



DE CURAÇAOOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 15den APRIL; 1820.

N. 16.

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

DE Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

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

Noodig geoordeeld zynde, niet alleen in overeenstemming met de reeds in deze kolonie bestaande verordeningen, maar wel býzonderlyk, met de in het moederland ingevoerde en reeds bestaande wetten, ten opzichte der behoorlyke vierung van den dag des Heeren en andere Christelyke Feestdagen geschikte en vernieuwde bepalingen daar te stellen.

Is, diensvolgens, goedgevonden en besloten bý dezen.

1. Allen ende eenen iegelyken, op dit en de onderhoorige Eilanden, van welke Godsdiensthelydens dezelve ook mogen zyn, te verbieden van op den Zondag en andere Christelyke feestdagen te handelen, of te doen handelen, tegen de volgende verordeningen, of te oefenen en verrigten, of te doen oefenen en verrigten.

a. Eenig ambacht, van welke benaming hetzelve wezen moge; het maken echter van doodkisten wordt hieronder niet begrepen en is dus hierbý vrijgelaten.

b. Het bewerken of beplanten van tuinen en landeryen; het wateren of droogen van huiden; het pakken, verbruggen of vervoeren van goederen, waren en koopmanschappen in of uit de pakhuizen of vaartuigen (waaronder wel uitdrukkelijk ook verstaan wordt het laden of lossen van schepen,) zoo mede op, van, of naar de werken of eenige andere plaats hoe ook genaamd.

c. Het verkopen of het ter verkoop aanbieden of uitstellen van goederen, waren en koopmanschappen van welke soort dezelve mogen zyn, in of voor pakhuizen, winkels, woonhuizen of enige andere plaats; hiervan echter uitgezonderd eetbare waren, namelyk: brood, vleesch, visch en groenten, dewelke, na dat de Godsdienstoeseling der protestantsche gemeenten zal zyn afgelopen, uit de huizen doch geenzins daarbuiten of op eenigerhande wýze publiek op de straat, zullen mogen verkocht worden.

d. Het tappen in de herbergen of wel aldaar ter gelage zitten, zoo mede het spelen of dansen gedurende de voormelde Godsdienstoeseling.

e. Allerhande werk of bezigheid welke niet gedruisch of geraas vergezeld gaat of door eenen menigte volks moet worden ten uitvoer gebracht.

f. Het houden van Schoolen; ten ware dat het strekke tot het geven van Onderwýs in den Godsdienst; waartoe alleen, en om geene andere reden, zulks zal mogen geschieden.

2. Dat het, niettegenstaande de hiervorenstaande bepalingen, nogtans vrijgelaten wordt aan alle slaven om op zon en feestdagen, tot hun eigen voordeel, tuinen of gronden te bewerken of zoodanig anderen arbeid, dewelke niet valt in de meening van de voorgaande afdeeling sub e, te verrigten; wordende dus allen Eigenaren of Meesters van slaven ten strengsten verboden, om van dat werk eenig voordeel voor zich te trekken, wanneer zulks tot schade hunner slaven en strydig met het oogmerk der voorzeide toelating geschiedt.

3. Dat de genen dewelke tegen de hiervorenstaande verordeningen of enig gedeelte daarvan mogten handelen, verbeuren zullen, elk, eene boete van výf en twintig pesos van achten, behalve nog dat de

koopwaren en gereedschappen bý hen bevonden wordende, zullen worden verbeurd verklaard; en, ingeval van onvermogen ter voldoening der voorzeide geldboete zullen de overtreders, naar bevind van zaken; aan den lyve strafbaar zyn.

4. Dat de Raad Fiscal zal vermogen, in geval van nood of andere dringende omstandigheden, verlof te geven tot het verrigten van al zoodanig werk of bezigheid op de hiervorengesegde dagen, als hierbý verboden zyn en nogtans aan hem mogen zyn gebleken, geen uitstel te kunnen lyden.

5. Dat de Raad Fiscaal op de gewone en gebruikelijke wýze aan het publiek, tot een ieders nárigt, zal doen bekend maken den tyd welke tot de Godsdienstoeseling bestemd is, en, wanneer er eenige verandering daarin mogt plaats hebben, daarvan ook de vereischte waarschouwing doen; wordende dus de respective kerkeraden der beide protestantsche gemeenten hierbý uitgenoodigd, om den Raad Fiscaal telkens, bý verandering der gestelde uren hunner Godsdienstoeseling, daarvan kennis te geven.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernementshuis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 16den Maart 1820, het zevende jaar Zyne Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) VAN STARKENBORGH.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

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

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, op Pietermaij, Scharlo en aan de Overzijde dezer haven den 23sten daar opvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec

Fiskalaat 14den den April 1820.

