

## LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 27 DE NOVIEMBRE.

VERACRUZ, 15 de Noviembre.

[Carta particular.]

Amigo mío: La tranquilidad reina en toda la república, y principalmente en esta. Nuestro gobernador el general Santa Anna está en Puebla con el vice-presidente y varios generales y coronelos; entre estos, hallan Fucio y Mouleno que han subido con el resto de su regimiento, pues ha perdido mucha gente del vomito, durante su permanencia en este puerto. Todo sigue bien y con la unión y obediencia al supremo gobierno (cuando marcha con la opinión del pueblo) avanzaremos en todos los ramos de la administración, sin embargo de las intrigas de los aborrotados, a los que están unidos nuestros enemigos comunes; en fin contamos con la prudencia y sagacidad de nuestro presidente y ministros para que la república coja los bienes que proporciona la libertad.

Todos estamos descontentos con la entrada de algunos españoles, los vigilamos de cerca para conocer sus manejos e intrigas.

Lo que vaya ocurriendo se lo participaré a V. por las ocasiones que se presenten para ese punto.

Méjico, 21 de octubre.

Sí hubiésemos de creer a nuestros prósperos, en cada una de las horas del día se debería presentar una revolución aun no quieren abandonar una carrera en que sacrifician cuanto se debe a la verdad, y por fines sumamente abominables repiten sus propositos y divulgan noticias que son capaces de ensordecer los ánimos.

No se pierde oportunidad de ensañistar a las personas que pueden servir con su espada, o con sus luces, con su influjo: se quieren que choquen en las con otras, y que se separen de la escena las que no son capaces de dirigirla.

Los mismos que arrojan la tea abrasadora, quieren que haya confianza y que haya risqueras públicas: gritan paz, libertad, beneficencia; y hacen cuanto pueden para tener los espíritus en agitación, para quitar el prestigio a los gobernantes, y para aumentar del teatro político a los ciudadanos que después de haber hecho grandes sacrificios para conservar su honor, temen quedar suspendidos por los que a su tierra mas ejercito que el de calumnia, zaherir y tacar toda vez la reputación.

Sin duda en su parte, tales que aspiran a ser los conductores de la opinión, no tienen más buenas que esperar: ellos buscan de cada uno de sus escritos o oraciones instrumentos de desunión, y lograrán inmediatamente a toda la república. Si los autores de tantos males hubieran de ser abolidos en la llama que soplan, no habrían que dejar correr las cosas para que ellos recibieran el condigno castigo de sus crímenes; pero en los momentos en que no pueden obrar más que el valor y la intrepidez cuidan de poner sus plumas en los tuertos, se cruzan de brazos y se ponen a calcular sobre la conducta que les convenga seguir en lo anterior a fin de conseguir ventajas más personales; interim son sacrificadas algunas víctimas inocentes, quedan muchas familias en la horfandad, y se grita: "las cosas están buenas, porque se ha hecho lo que yo he querido."

Lamentarse de que el tesoro público está exhausto, y estar publicando especies que tienden a subvertir el orden es tanto como decir: "estamos pobres; pero vamos a ponernos en choque para empolpecernos más." (Espíritu Público.)

Méjico, 22 de octubre.

Entre los que dogmatizan sobre el mal estado de nuestras rentas públicas, hay algunos que sin analizar la materia, con la prudencia que correspondía y con agravio de los contribuyentes, nos salen con conclusiones que no concuerdan en la menor medida con tal acontecimiento. Los que no les agrado: a la verdad que expresarse de esa manera cuando se trata de ocular un mal, no es dar el remedio, y un médico se pugiera en el extremo del viento si al momento que le consultaran los enfermos sobre el modo de curarse sus dolencias, les dijera: vds. sabrían sanos si no se hubiesen enfermados; y en esto parara toda su cincia.

Suponiendo, pues, y no concediendo que la decadencia del erario nacional tenga por causa la que algunos asignan, ya no estamos en el caso de ver como se haya de hacer, para que no haya sucedido lo que ya sucedió. El que se rompe un brazo no se pone a discutir como no se lo hubiera roto, o como bará para que no se verifique el uno sobre el otro, que pasó.

Los que no tienen la menor idea de lo que se sucede en que el se encuen-

traba, no les agrado: a la verdad que se sucede.

Trabajemos todos en consolidar el orden público, y los minantiles de los riesgos aparezcan tan abundantes como se deseá: el agricultor, el comerciante y el labriente, no se causan en ninguna empresa cuando están amagados de las convulsiones del país en que residen, temen perder no solo su trabajo, sino también sus capitales: estos quedan improductivos, y una multitud de brazos se quedan en la inacción: conjurmonos, pues, contra los alarmistas, y contra los que querían bajar cualesquier pretestos subvertir el orden: ellos son los verdaderos enemigos del establecimiento de nuestro crédito, y ellos los verdaderos enemigos de la libertad y de la humanidad, puesto que parece se complasen en que los hombres se despidan.

