



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 1sten JULIJ, 1820.

N. 27.

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

Den 17den Juny 1820.

NAAR AMSTERDAM

het brik schip



MARTHA & ELIZABETH,

KAPT. G. SWART,

Zal op den 31sten July aanstaande van hier vertrekken. Gelieve men zich te adresseren ten kantore van den ondergeteekenden,

THEOD. JUTTING.

Curacao 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 kantore van de ondergeteekenden te vervoegen,

BING & JUTTING.

Den 23sten Juny 1820.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie Mr. P. B. van Starckenborg, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curacao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Ridder van de orde des Nederlandschen Leeuws, &c. &c. &c.

Zal de Raad en Contrarolleur Generaal ad-interim der Finantien, by inschrijving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen ongeveer 8000 gulden Hollandsch Courant, in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim, op en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwijs, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in s'Hage, alle op Twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Traktementen en Soldyen over de maand Juny 1820. — De betaling van voornoemde Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helfte in zilver-of-klein geld, en de andere helfte in bewyzen van onkeide Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschrijving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot niterlyk Zaturdag den 1sten July aanstaande.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve gegeven worden op Maandag den 3den daaropvolgende.

De Raad Contr. Gen. ad interim der Fin. voornoemd, C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Proclamatie der Constitutie in Havanna.

Baltimore 17den Mei. — Met de brik George, kapt. P. Stevenson, van Havanna, hebben wy van een geachten correspondent den volgende brief ontvangen, de byzonderheden gevende der gebeurtenis vergezeld met de aanneming der Constitutie in die plaats.

"Havanna, 19den April. — Ik schreef U den 16den dezer, een verhaal gevende van het gene hier heeft plaats gehad ingevolge van het nieuws der revolutie in Spanje, en dat de koning de Constitutie en de Cortes (par force) had aangenomen. Niettegenstaande de Gouverneur zich onder het volk Zaturdags, de dag waarop het nieuws aankwam, vertoonde, en vergenoegd schein en het volk met hem, deed hy dien avond eene publicatie behelzende, dat hy geen gezag kende dan dat des konings, en dat hy moest gehoorzaamd zyn, sluitende met de woorden Vive le Roi alleen, het geen groot misnoegen verwekte by het volk en de soldaten. Schikkingen werden gemaakt om de gouverneur te dwingen, om de Constitutie te bezweeren, en te handelen ingevolge van dezelve. — Des Zaturdags avond, vergaderde een groot aantal volks meest jonge lieden op het plein, en riepen om de troepen. Dadelijk verscheenen twee regimenten soldaten, en er werd eene deputatie van de armee en het volk aan de gouverneur gezonden, met verzoek by dadelijk de Constitutie zoude bezweeren, het welk hy weigerde, en wenschte, tot morgen er over te mogen denken — zulks werd verworpen, het volk nam dadelijk bezit van het gouvernements huis, er was op het punt om geweld tegen hem te gebruiken, toen hy toestemde op het plein te komen, en de Constitutie te bezweeren, het geen zyn leven reddde — want had hy zulks niet gedaan, hy zou geen uur hebben geleefd. Om trent dezen tyd, verkregen de zaken een zeer ernstig gelaat, de twee regimenten, die op het plein waren, zonden om een derde regiment, van het welk de colonel voor een korten tyd weigerde te marcheren de anderen waren gereed hem te dwingen, doch gelukkig voor de rust der plaats, kwam hy, voor zy zich in beweging stelden, met zyn regiment op het plein; de harmonie werd hersteld, en het volk en de soldaten gingen omstreeks 9 uren heen.

Des folgenden morgen werd het plein

der vol, en toen de intendant kwam aan het gouvernements huis werd hy beleedigd, verklaarnde het volk, hy niet in zyn post zoude blijven, schoon zy na uitleggingen beduid werden, zy hem niet konden afzetten, voor het tegenwoordige volgens de Constitutie. De orde hersteld zynde, werd de gouverneur bezworen, in geregelde form door den bisschop en alle de civiele autoriteiten, als de majoor, de raadsheeren &c die buiten bewind waren gesteld in 1814, toen de koning de Constitutie vernietigde, werden weder aangesteld en die door den koning aangesteld gedemitteerd. De bisschop, de gouverneur &c. gingen naar de cathedraal kerk, waar een plegtig Te Deum werd gezongen. Zy keerden naar het gouvernements huis en bevestigde alles wat gedaan was, de gouverneur gaf eene order uit om de Constitutioneels autoriteiten te respecteeren, en tot vermakelikheden en illuminatien gedurende drie nachten. De colonel van het regiment, het welk een tyd lang geweigerd had uit te trekken, ging met alle de officieren naar de andere regimenten, en maakte eene geschikte apologie, waar by de harmonie onder de soldaten werd hersteld.

