



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 2den NOVEMBER, 1822.

N. 44.

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

Het volgende is een uittreksel der Bulletin van generaal Morales, die wy in onze laatste beloofd hebben onze Lezers in dit nummer voor te leggen.

BULLETIN No. 1 begint met de ontvangst van tyding wegens de aanstelling van generaal Morales tot het kapitein generaalschap van Venezuela, terwyl hy in Coro was. Vervolgens geeft hetzelfde een verhaal der gebeurtenis in Dabjura, en de gevangen neming van kolonel Piñango, &c. De generaal kwam op den 3den Augustus te Puerto Cabello aan, en den volgenden dag aanvaardde hy het opperbevel van Venezuela; behelst tevens het ontheffen van het beleg van Puerto Cabello op den 29sten July, en van de algemeene bezeging op den 8ten Augustus, door den weg van St. Estaban tegen Valencia—zyne ontmoeting met den vyand—het verzuim van Sicilia om met zyne afdeeling zich op den bepaalden tyd en plaats met hen te vereenigen—de terugtocht van Soublotte uit Coro, en zyne vereeniging met Paez—de terugkomst van Morales en zyne troepen op den 19den in Puerto Cabello—de inscheping van zyn leger, en het vertrek der expeditie op den volgenden dag.

[Dus hebben wy kortelyk den inhoud van het 1ste Bulletin aangehaald, terwyl onze Lezers uit al het bovengemelde zullen aanmerken, dat de bijzonderheden van hetzelfde reeds in dit blad uitgegeven zyn.]

BULLETIN No. 2 geeft een omstandig verhaal van de landing van generaal Morales en zyne troepen te Cojoro op den 30sten Augustus des avonds, met niet meer dan een beschuit en een handvol mais voor ieder tot zyn onderhoud. Van Cojoro vervolgde Morales zynen weg langs de kust naar Maracaybo, zonder gids, of water tot den 1sten September, wanneer hy eenen Indianen ontmoette, die door geschenken en vleiszy bewogen werd, de armee naar een plaats te brengen waar verscheidene bronnen zyn, en die hen ook zeide, dat hy hen des anderen daags naar een plaats zoude brengen, alwaar zy huzen en overvloed van hoorvee zouden vinden. Op den 2den met het aanbreeken van den dag de armee in hoop zynde om verlichting aan hunne engemakken te bekomen, ging dezelve voort waarts door een onmeetbare vlakke; en nauwelijks had zy twee mylen afgelegd, of zy ontdekten op eenen korten afstand verscheidene huizen met een beschagter zich. Op dit gezigt was de vreugde van de armee algemeen. Dadelijk daarna hoorde men het gebulder van drie kanonnen; en toen de armee vooruit ging, ontdekten men dat zy zich de oude versterkte lyn van Garaboya naderde, die de provintie Maracaybo van het gebied der Guagira Indianen scheidt, en berekend was tot eenen slagboom voor den inval. De armee maakte halt op den afstand van een kanon schot van de lyn, en de generaal en verscheidene officieren gingen voortwaarts om des vyands stelling te verkennen, dewelke bevonden werd sterk met palissaden voorzien te zyn, hebbende op korte tusschen ruimte zeven kleine huizen ieder met veldstukken en draibassen voorzien. De hoofd post had een halve maan battery in het front. Eene groote menigte Indianen met geweren gewapend, vertoonden zich, die vooruit gingen als wilden zy verkennen, en begonnen te vuren. Van de linker zyde van de hoofd post deed een ander gedeelte, bestaande uit des vyands infanterie eenen nitval, en terselver tyd begon de halve maan battery te vuren. Op het oogenblik dat de voorhoede van Morales op verscheidene punten door den vyand gezien werd, dat zy het vuur verachtende met het geweer in den arm op hen aankwamen, dechten zy op niets dan vlugten; na dat zy vooraf het kruid in de lugt sprong en de stukken vernageld hadden. Het gevolg van dit nietsbedruigende gevegt was, de bezitting van de scheidings lyn, 21 kanonnen, bestaande uit 2, 3, en 4 ponders, verscheidene geweren, een groote menigte pylen en bogen, de archieven van den kommandant, en al het vee van Garaboya.

Dit bulletin is gedagteekend Campo de las Guardias, op de grenzen van Guagira, den 3den September 1822.

(w. g.)

ITURBE,
Kommandant van de staf.

BULLETIN No. 3 beschryft den voortgang der armee op denzelfden avond ten 5 ure, aan de Hato van Peña, alwaar dezelve dien nacht overbleef, en waar generaal Morales tydingen ontving, welke in de archieven van Garaboya gevondenene dokumenten bevestigden, dat de vyand

