



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX.

ZATURDAG den 29sten SEPTEMBER, 1821.

N. 20.

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

## PUBLICATIE.

**D**e Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur, uit aanmerking van de ongewone schaarsheid aan klein geld, welke sedert langen tyd in deze kolonien, tot groote inconvenientie van het publiek, is ondervonden, aan de directie van het Fonds tot vernietiging der bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen, op derzelve voordragt, heeft toegestaan, om eene bepaalde som aan zilveren Schellingen of Realen te doen munten ten einde op dit en de onderhoorige eilanden in omloop te worden gebragt.

Is goedgevonden en besloten: om de zilveren Realen of Schellingen by de directie van het Fonds tot vernietiging der bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen ontvangen en welke gemunt zyn zoo als hierin zal worden beschreven, namelijk: aan de eene zyde bestempeld met het woord reaal en met de talletter I daarboven, welke omgeven zyn met eenen eiken tak ter regter en eenen laurier tak ter linker zyde; en aan de andere zyde met het woord Curaçao boven eenen staf van Merkur en eenen maishalm kruislings over elkander, met het jaartal 1821 daaronder; op dit eiland en op de onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba als eene koloniale munt gangbaar te maken, ieder voor of tegen zes stuivers Curaçaosch Courant; wordende dus alle oude een iegelyk op dezelve eilanden by deze gelast om de hiervoren beschrevene zilveren Realen of Schellingen tegen de voorzeide waarde aan te nemen en te ontvangen.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 18den September 1821, het achtste jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering, en

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR.**

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) **W. PRINCE, Sec.**

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pietermaats, Scharle, en aan de Overeyde dozer Haven, op den 19den der gemelde maand.

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

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 28sten September 1821. **D**e ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 20, en

De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op poene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

**SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.**

Den 21sten Sept. 1821.

**D**e ondergeteekenden, in qualiteit als Testamentaire Exeputeuren over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen Mejuffrouw Abigail Penso, weduwe Raphael Pinedo, zullen op Maandag den 8ten van aanstaande maand October, by Publieke Opveiling Verkoopig, den volgenden te weten:— Een plantage genaamd Zee-Jandia, met de daarop staande Gebouwen, zynende een extra fraai Huis, Gaardery Regenbak, Magazyn, en drie Aflakken, gelegen alhier in het Oost Divisie, 3-te District;— als mede een party Ladiensche Slaven, Goud en Zilver werken, en Huisraad, &c. **B. A. CORREA, qq.**  
**MANUEL PENSO, qq.**

Para vender en la Imprenta.

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

28 de Septiembre 1821.

**E**n el Almacén de Don A. HELLMUNDT se hallan de Venta KALENDARIOS Españoles para el año 1822, arreglado al meridiano de Caracas.

September 21, 1821.

**D**e ondergeteekende van voornemens zynde dit Eiland te verlaten, verzoekt dus alle personen welke enige eischen tegen hem mogten hebben, om hunne rekeningen in te zenden, ten einde dezelve spoedig te regelen.

**J. BRESCHARD.**

Den 14den September 1821.

**D**e ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipagie van de Amerikaansche brik Abeona, daar zulk door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

**R. C. FOLGER, Kapitein.**

Den 14den September 1821.

**D**e ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipagie van de Amerikaansche bark Phoenix, daar zulk door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

**SAMUEL LOUTH, Kapitein.**

Den 21sten September 1821.

## GOVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

**D**e Raad Contraroller der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezès en onderhoorige eilanden, enz. enz. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van ongeveer 3000 Pezos van Achtten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maand September te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 's Gravenhoge, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op den 1sten der volgende maand October voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezeive den 2den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. voornoemd.

**NUBOER.**

## PUBLICATIE.

**N**ADEMAAL by Sententie van den Edele Achtbare Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezès Eilands, de dato 8ten Juny dezès jaars, gewezen op de instantie van Cornelis Helena Bor, alstoen Huisvrouw van den uitlandigen Cornelis Hendriks, behoorlyk geassisteert met haren Curator ad lites David Gaërste, procureur postulerende voor dezen Raad, den Band des Houwelyks, tusschen de gemelde Helena Cornelia Bor en den mede voornoemden Cornelis Hendriks, gesubsisteert hebbende, uit hoofde van dezelve meer dan veertienjarige afwezenheid, is verklaard te zyn gedissolveerd en verbroken, met vrylating aan meergemelde Cornelis Helena Bor, om, des verkiezende met een ander persoon een wettig Houwelyk aantegaan.

