



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 8sten JULIJ, 1820.

N. 28.

Gedrukt en Zaterdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

UIT AMSTERDAMSCHER COURANTEN.

Gemund (in Zwaben) den 2den April.— Niet verre van hier is een zeer treurig voorval gebeurd, dat leeren kan ook de eerste merktekenen van zinneloosheid niet te veronachtzamen. Een voerman uit het baljuwschap van Freudenstad, die volkomen gezond van huis gereden was, werd eenige dagen geleden, onder weg, misschien wel door een zoogenaamden zonneslag, plotseling krankzinnig. De eerste blyken van het verlies van zyn verstand gaf hy te Aalen, alwaar hy zich met zyne paarden in den stal opsloot, zonder hun eenig voeder te geven. By zyn vertrek spande hy er slechts twee voor en klom op het derde, om alzoo zyn wagen te verzellen. Te Mögglingen mishandelde hy eene vrouw. Te Unter-Böbingen steeg hy af en ging te voet voor zyne paarden uit, met eene byl in de hand. Het eerste mensch dat hy ontmoette was eene vrouw, aan welke hy met zyne byl verscheidene slagen toebrengt, en haar voor dood in eene gracht langs de weg liet liggen. Een weinig verder hield hy eenen dertien jarigen jongen het hoofd in twee; kort daarna sloeg hy eenen man van dertig jaren den schedel aan stukken, en strooide zyne hersenen over den weg. Na nog eenige slagen aan het lyk gegeven te hebben, wierp hy zyne byl weg, verliet zyn rytuig en sloeg den weg in naar Hussenhoven. Twee joden, welke hy ontmoette, werden door hem aangegrepen, doch na eene korte worsteling ontkwamen zy hem. Te Hussenhoven taste hy eenen boer aan, die inagelyks eenen tyd lang met hem worstelen moest, tot dat verscheidene lieden op het geschreeuw van dezen laatsten toeschieten, de hem uit de handen van den razenden verlostten. De voerman werd hierop geboren. Toen men hem vervolgens by de slagtoffers zynner woede bragt, zeide hy: Ik heb die menschen niet gedood, maar myn booze geest.

Kortryk, 9den April.—Extract uit een brief. De grensbepaling der koningryken van Frankryk en der Nederlanden is afgelopen. Den 28sten Maart II., is een verdrag van grenscheiden tusschen de beide staten gesloten, door den luitenant-generaal der genie, baron de Marreillan, namens Z. Allerchr. M. en den luitenant-generaal baron de Constant-Rebecque, kwartiermeester-generaal, namens Z. M. den koning der Nederlanden.

Brussel, 15den April.—Heden avond ten halfacht ure heeft het hof van assises uitspraak gedaan in de zaak van den Heer van der Straeten, schryver van het werk over den tegenwoordigen staat der Nederlanden. Het hof heeft bevolen dat hy in vryheid gesteld zoude worden, doch hem in eene boete van 3000 guldens veroordeeld.

Den 15den April.—De Heer procureur-generaal en de Heer van der Straeten hebben beide in cassatie geappelleerd; de laatste nogtans met bygevoegde verklaring dat zyn beroep alleen het vervolg van het ander was. Tot vindende der boete van f3000.— is eene inschryving geopend; byaldien langs dezen weg de vereischte som gevonden wierd, is er dus eene mogelijkheid, dat de twee appellen ingetrokken zullen worden.

Breslau, 6den April.—In deze stad, die omstrecks 72 duizend inwoners telt, zyn in het verleden jaar 2,500 kinders en onder dezen het vyfde of zesde buiten echt geboren. Door elkander genomen hadden vier huwelyken slechts één kind gegeven.

Parys, 15den April.—Het schynt dat Louvel niet op nieuw zal verhoord worden, vóór zyne overbrenging naar de kamer der Pairs; de instructie is te zynen aanzien afgelopen.

De brieven uit Madrid, van den 6den dezer, met eene buitengewonen post ontvangen, behelzen verscheidene meer of min belangryke koninklyke decreten, betrekkelijk de financiële belangen des ryks, en de maatregelen ter bespoeding van de byeenroeping der Cortes genomen. Op het eiland Majorca is de Constitutie almede met vreugde ontvangen; in de hoofdstad Mahon is de kapitein-generaal afgezet, en eene provisionele Junta benoemd.

Het zeemans collegie, te Amsterdam, brengt ter kennis van alle zeevaardenden en verdere belanghebbenden, dat aan hetzelfde door kept. Jan Scholtys, by zyne terugkomst van Batavia, is medegedeeld het navolgende.

