

LA ABEJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 23 DE ENERO 1830

Charleston 6 de Enero.
Se dice que el general Barradas, que poco hay higo tan triste figura en Méjico, ha llegado a Nueva-York, procedente de Nueva-Orleans, y que devia salir para el Havre-de-Gracia en el paquete del 1º del corriente. (Courier.)

España.

Madrid 18 de noviembre.
El gobierno ha mandado confeccionar en Olanda, 8 000 fusiles y otras armas de guerra, para completar el armamento de la expedicion que se prepara contra Méjico. El capitán-general de Galicia, se murió de las heridas que le ocasionó la detonacion de la maquina infernal encerrada en una carta.

ESTADO DE VERACRUZ.

Artículos del plan por el cual se ha pronunciado el ejercito de reservas.

1º El ejercito de reserva ratifica el juramento solemne que ha prestado de sostener el pacto federal, respetando la soberanía de los estados y conservando su union indisoluble.

2º El ejercito protesta no dejar las armas de la mano hasta ver establecido el orden constitucional con la exacta observancia de las leyes fundamentales.

3º Para este fin, en primer voto, que pronuncia en ejercicio del derecho de petición, en que el supremo poder ejecutivo dimite las facultades extraordinarias de que está investido, pidiendo inmediatamente la convocatoria para la más pronta reunión de las augustas cámaras, & fin de que éstas se ocupen de los grandes males de la nación y de su efectivo remedio, como lo estableció el consejo de gobierno; oyendo a la vez las peticiones quo los mexicanos tengan a bien dirigirle sobre las reformas que deban establecerse para que la república, al libre de abusos en la administración de todos sus ramos, pueda marchar a su felicidad y engrandecimiento.

4º El segundo voto es que se remuevan aquellos funcionarios contra quienes se ha aplicado la opinión pública.

5º El ejercito al manifestar sus servicios votó para el pronto remedio de los males que aquejan a la república, loj de prender crímenes, legislador, protesta la más ciega obediencia a los supremos poderes y reconoce a todas las autoridades legítimamente constituidas en orden civil, eclesiástico y militar, en lo que, no se oponga a la constitución federal.

6º El ejercito promete que procurará conservar a toda costa la pública tranquilidad, protegiendo las garantías sociales y persiguiendo a todos los mal-hechores para mayor seguridad de los caminantes y pueblos por donde transiten.

7º Para llevar al cabo este plan, hemos acordado que se remitan ejemplos de él, constante oficio, al supremo gobierno general, a las honrables legislaturas, a los excelentísimos señores gobernadores de los estados, a los comandantes generales y demás jefes políticos, y a los prelados eclesiásticos.

Que se invite por medio de una comisión a los ilustres vencedores de Juchi y Tampico, ciudadanos generales Bustamante y Santa-Ana, para que poniendo á la cabeza del ejercito pronunciado y de todos los mexicanos que se adhieren a este pliego, sin distinción de épocas y partidos, los dirijan en las operaciones á la mayor y más pronta consecución de los objetos indicados.

8º En el caso, no esperado, que los expresados generales se negaren á un decreto tan laudable, tomará el mando el mas grande de los jefes pronunciados.

9º Se invitará igualmente á la guarnición de Campeche, para que abjurando su pronunciamiento, se une al presente y contribuya al restablecimiento del imperio de las leyes vigentes, de cuya restauración preceden los males generales de la república, y las grandes miserias que aquejan á todo el ejercito mexicano.

Via copia.

EN EL TEATRO SAN FELIPE.

GRAN

FUNCION DE MAROMA.

Y TEATRO PINTORESCO.

La 5º representación del Sr. de Vilallave se ejecutará mañana domingo, 24 de enero de 1830.

El Sr. VILLALAVE tiene el honor de informar al público que en el curso de esta representación, hace presente de suelo hermoso premios, áspero 1º. Una cruz de oro, 2º. Un bonito corazón de oro, 3º. Unas manillas, 4º. Un par de aretes de perlas finas y tres alfileres de diferentes hechuras. Estos presentes serán ganados y distribuida del mismo modo que la noche anterior el precio de entrada sigue lo mismo.