(Espíritu Público.)

## VENDUTA PÚBLICA.

POD GEO. W. BOYD y Comp.

El sábado próximo, 29 del corriente, se venderá al mejor postor, a las doce del dia, 24 cajetillas Vino tinto de Marsella, 24 cajas Cidra del Norte, 10 idem de Cerveza, 1 barril Galletas americanas, 1 idem Almendras encañadas, 1 caja Chocolate, una Balanza de 1500 libras en seis piezas nueva.

Tambien—A las 11 de la mañana, 3 cajas de Sombreros, 8 pares de Botas, una caja de Zapatos finos, 1 idem ordinarios. 26 de Nov.



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NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1829.

— We have been informed that John Clay, Esq. brother of the late Secretary of State, died on board of the steam boat Rover, at twenty miles below Memphis, on the 19th inst.

— We are authorized to state that JOHN WORKMAN will serve, if elected, as a representative for the City of New-Orleans in the General Assembly, in place of Charles Maurian, resigned.

— We are authorised to announce Mr. Francis Guenné as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Charles Maurian.

[From the Philadelphia Chroncl.] Mr. Barroza Porrata, late Charge d'Affairs from Portugal, was arrested yesterday afternoon, under a writ from the District Court, at the suit of his successor, Mr. Torladi d'Azanubia, the accredited representative of Don Miguel. Bail was demanded in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which the defendant declined to give, and was committed to prison. At noon to-day, the matter came before Mr. Justice Barnes on a rule to show cause of action, and why the defendant, claiming privilege as a diplomatic agent, should not be discharged. The cause of action, set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit, was the detection, by the defendant, of documents appertaining to the mission. The question of privilege was then entered upon, and the argument is now proceeding.

The annexed article relative to the mis-management of the affairs of Upper Canada, and consequent dissatisfaction, among many of its inhabitants, is copied from the Quebec Gazette of the 28th ult. Its tone and temper will undoubtedly attract the attention the British Government:—

UPPER CANADA.—We have frequently had occasion to refer to the state of public affairs in Upper Canada as by no means satisfactory. We beg leave again to call the attention of the public to this subject, on the occasion of an article in today's paper, from the editor of the Canadian Freeman, written from York Gaol, and published just before his enlargement by order of the Home Government.

The language and manner of this article is harsh, but we think, it cannot be denied that a great portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada are dissatisfied with the way in which the government has been administered. The Assembly, which proceeded the present strongly expressed its dissatisfaction with the Executive—a new General Election has been followed by still stronger proof of the popular dissatisfaction, and this state of things still continues. Some of the newspapers of the greatest circulation in the country are resorting to comparisons between the condition of the inhabitants of the Colony and those of the United States, very different from those of Canada Hall, and perhaps to many readers at variance with the truth.

It is difficult to believe, that the bulk of the people of Upper Canada are so much at variance with the present state of things as to come to conclusions unfavorable to their own Government. Newspapers and popular speakers and writers have but little influence when they are not supported by the observations and feelings of the people in regard to things as they exist. The Upper Canadians, however, are in view of the United States, in daily intercourse with its citizens; they are the same race of men, speaking the same language, so much alike indeed, that a stranger would not be able to distinguish from his own observation, which is an Upper Canadian and which an American. No man can long resist evidence which speaks to the senses, and he will come to his own conclusions. Writers and orators may say and assure him he is wrong; but he will not believe them. The Upper Canadian sees the people of the adjoining frontier thriving and contented, without the most distant idea of any insecurity of the advantages which they enjoy. He sees the Southern Banks of the great River and Lakes, which are known to have been a wilderness when

the Upper Canadians settlements were so far advanced that the first settlers on the American side depended on them for a supply of provisions, and he holds them now, surpassing the Canadian inhabitants in all the necessities and comforts of life, secure, contented and satisfied with their own Government. Those who count on prejudices and ancient hostilities and declinations long to resist the influence of such facts, are mere dreamers. Even power and a sense of duty alone, are not to be trusted as a sure means of quieting them. There is no safe course but to entrust the people of Upper Canada with an influence in the management of their own concerns, something like that which prevails in the adjoining country, and thereby throw the birthright of a disadventurous comparison on which they may draw from their condition, or themselves.

Instead of this, for many years past, their wishes, their views and efforts, have been disregarded and obstructed—their means misapplied—their character vilified—and their liberties attempted to be wrested from or restrained; and all in the name, too, of the British Government, which in reality can have no wish, object or interest in opposition to the happiness, prosperity and contentment of the subject in these Colonies.

It is time that this state of things should cease. If one set of men in Upper Canada have so managed as to bring it about, if they have rendered themselves odious to the great body of the people there, and in some measure implicated the British Government, others must be found who will cease to follow in the same steps, and prove to all that a contented and thriving population is not less compatible with the British Government in Upper Canada, than in the United States.