Zo is het dat uit kragte van het appointement, gevolgd op het door meergemelde Cornelia Helena Bor, aan dezen Raad gepresenteerd Request, de dato 3den Augustus dezès jaars, aan allen en een iegelyk word bekend gemaakt, dat zy voortaan geenzins voor elkanders schulden en andere handelingen aansprakelyk zullen zyn, en van alle hetwelk deze tot genoegzame advertentie aan die het moge aangaan strekken zal.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den 17den September 1821.

(geteekend) **H. R. HAYUNGA, Sec.**

*Uit de Correo National van Maracaybo van den 21sten July 1821.—11de.*

Hoofd kwartier, Guanares, 25sten Mei 1821. Simon Bolivar, Bevryder-Président van de Republiek, generaal en chef van de legers van Columbia, &c. &c. &c.

Aan Z. E. den vice president ad-int. van de Republiek.

Bewogen door den aandrang van myne eigen familie en van die eeniger vrienden en wapenbroeders, zuchtende onder den ellendigen toestand waarin zy zich bevonden, nam ik de vryheid in het jaar 1819 een orde op de publieke schatkist te Bogota te trekken. Ik sluit hier in aan uwe excellentie onder N<sup>o</sup> 1 het afschrift van het antwoord van den ontvanger generaal, meldende den ontvangst van mynen wiselbrief, en berigtende dat dezelve betaald zou-

de worden. Het dokumēt N<sup>o</sup> 2 bevestigt derzelve betaling. De wet aangaande de verdeling onder de nationale eigendommen, stelde my op \$25,000 als generaal en chef der armée, en gaf my het regt op giften en buitengewone verkunningen; en de wetten aangaande de betaling van alle de officieren, stond my toe als president van de republiek 50,000 patienje s'jaars, aanvrag nemende met het jaar 1819. Van dit oogenblik sta ik af alle deze voorregten en bezoldingen, welke ik niet ontvangen heb, my vergenoegende met de 14,000 patienje te Bogota betaald. Het oogmerk waartoe ik dat geld genomen heb, en de heilige pligten welke ik met hetzelfde volbragt heb, hebben ten volen voor de voorregten welke ik op de schatkist in voorbaat genomen heb, vergoed. Ik verzoek uwe excellentie als het hem behaagd, om in myn naam, deze oprichte uitlegging van mynen wil, het generale kongres voor te leggen, ik zal dezelve achten, indien het aangenomen wordt als eene byzondere toegenegenheid, welke ik als het zekerste bewys der achting welke de nationale vertegenwoordigers zich verwaardigd hebben my te vereeren, schatte. **BOLIVAR.**

*Uit dezelfde Courant.*

Het paleis van het generale kongres te Rosario de Cucuta, den 10den Mei 1821. Aan Z. E. den bevryder-president van Columbia, kapitein-generaal Simon Bolivar.

