



DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAY den 16den FEBRUARY, 1822.

N. 7.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

LOTERY.

DE Pryzen en Premien, die op de onderstaande Nommers zyn gevallen, zullen betaalt worden op aanstaande Woensdag, zynde den 20sten February 1822, op de Lotery Kantoor volgens Plan, als ook op die zelve dag zal het Fournissement van de Tweede Classe beginnen, zoo verzoekt de ondergeteekende aan het Publiek, om zoo spoedig als het mogelyk is te komen Fournéeren, om aan de ondergeteekende in staat te stellen spoedig de Tweede Classe te kunnen trekken, te wachten:

No.	Pryzen Ps.	Prem. Ps 5 0	No. 1031	Pryzen Ps.	Prem.
272	7		1258	4	
620	4		926	7	
1157	5		1275	5	
597	5		1375	4	
575	4		1318	5	
293	5		1223	5	
1495	4		427	4	
1397	4		918	5	
1081	5		287	5	
297	5		781	7	
1007	4		1043	5	
546	5		370	4	
181	7		869	5	
1141	5		252	4	
1350	5		505	4	
511	4		167	4	Ps 7 4
1497	15		471	100	
788	4		529	5	7 4
889	4		1332	4	
1247	5		431	4	
1056	5		1241	4	
1220	4		1292	4	
1052	4		1464	5	
6	4		519	5	
1030	5		106	4	
23	4		7	6	
174	5		490	4	
637	4		823	5	
97	5		959	4	
973	7		70	50	
280	7		946	25	
190	7		381	4	
21	5		835	4	
149	4		880	4	
1221	5		883	7	
1341	5		745	4	
186	4		1240	4	
1338	5		985	4	
629	4		464	4	
135	5		641	5	
101	5		1417	7	
1447	4		690	4	
765	5		312	4	
899	4		513	4	
1383	5		597	4	
47	5		956	4	
275	7		45	4	
1230	4		455	5	
1382	5		218	5	5 0

S. S. DELVALLE.

Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor, 14den Feb. 1822.
IEDER WACHTE ZICH VOOR SCHADE.
Alle genen die nog aan de Koloniale Kas verschuldigd zyn Hoofd en Familie Gelden — Interest der Een Percent Kaapvaarts Kas — Belasting op de Geusurperde Gronden — Recognition Gelden van In en Uitgevoerde Goederen over het laast verlopen Jaar, en vervallene Adsignatien voor gekochte Productten, worden door den ondergeteekende mits deze vriendelyk aangemaand en des noods gewaarschouwd, om de door hen verschuldigde rekeningen voor gevalde landmiddelen, enz. vóór of uiterlyk op den 28sten dezter maand te komen afbetaalen, aangezien al de vorderingen van dit Kantoor over het verloopen Jaar, op den eersten Maart aantstaande, zonder eenige verdere inschikkelijkheid, ter geregelyke invordering aan den Heer Raad Fiscaal zullen worden ter hand gesteld.

De Hoofd Ontvanger,
C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZLAAR, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbýnacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldair, &c. &c. &c.

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

Nademaal Zyne Excellentie de Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nýverheid en de Kolonien, bý resolutie van den 18den October 1821 No 1-52, ons gemagtigd heeft om de solemnisatie der huwelijken door de in deze kolonie bevoegde civile autoriteiten te doen geschieden, op den voet, waarop zulks in het Moederland gebruikelijk is met vrylating echter aan allen die dit verkiezen mogten, hun huwelijk, doch eerst daarna, godsdiestiglyk te doen inzegenen door den Leeraar der gemeente tot welke zy behooren.

Is dienvolgens, goedgevonden en verstaan te gelasten, zoo als hierbý gelast wordt: dat, voortaan alle huwelijken van personen die op dit Eiland Curaçao of op de onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba woonachtig zyn, tot welke gemeente dezelve ook mogen behooren, door de in deze kolonie bevoegde Civile autoriteit, namelyk: de Raad van Policie alleen, op den voet waarop zulks in het Moederland gebruikelijk is, moeten worden gesolemniseerd, na dat de vereischte aanteekeningen, tot aankondiging der geboden, ter Secretarij van den voormelden Raad van Policie, ingevolge de bestaande wetten, zullen zyn gedaan; zullende echter aan allen vrijstaan om nun huwelijk na dat hetzelve op de hierin bepaalde manier zal zyn gesolemniseerd, door den Leeraar der gemeente tot welke zy behooren, godsdiestiglyk te doen inzegenen.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 12den Februarij 1822, het negende jaar van Z. M. regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie. (w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

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

UIT DE Utrechtse Couranten.

