



DE CURAÇAOOSCHE COURANTE.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 17den SEPTEMBER, 1825.

N. 37

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W.M. LEE

WYPAULUSROELOFF CANTZ'LAAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

In aanmerking nemende: dat geschriften van partikuliere personen dewelke belangen voor te dragen of verzoeken aan den Gouverneur te doen hebben, op behoorlijk zegel moeten geschreven worden, en dat de indiening van geschriften welke niet op zegel zijn geschreven als een inbreuk op het reglement op den Zegel impost moet worden beschouwd en tot nodeel van dat middel strect, aangezien bij het evengemelde reglement het zegel bepaald is op welk een rekwest aan den Gouverneur moet worden geschreven; terwijl de indiening van geschriften by wijze van rekwesten, iemand die onvermogend is tot de voldoening van het zegel regt niet kan verhinderen zyne belangen of verzoeken aan den Gouverneur voor te dragen, doordien bij een wet daarin is voorzien geworden.

Is derhalve goedgevonden en verstaan: hierbij kennelijk te maken, dat voortaan geschriften van partikulieren aan den Gouverneur geaddresseerd, wanneer dezelve bij wijze van brieven of missiven ingerigt en niet op het vereischte zegel geschreven zijn, door den Gouverneur niet zullen aangenomen of daarop gedisponerd worden, ten zij dat van des rekwestants onvermogen tot voldoening van het zegel regt, zoo als bij de wet is voorgescreven, blijken zal; zoo dat het dienstvolgens eeniglijk aan gewettigde Collegien en ambtenaren zal geroofd zijn om, in en over dienst zaken, tot hunne attributen of ambten behorende, geschriften op de gewone manier zonder eenig zegel daarop aan den Gouverneur in te leveren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 8sten September 1825, het twaalfde Jaar Zyne Majesteit's regering.

(w. g.)

CANTZ'LAAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 9den daaropvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Den 1sten September 1825.
WAARSCHOUWING.

DE ondergetekende van voornemen zynde, om binnen kort van dit Eiland te vertrekken, roept mits dezen op, al den genen die van hem iets te vorderen hebben, om hunne rekening ter gereedelyke betaling by hem in te zenden; en waarschouwt elk en een ieder die aan hem verschuldigd zyn om zonder verder uitstel hunne rekeningen te komen voldoen.

PIERRE GUIGNAN.

September 1, 1825.
NOTICE.

THE undersigned intending to wind up his concerns, and to leave this Island, requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts within six weeks from this date; in order to preclude the unpleasant necessity of recurring to legal measures; any person having demands against him, are also desired to hand in their bills for payment.

He offers for sale for cash at reduced prices, several articles of dry goods and provisions to cover concerns.

A. H. SENIOR.

September 9, 1825.
D. M. MONSANTO intending to leave this Island shortly for Caracas, begs leave to inform the Public that his House will continue under the same firm, and that his business will be conducted by his Attorney Mr. DAVID CARDOZE.

MENGELINGEN.

DE LUCHTREIZE.

Het moet zeker aan een beschafte klasse van lezers aangenaam zyn zoo wel bekend te worden met den jongsten staat van wetenschappen als met den staatkundigen toestand der wereld; wy hebben daarom in onze vorige een korte beschrijving gegeven van een zonderling en weinig bekend natuurverschynsel de Aeroliet of luchtsteen; thans zullen wy een kort verslag geven van de verschynselen welke zich voordoen by een luchtreize in de hoge gewesten van den dampkring zonder echter te veel te treden in de natuurechte uitlegging van dezelve, wyl dit te afgetrokken is voor lezers in het algemeen. De volgende byzonderheden zyn voornamelyk getrokken uit het verhaal der luchtreize van den geleerden Gay Lussac, te Parys, die opsteeg tot een hoogte welke nog nimmer eenig ander mensch bereikt heeft. De waarnemingen welke hier volgen zyn echter niet uit het verhaal dier luchtreize alleen genomen, maar zyn veel eerder het resultaat der onderscheidene vroegere en latere luchtreizen en de onderinding van reizigers welke de hoogste bergen beklimmen hebben.

