



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI.

ZATURDAG den 25sten OCTOBER, 1823.

N. 42

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden. door De Weduwe Wm. Lax.

Den 17den October 1823.

TE KOOP, OF TE BEVRAGTEN,
DE NEDERLANDSCHE BRIK



DE HERKULES.

Zy is een sterk en wel gebouwd vaartuij, groot 200 tonnen, gekoperd en van koperen bouten. Men vervoege zich ter aanhooring der voorwaarden ten Pakhuize van

M. FROIS.

October 17, 1823

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
THE DUTCH BRIC



HERCULES.

She is a staunch well built vessel, burthen about 200 tons, coppered and copper fastened. For terms apply at the Store of

M. FROIS.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 24sten October 1823

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welgedelen Aetbaren Raad behoortlyk geautoriseerd, 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 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 onzen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestataeerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
W. M. H. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 4den October 1823.

BEHOEFFIGD TE HUUR.

EEN Twee Verdieplags Huis gelegen in de Willemstad. Degene die een zodanig Huis te huur heeft, zal gelieven zich ten Drukkery Kantore alhier aanmelden.

October 6, 1823.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A House of two stories, situated in William Town, any person having a house of the above description to let will be pleased to give notice at the Printing Office.

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Politie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

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

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is te bepalen zoo als hierby wordt bepaald:

Eerstelyk: Dat slaven in deze kolonien geboren, die buiten 'slands zyn of worden gemanumitteerd, by hunne aankomst op deze eilanden, anders niet dan als vreemdelingen zullen beschouwd en begrepen worden in de termen van artikel 19 des Reglements op het beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den Handel en de Scheepvaart alhier; na echter, dat zy het bewys hunner vrystelling aan het Gouvernement zullen hebben vertoond; zonder welk te doen, alle, die te voren als slaven zyn bekend geweest, het regt van vryemensch en niet zullen genieten.

Tweedens: Dat wel ingeborene alhier te lande gemanumitteerde slaven, het zy hunne meesters vaste ingezetenen of vreemdelingen zyn; doch geene vreemde slaven, alhoewel alhier gemanumitteerd en het zy aan ingezetenen of aan vreemdelingen toebehoort hebbende, in de regten van vaste ingezetenen treden, maar dat de laatstgemelden, als vreemdelingen, in de termen van het gezegde 19de artikel zullen vallen; en ten hunnen opzichte de bepaling omtrent het stellen van cautie zal kunnen gewyzigd en uitgestrekt worden over den tyd welken dusdanige slaven in de kolonie mogten worden toegelaten.

Derdens: Dat, wanneer buiten 'slands gemanumitteerde ingeborene slaven in deze kolonien terug keeren en verlangen mogen zich bestendig in dezelve neder te zetten, als dan, alvorens verlot daartoe te kunnen bekomen, gehouden zullen wezen gelyke cautie te stellen, als voor alhier gemanu-

mitteerden vereischt wordt; maar by aldien zy slechts vergunning erlangen om, tot wederopzeggings toe, in de kolonie te verblyven, zal zulks mogen geschieden, ingeval zy zullen kunnen aantoonen een vast middel van bestaan te hebben, of, by ontstentenis daarvan, de bedoelde cautie stellen; waarna dezelve, behalve dat zy uit den gewapenden dienst zullen uitgesloten wezen en onderworpen zullen blyven van ten allen tyde door den Gouverneur het eiland te kunnen ontzegd worden, even gelyk de alhier gemanumitteerde ingeborene slaven moeten behandeld worden en gelyke regten als dezen genieten; zakkende de zoodanige der hierin bedoelde personen, aan welken de Gouverneur zal willen toestaan om zich bestendig in deze kolonien neder te zetten en van alle voorregten van vaste ingezetenen hunner klasse te genieten, voor en aler zy die toestemming zullen kunnen bekomen, verpligt zyn om, buiten en behalve de voormelde cautie stelling, boven dien nog daar te voren, eerstelyk: hunnen verkregen vrydom by publicatie, bekend te maken en in dezelve op te roepen de genen welke vermeenen mogten eenig regt van bezwaar wegens daarby te lydene schade te hebben, om binnen zes weken hunne belangen daartegen geregtelyk in te brengen; en tweedens: hunne vrybrieven ter Secretary van dezen Raad te laten registreren.

