la humanidad y beneficencia del Escmo. Sr. presidente, le substraiga de tan misérable estado, dándole curso á una instancia suya en que pedia se le conmutara la pena á que habia sido sentenciado por el consejo de guerra en que se vio su causa. He aqui un rasgo brillante de generosidad que hará eterno honor á su autor. Si la misma mano que iba á ser inmolada al frívolo furor de Cererezo, la salva de la muerte, y le restituye el don apreciable de la vida.

Discordando en opiniones con algunos escritores, vemos el suceso con sumo placer, y lo consideramos en perfecta analogía con la razón, con el espíritu del siglo, con las bases de la sociedad, y con el sistema de gobierno establecida. Respetamos como dueños las leyes que asignan la pena de muerte á tales y cuales delitos; pero en nuestro concepto, ni la sociedad tiene para imponerla, ni su imposición surte los efectos que el legislador se propuso. Es muy sabido el origen de la sociedad, y mucho mas que al constituirse ninguno dió, por que no podia darlo, el terrible poder de que se le privara de su existencia. Desde que se ahorcó y se fusiló á los hombres como bestias, y se han extinguido los crímenes: ¿Ha habido escarmiento? No, muchas ocasiones se ha visto que al tiempo de ejecutarse un reo, se ha cometido un homicidio. No la atrocidad de la pena, sino su pronta imposición y la rectitud de los magistrados, son las que producen aquel saludable efecto.

Esta bien que en los siglos pasados, cuando los hombres apenas conocian sus derechos, y por falta de ilustracion vivian enervados bajo el poder de un tirano con título de rey, emperador ó señor, se castigase á los ciudadanos tan cruelmente; pero que se haga despues que la verdadera filosofía ha expandido sus luces por todo el universo, cuando ya se puede pensar y decir lo que se piensa, cuando ya sabemos que no nacimos para ser gobernados segun las inclinaciones y caprichos de un déspota, y cuando disfrutamos del sistema republicano federal, fruto precioso de los adelantos del entendimiento humano, no entra en nuestros cálculos ni combinaciones. Por estas razones creemos que el Escmo. Sr. vice-presidente, ha hecho un bien á la patria, libertando de la muerte á uno de sus hijos que puede serle útil algun dia, y á todo el linaje humano conservándole unas de sus partes. (El Censor)

México, 29 de Mayo.

Dos capitanes comanches con varios indios de sus tribus, sus mugeres hijos emprendieron viaje con solo el objeto de visitar al Escmo. Sr. vice presidente, felicitarlo por hallarse á la cabeza de la república y ofrecerse para cuanto pudiesen servir á S. E. que ya los comandancia general de los Estados internos, los recibió con el mayor agrado y los obsequió con frutas segun su gusto. Esta nacion ha sido en la frontera, una de las que han retardado mas los progresos de la poblacion y civilizacion desde tiempos muy atrazados con sus irrupciones sangrientas. Pero hoy ha llegado hasta ellos el fruto saludable de nuestra existencia política, y son recibidos obve...

con ella paz la que hasta hoy no se ha furado.

(Registro Oficial.)

PARA LOS BIENOS DE SANTIAGO (MIO GRANDE)

La goleta de primera cualidad CLIMAX, clavada y ferada en cobre, su capitán Thomas P. Harper, sera despatchada positivamente el 29 del corriente con cualquier parte. Por flete ó parageros teniendo esceleres abajamientos, dirigirse á bordo, enfrente de la calle San Luis, e en casa de

CRAPPAN Y HARPER, 19 de junio—6 No. 17 calle Conti.

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.



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NEW-ORLEANS: TUESDAY (MORNING) JUNE 22, 1830.

(Translated for the Bee.)

México, May 21.

If it is the interest of all parts of the former Spanish-America, to extend their relations, to unite their forces, and to combine their efforts against the common enemy, it is not the less important for them to cultivate friendly relations, and to fraternise with the United States of the north, as far as the policy and neutrality of the latter will allow. That republic is called by nature, and by the identity of its cause, to protect our emancipation, and to serve us as a guide in the difficult career of political institutions; and they are the first nation who ought to enjoy the benefits of our commerce. Our adoption of the same form of government has bound their interests with ours; the republican principles which we profess, are a further guaranty for the stability of the constitution of the Anglo-Americans. We have given new strength to the principles of that constitution, we have opened a new field to their enterprises, and we have increased competition in their cities: why have not the United States been the first nation to enter with us in a treaty of friendship and commerce? why not that relative to our boundaries been concluded? why has the want of those two solemn acts dampened the mutual interest which ought to exist between the two nations.