Konstantinopel, 10den Nov.—Er heeft een grote verandering in het ministerie en in het bestuur der provincien plaats gehad. De minister van buitenlandsche zaken, de Reis-Effendi, is afgezet en naar Sivas in Klein Azie verbannen.

Uit Moldavie zyn vele opstandelingen, welke by de inneming van het klooster Sekka zyn gevangen gemaakt, alhier aangekomen. Gisteren middag zyn er 32 hunner in de straten der stad onthoofd; hun opperhoofd kaptein Formaki is in de voorname straat van Pera (welke alleen door Christenen bewoond wordt) ter dood gebracht.

De Kapiten Bey, welke de vloot op de kusten van Albanie kommandeerde, is eergisteren, vergezeld van twee scheeps kapiteins, van de Dardanellen, over land, alhier aangekomen. De Porte heeft hem herwaarts ontboden, om ver slag te doen van de magt der Grieken en van de plattet gehad hebbende zegegechten. Den 22sten October is de Ottomane vloot in de Dardanellen teruggekomen; men heeft van hier veel timmerhout, ammunitie en proviant naar de Dardanellen gezonden, om de schepen, welke veel geleden hebben, te herstellen en van al het nondige te voorzien. Hier worden op nieuw verschieden scheepen in gereedheid gebracht, om die vloot te versterken.

De berichten van het eiland Candia over de magt en den toestand der opstandelingen aldaar, verwelken veel bekommernis voor de Turkse autoriteiten.

Men heeft van Curdistan nadere berichten over den inval der Perse in de Turksche provincien, ontvangen. De Turken hadden in den beginne een levendigen weerstand geboden; doch de oudste zoon van den Schach met 12000 man nieuwe troepen aangekomen zynde, werden de Turken verdreven. De Perzen hebben de vesting Toprak Kalch veroverd, en bedreigen aan den eenen kant Ezzerum en aan den anderen Ragdad. Deze laatste stad is daar en boven

met de Cholera Morbus bezocht, welke ziekte uit Indië is overgebracht, en groote verwoestingen aanricht. De gouverneur van Bagdad heeft versterking verzocht. De oorlog met Persie is aldus verklaard: de Porte heeft alle goedertier der Persische konpheden alhier, in beslag doen nemen, en alle Persische onderdanen doen arresteren.

De berichten uit Syrie zyn ook ongunstig, da bewoed, zyn in opstand en het geheele land is aan de verwoesting der Drusen blootgesteld. In Thessalie en Albanië wordt by voortdureng hevig gevochten; in de omstreken van Vonytsa hebben bloedige gevechten plaats gehad. Arta wordt door de Grieken hevig bestookt; op den 22sten September had Ismaël Pacha met 3000 man een uitval gedaan; doch was terug geslagen.

Warschau, 20sten Nov.—Volgens de berichten uit Kowno, blijft aldaar de passage der Russische troepen, van allerlei wapenen, naar de zuidelijke provincien des ryks, voortduren. Men verzekert dat een groot gedeelte der Poolse armee, mobil is verklaard worden, ten einde, daervan een observatie korps aan den kant der Turkse grenzen te formeren, ingeval den oorlog aan Turkyen verklaard wordt.

Livorno, 20sten Nov.—Het eiland Cyprus is voor het grootste gedeelte door de bloedorstige Turken uitgemoord. Vele Grieksche families hebben baar leven met eene spoedige vlucht gered. Eenige van dezelve zyn in Europa, andere op de kusten van Egypte aangekomen; in laatstgenoemde ryk zy zeer wel ontyangen; de onderkoning, wiens gedrag zeer tegenstrydig schijnt te wezen, heeft hun zelfs landstreken ter bewoning doen aanwijzen. Van Lernika zyn te Marseille op twee vaartijgen, 25 huizen, gedeeltelijk Grieken, gedeeltelijk Franken, aangekomen. Alhier en te Trieste bevinden zich ook vele uit Cyprus geslugte Grieken. Alle bevestigen eenstemmig de verdelging der Christenen op dat eiland, hetwelk thans alleen door 50,000 Turken bewoond wordt.