D E prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op

De Fransche Broden 16, en

De Ronde Broden 17 oncen.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 30sten Maart 1820.

D E ondergetekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verleenen, aan de equipage van de Amerikaansche schoener Cordelia, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

R. AUGUR, Kapitein.

Den 29sten Maart.

BEKENDMAKING.

D E ondergetekende van voornemens zynde zyne zaken tot vereffening te brengen, heeft daarom vruchteloos getracht, zyne uitsluitende intevorderen, wordt dientengevolge aan een iegelyk die aan hem schuldig zyn ernstig gewaarschouwd, dat hy nog ene maand, van beden af gerekend, geduld zal hebben, na welken tyd hy de onwilligen door middel van rechten zal vervolgen; terwyl alle de genen, die iets te vorderen hebben, opgeroepen worden, om hunne pretentien te komen ontvangen.

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LONDEN.

Staatkundige toestand der koningin.—Het is in geenen doele eene wet, dat de vrouw van den koning, koningin van Engeland wordt, of zeifs van het vereenigd koningryk, zoo als het publiek zich heeft verbeeld. Tot voorbeeld in Schotland wordt het gebruik in zulke gevallen geregeld, naer de algemeene gewoonte in Europa; en io het tegenwoordig ogenblik wordt de koning van Napels gezegd gehuwd te zyn met eene dame, die geene koningin is, noch den tytel zelvs bý vleyery erlangt. In Engeland werd de huwelijks kroon ten tyde van de eerste Maria van Philippus koning van Spanje gegeven, en de wetten in hunnen naam gedaan, zoo wel als de munt die de vereenigde tytel van Philippus en Maria droeg. Duch het geval dat het meest in het oog loopt is dat van Hendrik den Zevenden, die geenzins de krooning zyner vrouw Elisabeth toestond tot twee jaar na zyne komst op den thron, hy wenschte dat men doch, hy niets aan erfelyke regten verschuldigd ware. In den tyd van Willem en Maria, had de koningin, schoon souvereine in haer eigen regt, geen afgescheiden regt als koningin. In den tyd van George I, werd zyne vrouw in het geheel niet als koningin erkend, noch ontving, zoo wy vernemen, enige twelage van den staat deses lands. Indendaad heb gebruik uit de geschiedenis genomen, is zekerlyk niet gunstig voor de meaning, dat de vrouw zyner tegenwoordig majesteit koningin is; doch de wetten mogen verschillend zyn.

Zondag ll. kwam de Heer Sicard, bevorens lid der Hofhouding, harer koninglyke hoogheid de prinses van Wales, en zedert haar vertrek naar het vasteland als haar agent in London handelende, to Dover, waar hy dadelijk naar Frankryk inschepte. Terwyl hy te Dover was, zeide hy zelvs de overbrenger van brieven aan de koningin te zyn, dat hy order had het eerst naar Livorno te gaan, en indien hare majesteit zich daar niet berond, haar te zoeken, tot dat hy haar verblyf uit vond, en dan hare majesteit met allen mogelyken spoed naar London te geleiden, 5den Feb.

Zeer buitengewoon geval.—Een Heer die vyftien duizend pond eigendom bezat, stierf weinige maanden geleden, latende zyne vrouw zwanger na. Hy maakte zyn testament kort voor zyn dood, en beschikte over de bovenmelde som op de volgende wýze:—In gevallen zyne vrouw van een zoon na zyn overlijden beviel, maakte hy hem £10,000, en de overschijtende £500 stond hy der moeder af. Doch zoo er een meisje kwam, dan zouden £10,000 aan de moeder en 5000 aan de dochter gegeven worden. Nu gebeurde het, dat de dame van tweelingen verlost,—een zoon en een dochter! en het vraagstuk kwam op den baan, of de zoon niet volgens het Testament geregeld is tot de £10,000, en de dochter tot de vyf—daar deze uitdrukkelijk bepaald werden, en het aandeel der moeder alleen toevalig was gemaakt. Wy vernemen dat de zaak is overgeleverd aan den Procureur an Soliciteur General, en aan de Heeren Holmes en Blackburne, om hunne meeningen optegeven, of de moeder tot iets geregtigd is, en tot welke deel des eigendoms. De zaak is zeer nieuw en belangryk.

