

DE CURACAOOSCHE COURANT

WAARSCHOUWING.

Curaçao den 14den Maart 1817.

DE Directeur ad interem van de Collaterale Successie over Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden in ervaaring gekomen zynde dat, niet tegenstaande de 10den artikel der Ordonnantie van 27 Juny 1816, duidelyk bepaalt dat, tuschen Egtelieden welke Kinderloos elkander 't zy by Huwelyks voorwaarde, of Testament na doode des eerst stervenden beneficeeren in de voldoening der Collaterale Impost, gemeenschap van goederen wordt gesumeert en onherroepelijk berekent, egter veele in het denkbeeld verseeren dat het montant van een Huwelyks voorwaarde van de gemeene boedel als schuld kan worden afgetrokken, het welk also strydig is tegens de intentie der wet: en willende hierin voorzien, zo word als noch door hem Directeur elk en een ieder geinformeert, dat in allen gevallen waarin man en vrouw elkander by voor overlyden, de een den andere in 't bezit des boedels of aangebrachte goederen by Huwelyks voorwaarde, of Testament laaten verblycen, en Kinderloos overlyden geen aanbreng van eenig huwelyks goed onder de schuld der natenschap mag begrepen worden, maar dat van de volle onverdeelde helft vysten honderd door de Langstlevende verschuldigt word. Zynden dezen opzigt geen preferent regt aan de Huwelyks voorwaarden of ketubas toegekent.

De Directeur voornoemt,
J. J. ELSEVIER.

ADVERTENTIE.

Curaçao den 14den Maart 1817.

ALLE de genen die vermenen mogte al nog eenige rekening of pretentie te hebben die nog niet ingeleverd zyn ten laste van den Wel Edele Gestrenge Heer M. Lamaison, adressere zich uiterlyk op aanstaande Dingsdag te twaalf urenn aan de Heeren Curatoren H. J. Nuboer & J. J. Elsevier, zullende uitvoerde van het vertrek van den Heer Lamaison geen verdede reekeningen worden geaccepteerd.

H. J. NUBOER,
J. J. ELSEVIER.

Curaçao den 14den Maart 1817.

LEGD IN LADING.

NA AMSTERDAM EN ROTTERDAM,

Om toeden BRIK SCHIP

VENILIA,

Capitein G. J. KEYL.

Voor Vracht of Passagiers, gelieft men zich by de ondergetekenden to addresseeren.

BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao den 14de Maart 1817

ALLE de geene welke eenige pretentie hebben, ten laste het Brik schip Briseis, Capn. H. Visman, en het Brik Schip Ceres, Capn. C. H. Rooseboom, worden verzocht zich voor Woensdag den 19de deezer te vervoegen ten kantore van de ondergetekenden, zullende de Briseis des Saturdayns den 22ste deezer naar Amsterdam en de Ceres des maandags daaraan volgend naar Rotterdam vertrekken

BING & JUTTING.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onzelaaftste
INGERKAARD—MAART.

8. golet Elizabeth Dinsey,	Coro
10. — Fortuin, Jansen,	Aruba
— Goede Hoop, Porrie,	Martinique
— St Anna, Mansanet,	La Guayra
— Twee Vrienden, Arends,	Aruba
— Hetty, Laroche,	Jamaica
11. — Cleantis, Diedenhoven, St. Bartholomews	
— Intrepid, Martyn, Puerto Cabello	
13. lantje La Trinidad, Montare, Spa. Kust brik Eendragt, Crab, Amsterdam	
14. bark Twee Lingen Joseph & Benjamin Aruba	
golet Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Apasteque, Puerto Cabello	

UITGEKLAARD—MAART.

8. brik Hippomenes, Waring,	New York
10. bark Vrouw Helene, Haneen,	Spa. Kust
11. golet Elizabeth, Meggi,	Coro
bark Fernando Septimo, Carreas,	zee
lantje Trebida, Strocea,	Coro
golet La Barbina, Anesteque,	ditto
lantje Anthonetta, Maduro, Spaansche Kust	
12. bark Mercurius, Pereira,	Porto Rico
golet Elizabeth, Boudewyns, Rio la Hache	
Twee Vrienden, Arends,	Aruba
13. bark Eliza, Dewindt,	Spaansche Kust
bark Mohite, Griffing,	New York
14. golet St. Anna, Mansatat,	Coro

Wij hebben deze week geen nieuws van aanbelang gehad.—De Nederlandsche Brigantyn Eendragt, is op het laatst van December van Amsterdam vertrokken doch was genoodzaakt door slegt weder Plymouth intezelen, van waar zy op den 27ste Januarij weder vertrokken en Maandag laatstleden alhier aangekomen is.—Zy brengt geen Engelsche Nieuws papieren, de politieke tydingen van eenig belang in de Amsterdamsche Couranten tot den 13de December geplaatst, hebben wij tevooren reeds gegeven—By het vertrek van de Eendragt wist men te Plymouth niets van de opstand in Frankryk.