Den folgenden morgen (Dingadag) werden de soldaten op het plein vergaderd, en bezworen de Constitutie — Il. nacht was er eene glansryke illuminatie — de straten werden opgepropt met lieden van alle jaren en kunne, en de volmaakste orde had plaats — Ik spreek uit onderverinding, want ik bezocht byna ieder gedeelte der stad. Toen de Constitutie in 1812 werd geproclameerd, was er een plein genaamd 'Place Constitutional' — en een monument in het midden opgericht met geschikte opschriften, — in 1814, toen de Constitutie door den koning werd vernietigd, werd de naam veranderd in plaats San Fernando, en de eerste opschriften van het monument afgenomen, waar voor anderen in de plaats werden gesteld: gisteren werd het plein herdoopt, met groote pracht, en de eerste opschriften hersteld. Wy hooren niet dan viva la Constitutie; de koning wordt nimmer genoemd, en ik ben zeker, dat iemand levens gevaar zou lopen, die wilde pogen, van hem met goedkeuring te spreken, schoon hy nog koning is.

Gisteren werden ongeveer 300 matrozen, die geprest waren om zonder betaling in het arsenaal te werken, bevolen ontslagen te worden, en een of twee perzonen, laatst gearresteerd om hunne staatkundige gevoelens, werden op vrye voeten gesteld. Men gelooft, dat de gouverneur, de Constitutie gunstig was, doch wenschte te wachten tot dat officieele berigten uit Spanje kwamen, bevorens er eenige verandering gemaakt wierden.

Proclamatie der Constitutie.

PORTO RICO, 16DEN MEI.

Op bevel van zyne excellentie den kapitein generaal, burgerlyk opperhoofd van dit eiland is de Constitutioneels stads raad van den jare 1814 heden morgen hersteld; de leden waarvan met andere autoriteiten en corporatien van het eiland vergaderd met zyne excellentie den kapitein generaal gingen naar de cathedraal kerk, waar een plegtig Te Deum werd gezongen, en eene dankzegging gedaan aan den Almagtigen voor de afkondiging der staats Constitutie der Spaansche monarchie in dit eiland. Deze godsdienstige plegtigheden besloten zynde, met alle de daarby volgende pracht en luister, vergezeld door den vrywilligen toevloed van het grooste gedeelte der inwoners, keerden zy naar de raads kamer, en van daar naar het gouvernements huis, waar alle de publieke autoriteiten en voornamelyke militaire officieren onder de toejuichingen van het volk, in juiste vorm den eed by dezelfde Constitutie voorgeschreven afleidden. De artillerie van het fort, en de oorlog schepen op de reede, vuurden de gewone saluten, gedurende de kerk plegtigheden, by welke ceremonie de doorluchtige bisschop Don Mariano Rodriguez de Olmedo den dienst deed, bygestaan door het grooste gedeelte der geestelykheid onzer hoofdstad. Des nademiddags legde het regiment van Grenada, de infanterie en militie, het nationale corps artillerie, en het volk der brik Fernando den eed af, terwyl de troepen en het volk de toejuichingen herhaalden ter eere der Constitutie, der natie en des konings.

De luitenant col. van het expeditionaire regiment infanterie van Grenada, sprak de troepen op de volgende wyze aan.

Soldaten. — Tot gisteren beschouwdet gy U

nog als slaven van tyranisch despotieme, zonder zelfs de hoop te hebben, van eens tot den boezem uwer familien te keereu, van heden kant gy U zelve waardig reekenen leden, van de grootste aller natien te zyn; opgebeurd door de vleyende hoop, dat het uur weldra zal aankomen, waar by op uw lyden zal gelet worden, als zulks betaamt; uw eigene kennis en onderdicht zal U overtuigen wegens de bewyzen dier waarheden. Hoe velen onder U hebben hunne familien, hunne eigendommen, en alles waaraan het menschelyk hart gehecht is, verlaten, alleen voor den tyd dat de koning in Frankryk gevangen was. En hoe zyt gy beloofd? verbannen — 't welk zoo veel is, als een eeuwig banissement, door U naar deze verwyderde oorden te zenden, onder het valsche voorwendsel, dat er een tyd bepaald was, waar by het corps zou ontslagen worden, het geen nimmer heeft plaats gehad of nimmer plaats zou hebben.

