



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

1821.

ZATURDAG den 16den JUNY, 1821.

N. 24.

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

Den 1sten Juny 1821.

De Commissarissen van Heeren Kooplieden, Scheeps... (Text continues)

... (Text continues)

Op dezelfde is voorhanden: eene schoone party... (Text continues)

## MANIFEST

Aan de Inwoners van Venezuela, door den Veld... (Text continues)

(Het vervolg van onze laatste.)

Tot nog toe was de bereiding van Venezuela... (Text continues)

"In antwoord van U E's depeche van den... (Text continues)

... (Text continues)

Hooftkwartier, Caracas, den 25sten Februry 1821

"MIGUEL DE LA TORRE."

"Aan Don R. Urdaneta"

De brief van generaal La Torre, aan generaal... (Text continues)

"Ik verwacht thans alleen, dat het uwe ex... (Text continues)

raadzaamste zal schynen. Ik twyfel niet of de... (Text continues)

"De depeches door generaal Urdaneta aan... (Text continues)

[Hier volgt een brief van generaal Rollar... (Text continues)

"Generaal Morillo heeft beloofd om in zyn... (Text continues)

"Het verheugt my den aankomst van de he... (Text continues)

"Dezelfde heeren zyn terens aanbevolen, om... (Text continues)

[Hier volgt een anderen brief van dezelfde... (Text continues)

"Ik keur goed de afwijzing van myn voorstel... (Text continues)

"Verder: wy werden van Engeland en Gi... (Text continues)

Carthagens is met levensmiddelen voorzien... (Text continues)

"Geloof my, myn vriend! dat er weinige zyn... (Text continues)

"Vaarwel, myn dierbare generaal! stel alle... (Text continues)

"Het congres, aan de andere kant, is niet... (Text continues)

"BOLIVAR."

[Hier volgt het antwoord van Bolivar, aan de... (Text continues)

"Ik beken aan de geheele wereld met de op... (Text continues)

"Ik las, dat Z. E. den president my tot een... (Text continues)

"Ik las dat Z. E. den president vastelyk en bil... (Text continues)

(Het vervolg hierna.)

PUBLICATIE.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ-LAAR**, 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:

By ons ontvangen zynde een besluit van Zyne Majesteit den Koning, in dato 16den January 1821, betrekkelijk, zoo tot het verbod om in 'sRyks overzeesche bezittingen in te voeren en in omloop te brengen de nieuwe Nederlandsche munten, als tot de Guldens en Drie-guldens, welke men zich, om in stede dier munten aldaar gangbaar te zyn, in 'sRyksmunthuizen zal kunnen aanschaffen.

Zoo hebben wy goedgevonden en verstaan: hetzelfde koninglyk besluit te doen publiceren en affigeren; luidende hetzelfde als volgt.

Wy **WILLEM**, by de gratie Gods, Koning der Nederlanden, Prins van Oranje Nassau, Groot Hertog van Luxemburg, enz. enz. enz.

In aanmerking nemende, dat herhaaldelyk, door reeders en andere belanghebbenden by den handel op Java, aanzoeken gedaan zyn, om guldens op 'sRyks munt te doen vervaardigen, bestemd om derwaarts te worden uitgevoerd;

Op de voordragt van Onze Ministers van Financiën en voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien.

Hebben besloten en besluiten:

Art. 1.—De Nederlandsche guldens en dertelver onderdeelingen, de zilveren stukken van drie guldens, de koperen stukken van eenen cent, en van eenen halven cent, zoo ook de gouden stukken van tien guldens, verordeneerd by de wet van den 28sten September 1816, tot regeling van het Nederlandsch muntwezen [Staatsblad no. 50], zullen in geene van 'sRyks overzeesche bezittingen mogen worden ingevoerd; noch aldaar gangbaar zyn, of in eenige publieke kassen binnen dezelve mogen worden aangenomen.

2.—Ten gerieve van den nationalen koophandel en ten dienste van 'sRyks overzeesche bezittingen, zullen nogtans worden gemunt stukken van eenen gulden en van drie guldens, welke aldaar gelykelyk met, en op denzelfden voet, als de oude generaliteits guldens en drie guldens gangbaar zullen wesen.

3.—Deze stukken van eenen gulden en van drie guldens zullen, in de gehalte, het gewigt, de grootte en den beeldenaar, gelyk zyn aan den Nederlandschen gulden en aan het stuk van drie guldens, by de wet van den 28sten September 1816 verordeneerd, met dit verschil alleen:

1°. Dat, op de keerzyde van den gulden, het wapenschild met de kroon zal zyn van gelyke grootte als dat van de keerzyde van den Nederlandschen halven gulden, en dat, in plaats van de woorden 100 cents, op den Nederlandschen gulden voorkomenden, onder het wapenschild zullen worden geplaatst de woorden *Nederlandsch Indie*.

2°. Dat, op de keerzyde van het driegulden stuk, het wapenschild met de kroon zal zyn van gelyke grootte als dat van de keerzyde van den Nederlandschen gulden, en dat, almede onder hetzelfde zullen worden geplaatst de woorden *Nederlandsch Indie*.

4.—De vervaardiging van voorz. stukken van eenen gulden en van drie guldens, voor 'sRyks overzeesche bezittingen bestemd, zal plaats hebben in 'sRyks munthuizen, op den voet en volgens de instructie, by Ons besluit van den 22sten Mei 1818, no. 89, aan den muntmeester te Utrecht voorgeschreven, met betrekking tot den muntslag van Nederlandsche guldens en drie guldens, voor rekening van particulieren.

