



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI.

ZATURDAG den 16den AUGUSTUS, 1823.

N. 32

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door De Weduwe WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Fiscaal-Kantoor, den 15den Augustus 1823.
De ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weidelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequaificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ontfonnenen, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 16, en
De Ronde Broden 17 oncen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 15den Augustus 1823.

Alle de genen, die iets te vorderen hebben van den Boedel van wyen WILLIAM LEE, worden verzocht hunne vorderingen aan de ondergeteekenden in te zenden; en die genen, die schuldig zyn aan gemelden Boedel, om zoo spoedig mogelijk hunne schuld te komen af te doen.

JOHN CORSER, Executor.
MARGARITA W. LEE, Executrice.

August 15, 1823

All persons having demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM LEE, deceased are requested to send their accounts to the Subscribers, and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment with as little delay as possible.

JOHN CORSER, Executor.
MARGARITA W. LEE, Executrix.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ-LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbijnacht in dienst van Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-waagt alhier, &c. &c. &c.

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

Vermits het nu by ondervinding gebleken is noodig te zyn eene poenaliteit vast te stellen op het verzuim van inkeringen welke van alle binnen deze haven aangekomen koopvaardy schepen en vaartuigen, ingevolge Artikel I van het Reglement ter Regeling van den Handel en de Scheepvaart alhier, binnen acht en veertig uren sedert derzelve arrivement, ter Secretarij des eilands moeten worden gedaan.

Is goedgevooren en verstaan: te bepalen zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat, by verzuim van eenig schipper om binnen den by het voormelde artikel bepaalden termijn inkering van zyn onderhebbend vaartuig te doen, een zoodanig vaartuig na dien termijn, ten koste van hetzelve, voor het Fort Amsterdam zal worden gebragt om aldaar te leggen; en dat de legessen van den daarop gestelden ondervisiteur als dan van den eersten dag af dubbel zullen moeten worden betaald zoo lang als dezelve op het vaartuig zal moeten verbliven; voorts nog dat, by aldien de schipper, desniettegenstaande, in gebreken blijft de inkering te doen, dezelve na verloop van twee maal acht en veertig uren sedert deszelfs arrivement binnen deze haven, bovendien nog verbeuren zal eene boete van twee honderd pezos van achten ten behoeve van den Raad Fiscaal, den Opper Visiteur en de Koloniale Kas, elk voor een derde daarvan; zullende het vaartuig mede voor die boete zoo wel als voor de legessen en kosten voormeld executabel zyn; en in geval het niet noodig mogt geweest zyn daarop verhaal te hebben, zal hetzelfde echter niet buiten custodie van het Officie Fiscaal gesteld worden alvorens de inkering daarvan gedaan en de verdere kosten betaald zullen zyn, wordende de Havenmeester gelast om alle noodige hulp aan den Opper Visiteur tot het verhalen des vaartuigs te verleen.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 31sten July 1823, het tiende jaar van Z. M.'s regering.
(w. g.) CANTZ-LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zijne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 4den Augustus daaraanvolgende.

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

UIT NEDERLANDSCHE COURANTEN

De berigten uit Europa bevat in de Nederlandsche dagbladen loopen tot den 14den Juny; zy behelzen hoofdzakelyk de voortgangen van het leger der Bourbons in Spanje, en het is vooruit te zien dat het hun zal gelukken om dit land weer in de aloude barbaarsheid terug te storten; ware Spanje eensgezind de Fransche Ultra's zouden nooit dien inval ondernomen hebben, doch hun leger wordt maar al te wel door de geestelykheid en den adel ondersteund als dat er vele hoop overblyft voor de party der burgers. Ook blykt het genoegzaam uit het thans voorgevallene dat by het welgelukken der Bourbons eenige duizenden der aanzienlykste burgers hun leven op schavotten en op brandstapels zullen moeten eindigen. Terwyl de Ultra's geheel Frankryk doen weergalmen dat zy den godsdienst en het altaar in Spanje weer heertellen, verbiedt de koning van Frankryk, namelyk door eene missive van den minister der buitenlandsche zaken, aan den Zwitserschen ambassadeur te Parys, dat er uit Duitschland en Zwitserland geen hulp, het zy in goederen of manschappen door zyn ryk naar Griekenland mogt gezonden worden, en wy Oostenryk, dit aangaande Italiën ook verboden heeft, blyft den vrienden der Grieken geen ander hulpmiddel meer overig dan hun onderstand te zoeken door de Nederlanden af te zoeken.

De haat tegen al wat liberaal en edel is, is thans in dien top gestegen, het men godsdienst en zelfs staatkundige belangen op offert, indien men zyn ingekerkelde haat maar kan voldoen.