Anmerking.—De Intentie des testateurs, was zyne gade een gedeelte zynes vermogens natelaten. Indien het een zoon was $\frac{1}{2}$ en indien een meisje $\frac{1}{2}$.—dus had zy een doed kind gebaard, behield zy alles, maar by het door den testator onvoorzien geval van tweelingen zoude dan niet deze schikking billyk zyn. In het eerste geval had zy $\frac{1}{2}$ by het tweede $\frac{1}{2}$, dus de kansreekening $\frac{1}{2}$.—Nu komen er twee kinderen, en men neme de helft harer kansreekening of £3500—en de zoon verkrygen £7666 $\frac{1}{2}$, en het meisje £3833 $\frac{1}{2}$.—makende de $\frac{1}{2}$ van het kapitaal en gezamenlyk het gebeel uit, zoodanig meen ik zyn zoms dusdanige gevallen in Neder land vereffend. Doch dit loat nochtans aan verstandige regtegeleerden over, de Vert.

Zeerekeel.—Voor lieven door die geraarlyke en moeyelyke kwaal zyn aangegetast, wordt het volgende recept tot herstelling als zeer nuttig opgegeven. Neem een glas olyven oly, een half glas geest van terpentyn, meng zulks onder een, en stryk de keel daar mede uitwendig, terzelver tyd flanel er om doende. Het werk zeer goed, mits spoedig geapplieerd zynde. Zoete oly zal aan het zelde uitwerken beantwoorden.

De Curaçaosche Courant.

kapitein en het volk plaats, gedurende hetwelke een der lieden poogde te ontsnappen, door in de boot te springen; de kapitein liep naar beneden, kreeg een pistool en schoot hem door het hoofd, waarop hy dadelijk stierf. De kapitein verschoof zich toen, en de schoener bleef onder bevel van den stuurman. De matroos in questie verliet naderhand het vaartuig, in gezelschap van twee anderen van het volk, en gingen aan boord der Britsche corvet Wasp, waar hy een eed deed, dat hy een Engelschman was, en bescherming vroeg—aanvoerende dat hy in levensgevaar aan boord der schoener was. Kapitein Carter vroeg hem, of hy begeerde aan boord van zyn vaartuig te zyn, hetwelk hy verklaarde gaarne te doen, en werd daarop op de rol gezet. De andere twee matrozen, erkennende Amerikanen te zyn, werden door den Britschen bevelhebber gemeld, dat hy met hun niet kon handelen, en zy gingen daarop heen. Eeu luitenant werd toen aan boord van de Sarah en Louisa gezonden, om het geld van den matroos, die zoo in dienst was gekomen, te ontrangen, het geen door den stuurman der schoener werd betaald, die, zoo als onze berigt gever zegt, den officier veel goeds over zyne aanwinst toewenschte, zeggende zeer blyde te zyn, dat hy hem kwyt was. Doch daarna werd kapitein Ramage, by zyne aankomst te Havana, lastig gevallen, om de zaak optenemmen.

Wy zyn verder onderrigt, dat de schoener der V. S. Lynx, luitenant Madison, te Havana is gekomen, daags voor de Sheerwater zelde, en dat een diergelyk verzoek aan luitenant M. werd gedaan, doch dat hy eenige verdede tusschenkomst in de zaak weigerde.

Belangryk.—Wy zyn beleefdelyk begunstigd geworden, met het volgende extract van eenen brief, over Havana ontvangen, gedateerd aan boord van het schip der V. S. Macedonian in de Baay van Panama, den 25sten Dec.

Den 1sten November, verlieten wy Valparaiso, en kwam den 8sten te Lima. Wy verwachteden van Lord Cochrane's karakter, en vorig gedrag, dat hy zou pogen, ons verbreken der blokkade van die haven te beletten. Inderaad heeft gezegd, dat geen oorlogs vaartuig hem zou passeren. Besloten om de eer onzer vlag op te houden, en bewust van onzen pligt om den Amerikaanschen handel, by testaan, zoo veel onze tegenwoordigheid en bystand kon gedogen, verlieten wy Valparaiso met twee Amerikaansche supercargos aan boord, wier bezigheid ha daargeleidde, en die van onze bescherming afgingen, om de haven in te komen. Zekere noodzakelyke voorzorg werd gemaakt om te vechten met den Engelschen renegaat, indien hy onze tocht belette. By de haven zagen wy een deel der Chilische vloot, bestaande uit de O'Higgins van 44 (bevorens het Spaansche fregat Maria Isabella, genomen te Talcauinha door onzen stad genoot, kapitein Wooster,) gecommandeerd, door Cochrane in persoon; de Independencia, (bevorens de Currias,) gecommandeerd door kapitein Foster, bevorens luitenant in de Britsche zeemagt. Deze twee schepen zyn bemand met Engelschen en Amerikanen en vannelingen van alle natien. Behalve dat waren er twee kanonneer brikken van 6 stukken in het gezicht. Wy stelden het volk op de poten, en maakte het schip tot de actie gereed. De twee schepen, liepen naar ons toe, en wy hielden by—zy praayden ons—vroegen wie wy waren—van waar, en waar na toe.—Na geantwoord te hebben en geantwoord te zyn, liepen wy weg, en kwamen spoedig ten anker in Callao, de haven van Lima."