zich te Sinamaica wilde ophouden. Op den 3den met het aanbreeken van den dag was de armee in beweging, en na twee uren marsch kwam dezelve aan de vlakke in het front van de stad van Sinamaica. In een klein bosch aan de linker zyde van de stad, had de vyand een sterke guerrilla geplaatst, en in deszelfs front was een soort gelyke magt in optocht, veel sterker dan de andere. Generaal Morales trok met zyne voorhoede tot onder het bereik van een geweer schot, wanneer de vyand een masketten vuur begon, vergezeld van een vlag pylen, maar toen hy met geveld geweer ontvangen werd, verstrooide hy zich haastiglyk, latende zynen lyden op het veld. De luitenant kolonel der Indianen Gomez, die, met andere hoofd officieren gewond werden, vielen in de handen van de aanranders, en een party wapens, welke de vyand weggesmeten heeft om zyne vlugt te verhaasten, als mede verscheidene bundels pylen, en de ordinantie van Sinamaica. In deze schermutseling had Morales slechts een sergeant door eene pyl gewond. Eene genoegzame krygsmagt geplaatst zynde, om de plaats te verdedigen tegen eenig aanval der Indianen, ging de armee met den dageraad van den volgenden morgen in optocht naar de rivier Sucui, en kwam na eenen marsch van drie uren aan derzeiver oever. De doorgang werd terstond onderzocht, en onwaadbaar gevonden, wyl de rivier twee mylen breed is, en er niet meer dan 5 kleine kanoos waren, groot genoeg om slechts drie mannen op eenen tyd over te voeren. In deze ge-teidheid kwam een Indianen, die de tyding gaf dat er 5 groote kanoos de rivier afkwamen. De generaal beval terstond de troepen om zich verscholen te houden, en op de aankomst van de kanoos werden zy in bezit genomen. Twee honderd mannen van de voorhoede onder kolonel Lopez, waren terstond ingescheept, en aan de andere kant van de rivier geland, in weerwil van een zware tegenstand die zy ontmoetten, van vier gewapende kanoos, welke kort na dat zy vertrokken waren, afkwamen; en zy bleven de troepen hiaderen tot dat er aan de wal een vier ponders gezet werd. Door de groote breedte van de rivier duurde het tot s'avonds om zes ure, vóór dat de voorhoede en een gedeelte van de eerste divisie de rivier overgetrokken waren. Zy plaatsten zich terstond op den grooten weg van St. Martha naar Maracaybo, en maakte de nodige schikkingen tegen een overrassing van den vyand.

Dit bulletin is gedagteekend Campo del Paso de Guerrero, op de Sucui, den 4den September 1822, en geteekend volgens de voorgaande.

BULLETIN No. 4 behelst dat de vyand omtrent middernacht 5 à 600 man sterk in twee kolonnen op de vóórposten van de troepen die des vorigen avond over de rivier gegaan waren afkwamen. Het teken van alarm werd dadelijk gegeven, en de hoofdmagt onder bevel van kolonel Lopez, vergaderde met de grootste stilte. De vyand kwam voortwaarts en begon een listig en wel bestierd vuur op de vóórposten, maar toen zy terug getrokken waren om het front van de hoofdmagt te bevryden, kwamen 4 kompanien van den dapperen kolonel Lopez, om de aanvallers te ontmoeten, en dwongen hen in minder dan een half uur terug te trekken, maar zy vergaderden zich weder en gingen naar 't gevegt terug, hetwelke zy weder met een sterk vuur met het klein geweer begonnen. Op dit oogenblik waren de cazadores ongeduldig om een einde aan den stryd te maken, en vielen met geveld bayonet op de aanvallers, en omtrent in het zelfde oogenblik was het gevegt beëindigd. De vyanden verstrooide zich in alle rigtingen en wierpen hunne wapenen, mitsen en alles weg, wat hen in hunne vlugt hinderlyk was. Hun verlies wordt gezegd zeer aanmerkelyk te zyn, een groot aantal dooden werden op de plaats gevonden, en dag voor dag werden groote platten bloed op de rigting hunner vlugt gevonden. Kolonel Don Tomas Garcia, de tweede in bevel van Morales, ontving eene dodelyke wonde, terwyl hy zyne troepen dapperlyk naar het vuur leidde. Wy verloren buiten een gesneevde 7 gekwete, waaronder een officier van het regiment kavalerie. De troepen die aan de linker zyde van de rivier gelaten waren, bewerkstelligden kunnen overtocht vóór het aanbreeken van den dag; met zoos opgang trokken al de troepen vooruit. De generaal onbewust van het lot zynen vaartaigen die hem van Puerto Cabello hadden overgebracht, zond zynen adjudant luitenant kolonel Don Manuel Lebroun, om berigten hen aangaande intewinnen, en om den kommandant van het fortres van de Bar, eervolle voorslagen tot eene kapitulatie te doen. De ar-

mee maakte voor eenigen tyd halte om veranderingen te nemen, en trokken dan vooruit naar de veeweide van los Romero's, waar zy om 7 uur des avonds aankwamen en hun nacht kwartier maakten.

Dit bulletin is gedagteekend Campo del Hato de los Romero's, den 5den September 1822, en geteekend als de vorige.