De keizer van Rusland is als bemiddelaar tusschen Turkyen en Persten opgetreden, om de Turken de handen ruim te geven, ten einde de Grieksche opstandelingen te verdelgen.

De Turken blyven voortgaan om de beide prinsdommen die onder Rusland's bescherming staan te verwoesten; zelfs tartten zy de moedigheid in die mate dat zy tegen hunne beoeften en verzekeringen de Bjarden die naar de prinsdommen terug gekeerd waren, des nachts alle hebben doen opvatten en vele reeds ter dood gebragt; de Porte kon thans gerust de Russische en Oostenryksche ambassadeurs benevens alle Russische en Oostenryksche onderdanen in zyn ryk doen spietzen, zonder zich in onbezorgzaamheden te wikkelen; de edele muzenmannen die voor hunnen wettigen keizer stryden dienden evenwel tegen hunne rebelige christelyke onderdanen ondersteund te worden.

Indien de Europeesche mogendheden onzijdig blyven dan zullen de Grieken ongetwyfeld zegenpralen, doch het is te vreezen dat na den afloop van den oorlog in Spanje het Heilige Verbond een' nieuwen kruistogt tegen Griekenland zal ondernemen om aldaar het wettige gezag van den Sultan weer te herstellen.

Alvorens het uitbarsten van den oorlog scheen Engeland de zaak van Spanje zich aan te trekken; zy beloofde bystand en tevens maakte zy van den benaauwdten staat van Spanje gebruik om dit land eene som geids aftepeisen tot schavergoeding zoo het heette voor de nadeelen der Spaansche kapers aan den Engelschen handel gepleegd, met bedreiging tevens de Spaansche kolonien en vaartuigen vyandig aan te vallen, zoo deze som niet toegestaan wierde.

Na dat Engeland Spanje aldus eene som afgeperst heeft waarschynelyk het tien dubbel der schade door den Engelschen koophandel geleden; doen de ministers by elke zitting van het parlement de sterkste uitdrukkingen van neutraliteit; zelfs eene motie in het parlement gedaan om toestaan dat Britsche onderdanen zich in Spaanschen dienst mogten begeven werd door lord Canning verworpen: als strydig met de opregte vriendschap, welke dit land Frankryk toedraagt, en tevens strydig met de strikte neutraliteit.

Te recht worden thans de woorden van een beroemd schryver bewaarheid, welke zegt: de geschiedenis der staatkunde is de geschiedenis der ondeugd.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, 27sten Mei — De vernedering en schande is voor onze dagen bewaard, waaraan de ontaarde Portugees, een naastbestaande van den oproerigen Silveira, (Amarante) schuldig is. Het is eenigen tyd geleden dat het gouvernement den brigadier generaal Sampayo, bevelhebber van het 23ste regiment voetvolk verzocht hield. Het knipende gedrag van dezen officier was de ware oorzaak van de order die het gouvernement op den 27sten uitgaf, bevende dit regiment, om naar zynen post in de provincie van Beira op te trekken, en zich by te observatie armee te vervoegen. De eerloze Sampayo maakte gebruik van deze gelegenheid om de niets kwaads vermoedende soldaten te misleiden. Hy deed hen in de nabuurschap van de stad halve maken, van waar hy eenen brief aan den brigadier generaal der armee schreef.

„Generaal en vriend!

„Myn voornemen staat vast. Het ministerie moet bedanken. Een koning met waardigheid, en eene konstitutie die het volk geluk maar geen burger oorlog aanbrengt. Eindelijk geen oproer om den koning van het volk af te scheiden. Vereeniging en vergiffenis van het verledene, dit zyn de wenschen van het 23ste regiment. De uwen zyn zonder twyfel dezelven, en dan goede nacht regeringloosheid.

„Het voorgeschreven plan om ons naar geheel alleen heersching terug te brengen, heeft ingang gevonden in het oubredven hart van den zoon van den besten der koningen. De infant Don Miguel is op den zelfden morgen zyn vaderlykheid ontvucht om zich met dit handvol misleid volk te vereenigen. Het schynt dat wy door eenige soldaten van het 4de regiment paarden volk begeleid werd. Men weet nog niets van het voornemen van dezen misleiden prins, in plaats de deugd n van zynen grooten vader natevolgen, heeft hy zich met die gene vereenigd, die den wensch vonden, om het land in al de gruwelen van eenen burger oorlog te wikkelen, of ons aan een vreemd gouvernement te onderwerpen.