Venen, 29sten Nov.—Uit Semlin wordt gemeld dat de Pacha van Belgrado, de fortification van die stad doet verbeteren en in staat van verdediging stellen. De Turkse bevelhebbers van andere sterken aan den Donau, volgen dit voorbeeld. Te Orsoana, Schabatz, Semendris, Widdin, Rustschuk, Silistria, Ibraïl en Varna, worden de wallen van geschut voorzien, de grachten uitgegraven en alle maatregelen ter verdediging genomen. Alle de Pachas en de Agas van Bulgarie, Romelie, Servie, Bosnie en Albanië, hebben firman uit Konstantinopel ontvangen, waarby hun bevolken wordt hunne kontingenzen geheel voltallig te maken en gereed te houden om te veld te trekken. Verscheiden Cupidgi Buchi van het Sereil en eenige byzondere agenten van den groot visier, zyn vertrokken om alle deze oorlogstoebereidseelen te verhaasten. By hunne terugkomst moeten zy aan den Divan verslag doen van de magt, over diewelke decisive in elke provincie kan beschikken, en van den geest, welke dae inwoners bezielt. De geheele Turksche bevolking is daarenboven disponibel verklaard; alle moeten op het eerste bevel gereed zyn te marcheren; doch sullen eerst soldy ontvangen wanhaar zy onder hunne vanen geschaard zullen wezen. Alle directe gemeenschap tuschen den Divan en het kabinet van Petersburg, is geheel afgebroken. Men weet thans stellig dat de keizer van Rusland geweigerd heeft een nieuwe gevormigdigen naar Pera te zenden, alvorens het Turkse gouvernement de voorwaarden, sy het ultimatum voorgeschreven, zal hebben aangenomen.

Den 2den Dec.—Men verneent uit Hermannstadt, dat de Turksche troepen in Walachye, op een valscher gerucht van de nadering der Russen, in de grootste wanorde achter uit zyn getrokken. In Bulgarije hebben de Turken kertelinga 6 Grieksche bisschöppen, waaronder den bekenden bisschop van Philippolis, vermoord. De Turken zyn by Cassandra op nieuw geslagen; en de Grieken trekken op Salonië, waar de grootste wanorder heerschte; aan den zeekant werd die stad reeds door 20 Grieksche scheepen geblokkeerd. De Grieken hebben zich meester van Parga gemaakt. De Beys van Croja en Dorezzo, havens in Albanië, hebben den standaard des opstands tegen de Turken opgestoken. De citadel van Patras wordt slechts door een klein garnizoen bezet; de Turksche Albanezen, die het grootste gedeelte van het garnizoen uitmaakten, hebben Patras verlaten en zich naar Metolonghi ingescheept. Jussuf Pacha heeft hierop met vele zyne troepen de stad verlaten en is naar Lepanto getrokken, dae niet van de Grieken overtuigd.

De Curaçaoche Courant.

excellentie de byzonderheden van de plaats gehad hebbende gebeurtenissen doen kennen.

" De vyand vervolgde zyne vlugt in het gebergte, door myne kavalerie en door verschillende detachementen, die hem op de hieien zitten, vervolgde wordende. De desertie uit zyne geleideren is, in weerwil zyn genomene maatregelen, om zulks te beletten, ontzagelyk geweest.

" Het leger, dat ik kommandeer, toont zich het vertrouwen waardig, dat uwe excellentie in hetzelste gesteld heeft, en de oofferingen van Chili zyn, voor de vryheid, welke dezelve aan hune broeders van Peru verschafft heeft, niet nutteloos geweest.

" Het fort van Callao, waarin een garnizoen van 800 man gebleven is, wordt te land en ter zee nauw geblokkeerd. Binuen kort verwacht ik deszelfs overgave.

" Dat God uwe excellentie vele jaren behoede.

" Hoofdkwartier te Lima, den 10den July 1821.

"JOSE DE SAN MARTIN."

Aan zyne excellentie den kaptein generaal Don Bernardo O'Higgins; opper-directeur van den staat van Chili.

De volgende proclamatie is in de officieele Courant van Chili verscheen:

" Aan de Inwoners van Lima!

" Medeburgers.—Wy hebben het doel onzer wenschen bereikt. De vyand is schandelyke voor de dapperen, die ik beveel, en welke te Chacabuco en te Maypo, onsterfelyke bewijzen van dapperheid en vaderlandsliedde gegeyen hebben, gevlogen. Wy moeten in alle gevallen, die lafhartigen, welke op hunne vlugt plunderen, en alle soorten van baitensporigheden bedryven, vervolgen. Een groot aantal der uwen hebben my vrywillig verzocht, om in het bevrydings leger geplaatst te worden. Ik ben doordrongen van uwe gevoelens, en ik zal, door de aanname uwer diensten, U myne oprochte achtung bewijgen. Reeds hebt gy U bevryd, om onder de vahen van uw land dienst te nemen. Een korps burgers zal een gardes d'honneur in de hoofdstad formeren; doch zy, die naar roem dingen, zy, die oprocht hun vaderland beminnen, zullen zich haasten, om een werkelijk gandeel in den oorlog te nemen, met alle reden berekenende, dat wanner wy den onderdrukker verdeigd hebben, zy de vergelding hunne vermoeyissen zullen ontvangen.