UIT DE AMSTERDAMSCHÉ COURANT.

Brussels den 25sten October.—Het feest, sisteren door de Stad aan HH. KK. HH. den Prins en de Princess van Oranje gegeven, heeft de verwachting, welke men daarvan had, overtroffen. Men is in het algemeen opgetogen geweest, wegens den goeden smaak, waarmede het Lokaal versierd was. Rondom in de Zaal was een drievoudige rei baken amphiteaterswyze gemaakt, en voor de Danics bestemd. De hoogste dier banken was, om zoo te zegen, omschaduwed door Palmboomen, die zich op gelyke afstanden verhieven, en de natuur zeer getrouwelyk nabootsten. Men is over deze soort van versiering welke iets nieuws scheen te zyn en die eene schilderachtige uitwerking deed, zeer voldaan geweest.—Tusschen de Palmboomen waren standbeelden geplaatst, houdende een Schild, waarop men het cyfer las van het doorluchting Paar, ter eere van het welk dit Feest gescreg wyr. Hetzelfde is gewerd Gordyn, hetwelk aan het einde van de Estrade, tegen over de Ingangs-deur, was opgehengen, en dat, van veel licht omgeven een alleraangenaamst gezigt opleverde.—Tusschen de Palmboomen waren standbeelden geplaatst, houdende een Schild, waarop men het cyfer las van het doorluchting Paar, ter eere van het welk dit Feest gescreg wyr. Hetzelfde is gewerd Gordyn, hetwelk aan het einde van de Estrade, tegen over de Ingangs-deur, was opgehengen, en dat, van veel licht omgeven een alleraangenaamst gezigt opleverde.—Het Piafond was bezet met Guirlanden van Boontakken, op eene bevallige wyze door elkaar geslingerd, en welke boven de Feestgenooten een groen gewelf formeerden. Deze drie reyen zitplaatsen, bedekt met schoone en sierlyk geklede Vrouwen; de rijke en onderscheidene monteringen; de beweging, veroorzaakt door het groot aantal personen, die in het middender Zaal wandelden, of in de Galerijen rondgingen; dit alles gaf aan deze vereeniging het levendigste aanzien.

Te half nege ure verschenen HH. KK. HH., en werden met algemene toejichtigingen ontvangen. Zy Wachttien, eer zy zich plaatsen op de Estrade, welke voor Hoogstdel bestemd was, de komst van Hunne Majesteiten af, welke kort daarop plaats had, en die nieuwe toejichtigingen deed ontstaan, welke met eene opmerkelyke geesdrift herhaald en gerekt werden. Nadat het Orchest aan de linkerzyde der deur geplaatst, het Vaderlandsche Lied *Wilhelmus van Nassauwe* had doen hooren, voerde hetzelve eene Cantate uit, op de omstandigheid betrekkelijk, en welke door den Heer Desfossés en Madame Cazot met hunne gewone bekwaamheid en de trefsendste uitdrukking werd gezongen Z. M. ging vroeg heen, onder dezelsde toejichtigingen, welke Hoogstdenzelven bij zyne komst hadden vergezeld.

