



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 18den NOVEMBER, 1820.

N. 47.

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

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schout by Nacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en Onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

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

Dat Zyne Majesteit de Koning ons, by besluit van den 25ten Juny 1820 No. 89, heeft benoemd en aangesteld tot Gouverneur dezer Eilanden Curaçao, Bonaire en Aruba, en dat wy het Gouvernement dazer drie Eilanden heden hebben overgenomen en aanvaard.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 16den November 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**.

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

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato ut supra.

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

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schout-by-Nacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar &c. &c. &c.

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

Dat Zyne Majesteit de Koning heeft benoemd en aangesteld

Mr. Isaac Johannes Elsevier tot Raad Fiscaal.

Mr. Daniel Serrurier tot President van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie.

Mr. Willem Webb Duyckinck tot Gouvernements Secretaris.

Mr. Herman Rudolph Hayunga tot Secretaris van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie—en

Casper Lodewyk van Uytrecht, tot Hoofd-Ontvanger.

Galastende en bevelende allen ende epen iegelyken op dit en de onderhoorige eilanden de voornoemde Ambtenaren, ieder in zyne kwaliteit te erkennen en naar behooren te respecteren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 16den November 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, (w. g.) **W. WEBB DUICKINGK**, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato ut supra.

(w. g.) **W. WEBB DUICKINGK**, Sec.

Den 16den November 1820.

DE Kommissie uit de beide Protestantische Kerkeraden, belast met het oprigten van het nieuwe Kerkhof, maakt hiermede bekend, dat het voornoemd Kerkhof met den 1sten December aanstaanden zal geopend worden, en dat de verloting der Vaste Grafkelders op Maandag den 27sten dezer des morgens om 9 ure in het Nieuwe Huis by het Kerkhof, zal plaats hebben.

Ook worden die Inteckeningen, welke nog in gebreke gebleven zyn de verschuldigde gelden te betalen, ten vriendelyken verzocht zoo spoedig mogelyk dezelve te voldoen, zellende anders naar regten dazyne genoodzaakt worden.

Namens de Kommissie voornoemd,

G. B. BOSCH.

UIT NEDERLANDSCHE COURANTEN.

Batavia, 29sten April.—Met zyners majesteits kervet Anna Paulowna zyn voorloopige berigten van Banka ontvagen, waartit blykt dat eenige verspanningen, door de Palembangers op dat eiland; naby Kotta Waringin, opgeworpen, op den 26sten Maart j. l. door de vreesen zyn overmeesterd.

De luitenant kolonel Keer, resident en kommandant van Banca, voerde deze expeditie in persoon aan. Een hardnekkige wederstand werd door de troepen met de grootste overvloedigheid te boven gekomen, tot dat zy zich eindelyk stormenderhand van de vyandelyke sterkten meester maakten. Een aanzienlyke voorraad levens en krygsbehoeften is hun in handen gevallen, benevens een aantal vaartuigen, en men verneemt dat slechts eenige Palembangers, die zich van eenen hoogte van twintig voeten in de rivier storten, zyn ontkomen. One verlies bestaat uit drie dooden en dertien gewonden.

Men hiet weder tydingen dantrent dit gevecht te gewest.

Madrid, 17den Aug.—Den 9den dezer zyn het oorlogschip Georrero, van 74 stukken, en het frigate Diana, van 36 stukken, uit Kadix gezeld, ten einde zich met het Nederlandsche eskader in de middelpadische zee te vereenigen, ingevolge het traktaat, in 1816, omtrent de wederzydsche betrekkingen met de Barbarysche mogenheden, gesloten. Een onzer dagbladen merkt, by het vermelden van dit berigt aan: "dat de vreemde mogenheden by deze gelegenheid zullen opmerken, dat Spanje zich haast, om, zelfs in de moeiljkste oogenblikken, eenmaal geslotene verdragen gestand te doen, en dat de Nederlanden in het byzonder zullen erkennen, dat het de goede verstandhouding, welke tuschen beide de natien bestaat, tracht te bewaren."

Den 18den Sept.—De rust blyft in deze hoofdstad ongestoord; het schynt, dat de eenstemmigheid, welke tuschen het ministerie en de wetgevende vergadering heerscht, ter betuygeling van alle ongeregeligheden, een gunstig indruk maakt op de gemoeederen.

Men verzekert, dat verscheidene buitenlandse bankiers voordeelige aanbiedingen hebben gedaan, aangaande de geldleening van 200 millioenen.

Men spreekt van gunstige berigten uit de overzeesche volkplantingen.

De geest keorts heeft zich te Xeres vertoond. Den eersten had men dezelve te Cadix nog niet bespeurd.

De generaal Ello, steeds te Valocchia gevangen, heeft zich aan de Cortes gewend, met verzoek, om te regt te mogen worden gesteld.

Napels, 2den Sept.—Den 31sten heeft de generaal Pepe zich met 2000 man geregelde troepen en 2000 man land-militie naar Sicilie ingeschoept. Men verneemt, dat hy in de nabijheid van Palermo eenen poort zal nemen, en beginnen, met de gevangene genoomene Napolitaansche soldaten terug te vorderen. Het schynt zeker, dat een expeditie uit Palermo tegen Trapani gezonden, mislykt is. Het platte land aldyt steeds veel overlast van de manschappen, welke zich voor troepen van Palermo uitgeven en allerhande rooveryan plegen. De junta van Palermo heeft den 18den Augustus doen aftenigen, dat zy gezind is de onafhankelykheid van het eiland te handhaven en tevens de Spaansche constitutie intaveeren. Men geeft de Jesuiten als de oorzaak op, dat Girgenti de zyde van Palermo heeft gekopen.