ACTO 1º.—La función principiará por los grandes ejercicios sobre la cuerda, el Sr. y M. Vilallave ejecutarán diferentes danzas con bravura y sin ella; Eduardo y el jóven Vilallave ejecutarán también diferentes pasos y danzas tenido como extraordinario por unos muchachos de esta edad; el Chiasco bailará una danza nueva, grotesque y hará otras varias suertes divertidas.

ACTO 2º.—El Sr. Vilallave imitará el gran Pirámide de Egito; sosteniendo varias personas sobre los pies y manos, y varias otras suertes muy extraordinarias. Los Fantoches, 6º teatro pintoresco y mímico.—Acto 3º.—El telón representará el palacio de Tuillier, en Paris, un gran número de metamorfosis, visiones marítimas y pintorescas; el magico Dwarf; la multiplicación de los procuradores ó una cambiada en diez.

Acto 4º.—El teatro representará el palacio de Pluton, un magico ejecutará diferentes suertes cómicas, el retrato de Washington. La figura de la fortuna que se bolará en los ayres.—Acto 3º. Una vista magnifica de Gloucester, cerca de Boston; la serpiente de mar barando la entrada del puerto etc. etc. Los papeles del dia darán un detalle de todo lo que se ha de hacer.

23 de enero—

300 barrels of old Bordeaux Wine, for sale at moderate price, by the subscribers.

Joly FORESTIER and Co.

LETRES sobre la Havana á ocho días vista
de venta por
16 de Enero.

SIMON CUCULLU.

JOAQUIN CIRILO, barbero y peluquero, avisa al público y á sus amigos, que ha establecido una hermosa tienda en la esquina de la plaza de armas y calle de la Leve, cerca de la Carnicería, en la cual ejecutará todo lo relativo á su profesion, con el mayor esmero y prontitud. Espera merecer la continuación de favores que hasta ahora le han dispensado con tanta liberalidad.

22 de enero

A VISO.—Los que subscriben, respetuosamente, avisan al público, y á los amantes de bailes de MASCARAS que, en la calle de Orleans N°. 71, cerca del Teatro, han establecido una tienda muy bien surtida de Vestidos muy hermosos y muy chazcos, para disfraces tanto para señoritas como para hombres; la mayor parte de los cuales han sido importados directamente de Paris.

7 dic. Ribe y Chollet.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY F. DELAUS.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1830.

Don Isidro Barradas.—It is stated that Gen. BARRADAS, who lately made so miserable a figure in México, has arrived in New-York from New-Orleans, and was to have sailed for Havre in the packet of the 1st inst. Chart. Cour.

New-York, January 2.

Seven days later from Europe.—By the arrival of the packet ship Calédonia, Capt. Rogers, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of December, we have received Loyd's List and London papers to the 30th of November, and other foreign journals to the 1st of December inclusive.

Mr. M'Lane, our Minister to the Court of St. James, continues to hold frequent interviews with the British Ministers. On the 27th of Dec. he had a conference with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, at the office of the Board of Trade, and on the day following he visited the Earl of Aberdeen.

The weather has been uncommonly tempestuous on the British, Irish and French coast, and in the Northern seas. The damage to shipping and the loss of lives is very great. The whole coast is strewn with wrecks and pieces of ships thrown on shore. The Liverpool Albion says, "It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that there are at present only four American vessels in the port of Liverpool. Such a circumstance has not, we believe, occurred since the peace of 1815."

The winter has set in unusually early in Great Britain. There were several heavy frosts of snow the latter part of November, which had blocked up the roads and prevented the regular arrival of the mails in London.

Accounts from Madrid to the 18th inst. state that 8'000 stands of arms had been ordered in Holland, on account of the Spanish government, to complete the arming of the intended expedition against Mexico.

The accounts from Madrid announce the death of the Captain General of Galicia, who was wounded lately when opening a latter in which was a detonating ball.

In consequence of the Spaniards having intruded on the French territory, by sending armed men beyond the frontiers to arrest some individuals, the Prefect of the Pyrenees has announced that this affair is to be treated diplomatically.

The last Turkey mail had brought intelligence of the pecuniary resources of the Sultan, which will entirely destroy his financial credit throughout Europe. The hope of procuring him aid has not been relinquished until the arrival of the present discouraging accounts. It has been calculated by some of the best informed residents in the Turkish capital, that the produce of the whole metallic valuable in the seraglio, if converted into coin, would scarcely produce 50,000,000 Turkish piasters, or about £700,000—a sum too trifling to bring relief to the Sultan under the pressure of existing circumstances.