*Doorluchtig Heer!*—Het generale kongres van Columbia heeft met byzondere onderscheiding ontvangen de uitdrukkingen van eerbied met welke uwe excellentie hetzelfde geluk wenscht ter gelegenheid van deszelfs instelling, uit uw hoofd-kwartier te Barinas. Het kongres verwacht geen andere gevoelens dan deze, van iemand die, of als eerste staats persoon, of als chef der wapenen van de republiek, zyn leven toegewyd heeft aan de onafhankelykheid en het geluk van zyn land. Het kongres kan niet denken zonder eene levendige aandoening van tedere dankbaarheid, dat in deze dagen door de standvastige dapperheid en volständigkeit van Z. E. bygestaan door de roemryke overwinningen, behaald door de waardige verdedigers van Columbia, en door de edelmoedige offeranden van het volk, deze natie verschuldigd is, het aanschouwen haar wettelyk vergaderd te zien, gereed om plegtiglyk derzelve welzyn uitte spreken. De bezadachtheid van Z. E. zal voor altyd aan de geschiedenis van het nationale kongres gedenkt worden, en de wetten van het laatste zullen als zoo vele gedenkstukken van de overwinningen welke de dappere soldaten der republiek onder uw geleide verworven hebben, om de wenschen van het volk te vervullen, en de hoop van deszelfs toekomstige grootheid te verzekeren. Zoodanig zyn de gevoelens welke ik de eer heb uwe excellentie op naam en besluit van het kongres mede te deelen, in antwoord op uwen officieelen brief; en het is myne aangenaamste pligt U voor te leggen op order van het kongres, de betuiging van een diepe eikentenis voor de groote en onvermoeide diensten door het land aan U verschuldigd. Het kongres is ontwaar geworden de door uwe excellentie voorgegevene redenen, om thans ontslagen te worden van het presidentschap des staats, beide uit de tegenstrydigheid welke uwe excellentie vindt te bestaan tusschen het eerste magistratschap en het bevel over de legers, en voor andere beweegredenen van byzonder aanbelang. Dit onderwerp vereischt een sterker onderzoek, dan men thans hiervoor zoude kunnen doen. Intusschen is het kongres van begrip, dat de voortdoring van het uitvoerende gezag in handen van uwe excellentie hoogst met het welzyn van het land stroekt, met deze gevoelens bezielde zynde, verwacht hetzelfde van uwe excellentie de offering van uw wederzin, voor de belangen van Columbia, door voortegaan met de uitoefening der functie van president van den staat. Zoodanig is de mening van het kongres, in de hoop dat uwe excellentie dit wil byvoegen by de menigvuldige betuigingen van uwen vurigen yver voor den besten dienst van het land; daar de vice-president die in deze hoofdstad woont, belast is die pligten te vervullen, welke U. E.'s tegenwoordigheid in het veld niet gedooft by te wonen. Kort om, niets op dit oogenblik gaat het kongres meer ter harte, dan de sterke begeerte om uwe belangryke verrigtingen in het veld met overwinning bekroond te zien, welke het tydstip mag verhaasten om het einde van oozen stryd te beschouwen, en U, en uwe onverschrokken bende de vaste steun pilaren van de nationale vertegenwoordiging met nieuwen zegetrakens bedekt te zien. **FELIX RESTREPO,**  
Président van het Kongres.



lykgezinden geene nieuwe pogingen aanwenden ter stoorring van de rust, met den 1sten October aanstaande eene buitengewone Cortes byeen roept, enz.

De president der Cortes deed hierop een tegen aanspraak, waarop de vergadering gesloten werd.

Het volks juichte vervolgens de leden toe, hen met muzyk vergezellende, en overal klonk door de straten de vreugde kreet, leve de constitutioneele koning! leve de Cortes!

*Den 7den July.*—Eene kourier heeft alhier de tyding gebragt des aankomst van den koning van Portugal in zyne hoofdstad, Z. M. heeft zich dadelyk naar de vergadering der Cortes begeven, en den eed van getrouwheid op de nieuwe Portugeesche eonstitutie afgelegd; alles is in de volmaakte order en de levendigste vreugd volvoerd geworden.

*Brussel 12den July.*—De eerste kamer van de staten generaal vergaderde gisteren ten 11 uren, om het debat op de nieuwe wet van finantie te vervolgen. Men had er eene meerderheid van stemmen van slechts vier. Van de 51 leden, welke de kamer uitmaakt, waren er alleen 33 tegenwoordig.

Dezen morgen is de sessie der staten generaal gesloten door den minister van de binnenlandse zaken, in naam van zyne majesteit. Vyftien leden van de tweede kamer waren er tegenwoordig.

De zitting van 1821 zal op den 15den October aanstaande in den Haag geopend worden.

In Brieven van Rotterdam van den 10den dezer wordt gemeld, dat de baronesse van Capellen in Helvoetsluis, van Batavia aangekomen is, zy brengt tyding van het verlies van de Arius Marinus, voormaals eene Britsche Oost Ind. en vaarder. Dit ongeluk had plaats ter hoogte van het Kersfeest eiland; en van de 100 personen, zynde passagiers en scheepsvolk, werden er slechts 4 gered. Het schip en de lading, bestaande meest in koffy, wordt op £120,000 geschat.

*London, 16den July.*—De inschryving in Holland ter onderstand der personen, welke door den brand te Paramaribo geleden hebben, was volgens de laatste berigten zeer aanmerkelyk, als zynde toen reeds te Amsterdam f30,000; den Haag 8750; Rotterdam 7635; Utrecht 4160; Haarlem 3770; Middelburg 3000; Leiden 2050; behalve eene groote hoeveelheid materialen tot de bouwing geschikt, enz.

Men heeft in Rusland eene inschryving geopend om de Grieken by te staan, en wy vermoen dat er reeds voor eene aanzienlyke som ingeteekend was. Ook hebben de Duitse speculanten inde havens van de Oost zee, wapens van alle soorten voor het gebruik der Grieken ingescheept.