Extract uit het journaal van het schip Samarang, kap. Jan Scholtys, op de reis van de Kaap de Goede Hoop naar Batavia, in den namiddag van den 4den Augustus 1818. Op den middag was de bevondene Z. breedte

door zes instrumenten waargenomen, 36 40, de gegiste lengte 52 41, Oost van Greenwich tydmeters lengte 51 4, ten half twee ure in den namiddag ontdekten wy iets, in het Z. O. t. Z. van ons, boven de oppervlakte van de zee uitstekende; door een kyker daar naar ziende, presumeerde men hetzelfde een klip te zyn, hielden er op aan, en tot een halve myl afstands genaderd zynde, bevonden dat het een wezenlyke klip was, bezet met veel gevogelte van differente soorten, hebbende een rif aan den oost en een dito aan den westkant; deszelfs strekking was O. N. O. en W. Z. W. Dat aan den oostkant is een weinig onder water, strekt zich O. N. O. een halve myl van de klip en veroorzaakte weinig branding, te meer daar het zeer mooi weer en flauwe koele was; dat aan den W. Z. W. kant strekt circa ¼ myl af in zee, ryt met 2 a 3 kleine puntjes van klippen boven water en heeft meer branding.—Zoodanige klip of droogte vindt men in de Engelsche kaart van de Indische zee door J. W. Norie. van het jaar 1814, geplaatst op 36, 55 zuider breedte en 52, 0 lengte beoosten Greenwich, en aldaar genaamd (Atlantes Shoal doubtful) of Atlantes Droogte twyfelachtig, onze gegiste lengte en die van den tydmeter gemiddeld, komt op 51, 52, beoosten Greenwich, en volgens de Hollandsche rekening 62 37, beoosten de Piek van Teneriffe, hetwelk al zeer naby komt, en dus met Atlantes droogte 12 min. in breedte en 8 min. in lengte verschilt. Onze sloep den 21sten passato door eene zware zee van de zyde weggeslagen zynde, en de andere niet dan met zeer groote moeite en verzuim van tyd uitkunnende krygen, werden wy verhinderd om naar dezelve toe te varen, om alzo eenig product, het op steenen of het op de klippen, als klaarblykelyk bewys van deszelfs wezenlyk bestaan, te kunnen toonen, en daar dezelve als twyfelachtig in de Engelsche kaart staat, en wy zulks met zekerheid kunnen bewyzen, hebben de gezamenlyke onderteekenaars dezelve Scholtys klip gedoopt, als zynde van deszelfs wezenlyk bestaan de eerste ontdekker; zynde bereid, des vereischt wordende, ten allen tyde met eede te bekrachtigen.—Datum ut supra.

(w. g.) Jan Scholtys, kapitein, A. van Langerak, eerste stuurman, J. P. Tim, 2de stuurman, M. Scholtys, 3de stuurman, Johan Ruman, bootsman, Carel Beerman, Timmerman, A. Martens Tiersk, Doctor, J. A. van Leeuwen, passagier, G. T. Knuppel, 2de Luitenant, J. Belders, passagier.

De Helder, 22den April.—Heden is het schip Betsey en Caroline, met den generaal-majoor van Geen en eenige troepen aan boord, naar Batavia onder zeil gegaan.

Berigt, betreffende den grooten Oost Indischen Crocodil, onlangs van Java voor het Koninklyk Naturaliën Kabinet in het Trippen huis te Amsterdam ontvangen.

Het is den professor Reinwardt, thans directeur van landbouw, kunsten en wetenschappen op Java, eindelyk gelukt, na het verlies van drie zeer ryke van Java afgezondene verzamelingen van Oost Indische dieren, die allen in de zee verzonken zyn, dat eene groote volwassene Crocodil, uitnemend wel opgezette, onlangs behouden te Amsterdam is aangebragt, en gedurende de reis in den besten staat bewaard is gebleven.—In het jaar 1817, werd door den Heer Reinwardt een uitmuntend wel uitgevallen geraamte van een Javaanschen Crocodil, van zeventien voeten lengte, waarvan de bereiding veel moeite gekost had, met 's Lands oorlogschip Amsterdam, nevens eene aanzienlyke verzameling van dieren, voor zynen M's. Naturaliën-Kabinet afgezonden, doch dit schip by de kaap gestrand zynde, is van dat schoone stuk niets te regt gekomen. De thans ontvangene opgezette Crocodil heeft ruim dezelfde lengte, namelyk van 17½ voeten Amsterdamsche maat; en deze is naby de grootste lengte, welke deze soort, volgens het verhaal der reizigers, op Java verkrygt.

