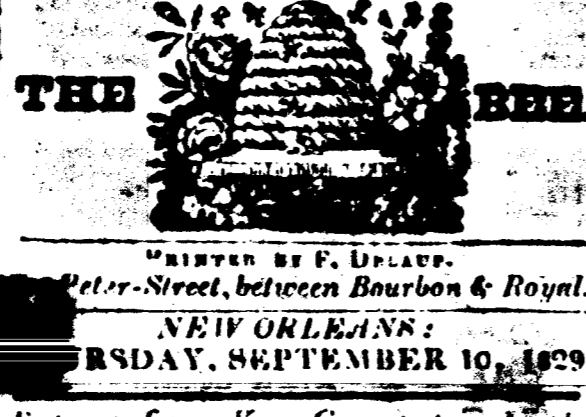


LA ABEEJA.
NOUVEAU-ORLEANS, 10 de SEPTIEMBRE 1869.
AMNISTIA DE LOS COMPRENDIDOS EN EL PLAN DE MONTAÑO.
 Si hubo un tiempo en que la ley fuese del olvido hubiera causado males a la naci6n, hoy por el contrario lo exige su bienandanza, y la dulzura de sus car6cter, que es muy conveniente no constriar. En medio de la revoluci6n habria sido imprudente y perjudicial perdonar a sus autores porque la reincidencia en tales hechos era inevitable. Irritados con los descalabros que habian recibido, sin tiempo para reflexionar en la calma de las pasiones, y muy recientes las heridas, respirarian por ellas y tentarian otros medios quiz6 mas calculados y seguros para la reacci6n, como lo enuncian muy sabios y previsores ciudadanos; pero ya son otras las circunstancias y al acaloramiento y la seduccion han sucedido la quietud y la reflexi6n. El

trate de impedirse su desoladora aparicion.
 Su perdon 6 amnistia, sea cual fuere la opinion de los Editores del Correo de la Federaci6n, y hablando sin orgullo, la piden como NECESARIA la justicia y las circunstancias. Tres generales de nombradur6 y una porcion preciosa de oficiales del ej6rcito de la rep6blica, le son necesarios, cuando ya los espa6oles pisan su territorio, y cuando se sabe que no han de ser esos pocos los que nos han de hacer la guerra, ni Cabo Rojo el 6nico punto que ataquen? La p6tria necesita hoy del auxilio de todo sus hijos.
 (El Censor.)



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 Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869.

los pueblos, y las rep6blicas, han perdido su prestigio, y con 6l su existencia. Es s6lo, pues, el temor de una reincidencia criminal, 6nico obst6culo que pudiera pulsarse en las presentes circunstancias para la negaci6n de la amnistia, tan precisa e indispensable despus de las revoluciones, como lo comprueba la hist6ria. El mas esforzado argumento que puede hacerse en aseveraci6n de este concepto es recordar el car6cter y las virtudes de las ilustres victimas. "La desgracia puede perseguir al honrado; pero no pervertirlo." Ellas han sentido ya todo el dolor incesorable de la justicia, y los sufrimientos que han sufrido como esclavos. No escarmentada con el ejemplo de sus hermanas, imponen s6lo que desea su libertad para perpetrar nuevamente los cr6menes que ha meditado en la apartada mansi6n de su castigo. "Los asesinos, los ladrones, los falsarios son siempre unos malvados, 6 quienes es menester enfrenar con toda la severidad de las penas, para que no da6en a sus semejantes; pero los notados de deslealtad en una revoluci6n son 6 veces hombres virtuosos; hombres de m6rito, de valor, de luces, 6 de saber extraordinario, hombres que habian hecho grandes servicios a la rep6blica, y que reconciliados con

Extract from Vera-Cruz papers to the 15th August.
 The States of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi and another offered to maintain, during the war, twenty thousand men. The different states offer all their resources: the troops dispute the honor to be the first to meet the enemy, and many individuals made present to the government of considerable sums to meet the emergency of the moment. The ex-countess of Cortina offered to give all the horses which the army shall require; and what is more admirable an arriero (a muleteer) who was receiving from the Custom-house of Mexico two thousand dollars, on hearing the news of the invasion, suddenly abandoned that sum to the Government and offered his mules to carry the ammunitions.

The greatest enthusiasm reigns throughout the Republic. Meetings of citizens take place in almost every city, in order to procure means to the government to support the war. At Vera-Cruz, on the 3d of August, several rich persons offered to furnish each three or four men for the army; some offered horses, mules, money &c.

