



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 27sten MEI, 1820.

N. 22.

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

WY MR. PETRUS BERNARDUS VAN STARCKENBORGH, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim 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 wy hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, te gedogen, zoo als gedoogd wordt by deze: den vryen in- en uitvoer van Ezels op het Eiland Aruba, voor den tyd van twee achtereenvolgende jaren, heden aanvang nemende, ende zulks op dienzelfden voet en onder diezelfde bepalingen, dewelke, ten aanzien van andere soorten van beesten, by het tarief deswegens, voor dat Eiland gearresteerd, zyn voorgeschreven en daargesteld, mits by den invoer van ieder Ezel en by het uitvoeren van dien, telkens, zes realen als inkomende of uitgaande regten betalende.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 25sten Mei 1820, het zevende jaar Zyner Majesteits regering.

VAN STARCKENBORGH.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.

W. PRINCE, Sec.

WY MR. PETRUS BERNARDUS VAN STARCKENBORGH, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim 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:

Naardien er klagten by ons zyn gedaan, dat sommige Ingezetenen, by herbaling, in gebreken zyn gebleven aan hunne Wyk en District-meesters de van hen begeerde opgaven te doen, waardoor de Wyk en District-meesters buiten staat gesteld worden aan hunne Instructien, zoo wel als aan bekomene orders te voldoen.

Zoo hebben wy goedgevonden en verstaan, te gelasten, gelyk hierby gelast wordt: dat alle Ingezetenen dezès eilands, zullen verplicht zyn aan hunne Wyk of District-meesters, respectievelyk, alle zoodanige opgaven te doen toekomen, als door dezelve van hen zullen worden begeerd, ende zulks binnen den daartoe te bepalenen tyd, op verbeurte eener boete van Vyf en Twintig Pesos van Achten, in alle zoodanige gevallen waarin als nog geene poenaliteit is vastgesteld, en welke boete op de volgende wyze zal worden verdeeld, namentlyk: een derde voor de respectie Wyk of District-meesters en het overige ten behoeve der koloniale kas.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 18den Mei 1820, het zevende jaar Zyner Majesteits regering.

VAN STARCKENBORGH.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, Willemstad, Pietermaay, Overzyde en Scharlo, dato utsupra.

W. PRINCE, Sec.

Den 15den Mei 1820.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipage der Amerikaansche schoener Farmer's Friend, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan. **ALEX. SEMMES, Kapt.**

Den 19den Mei 1820.

INGEVLIGE autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie Mr. P. B. van Starckenborg, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Ridder van de orde des Nederlandschen Leeuws, &c. &c. &c.

Zal de Raad en Contrarolleur Generaal ad-interim der Finantien, by inschrijving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen ongeveer 8000 guldens Hollandsch Courant, in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim, op en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in s'Hage, alle op Twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Traktementen en Soldy en over de maand Mei 1820. — De betaling van voornoemde Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helfte in zilver-of-klein geld, en de andere helfte in bewyzen van enkele Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschrijving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Donderdag den 1sten Juny aanstaande.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve gegeven worden op Vrydag den 2den daaropvolgende.

De Raad Contr. Gen. ad-interim der Fin. voornoemd,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 20sten Mei 1820.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE ondergeteekende heeft de eer de respectable Inwoners dezès eilands bekend te maken, dat hy een geheel assortiment nieuwe Medicamenten, &c. &c. uit Amerika ontvangen heeft, waar door hy in staat gesteld is, het publiek de verschte en beste medicynen te leveren. Geeft ook tevens te kennen, dat by hem te bekomen is: extra goed Maag Elixter, in flesjes van 4 à 8 realen, als mede Roozenwater, Roeder ter conservatie der Tandén, Peperment Koekjes, &c. &c. alle tot civile pryzen, en correcte bediening.

C. A. ZEPPENFELDT.

Apotheker.

ADRES AANDEN KONING VAN SPANJE.

SIRE! — Het Spaansche leger, wier bloed en onuitdrukkelyke pogingen uwe majesteit op den thron uwer voorvaderen hebben hersteld. — Het Spaansche leger, onder welke bescherming, de natien, door dezels vertegenwoordigers een wetboek heeft daargesteld, het welk voor altoos dezels gelukkige bestemming behoorde daargesteld te hebben, is zelfs verwond in dezels een en vurig patriotisme, den dag waarop uwe majesteit, de wetten van dankbaarheid en regtvaardigheid schendende, het denkteken van dezels wysheid (de constitutie) vernielde, en dien stap huldigde welke de onderdrukking der regtmatigste regten was.

