



DE CURAÇAOSCHIE COURANT.

Deel IX.

ZATURDAG den 19den MEI, 1821.

N. 20.

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

PUBLICATIE.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZLAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht 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 oite hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy, ter facilitering der werkzaamheden, betrekkelijk tot de reparatie van de publieke wagen op dit Eiland, hebben goedgezonden en verstaan, den Heer J. W. G. Jutting, als commissaris over die werkzaamheden te benoemen, met bepaling echter dat deszelfs directie zich niet verder zal uitstrekken dan van de plantagie Planters Rust, bekend onder den naam van Roede Weg, tot aan de plantagie Coraal; wordende dus allen ende een legienlyk gelast den voornoemden Heer J. W. G. Jutting in die kwaliteit te erkennen en naar behooren te respecteren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 1den Mei 1821, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w.g.) **CANTZLAAR.**

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, (w.g.) **W. W. DUYCKINCK**, Gouv. Sec. Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato utsupra. (w.g.) **W. W. DUYCKINCK**, Gouv. Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 18den Mei 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door der Weledelen Achtbaren Raad beoorlyk gelatificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en orderen, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 22, en

De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

Op p'sane als by publicatie is gestatuseerd, Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 18den Mei 1821.

DE Commissie door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur benoemd, om te beoordeelen over de vrystelling van persoonlyken schutterlyken dienst, ingevolge Artikel 6 van het reglement voor de Schuttery op dit eiland, roept by deze alle ende een legienlyk op die vermenen in eenige der termen van het voorgezide artikel te vallen, ten einde hunne redenen tot vrystelling, op den 22, 23, en 24sten dezer maand, aan de voormelde Commissie, dewelke op de voorgezide dagen, van 'smorgens elf ure tot snamiddags te twee ure, hare zittingen ter Fiscaalaat zullen houden, te komen opgeven.

De Commissie voormeld,

I. J. ELSEVIER,

Raad Fiscaal,

G. STRIDDELS,

Mejoor.

W. PRINCE,

Sec. van den Raad van Policie.

Den 18den Mei 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als gesurrogeerde Executive over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Heer Moses C. Henriques, Jr. zal den 4den der voormelde maand by publieke opveiling doen verkoopen, de volgende effecten als:

Een Huis en Erve, staande en gelegen in de Willemstad, in de Heere Straat, No. 36.

Een Huis en Erve, staande en gelegen alhier in de Willemstad, in de Prince Straat of Achter de Muur, No. 262.

Als mede een Huis, staande en gelegen buiten de Steene Pads Poort, No. 112.

De verkoop konditien zyn te bevragen by den ondergeteekenden, en de voornoemde Huizen zyn te bezien acht dagen voor den verkopdag.

J. L. PENHA.

Para vender en la Imprenta.

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

LAATSTE TYDINGEN UIT ZUID AMERIKA.

New York, den 2den April.—Com. Hardy stond omtrent het einde van January van Monte Video, naar de Stille Zuidzee, in de Superb, te vertrekken, vergezeld door het fregat Creole. Een Fransch eskader was eenigen tyd geleden Kaap Horn omgezeild, en com. Hardy volgde hen, om te zien wat zy deden. De toestand van Buenos Ayres was zeer onrustig; er bestond geene eengezindheid of eendragt tusschen de provincien; integendeel heerschte er vele jaloursheid. Er zouden een congres omtrent het einde van January te Cordova gehouden worden, ten einde om een algemeen gouvernement daartestellen, maar de meeste der gedeputeerden hadden geweigerd te gaan, daar zy in gevaar zouden zyn, uithoofde van de grilligheid der gemeenen volks. De gouverneur van Buenos Ayres was afwezig in de binnenlanden, en zette den oorlog tegen de Indianen voort, die eenigen tyd geleden zeer onrustig waren. Zy hebben eenige dorpen geplunderd, en vrouwen weggeroofd. Artigas was te Paraguay; hy zocht zyn toevlucht tot den gouverneur, wyl hy door de Portugeezen en generaal Ramirez geslagen was. Hy was zeer beleefd gehandeld geworden door Francis, (de gouverneur van Paraguay) en men denkt, dat by by voortdoring in zuchtig zoude blyven.

Buenos Ayres was evenwel in diepe rust teruggekeerd, sedert de bloedige revolutie in October, maar de zaken zyn ver af van in orde te zyn. Er zyn verdere veranderingen op til.—Verscheidene personen waren onlangs gearresteerd, en men kan geen vertrouwen stellen in de orde der zaken.

Men zeide, dat Ramirez op optogt was met een groot leger naar Buenos Ayres, met oogmerk om het gouvernement, enz. in goede orde te brengen, om met de andere provincien overeen te komen.