Het was een mooye Zomerdag toen gemelde natuurechte oproes, en daar de ballon zeer uitgebred was steeg hy pyl soel in de hoogte en bereikte weldra een reeks van de gewone hoge wolken; hier sloeg hy nog een blik naar de aarde welke hem toescheen als een groene landkaart; de stad Parys, de rivier de Seine, de buiten plaatsen enz. als zoo vele donker grauwe plekken en strepen; toen hy de wolken reeks doorging scheen het hem toe slechts door een novet te gaan; weldra was hy boven dezelve; zy geleken een witte zee te zyn en waren allen van boven gelyk of waterpas.

Nu was de aarde niet meer zichtbaar voor hem en hy had geen voorwerp waaraan hy zien kon dat hy oproes; het scheen hem toe dat hy gestadig op dezelfde plaats bleef; somtyds draaide de ballon met zyn schuitje in de rondte; de barometer zakte al meer en meer, de koude nam toe, de ademhaling werd moeyelijker en de wolken zwierkten al lager en lager onder hem; eindelyk was hy tot een barometrische hoogte van 7013 meters opgeklommen en hy zag de grote hoge wolken welke 1100 meters boven de aarde zyn als in een asgrond onder zich; en geen wonder: hy was nu zes of zeven maal zoo hoog boven dezelve als deze wolken boven de aarde gezien werden; hier stond de thermometer onder het vriespunt, de barometer was tot byna de helfte gezakt; de ademhaling was zeer moeyelijker; het geluid zoo zwak dat een pistool schot niet harder klonk dan het schot van een kinder kanonnetje; de vogels welke hy los liet beproeven te vergaesch weg te vliegen, zy bleven op de rand van het bootje zitten en klutten met de vlerken, en toen hy dezelve weg stiet vielen zy loodrecht naar beneden; de droogte was verschrikkelijk: het papier kromkelde en krimpte in, als of het boven een vuur werd gehouden. Het hemelgewelf boven hem was niet meer azuur maar zwart, waartegen de heldere ballon sterk afstak; de zon stond als een zeer heldere schijf zonder uitstraling aan het donkere gewelf; het zonlicht dat hier niet door menigvuldige luchtlagen terug geklaest

wordt, was hier een vierde gedeelte sterker dan op de aarde en maakte een zeer onaangenaam gevoel op dat gedeelte van het ligghem hetwelke zy beschien, terwijl een vinnige koude de andere delen aantreep en daar de uitwaseming uit hoofde der yheid der lucht zich niet gemakkelijk in dezelle konden oplossen zoodoor vervaagde zyn adam een wolk van damp om hem heen. In de schaduw van den ballon waren de vaste sterren van de eerste groote zichtbaar; de ballon zelve zette zich geweldig uit wyl de persing van de buiten lucht zo zeer uitgenomen was; het bloed stroomde niet minder veerkracht door de aderen en hy gevoelde zich log en loom; zelfs droeg het bloed uit de lippen, oogleden en andere plaatsen waar de opperhuid het dunste is. Hier vulde hy eenige fleschen met lucht, welke toen hy weer beneden was gekomen ontlaad werden, waardoor men besef dat de boven lucht uit deze bestanddelen en in dezelfde evenredigheid jegens elkaar bestaat als de beneden lucht; zyne waarnemingen omtrent de kracht van het magnetismus en de elektrisiteit zyn ook zeer belangrijk.

Toen de beroemde reiziger Humboldt de Chimborazo de hoogste top der Andes beklim, had hy diezelfde gewaarwordingen als Gay Lussac by zyne luchtreize, echter nog in een hoger graad, wyl de bergbeklimmer meer krachten moet aanspannen en daarom meer de nadelen einer verdunne lucht ondervond, dan de luchtreiziger die op zyn gemak in het bootje zat en alle voorzorgen kon nemen; daarom bewijdt Gay Lussac dat deze luchtreize geen nadelen invloed op zyn gestel had en hy zich steeds gezond bevond.