Frankfort 10den Sept.—Den 29sten Augustus is door de Oostenryksche overheid in Venetia en Milaan een zeer scherpe ordonnantie omtrent de Carbonari afgekondigd. Deze oort heeft, volgens dezelve, velerhande pynigen aangewend, om zich ook in de Oostenryksche Italiaansche staten uittebreiden. Da overheid verklaart, dat het bepaald nogmark van de Carbonari is de onverwering en verontuygeling der regering; en dat niemand, welke deel genomen heeft aan dit genootschap, zich voortaan zal kunnen behelpen, met het voorwendsel van dezelfde oogmerk niet te hebben geweten, maar dat elk een legelyk, welke tot hetzelfde behoort, dezelfde voortgang niet heeft; gesamt, of verzuimd heeft dezelfde leden aan de regering bekend te maken, schuldig zal geacht worden

men hoog verraad, waarop de straf des doods of eeno levenslange gevangenis is gesteld.

Men meldt uit Klagenfurt van den 5den September, dat de nieuwe Napolitaansche genant, hertog de Gallo, welke aldaar bevel had bekenende verders reize naar Weenen te staken, dien dag despoes uit gemelde hoofdstad had ontvagen, en dedelyk naar Napels was terug gekoerd. In Klagenfurt heeft men een gedurigen doertogt van troepen, welke zich naar Italia begeven. Zy marscheren door Tyrol, en door Stiermark en Carinthie; de voorhoede moet reeds op de hoogte van Milaan zyn aangekomen.

Perge, 14den Sept.—Heden is in den ouderdom van 65 jaren, aan het water in de borst overleden de maarschalk Lefevre, hertog van Dantzig; en herte dagen geleden is in den ouderdom van 86 jaren gestorven de maarschalk Kellerman, hertog van Valmy. Beide deze veldheeren hebben zich reeds een heugle der onwettelingen af aan betoemd gemerkt. De laatste heeft gewild, dat zyn hart begraven zal worden te Valmy, alwaar by in 1793 de eerste overwinning behaalde op de geallieerden, te midden zynor eldaar gesmeelde wapenbroden. Een officier op halve soldy is met de bevoeging dezer altarete wil belest geworden.

Den 3den September was het koninklyk Portugesch gouverneur nog meester in Lissabon en dien dag had de bevolking nog geen zyne het voorbeeld van Oporto gevolgd. Men verneemt, dat de troepen, welke zich in het zuidelyk gedeelte van Portugal bevinden, gestroom blyven, en dat dezelve talryker zyn dan die van de noordelyke gewesten; men noemde onder de eerstgenoemde inzonderheid de bezitting van de vesting Elvas. Men meldt oebter zevens, dat het Portugesch gouvernement het geraden heeft geoordeeld, een proclamatie uit te zenden, waarby het van zyne zyde, ingevolge de aloude landwetten, de Cortes des ryks byeen roept, ten einde te beraadslagen wagens de maatsregelen, welke de veelvuldige behoeften des ryks vorderen; men hoopte, dat deze stap eenen gelukkigen uitslag zoude hebben en een burgeroorlog voorkomen.

Men heeft in Madrid geene latere berigten uit Lissabon dan de reeds bekende van den 3den. Uit Oporto schryft men van den 5den, dat de generaal Silveira met 15 regimenten naar Lissabon op marsch is gegaan. Welk een uitwerking de afkondiging van des kant van het regentschap, wagens de byeenkomst der Cortes, te Oporto heeft gehad, wordt voor als nog niet gemeld.

Men heeft geene latere tydingen uit Lissabon dan van den 3den, alwaar men eldaar berigt had, dat de troepen en bewoners van de zuidelyke provincien getrouw bleven aan het regentschap. Men had intuschen in Madrid berigten uit Bajadoz van den 5den, inhoudende, dat het naburig Alentejo zich voor de constitutie had verklaard.

Volgens de jongste berigten uit Napels gaat de junta van Palermo voort met schikkigen voor het onafhankelykheid bekeer van Sicilie te maken. De stad Girgenti in dezer dagen Palermo toegevalen, doch Messina, Trapani, Catania en Syracuse blyven de Napolitaans getrouw. Men had te Napels nog geen besluit genomen aangaande het zenden van meeders krygsragt naar het eiland. Op het grand gebied van Napels zyn de keuzen voor de verlygenwoordigende vergadering gedaan; zy zyn naar den zin der constitutionelen. Onder de gedeputeerden telt men den officier, die in 1815 Gaeta tegen de Oostenrykers heeft verdedigd.

Londen 18den Sept.—De laatste berigten uit Lissabon en uit Oporto zyn van 3den Sept.—In Oporto preste men volk, ten einde de constitutionele armee zoo veel mogelyk te versterken, en den 3den waren 3000 man uitgemarscheerd, om de troepen van den generaal Amaran te gemoet te trekken; men vleide zich, dat, zoo dra de wederzydsche krygsragt zich in elkanders tegenwoordigheid zoude bevinden, de troepen van het regentschap zich met de constitutionelen zouden vereenigen.