Den 3den April.—De dagbladen van Port au Prince zyn opgevuld met berigten, wegens de vioring van het feest der onafhankelykheid van Hayti, den 1sten January op verscheidene plaatsen in dat eiland. Alle de generaals in dadelyken dienst, geven, naar het schynt, militaire berigten, wegens hunne ondergeschiktheid aan de orders des government's. Des avonds werd er telkens geschoten, en gedurende den dag waren de troepen op verschillende parade plaatsen vergaderd. Er werd door de generaals of anderen daartoe benoemd personen aanspraken gedaan. De gewoone eed "*Frankryk voor onszig te verlaten—liever te sterven dan onder deszelfs regering te staan—en de laatste druppel bloed voor de onafhankelykheid van Hayti wil te geven.*" werd afgenomen; en de plegtigheid eindigde door een godsdienstige dankzegging.

De wednws van Christoffer en hare beide dochters, werden op 27sten Dec. te Port-au Prince ontvangen, en op bevel van den president met teeken van eerbied behandeld.

Den 13den April.—Het volgende is een brief van een bekwaam Engelschman aan zyn' vriend in deze stad. Het behelst een omstandiger bericht van den aanslag op de boot van de Macedonian, en van de verrigtingen van lord Cochrane, dan wy hier nog ontvangen hebben; benevens eenige aanmerkingen op de Spaansche zaken. Het is van zeer veel belang.

Callao, 10den Nov. 1820.—Het gene wy zoo lang vooruit gezien hebben, is eindelyk gebeurd. Wy hadden een zwaar gevegt met de Spanjaarden, en alle de Engelschen moesten naar boord vlugten. Gy zult zekerlyk eene menigte berigten van deze daadzaken hebben, en bygevolg vele vergroot, ik zal trachten U, de hoofdbyzonderheden van de omstandigheden te geven, op welkers nauwkeurigheid gy staat kunt maken. Eenigen tyd geleden is het Patriotsche eskader voor Callao geweest, doch buiten het bereik van het geschut der wallen, terwyl San Martin, zyne troepen eenige mylen van de stad geland heeft. Gy kunt wel begrypen dat onze situatie zeer onaangenaam was, en met aannemelyk gevaar vergezeld ging. Alle bezigheden hielden op, en elk een scheen voor zyn nabuur barreesd te zyn; maar Cochrane heeft eene manoever ter uitvoer gebragt, die de Spanjaarden verward, en de wraak op onze hoofden geladen heeft, en dit verwondert my niet, daar ik zie, dat al het kwaad hen door onze natie is gebragt. Op Zondag nacht, den 3den Nov. kwam Cochrane binnen de haven met 4 of 5 booten, en nam uit dezelve een schoon Spaansch fregat, schoon hetzelve zoo gestationeerd was, dat ik het voor geheel onmogelyk hield, dat iemand hetzelve kon aanvallen; maar

Cochrane dacht anders, en heeft de kloekmoedigste daad uitgevoerd, van welke ik ooit gehoord heb. De Esmeralda lag gemeerd in eene lyn van andere oorlogschepen, aan een zware kabel, en was beschermd door alle de batteryen van Callao, die allen zeer zwaar zyn, al de schepen der onzydige natien waren gelast achter hetzelve te leggen. Dit scheen de omstandigheid die zyne lordschap bewogen heeft den uitslag te beproeven, want zyne booten waren naby onze schepen, en reeds langs de zyde, voor dat de Spanjaarden zyne intentie bemerkten hadden. Hy was zelfs de eerste die op het dek van het fregat trad, en in een oogenblik was alles in verwarring en oproer. De Spanjaarden vochten als duivels; elk verdek werd verdedigd, en Cochrane en zyne officieren waren verscheidene malen omringd, sneeden en hakten in alle rigtingen. Dit alles werd door ons op het dek van ons schip afgezien; waarlyk, wy konden de Engelsche matrozen horen zweren en verdoemen, van de Spanjaarden schreeuwden eenige Love het Vaderland, en de andere Love de Koning. Maar de situatie der onzydigen, werd weltra zoo onaangenaam als die van het fregat; want op het oogenblik dat hetzelve genomen werd, begonnen alle de schepen en batteryen op hetzelve en op ons zonder onderscheid te vuren. De beide fregatten de Macedonian en de Hyperion lagen hier, en werden beide zeer geteisterd, alle de kabels werden afgesneden, de schepen raakten naar buiten zoo schielyk als mogelyk was, en Cochrane bragt zyn prys naar buiten, regt door het midden onzer schepen. Hy manoevreerde dus om voor zyne vyanden gedekt te zyn, en kwam behouden buiten de haven met zyn fregat. Maar hier begint het treurige gedeelte van het verhaal. De boot van de Macedonian ging als gewoonlyk naar de wal, naar de markt; naauwlyks had zy de werf bereikt, wanneer de snoode Spanjaarden, woedend op haar vuerden, en alle die in dezelve waren kwetsen en doodden. Die ysselyke daad was maar het begin van eene algemeene slagting van alle de weerloze Engelschen en Amerikanen, die aan land waren.