Zyn er eenige uwer menigte vyanden, die deze eeuwige waarheden durven ontkennen, veracht hen, en antwoord hen, met stoutheid dat gy verwacht van een vaderlyk Constitutioneel gouvernement, te ontvangen, het geen immer door een voltrekten koning zou gegeven zyn geworden; dat in een korten tyd gy afgelost zult worden door andere burgers, ziende in uw volle ontzag, de eer, die gy hebt ontvangen, als de juiste beloning van zoo veel arbeids en ontbeeringen, die gy hebt doorgestaan, dat gy ook geenzins de spelbal zult zyn der luimen van slechte bevelhebbers, doch derzelve tyd zult gy U ook meer dan ooit aan de bestaande wetten onderwerpen. Voor myn eigen aandeel, ik verzoek en beveel, dat de dag waarop gy in my eenig misbruik van gezag, kwade besturing der regtvaardigheid of van belang ontdekt, gy het my zult bekend maken, of het openbaar doen worden op de wyze die U is toegestaan, gebiedend maak ik U bekend, dat gy naauwkeuriger in de vervulling uwer onderscheidene verplichtingen moet zyn, dat ik U gestrenger zal gadeslaan, en als voorheen; met de grootste fermeit, zelfs de kleinste fouten waarop gy U moge betrappen, straffen zal.

Laat ons met onuitwissbare karakters de volgende wenschen graveeren:

Leve de Constitutie.

Dat is, Leven de grond wetten, die ons besturen, die wy verschuldigd zyn te gehoorzamen, en met allen gevaar te handhaven, om dat zy ons van de willekeurige magt der menschen bevryden:

Leve de Natie.

Dat is, Leven zy allen, die de Spaansche natie uitmaken, in beide de halfronden, vol eer, roem en welvaart, als het algemeene goed, dat op eene natie nederdalende, verdeeld is onder alle klassen en perzonen:

Leve de Constitutioneels koning.

Dat is, Moge de perzoon aan wien wy de uitvoerende magt hebben toevertrouwd gelukkig zyn, in het bewust zyn, dat hy het magtigste bolwerk wil zyn, om de nakoming der Constitutie te handhaven:

Leve Porto Rico.

Dat is, Dat wy aankondigen en wenschen het geluk en den spoedigen bloey van het land, waar in wy leven, doordrongen als wy zyn, meer dan ooit, dat wy niet kwamen, om het te tyransiseren, maar om ons te vereenigen met, en onze armen te openen voor deszelfs waardige zoonen ten einde de integriteit der natie te handhaven, het land tegen inwendige vyanden te verdedigen, hen op goede wyze te straffen, en volgens de wetten, zoo by ongeluk wy er eenigen mogten ontdekken; doch ik durf verzekeren wy er geen zullen vinden:

Leve zyne Excellentie den Kapitein Generaal Don Juan Vasco y Pascal.

Hier by, betuigen wy onze erkentenis wegens het groote werk dat hy verrigt heeft, door de Constitutie der Spaansche monarchie afgekondigd op order van de algemeene en buiten gewone Cortes in den jare 1812, te proclameeren en te bevestigen, welke daad hem de goede wenschen van ieder perzoon in het eiland heeft verschafft, dewelke meer en meer zullen bevestigd worden, daar duidelyk zyne geneigdheid en eerbied voor de nieuwe order van zaken, die hebben plaats gehad, aan des dag legt."

PEDRO VASSALLO.

Spansch burger & Luit. Col. van het 1ste Regt. Infanterie van Grenada.

Het gouvernement gaat de noodzakelyke maatregelen nemen, om de publieke administratie volgens den Constitutionelen vorm te regelen.

om er over te beschikken, zoo als zyne majesteit zal goedvinden. Moge God in zyne onbepaalde goedheid uwer zielen genadig zyn!"