BULLETIN No. 5 geeft het volgende verhaal der neerleg van generaal Lino de Clemente te Salina Rica:—Vroeg in den morgen van den 6den September, vervolgde de armee den marsch op Maracaybo door den grooten weg; en ten 10 ure ontving generaal Morales de tyding dat de vyand zyne aannadering te Puente del Mono in de Salina Rica afwachtte. Ten 12 ure ging de armee door eenen smallen weg, kwam in eene vlakke in front der positie van den vyand, en trok in de volgende order af: de eerste afdeeling in gesloten kolonnen, hebbende het bataljon van Barinas aan de rechter vleugel, dat van Navarra in het midden, en het bataljon van Valencia aan de linker vleugel, de artillerie was geplaatst tusschen het centrum en de linker vleugel; de tweede afdeeling trok op in gelyke wyze, vormde eene andere lyn achter de eerste, hebbende het bataljon van Cazadores van den Generaal aan de rechter en dat van Burgos aan de linker vleugel. In de achterhoede was geplaatst eene kolonne, bestaande uit verscheidene piketten met eene kompanie in guerrilla, bedekkende de linker flank van deze positie. De krygsmagt des vyands bestond uit 1200 man voetvolk, en 60 man ruitery, de achterhoede was door een ondoorgankelyk dik begroeid bosch beschermd, waaraan de zyde de rechter vleugel bedekte, de linker strekt zich tot op den weg uit, en langs eene hoogte welke de geheele vlakke gebiedt, en in het front had men de lagoen van Salina Rica, en de Puente del Mono in een moeras. Toen generaal Morales de zwaarigheden bemerkte, welke hy door de natuurlyke ligging van den grond, in zyne eerste positie te ontmoeten had, deed hy eene beweging naar de rechter vleugel, welke gunstiger was, doordien het door de genceemde hoogte zoude beschermd worden. De vyand op het ontdekken van deze beweging, zond terstond zyne kavalierie en eene guerrilla, zynde een gedeelte van het voetvolk af om derzelver uitvoering te beletten. Deze waren door de Cazadores van den Generaal ontmoet, die hen dwong om in wanorder in hunne lyn terug te keren.—Er nam eene schermutseling plaats tusschen de guerrillas der beide partijen, waarin de vyand grooten moed betoonde, strekte zich langs het front uit en bedreigde de linker flank van Morales. Het vuur was aan beide zyde buiten gemeen hevig, en Morales ziende gaen voordeel er uit volgrede, gaf order om met geveld geweer aan te rukken. De rechte vleugel der eerste afdeeling werd aangevoerd door kolonel Lopez, de linker door kolonel Lorenzo; de tweede afdeeling bestond uit reserve, en was toevertrouwd aan het bevel van luitenant kolonel Preto. De vyand ziende de aanrukking van de kolonne van Morales, zyne guerrillas verslagen, en gevolgelyk de hoogte waarop zyne linker vleugel beruiste, in gevaar van genomen te worden, deed eene beweging om deze positie te versterken; maar op dat oogenblik waren de aanvallers slechts op 300 passen afstands, en was gekommandeerd om met verdubbelden marsch aantarenden, welke met het grootste besluit uitgevoerd was. De linker vleugel van den vyand, dezes schok niet kennende uthouden, deinde af; en het middelpunt ziende dat het niet tot hulp konde opkomen, plaatste zich onder bedekking van het kreupelbosch, maar werd ras door het bataljon van Navarra aangegrepen, en met geveld bayonet van dat punt verdreven. De rechter vleugel van den vyand bleef nog in goede order, en hield zich in zyne stelling met groote standvastigheid staande, tegen het bataljon van Valencia. Generaal Morales den hardnekkigen tegenstand van dit ligchaam in geval van meerderheid in manschappen ziende, zond het bataljon van Burgos tot hulp van dat van Valencia, maar eer het eerstgenomde konde bykomen had het dappere laatste reeds het gevegt beëindigd; en het geschreeuw van overwinning weergalmdde op alle punten. Dus was de vyand geheel over hoop geworpen, en werd door de overwinnaar meer dan anderhalf myl vervolgd. De voorhoede van het bataljon van Barinas, onder Lopez en Lorenzo ontvingen het bevel om bezit van Maracaybo te nemen, en met het opgaan van de maan trokken de bataljons van Navarra en Valencia op, om zich by hen te voeregen. De laurieren van dezen roemryken

van dit land kan niet met onverschilligheid een keizer aan de grenzen van zyne republiek zien. Indien alleenheersching in Zuid Amerikaal voorduren, dan is het ons belang dat de wrechteleze Spaansche alleenheersching nog bestaat.

PORT-AU PRINCE.

Den 22sten Aug.—Ons vooruitzigt tot eenen goeden oogst van koffy, is in geen tyd zoo veel belovend geweest als nu; en indien wy geene orkemen krygen om dezelve te vernielen, en dewyl de fondsen in handen der Europeanen zeer beperkt zyn, en zy niet speculereu kunnen, zoo mogen wy voor het aanstaande jaar eene groot daling in de pryzen verwachten.

HAVANA.

Den 14den Aug.—Onze berigten uit Spanje melden dat het Spaansche fregat Constitution uitgezeld is om kommissarissen voor deze plaats en voor Mexico over te voeren, ten einde een handel verdrag antezaan.

De laatste berigten uit Vera Cruz zyn gunstiger voor de regering van Iturbide; men zegt dat hy thans de uitvoering van specie toestaat; alles is evenwel onzeker en onbepaald in die streken.