Philadelphia, den 9den Maart.—Dezen morgen werd het schip Augustus, terwyl het aan de werf boven Callowhill straat, in een staat van reparering was, zoo geladen met ys in derzelver tuig overladen, dat het zelve om viel, de werf beschadigde, en alle masten by 't boord af verloor. Het hol zonk dadelijk naar den grond.

Zeer belangryk.—Het committé van vreemde betrekkingen, in het huis der vertegenwoordigers van de Vereenigde Staten, deed een rapport des Dingsdags den 10den Maart, betrekkelijk onza geschillen met Spanje, vergezeld door "een bill, om den president der Vereenigde Staten te autoriseeren, bezit te nemen van Oost en West Florida, en een temporair bestuur daartestellen." Het committé beveelt de definitieve en niet de contingent (voorwaardelyke) bezittingen der Floridas aan.

Uit de Nationale Intelligence, 10den Maart.
Wy hebben een voorstel ontangen, om dadelijk bezit van de Floridas te nemen, en een temporair gouvernement daar op te richten. Dit voorstel gaat een weinig boven de aanbeveling van den president in deszelfs boodschap aan het congres, en valt aanzienlijk de uitzichten tegen van zommigen der staatslieden in het congres. De president beval de contingente (voorwaardelyke) bezittingen van dit grond gebied aan eenige onzer hoofdstaatkundigen zyn er voor om Texas in het westen, zoo wel as Florida in het zuiden te nemen. Wy gaven liever onze toestemming aan den dadelijken voortgang, door het committé van vreemde betrekkingen verleend; niet wenschende aan de eene zyde, de territoriale grenzen, by het tractaat aangeduid te overschrijden en gelovende de andere, dat de uitvluchten des Spaanschen gouvernement zederd de dagtekening van des presidents boodschap bevestigd, een meer peremptoire loop vereischt dan in dat stuk is aanbevolen.

Het berigt en de bill, werden in handen gesteld van het geheele der staten van de Unie, en kan daarvoor ten eenigen tyd opgeroepen worden; en zoo men vermoed, spoedig in werking gesteld.

Philadelphia, 10den Maart.—Des Woensdag, waren er onophoudelyke regen, hagel, en yzel buyen, vergezeld met sterken vorst, die zoondag de boomten met dik ys omkorste, dat zulks veel schade aan de takken deed. In net Statehouse Yard, Washington Square, het erf van Girard's &c. werd groote schade gedaan. In het land, leden, de oude woudboomten grootselyks, en verscheiden vruchtboomten zyn tot stukken gebroken.

Madrid den 29sten Jan.—De minister van justitie heeft een convocatie der Cortez geïnformeerd zoo als zuiks in 1814 was, doch de minister van buitenlandsche zaken, heeft het beter gedacht te wachten, tot dat de rust hersteld is. Twee duizend man, onder bevel van generaal Jose O'Donnell, met wien hy zou marcheren, om zich by generaal Freyre te voegen, hebben hem verlaten, en zyn naar de Insurgenten overgegaan. Generaal Cruz, Murgo, die een divisie troepen beval, vermoeden wegens derzelver getrouwheid krygende, heeft ze ontslagen. De afvalingen ontmoedigt ons gouvernement niet, 'twelk in deszelfs systeem volhardt. De Intendant van Barcelona Don Jose Anza, en Don Niceto de Lanrete de raad van finantie en een van de favoriten des konings zyn gearresteerd geworden, en naar de Inquisitie gebracht.

Men berigt, dat een Fransch leger staat gevormd te worden, op de grenzen van Spanje, onder bevel des Hertogs van Angouleme.

Overleden te Parys, den 29sten January, de Hertog van Crillon, Pair van Frankryk, oud 71—tevens de Hertogin de Fleury.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. De Quartel, arryed on Saturday, with the convoy from La Guaya and Puerto Cabello, and will, we understand, sail again on Wednesday, and give convoy to such vessels as may be destined to the above ports.

The privateer schooner which has been hoovering to windward for these some days past, proves to be the Buytre, one of Brion's squadron, of 1 gun, and apparently about 25 men, commanded by — Kafitte. This vessel boarded the schooner Elizabeth, capt. Lowrick, from Porto Rico, on Tuesday last, and after overhauling her, and ascertaining the cargo to be Danish property, allowed her to proceed. Capt. Kafitte at the same time requested capt. Lowrick to make known here, that he would by no means molest any vessels from this island, having on board bona fide Dutch property.