"SAN MARTIN."

His Majesty's brig Swallow, captain De Jong, sailed yesterday morning for St. Eustatius.

The Hamburg brig Flora, in running down for this island, discovered, on the 10th instant, a large ship ashore on the south side of the island of Orchilla, heeled over on her larboard side; all masts gone, bowsprit standing. Captain Müncke supposed her to be a Spanish warship. She appeared to have been but a short time on shore. The same day discovered another ship on shore on the Great Aves, with yellow painted sides; all masts gone; she had apparently been for a considerable length of time on shore.

From the Caracas Gazette.

TESTIMONY OF GRATITUDE.

The arrival of J. F. Geagan, M. D. of the University of Edinburgh, in this city, has inspired the hearts of many of its inhabitants with the most lively emotions of gratitude and joy; who, as well as many other citizens from various counties of the republic, received from his hands very particular favours in the most afflictive time of the emigration. Some who flying from the death prepared for them on the coasts of Golfo Triste, sought for an asylum in the island of Trinidad, and there found in the benevolent Dr. Geagan that hospitality and consolation that their misfortunes demanded—gratuitous and careful assistance in their sickness, medical advice, medicines, and even aliments: in fine, all that could be expected from a lover of humanity, and a particular friend of the Columbians.

We would not, therefore, fulfill one of our most sacred obligations, if, in the midst of the joy we now feel to see him amongst us, we did not make this sincere demonstration of our gratitude.

The following proclamation appears in the official Gazette of Chili, containing the account of the entry into Lima. It has no date, but was issued apparently before the event, and may be of use in elucidating the previous state of the contest:—

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF LIMA.

" Fellow Countrymen.—We have reached the object of our wishes. The enemy has shamefully fled from the brave men whom I command, and who gave at Chacabuco and Maypo, eternal lessons of the value of patriotism. We must, however, pursue those cowards, who, in their flight, commit pillage, and every sort of violence. A great proportion of you have had the generosity to offer yourselves to me for employment in the liberating army. I am penetrated with your sentiments, and am going to give you proofs of my sincere regard, by agreeing to your wishes. You may already hasten to enlist yourselves under the standards of your country. A body of citizens will compose a garrison of honour in the capital. But those who aspire to glory, those who truly love their country, will fly to take an active part in the war, calculating with safety, that when we exterminate the oppressor, you shall return to reap the reward of your fatigues."

SAN MARTIN.

The evacuation of the city by La Serna, took place on the 4th July. The viceroy was accom-

panied by the whole of the royalist troops, consisting of about 5000 men. Of this number 2000 took the route along the coast to the southward, under the command of La Serna, and the remaining 3000 marched towards the Sierra, under the command of Centenera. The solemn declaration of independence by the authorities of Lima was made on the 15th, and no interruption to the public tranquillity had occurred.

By intelligence from Bermuda, it appears that the persons imprisoned by governor Lumley had been released, and it was reported that orders for his recall had been brought out by the packet from England. Some of the church-warrens who had been in goal, had sailed for England, in order to obtain redress.

VARIETIES.

Instance of extraordinary Memory.—While the celebrated monsieur de Voltaire resided at Potsdam, as the literary friend and companion of the late king of Prussia, an Englishman was introduced to his majesty, as one that possessed such an extraordinary memory, that he could repeat, word by word, a very long discourse, after having heard it once only. Frederick put him to an immediate proof of this wonderful retention, and the Englishman justified the character that had been given of him. At this instant, Voltaire was to wait upon his majesty, to read to him some verses that he had just finished. The king, who was desirous of enjoying some amusement from this singular circumstance, caused the Englishman to be concealed in a closet adjoining, and desired him to get by heart all that the poet might read. Voltaire entered, and read the verses with great animation. The king heard them with an air of coldness and indifference to which the poet had not been accustomed. "Indeed, my dear Voltaire," exclaimed his majesty, "you have taken it into your head, for some time past, to steal verses from others, and to repeat them to me as your own." Voltaire affirmed, with great earnestness, that the verses were absolutely his, and that he had but finished them that very morning. "This is very extraordinary, indeed," answered the king, "for I have seen an Englishman, who has just shewn these very verses to me as his." He then sent for the Englishman, and said to him, "I beg, Sir, that you will repeat to me the verses you shewed me this morning"—The Englishman, without hesitation and without the omission of a single syllable, repeated the whole of what Voltaire had read.—The poor poet was astonished and enraged, and swore that he must be the devil himself. The king did not fail to enjoy his anger and agitation for some time; but, at last, he confessed the whole trick; and the scene was concluded by his making a handsome present to the Englishman for the pleasure he had afforded him.