De uitroeper riep luide "Amen!" waarbij hy door verscheiden van het hof werd gevolgd, die diep ontroerd waren door zyners lordschaps roerend adres.

De gevangenen werden toen van de balie weg geleid.

De toevloed die zich yezameld had, om de executie van Thistlewood en zyne medegezellen te aanschouwen, was om voorbeelden. Het is eene voeldoening echter voor ons, te melden, dat de grootste orde en geschiktheid bewaard werd, en dat er geene blyk van overeenstemming met de misdadigers plaats had, behalve in zoo verre als het gezicht van den dood door de handen van den beul toegebracht verondersteld mag worden yzing, by den hardvochtigsten te verwekken. Het meerendeel der afdelingen stierven in het betuigde ongelooft aan het Christendom. Of hun ongelooft bevoeren hunne misdaad had geteeld, of dat hunne misdaad kortelinger de aanneming van hun ongelooft had verwekt, weten wy niet. Doch wy hebben sedenen, genomen uit perzonelyke opmerking, te geloven, dat alleen twee hunner han noodlot met ware bedaardheid te gemoed gingen. Tidd, een ongelovige, en Davidson een geloovige; de eerste waarschyneelyk uit hoofde de sterkte zynes aards, de laatste door de vertroosting van den godsdienst. Ings een gemeene schelm was, tot wanhoop verschrikt:—en de houding van Thistlewood, schoon zyne algemeene houding gerust mogte zyn, duidde den diepsten schrik aan, toen het einde van het toneel naderde. De dadelyke moordenaar van den armen Smithers mogt wel gewetens knagingen hebben, zelfs wanneer de voorgenoemde moord van veertien andere perzonen hoger in rang, hem slechts weinig knelde. Het is eerder de zaak des godsgelooften, dan des journalists, om uitteleggen, hoe een man gerustelyk deze wereld kan verlaten, die geene verzekering van een ander heeft, en nog minder reden te hopen dat zyne zonden hem in dezelve zullen vergeven worden. Doch welligt doet de stoutheid van karakter, die een mensch voert om zynen goddichst te verlaten, voorwaards gaan, hem in het ongelooft het geen hy verkoos ondersteunende. Thistlewood werd opgemerkt tegen Tidd op het schavot gezegd te hebben, "Wy zullen weldra het grootste geheim weten." Zoo deze uitdrukking het onderwerp van godsdienst had, schynt het, dat, op zyn best genomen, hy, die he tbezigde, slechts twyfelachtig in zyn ongelooft is. Een voorzichtig man, in zulk een geval, zou zeker de veiligste zyde gekozen hebben. Echter zy zyn verscheenen, en wat hun deel in de volgeade wereld moge zyn, wenschen wy nimmer hun gelijken op aarde te zien.

Ten een uren Dingsdag 'smorgens werden de begenadigde verraders Cooper, Harrison, Bradburn, Shaw Strange, en Wilson van Newgate in drie post chaises naar Portsmouth gevoerd, ten einde naar Nieuw Zuid Wales voor hun leven te worden verzonden.

Den 3den Mei.—Berigten zeggen, dat de krooning dit jaar geen plaats zal hebben, de knoeten die by deze zwellende ceremonie zouden moeten gedragen worden, belopen eene som van 6 tot 800,000£. Zulk eene bydrage tot de lasten van het land in deszelfs tegenwoordigen toestand van finantieele besommering, kan nauwelyks gedacht worden; en men zegt dat zyne majesteit genadiglyk toegestemd heeft in de vertogen zyners efficieele raden, en de viering heeft uitgesteld, volgens zynen wensch, om de strikste economie in alle takken van algemeene uitgaven te bevorderen.

By de Lancaster assize werden Henry Patrickson en John Postlethwaite schuldig bevonden van valsch spelen, wanneer de register Bailey vonniste als volgt:

"Ik ben blyde zeide hy, dat deze maatregelen 't nukesbaar zullen maken, dat aanklagten voor deze misdaad, daargesteld mogen worden, niet alleen door de party die het geld verloor, maar door ieder perzoon, wie dau ook. Zoo dat de winner niet mag denken, dat de wet hem veroorloven zal, zyn slecht verkreegne winst in veiligheid te houden. Het vonnis van het hof is, dat gy John Postlethwaite, aan uwen souvereien heer den koning moet betalen 100 guinies, zynde vyf maal het bedrag van 20 guinies door U gewonnen, en tevens 500 guinies, zynde vyf maal het bedrag van 100 even zoo door U gewonnen. En dat gy Henry Patrickson, moet betalen aan uwen souvereien heer den koning de som van 100 guinies, zynde vyf maal het bedrag van 20 guinies door U gewonnen. En dat gy zult gestrengelyk opgesloten worden, tot dat uwe boeten betaald zullen zyn."

