

# LA AREJA.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 20 DE NOVIEMBRE.

Un amigo ha tomado la libertad de comunicarnos un impresó de Méjico, que contiene varios documentos oficiales de bastante entidad, (entre otros, una carta del general Barradas al presidente de la república) a los cuales juzgamos publicar indefectiblemente en el diario de mañana.

HABANA.

EXECUTOS DE JUSTICIA.  
Sentencia pronunciada por el consejo de guerra de la comisión militar permanente ejecutiva.

Vista la orden del Sr. brigadier D. José Cadaval, teniente de rey de esta plaza y presidente de la comisión militar ejecutiva permanente, en el oficio pasado con fecha 21 de mayo del corriente año al capitán de caballería D. Cristóbal Zurita, fiscal de la misma comisión, para que ampliase y continuase la causa formada por el alcalde de la Santa Hermandad de la felic ciudad de Santiago, D. José Joaquín Aguirre y Oláiz, contra D. Francisco de Abreu y D. Juan Melis, por indicios de ser los que dieron muerte alevosa con robo en tiempo pasado a D. Pedro Diaz y D. José Rodríguez, dueño de la taberna del punto de Guanímar la noche del 20 al 21 de Mayo del presente año, hallándose implicados en ella D. José Colino, D. Juan de Abreu, D. Joaquín Ramón de Arredondo y D. Juan de Alvarado visto igualmente el proceso contra dichos acusados por información, recolección y confrontación y habiendo hecho relación de todo en este dia, en donde se presentaron D. Francisco Abreu y D. Juan Melis, y no los demás acusados por haber espuesto hallarse enfermos; pero sí sus defensores; donde presidió el Sr. brigadier D. José Cadaval; todo bien se cumplieron como conclusión y dictamen fiscal del capitán de caballería D. Cristóbal Zurita, las defensas de sus procuradores, y las aclaraciones verbales hechas por el Sr. doctor asesor de esta comisión D. José Ildefonso Suárez, brindando el concurso y condona á los referidos reos D. Francisco de Abreu y D. Juan Melis, por insubordinación. A la pena ordinaria de muerte, y que para exorcismo público, muertos en ella naturalmente, se les cortó la cabeza por mano del verdugo, y se ecolgase, una en el cañón junto a la misma taberna en que sucedió el crimen, y la otra en la encrucijada de Guanímar y S. Andrea, y que se les confisquen los bienes, como se ficiamente convictos de tan horrendo crimen: á D. Juan de Abreu, acusada de receptadora, ocultación y perjuicio, á dos años de encierro y servicio por el hospital de S. Francisco de Paula de esta ciudad; á D. José Colino, á un año de encierro en su castillo y por lo que respecta á D. Joaquín Ramón de Arredondo y D. Juan de Alvarado, se dan por compungidos de cualquier indicio de cohecho que resultase contra ellos, con el arresto sufrido sin que les cause nota el procedimiento, á cuyo fin se participará a quien corresponda; finalmente, se condena en todas las causas, á los seis acusados, de mancomun et insolidum, y que se dé cuenta á la real Audiencia del distrito, con testimonio de los oficiales, que se hallan desde sojas 283 á la 222 del alcalde de la Santa Hermandad de la felic ciudad de Santiago que lo fue al año pasado D. Dionisio Diaz, relativos á la amonestación y heridas que perpetró D. Francisco Abreu en Juiguan, confesión de éste, y las declaraciones de Collaza, D. José Pérez (el mayorero), D. José Barreto, y da el moreno Ignacio conga, para que envíe de su verito, se sirva proveer y determinar lo que haya lugar.

Habana y setiembre 17 de 1829.—José Cadaval—Joaquín Gascue—Antonio la Oliva—Antonio de Palma—Joaquín Fuero—Francisco de Valderrama—Antonio María de la Paz.

Méjico 3 de Octubre.

El general Lafayette en la cámara de diputados de Francia pronunció el 17 de julio un discurso, en el que, hablando de la España, dijo: "que su justicia distributiva consistía, en degollar frecuentemente á los patriotas y á los carlistas; y que aquella nación no sería verdadera aliada de la Francia, sino cuan do volviese á ser constitucional."

En otra parte del mismo discurso añade el orador: "que las amenazas de la España á la América son impotentes". No niega las turbulencias de las nuevas repúblicas; las crea sin embargo escasadas, y espera que cesando la causa á que las atribuye, vuelva á renacer en el comercio.