Den 16den Sept.—Met de oporto, het tweede vaartuyg, 't welke den 3 September uit Oporto herwarta is getalk, heeft men de bevestiging vernomen van het berigt, 't welk door de Kite reeds hoerwaerts is overgabrapt, dat de generaal

Amarante, welke in Tralos Montes het bevel voert, zich tegen de zoogenaamde constitutionele overheid van Oporto heeft verklaard en in dien zin eene proclamatie heeft uitgevaardigd. Deze generaal is de broeder van den heer Silveira, welke zich te Oporto aan het hoofd der revolutie heeft gesteld. De provisionele junta heeft terstond eene tegenproclamatie doen afkondigen, en dezelve bewyft, dat de handelwyze van den generaal Amarante eenen geweldigen indruk onder de constitutionelen heeft te weeg gebracht. Men leest daarin, onder andere: "Inwoners van Oporto. Opregheld is de eerste deugd van een regtvaardig gouvernement; gyliden zult alles weten, wat ons bekend is. De regoerders van dit koningryk hebbende doen afkondigen, dat slechts weinige personen eene verandering in den vorigen stand van zaken verlangden. Gyliden weet hoe zeer zy zich bedriegen, andere zoeken te misleiden, en met welk eene snelheid de kreet, welke gyliden het eerste hebt aangehoven, allerwege is herhaald geworden. Vrees niet. In Lissabon beschouwt men alleden als helden, als ware vaderlanders. Aldaar wacht men slechts op de aankomst van eenige krygsmagt, om zich te verklaren en alleden natevolgen. Wy zyn sterk genoeg, en bezitten middelen, om onze zaak krachtig te ondersteunen. Zy is regtvaardig, zy is dezelfde als die onzer Spaansche naburen; hunne troepen bezetten reeds de grenzen van Gallicia, en zyn gereed, om onze onafhankelykheid te bevorderen. Wy wilden zoo gaarne onze vryheid aan onze eigene pogingen te danken hebben, doch ook in dezen zoeken de ryanden der natie onzen roem te verduisterten. Vrees niet. God is met ons."

De ongunstige indruk van de proclamatie van den graaf d'Amarante is nog verhoogd geworden door het niet aankomen van de post uit Lissabon van den 30sten Augustus. Den 3den September zyn alle de geregide troepen uit Oporto gemarscheerd.

Ons gouvernement oordeelt het noodzakelyk, om een observatie eskader in den Taag, voor Lissabon, te stationneren. In genoemde rivier ligt reeds de Creole, van 44 stukken; de Active van 50 en de Libey van 44 stukken zyn gisteren des namiddags uit Portsmoeth derwaarts onder zeil gegaan. De Conqueror van 74 stukken, onlangs van St. Helena gekomen, zal niet worden afbetaald, maar denklyk last krygen, om naar den Taag te zellen, en men verwacht ook, dat de Minden van 74 stukken, welke dergelyk als de Oostindien wordt gewacht, versche levensmiddelen zal insamen en terstond naar genoemde bestemming onder zeil gaan. Weshalve gemeld eskader alzo zoude bestaan dit twee Huiszchepen en drie frogetten.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste INSKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 10 bark Elna, Cortis, | Maracaybo |
| 11. brik Gen. Biago, Chirino, Puerto Cabello | |
| 13. bark Helena, Van der Dye, Spaansche kust | |
| — Drie Gebroeders, Van der Voort, ditte | |
| gelet Drie Zusters, Peron, Puerto Cabello | |
| brik Hope, Cross, | Boston |
| 15. — Martins, Ramsey, | Jamaika |
| gelet Aurora, Loison, | St. Thomas |
| 17. — Maria Catharina, Daniels, | S. kust |
| VIGSKLAARD—NOVEMBER. | |
| 11. gelet Last Ons Langer Leven, De Jongh, | St. Thomas |
| 13. — Theodora, Simon, | Maracaybo |
| 15. — Alexandria, Selagnier, | Araba |
| 17. bark Drie Gebroeders, Van der Voort, St. | Domingo |
| brik Gen. Biago, Chirino, Puerto Cabello | |
| gelet Drie Zusters, Peron, | Coro |

Zondag laatstleden kwam in deze haven aan, met 36 dagen vaart van Amsterdam, de brik Maria & Jacoba, hebbende aan boord zyne Excellentie, Paulus Roeloff Cants'laar, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schout-bij-nacht der zeemagt, enz. enz. benevens dezelfs Echtgenote. Bij het ten anker komen, kwamen de leden van den Raad, &c. aan boord om zyne Excellentie te verwelkomen, welke kort daarop landde onder een salut van de Artillerie kompagnie, hetwelk gevolg werd door een ander salut van de Maria & Jacoba, dat weder beantwoord werd door het artillerie korps. Zyne Excellentie ging vervolgens tot het Gouvernements Huis, en oogenblikkelyk daarop keerde de Gouverneur's Aide-de-camp naar boord terug, om de Echtgenote van zyne Excellentie aan wal te geleiden, en naar het Gouvernements Huis te vergezellen.

Op Maandag kwam alhier aan zyne Majesteits brik de Merkuur, kapt. De Quartel, van een kruistogt. Na te hebben gezien, dat de vaartuigen welke zy onlangs onder haar konvooi nam, veilig in hunne bestemde havens waren, zette de Merkuur haren togt voort om de Maria & Jacoba te ont-

moeten, doch zy had het geluk niet dezelve ontmoet te hebben.

Donderdag zynde den bestemden dag voor den opdragt van het bestuur dezer kolonie aan zyne Excellentie, stelden reeds vroeg in den morgen de verschillende vaartuigen hunne vlaggen ten toon, en eene boot van de Merkuur werd naar het Binnen Water gezonden, om zyne Excellentie van de Gouvernements Pen tot de residentie in de stad over te voeren. Weinig voor tien uren kwam zyne Excellentie aan, en in het voorbygaan der Merkuur, werd er een salut van dat vaartuig gevoerd. Bij het aan land komen, werd zyne Excellentie ontvangen met gepresenteerde geweren voor het korps Schuttery, terwyl de Bende speelde het nationale lied, "Wilhelmus van Nassauwen." Ten tien uren verscheen zyne Excellentie, vergezeld door den vorigen Gouverneur ad-interim, de leden van den Raad, enz. op het Balkon van het Gouvernements Huis, alwaar zyne Excellentie afgekondigd werd, als Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, in tegenwoordigheid der troepen, en eene groote vergadering van Inwoners. Het Artillerie korps vuurde onmiddelyk een salut. Zyne Excellentie ging vervolgens tot het Fiskalaat, waar zyne Excellentie op dezelve wyze afgekondigd werd, als in het Gouvernements Huis. Bij zyne Excellentie's terugkomst werd er eene andere afkondiging gedaan, met oogmerk om bekend te maken de volgende nieuwe benoemingen, in het burgerlyke bestuur van het Gouvernement, te weten:

- Mr. I. J. Ezevier als Raad Fiskaal.
- Mr. D. Serrurier als President van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie.
- Mr. W. W. Duyckink als Gouvernements Secretaris.
- Mr. H. R. Hayunga als Secretaris van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie—en
- De Heer C. L. van Uytrecht als Hoofd Ontvanger.