His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain De Quartel, sailed on Wednesday morning for the Spanish Main.

On Monday the Fraternity of Free Masons of Lodge Union No. 444, celebrated the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist in their Lodge rooms in Scharlo, W. Prince, Esq. W. M. in the chair. The Brethren assembled at half past three in the afternoon, and having gone through the business appertaining to the duties of the day, they marched in procession within the premises of the Lodge, preceded by the band of the Curaçao Militia; which being concluded,

they proceeded to partake of an elegant supper prepared for the occasion, at which the utmost good humour and brotherly love prevailed, which consequently kept them together till a late hour, when they departed for their respective homes, the brethren congratulating each other at having been partakers of such a festive and rational entertainment.

By an arrival from St. Thomas, we have been favored with Glasgow papers to the 6th of May, they contain the trials of Thistlewood and his associates for high treason. Five of the traitors were found guilty, and had expiated for their enormous crimes by an ignominious death, which was carried into execution on the 1st of May, in front of Newgate.

Exactly half an hour after they had been turned off, the order was given to cut the bodies down. The executioner cut Thistlewood down first; and, with the aid of an assistant, lifted the body into a coffin, laying it on the back, and placing the head over the end of the coffin so as to bring the neck on the edge of the block. The rope was then drawn from the neck and the cap was removed from the face. The last convulsions of the traitor had thrown a purple hue over his countenance, which gave it a most ghastly and appalling appearance, but no violent distortion of feature had taken place:—An axe was placed on the scaffold, but this was not used. When the rope had been removed, and the coat and waistcoat forced down, so as to leave the neck exposed, a person wearing a black mask which extended to his mouth, over which a coloured handkerchief was tied, and his hat was slouched down so as to conceal part of the mask, attired in a blue jacket and trowsers, mounted the scaffold with a small knife in his hand, similar to what is used by surgeons in amputations, and, advancing to the coffin, proceeded to sever the head from the body. When the crowd perceived the knife applied to the throat of Thistlewood, they raised a shout, in which exclamations of horror and of reproach were mingled. The tumult seemed to disconcert the person in the mask for a moment, but, upon the whole, he performed the operation with dexterity, and having landed the head to the assistant executioner, who waited to receive it, he immediately retired, pursued by the hootings of the mob. The assistant executioner immediately exhibited the head from the side of the scaffold nearest Newgate street. A person of the name of Stark attended on the scaffold, and dictated to the executioner what he was to say, and he exclaimed, with a loud voice,— "This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, a traitor!" A thrilling sensation was produced on the spectators, by the display of this ghastly object, and the hissings and hootings of a part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The other traitors were decapitated in the same manner as Thistlewood, and the same proclamation was made on each of their heads being held up.

Six of the traitors, who were likewise sentenced to death, were respited, and had been banished to Botany Bay for life.

The new British Parliament met on the 7th of April. Both houses unanimously agreed to addresses, in answer to his majesty's speech, which we have inserted in the next page. The magnanimity of his majesty is beyond all praise. His hereditary revenue he leaves wholly to the disposal of Parliament; and he declares, under the present embarrassment of the times, he can have no wish that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

Notice had been given of the following motions to be brought before the house of commons—on the 24th May the Roman Catholic question—on 6th June, Parliamentary reform, England—and on 24th June, Scotch reform.

We are told, that a report of the death of his sable majesty, Christophe, reached Aux Cayes previous to the sailing of the schooner Harmony Hall.

The ship Sara Maria, captain Bostyn, sailed from the Texel on the 5th of May, touched at St. Eustatius and St. Martins,

at which islands she remained nine days, and arrived here on Thursday evening.

The American schooner Logan, captain Holms, arrived yesterday, 30 days from New York, and brings papers to the 26th of May.

The schooner Cordelia, Auger, had arrived at New York, 22 days from this port, and was to sail again on her return, about the 4th of June.