The Skeleton of the Wreck.—While Sir Michael Seymour was in the command of the Amethyst frigate, and was cruising in the Bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant ship drove past. Her deck was just above water; her lower masts alone standing. Not a soul could be seen on board; but there was a cubhouse on deck, which had the appearance of having been recently patched with old canvass and tarpaulin, as if to afford shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time, a strong gale; but Sir Michael, listening only to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to be put about, and send off a boat with instructions to board the wreck, and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving, whom the help of his fellow man might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed towards the drifting mass, and while struggling with the difficulty of getting through a high running sea close alongside, the crews shouting, all the time as loud as they could, an object like in appearance to a bundle of clothes was observed to roll out of the cubhouse, apparently against the lee shrouds of the mast. With the end of a boat hook they managed to get hold of it, and hauled it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a man, bent head and knees together, and so wasted as scarcely to be felt within the ample clothes which had once fitted it in a state of life and strength. The boat's crew hastened back to the Amethyst with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk that a lad of 14 years of age was able with his own hands to lift it into the ship. When placed on deck it shewed for the first time, to the astonishment of all, signs of remaining life: it tried to move and next moment muttered in a hollow sepulchral tone "there is another man." The instant these words were heard, Sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck. The sea having now become somewhat smoother, they succeeded this time in boarding the wreck; and looking into the cubhouse they found two other human bodies, wasted like the one they saved, to the very bones, but without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk up posture, a hand of one resting on a tin pot, in which there was about a gill of water, and a hand of the other reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of salt beef, of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp. Unfortunate men! they had starved on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths! The boat's crew having completed their last melancholy survey, returned on board, where they found the attention of the ship's company engrossed by their efforts to preserve the generous skeleton, who seemed to have just life to breathe the remembrance

that there was still "another man." his companion in suffering to be saved.

Capt. S. committed him to the special charge of the surgeon, who spared no means which humanity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were, a fellow creature whom the most unparalleled famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely ever left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hand, every five or ten minutes, and at the end of three weeks more, the "skeleton of the wreck" was seen walking on the deck of the Amethyst—and to the surprise of all who recollect that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin-boy, presented the stately figure of a man nearly 6 feet high.

While lady Cochrane was on board the San Martin, taking leave of her husband previous to her return to England, lord Cochrane discovered that a vessel, laden with specie, was about to leave Callao, and he made instant dispositions to secure it. As it was under the batteries, lord Cochrane attacked them in the night, and his lady remained on deck, cheering the Chileans, who formed the crew, three of whom fell by her side. One of the gunners showing symptoms of fear, lady Cochrane wrested the match from his hand, desired him to be gone, and fired the gun! Her ladyship's object in coming to England without her lord, was the education of her two sons.

A man in the neighbourhood of Carnarvon some time ago had his nose bitten off in an affray. His opponent was brought to justice for his brutal offence, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment: but, what is very curious, the complainant appeared in court with a handsome new nose, made out of the integuments of the forehead; this operation was performed by a surgeon of Carnarvon.

A physician having sent his clock to be mended, it was imperfectly finished; upon which he observed to the clockmaker, that if he was to make such errors in his practice it would be the loss of all his patients. The man dryly replied, the sun, sir, discovers all my faults; this earth hides yours.

Gaming unites all the vices of avarice, besides loss of time—loss of health—loss of fortune—loss of friends—loss of temper—ruin of family, and often loss of life itself. FRANKLIN.

Method of Saving Lives in cases of Shipwreck or Fire.

A Mr. John Murray has found that the common musket may be employed in propelling an arrow and line to the shore from the ship; or vice versa. The arrow made of hickory or ash, and loosely fitting the calibre of the musket is discharged with gunpowder, the charge being less than the usual quantity. These arrows are three or four inches longer than the barrel of the musket, and are shot with iron at the point, having an eye, through which the line is threaded. The lower end enters a socket, which must be in complete contact with the wadding of the piece. The line never soaps, and the average distance to which the arrow and a log-line can be projected may be estimated at 230 feet, in one case an iron rod was carried 333 feet. The arrow may also be projected over buildings on fire, and carry a line, attached to a rope ladder, which could be drawn over the roof to the other side, and instantaneously afford a fire escape.