Onze toestand in Lima was dus aller gevaarlyk; elke Spanjaard bedreigde ons met wraak, en onze vlugt aan boord der schepen werd afgesneden; want om ons in Callao te vertoonen was een gewissen dood. Kapitein Downs, van de Macedonian, was ongelukkiglyk te Lima, en hy in het byzonder was bestemd om opgeofferd te worden, gevende voor reden, dat zyn schip Cochrane bygestaan had, om de Esmeralda af te onyden, maar dit was geheel ongegrond, en alleen om hunne kwade behandeling en lafhartigheid te bedekken. Ik en meest alle de andere vreemdelingen verschenen ten huize van den kapitein, verzamelde alle de wapens, die wy byeen konden brengen, en bleven daar den geheelen dag; de onderkoning beloofde ons eene wacht, om ons des anderen daags naar boord te geleiden, en op den 7den, volgens zyne belofte, vergaardsen wy allen, Engelschen en Amerikanen van hoofd tot de voeten gewapend, en begonnen onzen march naar den zeekant, niet naar Callao, maar wy namen eenen omkeer naar een klein Indiaansch visschers dorp, waar zy ons gezegd hadden, dat onze booten klaar zullen staan, om ons in te schepen. Wy waren vol angst gedurig onze reis, want de onderkoning had ons geene soldaten, volgens belofte gezonden, voor reden gevende, dat, door de verbittering van het gemeen, het gezigt van een corps troepen, om ons te geleiden, in dezen oproerigen tyd met merkelyk gevaar vergezeld zoude gaan; maar hy zond ons een officier van rang, wiens tegenwoordigheid alleen onze bescherming moest zyn.

Na menige vrees en angst kwamen wy op den 8sten aan boord. Gisteren morgen betogden zy de Amerikaansche vlag ten ander maal. Eene schoener, genaamd de Rampart, van Baltimore, had verlof om in te gaan en te laden; maar naauwlyks was zy onder hun bereik of alle de schepen en batteryen begonnen op haar te vuren. De kapitein ziende, dat zy besloten hadden zyn vaartuijg te doen zinken, nam zyn scheepsvolk in de boot, en ging aan boord van de Macedonian. De kogels vlogen om hun heen; en kort nadat zy de schoener verlaten had, zonk dezelve te gelyk met de boot, en daar dezelve ligt was, zonk zy niet diep. Dit gebeurde op belderden dag, en in oogen schouw van ons allen, zoo denk ik, dat wy haast van oorlog met broeder Jonathan zullen hooren. Wy allen hier beschouwen de koninglyke zaken als wanhoopig. San Martin is in den omtrek van Lima met eene schoone armee, en het volk alhier zyn altemaar Patriotten!

bin eene verzoening te verzekeren, bedwong uwe onverzaagdheid, en beteugelde uwe dapperheid in den laatsten veldtocht. En welk voordeel hebt gy uit dit alles behaald, allenlyk om aan de wereld te bewyzen, dat gy vredelievend zyt, en uwe wapens nedergelegd hebt? Onze vyanden afwykende van den grondslag der wapenustand, stellen ons weder eenen anderen wapenustand en de constitutie voor, wanneer het overnemen en de algemeene stem voor de onafhankelykheid uitroept. Dit alleen, soldaten! kan ons behouden, en het is voor dit alleen dat wy vechten moeten. Eene zaak minder regtvaardig dan de onze, konde het gevoel van de menschheid sandoen, by het openen van den aanstaanden veldtocht, maar wanneer de vyand door middel van uitstel de hoop heeft, om ons te verplatteren, heeft de menschheid ons den weg tot wapens aangewezen, om ons voor alle verbieling te bewaren.

Soldaten!—Het oogenblik is daar, zyt geredde groote daden te volvoeren, en Columbia met een gelukkig tydstip te zegenen. Verzekert uwe onafhankelykheid door middelen der wapens, daar gy dezelve op gene andere wyze kunt verkrygen; en laat de wereld getuigen zyn van uwe verrigtingen, gelyk zy het is van uwe opofferingen, en van de verkwisting van uw bloed.

Soldaten!—Om U te herinneren dat gy kragtich by dapperheid moet voegen, dit zoude onnodig zyn; slechts den eerstitel als lyfwacht van den verlosser, dit alleen moet het pad van overwinning of de dood voor U openen.

Hoofdkwartier, Maracaybo, den 28sten April 1821.—Hds. RAFAEL URDANETA.

REPUBLIEK VAN COLUMBIA.

Rafael Urdaneta, van de orde des Nieuwrijders, Generaal van het leger der Republiek, en kommandant en chef van de lyfwacht van den President, Verlosser.