De Dansen begonnen zynde, beyverden zich HH. KK. HH. de Prins van Oranje en Prins Frederik de Nederlanden, daar aan deel te nemen, met die gulhartigheid en bevalligheid, welke de Nederlanders zoo zeer weten te waardeeren. H. K. H. de Prinses van Oranje niet lang daarna vertrokken, en door haren doorluchtigen Geaal naar haar rytuig gebragt zynde, trad

de de Zaal weder binnen, om zich, op nw, onder de dansende personen te vermengen, het geen aan de gansche Vergaing eene vreugd veroorzaakte, welke zy dr nieuwe toejichtigingen heeft aan den d gelegd. Het verlangen dat men had oode beide Doorluchtige Broeders zoo lg mogelijk te bezitten, heeft zich na vloop van eenige oogenblikken doen blyk in eene omstandigheid, welke het ons e genoegen is te doen opmerken. Het w reeds laat, toen, de Prins zich gereed mende om te vertrekken, de Dansers spedig rondom hem eenen kring formeerd, om als het ware eenen heining tegen zy ontvlugting te stellen: en op het eigen oogenblik hief het Orchest het zonblinde, maar nimmer op eene gelukkigere wye toegepaste, Lied aan, uit het Quartet van Lucile: *Waar kan men beter zijn dan bij zn goede Vrienden?* Dit denkbeeld, vol eeuw en bekoorlykheid, drukte, daar en bven, eene waarheid uit, waar van elk tenolle doordrongen scheen te zyn, nameleyk dat dit Feest een waer Vrienden-feest wa, alwaar de etiquette volstrekt plaats geraakt had voor de gulhartigheid en de vrykheid, en waarop bestendiglyk die beninnelyke overeenstemming van welvolgelykheid en losheid heeft geheerscht, wdke de bekoorlykheid van het gezellige leen uitmaakt. Wij zouden in meerderen býzonderheden wegens dien bekoorlyke avond kunnen treden, maar het geen gezegd is, zal genoegzaam zyn om den aard te doen kennen, waar door dezelve zich gekenschet heeft, en welke daarvan het grootste sieraad uitmaakt. Tegen half drie ure, zy de Prinsen vertrokken, en kort daarna zy ook de Feestgenooten achtervolgens geen gegaan, de aangehaalste herinneringen van dit Feest medevoerende, een Feest den smaak en beschikkingen, welke men in dezels býzondere deelen heeft opgemerkt, eer doet aan de personen die hetzelve bestuurd hebben.

De *Reuzen-Optogt*, bekend onder den naam van *Ommeganck*, welke eergisteren na den middag plaats had, werd geeskorteerd van verscheiden Ruiters in Oostersche kleeden, en gevolgd van de zinnebeelde Wagens, welke bij de intrede van HH. KK. HH. tegenwoordig waren. Deze stoet ging door de voornaamste Straten van de Stad, te midden van eene ontelbare menigte, welke verrukt scheen dit schouwspree, waarvan zy sedert verscheidene jaren verstoken waren geweest, wederom te mogen aanschouwen. Ten vier ure hield de stoet stil op de Konings-plaats, onder de vensters van het Hôtel, op welks Balkon zich het Doorluchtig jonge Paar bevond, welks aanschouwing de gewone uitwerking deed. Des avonds verzamelde zich de menigte op dezelsde plaats, om de vuurpylen te zien opgaan, die den met vuurwerk opgevulden Vogel, die op eenen hoogen staak geplaatst was, in brand moesten steiken, maar geen der Schutters gelukkig of behendig genoeg geweest zynde om zulks te doen, heeft men denzelven doen ontsteken door een persoon, die tot de hoogte van den Vogel werk opgeschen. De uitbarsting is volmaakt wel gelukt.

Florence, den 23sten November.—De Joden hebben Zyne Keiz Hoogheid onzen Groothertog, aangeboden om bij te dragen tot den aanbouw van twe Freigatten, ten einde den handel op de Middellandsche Zee te beveiligen. Men denkt, echter, dat de Regering hunnen býstand van de hand zal wýzen, als leverende het tegenwoordig bestuur onzer geldmiddelen, en de bezuinigingen, welke men in het Huis zelf van Z. Hoogh. heeft ingevoerd, toereikende bronnen op tot alle noodige uitgaven.

DE CURACAOOSCHE COURANT.

AMSTERDAM DEN 25STEN NOVEMBER.

Extract uit eenen brief, in dato London, den 20sten October, 1816.

„ De Hollandsche Gouverneur, de ongezonde ligging van Elmina moede, schynt een plan be raamd te hebben, om zich wat dieper in het Land te vestigen; hy heeft tot dat einde een zyn Ambtenaren naar Groot-Commanie gezonden, om er de luchtgesteldheid en den aard van den grond te onderzoeken, en, daardē rapporten dienaangaande allergunstigst schynen geweest te zyn, heeft hy aldaar enige Negerhuizen doen approprieren, om er provisioneel zyn intrek te nemen.”