Zes jaren konden de gevoelens die zoo diep zyn, niet kunnen veranderen. Verscheidene opstandingen op verschillende tyden en in verschillende plaatsen, moeten uwe majesteit overtuigd hebben, dat de geheele natie dezelve ondersteunt, en dat zoo de perzoon van uwe majesteit het voorwerp van een algemeene eerbiediging is geweest, zulks niet is uithoofde van het systema des gouvernementes het welke aangemen is geworden, noch om de perzonen die U omringen, zoo uwer goedheid en vertrouwen onwaardig. De kwade genius onderdrukt in hen allen iedere edelmoedig en waardig gevoel; en de braven, die de constitutie vestigten, werden de slachtoffers eener onregtvaardigheid, welke niemand vergaf, die den sluier wegrakte, welke derzelyer zwakheid voor het gemeen en onkundigen bedekte.

Zulk een kwaden uitslag konde de expeditionaire armee der overzee (Ultramar) niet verschrikken, welk op nieuw een stem verbevee, zoo dierbaar aan iederen Spanjaard die de waarde van dezen tytel kent.

Zy proclameerden de Constitutie, Sire, plegtiglyk den 1sten January. Zy drukten dezelve uit, met een vast, en bepaald besluit, om getrouw te zyn aan den eed, naar welke de natie luistert. Niets kan hen verradelyk maken, en de laatste druppel van hun bloed, schynt hun een klein offer toe, in vergelyking met de groote onderneming die zy op zich hebben genomen, Om de Constitutie van Spanje te herstellen. moet ik alleen dezels doel opgeven. Het is de natie, wettig vertegenwoordigd, die alleen het regt heeft, om dezelve wetten voor te schrijven. Dit gevoelenvult ons met den zuiversten en verbevensten geestdrift.

De verhevene mannen van Europa hebben nog niet veroorloofd, dat natien zouden bestuurd worden als voistrekte bezittingen der koningen. Het volk eischt verscheidene daastellingen, het vertegenwoordigend gouvernement, is dat, het meest passende is, voor de groote maatschappyen, wier individus niet te zamen kunnen vergaderen om wetten daar te stellen. Het is het bestuur, dat wyze natien hebben aangenomen — het bestuur dat alle ernstiglyk verlangen, — het bestuur welks bezit zoo veel bloeds heeft gekost — en waartoe geen land waardiger is dan Spanje.

Hoe zoude deze natie, de meest begunstigde door de natuur, verstoken worden van de grootste gift, welke het van menschen kan erlangen? Waarom is het de stralen van burgerlyke vryheid onwaardig, die het ligchaam eener staats verlevendigen? Oude vooroordeelen, stelsels door geweld aangenomen, ellendige en ydele voorregten, die alleen den dommen trots vleyen en verraderlyke aanbazingen van gunstelingen, die heden onderdrukken, om zeiven een anderen dag onderdrukt te worden — zyn deze de juiste beweegredenen om de wetten der rede der menschelykheid en der regtvaardigheid te schenden? Koningen behoren aan de natie — zy zyn koningen om dat de natien zulks zoo begeeren. Verhevene mannen hebben deze azio, mas als waar en onbetwistbaar daargesteld, en zoo het bestuur tegenovergestelde beginselen aanduidt, is zulke de taal des bedrogs en der schynheilichheid, niet dat van dwaling of onkunde. De natie beschut gelykelyk de armee, doch de gewoonte van gehoorzaamheid en wetten van eerbied, hebben reeds eene scheids paal voor hunne gevoelens gezet. Doch deze gewoonte moet niet langer het volk beheerschen, wanneer zy weten, dat dezelve reeds door de dapperen vernield is. De provincien barsten uit in kreeten en toejuichingen, by het weder geproclameerd zien eener Constitutie, die nimmer behoorde afgeschafte te wezen. Deze gevoelens zullen zich door het gehele schiereiland verspreiden, het geen het toneel zal worden van dapperheid en heldenmoed; doch zoo onze gegroude hoop niet worde bewaarheid, zoo de hemel geenzins zulke vurige begeerten voldoet, zullen zy echter hunnen arbeid niet als verloren opgeven. Te sterven in gehoorzaamheid aan de vryheid zal hun aangenamer schynen, dan te leven onder de beheersching en grilligheid van hen, die het hart uwer majesteit verleden, en uwen onvermydbaren ondergang smeeden.

