

# LA ARENA.

NUVA-ORLEANS, 17 DE ABRIL.

Madrid, 18 de febrero.  
opina que para transportar de la ge-  
nta a las costas de Nueva Angola un  
ejército de 25 mil hombres armados y ca-  
valleros, no necesitan 12 miliones de pesos  
mexicanos. Algunas personas creyeron que  
el proposito nació en el Sr. de  
Alvarez, pero desviado á este grande  
error.

Continua el artículo de ayer.

Comienzo con algún fundamento que se  
quedo de mi sinceridad al hallarlos del ma-  
gistrado que haya de prender la república.  
Pero el congreso debe probarse que su  
honra se opone á que pienso en mí para  
este nombramiento, y el mío á que yo lo  
despicio. ¡Hasta por ventura! refirió esta  
preciosa facultad sobre el mismo que os lo  
ha señalado? ¡Daría sin duda que de vuestra  
reputación considereme vuestros sufr-  
gios! No sería ésto nombrarre yo mis-  
mo! Lejos de ruidoso y de mí un acto  
tan inútil.

Obligadanos como estais, a constituir  
el gobernador de la república, dentro y fuera  
de vuestra seno, hallareis ilustres ciuda-  
danas que denuncien la presidencia del  
país con gloria y ventaja. Todos, todos  
nos, apreciadanos gustos de la fortuna  
indiscutible de parecer ignorantes á los  
ojos de la sospecha, solo yo estoy aludido  
al popular á la tiranía.

¡Ah! admira la ruge del bando que ha  
sopornado al continuo ocupando un destino  
que nunca podrá alijar de sí el viltuoso  
de la ambición. Creedme: un nuevo ma-  
gistrado es ya indispensable para la repú-  
blica. El pueblo quiere saber si dejaré al-  
guna vez de mandarlo. Los Estados ame-  
ricanos me consideran con cierto inqui-  
tud, que parece atraer a su lado á Colom-  
bia tales semillas á los de la guerra del  
Perú. En Europa mismo no faltan quienes  
temen que yo descrezca con mi conducta  
la hermosa causa de la libertad; Ab! cuan-  
tas conspiraciones y guerras no hemos su-  
frido por atentar á mi autoridad y á mi  
persona! Estos golpes han hecho padecer  
á los pueblos, cuyos sacrificios se habrían  
ahorrado, si desde el principio los legisla-  
dores de Colombia no me hubieran forza-  
do a rebeldar contra lo que me habían  
impuesto mas que la guerra y todos sus azo-  
tes. Mostrámos, conciudadanos, dignos de  
representar un pueblo libre, alejando toda  
idea que me suponga necesario para la  
república. Si un hombre fuere necesario  
para sostener el Estado no debería existir,  
y el fin no esctaría.

El magistrado que escogáis será sin duda  
una irrisión de concordia duogmática, un lazo de  
fraternidad, un consuelo para los partidos  
abatidos. Todos los colombianos se acer-  
can al rededor de este mortal afortunado: él los estrechará en los brazos de la  
amistad, formará de ellos una familia de  
ciudadanos. Yo obedeceré con el respeto  
mas cordial á este magistrado legítimo; lo  
seguro es que el angel de paz; lo sostendré  
con mi espada y con todas mis fuerzas.  
Todo abatirá energía, respeto y sumisión  
á vuestro exequido. Yo lo juro, legislado-  
res; yo lo prometo á nombre del pueblo y  
del ejército colombiano. La república será  
feliz, si al admitir mi renuncia nombráis  
de presidente á un ciudadano querido de la  
nación: ella sacumbría si os obstináis en  
que yo la mandára. Oíd mis súplicas: salva-  
da la república: salvad mi gloria que  
es de Colombia.

Dispone de la presidencia que respon-  
sablemente ababo en vuestras manos.  
Dedice hoy no soy mas que un ciudadano  
armado para defendet la patria y obede-  
cer al gobernador. Lesarán mis funciones pú-  
blicas para siempre. Os hago formal y so-  
lennemente en la autoridad supremo,  
que los sufragios hacia mí me habían  
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Permitireis que mi último acto sea re-  
comendaros que protejais la religión  
santa que profesamos, fuente profusa de  
las bendiciones del cielo. La hacienda  
dejogged llama vuestra atención, especial-  
mente en el sistema de percepción. La  
deuda pública, que en el cangrejo de Co-  
lombia, reclama de vosotros sus mas sa-  
grados derechos. El ejército, que infini-  
tos títulos tiene á la gratitud nacional,  
ha menester una organización radical. La  
justicia pide códigos capaces de defender  
los derechos y la inocencia de hom-  
bres libres. Todo es necesario crearlo, y vos-  
otros debéis poner el fundamento de pros-  
peridad al establecer las bases generales  
de nuestra organización política.