Vierdens: Dat er geen regard zal worden geslagen op buitenlandsche manumissien van slaven, het zy inboorlingen dezer eilanden of vreemden, die wettiglyk in deze kolonien hebben mogen verhypothekeerd worden en werkellyk door hunne meesters zyn verhypothekeerd geworden; maar dat op dusdanige alhier verhypothekeerde slaven die hunnen vrydom buiten 'slands mogten verkregen hebben, wanneer zy op deze eilanden gevonden worden, niettegenstaande hunne manumissie, voor de verbandhouders regt van verhaal hunner wettige vorderingen zal wezen, even als of die slaven niet zyn gemanumitteerd geworden, gelyk zulks ook niet wettiglyk konde geschieden alvorens zy onbezwaard gemaakt waren; zoo nochtans dat hun verkregen vrydom in aanmerking zal komen en zy niet zullen behoeven ter voldoening der of hen geleende gelden verkocht te worden by aldien de voldoening der vorderingen van de verbandhouders op eenige andere wyze zal kunnen geschieden.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 23sten September 1823, het tiende jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANTZLAAR.

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

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 14den October 1823.

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

Voor de Curaçaosche Courant.

"Liever te laat, dan nooit."—Dit is een bekend spreekwoord. In de laatste Courant ontwaar ik dat er door het Bestuur des Leesgezelschaps aanzegging gedaan wordt aan de Leden, als mede aan de zoodanigen aan dewelke van tyd tot tyd, boeken zyn afgegeven, om dezelve binnen den tyd van acht dagen aan het Bestuur terug te bezorgen. De zonderlyke wyze dezer aanzegging, of oproeping, heeft my de pees op-

tenemen om eenige daadzaken betreffende de besturing des Leesgezelschaps, en het noodlot der boeken aan dat Collegie behoorende aan den dag te leggen, en, om tevens de gevoelens van velen der Leden, die my hunne verwondering, ja verontwaardiging over de zonderlinge wyze dezer besturing, en het belagchelyke der aanzegging, medegedeeld hebben, door middel van dit Weekblad, onbewimpeld, en aan de waarheid hulde doende, te kennen te geven.

In de oproeping worden de Leden beschuldigd, dat zy verzuimd hebben de ter lezing afgehaalde boeken op den behoortlyken tyd terug te bezorgen. Indien dit het geval is, moet ik hier den vragen, waarom zulks nimmer plaats had, toen het Leesgezelschap in den aanvang met geregeldheid bestierd werd, en toen de boeken slechts aan de Leden, ter lecture, doch niet aan anderen afgegeven werden? Het is my niet alleen, maar ook de meeste der Leden bekend, dat een groot aantal dier werken thans in handen van personen zyn, die niet tot het Leesgezelschap behooren, en dat die boeken door hun, als hun eigendom beschouwd worden; op welke wyze deze boeken, die personen in handen gekomen zyn, kan ik niet zeggen, noch beoordeelen, doch, dit weet ik dat zulks door geene betoovering heeft kunnen plaats hebben.

Ik herinner my dat er eenige maanden geleden een artikel geteekend S. in het nieuwblad verschenen is, hetwelk ten doel had, om met dringende redenen van het bestuur des Leesgezelschaps, als mede aan dat van een ander Collegie (het kan my, door de langdurigheid des tyds en dewyl dat nieuwblad thans niet voorhanden is, niet te binnen komen, welk Collegie, dit laatste geweest is) eenige opheldering omtrent de wyze hunner besturing intewinnen; toen ten tyde was het algemeene gevoel, dat er onverwyld een antwoord daarop zoude gevolgd hebben, dewyl het eene zaak van eenen publieken aard betrof; dan, de vraag bleef onbeantwoord; het Leesgezelschap bestond als het ware niet langer, dewyl de ontwikkeling van dezelve bestuur, naar het een ieder voorkwam, onder den mantel der duisternis bedekt lag; doch nu eindelyk, en zekerlyk na rype overwegingen en zelfovertuiging, schynt men pogingen in het werk te stellen om dezen Chaos te ontwarren.

Heezer de Leden zich verheugen, dat men, na lang dolen zich thans beyveren wil, om het Leesgezelschap, der vergoteldheid te ontrukken, houden zy hun met leedwezen ten volen verzekert dat er thans geene mogelykheid zyn zal, om de boeken weder te verzamelen, om reden hier voren aangehaald; eenige der Leden die misschien verzuimd hebben de ter lezing afgehaalde boeken op den behoortlyken tyd terug te bezorgen, zullen, dit durf ik my ten volen verzekert houden, bereid zyn dezelve weder aan het Bestuur te bezorgen, ten einde eene afdoening van de zaak te bewerkstelligen, doch, de zoodanigen aan dewelke van tyd tot tyd boeken zyn afgegeven, vermeenen het regt van eigendom op dezelve te hebben, en zullen dus zekerlyk niet gaarne hunne bibliotheken door de teruggave dier boeken, te kort willen doen. Het Bestuur gelieve dus eenen vriendelyken raad welmeenend aantemen, om zoo spoedig mogelyk andere maatregelen te beramen ten einde het overschot der boeken mede zyn bestemming aantewyzen, welke hunne lotgenooten in handen hunner bezitters, reeds voor lang genieten.