Mexico, August 6.
 Yesterday, the first battalion of militia left this place for Tulancingo, full of enthusiasm. To-day 200 men of the 3d regiment of cavalry will take the same direction.

In the seating of the 5th of August, in the House of Representatives, a project of law has been read and sent (in preference to any other) to the committee of war. The object of this law is to put instantaneously to death all the Spaniards or foreigners who should be taken with arms in the Republic.

New-York, August 19.
 LATE FROM FRANCE.—The Charlemagne, Captain Robinson, from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 22d ult., and London dates in them to the 18th. The William Thompson, from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 15th.

The fall of Silistria, on the 28th June, hastened, no doubt, by the ineffectual attempt of the Grand Visier to effect a diversion in its favor, combined with a previous defeat sustained by the Turks on the 11th June, must produce important results; we are disposed to think, results favourable to peace. It will be seen that a civilian sent into Choumla by the Russians, to negotiate an armistice for the burial of the dead, had been induced to ask for instructions to treat of peace—an occurrence anticipated possibly by the Russians when they sent him. The Allied Ambassadors at Constantinople had as yet done nothing; but upon the whole, the Turks probably now be more willing to treat than before. How success may affect the Russians it is more difficult to conjecture—that issue, however, must soon be determined.

By the translations from the London papers, it appears that the speculations, of which we yesterday gave a specimen from the last Blackwood—about a Regency and change of Ministry, were occupying the daily press. The Courier, however, flatly contradicts the rumors on these subject.

FALL OF SILISTRIA.—Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The Augsburg Gazette, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—"At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hadji Achmet and Seat Mahmoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other

officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colors, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions." The Berlin State Gazette gives the following version of this event:—"The garrison, consisting of eight thousand men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of ten thousand, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Visier is closely blockaded at Choumla by General Diebitsch." A letter of the 11th inst., from Vienna, says, upon the same subject: "I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrender by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurgevo and Routschouk. Thus, with the exception of Wliden, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successfully directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations, and the war will, as it were cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it is to be continued, then it will be carried into the heart of the empire in Romania. Choumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The road from Sophia to Philippolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Choumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European Power."

New-York, August 17.
 The ship Antioch, from Havre, which port she left on the 8th of July, arrived last evening, bringing Paris papers to the 7th of July. Among other intelligence of importance, they contain an article from Corfu, of the 11th of June, purporting that advices have been received from Egina to this effect:—"That the Protocol of the 22d of March, [late published in the American papers,] had given great dissatisfaction—that the English Consul general, having obtained audience of the President of Greece, had required him to raise all the blockades, recall the Greeks from the Morea, and cease hostilities against the Porte—and that the President refused either to suspend hostilities or to recall the Greeks from Livadia, declaring himself bound by duty to keep the advantage he had already gained, and resolved to yield only to superior force. The account adds, that at the same time he gave orders to his commanders not to quit their positions, and that the Consul had sent a vessel to the Ambassadors of the Allies to inform them of the President's resolution."

Another bulletin from Gen. Diebitsch has been published, in which he states, that, in order to follow up the victory of the 11th of June, he had determined to pursue the army of the Grand Visier, and prevent its scattered remnants from entering Shoumla, and had detached the corps of Count Pahlen, sustained by Gen. Kupryanoff, for that purpose. Count Pahlen found the route which the Turkish army had taken covered with baggage, arms and ammunition, and the roads, which were the worst possible, presented, for 20 wersts, the marks of the most complete defeat. He found that they had not appeared at the village of Markowre, but had proceeded in the direction of Jankero on the right, by a course inaccessible only to infantry and cavalry. He then abandoned the pursuit to General Kurpyranoff, whose division had arrived at Markowre. General Roth, on the 12th, advanced upon Maras, and discovered in the road 1650 artillery of the enemy on the road to the village of Kasepla, near Kanganoff, and dispersed them. A small party took refuge in a redoubt, and answering the summons to surrender by a volley of bullets, the redoubt was charged and carried at the point of the bayonet, and the garrison put to the sword: The loss of the enemy was 600 men and 12 standards. The Russians took 50 prisoners. Their own loss is stated at 100 men. The Constitutionnel says that the triumphs of the Russians are much greater and more decisive than had been supposed from previous accounts.

Eighty Americans met to celebrate the late anniversary of American Independence, at Paris. Dr. Kirkland, late President of the Harvard College, presided, assisted by Gen. La Fayette, Col. M'Kee, of Virginia, and Mr. Barnett.