The schooner Two Friends, belonging to this port, was taken possession of on Saturday last, on her passage from Aruba to this island, by the Spanish privateer Famo-o Indiano, owned by a Spaniard of the name of Moraton. The above privateer sailed from this port in the early part of last week, and on Sunday evening she passed close to the harbour, with the Two Friends in company, supposed to be bound to Puerto Cabello. The motive for taking possession of this vessel remains to be known, but indeed it can be no difficult matter to guess at it, for it has been currently reported that these marauders are determined to capture all vessels having produce on board, which may be suspected to have been exported from places in possession of the Columbians, notwithstanding that it has been landed in a neutral port, and there reshiped, which we learn was the case with the cargo of the Two Friends, she having on board hides, fustic, and goat skins, that had been taken in at Aruba. Neither can it be alledged as a reason for committing this piratical act, that the Two Friends was infringing the blockade of the ports in possession of the Columbians, on the contrary she was taken on the coast of this island; but admitting for a moment that she had been captured within the prescribed limites of the blockade, which is three leagues from the main land, even then she could not be considered as a lawful prize, because the ridiculous declaration of blockade of the extensive line of coast now occupied by the Columbians, exists only on paper, the Spanish naval force in these seas being altogether inadequate to the purpose, and where this is the case we believe it to be a rule among neutral nations not to acknowledge any blockade when the power declaring it has not a sufficiency of men of war to carry it completely into effect. Indeed we have been told that the admirals on the Barbados and Jamaica stations have come to that determination, and had written to general La Torre accordingly.

On Monday afternoon the same privateer fell in with the schooner Cornelia, off little Curaçao, on her return to this island from St. Thomas, and sent a number of armed men on board, who having removed the captain to the privateer, they ransacked the Cornelia, and carried with them all the letters they found on board, many of which they broke open, and in consequence several bills of lading and invoices which they contained, were lost, to the great inconvenience of the consignees of goods on board the Cornelia. The captain, on quitting the privateer, received a number of letters, but many are still missing. After having detained the Cornelia for upwards of three hours, she was permitted to proceed. The Two Friends was in company with the privateer.

By the Cornelia we received a file of the St. Thomas Times to the 18th instant, which bring down the London dates to the 25th of July.

The governor of St. Thomas has issued a proclamation prohibiting the inhabitants from keeping Pigeons in the town, in consequence, as the proclamation states, of their creating filth in the gutters on the roofs of the houses, and thereby rendering the water in the cisterns impure.

It appears by the St. Thomas papers, that the public officers and merchants of that island had some time ago made an offer of the sum of five thousand dollars, towards the repairs of H. M's. corvet Najade, "occasioned by an unfortunate accident;" which sum his majesty had been graciously pleased to order the governor of St. Thomas to accept "with due consideration, and thanks to the donors, as well as to all others, who on the occasion lent their aid and assistance."

The Coronation of the King of England took place on the 19th of July, with great pomp and splendour. We have given to-day, as far as our limits would admit, a detail of the ceremonies observed on this magnificent occasion; further particulars are reserved for our next.—The following remarks on this subject are taken from The Morning Chronicle:—

"Those who visited this scene in the expectation of witnessing a fine spectacle cannot certainly say that they were in any degree disappointed; for every thing that art could invent, or wealth could purchase, or judgment approve, appeared to have been congregated for the purpose of gratifying our views of magnificent exhibition. We cannot, indeed, imagine any thing of Asiatic splendour, from even the most glowing descriptions of either history or poetry, with which this scene may not well be put in competition, and with advantage too from the superiority of taste which characterised the *tout ensemble* at Westminster Hall. In whatever direction we turned our eye our admiration could not fail to be excited. If towards the north, when the great gate was opened, our mind was filled with the highest notion of military pomp; if towards the south, we were struck with the sublime simplicity of the throne, on each side of which there was an immense collection of gold plate, while on each side of the spacious hall, the benches were filled with a most interesting profusion of the female beauty of England."

The Morning Post, commenting on the same subject, says:—"The glorious of the coronation are over, and what yesterday attracted the eyes and excited the admiration of tens and hundreds of thousands, is become one of those splendid recollections which would perish in a few years with those by whom they are entertained, were they not arrested in their flight, and made enduring as well as universal by the pen of the historian."