Ik besluit dit artikel met het oud en welbekend spreekwoord:

"Wanneer het kalf verdronken is, wil men de put dempen!"

EEN BEMINNAAR DER WAARHEID
Curaçao den 21sten October 1823.

Dezelfde bepaling heeft hy ten gunste van alle zyne onderhebbende officieren gemaakt.

Het volgende zyn drie artikelen der kapitulatie:
 Art. 1 Het garnizoen van het fort, bestaande uit troepen van de linie, van de dienst doende provinciale militia en het korps ingenieurs, zullen, na hunne eed van onderwerping en getrouwheid aan den koning Ferdinand VII. en het tegenwoordig regentschap van het koningryk afgelegd te hebben, hunne uitrusting en paarden behouden. De officieren zullen hunnen rang behouden, het zy dan dat de koning anders besloot.

Art. 6. Het fort wordt met de uitdrukkelyke voorwaarden overgegeven, dat niemand zal verontrust worden, wegens zyne gevoelens die hy tot op heden gehad heeft, noch daden die daarmede in verband staan, met de uitzondering van Fransche vlugtelingen, die in dezen oorlog al of niet wapenen gedragen hebben. De Fransche generaal baron Huber beloofd om de gezaghebbers te ondersteunen, dat de wetten uitgeoefend en geëerbiedigd worden, en om de rust te onderhouden.

Art. 10. De arsenalen, byzonderlyk krygshoefkens en alles wat de wapening van het fort uitmaakt, zal tot de beschikking van den majoor generaal baron Huber uitgeleverd worden, om het tot den dienst van zyne majesteit Ferdinand VII. te schikken; en tot gebruik van de armée onder het bevel van zyne koninglyke hogheid den hertog van Angouleme.

NOG LATERE TYDINGEN VAN ENGELAND.

Met het schip Union, capt. French, 30 dagen van Liverpool, ontvingen de uitgevers van den New York Daily Advertiser, hunne gewone Londensche nieuwspapieren tot den 21sten Augustus, van Liverpool tot den 22sten, en de Londensche Scheeps Lyt tot den 29sten mede ingesloten.

Onze boot ging namiddags verscheidene mylen in zee aan boord van de Union maar konde de stad niet voor laat des avonds bereiken, door welke omstandigheid ons maar weinig uren overblyven om uittreksels uit onze nieuwspapieren te maken. Het volgende beknopte, behelst de belangrijkste berichten met dit vaartuig ontvangen.

De Londensche nieuwspapieren van den 18den Augustus bevatten eene telegrafische depeche, die meldt, dat de koning vry gesteld is, dat de Cortes zich ingescheept, en dat de vreedelykheid voor Cadix opgehouden zyn. Dit was een schoon vertelzel maar het blykt dat het niet waar is.

Hetzelfde nieuwspapier bevat het verdrag tusschen Ballasteros en Molitor waarbij overeen gekomen is dat de eerstgenoemde met zyne troepen die zoo als gezegd wordt op 7000 man behoupen het gezag van het Spaansche regentschap erkennen.

Coronna was op den 3den dezer nog in het bezit der konstitutionelen. De Franschen beschoten het van tyd tot tyd en waren in het bezit van alle omleggende hoogten van waar de artillerie opwerken konde.

Het bericht dat voor eenige dagen zoo de overhand had, dat de koning op vrye voeten was, is beronden valsch te zyn.