Singular dissection of the Old and New Testaments.

In the Old.	In the New.	Total.
Books,	39	27
Chapters,	929	260
verses,	23,214	7,959
Words,	492,493	181,253
Letters,	2,728,100	838,380
		3,566,400

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 681 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm. The middle line is the 2d Book of Chronicles, 6th chapter and 16th verse.—The word and occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times. The same word in the New Testament, 10,684 times. The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times. Old Testament, the middle book is Proverbs—the middle chapter is 20th Job—middle verse is 2d Book of Chronicles, 20th chapter and 13th verse. The least Verse is the 1st Book of Chronicles, 1st chapter and 1st verse. New Testament, the middle of Thessalonians the 2d. The middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans. The middle verse is 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts. The least verse is the 35th of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra, has all the letters of the Alphabet in it. The 19th chapter of the 2d Book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The Book of Esther has 10 chapters, bat neither the words Lord of God in it. The word Lord is found 6062 times in the Old Testament. The word God 2725 times. The word Jesus occurs 625 times in the New Testament. The name Christ 555. The word Seth is met with 71 times in the Bible. Eternity but once. The double asseveration of Verily, Verily, 25 times in John's Gospel, and no where else. There are 314 Interrogations in Job. The phrase And God said, occurs 10 times in the 1st chapter of Genesis. The name Jesus and Christ are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word Foreordained is mentioned but once in the Bible, the 2d Peter 1st chapter and 10th verse.

De Curaçaosche Courant.

FROM LATE LONDON JOURNALS.

FRENCH PAPERS.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

Vienna, No. 10.—The following extract includes the most material points and reflections contained in the Russian note, and may be useful in forming an opinion of the spirit by which it is characterised. The journey of the chancellor, Metternich, took place so unexpectedly, that no preparation was made, and the public was not informed of it till after his departure.

"It cannot escape the sagacity of the cabinet of _____ (says the circular) that the Russian cabinet was never in a more favourable situation than at present, for obtaining, by means of a war with the Ottoman Porte, the conditions proposed to the Divan by the Russian ambassador—conditions equally dictated by the interests of the Greek church as by public opinion, which in all Christian countries, and particularly in Russia, is strongly expressed in favour of the Greek nation, so tyrannized over and oppressed by the Turks. The emperor of all the Russias, having nothing so much at heart as the pacification of Europe, is disposed to make the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of peace, and his majesty is ready to renounce every idea of war, if the European cabinets should, in their wisdom, find a means of obtaining from the Ottoman Porte guarantees capable of protecting the Christians of Turkey from the renewal of the revolting scenes of which they have been the victims. Such being the dispositions of his imperial majesty, the courts of Europe are requested to consider immediately of the means proper for obtaining the desired object, and thus to relieve him from obtaining by force of arms those conditions which the honour of his crown, the maintenance of treaties, and the protection which he owes to religion and humanity, render it his duty to require from the Porte."

The task which prince Metternich proposed to fulfil at Hanover, was principally to concert with the minister of Great Britain the measures and steps to be taken in order to satisfy the court of St. Petersburg, that it might be deprived of all pretext for an eventual rupture with the Porte. M. de Metternich, we learn, has completely succeeded in this mission. In the first conference which he had with the marquis of Londonderry at Hanover, there was an evident conformity of views and ideas between the two ministers in the manner of considering the political state of Europe, and the compliant situation of the Ottoman empire. Every thing proposed by the court of Vienna for the pacification of Europe has received the full assent of the court of London, and the two cabinets will henceforward act in concert with a view to maintain the peace of Europe. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Great Britain have in consequence received from their respective cabinets uniform instructions, concerted at a private conference between the ministers of these two powers at Hanover. M. de Latzow and lord Strangford will have to present without delay to the Reis Effendi a note, in which the courts of Austria and Great Britain promise their good offices, in order to induce Russia to abstain from all hostile dispositions against Turkey; but at the same time, the Porte is required to act with moderation and a prudent circumspection in all its ulterior measures and proceedings. The note expresses a confident expectation that the Porte, animated with a sincere desire to maintain peace with the powers of Christendom, will renounce all measures of persecution against Christian subjects, and will endeavour to restore internal peace in several of the European provinces, by the promulgation of a general amnesty. The Porte shall engage, besides, religiously to maintain the existing treaties with Russia. Austria and England will, on their parts, pursue those steps which have already been taken to prevent their subjects from affording any assistance to the insurgents of Turkey. Baron Lebzelter, the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg, has received an authentic copy of the note to be presented to the Divan, by a courier extraordinary dispatched from Hanover by M. de Metternich, and he will not fail to communicate it officially to count Nesselrode. Thus peace will be maintained, at least till next spring, for the winter will be spent in doubts and negotiations. As to the ultimate preservation of peace, all will depend on the issue of negotiations and ulterior events, which no human wisdom can foresee.—In the despotic empire of the Turks there is no constancy but in custom, and no body can tell to-day what will happen to-morrow.