Zoo verre ik heb kunnen nagaan, by de schryvers over deze soort van dieren, heeft men nimmer een volwassen Crocodil uit Indie in Europa overgebragt. Cuvier zegt wel in de Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, tome X. (Paris 1807) p. 48: "nous possédons cette espèce dans tous ses ages," dan hy voegt er by, "jusqu'à la taille de douze pieds," uit welke opgave van twaalf voeten lengte het dus blykt, dat men te Parys in 1807 geen volwasseren Crocodil had, noch aldaar uit eenige andere verzamelingen heeft kunnen overbrengen. In het Erfstadsbourlyk Naturaliën-Kabinet in

's Hage, was een geraamte van twaalf voeten lengte, door den Heer J. van der Steege, die eenige jaren Medicina Docter te Batavia geweest is, aan dat kabinet geschonken, welk geraamte sedert de vervoering van dat kabinet naar Parys in 1795, aldaar in de Galerie d'Anatomie comparée geplaatst is. Waarschynlyk bedoelt Cuvier dit skelet van twaalf voeten, by zyne gemelde opgave, terwyl ik te Parys in het Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, by myn laatst verblyf aldaar in 1802, geen anderen opgezette Javaanschen Crocodil, op verre na van deze grootte gezien heb. In de meeste Naturaliën-Kabinetten, vindt men van deze soort slechts jonge dieren in wyngest bewaard, of opgezette van weinige voeten lengte. De ontvangene Crocodil behoort dus als het eerste volwassene dier van deze soort, hetgeen in Europa is overgebragt, te worden aangemerkt. Dezelve verdient meest eigenaardig de Oost-Indische Crocodil genaamd te worden, vermits dezelve, volgens het verhaal der reisbeschryvers, niet slechts op Java, maar op verscheiden eilanden van den Oost-Indischen Archipel en andere nabygelegene gevonden wordt, en duidelyk onderscheiden is van die van andere werelddelen. Cuvier heeft denzelven Crocodilus biporcatus, Crocodile à deux arêtes genaamd omdat 'er van de voorste ooghoeken twee langwerpige bulten (porcae) over den kop naar den snuit loopen, welke bulten, in dit voorwerp, wegens derzelver inkrumping, door de uitdrooging veroorzaakt, by oppervlakkige beschouwing, niet dadelyk in het oog vallen, doch echter nog duidelyk zichtbaar zyn. Door deze lange op den kop geplaatste bulten, onderscheidt zich de Oost-Indische Crocodil van dien van den Nyl, met welke naam de J. G. Schneider heeft in zyne Historia Amphibiorum, Jenae 1801, denzelven Crocodilus porosus genaamd, om dat hy, aan den buik, de schilden, waartuit de huid is zamengesteld, met kleine gaten doorboord vond: dit kenmerk is echter by groote op den buik liggende dieren, zoo als in dit voorwerp, niet waar te nemen, en deswegens niet te verkiezen. Fr. Tydeman heeft in zyne Naturgeschichte der Amphibien, Heidelberg 1817, goedgevonden dezen Crocodil den gelakten te noemen; vermits het jonge voorwerp, by dit fraai werk afgebeeld, vele zwarte vlakken op den rug en op den staart had. Hy schynt by de keuze van dit kenmerk te veronderstellen, dat deze vlakken in volwassene dieren even zichtbaar zyn als in jongere, welke veronderstelling ik echter in den grooten Crocodil niet vind bevestigd. Het kenmerk door Cuvier ontleend, uit de lange bulten op den kop, komt my dus voor, het best gekozen te zyn, te meer daar ook andere Crocodil-soorten vlakken hebben.

Thunberg verhaalt in zyne Zoologische Nachrichten van Batavia und Japan, dnt hy, by zyne Botanische wandelingen, niet zelden verscheiden van deze dieren aan het strand, in den zonneschyn, heeft zien liggen slapen. Zy zyn zeer te duchten, inzonderheid voor die genen, die zich aan den oever gaan baden. Billardiere verhaalt in zyne voyage autour du monde, dat hy op Java een' Crocodil, naby het fort Arke, onder een' hoop zich badende kinderen heeft zien komen, en een van dezelve aangrypende, daar mede heeft zien onderduiken. Op Java meent men, volgens het verhaal van denzelfden reiziger, dat de Crocodillen niet aanstands; hunne prooi verzweigen, maar dezelve eerst gedurende drie of vier dagen in den modder begraven houden, eer zy dezelve verteeren. Voor het overige vindt men van de levenswyze van deze geduchte dieren nog weinig aangetaand.

Eene meer naauwkeurige beschryving van dit uitmuntend voorwerp, hetwelk tevens wel eene afbeelding verdient, zal waarschylyk door den Heer Reinwardt, by het verslag van het groot aantal van zyne voor Natuurkundige wetenschappen zeer belangryke waarnemingen, gegeven worden. wanneer hy, na zyne terugkomst, waar naar zoo zeer verlangd wordt, het door Z. M. hem opgedragen Professoraat, in de plaats van wylen den wydbereyden Brugmans te Leyden, en het directeurschap van het zeer ryke Naturaliën-Kabinet en van den Botanischen Tuin aldaar, zal aanvaard hebben. Wanneer hy in eenen werkkring, zoo uitnemend voor hem geschikt, geplaatst, een dadelyk en beslissend nut hier te lande zal verspreiden, en er den roem, aan zyne verdiensten zoo zeer verbonden, zeker meer en meer zal verhooren, ten nutte der hooge school en het vaderland.