De devotie welke onder myn bevel deze hoofdstad in bezit genomen heeft, na de magt die dezelve verdedigde verstoord te hebben, wenschende de orde hersteld te zien, zoo beveelt zy het volgende:

1.—De troepen onder myn bevel moeten niet als vyanden aahgemerkt worden, maar als beschermers van de provincie van Coro.

2.—Alle personen van deze provincie die de vyanden op huane vlucht niet gevolgd hebben, zullen eene volmaakte veiligheid van personen en eigendommen genieten, als mede die genen die hen gevolgd hebben; hen verlatende en zich onder onzen standaard begyvende, zullen van hetzelfde recht genieten.

3.—Zullen van deze voorregten niet genieten, de gene die tegen het gouvernement zamengeworen hebben, door partyen tegen elkanderen aan te zetten, of door welke andere middel het ook zyn moge.

4.—Alle de genen die in bezit zyn van wapens, krygbehoefden, of andere oorlogs artikelen, moeten dezelve verstand na de afkondiging dezes afleveren, zullen de genen die hierin in gebreken blyven, onderwerpen zyn aan de straffen welke hierop, indien dezelve ontdekt worden, opgelegd zalte worden.

5.—Alle de emigranten, die naar hun haard zonden willen terugkeren, en die door hun gedrag, hunne gehegheid aan de zaak van Columbia willen bewyzen, en het Spaansche gouvernement terstond afzweren, zullen het recht hebben, hunne eigendommen te reclamieren, zoo zy zich binnen den tyd van tien dagen hier bevinden; na welken tyd dezelve allen zullen verbeurd verklaard worden; maar evenwel sloos personele veiligheid genieten.

6.—De gene die eenige bezigheden betreklyk deze provincie te verrigten hebben, kunnen zich vervolgen by den kolonel Don Juan Escalona, die tot gouverneur en kommandant generaal van deze provincie benoemd is.

7.—Onder strengte straffen wordt verboden, alle communicatie met de landen, in bezit der vyanden, zonder voorkennis van het gouvernement.

Gepubliceerd en bevestigd tot dartzelfe nakoming

Hoofdkwartier der lyfwacht in Coro, den 11den Mei 1821.

RAFAEL URDANETA.

Op Donderdag morgen, tuschen een en twee uur, overleed aan de mazelen, Henry Antonine, zoontje van den Heer A. B. Roche.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MAIN.

On Wednesday forenoon a schooner belonging to this port, and a brig under American colours, arrived from La Guayra, each crowded with passengers; from several of whom we have gleaned the following intelligence relative to the situation of affairs in that quarter, which we now present to our Readers.

The government of Caracas having received information that a division of patriot troops, under the command of general Bermudez, were rapidly advancing towards the capital, in a direction where there was not force enough to oppose them, hastily despatched colonel Esturiz with a reinforcement of a few companies of the regiment of Castillo, for the purpose of checking their progress. Esturiz met and attacked the patriots at or near a place called Rio Chico, and after a short contest the affair terminated in the discomfiture of the royalist commander. The troops which escaped from this action returned towards Caracas, and having united themselves to a few additional men of the same regiment, and the Valencia regiment of militia, under lieutenant colonel Arbuthnot, again gave battle to the enemy near Guarenas, when

they were again worsted, and lieutenant colonel Arbuthnot, in the act of gallantly animating his men, lost his life.

After the loss of these two actions, the Captain General, Correa, proceeded to collect such description of force as could well be got together, and marched in the direction of Petare, in the hopes of being there reinforced; being disappointed, however; and finding that his force had so dwindled away as to be incapable of making a stand against an enemy, already superior in number, he returned to Caracas on the morning of the 14th inst. and having summoned a Junta, the abandonment of Caracas was there determined on. In consequence of which many of the inhabitants, terrified at the impending danger, rapidly left the city, some taking the road to La Guayra, others proceeding in the direction of San Pedro, or to other places in the interior.

Up to Monday last, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon Caracas had not been taken possession of, but an hour or two afterwards, a gentleman who was on the road from thence to La Guayra, distinctly heard the firing of cannon and ringing of bells, from which was inferred the entry of the Patriots. That same night a council of war was held in La Guayra, when the evacuation of that place was also agreed on; accordingly the guns were spiked, and the ammunition still on shore thrown into the sea. All the powder that chanced to be in the stores having been previously embarked on board of two Spanish vessels for the purpose of being carried to Puerto Cabello. Although information had a few days previous been received in La Guayra of the disaster that had befallen Esturiz' force, yet the thing had subsequently been so glossed over, as in some degree at least to dispel the alarm that the intelligence of it had at first excited; when, therefore, about noon on Sunday last the alarm guns were fired, and a proclamation subsequently issued by the commandant, calling upon all inhabitants without distinction to arm in defence of the country, consternation and alarm was visibly depicted in every countenance.