„ Dit Groot Commanje ligt op het Hollandsche territoir, en strekt zich ruim vijf uren in den omtrek uit, waarvan het grootst gedeelte voor de Koffy, Suiker-en Katoen-teelt zeer broekbaar is, en volgens het geen de Hollanders zeggen, is de grond aldaar veel vetter dan in de ommelanden van Batavia. Te dezer plaats schynt de Gouverneur het middepunt te willen vestigen, waaruit hy zyn plan zal voortzetten, en gelukt hem dit begin, dan mag men veronderstellen, dat iets dergelyks tot groote einden leiden zal. Hy schynt een ondernemend man en naar het gevoelen onzer Engelsche Ambtenaren, voor groote zaken berekend.”

„ De onveilligheid zoude voor eenige jaaren, in den zwakken staat waarin zich het Hollandsche Gouvernement te dezer kuste bevond, een beletsel zyn geweest, om zich aldaar te etablissen; want hetzelve is gelegen tusschen de Fantynsche en de Wassasche Landen; beide waren vyandig, en de Wassasche vooral niet te vertrouwen; maar thans is die staat van zaken geheel veranderd; de Fantynsche Natie is zooodanig ten ondergebracht, dat het verarmde overschot niets anders wenscht, dan deszelfs leven en vryheid te behouden, deszelfs Landen te cultiveren, en wederom Negotie in het klein te kunnen beginnen.”

„ Tusschen de Fantynsche en Wassasche Volken, welke beide de Hollanders zeer nodig hebben, zyn hunne Eigendommen volkommen zeker, en daar er slechts welnige formaliteiten behoeven in acht genomen te worden tot het bekomen van een stuk gronds, en wel niet meer dan noodig is om de Negers te previnieret, dat zy deze gronden niet voor kostgronden kunnen nemen, zoo werkt ook zy het plan van den Hollandschen Gouverneur zeer in de hand: te meer, daar de te doene uitgave by dergelyke gelegenheid slechts bestaat in het uitdeelen van eenigen drank, en, zoo het stuk Land min of meer van aubelang is; het daarby voegen van eenige vadems Panegoed, zoo dat eene Plandtaadje van 100, ja van 200 morgen, voor f25: te bekomen is.

„ Het zal te bezien staan, of eenige Hollandsche Familien, welke men zegt, dat de Gouverneur het plan heeft daar toe uit te noodigen zich daar henen zullen begeven, om hun fortuin te beproeven, maar lukt dit, wel te staan met Familien, die nog eenig overschot van fortuin hedden, dan waارlyk laat het zich niet bepalen, waar heen zooodanig eene onderneming leiden kan, en men zoude welhaast een zeer goede reusstite als zeker kunnen stellen, indien sulke Familien lust en vlyts genoeg bezitten, om de eerste zwaagheden, welche aan alle soortgelyke ondernemingen verbonden zyn door te worstelen. Akker-Gereedschappen, Modelle van Handmolens, enz., enz., zouden zy met zich moeten brengen, en cene goede hoeveelheid van ter Kuste meest gewilde Goederen, ten einde zich daardoor het Werkvolk aan te schaffen, hetgeen aan de Kust niet het tiende gedeelte zoo kostbaar is als in de West-Indien.”

This week has produced no news of any importance.

The Dutch brig Eendragt sailed from Amsterdam in the latter end of December, but was forced into Plymouth by stress of weather, whence she sailed again for this port on the 27th of January, and arrived here on Monday last. She brings no English newspapers, and the political intelligence of any interest contained in the Amsterdam papers, which are to the 13th December, has been anticipated. Nothing was known at Plymouth when the Eendragt sailed of the reported revolt in France.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor—The following curious account of the inhabitants of Siam, and their mode of carrying on traffic with other nations, lately given me by a gentleman conversant in that trade, I send for insertion in your Magazyne, if you think it worthy of a place. It tends to prove how completely a spirit of merchandize gets the better of the finer feelings belonging to us as a more civilized race of beings:

Captains of English trading ships, as well as all other Europeans who visit Siam, are subjected to many severe restrictions. In the first instance, the king (as no other person is suffered to trade) purchases every stranger's investment of merchandise at the price he thinks proper, and the stranger is not allowed to remonstrate. Whatever articles are purchased here, the buyer must take at the price fixed by the Siamese Monarch, and all such persons who reside on shore are obliged, as a preliminary step, to marry a Siamese female, who is left there perhaps to be married again and again to the next strangers that arrive.