Eene Acte en Proclamatie der Minicialiteit van La Guayra.

In de haven van La Guayra den 29sten dag van Mei 1820, deed Don Josef Cacerla, luit. ool. in de nationale armee, burgerlyke en militaire commandant ad-interim, president der Municipaliteit de voornaamste beambten der schatkist by een komen, de ontvanger Don Josef Antonio Medina; de thesaurier Don Ramon Ituarte; de gedeputeerden Don Jacinto Tejado Don Juan Andres Salazar; Don Damaso Martinez de Eguillas; Don Jaime Salicrop, honoraire minister, colonel Don Matias Escute; meejoor Don Joseph Joaquin de Olza; de commandant der marine, Don Juan Gavazo; de commandant der nationale militia, Don Esteban Escovar; de kapitein van het regiment van Barbastro, Don Manuel Lebron; de presbyter Don Juan de Dios Echarry; de vreemde vicaris Don Josef Vicenti Vergara, parochie rector dezer haven, om tot eene Junta te worden gevormd; en toen zy waren vergaderd, melde de president, dat de Spaansche bark Amistad, gecommandeerd door Don Tomas Domenech, gisteren in deze haven ingekomen, van Cadix, verscheidene copien brengende van een manifest door den koning aan de natie gedaan, waar in hy den wensch uitdrukt, dat alle de inwoners der Spaansche monarchie de staatkundige Constitutie zouden aannemen in de stad Cadix in 1812 bezwooren, copien waarvan onder deze bevolking in omloop zyn geraakt, en dewelke by het zien deszelfs de grootste bekommering hebben aan den dag gelegd, om dezelve gepubliceerd te zien. De president en gedeputeerden, wenshende te betoigen, dat hunne neigingen met die der gevoelens, die hebben aan den dag gelegd, welke niet minder zyn, dan die van de andere medewerkende heeren, hebben besloten, dat daar de gelukkige dag voor de publicatie en daargestelling der Constitutie ingevolge de code in den jare 1812, gesanctioneerd, niet langer uitgesteld kan worden, het geschikt mag geoordeeld worden, hunne algemeene meening bekend te maken, door een salut van 15 stukken, algemeene illuminatie voor drie dagen, en verlof geving voor alle soorten van vormakelykheden, gedurende dien tyd, echter eene geschikte matiging in acht nemende, welke dadelyk door een edict zal worden bekend gemaakt.— Dat met een attestatie dezer acte informatie wordt gegeven aan den gouverneur en kapitein generaal en dat een der gedeputeerden, wordt gelast zulks aan zyne excellentie te overhandigen, ingevolge waarvan de burger Don Damaso Martinez de Eguillas tot dat oogmerk werd aangesteld. Zoodanig werd deze acte besloten, en geteekend door de heeren die daartoe traden, hetwelk ik hierby getuige.
(Hier volgen de teekingen derzelven als boven, voor my, PEDRO TOLEDO.
(Publieke Schryver)

His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain De Quartel, returned from the Main on Wednesday. After entering the harbour she proceeded under full sail into the Lagoon behind For Nassau, tacked and stood out again to sea in a masterly manner. This manoeuvre has always been considered as difficult in the performance, and we believe was never attempted before but by an English frigate. The Mercury having stood to windward of the harbour, again entered and came to anchor.

By the Cordelia we received New York papers to the 8th, and by the Eliza to the 12th of June. The following are extracts from them.

New York June 7.—Capt. Pierce, of the ship Eclipse, from Campeachy, arrived at Philadelphia, reports, that on the arrival of the news of the adoption of the constitution of the Cortes, by the mother country, (at that place,) the inhabitants took the Arch-Bishop, or high priest from his bed at 12 o'clock at night, and compelled him to ring the church bells till day light!!!

The priesthood of Spain have been the principal cause of all the tyranny the people have been fated to endure. It is therefore no wonder that the people were delighted with the spectacle of one of their "holy" oppressors, tolling the knell of his own departed power.— There was great rejoicing in Campeachy.

Sixteen more pirates, belonging to the Irresistible, have been condemned to be hung, after they had been found guilty near a year, having been respited on a question of law. It was quite time our courts discovered that they had efficient laws against piracy. We hope it will arrest the career of unpunished crimes. To the disgrace of our country, however, impunity still attends enormities of the most horrible nature, if only committed on the water and in private vessels.

June 9.—Captain Churchill, of the schooner Monroe, of Portland, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, in 13 days from St. Bartholomews, was boarded by a Spanish sloop of war of 20 guns, under the Cortes flag, 25 days from Cadix, the captain of which informed him that the king of Spain had left Madrid, and fled to France!!!