Den 20sten Aug.—Er waren gisteren avond buiten de Muro 12 zeilen van Britsche koopvaardy schepen die van Jamaika naar huis bestemd waren. Men vermoedt dat zy wachten om onder de bescherming van het fregat Iphigenia, dat nog in de haven legt, te zeilen. Twee vaartuigen behoorende aan de vloot, werden op hun overtocht van Jamaika genomen, en het is drie dagen geleden dat de oorlogs sloop Tyne deze haven verlaten heeft om ze opte zoeken.

Van Carthage.—De schoener William Bayard, kwam verleden avond met 21 dagen reishier aan. Kapitein Peter Anner, zonder testament gestorven zynde, was het vaartuig, door de overigheden aangehaald, ingevolge eene oude wet, dat eigendommen van vreemdelingen die ongetesteerd sterven, aan het gouvernement vervallen. Ter tyde harer aanhaling, waren zoo wel de officieren als het volk ziek, en de Heer Robinson was afwezend. Gelukkig kwam op dat tydstip de V. S. schoener Porpoise, luit Ramage, alhier aan, brengende den Heer R. als passagier van St. Martha, die de zaak dadelijk onderzocht, en voor kapitein Ramage bragt, die hare teruggave vorderde, maar den intendant zeer onwillig vindende om aan zyne begeerte te voldoen, nam hy bezit van de schoener en verklaarde haar onder de bescherming van de Vereenigde Staten te zyn. Na eenige veranderingen en het besluit van kapt. R. om het vaartuig naar zee te brengen, werd de schoener terug gegeven. Luit. Curtis werd aan boord geplaatst, en zeilde op den 13den Augustus in gezelschap van de Porpoise uit de haven.

SPANJE.

Wat zullen de Mexicanen met hunnen nieuw oggeroepen keizer doen, als zy vernemen dat de laatste poging om de constitutie van Spanje te vernietigen, geheel mislukt is? Onder de bestaande staat van zaken kan het niet gebeuren dat deze overweldigder zyne slecht verkregene magt kan staende houden. Er bestaat patriotische deugd genoeg onder de Mexicanen om zynen troon in zyn binnenste te doen beven.

Men berigt dat de prins regent van Portugal zich tot keizer van Braziliën uitgeroepen heeft.

Charleston, 16den Sept.—Op verleden Saturday zyn er zes en zeventig zeeroovers door de Grampus aan land gebragt, en in bewaring van den Provoost geleverd. Wy twyfen niet of zy zullen hun loon ontvangen. Den grootsten lof zyn wy aan kapt. Gregory en de officieren en manschappen van de Grampus verschuldigd, voor hunne wakkerheid in het beschermen en zes handels, en byzonderlyk voor de neming van de Palmyra, (ander-) Panchita, welke bekend was, door hare schendingen aan den Amerikaanse handel. Het is te hopen dat eigenaars van vaartuigen, en schippers, die door dit vaartuig genomen of geplunderd zyn geworden, hunne vorderingen zullen voortbrengen, ten einde der gerechtigheid haren loop moge hebben.

The Spanish brig of war Hercules, arrived here on Sunday last, and sailed again on Wednesday for Puerto Cabello.

His Majesty's brig Swallow, captain Bidel, arrived on Thursday morning from La Guayra.

By this conveyance we received the Iris de Venezuela of the 24th ult. The following is an extract:—

“On the 18th inst. the sloop of war Hercules, of 500 tons, 22 32-pound carronades, and 3 12 pounders, commanded by J. D. Daniels, arrived at La Guayra, 15 days from New York, having in company the private armed brig Vencedor, capt. Kamnon. These vessels have between them a crew of 500 men. The sloop has been taken up for this government, and it appears she will be purchased. She will be an excellent accession to our marine, but it is necessary to confess it is not sufficient, and that these provinces, accessible in all parts, require a strong naval force to frustrate the designs of the enemy, who unable to obtain any advantages by land, will invade and rob our coasts.—Our defence is that of the whole republic; and if at certain points there are large vessels which are not wanted, they ought to be sent to Venezuela, where they may be useful.”

Extract of a letter dated La Guayra, Oct. 28. “You have no doubt heard of the arrival of com. Daniels from America with a sloop of war and a brig. This government has purchased

the sloop of war, and you may shortly hear of her sailing from this. There is little doubt of the purchase of the two English vessels heretofore mentioned, and of their having sailed from England, as letters have been received here which mention “original per brig Moquito.”

Extract of another letter dated La Guayra, October 29.

“An extraordinary courier has just arrived from Bogota, by which the Intendant received orders not to send any troops out of Venezuela, as men for the campaign against Maracaybo would be furnished from Cundinamarca and Carthage, it belonging to that department.—Seven thousand men are prepared to march for Cucuta, where they will establish their head quarters. General Mentilla, with forces by sea and land, will join them. The courier, and two Spanish officers who have also arrived from Bogota, passed on the road four battalions already on their march.

“Yesterday (28) the sloop of war which Daniels has brought out, hoisted the Columbian flag; and, in company with the Vencedor, will proceed to meet the Spanish frigate. The brig and schooner Independence, with the ketch will sail to cruise at the entrance of the Gulf of Maracaybo.”