5.—De genen Onze onderdanen, welke eene party der meergemelde guldens of driegulden stukken, ten uitvoer naar 'sRyks bezittingen in Oost en West Indien, voor zyne rekening wenscht te doen vervaardigen, zal daartoe, met opgave der kwantiteiten en van de Nederlandsche schepen, met welke hy zich verbindt, den uitvoer derwaarts te bewerkstelligen, schriftelyk verzoek inleveren by het kollegie van raden en generaalmeeesters der munt, te Utrecht, hetwelk wordt gemagtigd, om, zoo dikwyls zulks, zonder verachtering van den dienst voor 'sRyks eigene muntingen, kan geschieden, dusdanige verzoeken in te willigen.

En zyn Onze Ministers van Financiën en de voor het Publiek Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien, belast met de uitvoering van het tegenwoordig besluit, waaryan afschriften zullen worden gezonden aan Onzen Minister van Staat, belast met de Generale Directie der ontvangsten en aan de Algemeene Rekenkamer, tot informatien en narigt respectivelyk.

Gegeven te Brussel, den 16den January des Jaars 1821, en van Onzer regering het achtste.

(Geteekend) **WILLEM**,  
Van wege den Koning.  
(Geteekend) **J. G. DE MEIJ VAN STRAAT**.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 5den Juny 1821, het achtste jaar van Zynere Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) **CANTZ-LAAR**.  
Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,  
(w. g.) **W. W. DUYCKINCK**, Gouv. Sec.  
Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato utsupra.  
(w. g.) **W. W. DUYCKINCK**, Gouv. Sec.

Den 14den Juny 1821.  
**WAARSCHOUWING.**

DE ondergeteckende vindt zich verplicht, de gebrekkige belastingschuldigen van Hoofd en Familie Gelden over den eersten termijn van dit jaar, opteroepen en aantemanen, om de door hen verschuldigde belasting vóór het einde dezer maand te komen afbetalen, aangezien er eene lyst van al de rekeningen voor die belasting, welke op dien datum nog onbetaald mogten zyn, op piimo Juny aanstaande aan den Heer Raad Fiscaal zal worden ter hand gesteld, ten einde de onwilligen door rechtsmiddelen tot de voldoening daarvan te noodzaken.

De Hoofd Ontvanger dezer Kolonie,  
**C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.**

**CURACAO.**

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste INGELKAARD—JUNY.

- 9 brik Eliza, Wering, New York
- 12. golet Maria, Morottj, St. Thomas
- bark Rita Silva, Ocampo, Spaansche kust
- golet Generaal van Starskenborgh, De Pool, St. Thomas
- Leender, Fay, Providence
- Maria, Domingo, Jaquemol
- 13. bark Mercurius, Walter, St. Thomas
- golet Cornelis, Möller, dito
- 15. bark Helena, Eltino, Spaansche kust

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

- 8. golet Dorothea, Hart, St. Bartholomeus
- 9. — Admiraal van der Capellen, Rusman, Spaansche kust
- Theodora, Simon, Puerto Cabello
- Venus, Arends, dito
- Juanita, Heytman, dito
- Neptunes, Yauger, La Guayra
- Drie Zusters, Peron, Spaansche kust
- brik James Lowrence, Nazmos, dito
- 13. golet Twee Vrienden, Thysen, Aruba
- brik Ladies Delight, Scribner, New York
- 14. golet Dorothea, Evertsz, Klein Curaçao
- St. Thomas Paket, Clark, St. Domingo

Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, kapitein De Quartel, vertrok op Maandag morgen naar Puerto Cabello, met verscheidene vaartuigen onder haar convooi.

Op Woensdag vuurde men een koninglyk saluut, ter eer van den eersten verjaringdag van den jongen Prins Willem Fredrik Hendrik.

De Amerikaanse schooner de Twee Gebroeders, kapitein Cochrane, behoorende te Baltimore, geraakte op hare reis van Margarita naar Maracaybo, ten half vyf uur 'smorgens van den 9den dezer, op het oost end van Klein Curaçao, ongeuktiglyk op strand. Het scheepsvolk en de passagiers werden allen gered, en de lading, bestaande in levensmiddelen, behouden op het eiland geland; de romp van het vaartuig is op een rots gestoten en lek geworden, en men veronderstelde; dat dezelve geheellyk zal vergaan.

De Twee Gebroeders vertrok op den 3den Mei van Baltimore, en had aan boord een aantal heeren en officieren als passagiers, die zich by de Independenten gaan vervoegen, verscheidene van hün zyn alhier aangekomen, en wederom naar Klein Curaçao vertrokken, om hunne bagagie en eigendom in veiligheid te brengen.

De kaper Conqueror, (voormaals de Irrisistible) gekommandeerd door commodore Deter, onder de vlag van Buenos Ayres, nam laatst na een kort gevecht eene Spaansche gouvernements brik, van Vera Cruz, en volgens gissing naar de Havana bestemd, hebbende eene kostbare lading en \$130,000 aan boord. De prys was te Margarita, toen de Twee Gebroeders van daar vertrok.