„Het gouvernement heeft de krachtigste middelen in het wek gesteld, om den voortgang van dit heilloos oproer voort te komen. De troepen gaan voort getrouw aan hun woord te zyn en gehoorzaamheid jegens hunnen generaal in wien zy het grootste vertrouwen stellen. — De kamer der stad houdt den goeden naam staande dien zy verdient. De vereenigde burgerwachten onder het bevel hunner waardige en gekozen opperhoofden zullen toonen wat men van vrye mannen kan verwachten als zy standvastig hunne onschietbare regten ondersteunen. Eindelyk de Kortjes zyn in gedurige werkzaamheid, middelen beramende voor de zekerheid van het publiek. Portugezen! wat wilt gy doen? Misschien U onderwerpen aan eene handvol volks der lyfwacht! Misschien U bindelings onderwerpen aan die onwaardige Aristocraten, die wenschen U te verpletten! Ah nee! Gy zyt Lusitanianen, en dit is genoeg! Eendragt, en ons zal geene magt ontbreken!

Portsmouth, 5den July — Men vindt het volgende endorsement op het Lissaboonsche nieuwspapier

„De Franschen zyn Madrid binnen getrokken. Het Portugeesche ministerie heeft zyn ontzag verzocht, dewyl zy het vertrouwen des volks verlo en hebben.

[Onze vorige berigten van Lissabon behelzen dat het Portugeesche volk in groote verlegenheid was, wegens de stremming hunner handelsveroorzaakt door de blinde en styfhoofdige staatkunde van het gouvernement in hunne ondernemingen om de kolonien van Zuid Amerika tot onderwerping te brengen. Deze zaak heeft al de ellenden aan de natie veroorzaakt, en Portugal van zyne hulpbronnen beroofd. Het volk was inderdaad oproerig geworden, om eene verzoening met Braziliën te hebben, ten einde door eenen kommercielen omgang hunne vorige voordeelen te genieten. Zoude het niet veel ligt het oogmerk zyn om dit onderwerp door te zetten, dat de boerengemelde oppositie zich geopenbaard heeft?

Het volgende is een afschrift van een Parysche nieuwspapier van den 9den Juny.

Er liep een gerucht, dat een aantal aanzienlyke families, die voor eenen langen tyd te Parys woonden, zoo wel eenen, die onlangs aldaar aangekomen waren bevelen van de politie ontvangen hebben, om die hoofdstad te verlaten. Zoodit waar zy, dan heeft men sterk gronden voor een oorlog tusschen die twee landen te vreezen.

OVERLEED—Op Dinsdag avond der 5den dezer, in den ouderdom van 37 jaren, de Heer William Lee, in leven Drukker alhier van Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden. Hy werd zeer door zyne talryke vrienden en bekenden betreurd; door zynen dood, heeft zyne troostelozede Weduwe, een' toegenegenen Echgetnoot verloren, en het algemeen een waardig en nuttig lid der maatschappij.

Des avonds van den 8sten Augustus 1823, overleed ten huize van Mevrouw de Weduwe Basden, de WelEdele Gestrenge Heer Oudshoorn, Schryver en Victualmeester van Z. M.'s brik de Kemphaan, onlangs uit het Moederland met het koopvaardy schip de Martha & Elisa beth, kapitein J. Zwart, aangekomen. Zyn lyk werd den volgende morgen met alle militaire honneurs ter aarde besteld.

The Spanish frigate Constitution, of 44 guns, rear-admiral Laborde, arrived here on Saturday last from Maracaybo.

By this vessel we have received a confirmation of the despatch of general Manrique of the 21th of July. And from what we can learn it appears that while the Spanish squadron was preparing to attack that of Colombia on the following day, the latter availed themselves of a S. W. breeze and came down unexpectedly upon them, while laying at their moorings in front of the town of Maracaybo, when the most bloody conflict ensued that has ever been witnessed either at sea or on shore since the South American revolution, and which terminated in the total destruction of the Spanish squadron upon the lake of Maracaybo, who sustained a loss of 160 officers, and upwards of 1500 men.

It appears that general Morales was still in possession of the city of Maracaybo and fort San Carlos, when the Constitution left there.

By a vessel which arrived yesterday from Coro we have been favored with the following interesting intelligence, viz. That Maracaybo and fort San Carlos had capitulated, and that general Manrique had ordered the commandant of Coro to send all the prisoners in the province to head-quarters at Maracaybo, and also to send provisions for account of the Republican government to the castle at the Bar, no doubt to facilitate the embarkation of the prisoners. We are promised a copy of the articles of capitulation when they arrive, which we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public.