The following extract of a letter, dated Maracaybo, October 12, is one month later in date than the Bulletin of General Morales, received here, and gives the particulars of his subsequent operations on the Lagoon &c.:

“As soon as the Spanish vessels entered the Lagoon, general Morales, anxious to overtake the remainder of the enemy who had followed Clemente, Delgado and other chiefs, towards the eastern coast, wishing to sound the opinion of the inhabitants in that quarter, and to know what reliance he could place in them, and also with a view to inspire confidence and restore to their homes the numerous emigration which had left the city, embarked with two battalions on board the fleet and the other vessels that had been captured, or purchased from the Columbian major Villamil. On the 18th September the fleet sailed for Moporo and Gibraltar, where intelligence was received that the enemy were entrenching themselves, but on the approach of the fleet they abandoned their entrenchments and retired to Betijóque, having previously taken out of their vessels the best parts of their cargoes, and thrown into the lake 200 quintals of powder, and 500 stand of arms, half of which were, however, recovered. Their vessels consisted of two brigs, a polacre, and nine schooners, which general Morales took possession of. The inhabitants fled from all quarters to testify their joy at the arrival of their old friends—four privateers, well armed, which had been stationed by the enemy to guard the coast and the mouths of the rivers Zulia and Catatumbo, surrendered to Morales, confident of his generosity. He had likewise the satisfaction to learn, that the town of San Carlos de Zulia, together with its dependent burrows, had acknowledged the Spanish government, notwithstanding the resistance of the well known Pancho Delgado, the Echeverrias, and other individuals, who lost their lives in consequence. While things were thus going on, Morales received intelligence that Clemente had returned to Moporo, to secure the produce, salt, and other articles he had left in the custom house, and to convey them into the interior, where he had fixed his head quarters. To prevent this Morales ordered 60 men, with a superior officer, to drive them off, which was speedily effected, and the property taken, together with the official correspondence of the commandant general of the coast, which has furnished intelligence of great importance.

“The general in chief, on his way to Zulia, touched at St. Martha and St. Pedro, in which places he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and remained there several days to establish the legal authorities. From thence he proceeded to the mouth of the Zulia, and as he was preparing proper vessels to pass the bar, and ascend the river, intelligence reached him of the loyal part of the inhabitants of Cucuta having risen in favor of the national cause, on hearing of his successes; and these having been joined by the people of San Jose de las Palmas and other places, had seized upon the bongos, and were determined to oppose such as might be fitted out in the Vallies of Cucuta. They expected likewise to be speedily reinforced by the colorados of Ocaña. General Morales, conscious of the advantage to be derived from these spontaneous movements of the people, and deeming his presence more necessary at Maracaybo than at Zulia, in order to encourage and give greater energy to their efforts, returned to the capital, and immediately despatched an officer and some chosen troops to their assistance. Every thing is now on a proper footing in this city. The frontiers of Guagira, the castles on the bar, and Perija, have all been put in a better state of defence; and the army has been considerably augmented. One of Morales' principal cares has been the formation of a flotilla, in order to secure possession of this important lagoon.—His bongos by this time command the rivers Catatumbo, Zulia, and in the Pilax, as far up as Buenavista.”

We have frequently observed in the American papers extracts of letters written in this island, giving exaggerated accounts of the operations of the contending parties on the opposite continent. In a late New York paper we find also a statement of occurrences at the island of Aruba, which never existed but in the imagination of

the writer. Our Readers will perceive from the subjoined articles, the inconsistency of these communications, and how much they are calculated to mislead the public. To similar misrepresentations doubtless must be ascribed the security which mercantile men placed in the Republican forces at Maracaybo, but the easy capture of that place by general Morales, and consequently the immense loss of property sustained, shows how much their confidence was misplaced.

“New York, Sept. 13

“Morales Dead.—It will be seen from the following letter from an attentive correspondent at Curacao, that a battle had been fought on the Spanish Main, between gen. Paez and gen. Morales, which terminated in the death of the latter, and a victory by the republican.

“Just anchored, a Spanish schr. from Porto Cabello, confirming the defeat of gen. Morales, at Berginina, by gen. Paez. Morales died of his wounds the next day. She also confirms the defeat and capture of gen. Cecilia, by gen. Soubieite, at Ocumare.

“New York Sept. 24.

“Extract of a letter from our Correspondent dated Curacao, 31st August

“A Danish schr. arrived here yesterday from the Main, with general Cecilia and Staff, and 40 other Spanish officers; they publicly declare that Morales is such a tyrant that they will not serve any longer under him; they have therefore abandoned the cause of the mother country. The Spanish frigate Legiera, of 56 guns, anchored in this harbor to day, under command of Com. Laborde; he also expresses his disapprobation of Morales' conduct, and has of his own accord abandoned the cause of Spain; he will suit no more against Colombia

“Gen. Morales, with 700 men, are at Aruba. The Dutch Government, mistrusting his honor, has ordered the inhabitants of Aruba under arms, and the Dutch brig of war now here will sail thence with troops to morrow. So you see all is lost to Spain. Three days ago 4 Spanish brigs and 3 schrs. have too off this harbor, and communicated with the shore; they had on board 900 men, and reported that they were going against Maracaybo.

“The Columbian schr. of war St. Eliza, Capt. Heffner, is in port refitting, having received damage in an action with the Spanish brig of war Hercules, off Lagaira, 8 days ago. She was in company with the Columbian brig Condore, Capt. Peñon, which vessel was captured by the Hercules, after 25 minutes hard action.”

