LA ABEJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 10 DE JUNIO 1830.

Comunicado.

Nueva-Orleans 4 de junio.

Si no estubiera plenamente convencido de que apenas un centenar de individuos en toda la Luisiana leen el insignificante papel que se publica en esta ciudad en idioma español, y que aun la mayor parte de estos lo ven con la indiferencia que se merece, podria sentir en el alma la pérdida de la opinion que en concepto de sus editores ha desaparecido para mi en el publico á quien ellos recurren continuamente sin conocerlo; pero como yo considero á este mas sensato que lo que lo suponen mis adversarios desprecio altamente la injuria que me hacen en esta parte, así como los quiméricos argumentos y falsas acumulaciones de que se valen para confundir y encubrir sus siniestros ataques.

Bajo este concepto, y aun que desnudo de aquella *erudicion* que emplean los editores de El Español para adornar y colorear á su placer las cuestiones políticas, boy á molestar por tercera vez la atencion pública para hacerles ver que no he sido yo quien se ha separado de la senda que principié en mi primer escrito.

He dicho y vuelvo á repetir que nada tienen de comun con el resto de la nacion los insultos que se hacen á un soberano, cuando se hace acreedor á ellos. Sentado este principio paso á decir, á los que se acuerdan tarde de recoger lo perdido, que no son ni pueden ser de un interés general las pretensiones que haga el monarca español á sus antiguas posesiones ultra marinas; y que por el contrario, cuantos mas se esfuerce para volverlas á su dominacion tanto mas redundará en perjuicio de la misma España.—Desde que las antiguas colonias dieron su primer paso hacia la independencia, ha perdido la peninsula mas de la tercera parte de su poblacion: se han agotado las fuentes de la prosperidad pública, han desaparecido en gran parte las artes y la industria y han quedado infinidad de familias en la horfandad y la miseria, porque la ambicion y el despotismo les ha ido arrancando poco á poco los brazos en que podia estribar el consuelo de su vejez.—Todavia humeaba la sangre de los ínclitos españoles en los campos de la Iberia, cuando regresó el deseado Fernando del supuesto cautiverio: su primer cuidado, despues de haberles despojado de la libertad que los salvára, fué reunir un cuerpo de ejército para que al mando del general Morillo atravesase el Oceano y llevase las cadenas, que acababa de imponer á la Metrópoli, al continente americano. Seis años de continuas fatigas; mil heridas recibidas en su defensa y el valor indisputable de aquellos soldados fué premiado con echarlos fuera de su pátria dejando en el luto y la desesperacion á la anciana madre y á la triste esposa que los aguardaban con los brazos abiertos. Mas todo esto era indiferente al que podia disponer á su antojo de las vidas y haciendas: nuevas tentativas se aglomeran en el vacio cerebro del *Atila* y apesar de los rebeses que recibe su despotismo de las armas americanas; apesar de la deplorable situacion en que se hallaba la nacion por el manejo tortuoso del gobierno, la desmesurada ambicion de sus perfidos coriféos, hace agotar de nuevo los pocos recursos que aun conservaba la España, y otra segunda y tercera expedicion se prepara á ser el juguete de infames palaciegos. Felizmente no pudo tener efecto la del año 19: cansados los pueblos de sufrir el envilecimiento á que los habian reducido el egoismo y las intrigas de sus gobernantes, y viendo que de dia en dia empeoraba su suerte, unieron sus votos al de los valientes de la Isla de Leon y sacudieron el yugo del opresor, sirviendo las mismas armas que tenia destinadas á llevar el terror al otro lado de los mares, para libertar su propia pátria.

Desgraciadamente fueron bien cortos los dias de felicidad: la perfidia y el fanatismo arrancó muy en breve los laureles con que habian sabido coronarse el patriotismo y el valor sostituyendo la tiranía degradante que sufre; y bien pronto hemos visto renacer aquellos deseos de oprimir á los estados independientes. Fernando 7°., cuya sola propension es la de sojuzgar aun que todo se arruine, prepara nuevos ataques, y despues de larga meditaciones se decide por fin á la temeraria empresa de cuyo feliz resultado hemos sido testigos: para ello escoge entre la hez de sus adoradores, al inesperto y nunca bien ponderado Barradas quien, cual *otro Hernan Cortes*, con un puñado de infelices españoles, y con la falsa esperanza del *grande ejército de reserva* que solo ecsistia en la imaginacion de cuatro ofuscados, se presenta en las playas mejicanas y.....perecen al rigor del mortifero clima y á manos de aquellos que podian ser sus hermanos si la insaciable sed del tirano no hubiera roto los lazos que los unian. ¿Y podrá ser esto jamás de un interés general para la nacion? ¿podrán esta y otras tentavas redundar en beneficio de la España....? Respondan los imparciales....!