"Our monarch is now the crowned and anointed king of a mighty and affectionate people, and that day which his enemies vainly endeavoured to turn into one of alarm and bitterness, has proved a day of uninterrupted peace and alloyed festivity. Heaven and earth seemed consenting to its splendour.—After a long series of dark and stormy weather, Heaven gave it unclouded sunshine; and earth, after all the menaces of guilty and seditious men, displayed one burst of loyal spirit, as honourable to the people as gratifying to the monarch. While the splendid ceremonies proceeded at the Abbey and the Hall, the numerous amusements so liberally afforded to the people engaged their attention and excited their gratitude in all quarters. Never surely did the metropolis present such a scene. There has not been an interval of silence, there has not been a moment of quiet and repose throughout the night; the moving thousands that crowded the streets; the anxiety which pervades each countenance, the determination of every one to lengthen out the enjoyment of the sight; to make it "a long summer's day" of pleasure and gratification; the array of wealth, the splendour and beauty within the Hall and the Abbey; the crowds of spectators in all the houses and buildings that surround them—the fineness of the day—the faces and figures of all, dressed in their brightest smiles, and in their gayest apparel—the different amusements, prepared with a kind and proper anxiety for the comfort and happiness of all these things, rendered London a scene of such animation and interest, that any description of ours would convey but a faint and feeble idea."

*From the Correo Nacional of Maracaibo, of the 21st July 1821—11th.*

Head quarters, Guinare, 25th May, 1821. Simon Bolivar, Liberator-President of the Republic, gen. in chief of the armies of Columbia, &c. &c. &c.

To H. E. the vice-president of the Republic ad int.

Moved by the clamors of my own family and of those of some friends and companions in arms, groaning under the miserable situation wherein they found themselves, I took the liberty in the year 1819 to draw an order on the public treasury of Bogota. I herewith inclose to Y. E. under N<sup>o</sup>. 1. the copy of the answer which I received from the receiver-general, announcing the receipt of my draft, and advising me that the same was ordered to be paid. The document N<sup>o</sup>. 2. confirms its payment. The law respecting the partition of the national properties, entitles me to twenty-five thousand dollars, as general in chief of the army, and to the right of expecting bounties and extraordinary grants; and the laws which regulates the pay of all the officers, adjudges to me as President of the republic, fifty thousand dollars annually, from the year 1819. I do, from this moment renounce

all these rights and wages which I have not received, satisfied with the fourteen thousand dollars paid at Bogota. The object for which I took that sum and the sacred duties which I have withal fulfilled, have fully requitted me for the rights which I now forego in behalf of the treasury. I request Y. E. will be pleased, in my name, to lay this candid exposition of my will, before the General Congress; if accepted, I will look upon it as a peculiar kindness which I will value as the purest testimony of the regard with which the National Representatives deign to honor me. BOLIVAR.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

Palace of the General Congress at Rosario de Chucho, 10th May, 1821.

To H. E. the Liberator-President of Columbia, Captain General Simon Bolivar.

*Most Excellent Sir*—The General Congress of Columbia has received with peculiar distinction the expressions of honor and deference with which Y. E. congratulates it on the occasion of its installation, from your head quarters of Barrinas. The Congress expected no other sentiments than these, from one who, whether a first magistrate, whether as chief of the arms of the Republic, has professionally consecrated his life to the independence and felicity of his country. The Congress cannot, without a lively emotion of tender gratitude, remember, that to the constant valor and perseverance of Y. E. assisted by the glorious victories obtained by the worthy defenders of Columbia, and by the generous sacrifices of the people, the nation is this day indebted for beholding itself legally assembled in the attitude of solemnly pronouncing its will. The memory of Y. E. will ever be linked to the history of the National Congress, and the laws of the latter will be as many mementos of the triumphs with which the brave soldiers of the Republic, headed by Y. E. caused the wishes of the people to be fulfilled, and ensured the hope of its future grandeur. Such are the sentiments which, in the name and by the resolution of the Congress, I have the honor to impart to Y. E. in answer to your official letter; and it is a most pleasing duty to me to lay before you, by the order of Congress, the effusion of a profound acknowledgement, for the great and indefatigable services due to you by the country. The Congress is aware of the reasons exposed by Y. E. to be now exempted from the Presidency of the state, both for the incompatibility which Y. E. finds to exist between the first magistracy and the command of the armies, and for other motives of particular moment, this subject requires a more minute scrutiny than at the present moment could be devoted to its urgency. When the Congress hastens to return the congratulations of Y. E. it will however be weighed in all its force and magnitude whenever congress thinks proper, and with the nature of its result Y. E. will immediately be made acquainted. In the mean time the Congress is of opinion that the continuance of the executive authority in the hands of Y. E. is highly indispensable to the welfare of the country; impressed, therefore, with these sentiments, it expects from Y. E. the sacrifice of your repugnance in behalf of the interests of Columbia, by continuing in the exercise of the functions of President of the state. Such is the meaning of the Congress, in the hope that Y. E. will add this to the stock of testimonies of your ardent zeal for the best service of the country, moreso, when the vice president who resides within this capital, is charged to fulfil those duties which Y. E. cannot attend to while in the field. In short, nothing at this moment, cleaves nearer to the heart of the congress than the vehement desire of seeing your important achievements in this campaign crowned with victory that may accelerate the period of our heroic contest, and yourself and your dauntless band, the solid columns of the national representation, covered with new trophies.