Er zyn sedert onze laatste geene vaartuigen van Puerto Cabello noch La Guayra alhier aangekomen. De eenigste van de kust zyn van Coro, en brengen geene tyding. Men veronderstelt, dat de algemeene slag, tuschen de strydende partijen, van welke voor eenigen tyd geleden gesproken werd, op verledenen Zaterdag zoude plaats gehad hebben, in de vlakten van Carabobo, eene plaats gelegen omtrent een dag gaans ten westen van Puerto Cabello; en wy hebben gedurende deze week met verlangen naar eenig berigt, aangaande den uitslag, uitgezien. Het is echter waarschynelyk, dat er op den gemelden tyd geen gevecht voorgavallen is; anderszins zoude men er te Coro van geweten hebben, vóór het vertrek van het vaartuig, dat alhier op Dingsdag van daar is aangekomen.

Wy hebben Couranten van St. Thomas tot ultimo Mei met de Mercurius ontvangen, maar zy behelzen geene andere Europeesche tydingen, dan die welke wy reeds uitgegeven hebben.

De bark Mercurius, ontmoette op haren togt van dit eiland naar St. Thomas, op den 30sten Mei, de Patriotsche oorlogs brik Bella Rosa, kapitein Bernardus, omtrent 20 mylen van Porto Rico. De kapitein der bark werd bevolen om met zyne papieren aan boord te komen, en na er eenige tyd te zyn geweest, keerde hy met den eersten luitenant terug, die de passagiers en het scheepsvolk vriendelyk behandelde.

De Bella Rosa was twee maanden geleden uit Margarita gelopen, maar had geene pryzen genomen. Onlangs ontmoette zy een Spaansche Guineavaarder van 18 stukken, doch kon dezelve niet in hare magt krygen.

De luitenant van de Bella Rosa berigte, dat zy kruisten op een zeevoer, welke de vaartuigen van alle natien plunderde.

Terwyl de Mercurius te St. Thomas lag, kwam er aldaar een berigt, dat Cumana in handen der Independenten gevallen was.

Byzondere brieven uit Engeland van den 12den April, melden, dat het Fransche gouvernement aan Keizer Alexander geweigerd heeft, den doortogt van Russische troepen door Frankryk naar Spanje toetestaan.

UIT HAARLEMSCHE COURANTEN.

Madrid, 3den Maart.—Z. M. de koning heeft den eersten dezer de vergadering der Cortes in persoon geopend en by die gelegenheid eene alliezins belangryke redevoering gehouden. Met betrekking tot de buitenlandse aangelegenheden heeft Z. M. verklaard; dat hy het geraden had geoordeeld, om het traktaat, wegens den afstand van de Florida's aan de Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika, te ratificeren, en dat de vrees voor eene vredebreuk met de Algerijnen, door de waakzaamheid van de Spaansche en Nederlandsche zeemagt was verdwenen.—Voorts heeft Z. M. betuigd, met veel bekrummeling de besluiten van Troppau en van Laybach omtrent het ryk der Beide Sicilien te hebben vernomen, uit hoofde van den nasuwen band van bloedverwantschap, welke tuschen hem en het regerend huis van Napels bestond; dat voor het overige de buitenlandse betrekkingen van Spanje, sedert de laatste zitting, niet waren veranderd, doch dat hy het overeenkomstig met de eer van den troon en met de waardigheid van een groot volk had gerekend, om op eene voegelyke wyze te verklaren, dat hy niets zoude erkennen, 't welk strydig was met het bepaald regt der volkeren, op het welk de vryheid, de onafhankelykheid en de welvaart der natien berusten, daar Spanje dit beginsel ten aanzien van andere volkeren steeds bleef in acht nemen en het belangryk was voor de onafhankelykheid van alle staten, dat het regt der natien en der vorsten nauwkeurig werd gehandhaafd. Z. M. heeft intusschen verder verklaard, dat de geallieerde soevereinen, volgens de berigten, welke tot dus verre deswegens waren ontvangen, dit beginsel, met betrekking tot Spanje, hadden erkend.

Omtrent den binnenlandschen toestand van Spanje was de aanspraak niet minder gewigtig. Z. M. heeft zyne tevredenheid te kennen gegeven, wegens de heilzame gevolgen, welke het herstel der constitutie en de berandelingen der Cortes, met betrekking tot de herleving van het krediet en de nyverheid, hadden te weeg gebracht, en zyn verlegen, dat de Cortes hunne aandacht zouden besteden aan de invoering van een eenvormig stelsel van financiën, Z. M. heeft tevens zyne meening geopenbaard, dat de landmagt in de tegenwoordige oogenblikken vermeerderd, en het verval van de zeemagt teengegeen behoorde te worden. De koning heeft zich beklagd over de pogingen van eenige rustverstorers, zoo in de hoofdstad, als in eenige provincien, ten einde het constitutioneel bestuur om verre te werpen, en zyne hoop te kennen gegeven, dat de Cortes, door behoorlyke maatregelen, paal en perk zoude stellen aan hunne woosheid en stoutmoedigheid. Het gewigtig gedeelte van de aanspraak echter heeft betrekking tot de klagten, welke Z. M. gemeend heeft in den schoot der Cortes te moeten brengen, wegens den boon en smaad, die hoogstdezelve in 't openbaar van eenige kwalijgezinden had ondergaan. De koning betuigde zyne droefheid, dat er lieden werden gevonden, die de menigte poogden diets te maken, dat hy inzigten koesterde, geheel strydig met den geest der constitutie; hy verklaarde, dat hy, eenmaal de constitutie hebbende bezworen, dezelve getrouwelyk nakwam en in acht nam, en dat het te wenschen was, dat een ieder ten dien opzichte zyne plichten desgelyks vervulde. Z. M. de koning beklagde zich wyders ten hoogste over beleediging van allerleyen aard, welke hy openlyk had ondervonden; hy betuigde geenzins voor zyn leven of veiligheid beducht te zyn, daar hy op de trouw van het grootste en beste gedeelte der natie konde rekenen, doch meende tevens niet voor de Cortes, welker pligt was de handhaving van de onschendbaarheid van zynen persoon, te mogen verzwijgen, dat deze beleediging niet herhaald zouden zyn geworden, indien het uitvoerend bewind ontwikkeld had die veerkraft, welke de constitutie van hetzelfde eischt en de Cortes verlangen. Z. M. schryft deze herhaling almede toe aan de weinige werkzaamheid van onderscheidene gezagvoerende collegien, en meent, dat indien men dergelyke buitensporigheden niet kan beteugelen, de natie in eenen afgrond van ellende zal worden gedempeld; doch heeft ten slotte zyn vertrouwen te kennen gegeven, dat de Cortes, vereenigd met hunnen constitutionelen koning, de misbruiken zullen verbeteren, de gevoelens vereenigen en de kwalij gezinden bedwingen.