Mantener á esta en continua guerra con las nuevas repúblicas....sacrificar millares de Españoles y americanos....fomentar mas y mas el odio de estos para con aquellos....arruinar las riquezas y el comercio de ambos, cuyo resultado biene á ser consiguiente en las contiendas de esta naturaleza....hacer de los españoles el escarnio de los demas pueblos civilizados.....He aquí á lo que llamarán interés general esos entes fanaticos del poder absoluto.

Estoy mas que persuadido que bá á levantarse contra mi esa pequeña porcion que en Orleans se alimenta con las falsas teorias que publican por todas partes los misioneros de Fernando: estoy viendo que ban á llamarme *hijo bastario é indigno del nombre español*: que ban á repetirme de nuevo que soy *subdito voluntario de la República de Méjico* y que defiendo la causa de esos rebolucionarios; pero nada importa, digan cuanto quieran, mis sentimientos y los deseos de que todos los pueblos del globo sean libres, nadie me los podrá borrar: en cuanto á la justicia de su causa no me detendré á provarla, plumas mas bien cortadas que la mia han ventilado y ventilan este punto y su verdad ha triunfado y triunfará siempre. Una sola cosa me ocurre y és que tal vez ban á responderme, porque todo cabe en lo posible, lo que he oido repetir á muchos ignorantes: que la causa principal de la perdida de las posesiones de ultra-mar fué la libertad de España, ó lo que es lo mismo el pronunciamiento del año veinte; (a) pero los que piensan con mas tino y con menos estupidez juzgerán lo contrario, porque saben que ese mismo á quien titulan organo de la nacion dió el mayor impulso á su separacion y que para ello ayudaron los mismos Españoles que, detestando las nuevas instituciones que habian renacido en la Peninsula no tubieron embarazo en ser libres en America. ¿Y porqué ahora ese empeño en deshacer la obra cuyos cimientos fueron puestos por sus mismas manos:...? Ellos lo saben, pero no lo quieren creer asi — Pasemos á otra cosa. *Continuará.*

(a) Debe atribuirse la perdida de las Americas [habla el santo Conde de España] á los cobardes y viles revolucionarios que en 1820, reusaron la gloriosa mision que la sabiduria del Rey nuestro señor [el tuyo y de tus sátelites] les habia deparado" &a &a. ¡Miserable impostor..!

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. MAYER DELAGE & DECLERE.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY (MORNING) JUNE 10, 1830.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of a respectable house of this city for the following statement received yesterday by the ship General Putnam. We have not received our files of papers by that vessel, but have been informed that those brought by her contain very little news of importance.

LIVERPOOL, 23d April 1830.

Account of Sales and Import of Cotton for the 17th instant to this day.

SALES		DESCRIPTION.	QUALITIES AND PRICES.			CURRENT PRICES Of this day.	IMPORT	
This Year.	This Week.		Ordin. & mid'g.	Fair to good fair	Good fine		This Week.	This Year.
3300	210	Sea-Island	13 1-2	14 a 14 1-2		13 1-2 a 20		
1310	10	Stained ditto		7 3-4		6 3-4 a 11	11886	135964
13380	10	Upland	6 5-8 a 6 7-8	7 a 7 1-4	7 1-2	6 5-8 a 7 1-2		
14650	1680	Alabama & Ten.	6 3-4	7	7 3	6 1-2 a 7 1-4		
	800	Mobile	5 3-4	7		6 5-8 a 7		
31300	620	New-Orleans		7 1-8	7 5-8 a 6	6 5-8 a 8	12338	49118
19900	270	Pernambuco		7 1-4 a 7 3-8		8 1-2		
16440	90	Rahia & Maceo		8 1-4	8 3-8	8 a 8	2890	22708
24010	620	Maranham		7 1-4 a 7 3-4	7 7-8 a 8	7 1-2 a 8		9786
8129	40	Egyptian	7 3-4 a 8	8 1-8 a 9	8 1-4	7 5-8 a 8 1-8	1355	17597
1049		Demerara & Ber.				8 a 9 1-4	3270	3270
39	10	Barbadoes				7 1-2 a 9 3-4	110	1474
540	20	Carthagena				6 3-4 a 7	144	387
8270	190	Surat	5 3-4			5 5-8 a 5 3-4	258	523
			4 9-8 a 5			4 1-2 a 6	6534	8292
161770	4561						34913	249131