FEMALE CHAISE.—It has often been remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart; and there is not A man's heart in y<sup>e</sup> well with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sun lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the gray crown in the chamber suff ring, let him be appointed to this ministry, even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which, indeed, he may be ashamed of, and struggle to reject, but which, despite of his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove in one instance, at least, his manly weakness.

But see a mother, sister, or a wife, in his place. The woman feels no weariness, and owns no recollection of self. In silence and depth of night she dwells, not only passively but so far as the qualified term expresses our meaning, joyously.

Her ear requires a blind man's instinct us from time to time; it catches the slightest stir, or whisper or breath of the now more than ever loved one, who lies under the load of human affliction. Her step as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not waken an insect if she speaks, her actions are a soft no of natural harmony, most delicate to the sick man's ear conveying a sound that can convey of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus, night after night, she ton the him like a creature sent from a higher world; when all earthly wretchedness has failed, her eye never winks, her mind never pained, her nature, that other times is weakness now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself to go to bed and her sex alone predominates.

ATTENTION PRINTERS.

BY JOSEPH THEODORE BAUDUCC.

On Saturday, 2d December, will be sold at his Auction Store, at 12 o'clock, four lots of the first quality Rum, 4th proof, & close an invoice. Nov. 27.

AT THE FIFTH STREET THEATRE.

On Sunday, Nov. 28.

GRAND BALL.

Admission 25c.

STATE TREASURY.

New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1829.

All persons within the Parish of Orleans, indebted for State taxes for the year 1828, are hereby required to pay into the hands of the State Treasurer or before the 1st of December next, in default whereof their accounts shall be delivered over to the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to law.

Nov. 21. F. GARDERE, Treasurer.

RECEIVED by the ship Ceres and for sale by widow DUPAS, at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets:

Preserved Fruits, in bottles and boxes, such as Cherries, Apricots, Raspberries, Peaches, Gooseberries, Strawberries, and Plums.

Nouveaux Cordons, first quality, from the Côte St. André, Angers, Guignol, Fanning Campaign Wine, first quality, and Malaga Raisins. November 25.

SITUATION WANTED

By a respectable middle aged gentleman, advantageously known in this city, who possesses the Spanish, French and English languages, the first being his mother tongue, is desirous to enter in a commercial house, dry goods, or an auction store of this city, as out-door clerk or sales-man; he can exhibit recommendations from the first gentlemen of this place. A note addressed to L. L. L., and left at the office of this paper shall have the most prompt attention.

Nov. 11

JOHN RANDLET to Ingram.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Hormazy, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 30th November, at 4 o'clock P. M. under the Principal, the following Furniture, Books, 3 book cases, 5 chairs, 1 arm-chair, 2 tables, a carpet &c. seized at the suit of A. Itash.

NOV. 23. LE DAUNOY, marshal.

John RANDLET to Ingram.

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 to sale on Tuesday 24th November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, 1 Bureau, 3 chairs, 1 pair hands irons, 1 looking-glass, &c. Seized in the above suit.

Nov. 24. L. DAUNOY.—Marshal.

Prochaine Loterie.

LOTERIE  
DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE DE  
BJTON ROUGE.

Huitième Classe pour l'année 1829.  
Le Tirage aura lieu positivement le Samedi 28 Novembre, à 5 heures du soir.

PROSPECTUS :

1 Lot de	\$8000	est	\$8000
1 "	3000	"	3000
1 "	2000	"	2000
1 "	1600	"	1600
1 "	1200	"	1200
1 "	1012	"	1012
6 "	800	"	800
6 "	300	"	300
6 "	100	"	100
138 "	30	"	4140
690	8	"	5320
6072	4	"	24288

6924 Lots      17,550 Billets.      \$56160

Ce plan, formé par la permutation de 27 numéros au tirage du 4, donne 17,550 billets. Il y aura 21 lots avec 3 des numéros sortis, 828 avec 1 des numéros sortis et 6072 avec un seulement. Pour déterminer le sort des 17,550 billets, 27 numéros, depuis 1 jusqu'à 27, seront mis dans la roue l'un après l'autre, et l'on en tirera 4. Le billet ayant le 1er, 2d, et 3e, numéros sortis immédiatement, et dans l'ordre du tirage, aura droit au lot de

Celui ayant les 1er, 2d, et 3d, numéros sortis, aura droit à

3000

2d, 1er, et 3e.      2000

2d, 3e, et 1er.      1600

3e, 2d, et 1er.      1200

Les six ayant les 2d, 3e, et 4e, numéros sortis dans n'importe quel ordre, chacun 300

Les 6 ayant les 1er, 2d, et 4e, numéros, chacun 300

6 "      1er, 3e, et 4e.      100

138 "      3e, et 4e.      30

690 ayant 2 des numéros sortis,      8

Tout billet ayant obtenu un lot, ne peut avoir droit à un autre lot moins.

Tous les lots seront payables 40 jours après le tirage, et sujets à la déduction d'usage de 15 pour cent.

J. VIGNAUD.      L. VIDAL.      Administrateurs.

Prix des Billets

Entiers 84—den