Zyne Excellentie inspecteerde de Schuttery en het Bataillon Jagers, en verbende ten traak wat behoort aan een groot aantal sakkienlyke personen, welke zyne Excellentie kwamen geluk wenschen, by de aanvaarding van het bestuur dezer kolonie.

Zyne Majesteits korvet de Komeet, van 30 stukken, kapt. Blom, kwam gisteren nademiddag voor deze haven, en heeft negen dagen vaart van Surinamen. Wy vernemen dat vele ziekten op die kolonie heerschen.

De schoener Hope, uit deze haven, zeilde tegen het einde van laatstledene week met eene lading drooge goederen naar de overleggende kust, met oogmerk om dezelve te negocieren tegens productens van dat land; op haren togt vertoefde zy in eene plaats genaamd Seradore nabij Cumorebo, en op laatstleden Donderdag kwamen er zeven mannen aan boord, onder den schyn van vriendschap; drie van dezelve droegen swaarden, en zoo wy gelooven moeten behoorden zy tot de wacht van die plaats; na dat zy eenige minuten aan boord waren, vielen zy den kapitein aan, welke zy op een verschrikkelyke wyze sneden en hem daarop in zee wierpen; het scheepsvolk zeven in getal zynde, om eene dergelyke mishandelwyze te vermijden, sprongen alle overboord, latende de Spanjaards in het besit van het vaartuig, na dat deze den schoener van derzelver lading en van alle dingen van waarden beroofd hadden, haalden zy het volk weder aan boord, bonden hen de handen achter den rug, en bragten hen in het bosch; het vaartuig werd toen onder zeil gebracht met het oogmerk, zoo zy zeiden van haar te Cumorebo op te brengen, alwaar soo zy te kennen gaven, dezelve voor beurd verklaard zoude worden, wyl zy te Seradore gekomen waren om in die haven te laden, het geen zoo ons gezegd is het geval niet was. De kapitein en scheepsvolk uitten hunne wensch om naar Cumorebo gevoerd te worden, alwaar zy zeker waren dat hun regt zoude geschieden, maar de Spanjaarden vreesende voor hunne roovery aan boord van de schoener, stelden voor dat als de kapitein dan 70 patientjes wilde geven, hy dan tot Seradore terug konde

komen, en zyn schip konde laden, zoo het hem behaagde; dit evenwel geweigerd zynde, hervatte de Spanjaarden hunne onbeschofte handelwyze aan den kapitein en het scheepsvolk, en keerden naar den wal terug, latende het volk in eenen toestand, waarin zy nauwelijks in staat waren om haar tot deze haven over te brengen, waar zy Vrydag van de laatstledene week aankwam. De kapitein is steeds in Docters handen, doch het is te verwachten dat hy herstellen zal.

Wy hebben nieuwspapieren van St. Thomas tot den 31sten van voorledene maand. Den 28sten was het de verjaardag van zyne majesteit den koning van Denemarken; in den morgen begon men dezen dag reeds te vieren met het artillerie vuur en het hissen der vlaggen op onderscheidene vaartuigen, welke in de haven lagen; des middags werd de revu gehouden over de burgermagt en de militaire, daar in garnizoen zynde; den avond werd geëindigd door een prachtvol bal in de vergaderingszaal.

Tot den 27sten van laatstledene maand zyn er tydingen van Jamaika hier aangekomen; derzelver inhoud is zeer belangryk aangaande de proceduren tegen de koningin van Engeland. Er waren zware windvliagen op den 27, 28, en 29sten September te Cuba gewoed, als ook te St. Domingo en de windwaars liggende eilanden; vele vaartuigen hebben groote schade bekomen.

De ongelukkige Engelsche onderdanen, welke by het nemen van Porto Bello door generaal Hore gevangen zyn genomen, hebben den 30sten September, door order van het constitutioneele gouvernement van Oud Spanje, hunne vryheid bekomen.—Omtrent 340 gevangenen gingen 17 maanden geleden naar Panama, doch 113 hebben slechts de moeyelykheden en ongemakken kunnen overleven. Omtrent 40 officieren werden naar Cheman en Darien gezonden, langs de kusten der Stille Oceaan, 14 van dezelve werden op order van het gouvernement dood geschoten, de meesten van hen waren Engelsche officieren, welke op half tractement gesteld waren; van de overige waren slechts acht, welke hun treurig lot overleefd hebben, en die nu naar Jamaika vervoerd zullen worden.

Lord Cochrane heeft de stad Valdivia in Zuid Chili gelogen, genomen; zyne excellentie had onder zyn bevel eene brik en schoener met 320 gewapende manschappen; gezegde stad heeft 15 sterktens, waarop zich 100 kanonnen bevonden, voor het grootste gedeelte 24 ponders. Lord Cochrane landde des nachts met zyne kleine magt en overviel deernede de Spanjaarden; deze werden van schrik bevangen en gaven het eene fort na het andere over. De gouverneur is met 500 manschappen in het binnenste gedeelte van het land, en heeft achter gelaten de krygsstandaards, koopwaren, enz.; omtrent 100 man en hun kolonel zyn gevangen gemaakt, en in de baai lag een mooi schip, diep geladen, genaamd de Dolores, het welke ook genomen is.