By the brig Rebecca Ann, we received New York papers to the 16th of March, from which we have given extracts in our next page.

The schooner Fanny, from this port, arrived at New York on the 14th March.

It is stated in the Charleston papers, that a fleet with troops, under convoy of two sloops of war, sailed from Havana, for St. Jago de Cuba on the 5th March.

In Havana, on the 2d of March, an additional duty of 50 cents a barrel was laid on flour, making a total of \$9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and an additional duty on coffee, making the duty 10 reals a bag; and on every vessel entering, an addition of 12 dollars.

The British brig of war Sheerwater, touched lately at Charleston for the purpose of landing 250,000 dollars, most of which was on New York account. The brig had also about the same sum for England.

There were exported from Halifax, to the West Indies, in the year ending January 5, 1820, 95,575 quintals of dry fish—187 tierces, 17,617 barrels, and 1370 half barrels of pickled fish.

The American shipments of domestic and foreign articles, to the British dominions, are according to Degrand's Report, nearly equal to three sevenths of the whole export trade of the United States.

By the arrivals yesterday from Jamaica we received no papers whatever. The only news from that quarter is contained in the following extract of a letter, dated Kingston, 29th March, 1820:

"I reached this a few days ago, and on the 27th instant arrived one of Bolivar's cruisers in this port, with letters of Montilla from Rio de la Hacha, stating that he entered that place with 1,100 men, and is expecting that 600 Indians would join him, in order to proceed to Santa Martha. Immediately after the receipt of that news a frigate was dispatched to Santa Martha, for the purpose of saving all the British property there.

"A schooner was ready to sail for Carthage with a valuable cargo of dry goods, but in consequence of the above news she was detained by the owners until it is ascertained whether the report be true.

"Montilla, it stated, to have left Margarita on the 6th March, with 10 armed vessels, and as many transports under the command of Brion.

"From the interior of Santa Fe there is no news whatever.

"British cotton goods are at least 50 per cent. lower than what they were in October last."

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, has been appointed Governor of Antigua, in the room of Gen. Ramsay, deceased.

Contributions were making in Amsterdam

for the distressed objects of this calamity; but could not ascertain any of the particulars.

About £14,000 had been subscribed for the poor of London, on the 22d of Jan.

Tom Paine.—A dinner was to have been given on the 29th Jan. (under the auspices of Cobbett) at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, to celebrate the memory of Tom Paine. The intention, however, was frustrated, as the proprietor of the tavern refused to suffer his house to be used on the occasion.

Cobbett was arrested on the 24th of Jan. at the suit of Mr. Clery, in a sum of 200*l.* for which he gave bail.

The banking house of Rothschild & Co. of London, had received two wagon loads of silver, nearly eight tons weight, from the Continent.

The intection of the Prince Regent to pay off his debts, induced him to cause insurance upon his life at different offices. There is reason to believe, in consequence of this precaution all his debts will be entirely paid.

It is said that the present King will inherit all the private property of his late father, including the splendid library at Buckingham House.

The voice of England may now repeat the prayer uttered by Lord Thurlow on discussing the Regency Bill in 1778:—"I pray, (said his Lordship) that the crown may, in succession, sit upon his brow, as undisturbed and as ornamental as it has upon that of his father."

The bill to deprive the Princess of Wales, in case of the death of George 3d, of her title of Queen, not having been proposed in parliament, she is now in fact queen of the United Kingdom. Her income as Princess of Wales, was £30,000 per annum; as queen, she has no fixed revenue. It is possible, however, she may not be crowned; her coronation will depend upon the will of the king.

It is worthy of remark, that Henry III. reigned 56 years; Edward III. 51, and George III. 59.

The sudden indisposition of the king, has tended to increase the sensation produced by the death of his father and brother. He has had a violent attack of inflammation in the lungs. The first bulletin of the Physicians was very alarming, and is as follows:—"The King has been attacked with an inflammation of the lungs; we flatter ourselves that the disease has been favourably operated upon." The king has lost within two years, his father, mother, one of his brothers, his daughter and grand daughter.

The illness of the Duke of Kent was brought on by sitting in wet boots after a walk during a thaw. The Duke has left only one daughter by his marriage with the Princess Dowager of Liningen, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg—and may probably inherit the throne.

The two Houses of Parliament assembled on Jan. 30, and the members present took the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign. It was supposed they would adjourn for about 15 days, and meet again a day or two after the royal funerals. They will then be occupied with the mutiny bill; and some measures of finance, after which, parliament will be dissolved. It is said, however, that ministers meditate to continue the present parliament.