The Cotton Market has been almost deserted by the trade this week, in consequence of which the business is remarkably small, and to effect sales holders have submitted to a reduction from the highest points of last week of 1-8 a 1-4 per lb, generally. We reduce our quotations accordingly, and the market closes without animation, there being still few buyers at the decline noticed.

300 Uplands are taken for export.

3500 Surats are advertised for public sale on Friday next the 30th instant.

Baton-Rouge, June 5.

Mr. L. Smith arrived at this place on Saturday last, with his Dramatic Company. A temporary theatre was immediately fitted up at the house of Mr. Ivon Legendre, and several of the most approved plays and farces have already been performed to the gratification of the persons who attended. The incessant rains throughout the week have hinderd Mr. S. from receiving that encouragement he had a right to expect. We make no doubt but that as soon as the weather is better, the public of Baton Rouge and vicinity, will gather in crowds to enjoy an amusement rare to be had here, and which it rests with them to obtain more frequently by encouraging those who procure it. Mr. S. intends to stay here two weeks, and should he meet with patronage, will come here with his dramatic corps every year. Gazette.

Martinsville, June 5.

From the Tennessee papers, we see that the farmers in a large portion of that State, are under great alarm on account of a long and unusual drought, which has existed for many weeks. In this section of Louisiana, our season has been very propitious for the crops, until within the last week, during which we have been visited with heavy falls of rain.—The propect of our planters, at this time, for the growing crop, is highly encouraging; and we earnestly hope they may reap a fair reward for their labors.

Washington May 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, and the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the U. S. schooner Wild Cat, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—A considerable time was spent in Executive business; and when the doors were opened, Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public lands was again taken up.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the bill to reduce the duty on salt to be engrossed and read a third time to day by a vote of 103 to 88. Subsequently the House acted on the several bills relating to the District of Columbia, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day, having refused to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the Indian bill. Having finished those bills, another motion was made to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take up the Indian bill, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Washington, May 20.

Yesterday in the Senate the bill to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company, and the bill for the more effectual collection of the import duties, were ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives Mr. M'Duffie reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce the duty on Salt. The second reading of the bill was opposed; and a call of the House was made. A motion was made and seconded for the previous question. A motion was then made by Mr. Powers to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, Ayes 83, Noes 102. The question was then put on the rejection of the bill, and decided in the negative, Ayes 85, Noes 103. The second reading of the bill will be to-day.—House then proceeded to consider the Indian bill, as it was reported on the preceding evening by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with amendments, when considerable debate ensued.

Naval.—Captain Beverly Kennon has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, on the coast of Brazil, in place of Capt. Gallagher. Capt. Kennon left here on Sunday last, for Baltimore, where he will embark in the brig Virginia, for Rio.

One of the London journalists, noticing some sharp remarks, by a Paris pamphleter on English politics makes these observations respecting the disposition generally prevalent in the House of Commons:—"There is a great deal of truth in the sarcasm levelled at Liberals of this country, who can find time for attention to the abuses of every nation in every quarter of the globe, except their own. Flattered with the idea that the House of Commons is a floor on which the people of every country may thrash their corn, they waste that time in idle discussions, which can have no practical result, which is infinitely too little for the wants of our own people. Foreigners laugh at us for this disposition to combat windmills, as well they may. To a reflecting mind, nothing appears so astonishing, as that in a country so far advanced in the arts of civilization as England, in which there is so large a class possessed of the means of existing without labour, there should be so few men who combine with sufficient penetration to discern the real nature and causes of the abuses for which the people suffer, the virtue and firmness to make war against them with effect. Ten men, perhaps the half of that number, possessed of clear heads and resolute hearts, and perseverance in the House of Commons, would produce an effect, the force of which is almost incalculable, on the public mind, and, through that mind, on the House.—But, with the exception of one, of at most two, individuals, there is no man in the House of Commons whose heart is on the right side, who has courage to to look the opponents of the people and their interests fairly in the face—to grapple earnestly with arguments—to disregard the expression of the faces around him, the sneers, and the jokes whispered loud enough to be heard by him. This cowardice may be accounted for. The Members of the House of Commons belong to a caste which has little sympathy with the people, and even those Members whose inclinations are not corrupt (a very small number necessarily in a county where the ramifications of Church and State are so extensive) have constantly present, when speaking, the effect what they say will have on their reception in circles, the good opinion of which has more influence on their happiness, directly and indirectly, through their families, than the good opinion of the body of the people. When a Liberal leaves the Chamber of Deputies, he retires to a circle animated by the sentiments to which he gave expression in that assembly and which cheers and encourages him to the resolute discharge of his duty. When Bruce and Black and the other Presbyterian Divines, who under the leading of Andrew Melville, fought so successfully against King James, before his accession to the crown of England, retired from those conflicts of which we have so spirited accounts in Calderwood and M'Crie, they did not retire to the society of those against whom they combated. Man cannot exist without sympathy, and he is necessarily most influenced by the circles in which he daily moves.