In our last we published a private letter from commodore Padilla to his friends in this island, giving a sketch of the action which took place on the Lagoon of Maracaybo on the 16th ult. We have since been favored with a copy of the official letter of general Manrique to the intendant of Caracas, which is as follows:—

To the Commandant General Intendant of Caracas.

Head-quarters, Altagracia, July 24, 1823, 8 o'clock P. M.

To the Colonel Commandant General of the 3d district of Venezuela.

Colombia may count the morning of this day one of the most glorious in the page of her military fame, our squadron commanded by that intrepid and meritorious officer, general Joseph Padilla, has completed the destruction of that of the enemy, after a bold, close, and bloody engagement, the battle commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until evening—From information collected from amongst the wounded which have fallen into our hands we are enabled to estimate their losses at more than fifteen hundred men, consisting of seamen, marines, and troops embarked for the purpose. Whilst our own losses (tho' great) are not in that heavy proportion. Before night it was observed by one of my outposts and likewise by myself that eleven piraguas were making for a point, in order to operate simultaneously with their squadron, this movement was rendered abortive by my meeting them at the very point, when a few volleys of musketry caused them to abandon that part of their plan, had they persisted my advantageous situation was such as to have been able to meet them. These bold attempts, in which so much was involved, were conceived planned and executed by commodore Padilla and myself, assisted by nine hundred of my best troops, embarked for the purpose of clearing the coast of its inveterate enemy, and the result has proven the necessity of the attempt against every sacrifice made by the brave men who fought this day, the most prominent features in this battle are the capturing and destroying of seventeen large vessels, (three of which blew up during the action,) consisting of a brigantine and two schooners, and fifteen of a smaller class, thus in one brilliant effort at one blow destroying the power of the enemy upon the lake, and it is to be hoped closing this glorious campaign for ever.

In making to your excellency this pleasing communication the pleasure becomes enhanced by adding that the individual escapes momentary notice, where all behaved well. The officers, the soldiers, the sailors, vied with each other in the hour of battle in their more daring efforts, and have reaped imperishable fame in every attempt of the enemy to board by his superiority. He was gallantly repulsed and driven back. The battalion of Cadadores have covered themselves with glory, and are now on their way home to enjoy their well earned laurels.

A copy of this has been transmitted to our friends at Curaçao, where I trust it has arrived safe, the time appears to be fast approaching when the tyrant of Colombia will become a

prey to his own vile machinations and boasted delirium

God preserve your excellency many years.

M. MANRIQUE.

To the commandant of the city of Coro.

We have received files of the Colombiano of Caracas up to the 30th ultimo, from which we have made the following extracts:—

Caracas, July 23, 1823

By the American vessel, "Imperial," which left Cadiz on the 26th of June, we have received intelligence of the operations of the French armies and the Cortes of Spain, up to that date. King Ferdinand arrived in Cadiz from Seville, on the 15th of the month—and the French army occupied Seville, three days after his departure. Previous to the king's departure, however, from the latter city, he had been deposed, and a regency established, in consequence of the open profession he made, of his determination to place himself under the protection of the French. He was subsequently hurried off to Cadiz, and it is said, that he re-assumed the royal functions on his arrival in that city. The French were at Xeres, on June 20, and were expected at port St. Maria, on the 21st.

It is further stated, that the minister of war, Banoz, had committed suicide, that colonel San Miguel, minister of foreign affairs, had obtained permission to join the army of Mina, and that his port folio had been confided, "ad interim" to Sinoi Vadillo. Messrs. Zoroquim, Coosen, and de la Barcena, appointed successively to the war department, vacant by the death of Banoz, had refused to accept the office. In addition to all this confusion in the cabinet, a military defection of a most important nature had taken place at Madrid. The count d'Abisbal, commanding in Madrid, had seceded from the constitutional party, and opened a correspondence with the duke d'Angouleme. In this correspondence, the general has made various propositions, and admits that the Constitution requires amendment, and must be altered; that the king must be set at liberty, and return to Madrid; that the present Cortes must be dissolved, and a new one assembled, comprising delegates from all parts of Spain, for the purpose of forming a new Constitution. He then protests against any foreign interference, in the new modeling of the Constitution; but for the sake of preserving the peace of Madrid, he urges the immediate advance of the French troops, and their speediest possible occupation of the capital. His own army, which did not exceed four thousand men, he marched from Madrid, prior to the entrance of the French troops, fearful of the consequences that might ensue, had they remained in the capital together. He dispatched copies of his letter to Mina, Montijo, Ballasteros, and Morillo, and it was not doubted that they would act in concert with him.—The French in consequence took quiet possession of Madrid, on the 23d of July, entered Seville about the 18th of June, and were investing Cadiz, by land and sea, on the 25th.