Hoofd Kwartier St. Ferdinand 7den January,

Als bevelhebber der armadè,

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

Adres aan het volk van Cadix.

Cadix! Cadix! Waar is uwe vaderlands liefde! — Waar zyn de deugden die U onderscheiden; Zyt gy het roemryk verbyf waar in de nationale authooriteiten schuilplaats zochten in vorige jaren — en waar zy wetten uitgaven, die de natie gelukkig behoorde gemaakt te hebben? — kan hat herdenken dezer grootheid U niet opwekken? — kunt gy met onverschilligheid eene gelegenheid aanschouwen, om de roemryke bestemmingen te vervullen welke U aanbieden?

Wat uitstellen? Vryheid is voor uwe poorten, en aarselt gy? Gy haren roemryken kreet hooren en stil blyven? — De Constitutie is in de stad San Fernando geproclameerd, en zyt gy niet-opgegaan?

Wat wilt gy hopen met dezen afkeer, zoo beklagelyk als onvergeeflyk, welke verontschuldiging kunt gy geven, om in dezen staat van laauwmoedigheid te blyven? Welke doodslaap beheerscht U? Welke bayonet onderdrukt uwe edelmoedige wenschen?

Gy zelven breekt uwe ketenen, en legt de wapenen neder, die tegen uwe broeders zyn geveld.

Cadix, ontwaakt! Beschouw den afgrond, in dewelke gy staat geploft te worden! Ryst op en besluit om vry te zyn! Cadix in slaverny, is een toonbeeld van vernedering en ellende! Cadix vry, zal de rykste der steden wezen! — Ryst open, verbreek de zwakte banden, die U omgeven! Opent uwe poorten, en vereenig U met hen; die zwoeren voor de vryheid van uw land te sterven! en adem, na zeven jaren slaverny, eene zuivere en heerlyke lucht in.

Hoofd kwartier te San Fernando, 11den January 1820.

Als chef en spreker des lezers,

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

wegen, het gouvernement aantredingen om haar te beteugelen, en de gehechtheid der federale party aan het land hunner voorvaderen is zoo zeer verzwakt door deze uitslag des laatsten oorlogs, dat zy niet langer de begeerte gevoelen om dezen geest van hevigheid te onderdrukken. Een oorlog met Groot Brittanje zou niet geschikt zyn voor Amerika, in den tegenwoordigen tyd, doch het zoude in geenen deele (*onpopulair*) aan het volk onwelkom zyn, en het is een alternatief, waarvoor alle partyen luid zouden schreeuwen, eerder dan hunne aanspraken op de Floridas op te geven.

Ik denk niet, dat er grooter vertrouwen kan gesteld worden, op de dankbaarheid en goeden wil der Spanjaarden, dan op de vredelievende geneigdheid der Amerikanen. Het is zeer gemeen by de uitgever der Londonsche nieuwspapieren, nitteweiden over de onderscheidene voordeelen door ons aan onderscheidene natien byzonder aan Spanje aangebragt, gedurende den vreeselijken stryd, die wy zoo lang tegen den magt van Frankryk volhielden. Zy hebben door deze middelen byna altoos geslvaard, het goede volk van Engeland te beduiden, dat deze natien doordrongen zyn met gevoelens van eerbied voor one grootmoedigheid, en van dankbaarheid voor de gunsten uit onze banden ontvagen.