June 10.—PIRACY.—The ship Jane, Drummond, from Liverpool to Savannah, was boarded on the 22d April, off the Western Islands, in lat. 34, and long. 41, 21, by a piratical ship pierced for 18 guns, and supposed from all the information that could be obtained, that she

was from Cuba, and had been at sea between two and three months, and that she was a Spanish vessel. The Jane was robbed of nearly all her sails, cabin stores, clothing, and \$21,000 in specie, belonging to persons in Savannah.

Captain Lunt, of the brig Olive, arrived at Newburyport, from St. Salvador, reports, that on the 3d of May, lat. 14, 6, long. 55, 10, he was fired into and boarded by a Spanish Guineaman, mounting 18 guns, from Africa, with slaves—that one of his men was severely wounded with the butt end of a musket—and after having ransacked the vessel, stealing liquors, fowls, &c. they left him, insolently ordering him not to make sail until they were out of sight.— We have little doubt but that this is the same vessel which robbed captain Drummond.

June 12.—By an arrival at Baltimore we learn, that lord Cochrane took possession of Valdiva on the 4th of February, and opened a communication with general Bolivar; who was at the head of 8,000 men in Quito.

A letter from Havana, of the 24th ult. states that the Spanish general Rencoveles, died in the Moro Castle on the 22d. He had of late resided in New Orleans, but proceeded to Havana on hearing of the recent events in Spain. He was there arrested with several other officers on a charge of having attempted a conspiracy to overthrow the present government and establish the independence of Cuba.

By the Commodore Rodgers, from New Orleans, we learn, that the U. S. schooner Lynx, had captured a pirate with 24 men; and what is more extraordinary, eight of the crew of the Lynx joined the piratical crew, but failed in recapturing her, which was their intention. The Lynx was afterwards seen with her in tow.

Georgetown, June 1.—Gen. Vives had an audience of the president of the United States, on Monday. It is believed, however, that his object was merely to communicate, in proper form, the change which had taken place in the Spanish government.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, dated Villa Prara, St. Jago, Cape de Verds, April 21, 1820.

The Venezuelan privateer captured with her two prizes by his Britannic majesty's ship Myrmidon, capt. H. Leeke, and carried to Sierra Leone, I am informed by capt. Leeke, who arrived here on the 11th inst. was the A——, formerly the Baltimore of Baltimore, commanded by capt. Simeon Metcalf, of Saybrook, Connecticut.

The prizes to the privateer were Spanish slaves, captured off Cape Mount. Capt. Metcalf engaged eight slave vessels, and after a severe engagement of two hours and forty minutes, succeeded in capturing the two, six having made their escape, when the next day he fell in with, and was captured by the Myrmidon.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, 6th May 1820.

"We have the pleasure to give you early notice, that the petition of the merchants of this Island, soliciting to have the tonnage money upon European and American ships restored to the rates they were previous to the first of January, 1820, has been graciously granted, and accordingly,

"Vessels coming to an anchor in this harbor for the purpose of obtaining information, on going away, will pay one dollar per every ten tons.

"American vessels that unload, or load, on going away, will pay instead of 16 cents, 8 cents per every two tons.

"European vessels that load, or unload on going away, to pay instead of 64 cents, 32 cents per every two tons."

Madrid April 14.—The decree, or rather the provisional decision of the king, suspending the return of the Josephinos, embraces all Spaniards above the rank of captain in the army, and all persons in the higher civil offices, who entered the service of the soi-disant king Joseph. A great number of families affected by this decision have stopped at Bayonne.

The elections proceed every where with the greatest tranquility, although political questions are warmly discussed. The report is not confirmed that a republic has been proposed in any of the provinces, nor that Catalonia has expressed a wish to separate from the rest of the kingdom.

From the Commercial Advertiser, June 7.
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to Mr. Moore, who arrived last evening in the ship Blooming, Rose, from Monte Video, and Maldonado, for the following interesting information.

A treaty of peace was concluded on the 23d of February, between the provinces of Entro Rios, Santa Fe, and Buenos Ayres, and on the 25th, the Governors of those three provinces entered the latter city. The substance of this treaty has already been published in this country. On its promulgation great rejoicings took place at Buenos Ayres, and the city was illuminated three successive nights. After the conclusion of the war general Sola offered to give up six months of his pay and emoluments, as commander in chief, towards relieving the distresses of the country people, who had suffered by it. His offer was accepted. On the 1st of March, the new governor of Buenos Ayres, Sarratea, ordered that all the government paper then outstanding, should be presented in

fifteen days, that the state of the public debt might be known.

General Balcarce and his army, entered Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of March, amidst the acclamations of the citizens. A military commission was appointed on the 2d, to regulate the affairs of the army, and reduce it to its provincial standard.