Een der zonderlingste luchtreizen was die van Blanchard te Praag: het weder was volkomen kalm toen hy opsteeg; nauwelijks liet zich een kleine koelte gevoelen; doch toen hy tot een hoger lucht gewest was opgeklommen heerschte aldaar een hevige storm; de ballon werd door rukwinden met kracht been en weer geslingerd, doch dit kon in geene opzigt gevaarlijk wezen dawyl de ballon mede gef en telkens de rigting van den wind volgde; de boot waar de luchtreiziger in was werd beurtelings naar de eenen en andere syde gerukt en somtijds keerde het bootje in zoo verre om, dat de menschen welke met verrekijkers naar boven zagen den bodem van hetzelde konden zien; alles stortte uit dezelve naar beneden, ook de ballon, waardoor de boot zoo ligt werd dat de ballon tot een verbazende hoogte steeg en in een luchtgewest kwam waar de wind minder hevig was; de luchtreiziger had zich echter in een wigt weten te houden, hoewel de aanschouwers meenden dat hy elk oogenblik naar beneden zou storten en kwam ook onbeschuldigd op de aarde terug; hier vernam hy dat gedurende den storm in de bovenlucht, er op de aarde een volkomen windstille had geheerscht, ook was de Hemel onbewolkt geweest, zoo dat men van beneden den storm aan niets anders had kunnen erkennen dan aan de beweging van den ballon.

De rampzaadigste dezer luchtreizen was die van Pilate de Rosier; deze luchtreiziger wilde de gyz waarmede zyne ballon gevuld was nog meer verdunnen door dezelve te verwarmen; indien dit mogelijk ware dan zoude men met een ballon van gelyke groote een grotere hoogte kunnen bereiken dan thans; hy onderhield den een voor onder de zyne en maakte dus het opsteigen gemakkelijker; daardie ontvlambare lucht waarmede de ballon gevuld is zoo hoogst brandbaar is, ratte dezelve aan; de aanschouwers zagen een felle vlam, hoorde een uitbarsting, de luchtreiziger stortte naar beneden en was door de haag's van den val gespletterd.

De Curaçaoche Courant.

UITTREKSELS VAN AMERIKAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

New York, August 6.

Kapitein Adams van de schoener Success, kwam gisteren in 23 dagen reize van Carthage da, en berigte, dat er aldaar een gerucht in omloop was, schoon het niet algemeen geloofd werd, dat Bolívar, door de herhaalde toegenegeerde en vriendelike verzoeken van de Peruvianen om by hen te blijven, besloten had, buonen wenich te vervullen, mits dat hy van zyn gouvernement daartoe verlof kon erlangen; in welk geval general Santander hem in het presidentschap zal opvolgen, en general Montillo waarschijnelyk als vice president.

Een gerucht liep dat admiraal Padilla bezig was, met het uitrosten van een expeditie, om de Mexikanen te helpen in de verovering van het kasteel van St. Juan de Ulloa. Het eskader van den gewezenen kommodore Coatriis, bestaande uit 2 brieken en 3 schoeners, is door het gouvernement gekocht geworden, en zal een gedeelte van deze expeditie uitmaken. De kutter Leon, is thans van Engeland aangekomen met 800.000 pattijsen voor het gouvernement; en voor eenigen tyd geleeden, een ander, met één miljoen pattijsen.

De algemeene Zeitung van den 29-ten Jany geest een berigt gedragtend Odessa, 13den Jany, van enige zee gevechten tusschen de Grieken onder admiraal Sachtary en de Turken, gevoerd door den kapitein Pacha, waarin de laatste eenige fregatten verloren hebben.

By a passenger arrived a few days ago from Coro, we learn, that Rodil, the commandant of Callao, proposed terms of capitulation to the Liberator; and that this latter, owing to his having proclaimed him and his garrison outlaws, and to the total discomfiture of Olaneta, on whom Rodil's sole hopes were fixed—was in doubtful consideration, whether or not, to grant him a capitulation. This is said to be inserted in a credible manner in Bogota papers, arrived at Coro.

LONDON, JULY 15.

We have received, this morning, advices from Buenos Ayres, to the 5th of May, and among them the Argos Extraordinary of May 2, containing an account of the victory gained over Olaneta, who, it appears, perished on the field of battle.

On the 20th April, a project of law was submitted to the congress of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, for the formation of a national army.

The following are the documents alluded to, respecting Olaneta:—

"Buenos Ayres, May 2.

"By an express from the government of Salta, to the national executive power, we have received the following important intelligence:

"Bulletin no. 3, of the army of Peru.

"Salta, April 8, 1825.

"The following proclamation has just been issued:—

"Citizens!—The government, desirous of communicating to you the joy which it feels, does not delay a moment to publish the interesting news contained in the dispatch of the general-in-chief, which it has just received.