Such is the information brought us by the above vessel. It seems however exaggerated: if it be true, we behold the result of Spanish patriotism when its object is to put down despotism and the inquisition. We confess that we have all along anticipated this "denouement," and now only feel an interest in it, as fraught with important results to ourselves. France has unequivocally and frequently declared, that the terms of her co-operation in aiding Spain to subdue us, are the modification of her constitution. The French minister caused this intimation to be conveyed to the Spanish cabinet, and the duke of Angouleme echoed it in his proclamation to his army. England has unequivocally declared that she will not suffer it, neither we imagine will North America. The moment of making good these pledges is probably at hand, and we anticipate more good than evil from its arrival. There are various considerations, however, to restrain France from such a procedure:—in the first place her conquest over Spain is not yet achieved: at the extremity of an enemy's country, and cut off from her own, by strong fortresses and enemies in her rear, with want of provisions all around, many reverses may yet await the French army, unless a strong naval force off Cadiz protects it:—in the second place, the policy of the measure rather than the pledge she has given, will make her our enemy, as the modification of the Spanish constitution is now the result of conquest, rather than negotiation—thirdly, some little deference will be paid to the positive and uncalled for declaration already made by England to the French Cabinet, on the subject of an interference in South American affairs:—but above all, the folly, the weakness of aiding in a bankrupt cause, will restrain France; since she must know, from the experience of the last thirteen years, that Colombia never will submit to foreign government, while a man remains to defend her. It is impossible to conjecture the result of the present situation of Spain with regard to us, but it is unquestionable, that a crisis is at hand, which must terminate in a general recognition of the independent states of South America, or in such a collision of interests in Europe, as will give us far more powerful friends than enemies.

Extract from la Gaceta del Gobierno Constitucional de Porto Rico, of the 2d inst.

On the 28th ult. arrived in this harbour the Spanish bark San Antonio, Juan Guach master, in 23 days from Cadiz.

The captain being summoned to appear before the principal magistrate made oath to the following declaration.

That on his departure from Cadiz on the 5th inst. he left the Cortes of the nation, the king, and the ministry, in that city, in consequence, no doubt, of the invasion of the French armies into the Spanish territory:—that it was publicly reported that these latter were in possession of no strong fortresses; but that throughout the provinces, notwithstanding a decided sentiment prevailed in behalf of the constitutional system, they had met with no opposition whatever in their marches—and in their dispositions to break down the bulwarks of the constitution; and to restore the ancient order;—prohibiting at the same time any molestation whatsoever being given to any Spaniard under pain of death.—That in Cadiz it was current and publicly believed, that a French army 10 to 12000 strong, occupied the city of Xeres, port of Santa Maria, town of Chiclana and other places such as Puerto Real and Rota; but that in the isle of Leon we had another army 25 to 28000 strong, well disposed to repel the inferior forces of the enemy, independent of the militia to the amount of 10 to 12000 men. That within sight of Cadiz two French ships of the line and three frigates are cruising, with a view to intercept the entering and sailing of vessels, both national and foreign, especially such as had provisions on board. That he the deponent left Cadiz in the bark aforesaid between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, and although he passed within half a mile of the two ships and one frigate, laying at anchor at Placer, between Rota and las Puercas, no attempt was made by them to follow him.—That the public spirit in Cadiz is altogether constitutional, and he heard it generally affirmed, that the greatest sacrifice should be resorted to, for the purpose of supporting in Spain, the system of liberty sworn to, and to which, according to the best information, the other provinces although in the hands of the French, were equally devoted. That it was likewise reported, that in Portugal the ancient system was established by those very people who had abolished it; but that upon receiving the intelligence that Spain would not fall a prey to the French, the enemies of the constitutional government, became somewhat alarmed, on the conviction, that the people wished for no other system than that of constitutional freedom.—That in Cadiz a report prevailed, that the count of Abisbal had gone over to the French, but alone and without any proselyte; and further that 8 or 9 days previous to his leaving Cadiz he has witnessed the death of the minister for the war department, who cut his own throat, and with whose name he is not acquainted. He further added, that in Galicia we had a fine army, as was the case also in Valencia; and it was reported in Cadiz, that general Mina from Catalonia had penetrated into the French territory.

That neither he nor any individual on board had any government or public newspaper, having left every thing of that sort behind; which however may probably come in another bark that sailed from Cadiz nearly at the same time he did. That all the abovementioned is the truth, which he affirms and ratifies on oath, and that he has nothing else to add.