On the 19th of June Don Miguel caused an Englishman to be arrested on board of a Danish ship, which had touched at Lisbon, and conducted to prison. The vessel was from Rio, and bound for England; and Miguel, fearing that the Englishman was bearer of despatches from Don Pedro, had taken this method to possess himself of his papers. The English Consul General

has endeavored to obtain his liberation, but without success.

Russia has contracted a loan of 42 million florins at Amsterdam, 18 of which were taken up at the commencement of the campaign, and the balance had been recently called for. The Russian Minister of Finance considered this loan all important as the obstinate resistance of the Turks required measures to augment the means of attack.

Accounts from Vienna to the 25th June, state that official news of the Russian victory near Schumla had occasioned strange movements at that place. Prince Metternich, not prepared for such intelligence, forth with despatched several couriers for England, the frontiers of Transylvania; and, as the plague had for a long time been a pretext for the march of troops, so on this occasion it was used for sending troops towards the theatre of war, to reinforce the cord6n sanitaire.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.
 The Caledonia, Captain Rogers, arrived at Liverpool, from this port, after the sort passage of 16 days.

Some disturbances continue to exist among the operatives in the manufacturing towns; but their turbulence is decreasing. The turn-out weavers of Stockport have evinced a disposition to resume their employment; and in Leeds the workmen of a very considerable factory, after a strike of many weeks, to resist a reduction attempted by the proprietor in the price of stuff weaving, have also given up the point, and returned to their avocations. In Manchester, however, it is different: thirteen weeks had elapsed since the cotton weavers quitted their employment, and there was no prospect of their resistance subsiding.

In Ireland, too, but from a different cause, disturbances to a considerable extent exist, as will be seen by the following two paragraphs from Dublin papers.

It is with deep regret we have to mention that the accounts from Tipperary warrant us in anticipating a state of considerable excitement in that county. We have this day to mention the death of no fewer than ten or twelve persons at two places in that county, viz. at Borris-o-kane and at Tipperary. The details mentioned in our letter from Borris-o-kane are certainly of a very extraordinary nature. It is not strange, we admit, that the police and the country people should quarrel, and that lives should be lost in their encounters. The thing is of such constant occurrence, and the fatal events at the fairs of Tipperary and Borris-o-kane are instances of such an ordinary nature, that they are scarcely of a kind, notwithstanding the fatal consequences, to warrant the expression of astonishment at the utter contempt in which human life appears to be held. But we confess, familiar as we are with such objects, that we have read the letter of our Borris-o-kane correspondent with surprize. The police, it appears, had done their duty, and killed their men very justifiably, perhaps very necessarily, at the fair on Friday. On the Sunday, when one of the slain was borne to his long home by the country people, the police do not appear to have assisted at the funeral. Though much excited, we doubt not, the people are not represented as having manifested any disposition to riot. And yet if our account be correct, (and we have the fullest confidence in the trustworthiness of our correspondent,) there were found five men, with whose names we are acquainted, to barricade themselves in a house, and to fire through port holes, made for the occasion, on the unarmed populace as they passed, and four murders have committed. The man charged with this atrocious offence conducted themselves with a desperation almost unparalleled; and, for no reason that has at least as yet appeared have placed their lives in the most imminent jeopardy, for the mad purpose of killing some persons, no matter whom.

Dublin E. Post.

Riots in Ireland.—On Wednesday last a dreadful riot took place at Manor Hamilton, in which Orangemen and Catholics were the combatants. It is stated that four persons were killed and several wounded. Another riot took place at Borris-o-kane, on Friday week, when six persons were killed.—Dublin paper.

An account from Warsaw of June 22d, said to be official, mentions some particulars of the battle of the 11th, and says the Grand Visier had succeeded in getting into Shumla, accompanied by a feeble escort of cavalry.—The writer fixes the number of cannon taken from the Turks at 60, and the number of Turks killed at 6000.—It admits that the Russians lost two Generals, 2400 killed, and 600 wounded.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Manuel Arenas, has Petitioned the Court for letters of Curatorship on the Succession of Manuel Cordes, deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given to all concerned to show cause, within ten days from this date, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted. (By order of the Court.)
 September 8
 MARTIN BLACHE, Registrar of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Manuel C. Cucullis, has petitioned the Court for letters of Curatorship on the Succession of Louis de St. Roman deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given to all concerned to show cause, within ten days from this date, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted. (By order of the Court.)
 September 8
 MARTIN BLACHE, Registrar of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Manuel Arenas, has Petitioned the Court for letters of Curatorship on the Succession of Manuel Cordes, deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given to all concerned to show cause, within ten days from this date, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted. (By order of the Court.)
 September 8
 MARTIN BLACHE, Registrar of Wills.