"At four o'clock this morning, I received a dispatch, conceived in the following terms:—"At this moment, being two in the morning, I received from general Urdimines, the following dispatch:—Marching towards Tamusia, to succour colonel Don Carlos Medina Celi, being now 12 at night, I received letters from him by his side de camp, Don Jose Martinez, that at seven in the evening, this day, 300 valiant chichenos completely triumphed over 700 servile enemies at Tamusia. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known, except general Olaneta, who was the first that bit the dust. About 200 prisoners were taken in the field of battle, including 20 officers. The firing began at three o'clock, and ended at the hour above-mentioned. All the military stores were taken, and a great quantity of baggage belonging to Olaneta.

"Please, immediately, to send this interesting and agreeable intelligence to the government of Salta, till I can transmit the particulars of this brilliant action, which the victorious officer Don Carlos Medina Celi, has promised.

"URDIMINEA.

"To colonel Don Domingo Irarate.

"Near Catagaita, April 1, 1825."

"I transmit this important news to you, Sir. The tyranny which endeavoured to establish itself in the delightful regions of Peru, has vanished for ever. With the death of the enemy the oppressed people receive the blessings of liberty. The author of the calamity that has afflicted the human race for the melancholy periods of 14 years, no longer exists; his glory has vanished from the earth like a shadow.—Such is the fatal end of those who afflict humanity, and shed torrents of innocent blood. Let those, too, tremble, who placed their hopes in tyranny. The arms which promised immortality to their crimes are no more."

"DOMINGO IRARATE.

"To Juan A. Alvarez Arenales, gov. and captain general of the province of Salta.

"Tuniza, April 3, 1825.—Five A. M."

"I send the above, hoping to receive further

news confirming the great event contained in the preceding.

"J. A. DE ARENALES.

"Negra Muerta, April 6, 1825."

"Citizens, the obstinate and cruel struggle is terminated, which has shed in torrents the blood of your sons. Not a single enemy now exists in the land of Colombia. The country is free. Let us rejoice in this happy result, owing partly to your sacrifices: I congratulate you on it."

"T. SANCHEZ de BUSTAMENTE.

"J. F. de MALDONADO, Secretary.

"Salta, April 8, 1825.

Bulletin no. 4.

"Salta, April 15.

"Citizen Theodore Sanchez de Bustamente, governor and captain general, ad interim, of the province of Salta.

"The general in chief of the division of Peru, by a dispatch of the 9th instant from his headquarters at La Quirca, gives me the following information:—

"The happy news of the triumph obtained by colonel de U. Medina Celi at Tumuela being confirmed by various accounts; and by this and the death of general Don Pedro Antonio Oñate, the entire liberty of Peru being ensured, since none remain but colonel Don Jose Maria Valdez, and the few troops commanded by him; the time is come to declare with joy that the country is free, and that the work of independence is completed; especially when, it being assured that general A. J. de Sucre, commanding the United Liberating Army of Peru, occupies Potosi, the speedy surrender or dispersion of the weak force of the said Valdez is not to be doubted. In consequence, and the extirmination of the tyrants removing the motives which had induced the prohibition of the traffic in warlike stores, and the passage of the citizens of this province to Peru, your excellency may publish the cessation of the said prohibition, and a complete liberty of commerce and transit to Peru.

"Therefore, in consequence of this agreeable and interesting notice, the liberty of the provinces of Peru, and the ruin of their oppressors, having removed the causes which induced this government to prohibit the trade in males and cattle of all kinds, as well as of military stores, &c., between the inhabitants of this country and the said provinces, it is hereby declared, that from this day the said prohibitions shall be null and void, and the most free and unrestricted commerce is opened with the provinces of Peru, on payment of the established duties, and obtaining the necessary passports from the respective governments. This notice is to be printed and published in the usual manner in all the districts and towns of this province.

"T. S. DE BUSTAMENTE."

The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 29-th ult. gives an account, dated Odessa, June 13, of some naval operations between the Greeks under admiral Sachtary, and the Turks commanded by the captain Pacha, in which the latter is said to have lost some frigates.

The Jamaica packet, the arrival of which has been so long delayed, has at length reached Falmouth. The private letters from Kingston state that the island had been relieved from the excessive drought by heavy falls of rain, which had proved highly beneficial to the crops. In other respects nothing new is communicated. The island remained perfectly healthy.

JULY 18.

There has been a dispute between the captain of a British frigate, and the French officers of health in Cadiz, which might lead to unpleasant consequences if the two nations were ripe for war, but between peaceably-disposed states such differences are easily settled. The London papers take it for granted that the English captain was in the right, and we trust he was so, but we ought at the same time to consider the absolute power which the health officer possesses in a British port, and how submissively the captains of our own navy, as well as others, must bear themselves to him.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

August 31.