(Signed) ANTONIO CORDERO, alcaide.
JUAN GUACH.
TOMAS DE ESCALONA.
Notary Public.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

EXTRACTS FROM TWO LETTERS FROM SIR ROBERT WILSON, ADDRESSED TO J. G. LAMBTON, ESQ. M. P.

Of Vigo—"Already 1,000 men have been sent off to the army. Every horse has been given up for the service, and every man of the town and district is enrolled in the militia."

Of Galicia—"This province can be defended with 12,000 troops, aided by the inhabitants, against the whole army of the duke d'Angouleme, supposing he could employ his whole force in the operation; at the same time, by its connexion with the Asturias, and communications with Leon and Castile, it assumes, with its defensive means, an offensive attitude on the most important basis of the enemy's communications, if he advances south of the Ebro, and more particularly of the Douro. [N. B. Refer to the map.] Galicia, connected with the Asturias, and secured on its right by Portugal, can have but one danger to apprehend, and that is upon her sea-coast, but the French will be very cautious of maritime expeditions, as they will be afraid to rouse our jealousy. It is really extraordinary what the Galicians have done with their own limited means; and I have this day seen on parade several hundred more men of the finest military description, who are all ready to go forward as soon as they can be armed and equipped.

Of Vigo—"I have requested a return of what has been done by the inhabitants of Vigo alone, and of their pre-ent wants. It would be most agreeable to me, and most useful, if any contributions should be going forward, as I trust there are, in England, to send here the first supply of arms, &c. I should think 1,000 are required at the present moment.

On Tuesday evening the 5th instant departed this life, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances, Mr. William Lee, late Printer to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands in this Island, in the 37th year of his age. By his death his disconsolate Widow has lost an affectionate husband, and the community at large a worthy and useful member of society.

LONDON PAPERS OF June 16.

CAUSE OF SPANISH INDEPENDENCE.

MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

A meeting was held on Friday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of assisting the brave people of Spain in the efforts they are now making to maintain their independence against the aggression of France. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present, were (here follows a long list of names of people of the first distinction.)

At half past 12 o'clock a loud call was made for the chair to be taken, but as the call was not observed,

Mr. Hume rose and said, that as the room was now quite as full as it could hold, he should, with their approbation, propose that lord Erskine should take the chair till lord W. Bentinck arrived, who was expected every moment.

Lord Erskine came forward, and was received with that warm and enthusiastic cheering which his long continued exertions in the cause of liberty and humanity have so richly merited. The feeble tone in which his lordship spoke, prevented us from hearing what he said.

Lord W. Bentinck then came forward. It was necessary for him first of all to state, that he was at Madrid in the year 1808, when the emperor Napoleon was about to invade Spain in person. He had been sent there by the commander of the British forces in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, to offer their co-operation to the government of Spain, and to arrange in what manner that co-operation could be given most effectually. "I wish to God," exclaimed lord W. Bentinck, "I could be employed again now upon the very same mission" (*Loud and reiterated cheers*) It was almost impossible for the mind of man to conceive two cases more similar than the two invasions of Spain. In 1808 the same abominable and unjustifiable aggression as now was made upon the independence of Spain. (*Hear*) On the side of France there was then, as now, a great superiority of military force led on by a great captain—he did not mention that latter circumstance as a parallel which existed at present (*a laugh*)—directed by an efficient government, and backed by the continental powers of Europe, at least by the German confederation, many of whose troops were then employed in the unholy purposes of France. (*Hear Hear*) On the side of Spain there was then, as he was afraid there was now, an inefficient government; her armies were then, as they were now, without much discipline, and in a state of disorganization; and yet, notwithstanding the difficulties which then threatened it, he predicted, as he did now, that the cause of Spain would come out of the conflict victorious and triumphant.

Sir J. Macintosh said, their noble chairman had so completely exhausted the subject as to the military situation of Spain, that he would leave on their minds the picture which had been drawn of it, without any attempt to obscure or deface it. Their noble chairman, though a soldier, was still the friend of liberty, and had told them that, on a former occasion, when he saw Spain ruined as it were in a military point of view, he still saw in it sufficient means of a successful popular defence (*Cheers*) In the year 1808, when things appeared to be in a much worse situation than they were now, he wrote in a confidential, and therefore a cautious, letter of state, that he did not despair of the fortune of Spain. (*Cheers*) What, then, ought they to say to those men who now despaired of that fortune? He would remind them how Spain had triumphed, after the almost hopeless condition to which she appeared reduced in 1814. He would remind them that in 1814, after the restoration of Ferdinand to absolute power, the cause of liberty appeared as desperate, as to some people the cause of independence now appeared. But what was said of the day star by a poet whom liberty gloried in enrolling among her champions, he would apply to liberty—