AUCTION SALE.
 BY J. JOSEPH LEFANTIER.
 PURSUANT to the directions of the creditors of James Devlin, lately deceased, by the Hon. Parish court of the County of Orleans, will be sold on Tuesday, September 12th, next, at 10 o'clock A.M., in public sale an assortment of Dry Goods being the stock in trade of said J. Devlin.
 Terms of sales:—All sums over \$100, 6 mths credit, with satisfactory endorser; notes, and less sums for cash.
 Sept. 2.

Marshal's Sale.
 MARSHAL'S SALE.
 A Lose farmer of drays carts &c. J. W. Talbot, BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. J. Beauregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday 17 inst at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, 2 drays, 1 cart, and 600—Seized in the above suit.
 Sept 8
 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 Antoine Abat vs. J. M. Laffranchie et J. Santo Domingo.
 J. Santo Domingo.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday, 6th October next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house corner of St. Louis and Chartes-street, one NEGRO WOMAN named Germaine, aged about 60 years,—seized in the above suit.
 September 5
 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 G. Pepper vs. Connelius Williams.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday 13 September at 5 o'clock at the principal, 1 bureau, 1 Looking Glass, 1 table, 1 stand and one dozen chairs—seized in the above suit.
 Sept. 3
 Ls. DAUNOY marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 Charles H. Cook vs. Cooper, James et al. Co.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday 16 September at 5 o'clock at the principal, 1 Looking Glass, and a pair Head iron—seized in the above suit.
 Sept 3
 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 C. H. Bell vs. Dean.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. F. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 10th September, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, at 12 o'clock at noon, 4 DRAY—seized in the above suit.
 August 29
 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 O. de Armas, agent for widow Lavigne vs. Henry Tritel.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on September, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, 20 Armoir, 5 Chairs, 4 Pictures, and sundry other articles—seized in the above suit.
 August 29
 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 Owen Even vs. W. H. Whitaker.
 BY virtue of a fieri facias directed to me by the hon. F. Grima, presiding judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 12th of September next, at 5 o'clock, at Joseph Adam's establishment, Royal between Canal and Custom-house streets, one mahogany side-board, one doz. of straw gilt chairs, and 3 square tables—seized in the above suit.
 Aug 29
 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 Charles Home vs. Capt. Conway.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday 14th of Sept. at the Principal, a sail, an anchor, a cable and 5 pulleys—seized in the above suit.
 Aug. 29
 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 W. L. Robeson vs. John F. Harris.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. F. Grima, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 8th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, corner of Chartes and St. Louis streets, a Negro slave named Belly, aged about 30 years—seized in the above suit.
 August 8
 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 Ant. Abat vs. J. M. Laffranchie et J. Santo Domingo.
 EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, 6 moi adress6 par l'hon. B. Beauregard, juge associ6, j'exposerai en vente Mardi 6 d'Octobre prochain, 2 armoir, 5 chaises, 4 tableaux, et un NEGROE nomm6 Germaine, ag6e d'environ 60 ans—saisie dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
 5 sept
 Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 C. R. Bell contre Dean.
 EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, 6 moi adress6 par l'hon. F. Smith, juge associ6, j'exposerai en vente, Jeudi 10 de Septembre prochain, 4 armoir, un ancre, un cable et 5 poulies, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
 29 aout.
 Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 Charles Home vs. le capitaine Conway.
 EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, 6 moi adress6 par l'hon. B. Beauregard, juge associ6, j'exposerai en vente, le Lundi 14 Septembre prochain, 5 heures, au Principal, une voile, une ancre, un cable et 3 poulies, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
 29 aout.
 Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 Hastings & Johnston contre M. M. Genoves.
 EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, 6 moi adress6 par l'hon. F. Smith, juge associ6, j'exposerai en vente, Jeudi 9 Septembre prochain, 5 heures, au Principal, 5 bureaux Tabac de Cavendish, pesant 379 livres, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
 27 aout.
 Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Manuel C. Cucullis, has petitioned the Court for letters of Curatorship on the Succession of Louis de St. Roman deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given to all concerned to show cause, within ten days from this date, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted. (By order of the Court.)
 September 8
 MARTIN BLACHE, Registrar of Wills.

A VENDRE.
 SIX vaches avec leurs sautoirs. S'adresser 6 l'Imprimerie de cette feuille.
 11 Aout—8