In een' brief van Maracaybo wordt gezegd, dat de generaal Cabaña met een' armee van 7000 man, na de Independenten te Popayan verslagen te hebben, in het onderkoningryk is doorgedrongen, de vyanden voor zich heen jagende, en reeds besit genomen heeft van de hoofdstad van St. Fè. Bolivar wordt gezegd in haast naar de vlakten van de Apura teing te trekken met eene magt, welke begroot wordt op 2000 man, met welke hy zynen terugtogt van St. Fè bewerkstelligt.

GETROUWD.—Op voorleden Zondag den 12den November, de Heer Cornelis Raven, en Mevrouw Cornelia Spoor.

Op dien zelfden dag de Heer M. B. Schotborgh, en Mevrouw W. G. Brands.

PASSAGIERS AANGEKOMEN.

In Z. M.'s korvet de Komeet—Majoor Lemmers, Mevrouw Schurman, en de Heer Beldselder Raven.

In de schoener Aurora—De Heeren Casper de Voer, J. M. Cruger, Louis Davies, en Moses Pardo.

On Sunday last the brig Maria & Jacoba, having on board His Excellency Paulus Roeloff Cantz'laar, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Rear-Admiral in the Navy, &c. &c. &c. and his Lady, arrived in this harbour, 36 days from Amsterdam. On coming to anchor the Members of the Council, &c. proceeded on board to welcome His Excellency, who shortly after landed under a salute from the artillery company, which was followed by another salute from the Maria & Jacoba, and returned by the artillery corps. His Excellency proceeded to the Government House, and immediately afterwards the Governor's aid-de-camp repaired on board to accompany the Lady of His Excellency on shore, and conduct her to the Government House.

On Monday arrived His Majesty's brig Mercury capt. De Quartal, from a cruise. After seeing the vessels which she lately took under her convoy safely into their destined ports, the Mercury proceeded in quest of the Maria & Jacoba, but was not fortunate enough to fall in with her.

Thursday being appointed for investing His Excellency with the Government of this Colony, early in the morning the different vessels in the harbour displayed their colours, and a boat from the Mercury was sent up the Lagoon to convey His Excellency from the Government House to the Town Residence. A little before ten o'clock His Excellency arrived, and when passing the Mercury a salute was fired from that vessel. On landing His Excellency was received with presented arms by the corps of Militia, the Band playing the national air of "Wilhelmus van Nassau." At ten o'clock His Excellency, accompanied by our late Governor ad-interim, the Members of the Council, &c. appeared in front of the Government House, where he was proclaimed as Governor of Curaçao and its Dependencies, in presence of the troops and an immense assemblage of the inhabitants. The artillery corps immediately afterwards fired a salute. His Excellency then proceeded to the office of the Fiscal, where he was proclaimed in like manner as at the Government House. On His Excellency's return another proclamation was promulgated, for the purpose of making known the following new appointments in the civil department of the Government, viz.

- Dr. I. J. Kleyver to be Counsellor Fiscal.
- Dr. D. Serrurier to be President of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice.
- Dr. W. W. Daykin to be Government Secretary.
- Dr. H. R. Huyanga to be Secretary of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice.—and
- C. L. van Utrecht, Esquire, to be Receiver General.

His Excellency afterwards inspected the Militia and battalions of Jagers; and at twelve o'clock held a Levee, which was numerous and respectfully attended, to congratulate His Excellency on his accession to the Government of this colony.

His Majesty's covert Comet, of 30 guns, capt. Blom, nine days from Surinam, arrived yesterday afternoon off this harbour. We understand that that colony is at present very sickly.

The schooner Hope, of this port, sailed in the beginning of last week with a cargo of dry goods for the opposite coast, for the purpose of negotiating them for the fruits of that country. On her way she stopped at a place called Seradere, near Comorebo, and on Thursday last week seven men came on board of her under the mask of friendship, three of whom were swords, and we are led to believe belonged to the guards of the place. After being on board a few minutes they made an attack upon the captain, whom they cut in a most shocking manner, and then threw him into the sea. The crew, seven in number, in order to avoid similar treatment, all jumped overboard, leaving the Spaniards in possession of the vessel. After having plundered the schooner of her cargo, and every thing valuable on board, they picked the people up, tied their hands behind their backs and confined them in the hold. The vessel was then got under way, for the purpose, as they said, of carrying her to Comorebo, where they hinted she would be condemned for having come to Seradere with an intention to load in that port, which we are told was not the case. The captain and crew expressed a wish to be carried to Comorebo, where they were certain justice would be done them, but the Spaniards, dreading the consequences of their act of piracy on board the schooner, proposed that if the captain would give them seventy dollars, he might return to Seradere and load his vessel if he pleased; this, however, being refused, the Spaniards repeated their brutal conduct on the captain and crew, and returned to the shore, leaving the people in a situation scarcely able to navigate the vessel to this port, where she arrived on Friday last week. The captain is still in the doctor's hands, but it is expected he will recover.

We have devoted a portion of this day's paper to a brief account of a most important public event, we allude to the proceedings against the queen of England for adultery. Five and twenty witnesses had been examined in favor of the prosecution, but from the voluminous detail in the evidence it is impossible to make a

digest of it so as to lay it before our Readers.— On the question of guilt or innocence of her majesty, viewed from the testimony adduced, it would be highly imprudent to hazard an opinion, until her majesty has been heard in reply; and it is impossible not to wish that she may be able fairly to clear her character of the damning charges brought against her by the Attorney General, which have been in a great degree supported by the fulsome evidence of the witnesses, which, if they speak the truth, would for ever disgrace the character of her majesty.— The evidence for the prosecution was closed on the 9th of September, when her majesty's counsel applied for permission to reply thereto, and afterwards to be allowed a short time to collect their witnesses, which after debate was refused. It was decided that when once the defence was commenced it must be continued without interruption to a conclusion.