Liverpool, 21sten Augustus.—De Londensche nieuwspapieren van den 19den Augustus bevatten eenen brief van den agent van Lloyds te Genua, gedagteekend 7den Aug. Van zynen inhoud zullen wy alleen opmerken, dat de Franschen reeds bekend hebben dat er eenige gevechten in Catalonien voorgevallen waren omtrent de datums die in den brief van Genua opgegeven zyn, waarvan het volgende een uittreksel is:

Dezen morgen kwam er een vaertuig aan, betwelke den 2den dezer van San Felicio, de kust van Catalonien zeilde, de kapitein van hetzelfde meldt dat 3 divisien, aangevoerd door Milans, Lloberas en Maus de Franschen op den 27sten II. by Mauresa aanvielen, en dat er een zeer hardnakkig gevecht plaats had, hetwelk twee dagen duurde, waarin de Franschen byna 3000 gevangenen hadden en een groot aantal dooden en gekwetsten verloran, en dat de Spanjaarden Mauresa in brand gestoken hadden; dat de generals Mina en Rotten op den 29sten van Barcelona zeilder en de Franschen op den 30sten aanvielen; en dat het gevecht op den 2den toen hy zeilde nog niet geëindigd was, want hy zag sterk schieten langs de kust en op de toppen van de bergen, zoo dat de uitslag van dit gevecht nog onbekend is.

De Fransche nieuwspapieren behelzen niets meer aangaande de onderhandeling der Cortes of de bevryding van Ferdinand. De hertog van Angouleme zoude den 12den te Cordova zyn.

De Courier meldt—"Wy veronderstellen dat er meer gevechten in Catalonien geweest zyn dan dat de berichten uit dat gedeelte toestemmen en wy zouden niet verwonderd staan te vinden dat de berichten die Lloyds gisteren van hunnen agent te Genua ontvangen hebben eenige waarheden over dit onderwerp mededeelen. Wy worden bewogen deze gedachten te voeden, door het vergelyken der dagteekeningen van die berichten en die der laatste officiële berichten van maarschalk Money."

Men zegt als nog dat de armée van Ballasteros zich in zynen afval niet by hem gevoegd heeft, en dat dus dit verraad geenen wezenlyken invloed op de Spaansche zaak kan hebben.—Zayas en Riego zouden zoo als gezegd wordt het bevel in Andalusien overnemen. De Empainade is werkzaam.

Men berigt dat de hertog van Wellington en lord F. Somerset op het punt slaan om als gezanten naar Cadix te vertrekken.

By the schooner Argus, capt. Griffith, from Kingston Jamaica, we have received the papers of that island up to the 23d ult. Extracts from which will be found in our last page.

Extract of a letter from La Guayra, dated October 11, 1823.

"A launch is just now arrived from leeward; the captain of which has deposed, that 100 royalists who came out of the fort San Felipe to prevent the disembarkation of guns and warlike stores at Borburata, were cut off by 300 men of the battalion Anzoategui, and the whole except one were either slain or taken prisoners; that the next day 40 men from the enemy's line, came over to our camp—that the merchants in Puerto Cabello cried out for a capitulation, at the head of whom, is the famous Istueta."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, in 33 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 15th of August, Liverpool to Saturday the 16th, and Lloyd's Lists and London Shipping Lists to the 14th, all inclusive.

The London Courier of August 14th, contains a telegraphic account of a convention having been entered into between the French general Molitor and Ballasteros, the Spanish constitutional general, by which the latter, with all the troops under his command, acknowledge the regency of Madrid. It is also stated that he had issued orders to a number of important ports and places within the limits of his jurisdiction, to follow his example; and it is added that he expected to influence general Zayas to take the same course. What effect this desertion of so important an officer may have upon the constitutional cause, we cannot pretend to determine. If it does not affect it any more than that of his treacherous predecessor Abisbal, we shall be gratified. We should not be surprised if it should turn out that French bribery as well as French intrigue have been successfully employed on this occasion. Prognostications of such an event were published in the French accounts for a considerable time previous to the actual defection; and it is an old trick to foretel events, the fulfilment of which they have satisfactorily ascertained beforehand.

When the duke d'Angouleme was about to leave Madrid for Seville, the regency peremptorily demanded that they should be the companions of his royal highness. The demand was as peremptorily refused. Still the regency pressed their demand of being always at the head quarters of the French army. Upon which it was deemed necessary to hold out threats, which alone prevented their carrying their intentions into execution. One of these threats we understand was, that the French army would leave them to themselves and take up a position behind the Ebro.

The latest intelligence from Rome describes the health of the pope as very precarious. His holiness is 83 years of age—his thigh bone is broken, and he is labouring under a double rupture. He does not deceive himself with regard to his dangerous state, but was about to issue three bulls, one of which was to arrange the ceremony of his obsequies, and the third to direct the retaining of all persons till the accession of his successor.