If the stranger on his arrival be allowed to pay a visit of ceremony to the king, he must do it under the most degrading ceremonies. A day is appointed for the audience, and all the noblemen of the court are arranged on each side of the gateway of the palace; on the outer side there is a double line of inferior officers, and further still a double row of elephants richly caparisoned. The stranger, and in this instance the English capt. B. was the performer, makes his entry between the rows of elephants, creeping upon his hands and knees, with his face to the ground. When he approaches the presence of the monarch, a large cloth or rug is thrown over him, under which he crawls to within a few paces of the throne; and here he quietly remains till the king inquires what slave it is that approaches? His attendants, in the mean time, all prostrate on their faces (for it is death to look on the king), inform him that it is a Christian slave, who is come to pay his adoration to the greatest sovereign in the universe. The rug is then taken off this champion of liberty by the king's mandate, and he is suffered as an especial mark of favour to see the light, but not the king, for as I remarked before the punishment of so henious an offence is instant death. He remains with his face to the ground during the audience. A gold box is then placed near him, with betelnut and tobacco, for smoking, if he should be so inclined; but the disagreeable posture in which he is kept generally prevents him from regaling himself in that way. He remains in this wretched situation about twenty minutes, and during the greatest part of that time, nothing but the power and grandeur of the monarch, and the humility and abject state of the slave, is trumpeted forth by people, regularly employed for that purpose. When the king gives the signal, the audience is at an end, and the slave is ordered to withdraw, which he does much in the same way as he made his entry, but with this difference, that he is now obliged to creep backward under his covering, till he is entirely out of the view of the king.

The Siamese are great boxers, and in their youth are taught that science, in which they are very expert. Capt. B. who was there in the year 1790, was imprudent enough to wager 2000 rupees, that his gunner would beat the best boxer they could produce. The challenge was accepted, and a day appointed for the conflict, at which the king was to be present. The combatants met, and his majesty entered the lists; at that moment all the company fell on their faces, the English slave capt.

B. amongst the rest. Not a soul was seen in an erect position but the king and the two pugilists. The engagement began, and a few rounds were fought before there appeared any advantage on either side. At length the Siamese with his foot fetched the English gunner such a dose in the chops, that he brought him with a tremendous fall to the ground, where he would have kept him by means ill according with our notions of fair play; but captain B. not thinking fit to permit this, instantly started from his humble condition, flew to the assistance of the gunner, and raised him up. But the matter did not end here; for as the being found upon his legs in the presence of the king was a most unpardonable offence in a Christian slave, the brother of the king immediately fell upon the captain. This was a sufficient signal for half the company present to follow his example, which they did with so much effect, that poor capt. B. was presently speechless, and apparently dead; a rattan was then tied to his leg, and he was ordered to be dragged away to the sea shore, and sent aboard his ship. He was instantly dragged by the leg to a considerable distance, but the prime minister feeling some compassion for this imprudent son of liberty, ordered him to be raised from the ground and carried to the shore. He at the same time sent off with him three of his principal physicians, with this comfortable intelligence, that if they did not use such means as would recover the captain, they would all forfeit their heads. Whilst this business was transacting, another party was flogging the gunner in a most unmerciful manner. The poor fellow was at length carried off much in the same manner as his captain. Thus having been both completely disgraced and publicly bastinadoed, they were confined to their beds for a considerable time, before they recovered from their bruises.—But what is most ridiculous in this affair is, that captain B. when he was sufficiently recovered to go on shore again, was obliged to make affidavit that his own conduct had been highly reprehensible, and that the punishment he received was far short of what he really deserved.

REGIODUNUM.

— o —
Great Economy—A certain Lady, whose taste is equal to her economy, was under the necessity of asking a friend to dinner; the following is a bill of fare, and the expence of each dish, which was found on the carpet.

	s. d.
At top, two herrings	0 1
Middle, 1 oz. and a half melted butter	0 1-2
Bottom, three mutton chops, cut thin	0 2
One side, one pound small potatoes	0 1-2
On the other side, pickled cabbage	0 1-2
Fish removed, 2 larks, plenty of crumbs	0 1
Mutton removed, French roll boiled for pudding	0 1
Parsley for garnish	0 1-2
	0 7

The dinner was served up on China, looked light, tasty, and pretty—the table small, and the dishes well proportioned.

