



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI.

ZATURDAG den 13den DECEMBER, 1823.

N. 49

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door J. P. de W. van V. M. Lee.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZLAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten: Gezien in de Staatsbladen van het Koninkryk der Nederlanden No. 24 en 38 de na te meldene besluiten van Zyne Majesteit, als: Eene van den 26sten Juny 1823, houdende wyziging van het besluit van den 25sten Juny 1814, No. 59a. (Staatsblad No. 71) omtrent het uitloven van premien wegens het ontdekken van deserteurs.

De andere van den 30sten Augustus 1823, houdende toepassing op de deserteurs der Marine, van het bepaalde by het eerste lid van het besluit van 26sten Juny 1823, (Staatsblad No. 24.)

En vermits de bepalingen derzelve moeten verstaan worden den Land en Zeemagt alhier ook aan te gaan.

Is goedgevonden en verstaan: 1. Publiciteit aan de gemelde Koninklyke besluiten te geven, door afkondiging en aanplakking derzelve ter gewone plaatsen, als mede insertie in de Curaçaosche Courant.

Luidende dezelve aldus:

STAATSBLAD

VAN
HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN

(No. 24.) **BESLUIT** van den 26sten Juni 1823, houdende wyziging van het besluit van 25sten Juni 1814, No. 59a. (staatsblad No. 71), omtrent het uitloven van premien wegens het ontdekken van deserteurs.

Wij WILLEM, by de gratie Gods, KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINS VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, GROOT-HERTOG VAN LUXEMBURG, enz., enz., enz.

Op het rapport van Onzen Commissaris Generaal van Oorlog, van den 9den December 1822, No. 1;

Gezien het rapport van Onzen Minister van Justitie, van den 31sten Mei 1823, No. 274;

Gelet op het nader rapport van Onzen Commissaris-Generaal voornoemd, van den 24sten dezer, No. 139;

Herzien artikel 261 van het by ons besluit van den 11den Januari 1815, No. 32, gearresteerd reglement voor den garnizoensdienst, luidende als volgt:

“Wanneer onder-officieren of soldaten, zonder schriftelyke permissie, zich verder dan een half uur van de stad verwyderen, zullen zy als deserteurs beschouwd en als zoodanig gearresteerd worden;”

Gezien art 157 van het crimineel wetboek voor het krygsvolk te lande, houdende: “dat, zoo dra een militair zich verder dan één uur buiten het garnizoen of kantonnement heeft verwyderd, de misdaad van desertie voor volbragt zal worden gehouden;”

Gezien onze besluiten van den 25sten Juni 1814, No. 59a. (staatsblad No. 71) en 18den Februari 1815, No. 109 (staatsblad No. 17):

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, te bepalen: 1°. Dat de premien van een-en-twintig gul-

dens op het ontdekken van deserteurs, by ons besluit van den 25sten Juni 1814, No. 59a., uitgelooft, tot op veertien gulden zullen worden verminderd.

2°. Dat voorsz premien niet verschuldigd zullen zyn, of te uytbetaald mogen worden dan wanneer het blyke dat de aangehouden militair valt in de termen, by art. 157 van het crimineel wetboek voor het krygsvolk te lande voorzien.

Onze Commissaris-Generaal van Oorlog en Onze Minister van Justitie zyn respectivelyk belast met de uitvoering van het tegenwoordig besluit, waarvan kennis zal worden gegeven aan de Algemeene Rekenkamer, tot informatie en narigt; zullende hetzelfde voorts in het staatsblad worden gedrukt.

Brussel, den 26sten Juni 1823.

WILLEM.

Van wege den Koning,

J. G. DE MEY VAN STREEFKERK.

Uitgegeven den vyfden Juli 1823.

De Secretaris van Staat,

J. G. DE MEY VAN STREEFKERK.

No. 38.) **BESLUIT** van den 30sten Augustus 1823, houdende toepassing op de deserteurs der Marine, van het bepaalde by het eerste lid van het besluit van 26sten Juni 1823 (staatsblad No. 24.)

Wij WILLEM, by de gratie Gods KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINS VAN ORANJE NASSAU, GROOT HERTOG VAN LUXEMBURG, ENZ. ENZ. ENZ.