## VENDUTA PÚBLICA.

Por George W. Boyd y C°. El viernes 20 del corriente, á las 4 de la tarde, en la aduana, se vende, con el derecho del draw-back, es decir, permiso de reembarcar, setenta y cinco cajas de vino tinto de Burdeos, ocho barriles de aguardiente francés, diez cestas sacate de olivas; y sin el draw back, algunas remás de papel de estraza. Noviembre 19.

## PARA LA HABANA.

La may velera fragata española TRES AMIGOS, su capitán —, saldrá en poco días; admite gente y pasajeros, para los cuales tiene convenientes comodidades y se le dará el mejor trato posible. Para mas amplias comunicaciones, dirigirse á bordo frente la calle Constitución, 6. JOSE PRATT, N° 52, Calle Bea. Ana. 10 de nov.

CHEESE—all cases Cheeses having from 100 to 150 lbs each. Cheeses bound from Asia, for sale by CHAS. BYRNE, 9, Bourbon street.



THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1829.

20 Crusta Kettard of the ship Marshall Scott.

Sig.—A rumor is going around that an officer of the Revenue fired on the passage, a who were on board your vessel, while coming in over the Bar, because you could not hold to, for that passenger to board you, without the greatest risk of going aground, and delay your arrival, which would have been very prejudicial to those on board.

—Que: Is it a fact or not?

Aristide.

Situation of the East of Europe.—In the Journal des Débats of 28th September, we had the annexed article by Mr. Ryland. However, his notice of Congress for settling a new power at Constantinople may be viewed, we think his suspicion as to the probable, we are disposed to say inevitable consequences of the peace dictated by Russia under the walls of Constantinople, deserving all attention.

(From the Augsburg Gazette.)  
THE OCCURRENCE IN THIS EAST REQUIRES A NEW CONGRESS NECESSARY.

Communicated by M. Ryland.

Several articles have appeared in the Augsburg Gazette, & in the Journal des Débats, tending to show that diplomacy had altogether mistaken the means of securing peace. The event has verified these anticipations, and every thing seems to indicate that, notwithstanding the wishes of the Cabinets of Europe, the Turkish Empire is tottering to its fall. Whatever moderation we may ascribe to the Emperor Nicholas, the Ottoman Colleges has received its death wound: it may, indeed, still drag on for some years, but its down, tell a certain; the base of the edifice is undermined, and those who were anxious to sustain it have hastened its destruction.

In order to save the Parte, as has been said before, one only course was open, that of meaning it with the anger of all the Powers. This measure, which former experience should have shown the necessity of, was neglected. Treaties, aul advice were deemed sufficient, and they have failed.

If England and France had sent their fleets into the Archipelago, with the order to aid the Turks in case they consented to treat on reasonable terms, or to treat on units with Russia in case of the Turks refusing, it is evident that such an attitude of the armed mediators would have led to peace, and the Turkish Empire would have been saved.

The return of the foreign ambassadors to Constantinople, far from enlightening Mahmoud as to his critical position, only served to increase his pride and blindness. He imagined himself sustained by the two powers who thus consented to send back their ambassadors unconventionally. These not having received any instructions to use threats, were in truth an obstacle to the much desired peace. Never has European policy shown itself less skilful or less provident than on this important occasion.

If those who govern had consulted their Drogomans, if they had only listened to the counsels of those who have lived in Constantinople, if they had relied upon the reports of their ambassadors,

peace would long since have been made; but it was written that the Ottoman Empire should sink; and, as if to prove to statesmen their nothingness, Providence has determined that this important event should occur at the very moment when all the Cabinets of Europe were desirous of preserving the Turkish Empire in its integrity. How short-sighted are the views of men!

Whatever may be the peace that the Emperor Nicholas will consent to make, the Turkish Empire has received its death-wound, and we will proceed to prove it:

The strength of the Turks consisted in their religious fanaticism, their enthusiasm—that popular conviction, that they are as much above Christians, as men are above the dogs! All these illusions are destroyed, & it were, by enchantment! The Turks can no longer fight. The Standard of Mahomet excites no more—either fanaticism or courage! They acknowledge, in fact the Christians are above them! They submit without resistance! They implore the protection of those Russians whom they detested; and the second City of the Empire opens its gates to a Conqueror! All, then, that constituted the moral force of the Turks, is at once annihilated!