We hope each new-married Lady will keep this as a lesson; it is worth knowing how to serve up seven dishes, consisting of a dish of fish, joint of mutton, couple of fowls, pudding, vegetables, and sauce, for seven pence.—Creech's Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.
Tariffs of Import and Export Duties—
Blank Price Currents.—ditto Bills of Exchange.—ditto of Sale—ditto Lading.

DE CURACAOOSCHE COURANT.

SOLILOQUY.

A PARODY.

To dun—or not to dun? that is the question.
Whether 'tis better that the purse should suffer,
(For lack of cash) by baleful emptiness;
Or by a gentle dun to fill it up?
To dun! to get the money—and be enabled
To live and pay our debts—'tis a consumation
Devoutly to be wished. To dun—to be dunned—
Dined with "call again," what evils come
What disappointment sore—chagrin and woe;
What time is wasted—and what shoes are worn
In consequence must give me pain.

It is this
That makes so many debts not worth collecting;
'Tis this which sickens business to despair,
And keeps from honest labour its reward.

JAMAICA.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, JAN. 11, 1817.

We have this week concluded the proceedings of the Glasgow Meeting on the subject of the distresses of the labouring classes of people, and laid before our readers the resolutions thereof. It is most lamentable to observe the general discontent which prevails throughout the mother country, occasioned by the hard pressure of the times; and it is astonishing that the nation should lose sight of some at least of the efficient causes of such distresses, which, in several instances, have been attributed to erroneous sources. We think we can discover in these colonies one great occasion of the reduced state of our country's means, and we deeply regret the infatuation which seems to prevail, and to render the people blind to their best interests. How can it be expected that prosperity will mark their course, when they are, by every means in their power, hurrying on the ruin of their best possessions, possessions which encourage their manufactures, extend their navigation, and fill the general coffers of the empire. It has, however, been often noticed that the decay of states has begun at the extremities, and that prudence, for wise purposes, has often permitted mankind to become the instruments of their own destruction. There can be no doubt that the abolition of the slave trade was a death blow to the increasing prosperity of these colonies, and that the most that could be expected, after that measure, was the possibility of continuing them in their then existing state. After a lapse of nine years this has been found not to be the case. Instead of which, whole cultivated districts have been since that period deserted and have returned to their original wildernesses; not an acre of wood has been cleared for the purpose of making a new settlement, and scarcely have adventurers come to the island. We now see no Scotch Guineamen arrive, so we have heard them called, full freighted with enterprising young men, as was formerly the case, who brought with them those industrious and persevering habits which ensured success to their endeavours, and who always added to the strength and increased the wealth of the colony. There is now no object for them to pursue, and we are in consequence, only visited by those who in some way or other are connected with the island. We do not mention these circumstances with the most distant desire, on our parts, for the renewal of the slave trade, —far from it. That would be entirely contrary not only to our wishes, but to those of the whole present population of Jamaica. Those whom the abolition checked in their progress have long ago disposed of their little property and left us; others have devoted themselves to different pursuits; and others, again, contented with their present possessions, desire no more, and are perfectly reconciled to a measure, which by no means affects them in the present situation of things. It is in England, in truth, where the effects of the abolition