The London Times of the 15th of August, contains a decree of the king of Prussia, dated June 5th, which states that his majesty has "resolved to introduce representative assemblies into the monarchy, and to that end to establish provincial assemblies in the spirit of the ancient German constitution, such as the peculiar situation of the country, and the spirit of the times require." As this proceeds from the sovereign, we presume it will meet with the sanction of the "Holy Alliance."

The Journal des Debats of August 11 says, it is rumoured that Ciudad Rodrigo offers to capitulate.

The French are about to invest the fortress of Pampeluna with 150 pieces of ordnance and 24 companies of artillery.

London, Aug. 12.—The Camden packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday from the Mediterranean, was off Cadiz harbour on the 24th ult., but was not allowed to go in, it being blockaded by eight ships of war. The captain reports, that the royalists made an attack on the constitutionalists at San Roque, and drove them out: they afterwards made an attempt to get possession of the lines, but were repulsed by the latter, and returned to San Roque, which they hold.

We give the following article as we find it in the *Carlsruhe gazette*, of the 28th ult. where it is quoted as from Augsburg. What it may mean, we profess not to know:—

"Letters, which we receive from all quarters, inform us that the English cabinet has made important overtures to those of Copenhagen and Stockholm. Denmark, it is said, enters entirely into the English policy. Sweden has not yet given a decided answer to the note of the British minister, but the council of state has met several times to discuss his proposals; and the Swedish minister for foreign affairs has had conferences with the English ambassador, the object of which is to draw still closer the bonds which unite the two countries.
 "On the other hand, a letter from Vienna

gives us to understand that the east will shortly be theatre of important events, as the cabinet of St. Petersburg, at length perceives that the intervention of the English and Austrian ministers at Constantinople has produced no satisfactory result. A report has already been circulated at Vienna, that the Porte has withdrawn the forces which it had assembled in Thessaly to send them to the banks of the Danube."

General Ballasteros, in his capitulation, stipulates for the preservation of his rank and titles. He made the same stipulation in favour of all the officers under him.

The following are three of the articles of the capitulation:

Art. 1. The garrison of the fortress, composed of troops of the line, of the active provincial militia, and of the corps of engineers, after having sworn submission and fidelity to the king Ferdinand VII. and the present regency of the kingdom, shall preserve their arms, equipments, baggage, and horses. The officers shall preserve their rank, unless the king shall otherwise determine.

Art. 6. The fortress surrenders upon the express condition that no person shall be molested for his opinions nor for facts connected thereto up to this date, with the exception of French refugees who shall or shall not have borne arms in the present war. The French general, baron Huber, promises to aid the authorities to execute and cause to be respected the laws, the government of the king, and to maintain tranquillity.

Art. 10. The arsenals, materiel, ammunition, and every thing which compose the arming of the fortress shall be placed at the disposal of the major general baron Huber, in order to be appropriated to the service of his majesty Ferdinand VII., and to the use of the army commanded in chief by his royal highness the duke d'Angouleme.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Union, capt. French, in 30 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser received regular files of London papers to the 21st of August, Liverpool to the 22d, and London Shipping Lists to the 29th of August, all inclusive.

Our boat boarded the Union several miles at sea in the afternoon, but could not reach the city till late in the evening, which circumstance left us but a few hours to make selections from our papers. The following summary embraces the most important news by this arrival.

The London papers of August 13th contain a telegraphic dispatch, which stated that the king had been freed, that the Cortes had embarked, and that hostilities had ceased before Cadix.—This was a good story, but it proved not to be true.

The same papers contain the convention between Ballasteros and Molitor, by which it is agreed that the former with his troops, which are said to amount to 7000, acknowledge the authority of the Spanish regency.

Coronna was still in possession of the constitutionalists on the 3d inst. The French were bombarding it by intervals, and possessed all the surrounding heights from which artillery could play on it.

The report which was so prevalent a few days ago of Ferdinand being at liberty, has been ascertained to be incorrect.

Liverpool, August 21.—The London papers of the 19th of August contain a letter from the agent at Lloyd's at Genua, dated August 7. Of his communication we shall merely observe, that the French have already acknowledged that there had been some fighting in Catalonien about the dates mentioned in the Genua letter, of which the following is an extract:

A vessel arrived this morning which sailed on the 2d instant from San Felicio, coast of Catalonien, the master of which reports, that on the 27th ult. three divisions, commanded by Milans, Lloberas, and Maus, attacked the French near Manresa, that a very obstinate battle took place, which lasted two days, in which the French lost about 3000 prisoners and a great number of killed and wounded, and that the Spaniards set fire to Manresa; that on the 29th ult. generals Mina and Rotten sallied out from Barcelona with all their force, and attacked the French on the 30th, near Mataro; that the battle was not ended on the 2d instant, when he sailed, as he saw a great fire along the coast, and on the tops of the mountains, so that the final result of this action is yet unknown.