Cadiz, June 24—His Britannic Majesty's frigate Active, Hon. Capt. Rodney, arrived here on the 18th instant, from Algiers and Gibraltar, having on board the Portuguese Minister, M. Pereira, to the Dey of Algiers, and Son of Sir R. Bloomfield.

The envoy paid over to the Dey 64,000 dollars. His highness expressed himself satisfied, and the ancient relations of friendship were renewed between the two governments, when the Portuguese consul was permitted to land, and to assume his diplomatic functions. When the Active arrived in the bay of Cadiz, she was hailed by a French brig of war, which is stationed at the mouth of the bay to enforce the Quarantine Laws; the commander of the frigate replied, that as he was coming into a Spanish port, he would recognize no flag but that of the Spanish nation. A mutual explanation took place, and the boat belonging to the Board of Health was immediately dispatched to put the usual questions to the frigate, when they were informed that she had come from Algiers. Though having remained in Gibraltar seven days, and at the same time producing a clean bill of health, yet a question arose as to the propriety of her being admitted

to port. An extraordinary Board of Health assembled at three o'clock to decide this important matter: president, the commander in-chief of the French forces. The French interest at the Board was against her being admitted unless she passed her usual quarantine; but the Spaniards felt so pleased when they were informed that the British commander would not acknowledge the French flag, that they voted that she should be allowed pratique. Her boats were consequently permitted to come on shore on Sunday morning about seven o'clock, after remaining twenty-four hours in quarantine ground.

On the Tuesday following the packet from England arrived off Cadiz, having a passage of ten days. She was brought to by the French brig about seven o'clock in the evening in the quarantine ground, to wait the arrival of the health officers; and the moment the commanding officer of the Active saw her enter the bay, he manned his boat and went alongside of the packet, to know what assistance he could render her, or if she required any; at the same time offering to put on shore immediately the mails, and to provide her with such necessities as she might stand in need of. When the captain of the French brig saw the Active's boat alongside the packet, he sent an impudent message to know "who had the temerity to board the packet without his orders?" The answer returned was, that "The commanding officer of His Britannic Majesty's frigate Active, agreeable to, and in conformity with, Admiralty orders, dared to board his majesty's packet, and would every other English vessel which should enter the bay of Cadiz during her stay there, whether it should or should not be agreeable to the French commander."

The French took offence, and they now say they will put up no longer with such insults, but that their orders must be implicitly obeyed.

The Active leaves this to-morrow for her destination. All on board in perfect health.

September 3.

The London papers received by the packet, the arrival of which we announced in our last, give some details of the operations of the war between the Greeks and Turks;—the advantage is stated to be on the side of the former, who were successful in several naval engagements.

The princess Pauline Borghese (sister of Bonaparte), died at Florence on the 9th June, of lingering consumption, which beat the skill of the most distinguished physicians of Italy.

English goods imported into the ports of St. Domingo, are to pay henceforth a duty of 12 per cent; that is the same as those of all other nations. Hitherto the English only paid 6 per cent.

London, July 14.—We lay before our readers the following official intelligence of the naval operations of the Greeks under admiral Micalis, contained in a private letter from Calamata:—

"Calamata, May 11 (23). 1825

"News, which I give you, relatively to the burning of the enemy's squadron at Modon, is fully confirmed by a bulletin of admiral Micalis, of which I enclose you a copy. On the 3d (15) May, admiral Micalis, arrived here, and on the 6th (18) he left here for Navarino, to attack the enemy's fleet there.

"Bulletin of admiral Micalis.

"Yesterday evening, with a favourable wind, we entered, past Spinone, into the Gulf of Modon, where 20 of the enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid firemen threw themselves with six fireships, and, with little difficulty, they succeeded in setting them on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursued other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of Egypt, and that the other was a 36 gun frigate; two of the corvettes carried 26 guns each. The Divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the entire destruction of the enemy. The fire produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one solid mass of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place—This leads us to imagine that the powder magazine took fire, and, in that case, every one, and every thing there, must have perished."

September 7.

[From the British Traveller, July 20.]

The Moniteur of Sunday contains intelligence from the Archipelago, stating that the captain Pacha had deceived the vigilance of the Greek admiral, and escaped with his fleet into Candia, and thence entered Suda to repair his ships.