Nooit inderdaad zal ik de plotzeling uitbarsting van gevoelens vergeten, die zich door Groot Brittanje vertoonden, by de het eerste nieuws, dat er zich een vooruizicht op deed om Spanje van het militaire despotisme van Bonaparte te verlossen. Ofschoon omstandigheden naderhand in een liepen om onze belangen te vereenigen, met onze wenschen, vloede het enthousiasme van alle rangen by die gelegenheid, uit een warm gevoel eener vrygevende geestdrift, niet bewerkt door de laaghartige berekeningen van belang. De algemeene kreet der natie was om bystand aan de onderdrukten te verleenen, en wy waren verkwistend, in ons spullen van bloed en schatten voor de zaak van Spanje, uitstorten. Doch hozeer wy wel te vreden mogen zyn met ons eigen gedrag by die gelegenheid, is het eigenaardig om op te merken, welke indruk zulks op de gemoederen van anderen heeft gemaakt, en hoe verre het er af is tevens, van invloed te hebben op hun toekomstig gedrag; en ik aarsel met aantevoeren, dat de grootste meerderheid zoo wel van Europeaanische als overzeesche Spanjaards geenzins de geringste gevoelens van dankbaarheid of eerbied jegens ons op dien voet over houden.— Ik zeg zulks, uithoofde eener persoonlijke kennis der daadzaak verkregen door eene gemeenschap met Spanjaarden zoo wel van de oude als van de nieuwe wereld. Er zyn inderdaad uitzonderingen, en onder dezelve uem ik verscheidene der officieren nu te Havana vande. Deze heeren voeden vrygevender en verlichter denkbeelden; zy vochten in deze rangen met Britsche troepen, en stellen regelmatig hunne waarde, en de diensten, die zy aan Spanje gedaan hebben op prys. Dech de groote massa van het volk zyn voldaan, en van meening dat wy ons in den stryd wikkelden, uit belangzuchtige oogmerken van eigene vergroting, en schryven zediglyk de bevryding van Europa, van den bron die hetzelfde verwoeste, toe, aan den moed en volharding der Spaansche natie. Dit gevoelen vertoont zich by alle gelegenheden, en tot proef daarvan, wil ik myne lezers verwijzen tot een werk, gepubliceerd door eenen Don Juan Nellerto, getyeld, "Geschiedenis der Revolutie," het geen zeer veel in Spanje en derzelver colonien verspreid is. Het enkele voorwerp dezer uitgave, is om de meeningen van Engeland laag, te maken, en om ieder gedeelte van het gedrag der Britsche armee en deszelfs dapperen bevelhebber in het ongunstigste oogpunt te stellen.

Zoolang, derhalve, deze colonie onder het beheer van Spanje is, zyn wy in geenen deele zeker van eene gunstige ontrangst in deszelfs havens, en zoo eenige verandering plaats grypt in deszelfs toestand, zullen talryke mededingers opstaan, om ons hare toekomstige gunsten te bestryden. Onze zee overmagt zal noodzakelyk eene jaloesie in het hart der andere natie wercken, en zy zullen ligtelyk bewogen worden, om eene coalitie te vormen, ten einde zich van deszelfs uitwerksels te verlossen. Zoo door zulke middelen wy uitgesloten zouden zyn, de haven van Havana zoude geene onzer enkele schepen, met mogelykheid de Golf kunnen passeren in den tyd van oorlog, zoo dezelve niet door onze kruizers werd ondersteunt, en er biedt zich geene gunstige haven voor de verzameling van een convohi aan, behalve die van Kingston. Het zou daarom noodzakelyk zyn, voor vaartnigen van ieder gedeelte der uitgestrekte kusten bevorens beschreven, om oostwaards op te werken, en die haven te bereiken, bevorens zy zelfs tot hunne terugraize konden overgaan, en een sterk convooi zouden dan nodig zyn voor derzelver beseherming zyn. Doch zoo de Havana, in de handen van onze maritime mededingers mogt vallen, zoude de geheele magt van Brittanje niet in staat zyn eene vloot in veiligheid door den doortogt te brengen; en zou zelve weldra een slachtoffer by de poging vallen. De handel derhalve van Engeland met de Caribische Golf welke in deszelfs uitgestrektheid en belangrykheid, belooft, gelyk te zyn, aan die, welke de zelve net andere deelen der wereld voert, hangt geheel af van de bezitneming des eilands Cuba, hetwelk uit dien hoofde een voorwerp van buitengewonen zorg wordt, want er is waarschynelyk geen plaats in de wereld waarmede zulke voornaame belangen zyn verbonden.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain De Quattel, having the trade for Puerto Cabello and La Guayra under her convoy, sailed last Saturday morning.

The schooner Industria, from St. Thomas bound to this port, ran ashore on the Isle of Aves about 10 o'clock in the night of the 16th instant, and was totally lost. The crew and 14 passengers, were fortunately saved, the former in the boat of the vessel, and the latter were taken off the wreck by a small sloop which happened to be near the place when the accident happened. The cargo of the Industria consisted of dry goods, hogsheads of porter, and other articles of merchandize, shipped on account of merchants here, of which only a few articles were saved.

His Catholic Majesty's ship Diana, of 20 guns, capt. Jose Fermin Pabia, came into this port on Tuesday last, from Puerto Cabello. On coming to anchor she saluted, which was returned by the artillery company.

The schooner Two Sisters arrived on Tuesday evening from Carthagena, last St. Martha, which latter place she left about 20 days ago, and up to that period no attempt had been made upon it by the Patriots. All was tranquil in Carthagena, out the governor, anticipating an attack from the Independents, who are said to have lately gained some advantages at no great distance from the city, had sent his family to the Havana. It was supposed that Carthagena and St. Martha would fall an easy conquest to the Independents, whenever they made an attack upon these places. The commerce of Carthagena was nearly at a stand, the inhabitants not venturing to purchase more at one time than was actually necessary for their daily consumption.