Other accounts, however have been received from Arianople, which state the final ratification of the peace between Russia and Turkey, by the Porte having paid the first instalment of the Commercial indemnity, amounting to 500,000 Dutch ducats, and causing the fortress of Giurgevo to be evacuated. The fifth and sixth corps of the Russian army had taken departure previous to the final evacuation of Arianople.

Mustapha Pacha had discontinued his military excursion, and all points between Count Diebisch and the Turkish Plenipotentiary had been finally settled.

BERLIN, NOV. 10.

Letters from St. Petersburg say, that the Emperor is inclined to give up

a part of the contribution to be paid by Turkey; if the Porte consent to cede to him in perpetuity the fortress of Kars, in Asia, with its districts. In this case, the occupation of the Principalities would cease then, or would continue only two years. This arrangement would suit the Porte, which would gain by it the annual tribute of the two Principalities, and get rid of a great part of the Armenians, who at this time are its most discontented subjects. The European Powers would also be very glad to see the Porte delivered from the burden which the treaty of peace has imposed upon it, by the cession of a small extent of territory in Asia. Some of our politicians pretend that the English Cabinet is averse to every aggrandizement of Russia in Asia, but we do not think this probable—We know, from good authority, that the Sultan flatters Sir Robert Gordon in every way, but that the latter, without departing from the respect due to the Sultan endeavors to evade his civilities, in order to prove that the most intimate union prevails between the three Powers, and that their policy is not influenced by petty interests. This way of thinking does not please the Sultan, who always endeavors to deceive himself respecting the relations of the great Powers, and dreams of projects the execution of which has always been beyond his strength.

The law of New-York, in relation to marriages, is contained in the annexed extract from one of a series of articles published in the Ontario Messenger, comprising the substance of the Revised Statutes:—"The consent of the parties is essential to the validity of a marriage as a civil contract; such consent can be given only by a male of the full age of seventeen years, or by a female of the full age of fourteen years. [By the present law, males must be fourteen and female twelve years of age, to be capable of contracting marriage.]—Marriages between grand-parents, parents, children, and grandchildren, and the brothers and sisters of the half or whole blood, are incestuous and void. Marriages contracted by persons incapable of contracting, or whose consent has been obtained by force or fraud, are void from the time their nullity is judicially pronounced. Second and subsequent marriages are void, except in the same cases now provided by law, but, when a marriage has been contracted by a person whose husband or wife has been absent for five years without being known to be living, it is to be void only from the time its nullity is judicially declared. The existing law respecting the mode of contracting marriages, and the persons by whom they may be solemnized is not touched. This remark is made in consequence of some misstatements on this subject having appeared in the public papers. But the want of some legal means of perpetuating the evidence of marriage, had long been severely felt in this state, particularly in cases where it became necessary to establish a pedigree. To remedy this defect, & for no other purpose than to provide legal and permanent evidence of a marriage. The following provisions have been enacted. They are to be solemnized by Ministers, County Judges or Justices of the Peace, who are to ascertain and enter in a book kept by them, the names, ages, and places of residence of the parties, and their occupation; the name and evidence of one attesting witness at least, and of two, if there be two present. Proof of the identity of either party who is not personally known to the minister of magistrate, is to be made by the oath of some known person, which oath may be administered by any magistrate. It is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any minister or magistrate to solemnize a marriage when either of the parties is to his knowledge under the age of legal consent, or an idiot, or lunatic, or any other legal impediment exists.—A certificate of the marriage is to be furnished, specifying the same matters required to be ascertained, that the parties were personally known, or satisfactorily proved by the oath of a person known; the names and residence of the attesting witness or witnesses, and the time and place of marriage, and that, after due inquiry, there appeared no lawful impediment to such marriage. Certificates must be presented within six months after the marriage, to the clerk of the city or town where it was solemnized, or where either of the parties reside; if signed by a magistrate, they are at once to be filed by the clerk, and entered in a book; if signed by a minister, it must be acknowledged by him before a magistrate or proved to have been executed by him.

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