Conciudadanos! Me ruborizo al decirlo:  
Mi independencia es el único bien que hemos  
adquirido á costa de los demás. Pero ella  
nos abre la puerta para reconquistarlos ba-  
ja vuestros soberanos auspicios, con todo  
el esplendor de la gloria y de la libertad.

Bogotá enero 20 de 1830.—Simón Bolívar.  
(Impreso de Bogotá)

PARA OMOA, (BAYA DE HONDURAS.)  
El bergantín goleta MONO, su capitán  
G. Chapman, saldrá para dicho puerto  
el 26 de Enero. Admite pasajeros y ciento barriles  
de flete, acudié á ATN. DOLHONDE, 16 abril—3f. Calle de Chartres, No. 179.

BRAUD y Ca.  
Calle S. Pedro, No. 127 entre Dauphine y  
Boron.

TIENEN constantemente una gran  
cantidad de todas ciudades de  
GRANADA de Philadelphia, en toneles,  
barriles y botellas; también CIDRA de  
Nevada, en barriles y cajas, y viñas de  
todas calidades,

# THE DAILY HERALD.

Printed by J. Hayes, Dealer, & Bookseller.

NEW ORLEANS:  
SATURDAY (MORNING) APRIL 17, 1830.

The Printing Office of the *Herald*, will be  
removed this day, and the paper will be issued  
on Monday in the upper part of the house occu-  
pied by Mr. Le Carpenter, Auctioneer, corner of  
Chartres and St. Louis streets.

We are authorized to announce that  
Mr. A. B. ROXAN, candidate for the office  
of Governor, will be supported by a great  
number of voters.

The steamboat Pilot, which departed  
hence on Thursday evening last, with ships De Witt Clinton and Olympia,  
has returned, having got entangled  
with the drift wood in the river below  
Poverty Point, and back'd against the  
bank, in consequence of which the boat  
has got her rudder severely injured—the  
packet ship De Witt Clinton, lost  
her rudder entirely; and the Olympia's  
rudder is so much disabled, that both  
vessels will have to return to town to  
get their damaged repaired.

John Linton, was executed yesterday,  
according to the sentence of the Criminal  
Court.

## NOTICE TO OWNERS OF GIGS.

Mrs. Renoir thinking that by having  
a considerable number of apparatus  
constructed, he will obtain them at a  
great reduction in price, and therefore  
be able to offer them at 50 per cent  
cheaper than she has constructed  
herself, has opened a subscription for  
one or more apparatus. The subscrip-  
tion list will positively be closed on the  
21st April.

Mr. Remond not wishing to make  
known the secret of his invention, and  
desirous of eliciting all objections which  
might be made in consequence, has  
thought proper to work his apparatus  
in presence of the first magistrate of  
the city.

The Hon. Mayor, Mr. Davis Parier,  
having attended to the invitation of  
Mr. Remond, has been well satisfied with  
the lightness of the apparatus, and the  
facility with which it is worked. Mr.  
Remond has moreover, submitted to him  
several other apparatus, which will be  
of great utility to our planters, and will  
assign to the inventor a distinguished  
place among the most renowned me-  
chanics.

Mr. Remond expects the arrival of the  
Governor, to whom he intends to sub-  
mit his apparatus; in the meantime  
we publish the following certificate of  
the Mayor on the subject:

Having been invited by Mr. Remond  
to examine an apparatus which he has  
invented, to unharness a horse from a  
gig when he runs away; & certify that  
that apparatus is simple, and can be  
quickly and easily set in operation;  
that it will hardly add any weight to  
the gig; that it is very little apparatus;  
and that in my opinion it will fulfil the  
object intended by the inventor.

New-Orleans, 14th April, 1830.

DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

San Felipe de Austria, March 18.

By an official letter, from the Minister  
of Relations, dated in Mexico, 6th  
February, 1830, addressed to the Gov-  
ernor of this state, and published for  
the information of the inhabitants of  
Texas, in the Gazette of Leona Vicario.  
It appears that General Teran has been  
appointed by the Vice President, Gen-  
eral in Chief of a division of 2,100  
men, which are to be marched to this  
Department, for protection of its inhab-  
itants, against the inroads of the Indians.  
This force is to be formed of 600 infantry and 300 cavalry from San  
Luis Potosi; 400 infantry from Zaca-  
tecas; 300 from New Leon; 300 from  
Tamaulipas; and 200 from Coahuila and  
Texas. The different states from which  
these forces are to be drawn, are called  
upon to use every exertion to furnish  
and equip the troops, on account of the  
scarcity and want of funds in the Na-  
tional Treasury.