The French papers contain nothing further about the negotiations of the Cortes, or the liberation of Ferdinand. The duke d'Angouleme was to be at Cordova on the 12th.

The Courier says—"There has been, we suspect, more fighting in Catalonien, than is admitted by the accounts from that quarter, and we should not be surprised to find that the advices received yesterday, at Lloyd's, from their agent at Genua, told some truths upon that subject. We are led to form this opinion from comparing the dates in those advices, and in the last official accounts from marshal Money."

It is still said that Ballasteros's army did not join in his defection, and that his treason cannot therefore materially affect the Spanish cause.—Zayas and Riego, it is said, were to take the command throughout Andalusien. The Empainade is active.

It is reported that the duke of Wellington and lord F. Somerset are about to proceed on a mission to Cadiz.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

LONDON.

August 5.—The Earl Wellington packet arrived in the river from Cadiz, which port she left on the 14th ult. The commander, captain Simpson, says at the time he left the utmost determination prevailed among all classes to defend the constitution to the last. There were in the Isla 22,000 troops, all in good order, and the city of Cadiz was full of militia and volunteers. An order had just been issued by the governor of Cadiz for every inhabitant to provide himself with six months provision, and for those who could not do so to quit the town; and for all foreigners who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves to quit the town in 24 hours. Captain Simpson states that among all descriptions of persons there appeared to be but one general sentiment of unanimity, and a conviction that the French would never succeed against the place.

Lord Nugent left Lillies on Tuesday last, to embark for Spain, to join the Spanish army in its glorious cause. His first object is Vigo, to join Sir Robert Wilson for a week or ten days, and then, unless he is detained in Galicia, he will proceed to Cadiz, to devote himself and his services to the gallant Spaniards.—*Bucks Chron.*

It is impossible to reason on the issue of the present conflict in Spain by any of the known principles of the art of war, or by any circumstances which have attended the invasion of other countries by a foreign enemy. We have at this moment presented to us, the extraordinary spectacle of the French besieging three fortresses in Spain—Corunna, Cadiz, and Barcelona, each of which is six hundred miles apart from the other, and one of them more than that distance from the French territory, and yet they can make no impression on St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Urgel, or Figueras, all of which are within a day's journey of the frontiers of France; St. Sebastian nearly within cannon shot. This is a state of things only applicable to Spain and to Spaniards.

The French, aided by one treason and another, have, we admit, overrun the country; but it is remarkable, they have not taken a single fortress before which they have sat down.

Aug. 8.—A Portuguese general had arrived at the duke d'Angouleme's head-quarters from prince Miguel, of Portugal, to compliment his royal highness on the success of his arms, and to express his hopes of the speedy termination of the contest. This messenger was instructed to make to the Spanish government a tender of the army and the naval force of Portugal to aid in restoring absolute power to the king and the inquisition to the church. The regency and his royal highness have taken time to deliberate on this offer.

It is rumoured that a loan of 5,000,000 sterling is shortly to be raised for Portugal. This is, without doubt, meant to answer the first bill of charges in return for the kind interference of the French in settling the affairs of the Peninsula. The second bill, it is thought, will be much larger; but both its amount and the period of payment are at present very uncertain.

It is confidently asserted that a measure will be brought forward in the ensuing session of the French chambers to enable the minister to raise a loan to indemnify the emigrants who lost their property at the revolution. The sum is fixed at 25,000,000 francs.

They write from Logrono, that the Empecinado has entered Soria, where he has levied a large contribution to punish the inhabitants for the eagerness with which they received the French and the royalist army.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MOLINOS DEL REY.

They write from Jaen that a sufficiently well contested affair took place at Gor on the 30th. A strong column of French troops, with six pieces of artillery, and their caissons, set out from Madrid on the 11th, proceeding with all haste towards Toledo, where, it is said, the Swiss guards retired, after the affair of Templeque. The convoy of money, which the Swiss guards were escorting to Andalusia, has been saved.

Barcelona, 8th July, }
8 o'clock p. m. }

"The national arms are covered with glory. The lieutenant-general commanding *ad interim*, the army of operations, this morning attacked the enemy much beyond the bridge of Molinos del Rey, and having succeeded in drawing him from his positions which he intrepidly attacked, he was twice repulsed and obliged to fall back, leaving the field and the bridge covered with killed and wounded, the third attack was no less fatal to him; but our valiant troops, wearied by so much slaughter, retired from their position in perfect order.