Gezien ons besluit van den 23sten Juni 1823 (staatsblad No. 24), houdende wyziging van ons besluit van den 25sten Juni 1814, No. 59a (staatsblad No. 71), omtrent het uitloven van premien wegens het ontdekken van deserteurs;

Op de voordragt van Onzen Minister voor de Marine van den 23sten dezer, No. 38-385;

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, het 1ste lid van ons bovengemeld besluit van den 26sten Juni 1823 (staatsblad No. 24), mede van toepassing te maken op de deserteurs der Marine, en alzoo te bepalen dat voor elken deserteur der Marine, welke wordt ontdekt, met dat gevolg dat by in handen der justitie gerake, eene premie van veertien gulden zal worden uitbetaald.

En zyn onze Ministers voor de Marine en van Justitie belast met de uitvoering van het tegenwoordig besluit, hetwelk in het staatsblad zal worden gedrukt.

Laken den 30sten Augustus 1823.

WILLEM.

Van wege den Koning,

J. G. DE MEY VAN STREEFKERK.

Uitgegeven den vyfden September 1823.

De Secretaris van Staat,

J. G. DE MEY VAN STREEFKERK.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 4den December 1823, het tiende jaar Z. M.'s regering.

(w. g.) CANTZLAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

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

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 3den daaropvolgende.

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

TE KOOP.

BEST SCHRIF MEDIAAK, KARDOES EN BORD PAPIER, FYN ROOD ZEGEL LAK, BESTE SCLAGTEN EN OUVELS. Te bezorgen op dit Kantoor.

December 5, 1823.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing brig

F A M E,

— Boss, Master.



Will sail in 15 days. For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply at the Store of

J. DESOLA, & SON.

Who offer for sale, all kind of provisions, one dry goods, and a few boxes of excellent Claret

The public are hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or Consignees.

Fiscaal Kantoor, den 12den December 1823.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Wedeliden Achtbaren Raad bevestigd gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Brood bakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneert, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Franche Broden 20, en

De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

W. M. H. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 25sten November 1823.

DE ondergeteekende door Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur bevestigd zynende met de uitdeeling der onlangs aangekomene exemplaren des derden deels van 't algemeen woordenboek van kunsten en wetenschappen, daarvoor hebbende uitbetaald, van de Heeren die exemplaren ter Gouvernements Secretary zullen worden afgegeven en verzoekt de belanghebbenden elk zyn boek deel tegen betaling van de waarde daarvan ten spoedigste te komen afhalen.

W. PRINCE.

EDICTALE CITATIE.

MET Presidial Consent van Zyne Excellentie PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZLAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Doende Edele Heeren THEODOORUS JUTTING, DANIEL SPECHT en J. N. C. JUTTING, in kwad als Executeurs in der Boedel en Nalatenschap van wy en Vrouwe ANNA MARIA VAN GROOF DAVELAAR, Weduwe van wy en Zyne Excellentie Mr. P. B. VAN STARCKENBORGH, alhier gewoond en overleden, van allen en een ieder zyn hier te lande als elders wonende overleden, dat de genen die vermen mochten eenige actie of pretenctie hebben ten laste gemelden Boedel, gehouden zullen zyn, dezelve hunne actie of pretenctie de zoodanigen hier te lande zynde binnen den tyd van acht dagen, en die elders wonende als dan binnen den tyd van negen maanden heden af te rekenen aan de voornoemde Executeurs te komen op en wagenen ten einde gemelde Boedel tot finale lekwijtheit zal kunnen worden gebracht.

Dagvaardende de voornoemde Executeurs al de genen alhier wonende die de wegens in gebreken mogten blyven voor den Ederen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezer Eilands tegens den 11den December dezes jaars en de zoodanigen elders wonende als dan tegens de eerste ordinaire Sessie van den voornoemden Raad in de maand Augustus 1824, ten einde ald a staande Rolle hunne actie of pretenctie met de behoortlyke verlijstingen van dien in te brengen op pene dat tegens de non-comparanten zal worden ge-procedeed by default en verstek van actie.

A dus voor de eerste maal gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den 14den November 1823.