Now admitting that the Emperor Nicholas may seek his glory in being moderate, supposing that this young monarch designing to assert his hegemony those who would have been his detractors, should consent to treat

upon the basis first laid down, viz: indemnity and a free passage of the Dardanelles—certainly no power could complain of these conditions; yet, the generous monarch who will grant these terms, will have the right of exacting securities. He will say then, 1st.—I will occupy such and such cities and fortresses as guarantees for the entire indemnity fixed by the treaty.

2d—I will demolish the forts of the Dardanelles, or require that they should be occupied by foreign garrisons, or I will take such measures as will at all times insure to all the nations of Europe the free passage of the Dardanelles.

What, then, will become of the Ottoman Empire, even if they accept these moderate conditions? Till the payment of the indemnity, Turkey will, in fact be but a vassal of Russia, and the slightest inexactitude in the accomplishment of the conditions will give the conqueror the right of acting as a master.

Admitting, however, the utmost punctuality in fulfilling the conditions on the part of the Turks, and the greatest moderation on the part of the Russians while occupying the Turkish territory, it is not the less true that, in the 1st place, for five, six or ten years, the best part of the revenue of Turkey will pass into the hands of the Russians;

2d—that during this period, the Turks will gradually lose all traces of their former fanaticism, pride and courage;

3d—The discipline, energy and firmness of the Russian troops will destroy all that constituted the strength of the Turks; 4th—that the residence of the Russian officers and engineers will facilitate any future invasion. In fact, to judge from the aspect of things, if this conjecture be deferred during the reign of so just and moderate a prince as the Emperor Nicholas, it will certainly take place twenty or thirty years hence.

Is it not, therefore, quite time, that the nations of Europe should give up the old prejudice, that the existence of the Turkish Empire is necessary to the world? Do not the events which, in despite of the policy of Cabinets, have occurred, prove that it is quite time to abandon such an absolute theory? and is it not the interest of all the European Powers to occupy themselves seriously about an event matured and required by time—the expulsion of the Turks from Europe before their Empire becomes, by force, a Russian Province?

A Congress should, therefore, be forthwith convened of all the nations of Europe, in which the fate of the Ottoman Empire should be decided. Prudent diplomacy should from this moment determine that the Turks must be driven back into Asia; that the complete independence of Greece within proper bounds, be established, and that another Christian State be formed on the ruins of the Turkish Empire. By this, nothing will be altered save the addition to Europe of a civilized nation, instead of a kingdom of barbarians; for the Mahometans governed by a Christian monarch, will soon become civilized. If the different ministers of Europe could make up their minds to discuss and settle this important question, while it is yet活潑, they would serve the cause of religion and humanity, and avert a future and unavoidable shock.

In looking over our Paris files, we have translated several miscellaneous articles, that may interest our readers:

The Garde des Sceaux, or Head of the French Judiciary, has required, by a Circular addressed to the King's Attorneys in each district of France, a monthly report, as to the state of public opinion in the district, and as to any attempts or means used to excite discord and trouble. This is looked upon, very futily, as it seems to us, as tantamount to converting these public functionaries into spies upon their neighbors and word!

M. de Montbel, the Minister of Public Instruction has named commissioners to enquire into "the political and religious tendency" of the Lectures delivered by Messrs. Cousin, Villemain, andod of History, in the University of France.

M. Lavasseur advertises "A Relation of the Four in France of General Lafayette, preceded by a sketch of his life and ornamented with a portrait." The first edition is to be of 100,000 copies.

Garcia reappeared in Paris, on the 23rd September, in the character of Almaviva, in the Barber of Seville, Sontag was his Rosina. "He was received," says the Feuilleton of the Journal des Débats "with transports of affection, alike gracious and touching; and was applauded throughout the whole course of his part.—Bordeaux wine is the better of a voyage, and emigration has not injured Garcia."

The Countess de Fare was robbed on the 24th September, at 11 o'clock in the day, in the Church of St. Roch, while at her prayers, of her reticule containing a hundred and twenty thousand francs in bills, of the Bank of France, of 1,000 francs each. The reticule was left on her chair while she was kneeling.