If the neutrality of the United States hindered them to protect and assist us in our contest with Spain, as they were protected by France, Spain & Holland in their revolutionary war against England, they ought after our emancipation to have been the first to enter into friendly relations with us. How can we suppose that they do not join their wishes with ours for the liberty and general prosperity of the new world; how can it be believed that free Northern American do not feel the liveliest interest in the emancipation of these families, who in their contest for American liberty have only followed the example of the United States.

The war of Spain against America cannot fail to interest the Anglo-Americans; and the government of the United States has constantly used its efforts to put a stop to it by giving instructions to its ministers near foreign courts, to apply for the mediation of these courts to induce Spain to acknowledge our independence. A just and enlightened policy must make them wish for the aggrandizement and prosperity of the new republics, and for the consolidation among us of a system of government in harmony with their's, we then ask again, how is it that more intimate relations are not established, under such circumstances?

Amidst so many national sympathies, and reciprocal interests, a spirit of distrust was excited, to the prejudice of both nations, when the means employed were intended to have quite a contrary effect; which proves how an indiscreet zeal may be dangerous! when those sympathies were on the point of producing mutual advantages the first minister plenipotentiary, appointed by the cabinet of Washington presented himself in Mexico; without a sufficient knowledge of the country, and of its actual situation, he conceives and form by himself a ridiculous system: he imagines that a foreign influence opposes the interests of his country; and directs the administration, which inclines towards an aristocracy that never existed in this country. Such are at least the motives which he alleged in several writings which he cannot deny, and which induced him to adopt a course as foreign to the duties of a minister as it was criminal in any society. His first acts are, if not to give birth, at least to give a new impulse to a secret society, which offering all the resources of reduction extends itself rapidly every where, and admitting in its bosom all

rely a charitable institution; its effects prove the contrary, and if its object had been what he says, the means for extending it would certainly have been different. Since that time the Mexicans who are true friends to their country have looked upon the minister of the United States as the promoter of their ruin, and all the evils occasioned by that society in whose cause he was so zealous were attributed to him. A difference ought, it is true, to have been made between the agent and the government, between the private conduct of the individual and the public acts of the minister; but that difference, the result of a metaphysical distinction, could not be made by the greatest number.

Such is the cause of the distrust excited, such the origin of the evil: Mr. Poinsett gives his aid to the establishment of a society, which taking the reins of government, ruin the finances, disorganise the army, destroy public confidence, keeps from offices all those whose sincere patriotism is a guaranty for the state: thence the government who sent Mr. Poinsett, wishes the ruin of the republic. The voice of the most respectable citizens is raised against that minister, who through his intervention and his manœuvres has caused all these evils; and yet he is not recalled; thence the government that sent him approves his conduct and wishes to maintain him. Distrust thus established, extends itself over every thing: if new Anglo-American colonies are established in Texas, if some vagrants foment troubles and occasion insurrection in that part of the republic, it is immediately apprehended that the same scenes will be renewed, for the hand of Poinsett and of his government are seen. Any new misfortune that befalls the republic, even the Spanish expedition is attributed to the same cause; for when once prejudiced, we distrust every thing.