In this discussion the earl of Lansdale wished to ascertain whether it was intended to separate the Divorce clause from the rest of the Bill. The answer of lord Liverpool cannot fail to produce an uncommon impression. He said it was impossible that any alteration should be made in the Bill till the whole case was closed, and the Bill should be committed; but that the Divorce clause was not the object of the Bill. The object of the Bill was public justice, and not the relief of the illustrious individual at the head of the state.— That illustrious individual had no wish for himself personally; and if a strong feeling existed in the House or in the country, founded on religious consideration, against the clause for Divorce, there was no objection to withdraw it! Such is the singular conclusion to which ministers have come in this most singular case. As to what is said respecting public justice and religious feeling it is unnecessary to make remark. The fact appears to be, the ministers are well aware they could not carry the point about which they now affect so much indifference, and by renouncing which, they place their master in more awkward circumstances than ever man was placed before.

The House of Lords adjourned on the 9th Sept. to the 3d Oct.

On the part of her majesty's friends, it is expected that her trial will last at least twelve months, and that the expense to the kingdom will exceed 3000,000! Persons of the first rank, whose expenses to and from England must necessarily be defrayed, will be brought over from the continent on the part of her majesty, independent of a long catalogue of individuals of more humble stations in life.

Numerous petitions had been presented against the Bill of Pains and Penalties, from the most respectable Bodies in Great Britain.

We have received St. Thomas papers to the 31st ult. The 28th being the birth day of Her Majesty of Denmark, the morning was ushered in by a discharge of artillery, and a display of the flags of the different vessels in the harbour. A review of the regular and militia corps also took place, which was followed by a Levee at the Government House; and the evening finished with a brilliant Ball given in the Assembly Rooms.

Jamaica papers have also reached us during the present week, to the 27th ult. Their general contents are only important as regards the proceedings against the Queen of England.— Violent gales of wind had been experienced on the south side of Cuba, in the island of St. Domingo, and in several of the colonies to windward, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, in which a number of vessels received considerable damage.

The unfortunate British subjects taken at the re-capture of Porto Bello, by the late general Horo, had received their liberty on the 20th September, by an order from the Constitutional government of Old Spain. Out of nearly 340 prisoners, marched to Panama 17 months ago, 113 only have survived the labor and misery of their situation. About 40 officers were sent off to Cheman and Darien, 80 leagues along the coast of the Pacific, 14 of them were shot by order of the government, most of them were British half-pay officers, captains, and lieutenants. Of the others, eight only survived, the rest having, as is stated, died of disease. They were to be conveyed to Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated Valparaiso, April 11.

"By the next ship I will send you a detailed account of lord Cochrane's capture of Valdivia, which, in my opinion, if it does not equal, exceeds, any exploit of the kind ever before performed. At present I have only time to say, that in the hands of our people it is impregnable.

"Valdivia is defended by no less than 15 forts, so placed in respect to one another, that no ship could remain half an hour in the bay, much less could any one lie at anchor. These forts mount upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, most of them 24-pounders, and most of them having furnaces to heat shot. The communication of one fort with another is in many places only a very narrow delfe, composed of large rough stones, and tortuous paths of great difficulty. A couple of pieces of cannon would render any one of them utterly impracticable to any number of men. A handful of men might prevent the landing of any number of

men, even if boats were allowed to approach the shore; but no boat could advance within cannon-shot without being subjected to a cross fire, and instantly sunk. The beach is beset by the water's edge with bushes and shrubbery, by means of which, even when a landing was effected, a small number of men might securely remain, and cut off the invaders on the beach.

"Spite of all these obstacles lord Cochrane boldly entered the harbour with a brig and a schooner, on board of which he had crammed 320 men. With this force, at night-fall, he attacked one of the forts, landed his men, beating the Spaniards before him, and carried the small fort, the enemy in the other forts treating the attack with contempt on account of his lordship's small force. But such was the impetuosity of the Chilinoes, and the very few Englishmen who were with them, that they drove the Spaniards through the fort, mixed with them, carried another fort, and struck such terror into the Spaniards, who had but the moment before despised them, that in a panic they abandoned their post, and fort after fort fell into the hands of lord Cochrane.

"In the morning the Spaniards were lost in astonishment at what had happened; but it was then too late, the whole of the forts as well as the town were in the possession of lord Cochrane, and nothing remained but quiet submission. The governor, with about 500 men, had fled into the interior, leaving behind him the military standards, the military chest of the Spanish army of the south, and the whole of the stores and ammunition.

"About 100 men, with their colonel, were taken prisoners; and in the bay a large fine ship, deeply laden, called the Dolores, was captured.

"Lord Cochrane, having planted the Chilean flag in the great square, summoned the people to meet and choose their own governor. All private property was strictly respected, and the inhabitants, delighted as well as with the sudden and unexpected change, as with the unexpected forbearance of their conquerors, expressed their attachment to the new government by every demonstration in their power.

"Thus has the only place which the Spaniards possessed in the north of Chili been emancipated, and the few men they have in this province must speedily submit."

Extract of a letter dated Maracaybo, 10th October.

"I have the honor to communicate to you, the following pleasant information, received from col. Fello, the officer in charge of the division of the army, commanded by gen. Larroze, who is at present at head-quarters, arranging future operations, and every moment expected back with considerable reinforcements.