Na het eindigen der aanspraak, welke dikwerf door het vreedgejuich der gezamelyke toehoorders is afgebroken geworden, is Z. M. onder de kreet van *levs de constitutionele koning*, vertrokken. Daarna is eene commissie van vyf leden met het opstellen van een antwoord belast geworden, en wel onder andere, volgens het voorstel van den graaf Torreno, op dat aan de natie en aan Europa mogt blyken, hoedanig de vergadering omtrent de Napolitaansche aangelegenheden dacht.



**Den 7den Maart.**—Het antwoord der Cortes op 'skonings aanspraak is hoogstdezelven overhandigd. Z. M. heeft aan de deputatie betidigd, alles, wat van hem afhing, voor het geluk der natie te zullen doen. In dit antwoord keurt de vergadering goed den afstand van de Florida's, de onstaande invoering van een algemeen een vorming stelsel van geldmiddelen en de vermeerdering van de zee en landmagt. Zy verheugt zich over 'skonings constitutionele denk wyze. Omtrent de buitenlandsche betrekkingen en wel byzonder, omtrent de Napoleona'sche aangelegenheden, neemt zy het beginsel aan, dat alle natien het recht hebben, om hare instellingen te verbeteren, en betuigt zy, dat de Cortes alzoo Z. M. besluit, om niets te erkennen wat strydig is met dat recht en met de onafhankelykheid der volkeren, zullen handhaven; verder verklarende, dat het aan de Spaansche natie, welke zulk een roemryk aandeel heeft gehad in de beryding van het vaste land, betaamt om maatregelen te nemen voor hare veiligheid en tegen alle staatkundige letterwisselingen.—Aangaande de persoonlijke beleedigingen, welke de koning heeft ondergaan, betuigt de vergadering, dat zy nooit met onverschilligheid zal aanzien, dat men den eerbied, aan Z. M.'s gheiligden en onschendbaren persoon verschuldigd, uit het oog verlieze, en alzoo met de dead one inbreuk make op de voorschriften der constitutie; dat zy echter vast vertrouwt, dat Z. M. als het hoofd van de uitvoerende magt, de bestaande wetten zal doen handhaven, en zoodoer de kracht der constitutionele instellingen zelve, de aanrandingen van deze instellingen doen straffen.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. De Quarel, sailed on Monday morning for Puerto Cabello, with several vessels under her coney.

On Wednesday a royal salute was fired in honor of the first anniversary of the birth of the infant Prince Willem Fredrik Hendrik.

The American schooner Two Brothers, capt. Cochran, belonging to Baltimore, on her passage from Margarita to Maracaybo, unfortunately ran ashore on the east end of Little Curaçao, at half past four o'clock in the morning of the 9th inst. The crew and passengers were all saved, and the cargo, consisting of provisions safely landed on the island; the hull of the vessel is bilged, and it is supposed will be totally lost.

The Two Brothers sailed from Baltimore on the 3d of May, and had on board a number of officers and gentlemen, passengers, to join the Independents, several of whom were conveyed to this island from the place where the vessel was wrecked; and have again proceeded to Little Curaçao to secure their luggage and property.

The privateer Conqueror (formerly the Irresistible) commanded by commodore Deter, under the Buenos Ayres flag, lately captured a Spanish government brig, from Vera Cruz, supposed to be bound to the Havana, after a short engagement, having a valuable cargo, and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars on board. The prize was lying at Margarita when the Two Brothers sailed.

There have been no arrivals either from La Guayra or Puerto Cabello since our last. The only vessels from the Main are from Coro, but they furnish nothing new. It was supposed that the general engagement between the contending parties, which has been talked of for some time past, would have taken place on Saturday last, in the plains of Carabobo, situated about a day's march to the westward of Puerto Cabello, and we have been anxiously looking for accounts of the result during the whole of the present week. It is probable, however, that no action had taken place on the day stated, otherwise accounts of it must have reached Coro previous to the sailing of the vessel which arrived here on Thursday from thence.

St. Thomas papers to the last of May reached us by the Mercury, but they contain no latter European intelligence than we have already published.