Anxious to assume an imposing posture of defence with regard to Russia, in order to put an end to all inclination on the part of that power for making an attack, the Porte, it is said, has adopted measures in conformity with the advice of England. Numerous corps are being assembled in different quarters of the empire. The number of the Asiatic troops which have passed the Bosphorus and arrived in Europe is estimated at 60,000 men; but this assemblage of troops occasioned enormous expense, and it will at length be found impossible to maintain them without increasing the taxes. The treasury is as yet filled with the money arising from the confiscations of the property of wealthy Greeks; but great embarrassments will of necessity arise, the revenues of the Porte in the fortified provinces being reduced almost to nothing, and trade in a most declining condition.

There is reason to apprehend the greatest disorders in European Turkey, on the part of the Asiatic troops, if the government should be unable to pay them; and if one of those revo-

tions so frequent under despotic governments were to take place, it might lead to complete anarchy, and every Pacha might set up for himself. These considerations render uncertain all speculations to the maintenance of peace, as the subsisting treaties between the Christian powers and the present government of the Ottoman empire would expire if the latter were overthrown.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN NOV. 21.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.

From the Kilkenny Moderator.

It is this day our painful duty to narrate one of the most horribly atrocious outrages which has ever disgraced this, or perhaps, any other country. We for some time, wished to doubt the rumours which were in circulation yesterday morning, but we have been compelled to rely upon their authenticity, by the concurring testimony of various highly respectable authorities. The facts are as follow:—A respectable farmer, named Edmund Shea, who resided within two miles of Nine-mile house, in the county of Tipperary, and near the borders of this county, felt himself obliged, in consequence of the under tenants and cottagers on his farm having refused either to pay their rent in money or to labour for him in its discharge—to dispossess them and to bring labourers to dig his potatoes from a neighbouring village. On the night of Monday last, his house and out-offices were surrounded by an armed banditti, who set fire to both, at one and the same moment. In the former were Shea, his wife, seven children, and three female servants; in the latter, five labourers slept. Such of these unfortunate victims of brutal ferocity as attempted to escape from the flames, were fired at by the miscreants, and driven back into the blazing tenements. In short (for who can bear to dwell on an account so revolting to every feeling of humanity) the whole of the seventeen inmates of this family were hurried into eternity! Comment upon guilt so truly diabolical we deem superfluous; but we will feel it our duty to communicate such additional particulars as may reach us from authentic sources, in our next publication.

[TRUE PRECEDING ACCOUNT CONFIRMED.]

From the Clonmel Herald.

We can scarcely recollect an incident of more horrible atrocity since the burning of Scullabogue in the last Irish Rebellion, than that which occurred on Monday night, at or near the "The Seven Acres," a farm so called, between Thorney Bridge and Cloneen, at the foot of Shevnanaman, in this county. The place was the residence of a better kind of farmer named Shea, who had recently put out some under-tenants at will, as they are called; who hold without leave, by civil bill process, and had possessed himself of their lands. For this he was served with a notice, that unless he restored the old occupants, he should suffer for it; and being determined to preserve his property, and to resist the attack with which he was menaced, he provided himself with fire-arms in sufficient number, for a good defence, and got into his house two or three neighbours, of resolute character, for his assistance. These precautions, it seems, were fatally rendered useless, for, at a late hour on Monday night, he and his numerous family, consisting in all of eighteen, men, women and children, found the dwelling house in flames around them. Shea, the owner, appears to have been the first to burst out on his assailants, but was instantly shot, and thrown back into the flames; another making a similar attempt shared the same fate; and, before the murderers departed, every soul in the house was burned to death. This is the pith and marrow, as far as we can learn it from an eye witness of the ruins, who has taken out Mr. Thomson, the coroner, to hold an inquest on the bodies. The conflagration, which continued until a late hour on Thursday morning, was seen at a great distance; and one gentleman, asking a countryman, whom he met on the road, two or three miles from the place, what could occasion such a fire, was answered with perfect sang froid, "Nothing, I suppose, but satisfaction they are taking, for the poor people that were turned out of their houses t'other day." We acknowledge, without shame, that in the moment of this diabolical excess of savage ferocity being reported to us, we do not see what help language can afford, not to aggravate, but to paint the horror of such a sanguinary glut upon a number so large, and of whom so many, even in the eyes of these savages, must have been entirely free of any possible participation in Shea's assertion of his property—five or six are represented to us as children of the tenderest years; three, or as some say, four, were friends joining him for his protection—all the rest were servants—and all—all mingled in the indiscriminate slaughter, of the most hellish character, because the owner of the land thought himself entitled to use the property that he paid for, and refused submission to the legislation of midnight assassins!!!