Were a man even to be indifferent himself to the notions of the society by which he is immediately surrounded, it seldom happens that his wife, his sons and daughters, are equally indifferent. Bishop Watson states it as a reason why, as long as the inequality of Bishoprics prevails, the Bishops must be the creatures of the Ministry for the time, that if a Bishop were to be himself indifferent to wealth, his wife would seldom possess the same indifference, and he is thus forced to cringe and crawl, that his wife may be gratified with a splendid establishment. Thus we find numerous powerful motives constantly acting on the resolution of members, and few of the stimulants by which men are incited to distinguish themselves. We remember the time when Sir Francis Burdett seemed to be alone in the House of Commons. He is now popular in that assembly, because he has found out the art of speaking in unisson with his audience. All this disposition to obtain a little distinction by looking abroad for grievances to evade combating in earnest at home, to take up with insignificant nostrums to tinker the little holes in the political kettle, may be accounted for on obvious principles. The people of England are represented by men belonging to the wealthy and aristocratic class. Till by some accident a few men belonging to and identified with the people, whose soul is in their work, shall find their way into Parliament, the fight will always be a sham fight. Human nature is the same everywhere. Courage and energy are to be found in England as well as in other countries; but courage and energy do not easily find their way into the House of Commons. It was very well to call England the clasic land of liberty when England was the only country in Europe in which there was any scope for the expression of opinion; but though England has many institutions the want of which is sensibly felt in all parts of the Continent, it is not the less true that the spirit of several parts of the Continent is now much better than in England; and under the influence of that spirit better institutions, will, no doubt, in time be obtained.

A noble Replay.—It is related of the eminent surgeon, Boudon, that he was one day sent for by the Cardinal Dubois, Prime Minister of France, to perform a very serious operation upon him. The Cardinal, on seeing him enter room, said to him, "You must not expect, Sir, to treat me in the same rough manner as you treat those poor miserable wretches at the hospital of the Hotel Dieu." "My Lord," replied M. Boudon, with great dignity, "every one of those miserable wretches, as your eminence is pleased to call them, is a Prime Minister in my eyes."

Advertising.—To advertise in a daily paper in London for one year, costs *six hundred dollars*. In the western country it is expected you will advertise for nothing, and be grateful for the patronage.—*Cincinnati American.*

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.

RUNAWAY from Dr. Fortinette'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 little above the right eye; light hair, and is bandy-legged.

The mulatto RANDON, aged about 18 years, very thick and straight hair; 5 feet 9 inches tall, or about; speaks English and French only; has several marks on his arms, like the whipping and especially a Chain.

Twenty dollars reward will be given to the person who shall lodge them in jail and give notice of it to Mr. Andrew Blanc.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Talma, Dennis, New York, Foster & Hud
Ship Jefferson, Drummond, Liverpool, J W Zacharie &
Ship Aspasia, Bennett, Liverpool, Henry W Banto
Ship Hercules, Rich, Liverpool, Cockayne, Watts &
Ship America, Eldridge, Liverpool, Taylour, Grimshaw & Sled
Brig Billow, Sampson, Philadelphia, L H Ga
Brig Josefina, Grenados, Havana, S Oscod
Brig Montpelier, Voce, Baltimore, W G Hew
Schr Josefa, Espanola, Campeachy, J Ti
Schr Tamaulipas, Demming, N-York Whitall, Jaden
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master
Schr Elizabeth, Bldridge, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Stark, from the passes, with ship Gen Putnam. Brought up and left at the Fort brig Mordica, fm N York.—Nothing new.