It is thus that the indiscreet conduct (not to give it a harsh name) of that minister, has been injurious to both countries, it is thus that the means employed to destroy a foreign influence which never existed, and to substitute in its place that of another nation has had the effect to excite suspicion and distrust against that nation; which shows that in justice, as well as in politics the surest means to obtain success, is to follow the right line. Had it not been for these same manœuvres the natural sympathy of the two nation would have obtained new strength, no distrust would have existed, and the two nations would have formed treaties that would have strengthened the mutual bond which nature and their institutions have created to unite them, it would be unjust to attribute to a government the errors of a Representative. It would be unjust to complain that that representative has not been recalled when it was not recalled in an official manner; but it must be confessed also that the opinion which had been formed on the subject was well grounded; and we apprehend that the same opinion will again be revived by some writings in the journals of the United States, writings which are probably from the same individual who caused all the evil. Nevertheless the true policy and interests of the two countries, require that the injury done by the false policy of a single individual should be remedied. To remove all cause of mutual distrust, government following the frank policy it has adopted ought to hasten the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, and the ratification of the one relative to our boundaries; it ought to establish more intimate relations with that republic, and thereby prove by facts, that we have no intention to submit to the influence of any nation, but that we are willing to maintain under any circumstances, that independence which we have acquired by so many sacrifices, and to treat all friendly nations on the same footing. The one with whom we shall have more commercial relations, the one who shall encourage most our industry, the one with whom the most intimate connexion will exist between its speculations and the cause of our independence and prosperity, that one will be the most favored. The U. States have declared through their president Monroe, that they will never consent that any foreign nation should join Spain to attack us; that declaration is a guaranty of their friendship and of the interest they feel in our independence so far as their neutrality towards Spain allows it. The government of the U. States has given us a proof of its good faith in recalling Mr. Poinsett, as soon as we asked it officially; it thereby showed great interest for our interior tranquillity; those facts must serve as a basis to correct public opinion which under certain respects, must have felt some alteration in both countries, on account of the causes above enumerated.

It is under this point of view that we have always taken part in all matters of any interest to both countries; and it is

as to the latter idea we have never done the U. States the injury to believe them capable of an unjust usurpation, which would give a natural blow to their reputation, and would endanger that peace the source of their prosperity. We have approved, it is true, the measures which have been taken, because they were necessary for the interior safety of the colony. It has been stated even in the papers of the U. S. that great disorder existed among the new population of Texas, for the want of an efficient police, and of respect for the authorities. The savages were renewing their attacks: the general quarters of the Spaniards were established in N. Orleans, from whence they insulted us, protected expeditions, and recruited soldiers: what was to be done? Send our national forces on the territory of the republic, and that conduct could give no cause for suspicion or distrust; such was the duty of government; we have approved those measures, and we advocate in the same manner all those which in our opinion can have a tendency to establish on solid basis friendship and harmony between the two nations. Registro Oficial.

The President of the United States has recognized Archibald Willis Gordon, as Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, to reside at Mobile.

If the king England should die, his brother William Henry, Duke of Clarence, will succeed him.—George was born August 12, 1762. Of the Duke of Clarence, we find the following biography in vol. III. of Dr. Lieber's Encyclopædia Americana, just issued from the Press of Messrs. Carey & Lee, Philadelphia. The heir presumptive after the death of the Duke of Clarence, is the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819, daughter of the late Duke of Kent.

CLARENCE, Duke of, William Henry, Prince of England, second brother of King George IV, born August 21, 1765, was educated for the Navy, and passed through all the ranks, but received no command. In the House of Lords he constantly opposed the War policy of the Minister. He is indebted to him for his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade. His uniting with the opposition contributed to the overthrow of Pitt and Addington, but he still lived on the best terms with the royal family. He was passionately attached to the celebrated actress, Mrs. Jordan, with whom he was connected many years, and had several children by her. She died at Bordeaux in 1816. The Duke of Clarence conducted Louis XVIII. to the coast of France in 1814. He married the Princess Adelaide, of Saxe Meiningen, July 11, 1818, and was desirous of fixing his residence thence forth at Osnabruck. He lives now with his wife in London.—In 1827, under Canning's administration, the Duke of Clarence was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, but he retired from that office soon after the Duke of Wellington had been made Premier.

We are pleased to see the general approbation bestowed on the seventh edition of "Smiley's Geography and Atlas," which has recently been issued from the bookstore of Mr. Grigg, of Philad. The work being printed and bound in the office connected with the printing establishment of this journal, we have reason to know that the orders for the publication have been so extensive, that notwithstanding near seven thousand copies of the present edition have been disposed of, the supply thus far has been insufficient to satisfy the demand. The following from the Portland Courier is in the same spirit with most of the articles that have appeared in the various journals throughout the country, in relation to this work.