In addition to the above we find in a New York paper of the 28th September, a long article from this island, relative to the expedition of Morales. The following are a few extracts, from which the incorrectness of the statement will be at once perceived. Comments are unnecessary.

“On the 26th August, gen. Morales passed the harbour of Curacao, with 15 sail of vessels; his flag ship being the Moriton, of 18 guns. The fleet had on board 1100 troops, destined against Maracaybo. The next day, they landed at Los Teques, to make up a band of guerrillas. (Teques lies 10 miles to the eastward of Cora)—They were so warmly received by the troops composing the legion of Caraboba, under command of general Davis, that they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of 85 men; they then steered to the eastward.

“On the 10th Sept. at 1 o'clock P. M. part of the expedition disembarked their troops at Bia-hunda, (on the Indian coast,) and commenced a general pillage; from the reception they met with from the aborigines of the country, they thought proper to re-embark and try the strength of Bassora, which lies between Tocacas and Maracaybo; this insignificant post they made themselves masters of.”

“On the 29th August the Columbian forces marched from Cora, for the protection of Maracaybo. Accounts from Maracaybo to the 10th September state, that the place is prepared at every point for an attack from the enemy.

“The fleet of general Morales pursues a system of piracy. A Dutch brig, and a schooner belonging to Curacao, were captured by the Moriton and robbed of every moveable article; and from the schooner they plundered \$1000 in cash, and then released them both. This occurred on the 30th August, off Aruba.

“The Dutch armed brig Henrietta, arrived at Curacao on the 4th Sept. in 45 days from Amsterdam. She brought orders from the Dutch court to admit the Columbian flag—as friends.”

From the London Courier, July 30.

We learn by the receipt of letters from Holland, that it is not true, as stated by some of our cotemporaries, the Dutch government had adapted the resolution of recognizing the independence of South America.

Charleston, Sept. 16.—On Saturday last seventy six pirates were landed from the Grampus, and given into custody of the Marshall.—We doubt not that they will meet with their deserts. To capt. Gregory, and the officers and crew of the Grampus the greatest praise is due for their vigilance in protecting our commerce, and particularly for the capture of the Palmyra, alias Panchita, which has been notorious for her depredations on American commerce. It is to be hoped that the owners of vessels, and captains who have been captured, or plundered by this vessel will forward their statements in order that justice may have its course.

Het gewigt van het Brood, blijft als in de verledene Week.

The following are extracts from the Bulletins of General Morales, which we promised in our last to lay before our Readers in the present Number.

BULLETIN No. 1. commences with General Morales receiving information, while operating in Coro, of his appointment to the Captain Generalship of Venezuela. It then gives an account of the affair of Dabajura, and the capture of colonel Piñango, &c. The general arrives at Puerto Cabello on the 3d of August, and on the following day takes over the command in chief of Venezuela. It then takes notice of the raising of the siege of Puerto Cabello on the 29th of July, and of the general's movement on the 8th of August, by way of St. Esteban, towards the plain of Valencia—his encounter with the enemy—the mistake of Sicilia in not joining him with his division at the appointed time and place—the return of Soublert from Coro, and his union with Paez—the return of Morales with his troops to Puerto Cabello on the 19th—the embarkation of his army on the evening of the 20th, and the sailing of the expedition on the following day.

[We have thus briefly noticed the contents of the first bulletin, as our Readers will perceive from the heads of the different affairs, given above, that the particulars have already appeared in this paper.]

BULLETIN No. 2 gives a detail of the landing of general Morales and his troops at Cojoro, on the 30th of August, in the evening, with only one biscuit and about three handfuls of Indian corn per man, for their subsistence. From Cojoro Morales proceeded along the coast towards Maracaybo, without guides or water, till the 1st September, when he fell in with an Indian, who by presents and caresses was induced to guide the army to a spot where there were several wells; and who also gave information that on the following day he would conduct them to a place where they would find houses and plenty of cattle. On the 2d at day-break, the army, in hopes of a speedy relief to their sufferings, moved forward through an immense plain, and scarcely had it proceeded two leagues, when at a short distance several houses were descried, with a forest in their rear. At this sight the joy of the army was general. Almost immediately after, the report of three guns were heard, and as the army advanced it was discovered that it was drawing near to the old fortified line of Garabuya, which separates the province of Maracaybo from the territory of the Guagira Indians, and intended as a barrier to their incursions. The army halted within cannon shot of the line, and the general and several officers advanced to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which was found to be strongly palisaded, having at short intervals seven small houses, each supplied with mountain pieces and swivels.—The principal post had a half moon battery in front, with artillery planted on it. On the right of the palisades a strong party of Indians presented themselves, armed with muskets, who approached as if with an intention to reconnoitre, and began firing. From the left of the principal post, another party, composed of the enemy's infantry, made a sally, and at the same time the half moon battery opened its fire. The advance of Morales' columns at this moment, on different points, with supported arms, despising the fire showered upon them, being perceived by the enemy, it thought of nothing but saving itself by flight, having previously blown up the ammunition and spiked the guns. The result of this trifling affair was the occupation of the line of demarcation, 21 pieces of artillery, consisting of 2, 3, and 4 pounders, several muskets, a large quantity of bows and arrows, the archives of the commandancy, and all the cattle of the Garabuya.