The sloop Mercury, on her passage from this island to St. Thomas, on the 30th May, fell in with the Patriot brig of war Bella Rosa, commanded by captain Bernardus, about 20 miles to the leeward of the Dead Man's Chest, Porto Rico. The master of the Mercury was ordered on board with his papers, and after a short detention returned with the first lieutenant of the brig, who behaved with great civility to the passengers and crew.

The Bella Rosa had been out two months from Margarita, but had made no captures. Lately, in the Mona Passage, she fell in with a Spanish Guineaman, of 18 guns, which she engaged, but did not succeed in taking her.

The lieutenant of the Bella Rosa reported that they were cruising for a pirate, supposed to be an American vessel, which had been committing depredations on vessels of all nations off Porto Rico.

It was reported in St. Thomas, while the Mercury was there, that Cumana had fallen into the hands of the Independents.

Private letters from England, of the 12th of April, state that the government of France had refused to grant the request of the Emperor Alexander, to allow a Russian force to march through France into Spain.

The French frigate La Egriere, capt. Dumonier, lately arrived at Philadelphia, 14 days from Martinique, dispatched by the governor of that island, with 38 American seamen, in irons, accused of piracy &c. and sent home for trial.

It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the late Dr. Wilmot, (alias Peter Pinder) was the real author of the letters of Junius.

**Jamaica, May 12.**—We some time ago stated the loss of the schooner President, on her passage from Carthage to Trinidad de Cuba. We have derived the following particulars from capt. Sankson, of the schooner Frederick:

The Frederick sailed from Trinidad de Cuba on the 27th March, with capt. Harris, late of the President, in search of the wreck of that vessel. On the 2d ult. they examined Pedro shoals, and thence proceeded for the New Boar, where they discovered the President lying in two feet water. Seven women and a black and a brown boy were found dead in the hold. As there was plenty of provisions on board, they are supposed to have perished for the want of water. From the situation of the wreck, it was conjectured, that the remainder of the passengers and crew must have escaped by raft, as the vessel was completely stowed with chests, spars, rigging, and sails, water casks, and every small rope that could be of any use. Whatever money or silver there was on board, together with the wearing apparel had been taken away by them. A quantity of the worst silver was lying about the deck; and the only articles saved by the Frederick, were two chests of drawers, a piano forte, three boxes of earthenware, glasses, and beds and bedding, which were delivered to a Mr. Berenger, who claimed them at Carthage.

We have been favoured with Bermuda Gazette to the 21 instant, brought by the ship Lord Castlereagh. We observe by them that the dispute still existed between governor Lumley and the assembly of Bermuda, and that the House had passed eight or ten resolutions, asserting their undoubted rights—setting forth the unconstitutionality and absurdity of the principles laid down by the governor in his speech, and other communications to the assembly—and declaring their firm and unalterable determination to resist any innovation which may be attempted to be made in their ancient and acknowledged rights and privileges, as being inexpedient and dangerous. A humble memorial, moreover, it is stated, has been drawn up by the House, praying his majesty the king, to be graciously pleased to remove Sir William Lumley from the government of that colony. We understand there was a call of the House on the occasion, and that every member in the colony was present except one or two, who were excused on account of severe illness.

**Forgeries.**—A number of remittances have lately been made from the West Indies in bank notes, which, on examination, proved to be forged ones. Thirteen notes, for twenty pounds each, of the above description, were paid in together at a banker's in Lombard-street, London, a short time ago, which were received from the Havana.

MICELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

The following is lord Cochrane's present force: "O'Higgins (formerly Maria Isabella), 50 guns, admiral lord Cochrane, captain Crosby; San Martin (formerly Cumberland, ladiesman), 60 guns, captain Wilkinson; Esmeralda, 42 guns, captain Gibe; Lautaro (formerly Wyndham, ladiesman), 44 guns, captain Belton; Independencia, 26 guns, captain Paeter; Chacabuco (formerly English Decatur), 20 guns, capt Casey; Galverna, 18 guns, captain Spry; Arcano, 16 guns, captain Carter; Paredon, 12 guns, captain Cobbett, Montezuma schooner, and two gun boats."

*Extract from a commercial letter, dated Madrid Feb. 24.*

"There is nothing certain respecting a new loan, for the silver which has lately arrived from Mexico with the frigate Constitution, entered Cadiz the 12th ult. It amounts to eighty millions of reals, and will relieve us from our embarrassment for the ensuing year. The contributions are paid promptly, the treasury is not in want of money, and the public credit continues to be sustained by the sale of the national property, which brings much more than it was estimated at; for houses valued at a million reals, have been sold for six millions five hundred thousand reals, in paper. Our funds are in good estimation and exchange grows better every day."

**Amsterdam, 28th Feb.**—The French decimal weights have been introduced here since the 1st January last; in consequence of this measure goods are now sold by half and by 50 kilogr. instead of lbs. and 100 cwt. which makes a difference of 1 1/5 per cent in favor of the purchasers. The old rates and allowances are generally maintained, except for coffee, which is now selling at 3 months credit without any discount, or with 1 discount for cash. Sugars are selling on the old footing, but the price is regulated in guilders per 100 kilo. Coffee in bags and cotton are weighed without any scalage. Coffee in casks, sugars and tobacco &c.—other articles as formerly.