During the severe frost in England, Davis, a shepherd at Acton, discovered one morning, that a number of his flock were frozen to the ground and unable to raise themselves—a circumstance he never before witnessed, although he had been attending sheep for nearly 60 years.

Loss of the ship Janson and cargo.—The ship Janson, Mayo, of Providence from Batavia, with a cargo of coffee and rice, arrived in the Texel Roads, Feb. 4, the wind being faint and the current setting against her, she came to anchor; soon after large quantities of drift ice came down upon her, and in a short time cut a hole in her bows, when she sunk in a few minutes, head first, leaving the crew hardly sufficient time to save their lives. There were but few of the numerous spectators who witnessed this distressing and unfortunate event, who did not shed tears. She sunk about a stone throw from the shore, in about 18 fathoms of water.

Business in Amsterdam was dull, occasioned by the rivers being frozen, but the ice had nearly all gone on the 5th February.

4th April, 1820.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

THE undersigned having positively determined to bring the business of the House of DEMEZA & DELVALLE, to a final close, warns all those who are still indebted to the house for the last time, immediately to come forward and pay their arrears, as their accounts will otherwise be put into the hands of an Attorney; being ready, on his part, immediately on the production of any just demand against the said house, to make instant payment.

He further informs the public that on the 1st of May next he will again recommence doing business in his own name only, and particularly in that of the Public Vendue Line, in which branch, for the facility of those who may be pleased to favor him with their wonted confidence, he will continue upon the old footing, namely that of making immediate payments after the sale lists are made out, and booked accordingly.

A. DEMEZA.

De Curaçaoche Courant.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, March 3.—It was reported by an arrival at this port a few days since, that the United States schooner Boxer, had gone to Havana for the purpose of demanding the liberation of an American seaman, said to have been impressed on board a British vessel. The following extract of a letter from Havana, explains the circumstance:

Havana, Feb. 16.—I cannot close this letter without informing you that we have here two English brigs of war—and our little pop-gun schooner Hornet, lieutenant Ramage, of six nine-pounders. One of the brigs fell into the old trick of impressing, by sending his boat on board the schr. Sarah & Louisa, of Baltimore, and taking out a sailor. I cannot enter into the whole detail of the affair, but suffice it to say that Lieutenant Ramage immediately took it up in a gentlemanly, firm, and truly officer-like manner, such as characterise the noble sons of Columbia's gallant little navy, and after much correspondence has completely gained his point. The reply of the governor to his official report of the occurrence is very handsome. John Bull's replies being some what irrelevant and evasive, Ramage gave him twelve hours for his categorial answer—whether he would or would not give up the man—the reply is satisfactory. The Wasp is the English brig's name, captain Carter.—Our officers were determined if official means did not answer, to make the affair a personal one, as they all resolved to do on every occasion, until old John desists from his insults.

Charleston March 2.—By the arrival in this harbour of the British brig of war Sheerwater, captain Cox, in 4 days from Havana, we have some further particulars of the recent impressment of an American seaman in that port—The statement now furnished us, is to the following effect:—The schooner Sarah & Louisa, of Baltimore, was lying in the port of Havana; some disturbance took place between the captain and his crew, during which one of the men attempted to escape by jumping into the boat; the Captain ran below, brought up a pistol, and shot him through the head—he soon after expired. The captain then absconded; and the schooner remained under the command of the mate. The seaman in question afterwards left the vessel, in company with two others of the crew, and went on board the British sloop of war Wasp, where he made oath that he was an Englishman, and demanded protection—alleging that he was in danger of his life on board the schooner. Captain Carter asked him if he was desirous of entering on board his vessel, which he declared himself ready to do, and enlisted accordingly. The other two seamen, avowing themselves to be Americans, were told by the British commander that he could not interfere with them, and they accordingly departed. A lieutenant was then dispatched on board the Sarah & Louisa, to obtain the wages due the seaman who had thus entered on board the Wasp, which were paid over to the lieutenant by the mate of the schooner; who, as our informant states, wished the officer much good of his acquisition, as he was very glad to get rid of him—But after this, captain Ramage was, on his arrival in Havana, importuned to notice the affair.

We are further informed, that the U. S. schooner Lynx, lieut. Madison, arrived at Havana the day before the Sheerwater sailed, and that a similar application was made to lieut. M. but that he declined any further interference in the business.

Interesting.—We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter, received via Havana, dated on board the U. S. ship Macedonian Bay of Panama, Dec. 25.