The following is an extract from the Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 2d March.—"It would be in opposition to the new principles established, to continue the ministers that have represented the state government abroad, until the general congress shall fix the basis upon which we are to treat with foreign powers. No province is authorised to maintain relations which shall prejudice the others. This will be to continue the alarming and odious distinction of a Capt. l. These just considerations have determined the government to recall the deputies that were sent to the Courts of England, France, and Brazil, declaring null and void the powers and instructions that they may have received from the late congress and administration."

On the 10th of March, a small boat arrived at Monte Video from Buenos Ayres with an account of another revolution, brought about by the party opposed to the late treaty. They displaced Sarratea, and put general Balcarce at the head of the government. This is said to have been caused by the demand of the Allies, that the province of Buenos Ayres should join them in the war against the Portuguese, and in consequence of Sarratea having supplied them with arms.

A few days afterwards, information arrived of the allied troops having entered and taken possession of Buenos Ayres. Their force did not consist of more than 1,000 or 1200 men, but as they were favorably received by the lower classes of inhabitants, both of the town and country, they met with no opposition. It was reported that the Federal soldiers were guilty of great excesses, and that the city was in great confusion and terror.

In consequence of this last revolution, it was supposed that a war with Portugal would immediately follow; and it was said that some Portuguese vessels had been detained up the river by a large Buenos Ayrean privateer, (formerly the French ship Barque) and there was an embargo upon them at Buenos Ayres. On receipt of this news, the Portuguese frigate, lying off Monte Video, immediately commenced preparing for sea. A hot press took place to fill up her crew, which was very deficient; an embargo was laid upon all vessels in the harbor, but taken off in a few days. The frigate had not sailed on the 26th March, the day the Blooming Rose lost sight of the city.

A Portuguese gun boat schooner arrived at Monte Video, on the 19th March, from Buenos Ayres having on board a number of persons who retired from that place in consequence of being involved in the late revolutions. Among them were, Diaz, Velez and Nunez, the first president, and the latter secretary of the late Congress; and Alvarez, the editor of the Gazette. It was said the schooner escaped in the night. Alvarez left Monte Video the latter end of February, for Buenos Ayres; he was imprisoned after his arrival there, but afterwards liberated.

The Portuguese troops had, of late, acquired such advantages over those of Artigas, that the greater part of the Banda Oriental had submitted to their authority. It was reported, that the patriot chieftain was somewhere in the Entro Rios, recruiting his forces. The officer next in command to him, had come over to the Portuguese, together with a considerable number of his troops,

Pueyredon, the late director of Buenos Ayres, remained at Monte Video, where he lived retired—his family had joined him.

Anecdote.—A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, sent his daughter on horse back to that town to procure from the bank smaller notes for one of 100 dollars.— When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavoured to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and accosted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After riding a mile or two employed in very social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road, and the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanour had been so very friendly; but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, and she yielded to necessity.— Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power and the other horse who had been left standing by her side started off with her. His owner fired a pistol which on y tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

BARBADOS.

May 30.—His excellency the governor this day went in state from Pilgrim to the Town Hall, at twelve o'clock to meet the other branches of our Colonial Parliament; and, it being the commencement of a new session, his excellency addressed them as follows:

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
"Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"As the time approaches for my departure, I avail myself of this occasion to take my leave of you by the expression of my sincere wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

"I have to offer my condolence on the death of our late beloved and revered king, during whose long and eventful reign Great Britain made such advances in arts and industry, in commercial opulence, and national power, and has derived so large an accession of glory from the splendid achievements of his majesty's fleets and armies. We have, gentlemen, to lament the death of a monarch, whose virtues had so long afforded the brightest example, and who had so long reigned in the hearts of his faithful people.

"In congratulating you upon his present majesty's accession to the throne, I feel a firm conviction that we may augur happily of the future, from all that has occurred during the late regency, and that the experience of the past will satisfy all classes of the people, that it will ever be his majesty's most anxious study to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain, unimpaired, the religion, laws, and liberties of Great Britain, and her colonies.

"The House of Assembly would naturally have expired six months after the demise of the late king, but I was under the necessity of having recourse to an immediate dissolution thereof, in consequence of that house having neglected to take in to consideration measures tending to the honour and advantage of the colony (and as such, strongly recommended in my last address), and having improperly interfered with the prerogative vested in me by his majesty.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"The various matters connected with the welfare of the colony which should necessarily originate with you, place you as the legitimate guardians of the public honour and prosperity; I therefore again urge the immediate consideration of the following subjects, so very material to the respectability, as well as to the safety of this island.

"1st, The revision and amelioration of your Slave Laws.

"2dly, The establishment of a Police.

"3dly, A permanent provision for the Colonial Charity School; and,

"4thly, The revision of your Militia and Fortification Acts.