Letters, dated the 18th October, have been received from Canton, announcing the death of the emperor of China, and that the event had been succeeded by a contest between two of his sons for the imperial diadem. Several of the provinces are said to have been in a state of revolt in consequence of the dispute for the succession. To add to the distraction of the Chinese empire from these causes, we learn that the cholera morbus, that fatal epidemic, had found its way thither from Bengal, and was producing the most fatal ravages, the inhabitants dying by thousands. With every precaution, its effects had been severely felt even among the crews of the British ships at Canton.

Accounts from China, via St. Petersburg mention, that considerable difficulty had arisen in finding an appropriate name for the new emperor; but that at last Tau Kinan was fixed upon. Happy nation! to have no more trouble with your emperors than to find a name for them.

**Napoleon Bonaparte.**—The following took place in the British House of Commons respecting this illustrious character.

Mr. Hume rose to move for an account of the expenses of the detention of Napoleon. If it were right to detain Napoleon at all, he would contend, that in the present financial difficulties of the country, he might be safely detained at one tenth of the expense which at present attended his detention. He had in his possession an estimate of those expenses for the year 1819, and he was not aware of any reduction since.

The expenses of the staff amount- ed to	£24,000
The expenses of the military estab- lishment	£193,674
The incidental expenses for the maintenance, &c. of Napoleon	£57,000
The expenses of provision vessels, about	£5,000
The expenses of the Navy	£160,000

The total expenses £439,674

It is understood that government had lately engaged with the East India company, that the company should pay all expenses, and that they should be paid by government a sum equal to the amount of the average expense which attended the detention of Napoleon for the last three or four years. Sir Robert Wilson protested against the detention of Napoleon. In the detention of that illustrious man he saw nothing but dishonor. Napoleon Bonaparte threw himself upon the protection of England, and his appeal to English generosity was met by placing him on a rock, where he had been subjected to cruel insult. Separated from his family, even from his infant child, he had been deprived of every domestic enjoyment. It was a fact well authenticated, that he might have escaped, but he preferred throwing himself upon the generosity of Great Britain. Should France ever regain her freedom, she could not submit to see the hero, who was once the sovereign of her choice, languish upon the inhospitable brow of a barren rock. Mr. Croker pledged himself to show that Napoleon had been fairly hunted into the toils, and that in the whole transaction the honour of this country and of its officers were above all reproach. Mr. C Hutchinson said he could not but express his disapprobation of the cruel and mean policy which was pursued towards Napoleon; it was opposed to every principle of justice, humanity and honor. Was it befitting that the British nation should become a jailor for the Holy Alliance? The real principles of these despots; their hatred to all that was liberal, generous and free, was now avowed to all the world. Napoleon, even in the worst day of his power, never was guilty of any aggression upon the liberties of mankind, but so dangerous or so daring as the acts which had recently marked the unholy councils of the Allies. For twenty years the Allies had been calling to their subjects to assist them against the tyranny of Bonaparte. Had they fulfilled their promises? Had Prussia, had Russia, had Austria? At the treaty of Paris, and the congress of Vienna, the whole negotiations had gone on the principle of violating the system which the Allies had pledged themselves to maintain; and the noble lord (Castlereagh) had concurred in their proceedings. As the Allies had broken all their promises, to detain Napoleon in his present captivity, was an act of unexampled tyranny and oppression towards the individual, and dangerous by its example to the rest of mankind. It would be well for Austria or Russia, and the despots of the Holy Alliance, to concur in an act which so well agreed with their general character; but that we should act as the perpetual jailors of Napoleon was most horrible and disgraceful. Whatever may be the views of an historian on his continual captivity, after any danger to this country from his liberty had ceased to exist, it would only be continued now to satisfy personal pique against the man. Half a million of money per annum, or nearly that sum was expended to this purpose, for ships, troops, and the civil government of the island. The people must be the most scouted in the world, instead of being, as they were, the most enlightened, if they continued to approve such an expenditure for such a cause. Mr. Hume moved for an account of the debt due from the government to the East India company on the 1st of May, 1820. The motion was agreed to.

The most humorous thing done for some time by a dull man, appears by the Report of the Debate to have been done by Major General Wilson, in the House on Thursday night. The Major-General formally protested against the detention of Bonaparte at St. Helena; and that which, if not so comical, is full as extraordinary, is that he found another member, Mr. C. Hutchinson, ready to join him on the occasion.—With respect to the policy of detaining Bonaparte, it has been so long set at rest, that we certainly should not think it worth while to notice it, but that it strikes us, should our descendants ever hear Major-General Wilson's name, and see his book, they will be considerably puzzled to believe, that he who laments the disgraceful confinement of the illustrious Napoleon, and he who first gave publicity to the murderings of prisoners and the poisonings at Jaffa, are the same individual; surely the Major-General must have followed the public taste, and forgotten his publication altogether.—John Bull

MANIFESTO

Of Field Marshall Don Miguel La Torre, on the causes which led to the breaking of the Armistice; and to the renewal of the war in Venezuela.

(Concluded from our last.)

From general Bolivar to general La Torre, dated Bocono de Truzillo, 10th March, 1821.

"On my arrival here this day I received intelligence from Barinas, through general Guerrero, governor of that province, and colonel Plaza, that the number of hospitals there is increasing, and the scarcity of provisions, and cattle daily becoming more considerable, owing, as it is presumed, to the armistice, whereby the traffic of the latter article is carried on chiefly with the inhabitants of Apure. In short, those gentlemen have filled the cup of my affliction by speaking of the sufferings of the army, and assuring me of the impossibility of their abiding any longer in that territory; hence, necessity being the primeval and most imperious law, I am compelled, though with regret, to submit to it.