Every one has a peculiar address. The address of the young men consists in deceiving the women; the address of old men in being deceived by them. With a courtly address is the art of convenient submission. With a woman dissimulation; with a coquette, being now complying, now repulsive. With a man of intrigue, it is cunning, and with the ambitious man, policy. The address of a parasite, is shown in accidentally dropping in at the hour of dinner; and the address of most debtors is to conceal their address from their creditors.

Den 19den January 1822.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,
DE NEDERLANDSCHE BRIK

EENDRAGT,

Kapt. I. T. VISSER,

Zal in het begin van Maart aanstaande vertrekken, voor vragt of passagie vervoegen men zich ten Kantoore van BING & JUTTING.

January 19, 1822.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

To sail in the beginning of March next,

THE DUTCH BRIG

EENDRAGT,

I. T. VISSER, Master.

For freight or passage apply to

BING & JUTTING.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 15den February 1822.

DE ondergetekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk ge-qualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en

De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pâne als by publicatie is gestatuereerd.

Per ordér van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 8:ten February 1822.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE ondergetekenden in kwaliteit, als speciale gemagtigden van de Heeren Elias en Josua van Isaac Judah Leon, zullen op Maandag den 18den dezer ter Weekumer alhier by Publieke opeylinge verkopen, het Huis No. 189, Wyk, 3, geleegen in Willem Stad. Aanstaande Conditie, kunnen men zich ter Weekamer addresseren.

G. DUYCKINCK.

G. VOS, J. z.

Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor, 1sten Feb 1822.

OPROEPING.

DE ondergetekende verzoekt de houders van Gouvernements Obligation, om zich hoe eerder zoo liever, niet dezelve te vervangen op het Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor, ten einde de Interessen welke sedert den 1sten Augustus 1821, tot ultimo January 1822, daerop verloopen zyn, te ontvangen.

De Hoofd Ontvanger,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Te Koop op het Drukkerij Kantoor;

HET

REGLEMENT

van

ORGANISATIE, ADMINISTRATIE

EN

DISCIPLINE

VOOR DE

SCHUTTERIJ

OP HET EILAND CURACAO.

Febrero 8 de 1822.

EN el Almacen de Don A. W. HELL-MUNDT se hallan de Venta los PURGANTES y EMETICO-PURGANTES de Mr. Le Roy. Como estas Medicinas se han recibido del deposito, que por cuenta del mismo autor existe en San Pedro de Martinica, se puede asegurar y responder de su legitimidad.

DON DIEGO FERMIN DE ALEGRIA, Intendente Superintendente General Sub-delegado de Hacienda Publica de estas Provincias.

La escasez de habitaciones que con motivo de haberse derruido los edificios del pueblo exti-riot, se advierte en esta plaza, y el deseo que se nota en muchos vecinos de fabricar en lo interior, han movido á la Superintendencia á des-hacerse de la propiedad que corresponde á la Hacienda Publica en los solares inmediatos al muelle comprendida la Gran Plaza contigua al Almacen de Viveres. Las personas que quieran comprar estos terrenos acudiran á contratarlos en las casas dñí morada, en la inteligencia de que se verificarán ya sea en Numerario ó ya en Viveres ó Generos. Baxo las mismas circunstancias se procederá á la venta de la casa que sirve de oficinas de Hacienda Nacional, cita en la calle de Contaduría. Puerto Cabello 28 de Enero de 1822.

DIEGO DE ALEGRIA.

DON DIEGO FERMIN DE ALEGRIA, Intendente Superintendente General Sub-delegado de Hacienda Publica de estas Provincias.

Habiéndose declarado no á propósito para Buque de Guerra, la Corbeta BAYLEN, surta en este Puerto, por el presente conoced á quien quiera compratir, ya sea en Numerario ó en cambio de Viveres y Efectos. La persona que quiera contratarla se presentará en esta Superintendencia para arreglar las condiciones de su pago. Puerto Cabello 28 de Enero de 1822.

DIEGO DE ALEGRIA.

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