"So sinks the day star in the ocean bed,

"And yet anon repairs his drooping head;

"And tricks his beams, and with new splangled ore,

"Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

Such was the light in which he loved to contemplate the rising hopes of Spain. (*Cheers*) If there was any man present who loved to contemplate them through a darker medium, he was of opinion that he was not in his proper situation in that room. He could wish to have it inscribed over the entrance into that hall, "Let no slave of power, let no follower of fortune, let no summer friend of freedom enter here. Let cowards keep at a distance, nor pollute by their breath the atmosphere of liberty (*Cheers*)—let them crowd the courts of tyrants; for we are here, that the slightest change in the breath of fortune will make them desert the tyrants to whom they are now offering up their flattering hymns of praise. We need no such aid; we ask for no such defenders. Liberty can receive no support from such creatures." It was gratifying to reflect, that in looking back on the history of mankind, there was no human cause that was so independent of fortune as liberty. He called upon the young who were most ardent in the cause of liberty, to state whether the defeats of liberty on the plains of Chazouza and Pharsalia had not kindled as much emotion in their minds as its victorious efforts at Marathon. (*Cheers*) He called upon them to state whether the glorious death of Cato did not fill them with terror, or excited them to do or die in defence of freedom. He asked

them whether the fall of Kosciusko did not warm their hearts as much—and he could carry the comparison no further—as the Godlike triumph of Washington. (*Immense cheering*) The honest and independent poet whom he had before quoted, had shown that his opinion was in consonance with his (Sir J. Macintosh's) own opinion, and with that of every man who valued the privileges of his kind; for he had gone out of his way to pluck the crown from the brow of the conquering Macedonian, when he burst into those emphatic lines—

"That dishonest victory
"At Chazouza, fatal to liberty,
"Killed with report that old man eloquent."
(*Cheers*.)

He trusted the example of this day, followed as he had no doubt it would be, in every part of the country, would prove to the world what were the feelings of Englishmen. The struggle now going on was one between despotism and rational liberty. It was, he might add, the last fight for freedom on the continent. On the bravery and unconquerable spirit of the heroic people engaged, and on the countenance and support which they might receive from this country, he rested his hopes of Spanish success. It was to render homage to this great cause, and following the path which he had trod from this youth, that he now raised his feeble voice. If his effort was feeble, he was consoled by the reflection that he should be followed by those who, with filial duty, would be ready to defend by their eloquence their parent liberty from the daring menace of its assassins. The learned gentleman concluded, amidst loud cheers, by moving—"That every nation possesses the right of choosing the laws and institutions by which they shall be governed, and that to admit an interference with this right to any degree or on any pretext, is to forfeit all claim to the blessings and dignity of independence."

Mr. Murray seconded the resolution
Lieut. gen. lord Lynedoch next came forward to propose the second resolution, and was received with loud cheering.

Mr. Brougham—He would say, let the public voice be raised all over England in echoing the sentiments of this vast meeting. Let all political animosity be henceforth abandoned; let contending parties be dumb; let the rancour of religious sects be heard no more, but let all the heretofore contending professions, sects, and parties, make one common cause in the support of civil and religious liberty, and in the expression of their abhorrence of the wicked attempts of those who would put it down. (*Cheers*)—He joined with the meeting in the hatred of tyranny. He detested tyranny and tyrants from the bottom of his heart; but deep and bitter as was his execration of them, he nevertheless wished that he could see some of them here just once more. (*Cheering*) Hateful sights on which the eye could not dwell with pleasure, he should desire to be short—but still, even for a moment he should wish to see them here once again. (*Hear*) Let them come, if they dared. They had been amongst us once, but he believed they then visited our shores under false pretences. (*Loud cheering*) They knew the English were a free people and heartily despised all despots; but they came in company with our freeborn heroes, who had conquered with them in a cause which they had supported only from hypocritical views, and with the view of turning the conquest at a future day to their own tyrannic purposes. (*Cheers*) Let them come here now, be repeated, and see how they would be received by the English nation—whether it would be in neutrality?—(*cheers*)—that species of neutrality which we were expected to observe with respect to Spain? Not a word will be said—not a voice raised to express the sentiments of the people towards them. No: but if they had the feelings of men, which he much doubted (*hear hear*)—they would be affected by the deep and deathlike silence of their reception, affording a striking contrast in 1823, to the clamorous plaudits which were raised for them in 1814. The present would be the first of a thousand meetings in every part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in which would be expressed the general national feeling in support of the cause of liberty and Spain. (*Loud cheering*)

The second resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. A Baring moved—"That the courage and moderation with which the Spaniards liberated themselves from the yoke of domestic tyranny are worthy of the spirit and character of those who had before repelled foreign aggression; and so far from being a ground of complaint, should, in the eyes of every independent nation, and more particularly of England, give them a fresh claim to the gratitude of mankind."