The day passed off quietly, but about midnight, mules, laden with baggage and effects, and a number of persons of both sexes arrived from Caracas; immediately all was hurry and confusion, each endeavouring to secure such property as could well be got on board the shipping in the roads. From this hour until late on Monday evening, the wharf was literally crowded with goods of every description, and from the almost utter impossibility of obtaining the means of conveying them on board, altho' most extravagant prices were given for canoes, it is supposed that property to a considerable amount was inevitably left behind, and was also ascertained that goods were actually shipping at midnight on Monday.

La Guayra was finally abandoned on the morning of Tuesday last, when the few troops, that had not yet embarked, were sent off, and between the hours of nine and ten, the Independent flag was seen hoisted on the principal fort. The sea breeze not having set in, the shipping at the time of the change were still at anchor. Here again all was hurry and bustle, but by considerable exertion, however, the whole of the fleet, consisting in all of forty-five sail, managed, by getting out boats a head to tow them, and with the aid of the little breeze that prevailed, to escape from the bay in safety, and with the exception of the two vessels mentioned above, proceeded to Puerto Cabello, under convoy of the Spanish frigate Ligera, which had been for some days cruising in the offing.

Up to the time of the departure of the fleet from La Guayra no intelligence of any action having been fought between the main divisions of the contending armies has been received.—By arrivals yesterday from Puerto Cabello we have however learnt, that generals La Torre and Morales had formed a junction at Pao, a town lying between Calabozza and San Carlos, and close to the Republican head-quarters from which it may be inferred that a decisive engagement has by this time very probably taken place.

A Spanish man of war schooner arrived at Puerto Cabello on Wednesday, from the Havana.

We learn from Maracaybo, that a brig belonging to Brion's squadron, which was carrying troops from St. Martha to that place, was run ashore in the Gulph, and received so much damage on the rocks, as be rendered unfit for the service.

By the Ladies' Delight, Scribner, 14 days from New York, we received from our obliging correspondent, regular files of the National Advocate to the 30th of April, but in consequence of the important intelligence derived subsequently from the Main, we have not room for extracts in this number.

The Ladies' Delight spoke on Tuesday evening, to the eastward of Bonaire, the Danish sloop Experiment, from this port to St. Thomas, all well.

The schooner Abigail, Wagnaar, sailed from New York for this island on the 15th of April, and unfortunately when tacking close to the Battery, missed stays and went on shore on the stone bank, where she lay for some time, and was got off in a very leaky condition, the water being over the ground tier. The cargo consisting of naval stores and flour, was obliged to be taken from on board and stored.

The brig Eliza, Waring, from this part arrived at New York on the 30th of April, 17 days passage.

The New York papers contain a report de-

rived from Havana, of a revolution having taken place in Mexico. The vice roy had been dethroned by the populace, and a new Junta formed, and deputies appointed by the Junta to go to Spain. It is likewise stated that about the end of February a convoy from the city of Mexico for Acapulco, with two millions of dollars, was captured by general Yrivarde, who had 8000 men under his command. Two Spanish frigates were waiting the arrival of this money at Acapulco.

The privateer ship Voliente, under Artigas flag, was lately captured off St. Barts' by a French frigate, and carried into Fort Royal, Martinique. There were 100 men on board, who, it is thought would be hung, the commission under which they sailed being considered a forgery, as the original names had been erased and others substituted. The Voliente had been only recently captured, and two persons are said to have arrived at Fort Royal from St. Barts' to claim her. Fifteen of the crew are represented to be Americans, and in consequence of their having fired into a French brig of war, the admiral on the station had sailed from Martinique with 3 frigates, 2 brigs, and a schooner, to sweep the West India seas of all privateers.

His Majesty's brig Swallow, capt. De Jonge, from Puerto Cabello, was off this harbour yesterday.

REPUBLIEK OF COLUMBIA.

Rafael Urdaneta, commander in chief of the guard of the Liberator, President of the Republic.

To the troops under his command.

SOLDIERS!—This day dawns for the resumption of your victorious marches. An armistice; concluded with the flattering hope of ensuring a reconciliation, restrained your dauntlessness, and checked your valor in the last campaign.—Yet, what advantage have you diriyed withal; except that of proving to the world that you are lovers of peace, at the dear name whereof you have laid down your arms? Our enemy, shrinking from the basis of our negotiations, propose to us again another armistice and the constitution, when the government and the general voice of Columbia cry out for Independence.—This alone, soldiers, can save us, and it is for this only that we must fight. A cause less just than ours might sting the feelings of humanity at the opening of the next campaign, but when, by means of respite and alluring hopes, our foe intends to crush us, humanity does point out the way to arms, to preserve us from destruction.

Soldiers! The moment is arrived, be teady to achieve mighty deeds, and to bless Columbia with a happy day. Ensure your Independence by means of arms, since you cannot in any other manner; and let the world be witness of your exploits, as it has been struck with your sacrifices, and the lavishing of your blood.