Den 21sten ditto voor de tweede maal, en

Den 28sten ditto voor de derde en laatste maal.

H. R. HAYUNGA, Secretaris.

Para vender en la Imprenta,

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

duties, all merchandize which may be imported is comprehended in the following classes:

First: Iron in bars, tin and copper in sheets, paper of every description, all sorts of medicines, surgical instruments, rope, pitch, tar, cables, cordage and anchors.

Second: All description of cotton, woollen, linen, hemp and worsted merchandize, with the exception of such as shall be separately named under another head.

Third: Umbrellas, hats made of beaver, wool cotton or silk; wax, or spermaceti, either manufactured or in the cake, wine, vinegar, oil of every description, gold or silver watches, lace, men and women's saddles, cards, all kind of earthen ware from Europe, and crystal and glass of every description.

Fourth: Silks, and all articles of silk that may be the manufacture and production of Europe, precious stones and jewels, tanned leather, lace of thread or silk, handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, looking glasses, perfumes, essences, and sweet scented waters, dry and preserved fruits, olives, capers, and all sorts of tanned leather:

Fifth: Ready made shoes for men or women; boots; all kinds of house furniture; dresses and cloths ready made, all goods and utensils of copper, brass, iron, steel and tin, grease in a raw or manufactured state, flour, salt meat, and every description of foreign provisions:

Art. 3. The articles enumerated in the first class when coming from the colonies in national vessels, shall pay fifteen per cent importation: and when coming from Europe, or the United States, shall pay seven and a half per cent.

Art. 4. The same articles imported in foreign vessels and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty per cent: and from Europe and the United States, fifteen per cent.

Art. 5. The articles enumerated in the second class imported in national vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay seventeen and a half per cent; and from Europe and the United States, ten per cent.

Art. 6. The same articles imported in foreign vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty two and a half per cent; and from Europe or the United States, seventeen and a half per cent.

Art. 7. The articles enumerated in the third class, imported in national vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty per cent and from Europe or the United States, twelve and a half per cent.

Art. 8. The same articles imported in foreign vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty five per cent, and from Europe or the United States, twenty per cent.

Art. 9. The articles enumerated in the fourth class, imported in national vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty two and a half per cent, and from Europe or the United States, fifteen per cent.

Art. 10. The same articles imported in foreign vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty seven and a half per cent; and from Europe or the United States, fifteen per cent.

Art. 11. The articles enumerated in the fifth class, imported in national vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay twenty five per cent, and from Europe or the United States, seventeen and a half per cent.

Art. 12. The same articles imported in foreign vessels, and coming from the colonies, shall pay thirty per cent, and from Europe or the United States, twenty five per cent.

Art. 13. All other kinds of merchandize, and articles of commerce, not comprehended in the foregoing classes, shall when imported in national vessels, and coming from the colonies, pay twenty five per cent, and if in national vessels from Europe or the United States, they shall pay seventeen and a half per cent.

Art. 14. All other kinds of merchandize, and articles of commerce, not comprehended in the foregoing classes, shall when imported in foreign vessels, and coming from the colonies, pay thirty per cent, and when in foreign vessels from Europe or the United States, they shall pay twenty five per cent.

Art. 15. All merchandize and manufactured articles of whatsoever quality or description they may be, being the natural productions of the Asiatic nations, and of the European establishments in Asia, not dependant on the Spanish government, shall pay twelve per cent when coming from the said countries in national vessels, and twenty five per cent when not coming direct from Asia. If brought direct from Asia in foreign vessels, they shall pay twenty per cent, and if not brought direct from Asia, twenty five per cent.

Art. 16. Merchandize and articles the productions of that part of the American continent which was formerly dependant on the Spanish government, as may be imported direct in national or foreign vessels from those countries, shall enjoy such reductions of duties as is granted to similar articles coming from Europe or the United States: but other articles and merchandize which are not the productions of the said independent nations of America shall pay when imported from them, either in national or foreign vessels, the same duties as if proceeding from the colonies, unless it shall be provided otherwise by special treaties, both as relates to those states and the other independent nations of the earth.

Art. 17. The foregoing import duties shall be estimated on the scale approved of in Carthago on the 22d of April 1817, and by subsequent enactments, until a revision therefore can be made.