Towboat Shark, Wood, fm the Passes—took to sea ship Delos, brig Asia, and schr Nestor—Left S W Pass on the 7th—in the offing brig Delta, and a brig standing in from the South Point, name unknown. Tow boat Pilot left the Bar with the Shark, with ship Gen Putnam, and a brig unknown. Brought up ship Frederick William III. King of Prussia, and ship Hermitage.—Nothing new in the rivers.

Towboat Atlas, Hodgson, from the Passes—took to sea ship Robt Wilson, and brigs South Carolina and Chariot. Brought up brigs Otis, Ann Maria, and Thos. and William.

Ship Gen Putnam, McKown, from Liverpool, 29th April, with assorted cargo to sundries.

Ship Hermitage, Badger, fm Liverpool, 9th April, with full cargo to sundries.

Ship Frederick William III. King of Prussia, Schooff, fm Altona—ship and cargo to F Fenno.

Brig Ann Maria, Thorndike, fm Philadelphia, cargo principally discharged at the Port.

Brig Otis, Haynes, from New York, cargo discharged at the Port.

Brig Thomas and William, M'Intyre, from N. York, with 1000 bbls lime.

Steam boat Integrity, Lafontaine, from Opelousas, with cotton to Plauché and Conrcelle, Toledano and Gaillard—5 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Logan and Shenandoah hence at Liverpool 19th April.

Ship Parachute, Nichols, hence at do. 17.

Ship Saracen, Hammond, hence at do. 17.

Ship Wm Badger, Harris, hence at do.

Ship Independent, Gordesu, Marseilles.

Ship Johanna, Wessels, at Bremen.

Ship Mars, Clapperton, hence at the Clyde.

Ships Frances, Rider, and Eliza Grant Malanus, hence at N York 21st ult.

Ship Splendid, Barstow, hence at Philadelphia 18th ult.

Brig Echo, Blanchard, for this port, cleared at N York 21st ult.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 11 inst. will be sold, opposite the auction store, at 12 o'clock, 150 pieces cotton Bagging. Conditions at sale. june 10.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, 302 LOTS OF GROUND situate in the new suburb Marigny. These lots are well situated, fronting or near the Rail Road and Marigny's Canal. Speculators may find and opportunity of placing funds in a most advantageous manner.

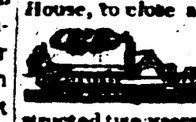
TERMS:—1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

☞ The plan of said lots is exhibited at the Coffee House. june 5.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday 12th of June next, will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, to close a firm.



The Steamboat INTEGRITY, of the bulk of 230 tons, 350 bales cotton. That boat is almost new, and was constructed two years since, and calculated to travel in low waters, being able to go through the Rapides and Bayou Teche.

Conditions—one third cash, one third at 6 months and the balance at 12 months credit, with endorsed notes. May 15

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold.

A TRACT OF LAND situated at Barataria, on the river Onachita, opposite the Plantation of Messrs. Commagere, measuring ten arpents front on about 60 in depth, bounded above by land of J. B. Tegluts, and below by that of the heirs of d'Antevive, and in the depth by that of Pierre Foucher.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before L. Mazureau, notaire public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Terms:—One year's credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment. The price to be divided into shares.

GOSHEN CHEESE.—Landing ex ship Talma and for sale by the subscriber, 50 boxes Goshen Cheese.

may 28 BERNARD TURPIN.

ICE CREAMS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will expose ICE for sale on the Public Square, every evening. Those persons who will give him a call, will be satisfied of their perfection and cleanliness, and of the good intelligence of its seller.

May 8 GABRIEL JULIEN.

ALEXIS VANDERDOES musical instrument maker and piano tuner, Respectfully announces to the public and to his friends, that he undertakes all kinds of reparations on pianos, harps and organs at the most moderate prices; he also goes to the plantations to tune aforesaid instruments and he hope that any person who will honor him with his patronage, may be satisfied by his manner of working. Apply in St. Peter st. No 61, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

June 7.

LUMBER FOR SALE—12,000 feet assorted Lumber on the Bank. Apply to

june 7 J. T. BARBUE.

THE Undersigned apothecaries, have entered into copartnership from the 3d february ult.

P. C. [illegible]
A. HACKER.

NB. The business will be continued at the same place, under the firm of Hacker and Girod [illegible]