This bulletin is dated Campo de las Guardias, on the frontiers of Guagira, Sept. 2, 1822.

(Signed) **ITURBE,**
Chief of the Staff.

BULLETIN No. 3. gives an account of the advance of the army the same evening, at five o'clock, to the Hato (cattle penn) of Peña, where it rested that night, and where general Morales received intelligence, corroborating documents found in the archives of Garabuya, that the enemy would make a stand at Sinamaica.—On the 3d, at day-light, the army was in movement, and after two hours march arrived on the plain in front of the town of Sinamaica. In a small wood to the left of the town, the enemy had posted a strong guerrilla, and in its front a similar description of force was drawn up, but much superior in numbers. General Morales having pushed his advance to within musket shot, the enemy opened a fire of musketry, accompanied by a shower of arrows, but being vigorously charged at the point of the bayonet, they were speedily dispersed, leaving their killed on the field. The Indian lieutenant-col. Gomez, who with other chiefs commanded the enemy, was wounded, and fell into the hands of the assailants; together with a quantity of arms, which the enemy had thrown away to accelerate their flight, several bundles of arrows, and the ordnance of Sinamaica. In this skirmish Morales had only one sergeant wounded by an arrow.—A sufficient force having been posted to defend the place against any incursion of the Indians, the army moved forward at day-break the following morning, to the river Sucui, and arrived on its western bank after a march of three hours. The passage was immediately examined, and found to be impracticable, the river being two miles broad, and there being but five small

canoes, capable of carrying only three men each at a time. At this juncture an Indian arrived, and gave intelligence of five large canoes coming down the river. The general immediately ordered the troops to conceal themselves, and accordingly, on the arrival of the canoes (they were taken possession of. Two hundred men of the vanguard, under colonel Lopez, were immediately embarked, and landed on the opposite side of the river, notwithstanding some considerable opposition they met with from four armed canoes which came down the rivers shortly after the division had sailed, and it was not until a 4 pounder, was brought to bear upon them from the shore, that the canoes desisted from annoying the troops. Owing to the great breadth of the river, it was six o'clock in the evening before the vanguard, and the greater part of the first division had crossed over. These immediately took post on the main road leading from St. Martha to Maracaybo, and made the necessary arrangements against a surprize by the enemy. This bulletin is dated Campo del Paso de Guerrero, upon the Sucui, Sept. 4, 1822, and signed the same as the foregoing.

BULLETIN No. 4 states, that about midnight the enemy, from 5 to 600 strong, advanced in two columns on the advanced posts of the troops which had crossed the river the previous evening. The alarm was immediately given, and the main body under colonel Lopez, formed with the greatest silence. The enemy pushed forward and opened a dreadful and well directed fire on the advanced posts, but these having fallen back to clear the front of the main body, four companies, under the gallant colonel Lopez, advanced to meet the assailants, and in less than half an hour compelled them to retire. They, however, rallied, and returned to the combat, which they recommenced with a heavy fire of musketry. At this moment the cazadores, impatient to put an end to the contest, rushed upon their assailants with fixed bayonets, and almost instantly decided the action, the enemy dispersing themselves in every direction, throwing away their arms, caps, drums, and every thing that could impede their flight. Their loss is stated to have been considerable; a great number of dead was found on the field, and day after day large tracks of blood were seen in the direction of their flight. Colonel Don Tomas Garcia, Morales' second in command, received a mortal wound whilst bravely leading his troops to the charge. They lost besides one man killed and seven wounded, among the latter an officer of the regiment of Valencia. The troops left on the west bank of the river effected their passage before day light. At sun rise the whole moved forward. The General ignorant of the fate of the vessels which conveyed his forces from Puerto Cabello, despatched his adjutant lieutenant-col. D. Manuel Lebroun, to gain information respecting them; and to offer honorable terms of capitulation to the commander of the castle on the Bar. The army was halted for a short time to take some refreshment, and then pushed forward to the cattle penn of los Romeros, where it arrived at seven o'clock in the evening, and took up its quarters for the night.

This bulletin is dated Campo del Hato de los Romeros Sept. 5 1822, and signed as the preceding.

BULLETIN No. 5 gives the following detail of the defeat of general Lino de Clemente, at Salina Rica:—Early this morning (Sept 6) the army continued its march upon Maracaybo, by the main road, and at 10 o'clock general Morales received intelligence that the enemy was waiting his approach at Puente del Mono, in Salina Rica. At 12, the army having passed through a defile, entered upon a plain in front of the enemy's position, and drew up in the following order: the first division in close column, the batt. of Barinas on the right, that of Navarra in the centre, and the batt. of Valencia on the left, the artillery occupying a space between the centre and the left. The second division drawn up in a similar manner, formed another line in rear of the first, having the Cazadores of the General on the right, and the batt. of Burgos on the left. In the rear of all was stationed a column formed of different piquets, with a company in guerrilla covering the left flank of this position. The enemy's force consisted of about 1200 infantry, and 60 cavalry. The rear was protected by an impenetrable thicket, the borders of which supported the right, the left extending to the road and along an eminence which commanded the whole plain, and in front lay the lagoon of Salina Rica, and the Puente del Mono in a swamp. General Morales perceiving the difficulties he had to encounter, in his first position, from the nature of the ground, made a movement to the right, which was the more favorable as it would be protected by the eminence already mentioned. The enemy on perceiving this movement immediately detached his cavalry and a guerrilla party of infantry to prevent its execution; these were met by the Cazadores of the General, who compelled them to retire in disorder upon their line. Skirmishing now ensued between the guerrillas of both parties, in which the enemy displayed great courage, and extending along the front threatened Morales' right flank. The firing became extremely warm on both sides, and Morales seeing no advantage resulting from it, gave orders to charge the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The right wing of the first division was led on by colonel Lopez, the left by colonel Lorenzo; the second division composed the reserve, and was entrusted to the command of lieutenant-colonel Preto. The enemy seeing the advance of Mo-