"Smiley's Geography.—How the world goes on improving. In our school-boy days some twenty or five and twenty years ago, when we used to stand up in a row that reached clear across the school house and read from one end of the class to other those "never ending, still-beginning" stories of "situation and extent, boundaries, climate, soil and productions," which run through Morse's old abridgment, together with the thousand jaw-breaking names, and all without map or question, we could not help making geography rather a dry affair. But now, such are the improvements of the age, geography is one of the most delightful and attractive of school exercises. We have received a copy of Smiley's easy introduction to Geography, with the accompanying maps, seventh edition, Philadelphia, have glanced over a part of it. It appears to contain some valuable improvements, which we have not noticed in other works. The work is accompanied by ten fine maps, prepared under

towns in the U. States, and others are descriptive of the costume, manners and habits of the people of different countries. Mountains, rivers and cities are divided into six classes according to size, and are designated on the maps by figures. We think instructors, parents and school-committees, who are in want of geographies for their children or pupils, will do well to examine this work." (Enquirer.)

Ship News. POST OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED. Towboat Livingston, Morrison, from the Parsec took to sea brig Bellisario for New York—brought up ship Augustus Edward, and from Bremen, 49 days, and stoop Express—nothing in sight in the offing on the 19th. Ship Augustus Edward, Probst, 49 days from Bremen, to F Frey—cargo to the consignee; and J S Lindner. Sloop Express, Curtis, from Vermillion Bay, with 43 hhds sugar 15 doz molasses to Foster & Hutch. Steamboat Florida, Col, from Bayou Sarah, with 32 hhds sugar 27 bales cotton to order; 29 bales molasses to F Jarreau; 7 doz de P Dubertrand; 13 molasses to F Jarreau; 6 Harris; 5 bbls sundries to order—10 pass. Steamboat Michigan, Findren, from Waterloo, with 1200 bales cotton, via: 910 to N & J Dick & Co; 175 Lockhart & Arrott; 165 Wm M Beal; 168 Cooper, Caruthers & Co; 109 M White; 65 J Hagan & Co; 59 H F West; 58 Whitall Jaudon & Co; 27 W L Robeson; 24 J Armor; 18 J L Bogart; 12 Nichol & Hill; 5 Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 2 J W Breedlove; 6 to order. Passengers, Messrs. Mitchell, Spencer, Hart, Knox, and Hill. Steamboat New Jersey, Clark, from Pittsburg, with flour, bale rope, bagging, tobacco, whiney, &c. to Townsend & Prieur, T Toby, and others. 14 tons freight discharged on the way. The Ohio river very high, but falling fast. Constitution and N York both crossed the falls. The N York gone on to Pittsburg.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Tuesday the 22d inst. will be sold at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the levee, opposite Baracks street, 30 crates Crokingware, landing from the Ship Surcen. June 22

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday the 26 inst. will be sold on a vacant lot opposite Messrs. Peyroux Rivarde and co. Toulouse street, at 5 o'clock P. M. a quantity of fire bricks, part for making arches and part for Keys, sold on hand of whom it may concern. June 21.

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 Rampart 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 diseases and vices prescribed by law, except running away. June 18

BY T. MOSSY. ON Wednesday 22d inst. will be sold without reserve, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the stores of the Custom House, 230 barrels Bordeaux Wine: 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 T. MOSSY. ON Thursday the 24th inst. at noon precisely will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house. A negress named HELENE aged about 22 or 23 years somewhat of a cook and pastry cook, stout built, a good subject, and fit for a plantation. A male child 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 T. MOSSY. BY virtue of an order of the Hon. J. M. Harang, 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 F. Fourcort, deceased, wife of Mr. A. Fourcort, Jr. 46 lots of ground situated in the faubourg Delors and Saulet, a plan may be seen at the auction store. The bills of sales will be made at Mr. F. de Armas, Notary Public. TERMS—1/3 cash, 1/3 at one year and the last 1/3 in two years credit, with notes satisfactory, endorsed and mortgage until final payment. June 17

Marshal's Sale.

Schroder vs J. H. G. 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 set chairs, 2 large screw and 1 other apparatus belonging to a tobacco press, seized in the above suit. June 7

L. DAUNOY, Marshal. M. B. Montreuil having been named in this oil to act for the University of St. Mary, in Harrisburg, Pa. (Mr. M.) the persons who owe the said University, are hereby invited to pay said sums in his hands, & those who should desire any information on that establishment may apply to him. Persons living in the country, who owe to said establishment are invited to make known their correspondents in town, so that M. Montreuil