Soldiers!—To remind you of your heroism and discipline would be knowing you but little; you belong to the guard of the Liberator; this title alone must imperiously conduct you to the path of victory or death.

Head-quarters, of the Guard, Maracaybo; 28th April, 1821—11th.

RAFAEL URDANETA.

REPUBLIEK OF COLUMBIA.

Rafael Urdaneta, of the order of Liberator, Brigadier General of the armies of the Republic, and commander in chief of the guard of the Liberator President.

The division under my command having taken possession of this capital, after dispersing the forces which defended it, and desirous of restoring tranquillity, makes known the following:

1.—The troops under my command are not to be considered as foes, but as the protectors of the province of Coro.

2.—Every individual of this province, who has followed the enemy in their retreat, shall enjoy complete security both in his person and property; to which benefit those also will be entitled, who having joined the enemy, desert them, and return in good faith to our standards.

3.—None shall enjoy these privileges, who henceforth conspire against the government, by forming guerilla parties or otherwise.

4.—All those who have arms, ammunition or any other warlike stores, must forthwith, after this publication, deliver up the same; and any one acting contrary to this effect, shall be liable to the penalties found proper to be imposed on them.

5.—All the emigrants willing to return to their homes, are of course entitled to a safe conveyance, provided they return to become Columbians, and renounce immediately the Spanish government. If they present themselves within ten days, they will have the right to claim their properties, which otherwise shall be forfeited, but they will in either case enjoy personal security.

6.—Any person having communications to make relative to the province, will call on colonel citizen Juan Escalona, who is appointed governor and commander in chief thereof.

7.—Any intercourse with the enemy's territory, without the knowledge of the government, is under the severest penalties, hereby interdicted.

Be this published and stuck up for its due effect.

Head-quarters General of the Guard at Coro, 11th May, 1821.

RAFAEL URDANETA.

DIED—Of the Measles, on Thursday morning, between the hours of one and two, Henry Antonine, infant son of B. A. Roche, Esq;

MANIFESTO

Of Field Marshall Don Miguel La Torre, on the causes which led to the breaking of the Armistice, and to the renewal of the war in Venezuela.

(Continued from our last.)

[Letter of Josef Sartorio and Francisco Espelius to gen. Bolivar, partly given in our last number.]

"In the frigate Viva two other commissioners came along with us, bound to Carthagena, with the object of pacifying the new kingdom of Granada; but in consequence of the treaty of armistice, and of your excellency being the chief of the government of that country, we have judged their proceeding to that place superfluous and determined upon their residence in this capital.

"Two more commissioners are come in the same vessel, with a view and destined to administer to the pacification of Peru, and their immediate proceeding to that country being very important, to ward off evils which may now be gathering, they are about sailing for Carthagena as a rendezvous to their march, without any orders to return to these ports.

"Reason and wisdom have, in the councils of the armistice, recommended the expediency of sending commissioners to Spain by both parties, in order to conclude this peace so much sighed for, by a people worthy of a better fate; elated with a pure pleasure, inspired by this measure, we have resolved that Don Francisco Gonzales de Linares and Don Pedro Josef Migares, appointed by the people, shall set off at once to their destination, in one of the sloops of war belonging to the old station, and prepared and fitted for that purpose. Our satisfaction will be undiscrivable, if Y. E. will please recommend to your commissioners to avail themselves of this opportunity, in which case, they must come and embark themselves together with ours, and withal repeating to the world, already aghast at our good faith, the example which has just been given in the memorable interview of Santa Ana: We hope it will be so."

"We anxiously look up to the moment when our commissioners and those of Y. E. shall expound their claims in the presence of a government, whose generosity, liberality and good faith cannot yet be justly and thoroughly estimated." &c. &c.

(Here follows the address of Tomas de Urrecha and Juan Barry, deputies for New Grenada, dated 25th December, 1820, repeating the motive of their sojournment at Caracas, &c.)

From this day until the 21st January, nothing new took place in the land positions, and the treaty of armistice seemed to be strictly adhered to. But in the maritime operations, a line of conduct diametrically opposite was observed; the treaty had been duly notified by the commissioners to the government of Margarita and it was even reported that orders were sent round from the island to call in the commissions of its privateers, and to disarm those anchored in its ports, which by the well known Joli were disregarded, as he made off in his corvette from Pampatar, to pursue his privateering system.

These orders, however, of any existed, were absolutely insignificant, or rather served as a safeguard to the sure exercise of piratical deeds. The privateers persevered in capturing our vessels which were basking in the faith of the treaties, without any further authority than simply displaying the Buenos Ayrean color, and rendering the papers of that government subservient to their purpose; thus cruising with commissions from two governments; and though this reprobated practice was discovered i. e. if it was not known before, these vessels were duly admitted into port.