have been most severely felt, and where they are at this moment most seriously operating, by a reduction in her strength, in her wealth, and in her resources. It is there, where her manufacturers, and her seamen, without employment, are perishing from want, and soliciting employment for bare victuals as the only reward of their toils. And why is this so? Because those colonies which formerly employed their manufacturers and seamen, from their reduced means, cannot now employ them, at least to so great an extent. The cause is indeed too obvious, the effects too certain, as will appear, in a most unquestionable shape, by a comparative inspection of the official returns of the exported produce from this island in the year 1807, when the abolition took place, and those made up to the 30th September last. By them it will be found that there is a falling off in sugar of full 35,000 hds.; in rum of 17,000 puncheons, and in coffee of 12,238,880 lbs. Without regarding their minor commodities, which have fallen off even in a greater degree, the diminution in the grand staples would, on a moderate calculation, load 85 large ships; and, as it may be fairly estimated that the other West India settlements have retrograded in a similar manner, the commerce of England has been diminished, in respect to them, at least as many more, making a deficiency of 170 ships that might have been loaded in 1807 but not in 1816! The seamen these would have employed, the manufacturers they would have consumed, and the revenue they would have produced, it would be no difficult matter to calculate, but we leave it to those who are paying taxes, and who are annoyed by riots, in England, to do so. These very riots are in a great measure occasioned by this defalcation of employment, and the loss of revenue has, as a matter of course fallen on the land-holders, and presently will on the fund-holders. With such facts before their eyes, it must astonish the whole world that the people of England will not be contented to allow their colonies to sink by a gradual decay, as they inevitably will; but that they still listen to the detected and exposed misrepresentations of such audacious columnists as Macaulay, Stephen, and Wilberforce; of such revolutionary societies as the African Institutions; or of such incendiary publications as the *Christian Observer* (*Christian!* what a profanation of this sacred name!) and this in contradiction to established truth, and in opposition to every principle of national policy or justice. We are the more surprised at this, as there can be little doubt that the destruction of these colonies would be their own ruin! It is an infatuation that can hardly be accounted for without super human influence. It is a national insanity, however, which if not speedily cured, by the intervention of a wise and just providence, will lead to the downfall of the empire with more certain effect than twenty Bonaparte's with twenty of his armies could do.

The official returns of produce above alluded to, as laid before the House of Assembly, are as follows:

Sugar exported from Jamaica from 30th September 1806, to 30th September, 1807.

hhds. trs. brls.

123,175 17344 3710

Ditto ditto 1816 93,881 9332 2236

Falling off Rum exported same period.

29,294 8012 1480

phns. hhds.

51,812 1679

35,736 998

Falling off Coffee exported same period.

16,076 681

29,528,273 lbs.

17,289,393 lbs.

Falling off

12,238,880

The crop of coffee of the present year is not expected to be ten millions. The crop of sugar of 1805 was 148,000 hds. but every man who knows any thing of Jamaica, must be well convinced that, in a few succeeding years, the crops will be still more considerably diminished; and the diminution is very easily accounted for, not only from the effects of abolition, but from the general amelioration in the system of managing the labourers, from whom scarcely two-thirds of the work is exacted which they were obliged to perform 25 or 30 years ago.

By a late English paper we observe that the British consolidated customs in 1815

Amounted to £ 1,231,365
In 1816, to 790,198

Falling off 441,107

Are the distresses in England to be wondered at?

The following article is extracted from the *Journal de la Belgique*.

"The English Journal called the *Times*, complains of the hostilities which are committed in this city (Ghent) against the English commerce; and it alleges, in proof of its charge, the little scene of burning some handkerchiefs, and our article upon the shoes made by a machine, which are sold at Antwerp for 18 sous a pair. This hostility, says the Journal, resembles the mad system of Bonaparte.

"Let us be allowed to answer a few words:—

"The British boast of having alone dared to resist when the power of Napoleon seemed not to be shaken. Their motives greatly diminish the merit of their resistance: More interest than any other people to destroy the French preponderance! because the question was reduced nearly to this, which of the two powers, France or Britain, should rule in Europe; less danger because its position secured it from it. We do not mean to contest here the claims which the British have to the gratitude of the world, but to hinder people from going in their favor beyond the truth, and attributing to their zeal, for the good of all, what is merely the result of their reward for themselves.

"Egotism is the true characteristic (*cachet*) of this nation, which is admirable in so many other respects; this vice is that of the age, and it is the result of the extreme civilization of which we are so vain. Unhappily all reasoning fails against a passion so vile, and egotism cannot be combated but by egotism. The example is given us by the nation which now holds the sceptre of the world; and it is this domination which destroys all the generosity of its policy, which obliges us to reprisals that are become sacred and obligatory upon all nations.

"The mercantile patriotism of the British is exclusive and intolerant; it is passionate, because it is deeply interested. It was the rigour of their prohibitory laws that caused the independence of the United States. It is to be said (which must be repeated without ceasing) the evident opposition of its interests to those of Europe, which created that mad continental system, which would have succeeded and delivered all nations, had its author made it the sole object of his policy. It is the same mad system which all nations will one day resume if they are reasonable."

Gedrukt, en Saturdag's Morgens uitgeven,

By WILLIAM LEE,

Drukker van Zyne Majestieit den Koning der Nederlanden.