"The attack, directed by lieutenant-general Lloberas, much beyond the positions of Martorell, had the same result. The enemy twice endeavoured to make himself master of them, and was both times repulsed by our musketry and grape-shot: his loss is incalculable; death and terror prevailed in his ranks. Our troops, wearied, and filled with horror at such slaughter, followed the movement of the other divisions, retiring in the greatest order.

"The troops of the garrison, which supported and aided the exertions of the army of operations, valiantly attacking the slaves on the side of Espulgas, and driving them from their position, have covered themselves with glory.

800 killed, and above 2,000 wounded: our position did not permit us to take advantage of the confusion which prevailed in the enemy's ranks during the attack to make some hundred prisoners. Our loss has been so very small, that it is not worth speaking of, except to do justice to the memory of 50 brave Spaniards, who have sacrificed themselves, for the country and liberty, and as many others who are wounded. We always fought in advantageous positions. The army retired in the greatest order to Santa Coloma without losing sight of this place and of Tarragona.

"The troops of the line, the volunteers, the Miquelots, have all covered themselves with glory; which I communicate to you to be announced to the heroic inhabitants.

"The chief of the staff,

"SAN MIGUEL.

"To the political chief of Barcelona."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FRENCH GENERAL BOURK, AND GENERAL QUIROGA.

"Camp in front of Corunna, July 23.

"FIRST CORPS, SECOND DIVISION.

"Uniformly victorious in the rencontres I have had with the constitutional troops, I have traversed the whole kingdom, and arrived at the extremity of Spain, in front of the fortified town your excellency commands. Your excellency is not ignorant that from the time the French army trod the Spanish territory, it has not met with the smallest reverse; and even must also know that the whole nation abhors a constitution which your excellency fruitlessly defends. I therefore invite you, in the name of humanity and in order to avoid the useless effusion of blood, to place the fortified town of Corunna at the disposal of the army commanded by his royal highness the duke d'Angouleme, in order that it may be delivered up to the king, your master, when he is placed in liberty. I have to remind your excellency, that if the present invitation is rejected, the garrison and inhabitants become exposed to all the rigour war allows on the taking of a place by main force. In order the better to determine your excellency, I am authorised to assure your excellency, in the name of his royal highness the duke d'Angouleme, that he does not seek to act in Spain any other part than that of a pacificator; that all those military officers who voluntarily submit in obedience to his majesty the king of Spain, shall retain their rank and employments, and his royal highness pledges to make good to them the pay due to them, out of the chest of the French army.—Those who do not wish to serve, such as the militia and volunteers of Bilboa, Guipuscoa, and St. Sebastian, shall be allowed to return home; and no one shall be molested for their opinions anterior to our entry into the place, as is the case throughout all Spain. Such is the determination of his royal highness the duke d'Angouleme.

"Your excellency will hereby see, that we have no other object in view than the felicity of Spain, to free her from the intestine dissensions by which she is devoured, and disregarding that pride so natural to a conquering army, we open our arms as well to your excellency as the garrison. And is there any one so great an enemy to himself, as to refuse to rush into them? I have the honor to be, &c. "Count BOURK."

ANSWER.

"I see by your excellency's dispatch, which I received at five this afternoon, that your excellency is in front of the fortified town under my command, and announcing yourselves victorious in the rencontres you have had with our troops. I am myself unaware of any other rencontre than the one which took place on the 15th; in that, however, we do not agree who had the triumph. In this your excellency must have experienced that it is not the whole nation that rejects the constitution, for it is defended here as well as in many other parts of Spain, by men actuated by a sacred duty, to which they are bound by oath and the Spanish military honour. I am therefore unable, without being wanting to those duties, criminally to accede to propositions, the effects of which your excellency might prevent, by withdrawing from before this place. Humanity will render you answerable for the blood that may be spilled, and for depriving the peaceable inhabitants of Corunna of their liberty.

"If your excellency, as well as his royal highness the duke d'Angouleme wish the happiness of Spain, and seek to destroy those dissensions which here we do not know, the mode of doing it would be to leave us in that tranquillity we were enjoying, and which began to disappear from the moment your excellency appeared before us with hostile intentions. God preserve you excellency.—July 23, 1823.

(Signed) "ANTONIO QUIROGA."

FROM JAMAICA PAPERS.