Accounts from Puerto Cabello state that a daring conspiracy was very lately discovered in Valencia, planned by the 1st Alcalde (Lord Chief Justice) and a number of the inhabitants, having for its object the destruction of General Morillo and his staff by poison. The Alcalde and seven others had been shot, and a number yet remain to be tried. Colonel Escute and major Albuquerque are stated to be implicated, and were in confinement.

The Constitution had not been proclaimed in Caracas, in consequence, as our correspondent informs us, of General Morillo not having received official instructions from his government to that effect. Every body was very much in favor of the change.

The Caracas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official communication from the commandant of Maracaybo to general Morillo, stating, that on the 22d ult. the commandant of the advance from Guagira, surprised a detachment of the enemy consisting of 60 men, at a place called Moreno, and took every one of them prisoners, with 50 muskets and some ammunition, which they were conducting from Rio de la Hacha, to Montilla, who was in the Valley of Upar; and also a quantity of provisions, intended for the use of the Independents beseiging San Isidro.

In our Gazette of the 30th of March last, we inserted an extract of a letter from La Guayra, stating that the cargo of the Danish brig, which sailed from this port, had been disposed of there for \$45,500, and we are now desired to say that the accounts sales amounted to \$45,000 only.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Norfolk, April 24.—The U. S. frigate Constellation, com. Morris, arrived at this port yesterday, from Buenos Ayres.

From the papers received from Buenos Ayres, (January 5th up to 16th of February) nothing satisfactory can be gathered, so as to ascertain the real state of the political and military affairs of that country. It appears that Francisco Ramirez, having collected an army, composed of Monteneros and malcontents, entered the territory of Buenos Ayres on the 20th January, and fought a battle against the army of Buenos Ayres, in the valley of Capedo on the 1st of February, when the latter, headed by the Director Jose Rondeau, was defeated. After this defeat Rondeau repaired to Buenos Ayres, but during his absence Congress had appointed Juan Pedro Aguirre, Director pro-tem.—

Rondeau then resigned his office of Supreme Director; Congress was suspended, and mean while, a Cabildo, (a board of civil and military officers,) governed the Province. Efforts were made to raise an army which should take the field, and oppose F. Ramirez's federal army, while the veterans, and other men capable of bearing arms—even slaves were enlisted to guard the city of Buenos Ayres.

We learn from another source, that the battle was fought on or about the 1st February—that the force of the Buenos Ayrean army, under Rondeau, was about 2000, while that of the Monteneros, under Ramirez was about 3000—that the Buenos Ayrean Cavalry fled with precipitation at the first onset—that on the 19th February the Monteneros were within 30 miles of the city, where the Congress had been dissolved, and all the functions of regular government suspended.

A temporary government has been formed, at the head of which, was gen. Miguel Estanislau Soler on behalf of the military, and gen. Saltier on the part of the people. Puerrydon, ex supreme director, and member of the congress, with a view of escaping the threatened vengeance of Ramirez, who had offered a reward for his head, had on his approach towards Buenos Ayres, fled to Monte Video. An embargo had also been laid at Monte Video on the exportation of provisions.

An officer of the Constellation, who was dispatched to the Portuguese camp to obtain the release of 2 American vessels at Monte Video, from the operation of the embargo, which was effected, brought the information that Artigas had been completely defeated in a battle with the Portuguese, a short time previous.

When the Constellation sailed, Monte Video and Maldonado were in quiet possession of the Portuguese. The power of Artigas was completely prostrated his principal generals, among whom was general Fluter, having been gained over by the Portuguese, his army thinned by desertion and in a battle which took place in the Banda Oriental, on or about the 15th Feb. he was so completely routed, that he had not thereafter the show of force. San Martin having manifested a strong desire to retire from the command of the army, had even made a plea of ill health, to go to Chili, where he was, when the Constellation sailed. The government and people were so much opposed to his quitting the army, that his wishes could not be gratified.

The Constellation left in the river, Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron, consisting of two 74's, one frigate and a sloop of war.

Further particulars.

Of South American affairs, we learn, from a highly intelligent source, that a corps of Artiga's army marched into the Portuguese territory about the last of November, and defeated a corps of Portuguese troops, but on its retreat was intercepted by a large corps of the Portuguese army, and routed, with considerable loss of men, horses and cattle.