His excellency the grand almoner of France has sent to the cures of the City of Paris, 6000 francs, which were given to him by his grace the duke of Northumberland, with the request to have them distributed among the poor of the capital.

A new custom house ordinance has just been issued in France, the benefit of which will be confined to the few merchants who may wish to trade to India direct, whilst the great mass of those who have indirect relations of that country, must be seriously injured. The duties on Indigo, lac dye, pepper, pimento, and other spices, as well as on salt-petre, &c. imported into France from the European empires, will be

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doubled, trebled, and in some instances quadrupled, while the duties on the same articles imported direct from India in French vessels will be proportionably diminished.

In order to prevent the Austrians from reiterating their complaints, or threatening to take hostile measures, the Greek government has issued a decree, ordering the establishment of a commission of five members at Napoli di Romania to examine strictly the merchant vessels sent in by the Greek fleet as having violated neutrality, before proceeding to condemnation.

Accounts from Syria state, that most of the foreigners who have enlisted in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, finding that, contrary to his promises, he was directing his forces and their abilities against Greece, had taken the first opportunity to effect their escape.

The provisional government of Greece, published at the opening of the campaign an energetic proclamation to their countrymen, reproving their evanescence, and calling on them to awake to a sense of the danger to which the country is exposed, and above all to lay aside their dissensions.

The *Journal des Debats* of Monday gives the articles of capitulation between Ibrahim Pacha and the garrison of Navarino, for the surrender of that fortress on the 18th of May. The Greeks were allowed to carry their baggage with them, and to be embarked in Austrian and English merchant vessels, to be carried to Calamata.—The amount of the garrison is stated to have been 1100 men, and the defence appears to have been resolute and well conducted.

It is stated in the *Journal des Debats* of Sunday last, that the duke of Northumberland, before leaving Paris, sent 40,000 francs (16,000£) to the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the street of the Vincennes Tuilleries.

The Dublin papers of Thursday give an account of the plan of the New Catholic Association, which is to be formed under the advice of a Committee composed of some of the leading members of the Catholic body. The Catholics disclaim the intention of doing any thing which can, with any degree of fairness, be supposed an infringement of the law, and they therefore propose that the new association shall confine itself to objects which are either specially or virtually legalized in the late act, viz: the constructions of chapels, the diffusion of education, and the promotion of Irish agriculture; the encouragement of the consumption of Irish manufactures and the extension of Irish commerce; the refutation of charges made against the Catholics, and the promotion of mutual toleration and kindness through the Press. To the general and somewhat heterogeneous objects which we have stated the association is to add a temporary one, viz. to ascertain the population of the several religions in Ireland, and particularly the number of youth of each persuasion in a course of education.

(From the *Plymouth Journal*, July 21.)

With the exception of some favourable news from India, the foreign intelligence of the past week is wholly without interest. The accounts from Calcutta are to the 3d of March inclusive: the result of a series of stockade fighting was the occupation of Rangoon, the capital of Assam, which surrendered to the British arms under colonel Richards. From other parts of the seat of war the accounts were also satisfactory; and at Rangoon some decisive operations were shortly expected to take place. The report of the assassination of the king of Ava was again circulated at Rangoon: the news from thence is dated Feb. 4th. At Mergui and Martaban, the Siamese have made tenders of their aid against the Burmese, in which the ancient inhabitants of Pegu have also joined.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, August 6.

Capt. Adams, of the s.s. *Success*, arrived yesterday in 23 days from Cartagena, informs, that there was a report in circulation, though not generally believed, that Bolívar, from repeated affectionate and friendly solicitations from the Peruvians to remain among them, had determined to gratify their desires, provided he could obtain permission from his government, in which event gen. St. Ander would succeed him in the presidency, and gen. Montillo would probably be the vice president.

The brave admiral Padilla, who so nobly signalized himself at the capture of Maracaibo, it was rumoured was about fitting out an expedition to aid the Mexicans in the capture of the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. The squadron of the late Com. Courier, consisting of 2 brigs and 3 s.s.s. have been purchased by the government and would be of the expedition. The cutter Leon had just arrived from England with £800,000 for the government, and another a short time previous with a million. These supplies were very acceptable, and were the cause of much joy and satisfaction to the Colombians. Markets rather dull, excepting for some few articles of provisions and produce of the country, was very scarce and high.