FELIX RESTREPO, President of the Congress.

*Answer from the Congress to the Liberator's letter through the minister of finances, respecting pay assigned to him with other grants.*

Secretary's office of the General Congress, 25th June, 1821.

*To the minister of finances:*—"The Congress being informed of the resignation made by H. E. the Liberator President of the pay, grants and assignments which belong to him in virtue of the laws made in the extraordinary session of last evening; but taking into consideration his love for liberty, his indefatigable constancy to defend it, his integrity and disinterestedness; he can never renounce the gratitude of Columbia which is his best patrimony!!

"Resolved:—That the Liberator Simon Bolivar may well renounce before the future Congress the pay, grants and assignments belonging to him by the laws."

And which I have the honour to transmit to your lordship.

God preserve your lordship many years. FRANCISCO SOTO, Secretary.

Deaths.

About nine o'clock in the evening of Thursday the 27th instant, Admiral PETER LOUIS BRION, Commander in Chief of the Columbian Naval force, in the 39th year of his age, much regretted by his family connections, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon at the plantation Rozentack, the family burial place, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of the inhabitants of this island.

Same afternoon, Master Class Ringeling, of a fever which is at present prevalent.

ST. THOMAS.

Aug. 21.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout this island, at 5 minutes before two o'clock this morning.

Sept. 11.—On Sunday night last the wind commenced to blow very strong from the west, occasionally shifting to S. W., which continued until some time last night, when it changed to S., which occasioned a heavy swell in the harbour.—The British brig Commerce, we are sorry to state, ran ashore at the lower end of Long Bay, and it is feared will not be got off.

Sept. 14.—Very heavy wind and rains were experienced at Guadaloupe and St. Eustatia on the 18th ult.

Rear-admiral Fahie, the commander-in-chief of the British naval forces on the windward station, has recently been appointed rear admiral of the white.

LONDON.

THE CORONATION

OF HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE 4TH.

On Thursday the 19th day of July 1821.

The account of this ceremony begins with a description of the situations in the House of Lords, occupied by the princes of the blood royal, dukes and the high officers of state, &c.

Then follows the order of procession with, and delivery of the regalia.

Procession to the Abbey.—The second gun was then fired, and the procession moved upon the blue cloth spread on the platform, from the throne in Westminster Hall to the great steps in the Abbey Church.

[Here follows a detail of the order of the procession.]

The entrance into the Church.—The king entered at the west door of the church, and was received with the anthem Psalm cxxii. v. 1—6, which was sung by the choir of Westminster, who with the dean and prebendaries quitted the procession a little before, and went to the left side of the middle aisle, and remained there till his majesty arrived, and then followed in procession next to the regalia.

The Recognition.—When the king was thus placed, the archbishop turned to the east part of the theatre; then, together with the lord chancellor, lord great chamberlain, lord high constable, and earl marshal (garter king at arms preceding them), went to the other three sides of the theatre, in the order, south, west, and north, and at each side addressed the people in a loud voice; the king at the same time stood up by his chair, turned, and showed himself to the people at each of the four sides of the theatre, while the archbishop spoke as follows:—

"Sirs—I here present unto you king George the fourth, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all of you that come this day to do your homage, are ye willing to do the same?"

This was answered by the loud and repeated acclamations of the persons present, expressive of their willing assent and joy, at the same time they cried out—

"God save king George the fourth."

Then the trumpets sounded.

The first Oblation.—The archbishop in the mean time went to the altar and put on his cope, and placed himself at the north side of the altar; so did also the bishops who took part in the office.

The officers of the wardrobe, &c. here spread carpets and cushions on the floor and steps of the altar.

And here, first the bible, paten, and cup were brought and placed upon the altar. The king then, supported by the two bishops of Durham and Bath, and attended by the dean of Westminster, the lords carrying the regalia before him, went down to the altar and knelt upon the steps of it, and made his first oblation, uncovered.