Corunna is yet a prickly pear in the throats of the French newsmongers. They never mention it in direct, or explicit terms. The last intelligence is in a letter from Bayonne from which the Bourbon scribe carefully extracts it into his leader, with a little exaggeration to make it tell the better. The letter says—"General Bourck occupies the heights of Santa Lucia, and is able to plant batteries on them which bear direct upon Corunna." Our candid eulogist of French virtue, and tinker-general to their broken hopes, quotes the letter as stating that

"General Bourck had planted his batteries on the heights of Santa Lucia, within point blank cannon shot of the town of Corunna!" Falstaff could not have better eked out a piece of nonsense into a fustian lie, to serve the villainous purpose of hiding his coward fears. General Bourck must get battering artillery before he mounts batteries; and when they are brought to bear direct upon the town, they may not be within "point blank cannon shot." The writer must have been in a military fit, when he invented such a fine sounding phrase.—*London Paper.*

We received Frankfort papers to the 24th July. They state, that in the political circles of Germany a new European congress, another assembly of the tyrants who enthral Europe, and their ministers and satellites, is to be held at Vienna in October. The state of Spain gives rise, it is said, to this new meeting. The speech Chateaubriand's oration, in defence of the atrocious attack on free and unoffending Spain, is, it appears, cited in support of the reassembling of the confederated despots. That passage of his speech is particularly quoted in which this false and frothy declaimer asserted "that the revolution in Spain ought to be looked at in two ways; first, as contrary to the interests of France; and secondly, as opposed to those of Europe." If the reporter of the waters of the Jordan had said the revolution within the Pyrenees, which had overturned the tyranny and superstition of ages, was contrary to the interests of a vile faction in France, of which he, a renegade of all colours, was one; and equally opposed to the views of the despots combined against the freedom and happiness of Europe—the few against the many; then would Chateaubriand have spoken something like sober fact and truth. To the October congress it is stated, that not only powers of the first, but those of a second or third order, will be admitted. If they are, it will be only for the purpose of preventing their granting constitutions or any portion of freedom to their subjects. The conduct of Wirtemberg incurred the resentment of the three great powers; and menaces will be employed against the other states and their sovereigns, so as to ensure, if possible, universal despotism, and imprint the general brand of tyranny on men throughout Europe. We hope no minister from Great Britain will again degrade his country, by appearing in her name at this infamous congress. We have had more than enough of national disgrace, from the discussions at Verona. We have no more influence or character to lose. This confederation may again unite, and threaten the march of their mercenary—crouds, pandours, cossacks, and calmucks, from the Pyrenees to the Peaks of Caucasus, against all free nations—but should Spain still go on strengthening her defence, and the hearts and arms of her population be with her, the force of the invaders will disappear from her soil, and, with her situation and position, she may laugh the threats of the associated tyrants to utter scorn; nay more, her great example will spread like wildfire through Europe, and the Holy Alliance will find that bayonets cannot drain out the rich blood of liberty that flows in warm currents from the heart, or keep down the rising spirit of man against oppression, when it becomes general and determined among indignant millions.—*Morning Herald.*

MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mexican service (a native of the United States,) to his friend in Washington, dated Alvarado, July 10, 1823.

There is at present great confusion in the country; conspiracies on conspiracies every day. A few days ago a detachment left this city for a small town about ten leagues up the river, to put down a rebellious set who are in favour of the emperor. They soon quieted matters and brought down five of the leaders as prisoners. Several officers of rank were shot in the city of Mexico not long since, for conspiring against the present government. General St. Ann, professing to be such a great patriot, has become a traitor, but he never was considered any thing else by the people. He marched with his army to San Luis Potosi, and there his troops declared him emperor II., by the title of Antonio I. His treachery occurred thus early in consequence of his not getting to the head of the government, to which he aspired. In fact, I see nothing but intrigue; each one is aiming for some great place; so that every thing is sacrificed for self-aggrandizement. The emperor, whose name is familiar in the United States, can be called a patriot, but general Bateria. He has given up every thing for the country's good. I think much difficulty must arise before things are properly adjusted.

Not long since, an affray took place in one of the coffee houses in Mexico, in which two officers were killed. A dispute arose between them—one drew his sword, and ran the other through instantly. Colonel Estarbury entered at that moment, and in the corpse of this officer recognized his intimate friend. For this cowardly action, he immediately demanded the survivor to meet him which he refused. At the moment the colonel drew his sword sans ceremony, and killed him instantly. The guard interfered and took the colonel to prison, but nothing serious can be apprehended, as these cases occur so frequently; indeed, I merely mention it to give you some idea how things are going on here.