"On the 1st Nov. we left Valparaiso and arrived on the 8th at Lima. We had been expecting, from lord Cochrane's character and previous conduct, that he would attempt to prevent our breaking his blockade of that port—Indeed he had said that no men of war of any nation should pass him. Determined to support the character of our flag, and conscious of our duty in the protection of American commerce, so far as our presence and assistance could prevail, we left Valparaiso with two American supercargoes on board, whose business led them thither, and who depended on our protection to enter the port. Every necessary preparation was made to battle the watch with the English renegado, provided he interrupted our course. Off the harbour we met part of the Chilean fleet, consisting of the O'Higgins, 44, [formerly the Spanish frigate Marie Isabella, captured at Tucuman by our townsmen captain Wooster,] commanded by Cochrane in person; the Independencia, (formerly the Curioso) commanded by capt. Foster, formerly lieutenant in the British navy. These two ships are manned by English and Americans, and outlaws of all nations. Besides these there were two gun brigs of 16 guns in sight. We beat to quarters and cleared ship for action. The two ships bore down upon us and we hove too—they spoke us—asked who we were—where from, and whither bound.—After answering and being answered several questions we filled away, and soon anchored in Callao harbour, the port of Lima."

Philadelphia, March 9.—This morning the ship Augustus, while lying at the wharf above Callowhill-street, under a state of repair, became completely loaded with ice in her rig-

ging, that she rolled over, struck the wharf, lost every mast by the board—the hull immediately sunk to the bottom.

High'y important.—The committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives of the United States, made a report on Thursday (March 10,) in relation to our differences with Spain, accompanied by "a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein." The committee recommend the definitive, and not contingent occupation of Florida.

From the National Intelligencer, March 10.

We are presented with a proposition to take immediate possession of the Floridas, and to establish a temporary government therein.—This proposition goes a little beyond the recommendation of the President in his Message to Congress, and falls considerably short of the views of at least some of the statesmen in Congress. The President recommended the authorizing of a contingent occupation of that territory: some of our leading politicians are for occupying Texas on the West, as well as Florida on the South. We rather approve the intermediate course proposed by the Committee of Foreign Relations; not desiring, on the one hand, to pass the territorial limits designated by the treaty; and believing, on the other, that the dilatoriness of the Spanish government, ascertained since the date of the President's Message, justifies a more peremptory course than is recommended in that document.

The report and bill were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and may therefore be called up at any time; and, it is presumed will be acted upon at an early day.

PIRATES PUNISHED.

Baltimore, March 3.—John F. Ferguson, Isaac Allister, John Jackson, William Murphy, Isaac Denny, Charles Weaver, and Thomas O'Brien, all convicted of piracy, committed on the privateer La Irresistible, with which vessel they ran away from Margarita, while their capt. (Daniels) was on shore, were yesterday sentenced to death, by his honor judge Bland. They were then remanded to prison loaded with chains, to await the execution of their awful sentence. Two of the criminals, it is said, having been coerced into the commission of their crime, are commended to the mercy of the President. The fate of these unhappy culprits, will, it is hoped, check the progress of that barbarous and impulsive plunder, which has so long spread danger and death upon our seas, corrupted our seamen, and dishonoured our country.

Philadelphia, March 10.—On Wednesday there were incessant showers of rain, hail and sleet, accompanied with severe frost, which so incrusted the trees with heavy ice, as to make great destruction on their branches. In the Statehouse Yard, Washington Square, Girard's Lot, &c. great havoc was committed. In the country, the aged forest trees suffered greatly; and many fruit trees were completely shattered to fragments.

A Providence paper of the 11th March says,—Ever since the beginning of March we have been visited almost daily and nightly by rain, sleet and snow, which have loaded the trees in town with ice to such a degree that the limbs are continually cracking and falling. This state of things must occasion very serious damage to our country friends.

To ascertain nearly the quantity of ice with which the trees are burdened, a gentleman had the curiosity yesterday to weigh a twig taken from a tree in this town, and has handed us the following minutes of the result:—Weight of a twig and ice on the same, 646 grains; deduct weight of the twig, (the ice off,) 17; weight of ice on a twig weighing 17 grains, 639.

We were told yesterday afternoon, that the destruction of trees in the vicinity far exceeds the damage occasioned by the gale of Sept. 1815. Captain Williams, from Cranston, informed us, that in his grove of fine young timber of 40 acres, not an hundred trees were left standing. The orchards are literally destroyed. Trees a foot through were broken off about ten feet from the ground, by the weight of the ice upon their limbs. The devastation within eight miles of this town is beyond conception.

Madrid, Jan. 29.—The minister of justice has advised a convocation of the Cortes, such as it was in 1814, but the minister of foreign affairs has thought it better to wait till tranquillity is restored. Two thousand men, under the command of general Jos. O'Donnell, with which he was marching to join general Freyre, have deserted him and gone over to the insurgents. Gen Cruz Murgo, who commanded a division of troops, having suspicion of their fidelity, has dismissed them. The defections do not discourage our government, which perseveres in its system. The intendant of Barcelona, Don Jose Anza, and Don Niceto de Lantata, the counsellor of finance, and one of the favorites of the king, have been arrested, and conducted to the inquisition.