Art. 18. This law shall not have effect until the first of January of the year 1824.

Art. 19. At the above date, the law of the 25th of September of the year 11, will be revoked and of no effect, as well as the decree of government of the 13th of March 1822, by which it was ordained that the monopoly on cards should continue the same as under the Spanish government.

Bogota, August 2, 1823.—13.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

Madrid, Oct. 11.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The king, our sovereign, has deigned to address me, under date of this day, the following decree:—

To his excellency Don Victor Saez,

Amidst the events which have succeeded each other in the year 1820, events which it is useless to recapitulate, although they have burdened my heart with sorrow, I had no other consolation than that of addressing myself to the God of Mercy, to implore his clemency in favour of my family, and my subjects—two objects of my paternal solicitude.

It was necessary, to this effect, that I should avail myself of the spiritual aid of a director, equally estimable for his virtues as for his talents and prudence, and having found all these qualities combined in the person of Don Victor Saez, theological canon of the cathedral Toledo, it was my pleasure to nominate him my confessor.

But God, who was not appressed by all the sorrows with which I was overwhelmed, willed that before the end of the year above-noted, I should be separated from him, and this separation was the more painful, on account of the proofs which he had given me of his fidelity, even at the risk of his life.

Restored now to liberty and my rights of sovereignty, it is my pleasure to recall him near my person, by appointing him, and I do hereby appoint him, my confessor. This nomination, nevertheless, not preventing him still to fill the post of my principal secretary of state and despatches, it being my will to continue him in the functions of this office.

And I transmit this decree to your excellency, that you may have knowledge thereof for your guidance and satisfaction.

Xerxes de la Futera, Oct. 4.

London, Oct. 18.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

Arrival of captain Parry this morning, at the Admiralty

Captain Parry arrived this morning at the admiralty, having landed at Whitby, whence his majesty's ships, *Fury* and *Hecla* were continuing their way to the river Thames.

The public regret that capt. Parry has not been able to accomplish the North West passage, will be amply compensated by the general pleasure which will be felt at the safe return of this gallant officer and his brave companions.

In 1821, the expedition explored Repulse Bay, Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, Middleton's, French Strait, and that neighbourhood, and finding no passage to the Northward and Westward, wintered in the southern bay of an island, called Winter Island, in lat. 66 11, long 83.

In 1822, the expedition, guided and encouraged by the information they had received during the winter, from a party of Esquimaux, with whom they had established a friendly intercourse, pursued their attempt to the Northward, and examined all inlets onwards the West, till they arrived at a strait which separates the North West coast of America from what capt. Parry considers to be clusters of islands, extending Northward towards the scene of his former voyage.

The great object of ascertaining the northern limit of the Continent being thus accomplished, captain Parry penetrated two degrees to the Westward with considerable expectation of final success; but in narrow part of the strait, they found the ice fixed in such a manner that it is perpetual and not separated in any season, or under any circumstances. The expedition was therefore obliged to winter in lat. 60, 20, long 81, 50.

In the summer of this year, finding the ice still fixed to the shores, in such a manner as precluded all hopes of further progress in the neighbourhood in which he was. Capt Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt and return to England.

The expedition has lost by illness, only Mr. Pyflee, the Greenland Master, and three seamen, and one man killed by an accident.

LATEST FROM THE BRAZILS.

An intelligent correspondent at Rio Janeiro, under date the 6th of September, sends the following information:—

"The only occurrences, in politics, of any interest are the report of a constitution, by the committee of the Cortes to whom that interesting subject was referred, and the arrival of an agent from the king of Portugal with despatches for his royal highness the prince regent of Brazil, with whom, however, the government has decided on not holding any communication, as he is not prepared to recognize the independence of Brazil, and the emperor's title. The despatch vessel is allowed to take refreshment, and ordered to depart. The "projecto de Constituciao" will immediately come under discussion in the Cortes—it is said to be liberal, establishing trial by jury—inviolability of persons and property, toleration of religious opinions and freedom of the press. In fact, the British

constitution appears to have been taken as a guide to the reporters. It is an important point gained to the nation at large, even though it should want liberality in some of its features; and, as the press is unshackled and many writers of judgment and abilities have stepped forth to examine the conduct of the ministry and enlighten the people, on morality as well as politics,—it may reasonably be hoped that the welfare of another important portion of the globe will be promoted by the establishment of a government of laws emanating from the people at large, and whose influence and example will tend to hasten the diffusion of the principles of rational government and civil liberty.—A declaration of independence is now under debate in the Cortes and said to have claims to high merit."