We have authentic intelligence from Trieste, under date of 31st of May, that general Devaevour, who was arrested at Reggio, on the 16th of May, and sent to Venice, was released by orders from Milan, on the 25th of the same month: but we do not learn that he was travelling with the passport of the American minister at Paris, as has been stated; and we have accounts from the same quarter, that the opening of the present campaign, in the war

between the Greeks and Turks, had been very favourable to the former.—*Nat. Journal.*

August 10.

Paris, June 21.—Ferdinand is now about to make an English attempt on English neutrality.—His commissioners, a Mr. Gregory and a Spanish Don, are said to have arrived in town with a proposal, of which we know not whether to admire most the ingenuity or the modesty.—True it is, that Ferdinand has given bonds, of which, however, he alike refuses payment or acknowledgment. If, nevertheless, for every bond of 100l. the holder will make a further offering to the Spanish monarch, of forty-five pounds sterling. Why, then, the holder of such bond shall receive what?—another bond for 100l. to the payment of which King Ferdinand will bind himself by solemn promise, and doubtless if required—by oath. Impatiently as a spirit in Spanish is looked for on the Foreign Stock Exchange—no one has yet had courage to suggest the possibility of acquiescence, in a proposition so bare-faced and insulting to common sense, and, we might add, to common honesty.—*Traveler.*

June 24.—The emperor Alexander has recently issued an Imperial Ukase, by which it is permitted to foreign merchants naturalized in Russia, who form part of the chief mercantile corporate bodies in the towns of Odessa and Theodosia, to send out vessels upon their own account under the Russian flag.

Thursday next we learn is the day fixed for the splendid public fete to be given at St. Cloud. The inhabitants are causing triumphal arches to be erected for the reception of the king on Monday.

Extract of a private letter of the 13th inst. from Leghorn:—"Several letters have just reached us from Western Greece. Two corps of the Seraskier's army, each consisting of 5000 or 6000 men, being continually harassed by the Greeks, have marched one upon the road of Lepanto, before Missolonghi, and the other upon that of Angelocastron, a few leagues from Anatolicon. Up to the 15th ult. no action had taken place in these directions, except some skirmishes, in which the Greeks had the advantage. Redsehid Pacha is entirely without siege artillery, and a part of his field artillery, as well as a great number of waggon which follow his army, have been captured by the partisans of the Greeks. The whole population of Missolonghi are under arms; and such is their confidence of success, that no one has yet entertained an idea of putting his family in a place of safety in any part of the Morea. The Greeks naval station, which was off Patras, has established cruisers along the coasts from Etolia to Cape Tornese, and has itself sailed before Cape Papas. This movement of the division has been made in consequence of intelligence of the early arrival of an Algerine squadron in the Gulf of Lepanto. A great number of gun boats have been fitted out at Galizidi, to prevent the enterprisers of the enemy by sea."

June 29.—Extract of a private letter from Milan:—"The emperor of Austria will return to Vienna on the 16th of July. The Austrian army of occupation in the kingdom of Naples will be reduced 14,000 men in infantry and cavalry troops."

August 15.

The late intelligence from Greece is of a most gratifying nature. Their victories over their enemies have been so often repeated, as now to be expected as a matter of course; and it is perfectly apparent, that if left to themselves, there is scarcely room for a doubt that they will in the end emancipate themselves from the Turkish yoke, and establish their independence. It was supposed that the congress at Milan would take the affairs of the Greeks into consideration, and in some mode or other interfere in their concerns. It appears, however, to be understood, that that august body have passed by this subject, concluding, for wise reasons probably, that they would let them alone for at least another season.

The London Courier of June 22d, has some remarks on this subject, which may perhaps explain the reason why the above mentioned congress did not take any measures respecting Greece. After remarking on another topic which it was supposed might engage their attention, the Editor of the Courier says:—

"With respect to Greece, the question is in a less nature state; but we may presume that the Milan congress will not be less competent to decide upon it than the promoters of the liberal subscriptions which have been raised in Europe. It can hardly be doubted, however, that another campaign will be necessary to place this question in its proper light, and to determine the, at present, irresolute policy of Europe—a policy in which England participates notwithstanding all that has been said. To be satisfied of this, it will only be necessary to read again Mr. Canning's letter to M. Rudio. The wishes of the friends of civilization are honourable, and we sincerely adopt them, but, to be useful, they must be in union with what the public peace, and the balance of power in Europe, require.