"General Calzada, with an army of 7000 men, after having defeated the insurgents at Popyan penetrated into the kingdom, driving the enemy before him, and took possession of Santa Fé, the capital.

"Before we knew of this success, we learnt that Bolivar had gone out from Rosario with two battalions to assist the fugitives from Santander, but previous to getting up to them he made a precipitate return, and his army is now reduced to 2000 men, who are followed by about six thousand men and women, emigrating from the kingdom.

"It is now a quarter past five o'clock, and the governor of this place, has just received an official communication from col. Fello, and among other things, it says:

"The rebel Bolivar has been defeated by Calzada, who is now occupying Pamplona, and the vallies of Cusuta.

"But Bolivar, with his remaining force of 2000 men from New Granada, is overthrowing every obstacle to get to the plains of Apure, and his rapid movements make me retreat with the division as far as the stone passes on the road to Truzillo.

"I have just received advice that general Larroze is on the way from Tucujjo to Truzillo, with the two battalions, 1st of Valencia, and 2d of Barbastro, and I shall join him at Truzillo, to operate against Bolivar, in the plains of Cusuta."

3d October 1820.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 18th November, Mr. Cornelis Raven, to Miss Cornelia Spoor, both of this island.

Same day, Mr. M. B. Schotborgh, to Miss W. G. Brands, both of this island.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED,

In H. M. Covert Comet—Major Lemmers, Mrs. Schurman, and Mr. Baldaider Raven. In the schooner Aurora—Messrs. Casper de Voor, J. M. Cruger, L. Davies, and M. Pardo.

Den 17den November 1820.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

OP staande Woensdag den 23ten dezor van gemaekt Zilver, Meubelen en Huisgeraden, &c. en een party oude London partierier Madera Wyn in Sessen; zullende drie dagen voor den verkoop, namelijk Zondag, Maandag en Dingsdag des voormiddags van 10 tot 2 ure, bovengenoemde goederen te zien zyn, van de Overzyde ten huise van

De Wed. A. A. BEUTNER.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

LONDON 17TH AUGUST, 1820.

This being the day appointed by the House of Lords for the commencement of the proceedings against the queen, and it being known that her majesty was resolved to appear in person at the bar of their lordship's house during the trial, an immense crowd of people began to assemble early in the morning in St. James square. Her majesty ascended her state carriage precisely at 10 o'clock, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people. A carriage with Alderman Wood took the lead, and was followed by that of her majesty, the carriage of the Chamberlain bringing up the rear. The procession moved slowly along, and as it proceeded, the assemblage of people gradually increased till it amounted to upwards of 300,000 persons, who by repeated cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, spoke the anxious feeling in favor of her majesty which pervaded this enormous mass of people. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of the head. The new state carriage of her majesty was drawn by six beautiful bay horses, superbly caparisoned. On the pannels of the carriage the royal arms and supporters are richly emblazoned, under which appears a snake couched from its weight. On each of the four side pannels is a regal coronet, with her majesty's initials C. R. The sentinels at Carlton palace, and at the Horse Guards presented arms as her majesty passed, to whom she bowed. At half past 10 o'clock her majesty alighted at the door especially appointed for her, leading to the House of Lords. The guards stationed in front of the House of Lords presented arms to her majesty, and she entered the House applauded to the very echo that applauds again.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at 9 o'clock. At 25 minutes before 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered the house. The Bishop of Llandaff immediately read prayers. The Judges of the Kings Bench, (the Chief Justice, and Justices Best and Holroyd,) took their seats on the wool sack. Barons Richards and Garrow entered soon after, and took their seats beside them. They were soon afterwards joined by Judge Dallas. By ten o'clock the house was filled, and the attendance of peers complete. The queen, attended by lady Anne Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robing room. Their lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her, beside the steps of the throne. Her majesty was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust. Lord A. Hamilton attended her majesty on coming in, and took his stand behind her chair.

The earl of Liverpool moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill. The duke of Leinster moved that the order should be rescinded. The house divided—contents 41, non-contents 200—majority against amendment 159. When strangers were re-admitted, lord Carnarvon was found opposing the motion of lord Liverpool, for hearing counsel in support of the bill. His lordship contended that the proceedings were inconsistent with public justice, and their lordships' honor—great danger might arise from pursuing the course adopted—none whatever could take place if the question were abandoned, for it was founded upon a fictitious belief that the public were concerned.

Lord Grey contended against the mode of proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties.—The noble earl contended that the queen might be proceeded against for the crime of high treason. He then went into an examination of the law of treason, and proposed that two questions should be put to the judges, the object of which was to ascertain if the crime of adultery committed by the queen with a foreigner, were not high treason in the accessory, though the principal were not answerable to the laws of England; he founded his argument on the rule that accessories in treason were principals, and liable to punishment in cases where the principals in the first degree could not be visited.

The lord Chancellor was decidedly of opinion, that the noble earl's law was unfounded. It was universally laid down by all the authorities, that an accessory to an act, the doing of which was no crime in the principal, could be guilty of no crime.

Lord Liverpool defended the present mode of proceeding, but had no objection to the opinion of the Judges being taken, if it did not cause delay.

After some further discussion, the Judges present, viz. Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Chief Justice Dallas, Mr. Justice Holroyd, Mr. Justice Best, Lord Chief Baron Richards, and Mr. Barron Garrow, retired to deliberate upon a question put to them by Lord Grey, as to treason, under the statute of Edward III. In twenty minutes they returned to the house, when Lord Chief Justice Abbott delivered their opinion that, though adultery might be committed by the queen with a foreigner, it could not amount to high treason, because the foreigner did not act contrary to his allegiance, he owing no allegiance to the king of this country.