It is reported that a French army of 20,000 men is to be formed on the frontiers of Spain, under the command of the Duke D'Angouleme.

Died in Paris, Jan. 27, the Duke of Crillon, Peer of France, aged 71.—Also, the Duchess of Fleurie.

Port Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 11.—We have been favoured with the following copy of an Address by his Excellency Simon Bolivar, Captain General of the Republican Armies of Venezuela, New Granada, &c., to the Irish Legion serving under his command, dated Government House, Angostura Dec. 14.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

SIMON BOLIVAR, President of the State, Captain General of the Armies of Venezuela and New Granada, &c. &c. &c.

To the Brave Soldiers of the Irish Legion.

IRISHMEN!—Having left your country in pursuance of those generous sentiments which have always distinguished you as the most illustrious among Europeans; I have the glory of considering you as adopted sons of Venezuela, and as defenders of the liberty of Columbia.

IRISHMEN! Your sacrifices exceed all praise; Venezuela has not sufficient means to remunerate you as you deserve—but Venezuela most cheerfully consecrates all that she possesses, and every thing she can dispose of to those enlightened strangers, who offer their services and lives as tributes to their rising Republic. The promises made you by the brave and virtuous general Devereux, on your joining the Liberating Army, shall be most faithfully complied with on the part of the government and people of Venezuela. Be assured, that we would rather prefer to sacrifice our properties, than that you should be deprived of your sacred rights.

IRISHMEN!—History and the blessings of the New World will prepare you a most adequate recompense.

Government House, in Angostore, December 11, 1819—9°.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Gen. Devereux's Expedition.—Mr. O'Connell, the Irish barrister, has addressed a long letter to the editor of a Dublin paper on the necessity of instituting a prompt inquiry into the causes which led to the unexpected return of those adventurous young men who left Ireland to join the Independents at Margarita. He acquires the general of having acted a treacherous part, but that the public mind ought to be satisfied on this subject.

Emigrant Anecdote.

The following circumstance occurred at Philadelphia sometime ago.—Several Irish emigrants had just landed on the wharf; a black man from the West India Island, Montserrat, where the Iberno Celtic, is spoken by all classes, and acquired by the negroes, happened to be on the wharf when the passengers came on shore, and seeing one of the emigrants with a wife and four or five children, he stepped forward to help to bring the woman and children on shore; the Irishman, in his native tongue, addressed his wife, expressing his surprise at the civility of the negro, who, understanding what had been said, replied, in Irish, that he need not be surprised, for that he was a bit of an Irishman himself. The Irishman, astonished to hear a black man speak his Milesian dialect, and believing that he was from Ireland, it entered his mind, with the usual rapidity of Irish fancy, that he really was an Irishman, but that the climate had changed his fair complexion, and addressing the black man enquired—"If I may be so bold, Sir, may I ask you how long you have been in this country?"

"The black man who had only come hither on a voyage, said he had not been home for near a year, but that he was in Philadelphia only about four months. Poor Patrick turned round to his wife and children, and looking, as if for the last time, on their cheeks and blue veins, and concluding that in four months they must also change their complexion, exclaimed,—"By the powers, Biddy, did you hear that? he is no more than four months in this country, and he is almost as black as jet already."

THE OFFSPRING OF MERCY.

An oriental tale.—When the Almighty was about to create man, he summoned before him the angels of his attributes, the watchers of his dominions. They stood in council around his hidden throne. "Create him not," said the angel of justice, "he will not be equitable to his brethren, he will oppress the weaker." "Create him not," said the angel of peace, "he will manure the earth with human blood, his brother." "Create him not," said the angel of truth, "he will defile the sanctuary with falsehood, although thou should stamp on his countenance thine image, the seat of confidence."—So spake the attributes of Jehovah, when Mercy, the youngest and dearest child of the Eternal, arose, and clasping his knees, "Create him, father, said he, in thy likeness, the darling of thy loving kindness.—When all thy messengers forsake him, I will seek and support, and turn his faults to good. Because he is weak, I will incline his bowels to compassion, and his soul to atonement. When he departs from Peace, from Truth, from Justice, the consequence of his wandering shall deter him from repeating them, and shall gently lead him to amendment." The father of all gave ear, and created man a weak fumbling creature; but in all his faults the pupil of mercy, the son of ever acting and ameliorating love!—Remember thy origin, O man! when thou art hard and unkind towards thy brother, Mercy alone willed thee to be; Love and pity suckled thee at their bosom.