"Between the doubtful issue of a campaign, and the positive sacrifice of our army by plague and famine, there is no hesitating; it is therefore my duty either to make peace or fight.

"If the Spanish government evaded our friendship, it had full time in dictating its pacific measures, to authorize Messrs. Sartorio and Espelino to conclude a peace on the basis, which during ten years, has been made known to the universe: namely independence. Your government, in soliciting a new armistice, which had been so very solemnly denied it, affords a striking proof of its adherence to its political principles, and of its unwillingness to grant our just and energetic demands. Hence the case of the 12th article of the armistice is now come, which I have this day the mortification to notify to Y. E. for your intelligence, and to be reckoned from the day wherein you receive this letter. However, if Y. E. and Messrs. Sartorio and Espelino possess the necessary facilities to prevent the continuance of this bloody conflict, I will with deference and rapture treat of peace with you at San Fernando, whither I now bend my march to concentrate my forces, and to shorten the distance so as to facilitate our reciprocal communications.

"BOLIVAR."

Never, no never in the history of mankind is to be found, the counterpart of an event so extraordinary. Again and again I re-perused this curious letter, which unveiled the uncertainty wherein his former ones were entangled; and made me every moment more sensible of its importance. Never was there a warning as untimely and unexpected; never were causes as incoherent as those: never were reason and good faith as distant as now they were from the proceedings of H. E.

Our conferences respecting Maracaybo, which by H. E. himself had been prolonged in consequence of explanations required in his note of the 19th February, were still undetermined. The negotiations and conferences between the commissioners and those of H. M. respecting the new armistice proposed by himself, were equally going on: and all at once he summons me to acknowledge the independence of his government, or to resume the war! And on what principles? And why and wherefore? This time will unfold to the whole world, although it may already be anticipated by those who have suffered the weight of the disturbances on the main.

To those men who know but to think and speak and act righteously, it will appear difficult to resolve, how H. E. the president, who in the course of our communications must have been satisfied that the question of their independence was beyond our limits to decide upon, and belonged to the authority of the supreme government only; who has seen us, on these principles, frankly declared at Cucuta last August, ever unwilling to treat with him except on a suspension of hostilities, while his commissioners were to repair to Spain with their competent claims; who has ratified this treaty in its full import: who has consequently entrusted Messrs. Revenga and Echeverria with the mission, and sent them to this capital to proceed to the court of Madrid, as is plainly expressed in H. E.'s letter of the 25th January to Messrs. Sartorio and Espelino. How H. E. the president I say, so suddenly and in direct contradiction with himself exalts the acknowledgment of the independence by the commissioners of H. M. How H. E. has dared to aver that the Spanish government has done no more than to sue again for an armistice, which so solemnly had been denied to it, without remembering that which the whole world is acquainted with, i. e. that the Spanish government in Venezuela, after the refusal of H. E. at Cucuta, had not solicited the armistice, which has been solely the result of the reiterated invitations on the part of H. E. to that effect, from the 21st September to the middle of October.

The Spanish government most anxious to restore peace to these unfortunate provinces has fulfilled its own wishes and the orders of the king, in the faith which it has pursued; but it was far from repeating its solicitudes for a suspension of hostilities after the degrading negative, which was highly injurious to the national decorum. H. E. the president has fully perceived, from the series of our negotiations, that these differed widely from an acknowledgment, which lay not within our scope to grant; and so positive he was of this truth, that he has not refrained from stating to me in his epistle of the 26th January, that "no one hitherto had even,

by way of conversation, hinted any thing of an acknowledgment." How then does he so suddenly exact it from us, when it is on this very account that he has despatched his commissioners to Madrid? Under such circumstances my reply was this:

"Most Excellent Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you with the receipt of your note from Bocono de Truzillo, dated the 10th inst. wherein Y. E. as if seeming to disregard our conferences on the event of Maracaybo as they did not exist, and those of your commissioners with ours, proposed by yourself for the prolongation of the armistice, according to the principles by yourself proscribed, intimate to me, either the acknowledgment of your independence by the commissioners of H. M. or the continuance of the war.

"In this unexpected and inconceivable circumstance, I am, by the invariable system of frankness and good faith which characterize the Spanish government, and which I have resolved never to forget, in duty bound to state to Y. E. in reply, that in conformity with Y. E.'s despatch, received the 19th inst. and the 12th article of the treaty of armistice, the military operations will recommence on the 25th April next.

"The whole world, who have their eyes fixed upon us, and who has observed our proceedings in the negotiations entered into, to banish from this country the horrors of a fratricidal contest; the world will decide upon the origin of the evils which are going again to desolate these wretched plains, and will not throw the heavy responsibility thereof on the head of the Spanish government.

"Head-quarters, Caracas, 21st March, 1821

"MIGUEL DE LA TORRE."

It is thus, after repeated infractions of the treaty by H. M. and his subalterns, which on our part had been cast in oblivion for the love of peace, that I have been most strangely summoned to war again. Neither I, my gallant army, the government of Venezuela, nor its loyal and numberless inhabitants have ever dreaded it; ten thousand bottles vouch this truth. If we have made sacrifices to our sincerity and frankness, the Lord, who reads in our heart, knows the just and virtuous motive of these sacrifices, and of our candid anxiety for an honorable peace, conformable to reason and to the liberal principles of a great nation. We have overlooked much; nothing could have warped us from our march on the road of peace; we have parted to afford to the world sublime evidences of our moderation and good faith: thus far we have succeeded therein, and the world will judge for itself.