I have witnessed these repeated and flagrant events and heard the just complaints made to me on that score. I have with keen regret beheld the spirit of the 7th art. of the treaty openly violated, and the interests of the Spaniards who traded with confidence on the sanctity of a covenant, vilely sacrificed. I blushed to see how a government could even conceive the thought of disassembling that, which is contrary to the maritime rights of all nations, contrary to the security of the whole world, contrary to the high dignity of the human race, contrary to the expression of honor and reason, the allowing and protecting in its ports, pirates who with twofold commissions, manifest the good faith of their procedures.

Nevertheless, I considered this infraction, horrible as it was, as a sacrifice which I owed to my wishes of public peace; a peace, for the attainment whereof, all seemed to me of little worth. Consequently I made no insinuation whatever to H. E. the president, capable of giving rise to an explanation, which on the other hand, I anticipated would be as specious as unsatisfactory, and silence was my only measure."

On the 21st January I received from colonel Plaza the following letter in answer to mine:

(This letter, dated Barinas, 12th January, 1821, contains an assurance on the part of col. Plaza, to evacuate with his troops the city of Barinas on the day following, and explains the motive of their having been posted there to be in consequence of a proposal made by H. E. the Liberator to general Morillo to that effect, for many improving purposes; and this, too, with the concurrence of Don Josef Maria Herrera, commander of the 5th division of the royalist army.)

Col. Plaza, in sooth, withdrew his battalion from the streets of the city, but to place the same in its environs, or rather to remove it to the exterior suburbs, in defiance of the 6th art.

of the treaty, and contrary to the true punctuality of its fulfilment, which on our part we were just observing at Carache. I could justly have remonstrated anew against this proceeding, but was willing to set aloof every motive of misunderstanding, and to undergo any kind of lawful sacrifice to keep up the concord, until the resolution of H. M. be made known. Silence therefore was my only remonstrance in this case.

On the 11th of February I received the following official letter from general Don Raphael Urdaneta:—

"Most Excellent Sir—From the copy of the document enclosed, Y. E. will learn the events which lately occurred at Maracaybo. This affair is similar to that which too place at Guayaquil, wherein we have had no hand; hence neither Y. E. nor the world will be able to view the incident as a breach of the armistice on our part, the same having been a voluntary deed of that people, with the concurrence of the authorities of the Spanish government residing there.

"Head-quarters, Truxillo, 3d Feb, 1821."

Whatever was the impression caused on me by this intelligence, and whatever the idea which might be entertained of a government, whatsoever it may be, it was not possible for me to believe, on the one hand, that the people of Maracaybo, who even amidst the horrors of discords and of dangers, had afforded so manifold, constant and energetic proofs of their adhesion to the Spanish nation, would now so suddenly have altered their opinion and sentiments; nor on the other, that a government could exist, which in the middle of an armistice solemnly proclaimed and plighted in the presence of the whole universe, would be capable of violating it in so scandalous a manner. I was still unapprised of this sad event by the neighboring Spanish authorities, whose despatches had not yet reached my hands. I wavered in my belief respecting its genuine causes, and it was under such circumstances and uncertainty that I penned the following answer:

(It is dated Caracas 15th February 1821, and partly runs thus:)

"In case Y. E. or any of the Republican officers command your men to overstep their limits, and to garrison the said place, then I will remain convinced, and the world will conclude withal that you have made a public infraction of the armistice, deviating from the good faith which binds us to the fulfilment thereof, as in the present instance, no protection whatever must be given to the aforesaid inhabitants, until the expiration of the treaty; inasmuch as I would not on my part under equal circumstance assist any of the parties belonging to the republic, were I even in a direct manner solicited so to do, nor forbend any of the means, which by their government might be resorted to, to reclaim them in their adherence. I hope, therefore, from your sincerity, and as a measure to justify the conduct of the government of which you are depending, that you will take no dispositions, whatever, to occupy Maracaybo, thereby transgressing the boundaries settled by the commissioners, appointed to that effect, as a contrary proceeding will be looked upon by me as a hostile operation, which I must not pass over with indifference."

Shortly after forwarding this reply, the veil of my uncertainty was lifted. Authentic news reached me, on the events of that city, worthy of a happier fate, and sacrificed by the treachery vended by the intrigue and enthralled by the ambition of a few. Through positive and unquestionable sources, justified by the complaints, informations and remonstrances invariably made by the virtuous men of that place, I was led to ascertain, that a few days previous, under specious pretexts, Don Domingo Briceño, conspicuous for his aversion to the Spanish nation, and capt. Don Josef Maria Delgado, brother to the governor who performed the revolution, had left the city to treat with general Urdaneta on the part of the government; that after these conferences had taken place and ten days before the revolution burst forth, general Urdaneta had seized and brought together all the vessels which plied on the lake, and were moored on the shores of the boundary line, by this means, torturing that unfortunate people with the want of subsistence; and finally, that on the 26th January when the whole shipping was thus taken possession of, the battalion Heras which had precipitately come down from the city of Truxillo, embarked therein, and proceeded to the point of Camacho, where it sojourned until the 28th in the afternoon, whence upon receiving the intelligence of the revolutionary cry begun on that morning, it sailed down to the city, where it arrived early in the morning of the 29th, and the troops landed at Cañada.