rales' columns, his guerrillas defeated, and consequently the eminence on which his left rested in danger of being taken, made a movement to strengthen that position, but at this moment the assailants being only 600 paces distant they were ordered to charge at double quick time, which was executed with the greatest decision. The left of the enemy, unable to sustain the shock gave way, and the centre seeing that it could not come up to its assistance, posted itself under cover of a small thicket, but was soon attacked by the battalion of Navarra, and driven off at the point of the bayonet. The right of the enemy still remained in good order, and maintained its first position with great firmness against the battalion of Valencia. General Morales seeing the obstinate resistance of this body, in consequence of its superiority in numbers, ordered the battalion of Burgos to the assistance of that of Valencia, but before the former could come up the latter gallant battalion had decided the contest, and the cry of victory resounded in every quarter. Thus the enemy was completely routed, and pursued by the victors for more than a league and a half. The vanguard and the battalion of Barinas, under Lopez and Lorenzo, were ordered to occupy the city of Maracaybo, and on the rising of the moon the battalions of Navarra and Valencia marched to join them. The trophies of this glorious day, were 653 prisoners, including 13 officers, 762 stand of arms, 17 drums, 9 bugles, a number of loads of ammunition and provision, and 43 horses. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was considerable; the latter were carried to the hospital, where that assistance would be administered to them which humanity required. The loss of the victors was 17 killed and 58 wounded, among which were 9 officers.

This bulletin is dated Campo de Salina Rica upon the Lagoon of Maracaybo, Sept. 6, 1822, and signed the same as the preceding ones.

BULLETIN No. 6. states that the troops who marched on the night of the 6th to occupy the city of Maracaybo, having arrived within a quarter of a league of it before day-light, halted for sometime. Shortly after sun-rise they entered the city amidst the loudest acclamations of joy from an immense crowd of the inhabitants assembled to greet them. The city having been for a short time previous in a state of anarchy, several houses belonging to persons who had emigrated, were plundered by the populace; order, however, was speedily restored by the victors. It was now ascertained that general Clemente had embarked with only 100 men, and proceeded in the direction of Truxillo. Several straggling officers and soldiers of the enemy were brought in immediately after the city was occupied. General Morales, who had remained on the field of battle to ascertain personally the loss sustained by the enemy, and to give directions for the conveyance of the wounded to the city by water, together with the spoils that had fallen into his hands, entered the capital on the 8th, at sun set, and was loudly welcomed by the inhabitants, and hailed as their deliverer. The first act of the general was to establish the proper civil authorities. By the capture of Maracaybo the army has been abundantly furnished with every kind of necessaries.—Upwards of 1500 stand of arms, and a large quantity of artillery and ammunition have also been taken. On the 10th the castle of San Carlos was taken possession of, agreeable to a capitulation entered into between its commander and lieutenant-col. Lebroun. Three days after, all the vessels that had been stationed at Los Taques, entered the Lagoon, with the exception of the flechas Valle and Hercules, the former having been wrecked, and the latter captured on the coast of Coro. The fleet had suffered very much from the want of provisions and water. Nothing is now wanting to complete the success of the general's first operation, but the entire command of the Lagoon, and the occupation of the ports on the opposite side, which it is expected will be speedily accomplished. This bulletin is dated Maracaybo, Sept. 13, 1822, and signed as the preceding ones.

LOTTERY.

DE ondergeteekende doet mits deze kennis geven aan die gene die daar belang in hebben, zoo er gene verdere hinderpaal zal voorkomen, als dan de 4de Klasse van Ps. 2000, Ps. 1000, &c. &c. zal getrokken worden binnen zeer weinige weken. zoo verzoekt hy zeer vriendelyk, die weinige Loten die er nog overgebleven zyn, om die te komen Fourneren.

S. S. DELVALLE,
Directeur der Lottery.

Den 16den October 1822.

Den 5den October 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

VOOR een ieder welke aan het Fonds der Afgekeurde Johannissen wegens de 1/4 per cent Belasting op Eigendommen schuldig is, om hunne rekening te komen voldoen oiterlyk voor ultimo December eerstkomende, zullende de nalatigen zonder aanzien van persoon met het begin van aanstaande jaar worden gedagvaard.

Uit naam van Directeuren van het Fonds voornoemd,

FERGUSON, Boekhouder.