The troops of the Entre Rios and Santa Fé, under the command of general Ramirez had attacked the Buenos Ayrean army under general Rondeau, (the Director) on the 1st of February, and defeated it. Ramirez, with his army, occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The political affairs of the province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state. The government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the Congress and Director, ad interim, to negotiate with Ramirez, and had, for that purpose, chosen deputies; but he refused to recognize the authority of the Congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring, however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Puerrydon, he was ready to treat with them. Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cabildo, and had chosen Don Manuel de Sarretea, governor of the province, and negotiations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, general Estanislau Soler, and general Ramirez. The constitution will be revised, and it is expected a federative government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of rational liberty.

It would appear that this civil war has been rather a personal one of Puerrydon; he co-operating with the Portuguese to annihilate Artigas, who is defending the country against the unjust encroachments of the Portuguese, into the territory called the "Banda Oriental," which for many years they have been desirous of possessing.

GEVRAAGD TE HUUR OF TE KOOP.
EEN jongen van 16 tot 18 jaren oud, als Heere knecht, dewelke of Engelsch of Fransch kan spreken. Voor onderrigting adres by den Uitgever van deze Courant.

TE HUUR,

DAT uitgestrekt woon huis gelegen aan de water kant in Otrabanda, thans geoccupeerd wordende tot het Curaçaosche Hotel, alle geryfelykheden hebbende, geschikt voor een groot huisgezin. Adres by
De Wed. CAMBIASO.

From the Kingston (Jamaica) Chronicle.

The following appeared in The British Monitor of yesterday, and no doubt, as far as it goes, is founded on demi official authority.— We have only to add, as our private opinion, that if such are the terms of ratification carried over by general Vives to the United States, king Ferdinand might as well have saved himself the trouble and expense of sending a new minister across the Atlantic; but for a moment we cannot believe that our government, with all the Florida papers before them, could expect a compliance with conditions so truly ridiculous.— *Morn. Chron. Feb. 28.*

Madrid, Feb. 14.—General Vives, who goes as our new minister plenipotentiary to the United States, is the bearer of the ratification on the part of our government, of the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, and that too with the full and entire approbation of the court of London. The ratification is conditional—America must recognise the grants of the lands which took place anterior to the treaty, and she must also discountenance the South American expeditions fitting out in her ports; then and then only will the king's ratification be delivered.

We yesterday inserted an article from a London journal mentioning the conditions in which Spain was to ratify the Treaty ceding the Floridas to the United States, viz. that of excluding her citizens from assisting the South Americans: This is a subject which the American government dare not at present meddle with—the mercantile interests of Baltimore and other large towns, favourable to the South American cause, are too powerful for their adopting any similar measure to our Non-Enlistment Bill—the Floridas will therefore be taken forcible possession of; and, should that proceeding produce a war, the United States will next turn her attention to Cuba. The Havana at the present moment swarms with Americans, and they do not hesitate to speak openly that is the course which their government intend to pursue: We believe too that the native Spaniards are not inimical to this change, as they would then enjoy a free trade, the advantages of which would be so highly beneficial to the island. A well written pamphlet, just published here, after speaking of the ill consequences that will result to the trade of Great Britain by the cession of the Floridas, contains the following excellent remarks on the subject of Cuba:—

These momentous results of the cession of the Floridas to America, cannot have escaped the observation of the statesmen of Europe. The Americans are well aware of them, and are indefatigable in their exertions to secure these advantages; they will, therefore, never rest satisfied till they have consolidated their power by the acquisition of the island of Cuba. This is the only position which affords the means of counteracting such an increase of their influence; and to its possession must England look for future permission to navigate these seas, and for that portion of her maritime strength which is dependent upon the cultivation of this extensive branches of her commerce.

The excellent harbour of the Havana, situated opposite to the projecting Cape of the Floridas, and not more than one hundred miles distant from it, is capable of affording secure anchorage to the whole navy of Great Britain, and is so well defended by nature and by art, that she might defy the united powers of the world to wrest it from her dominion. It has been truly remarked that the whole trade of the Carribbean Sea, of the Gulph of Mexico, and of the western states of America, lies under the guns of this fortress. Its occupation, therefore, together with that of Trinidad and windward islands, would render England absolute mistress of the coast from the mouths of Orinoco to Cape Sable, and would enable her, at any time, to cut off all communication by sea between the eastern and western states of the American union.