The question of Greece will be decided on the day when it presents itself in a manner sufficiently insulted, so that the different powers may interpose with equal disinterestedness, and when none of them can justly advance exclusive pretensions to the protectorship of that country. Until that moment it must be considered as a distinct struggle between the Greeks and the Turks; nor will it, even thro'

the medium of a congress, break the curse of contention between the great powers of Europe. This we apprehend, will be the prevailing feeling in the discussions at Milan, and we may therefore, conclude, that they will be attended by no consequences, calculated either to diminish the political influence of Great Britain, or to endanger the peace of the continent."

August 16.

HAVEL.
Extract of a letter, received in this city, dated Port au Prince July, 1825.

"While I am writing the French commissioners are publishing the declaration of independence, and the men of war are firing a salute. The French national vessels lying in the harbour, have hoisted the real French flag. All the foreign merchants went yesterday to wait upon the president, and to-day we are preparing for the grand dinner and ball to be given by the government. No business has been done here since the 5th inst., and the rejoicings will not be terminated for a week to come—every countenance bespeaks happiness, and all is merriment and gaiety. The great cheer that prevails on this occasion is not because the Haytians are overjoyed to frolic, but because the recognition of the independence of Hayti by France was totally unexpected. The engagements made with France most seriously injured the English commerce with this people. In future, the French will imitate the English style of goods, and bring them here, with the advantage of paying but half duties. The army is ordered to assemble next Thursday, to be paid off which is expected it will be discharged. The soldiers will receive their discharge with pleasure, and turn their attention to cultivating the soil. In this event, there will be an accession of nearly forty thousand persons to the agricultural interest, and, consequently, a considerable increase of the revenue by which the government will be better able to meet their engagement with France.

MEXICO.

Continuation of Translations from the 7th Mexican papers, received at the Office of the National Journal.

The reception of Mr. Poinsett, at Jalappa, capital of Vera Cruz, on his way to Mexico, is said to have cost one thousand dollars.

The piety of Mr. Ward, the British minister to Mexico, is greatly extolled in the papers of that capital. On the 13th of June, the Virgin de los Remedios was conducted, in procession, to the church de la Vera Cruz. As it passed the residence of Mr. Ward, his carriage was found decorated and prepared for the occasion, in which the Virgin was then conducted to the church, where a novena was celebrated.

Speculations, as to the service in which the late royal ship Asia will be employed by the Mexican government, assign to her operations in the Gulf of Mexico, against the castle of Ullos.

An institute has been established in the capital, for the promotion of literature, and the arts and sciences. The members of the institute will also give public balls.

Mr. Bustamante, is publishing, in northern, the History of the Mexican Revolution. It is also proposed to publish, by subscription, an historical summary of the Constitution, Laws, and statutes of England.

Late Message of the President of Chile to the Congress.

Gentlemen! The Republic expects from this extraordinary session of its representatives, important practical results of the representation system. It should not be matter of surprise, that in an infant state, which for centuries has been under the rule of an absolute and barbarous government, circumstances should require extraordinary sessions of the representatives of the people. In experience, and want of reflection, induce the belief, that permanent constitutions are adapted to a people in progress, and whose information and light increase slowly and unequally. The spirit of the ancient metaphysics urges the adoption of chimerical projects of legislation, and of institutions alone to retard and paralyze, instead of giving impulse to the conduct of affairs, and the force of authority, which when important reforms are to be effected, should be adequate.

Gentlemen. In a few words, you see the actual state of the republic, and one of the great causes of the evils complained of, for whose remedy you are convened. Nations possessing but the shadow of representative government, have under less impious circumstances, assembled their Cortes, or Congress, thereby benefiting themselves through new laws and prudent measures. The supreme author of liberty, whose kind protection has been exercised towards us, has favoured us in this Congress with great talents, eminent virtues, consummate experience, prudence, knowledge of public affairs, and of the great principles of administrative science. To deliberate and resolve wisely upon the proper questions, it will not be necessary that they be proposed to you. But were the executive to suggest them, he would not be without precedent. There exists not at this time a system of finance, nor of credit; nor is the old, miserable Spanish system abolished.—Commerce is unprotected, education neglected, the militia unorganized, and, in truth, there is no one subject that does not demand reform and improvement. The representatives are well acquainted with the public necessities, and will provide for their relief in the wisest manner.

Santiago de Chile.

R.A.M.O. 1825.