I candidly confess to the whole world, that even after these justified informations, and the evidences adduced respecting the causes and means which led to the event of Maracaybo, my spirit still hesitated in its belief. I could not possibly be convinced, that a like conduct could be observed, not by a government who figures and treats as such, but even among simple individuals most destitute of the feelings of honor I was yet in some degree undetermined as to my ulterior proceedings, when general Urdaneta himself threw a light upon my senses by the following despatch.

"Most Excellent Sir—I have the honor to transmit to Y. E. the enclosed letter, the prompt despatch whereof, is recommended to me from the general Head-quarter.

"In my former address I apprised your excellency of the events that had taken place at Maracaybo and have now to add, that at the

forcible desire of the chiefs of that place to have a garrison there for the purpose of counteracting any disorder which might occur, I could do no less, in order to obviate greater evils, than to comply withal; while at the same time that I prepared to acquaint my government with the particulars thereof, the revolutionists, who had their plan ripe for action, and viewed it as infallible, since the very authorities of the city were therein concerned, anticipated me by soliciting our protection, supposing their revolution doubtlessly achieved, as may be seen from the documents in my power.

"I truly regret that in a moment when harmony exists, and peace is aimed at, I must be compelled to communicate an event which cannot be agreeable to Y. E. but it has not been in my power to baffle the request of the inhabitants of Maracaybo, on this principle, that if it is allowed to us mutually to admit a desecrated or disaffected person who comes over to us respectively, we may also, and with greater justice admit a whole population, who all along revolutionized and cast itself under the protection of our arms.

"Head-quarters, Truxillo, February 11, 1821.

"RAFAEL URDANETA"

What else could I wish for now? This letter replete with apologies so little satisfactory, and with contradictions both in itself and with the former one, which he could have omitted, left me not the slightest shade, nay the slightest question as regards the truth of those events. I perceived that general Urdaneta, in his despatch of the 3d appeared as wholly ignorant of the event, until the moment he heard of it, and but as a passive spectator who neither before, nor until that instant, had had any share in it, and yet in that of the 11th I saw him as an active co-operator, backing the party of the revolution. In this same despatch he is observed to suppose the application made to him by the seditious for help, to have reached him subsequent to the sedition, while shortly after, we see him affirming "that they had anticipated me by soliciting the same, considering their plan infallible." With astonishment I heard him say in both, that the revolution was spontaneous, unbiased, and chosen by the inhabitants, when on the other hand I read in the copy of the proclamation which he enclosed to me, issued by the seditious governor, that pain of death was to be inflicted on whosoever attempted to overturn the order established; and that to attain their end, the chiefs of the several bodies, with a prodigious number of respectable inhabitants, surprised in their beds on the night of the 27th, had been flung into dungeons. In short, I was sensible of the sophistry invented to justify a proceeding, otherwise condemned by truth, justice and good faith, and capable of alluring those only, who are extremely foolish or extremely prejudiced.

Still the pacification of Caracola was the idol of my heart; and I was willing to display to the world a last moment of the frankness, sincerity and good faith of the government and of the Spanish nation, although in so acting, I might draw on myself the obloquy of rigid critics. I therefore addressed general Urdaneta and H. E. the president in the following manner:

"In reply to Y. E. a despatch of the 11th inst. I have to declare to you that in the province of Maracaybo good faith has most publicly been overlooked, contrary to the articles agreed upon in the armistice, which only allow the admittance of deserters who come over to either party, not of territory, which cannot be transferred like living beings; and it being prohibited to the troops to overstep the boundary lines, the occupation of Maracaybo ought not have taken place. Still, in order to afford to Y. E. and to the republic in general a most convincing instance of the wishes of the Spanish nation strictly to fulfil its engagements, and to remit no means whatever, calculated to restore peace in Venezuela, which good men so anxiously sigh for, I propose to Y. E. as a conciliatory measure between both extremes, that the troops be withdrawn from Maracaybo, which were sent thither to garrison the place, and fall back to their old positions, leaving the same to be governed, in the meantime as may best suit it, while I bind myself not to disturb its tranquillity until we hear from each other on the subject, and resume hostilities, if it so happen that your commissioners bound to Spain, do not adjust the differences which unluckily, and with my keenest regret, divide us; although I believe the term of the armistice will be prorogued, in virtue of the faculties with which they seem to be invested.

Head-quarters, Caracas, 23d February, 1821.

"MIGUEL DE LA TORRE"

"To Don R. Urdaneta."

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