A Spanish messenger, with dispatches for general Vives, arrived at New York on the 25th of May, in a British packet.

In 1813, it was ascertained by the authorities of Spain that the colony of the Floridas brought the mother country in debt annually no less than \$800,000.

The new government at Buenos Ayres has been organized and settled. General Artigas had overrun and subdued all the country east of the river, and peace was again established. General "Sarratea" (probably Carrera) was at the head of the government of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Zea, the vice president of the Columbian republic, who had proceeded as far as St. Thomas, on his way to the United States, and thence to Europe, has been recalled in consequence of new events.—Mr. Torres continues with plenipotentiary powers.

It is reported that the queen of England had arrived at Calais.

The Spanish Constitution had been proclaimed at Majorca and Minorca—the Inquisition destroyed, and its late prisoners at large—constitutional juntas were established, and the remains of general Lacy (a victim to royalty) were to be transported to Barcelona, and have a public funeral.

Passengers in the Sara Maria.

J. R. Louffer, Esq.—Captain van Radert, and Lady—W. Jutting, Esq and infant daughter—Mr. J. J. Elzevier, jun.—and Master Cruiger.

The Lady of Capt. van Radert was prematurely delivered of twins on the passage, both of which died.

Proclamation of General Morillo.

SOLDIERS—As a sharer of your dangers, and an admirer of your valor and military virtues, I address you in the most august and precious moment of our country. I do not deceive you: Nay, never have I deceived you. Say, if I observed a different conduct in the campaigns of the Peninsula, at Carthagens, Colabojo, Sombrero, La Puerta, on the barren hills of Margarita, amid the horrid precipices of the mountains of Santafe, and on the burning sands of Arana: Say if I have deceived you, when I led you to victory, or saved you from jeopardy.

SOLDIERS—I have been foremost to swear, with inexpressible satisfaction, to the Political Constitution of the kingdom, a sacred code, which forms the dearest hopes of our country, places her among the first nations beneath the sun, and brings back the happy days of the immortal Recaredo. You are now about taking an oath to the same, which the king, the worthiest of all crowned heads, the beneficent, unprejudiced and generous Ferdinand the 7th has spontaneously offered on the 9th of March, preferring the real felicity of his dear subjects, to the apparent gloss of an ancient and illimited sway. Your companions in arms, whom several of you have known, when you snatched the sceptre from the usurper of our country, have sworn thereto in presence of the whole of Europe, amazed and astonished at beholding their love and deference to their king united with that fire of an equitable liberty, through the dangerous transitions of new institutions.

SOLDIERS—Receive this sacred charter as the most precious gift that could be bestowed on you by our beloved king. Let it inspire you, as it ought, with new constancy in the field, new valor in battle, and new subordination in a military life; if you are capable of more constancy, valor, and subordination! Let the same, in concert with the wise and great measures dictated by our king, duly exhibiting to you the duties of a free man, be the standard of your conduct in the midst of cities, in presence of peaceful citizens, and in the field of battle facing our enemies, those whom though we now with deep regret term our foes, will shortly, as my heart fortells it, be clasped in our arms as our friends, in order to sing together the hymn of the Venezuelan peace! Let it, in a word, be the most sacred stimulus for the effusion of our blood in its defence, in that of the Constitutional throne of both Spains, and of the preservation of the monarchy, by plainly pointing out to you the general wish of the nation.

Head-quarters, Caracas, June 8, 1820.
PABLO MORILLO.

* This passage in the original is extraordinarily obscure.

Para vender en la Imprenta,
LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

LONDON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 27.—At two o'clock, his majesty, attended by the great officers of state, entered the house, which had been previously filled with rank, fashion, and beauty, to an unprecedented extent.

His majesty being seated on the throne, the lord chancellor directed the usher of the black rod to summon the house of commons to appear at the bar of the house of lords, to hear his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. In a short time, the usher of the black rod re-appeared, accompanied by the speaker of the house of commons, and many of the members, when his majesty delivered the following speech:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

“In meeting you personally, for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example, in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

“I have received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
“The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

“They have been framed upon the principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of Parliament.

“The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

“I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection. I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

“The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom, and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

“I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means intrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

“Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the laboring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty, effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation, by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

“I trust, that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world.”