Lord J. Russell seconded the resolution.
Mr. Denman next presented himself, and observed, that when our government, by its neutrality, gave a sanction to the butchery of the brave Spaniards, it was the duty of the people to rescue their name from the imputation of being parties to the transaction. Well, indeed, might the Spaniards repeat their own proverb—"God defend me from my friends, and I shall take care of my enemies." Was ever such friendly mediation seen as that of England had been in the case of Spain? The learned gentleman concluded, amidst loud cheering, by moving—"That the war now made on Spain by the king of France, for the avowed purpose of depriving the Spanish people of the sacred right of self government, is an unprincipled and atrocious violation, not only of the freedom of the Spaniards, but of the principles which form the basis of all human society."

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Lord Ebrington, Sir R. Fergusson, Mr. Waithman, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Grey Bennett, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in strong terms, in favour of the Spanish cause.

The meeting then adjourned. We understand that 4795*l.* has been already subscribed, of which 1,636*l.* were collected at the meeting.

Mr. Lambton subscribed one thousand pounds; Sir Francis Burdett five hundred; and, though last, not least, a band of noblehearted artists proposed to raise by weekly contributions the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds in support of Spanish exertions against Bourbon aggression. Their letter and proposal greatly interested the meeting. Blessings attend them! May they never want those comforts which a free country and a happy fire side bestow.

NEW YORK PAPERS OF July 16

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, May 27.—"The humiliation and infamy have been reserved for our days, of which a degenerate Portuguese is the author, (a near relation of the factious Silveira, (*Amarante*) It is some time since the government have had suspicions of brigadier gen. Sampaio, commanding the 23d regiment of infantry. The intriguing conduct of this officer was the true cause of the order of government issued on the morning of the 27th, directing this regiment to march to its post in the province of Beira to join the army of observation. The infamous Sampaio availed himself of this occasion to seduce the unsuspecting soldiers. He made them halt in the neighbourhood of the city from whence he wrote the following letter to the brigadier governor of arms.

"General and friend,

"My mind is made up. The ministry must resign. A king with dignity, and a constitution to conduce to the public happiness, and not a civil war. Finally, no faction to divide the king from the nation. Union, and oblivion of the past, are the wishes of the 23d regiment. Yours are undoubtedly the same, and then farewell to anarchy."

"The plan traced out to bring us back to absolute monarchy, has found entrance into the inexperienced heart of the son of the best of kings. The infant Don Miguel the same morning quitted the paternal roof, and fled to join himself with this handful of deluded men. It appears he was accompanied by some soldiers of the 4th regiment of cavalry. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the designs of this ill-guided prince, who instead of imitating the virtues of his august father, has united himself to those who wish to throw the country into all the horrors of a civil war, or to reduce us under a foreign dominion.

"Government have taken the most efficient means to stop the progress of the disorganizing faction. The troops continue true to their duty, and obedience to their general, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The chamber of the city sustains the good name which it has merited. The civic guards united and under the orders of their worthy and chosen chiefs, will show what may be expected from freemen when firm in the support of their inalienable rights. Finally the Cortes are in permanent session, devising means for the safety of the public. Portuguese! what will you do? Perhaps submit to a handful of Pretorian guards? Perhaps submit blindly to those unworthy Aristocrats, who wish to crush you! Ah no: You are Lusitanians, and that is enough! Union, and we shall not want for strength."

Portsmouth, July 5.—The following endorsement was made on the Lisbon paper—

"The French have entered Madrid.

"The Portuguese ministry have asked leave to resign, having lost the confidence of the people"

[Our previous accounts from Lisbon, represented that the people of Portugal were in great distress in consequence of the ruin of their commerce occasioned by the blind and obstinate policy of the government in their endeavours to reduce the colonies of South America to submission. It was this cause that produced all the evils to the nation, and had drained Portugal of her resources. The people had indeed become clamorous for a reconciliation with Brazil, that they might enjoy their former advantages of a commercial intercourse. May it not, perhaps, be with a view to bring about this object, that the opposition above described has manifested itself?]

The following is copied from a Paris paper of the 9th of June.

It is rumored that a number of English families of distinction that have been resident in Paris for a length of time, as well as some others lately arrived, have received orders from the police to quit that capital.

If this be true it savours strongly of war between the two countries.

Blanks for Sale.

Bills of Exchange, in Dutch, English and Spanish.

Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, Spanish and French.

Prices Current in Dutch and English.