We stated yesterday the destitution of a Mayor, for having joined in the honors to Lafayette? We now add the proceedings, to which this intended disgrace gave rise:—"The intelligence of this event," says the Precursor of Lyons, "inspired the inhabitants of the commune with the greatest indignation—not being able to conceive why peaceful citizens may not, without crime, honour one of the worthiest public men of the nation!" The whole population assembled spontaneously in the public square; there, each one expressed his regret, and recalled, with delight, the useful and honorable acts of the displaced Magistrates. Thence they proceeded to the office of the mayor, where these functionaries still were; and there Mr. Romain Peyron spoke, in the name of his fellow citizens.

2d WRITING CLASS.

1st premium, Achille Landry and Edward Duffel; 2d premium, Amédée Landry and Louis Lebeau; 1st accessit, Terence McCann; 2d accessit, Adolphe Poerz and John Scott.

1st WRITING CLASS.

1st premium, Jules Poerz; 2d premium, Joseph Wilkinson and John Clark; 1st accessit, Hippolyte Godefroy.

The distribution of premiums was preceded by an exercise of public speaking, principally of original compositions. An introductory address, of original poetry, was delivered with great taste and spirit, by Mr. Louis Ferdinand, Meunier, Achille Landry, Amédée Landry, Owen Timon, Edward Duffel, A. Tucker, Terence McCann, Walter Wilkinson, William Dickinson, Joseph Bracca, Robert Brown, Reuben McCloud, François Prisse, Théodore Landry, Théodore Landry, Albert Duffel, Adolphe Poerz, Adolphe Simonet, Francis Wilkinson, Wm. Connor. And other young gentlemen spoke in French or English, or both, and Mr. Edward Duffel in Spanish. The numerous audience assembled appeared highly satisfied with the talent for delivery displayed by the young orators.

After the distribution of the premiums, made by the venerable Mr. Oliver, an impressive termination was made to the business of the day, by several of the young gentlemen singing a sacred melody, with an accompaniment of the piano forte, making an offering to the Father of Light for the knowledge they had acquired, and ring up to him their flowery crowns, their premiums and their hearts.

## ORLEANS THEATRE.

On Sunday, November 29th, 1829.

Will be presented, the celebrated new Opera, in three acts, called MARIE.

Words by Mons. Planard—Music by Mons. Herold.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Comic Vaudeville, in two acts, by Spaser and Melville, called TONY.

Or five years in two hours.

## AUCTION SALE.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday next, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock will be sold at the Exchange, the negro named Peter, aged

about 30 years, native of St. Domingo, a good family cook, also a good coachman and carter. He speaks English and French, and is guaranteed against all the vices and diseases prescribed by law.

Said negro is sold only because he is no longer needed by his master.

Conditions—Six months credit with ante endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendre, and special mortgage until final payment.

Nov. 20.

## BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, this day, Friday October 20th, at 9 o'clock P. M. landing from the ship Henry-Astor, from Bordeaux, opposite to Dumaine's 32 tierces Cognac Brandy, entitled to drawback.

November 20.

## BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday 23d November instant, at twelve o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee-house, will be sold, a Lot of Ground measuring 30 feet front by 60 in depth, situated on a part of ground designated by N. 219, Esplanade street, corner of Crapaud, at the suburb Marigny; with a house of three rooms, having two chimneys; a cabinet fronting the street, gallery, corridor built of brick, &c. the house is frame built, and there is a kitchen, privy, well &c.

Terms payable half cash and the remainder at 6 months, with notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

November 18.

## St. Philip-street Theatre.

On Saturday evening, November 21.

## GRAND BALL.

Admittance one dollar. Nov 1

## WET Nurse to hire.

a negro-wench of about 20 years of age, with her child of one month old. She is in good health. Apply at this office, or at Mr. Milon, St. Peter st. No. 118. November 20.

## DENTISTRY.

M. R. A. HART tenders his professional services as Dentist, to the habitants of New Orleans. He trusts to have a share of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed on his former visits. He occupies an apartment at No. 26 Canal street, where he will attend at all hours.

Nov. 6

## TO RENT.

The lower part of the house occupied by the office of the Bee. Nov 18

## JUST received per ship Vesta and Pearl, from Havre, and for sale by Willow-Dunes, corner of Chartres and Toulouse Streets:

Gruyere and Pélardon Cheeses.

Ditto, red crust, Rabbit pies with truffles,

Ganachons with truffles, Do. with hoodiee

Cervelle Do., Cereals with quails, Turkey with truffles, or stuffed, pheasant Do.

Salmon and Shad, Do. Sardines in oil and butter.