GREECE.

The following is a summary account of the late most important successes of the Greeks, which is represented by the London papers as decisive of the fourth expedition and of the ultimate triumph of Greece:—

It was the intention of the Turkish Pashas to combine their forces before risking a battle, in order to bear down all before them with an overwhelming force. Mehmed, the Seraskier of Roumelia, having invaded Attica and Livadia with 27,000 men, did not venture to attack Odysseus with his 9000 troops, but waited to be joined by the Pashas of Scutaria and Larissa, and also for the co-operation of Jusuf Jusuf was on his way to Macrinoros with 14,000 men, intending to force that place, advance to Mistoulunghi, and pass into the Peloponnesus by the assistance of the Turkish fleet. Mehmed was at the same time to attack the Isthmus of Corinth with 40,000 head, and to march into the Peloponnesus after ravaging Livadia.

The Greeks were aware of this plan, and determined to fight the Pashas in detail. Mehmed was attacked at St. Liza by Odysseus and Nikitas, and totally destroyed. This produced a revolt among the mercenaries of Jusuf who hardly saved himself. Scouraris, who was charged to operate against the Pasha of Scutaria in the mountains of Agrafa, opposed him with success until the arrival of 4000 Turks, which increased his enemies to the number of 12,000, and enabled them to proceed to Mistoulunghi, where they joined the Pasha of Sarissa with the wreck of Mehmed's army. The two Pashas, with 18,000 men, set out for Livadia on the 25th of August, intending to co-operate with Jusuf, of whose defeat they were yet ignorant. Their advanced guard of 12,000 under the bold Bey, halted at Lasi on the 27th, where he found 2500 Hellenians on their march against him, and now occupying an entrenched camp. In order to ascertain the force of his enemies, the Pasha remained inactive all that day, intending on the next to make an attack. On the 28th Hellenians were doubtful what to do as their numbers were very small and their general Carraschi, was sick; but in this juncture the brave Bozzaris arrived and at once restored their courage. As there was nothing to require his presence at Macrinoros, and he had learned the course taken by the Pasha of Scutaria, he set out with 240 Suliotes, passed rapidly through Etolia and Locris into Thessaly, where he heard that the chiefs were determined to join the Greeks. When he arrived at the camp of Carari Cachi, he found that the Greeks were resolved at all events not to suffer the Turks to enter Livadia, and seemed resolved to risk a battle. Bozzaris represented this as a desperate measure, and proposed that they should fall upon them suddenly in the darkness of the night.

"We can surprise them," said he, "for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precautions against surprise. I have with me 340 Suliotes, and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp with no other arms but our pistols and sabres. Do you," said he to the Hellenians, "present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when you are recognised, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pasha alive or dead."

The proposal met universal approbation, and Bozzaris was desired to lead the enterprise.—At midnight he desired an addition of 100 chosen men to his little band of Suliotes; then separating into four divisions, prepared for the hazardous enterprise. When he left the camp, he said to his chiefs—"my friends, if we succeed, you will be sure to find me round the tent of the Pasha." Having said this, the signal was given, and the heroes marched on in silence.—The Turks were taken entirely by surprise and the tent of the Pasha surrounded.

Bozzaris taunted the infidels for their carelessness and their defeat; and then stepping forward seized the Pasha with his own hands. He however received a mortal wound from a Moor, and was borne off by his soldiers, while the Pasha was killed on the spot. The last words of Bozzaris were these:

"My friends, to die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain. Freedom is not acquired but at great sacrifices. I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amid the destruction of your enemies."

This is a deed worthy of ancient Greece in her most heroic ages. The character as well as the fate of Bozzaris may bear a comparison with that of Epaminondas; and the Suliotes remind us of the heroes of Thermopylae. Such men are worthy to fight for liberty and to enjoy it.