Here the pall, or altar cloth of gold, was delivered by the master of the great wardrobe to the lord great chamberlain, and by him, kneeling, it was presented to his majesty. The treasurer of the household then delivered a wedge of gold of a pound weight to the lord great chamberlain, which he kneeling, delivered to his majesty. The king then (uncovered) delivered them to the archbishop.

The archbishop received them one after another (standing) from his majesty, and laid the pall reverently on the altar. The gold was received into the bason; and with like reverence was placed on the altar.

Then the archbishop repeated the prayer, the king still kneeling.

During the sermon his majesty sat on his chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit; the supporters, the deputy lord great chamberlain, and the noblemen carrying the swords, standing by him; the archbishop of canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair on the north side of the altar, deputy garter standing near him; the bishops were on their benches, along the north side of the area; the dean and prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south side of the area, east of the king's chair, and near the altar. The published ceremonial stated, that the king would wear his cap of state during the sermon. His majesty (owing probably to the heat of the weather, forbore to do so.

The sermon being ended, the Coronation Oath was administered in the forms prescribed, and the Investing and other previous ceremonies having been observed, the Crowning took place. On the crown being placed on his majesty's head, the trumpets sounded; cannon were fired

without, and three cheers were given by the spectators. [In all these applaudings the chorus boys were particularly forward and active.] The anthem "The king shall rejoice in thy strength" was then sung. As soon as the crown was upon his majesty's head, the peers put on their coronets and the bishops their caps.

During the performance of the Homage, the treasurer of the household threw coronation medals among the peers and spectators. The latter caught at them with great avidity, and called frequently for a repetition of the ceremony. Their requests were complied with it.

The other ceremonies were then performed according to the form prescribed, and the service being concluded the king proceeded through the door by the side of the communion-table into St. Edwards Chapel.

EXCLUSION OF THE QUEEN FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Her majesty arrived at Westminster Abbey gate and demanded admission. Her majesty came in her royal state carriage, drawn by six horses, accompanied by another carriage, in which were lord Hood, Mr. alderman Wood, Mr. Austin, and her retiring woman. In her majesty's carriage sat lady A. Hamilton and lady Hood. On her majesty's approach towards the Abbey, a passage was immediately made for her carriages. The rush of strangers on the platform, was almost overwhelming, and the soldiers were ordered to stand to their arms and clear the stage. While this was partially effecting, her majesty's carriage drew up nearly in front of the King's Arms Tavern, close to the platform. She was immediately surrounded by a portion of the crowd which had broken in, with the cries of "the Queen! the Queen!" She bowed and smiled, but was evidently labouring under very agitated feelings. Lord Hood now descended from the carriage, and went in search of a way of ingress. He proceeded behind the champion's stable, where there was a gate leading towards the speaker's house. He then returned to her majesty, and communicated to her the discovery he had made. Her majesty signified her intention to alight, and the carriage door was immediately opened. Her majesty was immediately handed from her carriage by lord Hood, and lady Hood alighted after her. The air now resounded with cries of "shame, shame," at her conduct. The crowd followed her majesty, and several of them cheered her. The expressions from the galleries, however, were of an opposite character.

Her majesty, leaning on the arm of lord Hood, went to the gate to which we have alluded, but found that it was not intended as a thoroughfare, and she therefore returned with her ladies of honor in her train. She was considerably incommoded by the dust and pressure of the mob, the obtusion of which the constables could with difficulty repress. Lord Hood then led her majesty to the opening in the platform for peers tickets opposite Parliament street. Her majesty ascended the steps, and was there asked for her authority. Lord Hood then put his hand in his pocket and said he had an authority, pulling out of his pocket at the same time paper.

Her majesty was then suffered to pass, and descending the steps on the other side, she walked on towards the House of Lords, still followed by contending cries of "shame," and occasional cries of—"The Queen, the Queen!" Following the crowd, she, by accident, turned towards the iron gate leading to the kitchens, and here a notice presented itself to her view, stating that no person was admitted without an order.

Lord Hood now said, her majesty wished to go to the Abbey; upon which a constable, preceding her majesty, shewed her the way towards an opening in the covered passage leading to Poet's Corner. The guard was at first drawn up to oppose her entrance, but by the command of their officer, they withdrew respectively, and let her majesty pass. One of the attendants of the Abbey now came forward and, with marked respect, conducted her majesty to the Abbey door.

Here lord Hood desired admission for her majesty.

The door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets.

Lord Hood.—"I present you your Queen; surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket."

Door-keeper.—"Our orders are to admit no person without a peer's ticket."