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
We really consider the division upon  
Lord John Russell's motion on Tues-  
day evening to be rather a triumph for  
his Lordship's principle than a defeat.  
But let it be well understood what that  
principle was. It was not favorable to  
any general theoretic Parliamentary re-  
form—to any dissolution and fanciful  
recomposition of the present House of  
Commons; it simply averred, that three  
places of immense population should  
be represented in Parliament. Nor did  
it assert the right of popular representa-  
tion only. His Lordship made a calcu-  
lation of the property in those places,  
and his motion required a representa-  
tion for property as well as persons; or  
for masses of persons in proportion to  
their property. Against such a motion  
then—with something, certainly, of the

skillful odium of Parliamentary reform  
(though most unjustly hanging about  
it—there was only a majority of forty-  
eight in a House consisting of three  
hundred and twenty-eight Members).  
This we again stirs to be a triumph;  
and as surely as the Catholic question  
has been carried, so surely will it be  
carried, that Manchester, Leeds, and  
Birmingham—places so swarming in  
population, so large in extent, and a-  
bounding with so much property—shall  
have a voice in the councils of the na-  
tion—Spain.

The great question of Parliament-  
ary Reform has, according to annual  
usage, been submitted to the considera-  
tion of the House of Commons. Al-  
though the declared object of the Noble  
Mover was to engage the House to ad-  
opt a plan of a limited extent, and  
for a specific purpose, yet we have ad-  
visedly designated it as a Motion for  
Parliamentary Reform generally, for  
so to that consummation it would inevita-  
bly lead. We are, therefore, opposed  
to it on broad general principle. Lord  
John Russell proposed to restrict the  
extension of the franchise to the three  
great towns, Manchester, Leeds, and  
Birmingham, thereby numerically aug-  
menting the House of Commons by  
six additional Members. Has the Noble  
Mover maturely weighed the claims of  
other unrepresented towns? Can he  
believe that an example of this kind  
will not be eagerly caught and im-  
portunately urged? With what justice  
could Birmingham claim a privilege  
which was denied to Sheffield? What  
Magie is there in the arbitrary addition  
of six, which gives it an advantage over  
twelve or twenty-four? Is not the  
House at this moment inconveniently  
numerous? Does not every human be-  
ing, who knows anything, know that  
the principle of Representation is gen-  
eral? Can any man deliberately say that  
any great manufacturing interest is not  
at this moment adequately represented  
for all practical purposes? In one word,  
is the proposed innovation necessary?—  
No. Is it convenient?—No. Is it just?—  
No. Would it satisfy the advocates of  
Reform?—No, no, no. While we dis-  
sent from the distinguished Nobleman  
with whom the debate originated, we  
can do full justice to the temperate,  
candid, and eminently able speech with  
which he introduced his motion. We  
think him wrong, but we are sure he  
is sincere, we reject his doctrine, but  
we applaud his candour and respect his  
ability. We would claim particular  
attention for the speech of Mr. Under-  
Secretary Twiss. We do this the more  
willingly—first, because we are sure  
the speech itself will amply reward the  
auditor with an superiority, which  
seems to us in favour of personal rather  
than political feeling.

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that apparatus is simple, and can be  
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sort of an equilibrium, which we have  
mentioned before. The lands in Leon,  
Castilla, &c. are unenclosed, the farm-  
utensils are clumsy and rude, and the  
roads neglected. Yet with the most  
slowly culture, the produce is more  
than sufficient for the wants of the peo-  
ple. Except in Catalonia, Valencia and  
Murcia, corn is conveyed on the backs  
of mules and asses, or in small ox carts;  
and the effect of this clumsy transport  
on the foreign exportation may easily  
be imagined. The backward state of  
Spain cannot more strongly be inferred  
than from the fact, that though three  
and a half times as large as England,  
the outlay on roads does not amount to  
one-twentieth of the sum expended for  
the same purpose in the latter country.  
The additional consumption by cattle  
of the grain that might otherwise be a  
article of export, and their burden on  
the land in other ways, are thus vastly  
increased. The importance of roads  
is proved in Spain by the circumstance,  
that the districts in their immediate  
neighbour