It may perhaps be thought, that it will be time enough to guard against the dangers to be apprehended from the cession of the Floridas to America, when we have an actual prospect of hostilities with that power, and that our alliance with Spain will afford us the means of availing ourselves of the advantages afforded by the situation of Cuba. Those who have had opportunities of mixing in the society of Americans since the peace will, however, agree with me in thinking that a war between Great Britain and America is no very improbable event. Elate with triumph at their partial successes in the late contest, the Americans already think themselves on an equality with the British, and are impatient for an opportunity of again measuring their strength with them. The rancorous animosity entertained against England, by the democratic party in the United States, will induce them to urge the government to seize every occasion of annoying her, and the attachment of the federal party to the country of their ancestors has been so much weakened by the events of the late war, that they no longer feel the inclination to repress this spirit of violence. A war with Great Britain might not be convenient to America just at present, but it would be by no means unpopular, and it is an alternative which all parties would loudly call for, rather than relinquish their claim upon the Floridas.

Nor do I think greater reliance is to be pla-

ced on the gratitude and good will of the Spaniards, than on the pacific disposition of the Americans. It is very common for the editors of the London newspapers to expatiate on the benefits conferred by us on the different nations of Europe, and particularly on Spain, during the arduous struggle which we so long maintained against the power of France. They have by these means almost succeeded in arguing the good people of England into the belief, that these nations are penetrated with sentiments of veneration for our magnanimity, and gratitude for the benefits they have received at our hands.

Never, indeed, shall I forget the spontaneous burst of feeling which manifested itself throughout Great Britain, at the first intelligence that a prospect offered itself of rescuing the people of Spain from the military despotism of Bonaparte. However circumstances might afterwards conspire to unite our interest, with our wishes, the enthusiasm displayed by all ranks on that occasion sprung from the warm feelings of a liberal spirit, uninfluenced by the sordid calculations of interest. The unanimous cry of the nation was to afford assistance to the oppressed, and we were profuse in our expenditure of blood and treasure in the cause of Spain.

But, however well satisfied we may be with our own conduct on that occasion, it is material to consider what impression it has made in the minds of others, and how far it is likely to influence their future conduct; and I have no hesitation in asserting, that the great majority of both European and transatlantic Spaniards do not entertain the slightest feelings of gratitude or respect towards us on that account. I say this from a personal knowledge of the fact, acquired by an intercourse with Spaniards of both the old and new worlds. There are indeed exceptions, and amongst them I would mention many of the military officers now at the Havana. These gentlemen entertain more liberal and enlightened ideas; they have fought in the same ranks with British troops, and duly appreciate their worth and the services they have rendered to Spain. But the great mass of the people are satisfied, that we entered the contest merely from the interested motives of self-aggrandizement, and modestly ascribe the deliverance of Europe from the scourge which devastated it to the courage and perseverance of the Spanish nation. This sentiment evinces itself on all occasions, and, in proof of it, I would refer the reader to a work published by a Don Juan Nellerro, entitled, a "History of the Revolution," which is widely circulated in Spain and her colonies. The sole object of this publication is to vilify the motives of England, and to represent every part of the conduct of the British army and its gallant commander in the most unfavourable point of view.

So long, therefore, as this colony remains under the dominion of Spain, we are by no means certain of a favorable reception in its harbours, and, if any change takes place in its situation, numerous rivals will start up to contend with us for its future favors. Our maritime superiority will necessarily create a jealousy in the breasts of other nations, and they will be easily induced to form a coalition to relieve them from its effects. If by such means we should be excluded from the harbour of the Havana, none of our single ships could possibly pass through the Gulph in time of war, unless it was covered with our cruizers, and no favorable port presents itself for the collection of a convoy, except that of Kingston. It would therefore be necessary for vessels from every part of the extensive coast before described, to work to windward and gain that port before they could even proceed upon their homeward voyage, and a strong convoy would then be necessary for their protection. But, if the Havana should fall into the hands of our maritime rivals, the whole force of Britain would not be able to carry a fleet in safety through the passage, and would itself soon fall a sacrifice to the attempt. The commerce therefore of England with the Carribbean Gulph, which in its extent and importance promises to be equal to that which it carries on with any other part of the world, entirely depends upon the occupation of the island of Cuba, which becomes, from these considerations, an object of extraordinary solicitude; for there is probably no other spot in the world with which such important interests are connected.