Lord Hood.—"This is your queen: she is entitled to admission without such a form."

The queen smiling, but still in some agitation.—"Yes, I am your queen, will you admit me?"

Door-keeper.—"My orders are specific, and I feel myself bound to obey them."

The queen laughed.

Lord Hood.—"I have a ticket."

Door-keeper.—"Then, my lord, we will let you pass upon producing it."

Lord Hood now drew from his pocket a peer's ticket for one person; the original name in whose favour it had been drawn was erased and the name of 'Wellington' substituted.

Door-keeper.—"This will let one person pass but no more."

Lord Hood.—"Will your majesty go in alone?"

Her majesty at first consented, but did not persevere.

Lord Hood.—"Am I to understand that you refuse her majesty admission?"

Door-keeper.—"We only act in conformity to our orders."

Her majesty again laughed.

Lord Hood.—"Then you refuse the queen admission?"

A door-keeper of a superior order then came forward, and was asked by lord Hood whether any preparations had been made for her majesty? He answered respectively in the negative.

Lord Hood.—"Will your majesty enter the Abbey without your ladies?"

Her majesty declined.

Lord Hood then said, that her majesty had better retire to her carriage. It was clear no provision had been made for her accommodation.

Her majesty assented.

Some persons within the porch of the abbey laughed, and uttered some expressions of disrespect.

Lord Hood.—"We expected to have met at least with the conduct of gentleman; such conduct is neither manly nor manly."

Her majesty then retired, leaning on lord Hood's arm, and followed by lady Hood and lady Hamilton.

She was preceded by constables back to the platform, over which she returned, entered her carriage, and was driven off, amidst shouts of applause and disapprobation.

Letter from the queen to the king, through Lord Sidmouth.

July 19.  
"The queen requests that his majesty would be pleased to give an early answer to the demand which the queen has made to the archbishop of Canterbury, to be crowned the following week, not wishing to increase any new expense upon the nation. The queen must trust, that after the public insult her majesty has received this morning, the king will grant her just right to be crowned on next Monday; and that his majesty will command the archbishop of Canterbury to fulfil the queen's particular desire to confer upon her that sacred and august ceremony."

Lord Sidmouth's answer.

"MADAM—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your majesty, enclosing one addressed to his majesty the king, which I have had the honor of laying before his majesty; and I am commanded to acquaint your majesty, that the privy council to which your majesty's petition was referred at your request, having decided, after solemn argument, that the queens consort of this realm are not entitled as of right to be crowned at any time, the king does not think proper to give any orders for the coronation of your majesty. I have the honor to be,

"With the highest respect, madam,  
"Your majesty's most obedient humble servt.  
(Signed) SIDMOUTH."

The Gazette de France announces that preparations are making for the coronation of his majesty Louis XVIII. Another Journal adds, that the crown has been finished for some time; and that for the last two months the different artists have been engaged in preparing the decorations for the throne, and the costumes to be worn on the occasion.

LONDON, July 25.—French papers to the 22d inst. arrived yesterday; they bring some interesting, and if correct, some important information respecting the state of things between Russia and Turkey;—the Emperor Alexander, it is asserted, has been appointed by Convention, Protector of the Infant Greek Confederation. His troops are said to have had an affair of outposts with the Turks in Moldavia, and his Ambassador, Baron Strogonoff, who has displayed much intrepidity of spirit in the difficult and perilous circumstances in which he has been placed, is stated to have been imprisoned in the Castle of the seven towers:—this, however, might have been a measure of protection rather than of offence on the part of the Turkish government: for it has so little command over the passions of the Janissaries and the multitude that if could perhaps find no other means of saving Baron de Strogonoff from assassination, than that of making him a prisoner until he could be removed beyond the reach of popular violence.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT LISBON.

Paris, July 15.—We have received this evening (Friday) a Madrid Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 7th instant, which contains the following official article:

"An extraordinary courier, despatched from Lisbon by the king's charge d'affaires to the Portuguese government, has brought to the Spanish government the following communication, dated the 4th instant:—

"Yesterday, very early in the morning, a signal was made that the Portuguese squadron was in sight; and at 11 a. m. the ship of the line John VI. anchored in the port of Belem, and the other ships of the convoy in succession. To day, noon, his majesty and the royal family landed with great pomp, and proceeded to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung. The king and his family afterwards entered the hall of the Cortes, where he took the oath to maintain and observe the constitutional bases decreed by Congress on the 9th of May last.

"During this august and solemn ceremonial, the most perfect tranquillity and good order prevailed."