"With respect to the first of these measures, I have to lament that the labors of a committee composed of some of the most enlightened members of the council and assembly in the parliament immediately preceding the last, were thrown away by the occurrence of a new election before that bill was brought to maturity.

"In reference to the sentiments so frequently expressed by me upon the subject of a police, I have only to add, that my opinions thereon have been strengthened, as my knowledge of the colony has become extended, and I cannot too forcibly impress upon your minds the necessity of this becoming a matter of immediate legislative consideration.

"In devising plans to increase the moral happiness of the lower classes of the community in this colony, I calculated on the liberal and generous disposition of the more opulent inhabitants, and have not been disappointed, as is proved by the amount of the funds subscribed for the Colonial Charity School. Experience having now shown the advantage of this institution, perhaps a revival of these laws which at present provide (though inadequately) for the poor, and for the education of their children, would lead to the extension of the present establishment, and provide permanent means for its support in connection with houses of industry. I would also draw your attention to the means of religious instruction afforded to the poorer classes of the inhabitants in general.—It is, I think, obvious that one church is not sufficient for a population so great as that of Bridge-Town, and that by building a church or chapel, the means of religious instruction would be increased for the benefit of those who more especially require it.

"Your militia and fortifications can never be efficient under the existing laws and regulations. I have corrected, as far as lay in my power, all abuses in the latter; and I recommend it to you to adopt such plans as will be likely to render both less burthensome either with a view to external protection, or the internal peace and security of the island.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"Sincere and unceasing as have been my wish and endeavour to do all the good in my power for this ancient and loyal colony, I lament that I have not been able to accomplish much; but I hope my successor may not be prevented carrying them into effect by those mischievous

and vulgar squables which have of late disgraced the island in the eyes of the mother country, and made it the object of ridicule amongst the sister colonies. But I fear that this is not the only evil arising out of them.

"A spirit of insubordination has been planted, the fruit of which may one day be gathered with sorrow and repentance, unless the returning good sense of the people provide a timely remedy. I am well aware that this is a delicate subject; but as I am on the point of leaving you, and have expressed my sincere good wishes for your welfare and prosperity, I deem it my honest duty to be thus candid with you at a moment when there can be no doubt of my motives being disinterested."

The late news from Buenos Ayres is (says the Baltimore Gazette,) calculated to excite unpleasant sensations in the minds of those who are real friends to the establishment of such a government, in that once oppressed country, as might secure to its harrassed inhabitants the blessings of rational liberty. There is much reason to fear, that the great body of the people are not yet fitted for self government; they were so long accustomed to obey implicitly the will of those appointed to govern them, that they too readily submit themselves to the direction and control of every aspiring demagogue who has courage enough to assume a command over them.

The frequent revolutions in this government, and the consequent persecutions which the supporters of each deposed chief must experience, tend to weaken the attachment of the inhabitants to the course in which they have been so long engaged; it is not, therefore, improbable, that the recent change in the government of the Spanish monarchy, may induce the harrassed people of Buenos Ayres to turn their attention to a re-union with their mother country, on equal and liberal terms under their new constitution.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 13.

"The king goes on in the best manner possible, those who have lost their places are the only ones who complain. I can assure you that Canga Arguelles, since his arrival, has already had so many proposals for a loan, all under the most advantageous terms, that he does not yet know which to prefer. In Cadiz the Vales have improved considerably. All the Cadiz transports have been discharged, with the exception of those necessary for an expedition to the Spanish Main."

The following singular fact, which occurred about three months ago, will probably become a subject of discussion in the Court of King's Bench in the course of the approaching term. Mr. T — n, a gentleman of fortune, had for some time paid his address to Miss S —, the daughter of a merchant in the city. A mutual attachment existed, and a day was fixed for the nuptials, when Mr. T. suddenly went to the continent. The young lady's health suffered severely for some time. At length, on getting better, the commands of her father, aided by the persuasions of her friends, induced her to marry a gentleman every way eligible, who had long solicited her hand. The day appointed for the nuptials arrived,—the parties, attended by their friends, repaired to church;—the ceremony was performed, and they were about to quit the altar, when the appearance of Mr. T. — n, in the aisle, had such an effect on the bride, that she fainted, and was conveyed home in that state,—no one of the party, except her father, suspecting the cause. On her recovering her senses, soon after her arrival at home, she broke away from her friends, who surrounded her, seized a knife from the sideboard, and vowed vengeance against herself, and those who had been the destroyer of her happiness. She was disarmed and put to bed; and towards night, becoming more tranquil, she was left at her own request, in the care of her favourite maid. On the following morning her chamber was found empty. A letter on her dressing-table, addressed to her father, informed him she had quitted the house, accompanied by her maid, to join Mr. T. — n, to whom before she again saw them, her fate would be united for life. All search for the fugitives proved unavailing, and in about a fortnight, she returned, accompanied by Mr. T. — n, to whom she had been married. The question for legal discussion will be, whose wife of the twain is she?—*London paper.*

Paris fashions.—The Journal des Dames at Paris informs us, that in several fashionable houses in Paris, a new arrangement has been introduced in placing the company at a dinner table. The ladies first take places, leaving intervals for the gentlemen; after being seated, each is desired to call on a gentleman to sit beside her, and thus the lady of the house is relieved from all embarrassments of etiquette, as to rank and pretensions. Without doubt, this method has its inconvenience. It may happen that a bashful beauty dare not name the object of her secret wishes, and an acute observer may determine, from a single glance, that the elected is not always the chosen.