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

SIRE—The Spanish army, whose blood and inexpressible sacrifices have restored your majesty to the throne of your ancestors—the Spanish army under whose protection the nation, through its representatives, authorised a code of laws which ought to have established forever its happy destiny, is itself wounded in its honor and ardent patriotism on the day when your majesty, violating the laws of gratitude and justice, destroyed the monument of its wisdom (the Constitution) and styled that transgression, which was an expression of the most lawful rights.

Six years could not alter sentiments so deeply impressed. Various risings, at different times and in different places will have convinced your majesty that the whole nation supports them, and that if the person of your majesty has been the object of a general adoration, it is not from the system of government which has been adopted, nor the personages which surround you, so unworthy of your kindness and trust. The genius of evil suppressed in all of them every generous and worthy sentiment; and the

brave men who framed the Constitution were the victims of an iniquity, that does not pardon any who draw the veil which conceals its wickedness from the vulgar and ignorant.

Such a sad event did not terrify the expeditionary army of Ultramar, who raised anew a voice so dear to every Spaniard who knows the value of this title.

They proclaimed the Constitution, Sire, solemnly, on the 1st of January. They pronounced it with a firm and decided determination to be faithful to the oath to which the nation bearkened. Nothing can make them false—and the last drop of their blood seems to them a small sacrifice compared with the great enterprize they have undertaken. To resuscitate the Constitution of Spain, I have only to announce its object. It is the nation, legitimately represented, that alone has the right of prescribing its laws. This sentiment inspires us with the purest and most sublime enthusiasm.

The eminent men of Europe do not yet permit Sire, that nations should be governed as absolute possessions of kings. The people demand various institutions, and the representative government is that which appears most analogous to the vast societies, whose individuals cannot collectively assemble together to promulgate laws. It is the government that wise nations have adopted—the government that all earnestly desire—the government whose possession has cost so much blood—and of which no country is more worthy than Spain.

Why should this nation, the most favored of nature, be deprived of the greatest gift which it can receive from man? Why has it been unworthy of the rays of civil liberty, which vivifies the body of a state? Ancient pre-occupations, systems adopted by violence, prerogatives frivolous and vain, which only flatter a stupid pride, and perfidious suggestions of favorites, who oppress to day, to be themselves oppressed another day—are these just motives for violating the laws of reason, humanity and justice? Kings belong to nations—they are kings because the nations desire so. Eminent men have established these axioms as true and indisputable; and if governments affect opposite principles, it is the language of fraud, of hypocrisy; not that of error nor ignorance. The nation equally patronizes the army; but the habit of obedience and laws of reverence have placed a barrier to their resentments. But this habit may no longer controul the people, when they shall know that it is already destroyed by the valient. The provinces burst forth into shouts and acclamations at seeing again promulgated a Constitution which ought never to have been suppressed. These feelings will spread through the whole Peninsula, which will be the theatre of courage and heroism; but if our fond hopes are not realized, if Heaven does not satisfy such ardent desires not on that account will they relinquish their labors as lost. To die in obedience to liberty will appear to them more agreeable than to live under the dominion and caprices of those who seduce the heart of your majesty, and are plotting your inevitable destruction.

Head quarters at St. Ferdinand, Jan. 7, 1820.

As commander of the army.

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

Address to the people of Cadiz.

Cadiz! Cadiz! Where is thy patriotism!—Where are the virtues which distinguish you; Are you the glorious asylum in which the national authorities took refuge in past years—and where they promulgated laws that ought to have made the nation happy?—Does not the remembrance of this greatness excite you?—Do you behold with indifference an opportunity to fulfil the glorious destinies which await you?

Why do you delay? Liberty is at your gates, and do you hesitate? You hear her glorious cries, and are silent? The Constitution has been proclaimed in the city of San Fernando, and are you not aroused?

What do you hope to reap by this apathy, as lamentable as it is unpardonable? What excuse can you give to the world for remaining in this state of indolence? What lethargy oppresses you? What bayonets repress your generous wishes?

You yourselves rivet your chains, and put back the arms which are stretched towards our brethren.

Cadiz, awake!—Behold the abyss into which you are plunging!—Rise up and resolve to be free! Cadiz enslaved, is a spectacle of humiliation and of misery!—Cadiz free, will be the most opulent of cities!—Arise and break the feeble bands which encircle you! Open your gates!—and unite yourselves to those who swear to die for the liberty of our country!—And breathe, after seven years of slavery, an air, pure and delicious?

Head quarters at San Fernando, Jan. 11, 1820.

As chief and Organ of the army.

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

For Sale at the Printing-Office

Elegant Embossed Cards, English Playing ditto—Black Writting Ink, in stone bottels—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.