War is going again to desolate a country, which deserves much compassion and regard from him who glories in the name of its liberator. Yet it is himself who has attracted and enticed it; while on our part we have but accepted it with extreme regret, in order to keep unscathed the honor of the Spanish nation unjustly insulted with vain threats. As for me, ever faithful to my principles and to those of my august government, is the presence of the universe do I protest, that in all situations and circumstances, my first aim will be the solid pacification of this country; and that I will religiously observe in war the same conduct which shall be observed by H. E. the president of Columbia.

General head-quarters, Caracas, 23d March, 1821.

MIGUEL DE LA TORRE.

After the departure of the general in chief from this capital, and after the foregoing manifesto was put to the press, the following communication from general Bolivar has been transmitted by H. E. to us for insertion, with the reply thereto. Government, which will never deviate from the path it has adopted, hastens to publish and submit the same to public judgment; to those who read the correspondence, with attention and impartiality, and meditate on the conduct of general Bolivar. Government will abstain from making any comments thereon. No explanations are necessary to determine on whose side dwell inconsistency and fickleness, and on whose, the true love of peace. Government, heedless of vain threats, and of anticipations, still more vain as regards their ephemeral duration, confines all its sensations within the pain which it endures at finding its hopes of a peace baffled by thoughtlessness, against the true interests of Venezuela.

"Republic of Columbia. Head-quarters, Payara, 28th March, 1821. Simon Bolivar, Liberator, President of the Republic, General in Chief of the army, &c. &c. &c. to Don Miguel de la Torre, General in Chief of the Expeditionary Army of the Main.

"Most Excellent Sir,—With extreme regret I have the honor to reply to your official letter of the 19th inst. wherein Y. E. professes to make the government of Columbia responsible for the calamities which are hovering over our heads, in consequence of the pre-announced hostilities.

"Y. E. appeals to the judgment of the world, which is about to behold us with impartiality. I do not shrink from the same, which has been long ago pronounced in behalf of the invaders, the victims of this corroding war.

"I cannot be led to believe that Y. E. in your own conscience finds it equitable that peace can be made when Columbia is breathing its last. Our situation cannot be more accurately delineated than it has been in the various proclamations of H. C. M., H. E. the count of Carthage, and those of yourself. Is not Y. E. aware

that the vital elements of Venezuela have disappeared? And still, when has Spain displayed more indifference than she does now, respecting our keen sufferings? What has been held forth to us? What else but the constitution of a prorogation of the struggle in unnecessary armistices

"Ay, most excellent Sir, the world will decide on whose side justice is, after poring over our manifestos and those of our enemy. The armistice which is about to terminate has afforded five months existence to the Spanish government in Columbia; and as a requital thereof, new licences are sent out, to make us expire amid general annihilation. Y. E. upbraid my silence on the subject of Maracaybo and of the prolongation of the armistice; I might perhaps with more justice observe that Y. E. takes no notice of my extensive remarks on that place; seems in your answer to elude the question regarding the sad condition to which my peaceable views have reduced my wretched army, and the still more wretched places laid waste by the encampment of our troops.

"I know not, if it has reached Y. E.'s notice, that all the fields of the provinces of Barinas have been burnt down by wicked men, and that in Merida and Truzillo, the unfortunate inhabitants are reduced to famine; and under such circumstances would Y. E. assert that we ought to await death on our firelocks, rather than to make use of them? No, Y. E. is not unjust.

"The prisoners of war in our power at Santa Martha and Margarita, have been released, either exchanged or to be exchanged. I therefore hope that Y. E. will be pleased to give a passport to colonel Escalona, and the other officers or troops who are equally situated with him, and have the same object.

"Any further communications from Y. E. previous to the commencement of hostilities, I will very gratefully receive at my head quarters in Barinas, whither I am now proceeding.

"BOLIVAR"

(Here follows the answer of general La Torre, stating the departure of Escalona for the colonies, along with other inhabitants who have been addressed by the supreme political chief, for the purpose of granting passports to such as would not abide under the Spanish government; it concludes thus—"I must also inform Y. E. that Messrs. Revenga and Echeverria have, on the 24th ult. proceeded to the Peninsula, on board the sloop of war Arethuse to fulfil the mission entrusted to them by Y. E."

"Head-quarters, San Carlos, 7th April, 1821.

"MIGUEL DE LA TORRE."

"To H. E. Don Simon Bolivar."

Secretary van den Raad van Politie den 15den Juny 1821.

DE Commissie uit den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Politie dezes Eilands, tot het aanhooren der bezwaren van alle belastingchuldigen of andere personen, die eenige regten of gelden aan de Koloniale Kas verschuldigd zijn, zal tot dien einde op aenstaanden Woensdag des 20sten dezer maand van 'smorgens elf tot 'nemiddags to een uur zitting houden, in de Raad-saal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam.

De Secretaris van den Raad voormeld,

W. PRINCE.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 15den Juny 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad beoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broudbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Franse Broden 14, en  
De Ronde Broden 15 oncen.

Op pons als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Kierk.

Te Koop op het Drukkerij Ktanoor,

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