His majesty then retired; and the lord chancellor adjourned the house.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON THE CONSPIRATORS.

April 28.—The prisoners were, last night, all put in irons, with the exception of *Ings*, who still remains undisposed.

At a quarter after nine o'clock, this morning, Lord Chief Justice Abbott, the Lord Chief Baron Richards, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, Mr. Justice Richardson, Mr. Justice Best, and the Common Serjeant entered the court. Mr. Alderman Birch was the only Alderman present. Mr. Brown, the governor of Newgate, immediately received directions to bring the prisoners into court.

In a few minutes the prisoners were conducted to the bar, each accompanied by an officer; they were all, with the exception of *Ings*, double ironed.

Mr. Shelton, clerk of the arraigns, first called upon *Arthur Thistlewood*, and, addressing him in the usual terms said, “You stand convicted of high treason; what have you to say why you should not be sentenced to die according to law?”

Thistlewood stood forward and addressed the court in a long speech, inveighing against the justice of the verdict found against him; and when he had concluded, the other prisoners severally, addressed the court each protesting against the partial mode in which his trial had been conducted.

The Lord chief justice then proceeded to address the prisoners in a long and affecting speech, which he concluded by saying it only remained for him to pass upon them the awful sentence of the law; but before he did so, he exhorted them, he implored them, to employ the time yet left to them in this life, in endeavouring, by prayer, to obtain mercy from that Almighty power, before whom they would shortly appear. The mercy of heaven might be obtained by all those who would unfeignedly, and with humility, express contrition for their offences, and seek that mercy through the merits of their blessed Redeemer.

His Lordship having once more solemnly exhorted the prisoners to repentance, pronounced the sentence of the law in the following words:

“That you, and each of you, be taken from hence to the gaol from whence you came, and from thence that you be drawn upon a hurdle to a place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his majesty shall think fit. And may God of his infinite goodness have mercy upon your souls!”

The crier said aloud, “Amen!” in which he was joined by many in the court, who were deeply affected by his Lordship's impressive address.

The prisoners were then withdrawn from the bar.

The crowds that attended to witness the execution of *Thistlewood* and his associates were unprecedented. It is a satisfaction to us however to state that the greatest order and decency were preserved, and that there was no appearance of sympathy with the criminals, except so far as the sight of death inflicted by the hands of the executioner may be supposed to excite terror in the most hardy. The greater part of the miserable men died in the avowed disbelief of Christianity. Whether their creed had heretofore engendered their crime, or their crime had more recently induced the adoption of their creed, we know not. But we have reasons, derived from personal observation, for believing that only two of them met their fate with real composure. *Tidd*, an infidel, and *Davidson*, a believer; the former probably, from the firmness of his nature, the latter from the consolations of religion. *Ings* was a vulgar ruffian, terrified into turbulence; and the countenance of *Thistlewood*, though his general demeanour might be tranquil, was expressive of the deepest horror as the close of the scene drew near. The actual murder of poor *Smithers* might hang upon his mind, even if the intended massacre of fourteen other individuals, much higher in station, oppressed him but little. It belongs to the divine, rather than to the journalist, to explain how a man can tranquilly quit this world who has no assurance of another, and still less reason to hope that his sins will be forgiven him in it. But perhaps the hardihood of character which induces a man to cast off his religion will go far towards sustaining him in the unbelief which he chooses. *Thistlewood* was observed to say to *Tidd* upon the scaffold, “We shall soon know the grand secret.” If this expression had reference to the subject of religion, it would appear that, at the best, he who used it was but doubtful in his unbelief. A prudent man, in such a case would surely have chosen the safer side. However they are gone; and, whatever may be their portion in the next world, we never wish to see their like again upon earth.

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the reputed traitors *Cooper*, *Harrison*, *Bradburn*, *Shaw*, *Strange*, and *Wilson*, were removed from Newgate in three post-chaises, under a proper escort, on their way to Portsmouth, in order to be sent to New South Wales for life.