Mr. Brougham then came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principles of the bill; but as he spoke at great length, and as his introductory remarks were less important than those made in the last hour of his address, we shall omit them, with the exception of a charge brought by him against ministers of instituting a proceeding at this day, which would have been a disgrace to the reign of Henry VIII. After referring to the precedent of bishop Atterbury, and noticing the inference of law under the statute of Edward III. he went on to contend that it was impossible, in this instance, that the succession of the throne could be in the slightest danger from any misconduct of the queen. He insisted that no case of paramount necessity had been established by ministers to warrant them in introducing a bill contrary to all law, precedent, and analogy.—It had been said that the queen's conduct had tended to disgrace the crown and to injure the country; but he begged leave to ask, whether the foundation of the charges in the preamble of the bill, if they existed at all, had not existed while the queen was princess of Wales, and merely the wife of a British subject. Why then was not the measure introduced long ago? Merely because the prince of Wales must have sued in the ordinary manner for a divorce, and must have come into the house with clean hands. Especial care had been taken to wait until her majesty, by her exaltation was deprived of her private rights and remedies. This brought him to implore their lordships to pause at the threshold. He put out of view, at present, all questions of recrimination; he had raised it for his present argument only, and he should be most deeply afflicted if, in the further progress of this ill-omened subject, it would be necessary for him again to recur to it: "I should act," (continued he, "directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman, I should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute over-riding necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion, or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honor of the crown or the character of the country. Slanders against the queen have not been proved, but bruited and gossiped about the continent, and collected with the utmost industry, while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question. They are not necessary to the safety of my client.—If they were, an advocate knows but one duty; and, cost what it may, whatever principalities, powers or dominions, he might offend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said, that indiscreet conduct, or improper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement—that a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse, has been proved against one member of the royal family, without its being thought that the honor of the crown, or the peace of the nation were involved in it. Are we arrived at that degree of refinement in society when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when adultery in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger. I appeal to the justice of the house, in its holiness, represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman. The exalted individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime! and is the honor of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess. This allusion is wrung from me by necessity. I acknowledge with gratitude the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince to whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public." After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honor of the crown and the safety of the state into the question as a ridiculous pretext, and would say, in their homely language, "here is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and dearest interests of the country, and the feelings of a rational and moral people, are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish." The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir Wm Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity on the artful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when, in fact, the attorney-gen. appeared as counsel for the king. The attorney-gen. with great ingenuity, had this day kept up the pretence. The sincerity of men's professions was to be judged of from their conduct, and one little action was better than the longest speech. The conduct of ministers proved to him that the king was the party prosecuting, and that the assertions of his servants were untrue. Who had encouraged the queen to go abroad, at a time of life when she naturally sought repose from the persecutions to which she had been subject in this

country? Who had persuaded her to resist the advice of those (among whom he was one) who had ventured to shake their heads that she would be safe in England, while abroad she would be surrounded by foreigners, spies, and informers. The king's ministers had done their utmost to promote her absence; they had promised her tranquillity, ease, and liberty. There was to be no prying, no spies, no encouragement of slander; yet reports daily growing blacker and more malignant came over, and four years ago they had assumed a certain degree of consistency. Still no hint was given that it would be proper to return, and he (Mr. B.) would venture his existence that any man would have been looked upon as an enemy, and have had the doors of the court flung in his face, who had recommended that the queen should be requested to return to this country.—When she became queen, did they change their system? Did they then pretend that the honor of the royal family was in jeopardy while she remained abroad under existing circumstances? Was, in short, any thing done to vindicate the dignity of the crown, and to avoid an inquiry most distressing to the long suffering people of England? No remonstrance was sent out? no endeavour to claim; she might do as she pleased while the queen continued on the continent. She was to be pensioned to remain there, and to enjoy the rank she was supposed to have degraded, and the privileges she was said to have forfeited. She was to have even an increase of income that she might be wicked on a larger scale, and she might become a spectacle in the eyes of foreigners who envied and hated us. It was only when she talked of returning to England that these calumnies became important. The moment she set her foot on shore, then rose these phantoms of degraded character and insulted honor. He would not believe that ministers themselves gave credit to the fabrications contained in the green bag, and he must have a mind capable of swallowing the grossest improbabilities, who could lend his ears for a moment to one statement in the preamble of the bill. Mr. Brougham concluded his address in the following terms:—"I close here what I have to urge, not because I have nothing more to urge, but because I know that your lordships are men of justice, men of principle, men of ordinary sagacity; above all that you are men of honor, and I am confident that I have not made my appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its favor; but he is certainly the greatest of all fools who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute ruin. The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Denman, the other counsel for the queen having been called in, presented himself at the bar, and in a speech distinguished as much for eloquence as it was for sound argument argued against the principles of the Bill.

After he had finished, he was succeeded in his turn by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals in support of the prosecution, in speeches which occupied the attention of the House the greater part of two days.

The examination of witnesses then commenced.

Fiskalaat den 17den Nov. 1820.

HET gewigt van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.
SALOMON BULTE Eerste Klerk.

Den 15den November 1820.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipage van de Amerikaansche brig Hope, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.
DANIEL CROSS, Kapitein.

Den 3den November 1820.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipage van de Amerikaansche schoener Ladies Delight, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.
E. P. SCRIBNER, Kapitein.

Den 10den November 1820.

TE HUUR.
OP de Timmerwerf van J. & C. van der Meulen, eenige wel geconditioneerde Pakhuizen, tegens moderate pryzen.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.
Elegant Embossed Cards, English Playing ditto—Black Writing Ink, in stone bottles—Blank Bills of Exchange, ditto of Lading, in Dutch, English, French and Spanish—ditto Prices Current in Dutch and English—and Tariffs of Import and Export Duties.

Para vender en la Imprenta.
LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.