Died, at Bath, on the 16th May, in his 89th year, lieutenant general Elliot, of the royal marines, a descendent of the family of Stebs castle, Roxburghshire.

Den 17den Juny 1820.
NAAR AMSTERDAM
het brik schip
MARTHA & ELIZABETH,
KAPT. G. SWART,
Zal op den 31sten July aanstaande van hiet vertrekken. Gelieve men zich te adresseren ten kantooore van den ondergeteekenden,
THEOD. JUTTING.

Curaçao den 9den Juny 1820.
De gekoperde Nederlandsche brik,
L I S E T T E,
KAPT. P. P. AKKERMAN.
Zal op den 10den July aanstaande naar Amsterdam vertrekken. Voor vracht gelieve men zich ten kantooore van de ondergeteekenden te vervoegen.
BING & JUTTING.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Raad Fiscaal ad-interim dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, maakt op speciale order, van Z. E. den Heer Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim de gezamentlyke Inwoners dezes Eilands bekend, tot hanne narigting, met het volgend by hem ontvangen:

Extract uit het Journaal gehouden by den No. 263. } Gouverneur Generaal ad interim van 1820. } Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Juny 1. } Bonaire en Aruba.

Nader gelezen zynde eene Resolutie van Zyne Excellentie den Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien d. d. 15den Decembar 1819 No. 2 83, strekkende om ons onder anderen, te doen bekend worden: dat, by Zyner Majesteits besluit in dato 2den dier maand December No. 74, de straf van altoosdurend confinement welke de persoon van Philippe Mens de Broyer moest ondergaan, veranderd is in die van deportatie, met bepaling dat hy naar dit Eiland Curaçao zoude worden overgevoerd.

En vermits de genoemde Philippe Mens de Broyer, gisteren alhier is aangekomen met het Nederlandsche Brik Ship Martha en Elisabeth gevoerd door schipper G. Swart.

Is goedgevonden en verstaan: het hiervorenstaande by extract dezes, ter kennis van den Raad Fiscaal ad interim te brengen, met aanzegging, dat de voornoemde persoon van Philippe Mens de Broyer, even als al de andere zich alhier bevindende gedeporteerde personen onder de surveillance van het Officie Fiscaal gesteld wordt.

De Gouverneur Generaal ad int. voornoemd.
(w. g.) VAN STARCKENBORGH.
De Raad Fiscaal ad int. voornoemd.
J. J. ELSEVIER.

Gouvernements Secretarie,
Curaçao den 4den July 1820.

HET wordt hierby bekend gemaakt dat of een brieven zak ter Gouvernements Secretarie zal worden opgemaakt om verzonden te worden met het Nederlandsche Brik Schip genaamd Martha en Elizabeth, kapitein G. Swart, en dat dezelve op Zaterdag den 22sten dezes des morgens ten 7 uren precies zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretarie,
W. PRINCE.

Fiskalaat den 7den July 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Kantoor Generaal, den 23sten Juny 1820.
BEKENDMAKING.

AAN het publiek wordt hierby bekend gemaakt, dat by het gouvernement, rood mangel sparren te koop zyn, en dat men zich ontrent den prys vervoegen kan ten kantooore van Den Raad Cont. Gen. ad-interim der Fin.
C. L. van UYTRECHT.

Den 1sten July 1820.

DAAR de brik MARTHA & ELIZABETH, Kapt. G. Swart, zonder uitstel op Zaterdag den 29sten July aanstaande van hier naar Amsterdam zal vertrekken; zoo wordt een ieder die iets te vorderen hebben van gemelde brik gewaarschouwd hanne rekeningen intezenden voor den 24sten July, ten kantooore van den ondergeteekende, na welke datum geene rekeningen zullen aangenomen noch betaald worden door

THEOD. JUTTING.

Den 30sten Jany 1820.

DE ondergeteekende beeedigd Translateur en Huis onderwyzer, beveelt zich verder in de voortdurende gunst van het geeerden publiek in eenige talen en wetenschappen, als ook in de Latynsche taal, en het Boek houden.—Adres by den Uitgever dezes.

G. G. van PADDENBURGH.

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