May 3.—Report says that the Coronation will not take place this year. The estimate of the expense which would be incurred by this gorgeous ceremony, amounts to a sum of from 6 to 800,000l. Such an addition to the burdens of the country in its present state of financial embarrassment, was scarcely to be ventured upon; and it is said that his majesty has graciously acceded to the representations of his official advisers, and postponed the celebration, in his desire of promoting the strictest economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

Gambling.—At the Lancaster assizes, *H. Patrickson*, and *J. Postlethwaite*, were found guilty of winning money by gambling; when judge *Bailey* passed sentence as follows:

“I am glad, said he, that these prosecutions

will now make it notorious that indictments for this offence may be instituted, not only by the party who has lost the money, but by any other person whatever. So that the gamester must not imagine that the law will allow him to hold his ill-gotten gains in safety. The sentence of the court is, that you *John Postlethwaite*, do pay to our sovereign lord the king, the sum of 100 guineas, being five times the amount of 20 guineas won by you; and also 500 guineas being five times the amount of 100 guineas likewise won by you, making together 600 guineas. And that you, *Henry Patrickson*, do pay to our sovereign lord the king, the sum of 100 guineas, being five times the amount of 20 guineas won by you. And that you be severally imprisoned until your respective fines are paid.”

LOTTERY.

THE undersigned, widow and heiress of A. A. Beutner, deceased, intending with the previous consent and approbation of His Excellency the acting Governor of this Island and its dependencies, to cause that substantial built, and extremely commodious, agreeable and advantageously situated Dwelling House, with its necessary Out Houses, large Cistern, Kitchen and appropriate Stores, &c. standing on the opposite side of this harbour, to her in property belonging, to be disposed of by the way of Lottery, takes the liberty, to acquaint the public, that she has for that precise purpose nominated and appointed *Theods. Jutting* and *C. L. van Uytrecht*, Esquires, to be her true and lawful attorneys; who, in consequence of this appointment have been so obliging as to take upon themselves the direction and management of said Lottery and thereby remain legally responsible for the monies to be by them received for the chances or Lottery tickets to be disposed of, until such time as the said Dwelling House shall be finally drawn for, when of course their responsibility will cease.

After having apprised the public, that the said Dwelling House is incumbered with a mortgage of Seven Thousand Pieces of Eight, in favor of *Mr. George Curiel*, and that the same will be drawn for by Lottery with the incumbrance remaining on it, having previously obtained the consent of the mortgagee, under the express condition that if the interest of this sum, according to agreement, be regularly paid, the mortgage is not to be demanded till after the expiration of six years.—The plan of this intended Lottery, subscribed by the aforesaid Directors, is hereby offered by the undersigned to a generous public, flattering herself that the great chance which this Lottery holds out, and the importance of the prize to be obtained, taken into due consideration, will without any doubt induce the public to try their luck on this occasion, which is as advantageous as the same is rare and encouraging.

Curaçao the 10th June, 1820.

MABEL BEUTNER.

PLAN for the drawing of the abovementioned house.

1.—There will be no more than one hundred and fifty-two shares or tickets, which are to be sold and disposed of at Ten Joes each.

2.—The Managers charged with the direction of this Lottery, will receive the monies for the tickets sold, and for which they will remain responsible until the drawing shall have been effected.

3.—The Lottery will be drawn in the presence of all concerned, who are on the island, and who choose to be present thereat, and will take place as soon as all the tickets are disposed of and the monies collected.

4.—The Managers will use their utmost exertions, not alone to get purchasers of shares in this island, but also in the neighbouring colonies, in order to accelerate the drawing and keep the expectation of the anxious chance-holders in as little suspense as possible.

5.—The Subscription List shall be sent round in the name of the Managers, for each subscriber to choose a number, and on his paying the amount of his share, a printed ticket, signed by the Managers, will be handed to him, and after the drawing of the Lottery the holder of the fortunate ticket shall exhibit it to the Managers aforesaid, for the purpose of legalizing his claim to the property, and thereby prevent misunderstanding and dispute.

6.—The expences to be incurred for the transfer and conveyance of the property must be borne by the drawer of the prize, who will further be held to pay and satisfy the same immediately, or within a stipulated time, at the proper place for the collection and receipt thereof.

7.—After the drawing of the Lottery, the present owner of the house, if she still occupies it at that period, shall be allowed the time of one month, to remove from the premises.

The managers aforesaid.

THEOD. JUTTING.

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

Elegant Embossed Cards, English Playing ditto—Black Writing Ink, in stone bottles—Blank Bills of Exchange, ditto of Lading, in Dutch, English, French and Spanish—ditto Prices Current in Dutch and English—and Tariffs of Import and Export Duties.