



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII.

ZATURDAG den 3den APRIL, 1824.

N. 14

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

Den 19den Maart 1824

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal op Zaturdag den 8sten Mei vertrekken het snelsailend gekoperd Fregat Schip



SARA MARIA,  
Kapitein P. BOSTYN.

Voor Vracht en Passage verwoege men zich by  
J. W. G. JUTTING.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schouthynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

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

Dat wy noodig geoordeeld hebben onze Publicatie van den 3den October 1821 wegens het sein van alarm en het gene als dan zoude moeten geschieden, by deze in te trekken en op nieuw te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald.

1. Dat de schippers en schepelingen die behooren tot de binnen deze haven liggende koopvaardy schepen en geene vaste ingezetenen van dit eiland zyn, gedurende het allarm op hunne bodems zullen moeten blyven, ten ware zy mogten worden gerkwireerd om, tot veiligheid der plaats, of het herstellen der rust en goede orde mede te werken.

Het allarm sein zal wezen.

*Bij dag*: de Nederlandsche vlag omgekeerd opgeschen, met vier kanon schoten.

*Bij nacht*: twee lantaarns onder elkander hangende en vier kanon schoten.

2. Dat alle veerponten, private ponten, kanos of boten, waar of dezelve zich ook in de haven of elders binnen het stads district het zy aan de stads zyde, aan de overzyde der haven, te pietermaay of op scharlo mogten bevinden, terstond voor het Fort Amsterdam zullen moeten worden gebragt; en zullen de tot dezelve behorende pontvaarders daarby moeten tegenwoordig blyven om den vereischten dienst te bewyzen, op ponne dat de nalatigen naar bevind van zaken en der omstandigheden zullen worden gestraft. De plaatselyke kommandant zal zorgen dat een toereikend getal dier vaartuigen gebezigd worde tot het afhalen van de genen die aan de overzyden woonachtig zyn en zich naar hunne posten moeten begeven; terwyl naderhand, naar gelang der omstandigheden, de noodige orders zullen worden gesteld opzigtelyk de ponten welke dienste der ingezetenen zullen behooren op de haven te blyven varen.

3. Dat als het sein van oproeping van alle weerbare manschappen gedaan wordt, de ingezetenen die niet onder de Schuttery sorteren, zich terstond naar het Fort Amsterdam moeten begeven om aldaar te worden ingedeeld, zullende geen ander sein zelfs niet dat van allarm hun aangaan; al waarom zy niet zullen behoeven op eenig dusdanig sein hetwelk hun niet aangaat uit hunne woning te begeven, veel minder op eenigen post te verschynen alwaar niemand zal worden toegelaten dan de genen die oppgeroepen zyn en aldaar behooren.

Het bedoelde sein van oproeping zal wezen.

*Bij dag*: de Nederlandsche vlag omgekeerd boven eene roode vlag opgeschen, met vier kanon schoten.

*Bij nacht*: drie lantaarns onder elkander en vier kanon schoten.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 26sten Maart

1824, het 11de jaar Zyners Majesteits regering.

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

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

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

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam in de Willemstad, te Pietermaay op Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer haven den 27sten daaraanvolgende.

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

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schouthynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

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

Nademaal er geene noodzakelykheid meer bestaat ter langer aanhouding van de belastingen die by besluit van Gouverneur en Raden van Policie den 23sten July 1822 gearresteerd en den volgenden dag afgekondigd, geheven zyn tot vinding van het verschil tusschen de wezenlyke en nominale waarde van de toen tegen derzelve nominale waarde in omloop geweest zynde gestempelde gouden Johannissen.

En vermits al de nog circulerende bewyzen der afgekeurde Johannissen thans kunnen worden ingewisseld om vernietigd te worden.

Is goedgevonden en verstaan te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald.

1. Dat de voormelde belastingen tot vinding van het verschil tusschen de wezenlyke en nominale waarde der gestempelde gouden Johannissen met ultimo dezer maand zullen vervallen, en na dien tyd voor afgeschafft zullen gehouden om dus niet meer gevorderd of betaald te worden.

2. Dat de papieren bewyzen der afgekeurde Johannissen van den eersten der aanstaande maand April af aan op dit en de onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba niet meer gangbaar zullen zyn, en dus door niemand zullen behoeven ontvangen of aangenomen te worden, maar uit de voorbanden zynde gelden van het daartoe bestemde Fonds ter vernietiging zullen worden ingewisseld, tot welken einde alle houders van de gemelde bewyzen dezelve tot en met ultimo der maand December dezes Jaars ten Kantore van den Hoofd Onvranger alhier zullen moeten brengen om aldaar tegen derzelve bepaalde waarde voor gangbaar geld te worden verwisseld; als zullende geen der gemelde bewyzen na dien tyd ter verwisseling kunnen gebragt of aangenomen worden.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten Maart 1824, het 11de jaar Z. M.'s regering.

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

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

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

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

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

**D**E Schouthynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

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

Gelet op het 35ste artikel van het Reglement op het Beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den Handel en de Scheepvaart in deze Kolonie, volgens welke deze Haad de bevoegdheid heeft om Publicatien te doen wegens de pryzen van eetbare waren.

En in overweging nemende de noodzakelykheid die er bestaat om nieuwe verordeningen te maken nopens het gewigt en den prys van brood, als mede om de pryzen van versch rund, schapen, varkens en schildpads vleesch te bepalen, ten einde alle misbruiken deswegens ten nadeele van het algemeen, te verhinderen en voor te komen, dat broodbakkers en vleeschhousers of slagers zich niet van de tydsomstandigheden bedienen om overmatige pryzen op de voormelde levensmiddelen te stellen en vorderen.

Is goedgevonden en besloten:

1. Alle vorige verordeningen en bepalingen omtrent de pryzen van brood en vleesch hierby in te trekken en te houden voor vervallen.

2. Vast te stellen zoo als hierby wordt vastgesteld.

Dat het Officie Fiscaal de bevoegdheid zal hebben om overal, zelfs in de bakkerijen of woningen alwaar brood verkocht wordt, hetzelfde na te wegen.

Dat al het brood hetwelk mogt bevoonden worden het bepaalde gewigt overeenkomstig het nieuw gearresteerde tarief, hetwelk op de fluctuerende markt pryzen van het Noord Amerikaansche meel gegrond is niet te houden, als verbeurd zal worden verklaart, om, van wege het Officie Fiscaal, onder arme en behoeftige lieden te worden verdeeld; en zal de gene door wien zoodanig brood zal zyn gebakken, bovendien nog, telkens verbeuren eene boete van vyf pezos van achten ten behoeve van den Raad Fiscaal voor een derde, den Onderschoot en dienaren van Policie en Justitie ook een derde, en den aanbrenger het andere derde.

Dat voortaan het versch rund, schapen, varkens en schildpads vleesch tegen geene hoogere maar wel mindere dan de na te meldene pryzen zullen mogen worden verkocht, op verbeurte telkens, van eene boete ter somme van vyf en twintig pezos van achten ten behoeve van de koloniale kas, den Raad Fiscaal en den aanbrenger, edoch wanneer de Marktmeester zelf de ontdekking zal hebben gedaan, zal hy als dan het aandeel genieten, dat anderzins voor den aanbrenger zoude zyn.

De hoogste pryzen per pond zyn als volgt:

Van het rund vleesch, het beste stuk, drie realen.

Van het Schapen vleesch, het beste stuk, vyftien stuivers.

Van het Varkens vleesch, het beste stuk, tien stuivers.

Van het Schildpad, tien stuivers.

Zullende de zoodanige der slagers dewelke zich by herhaling aan het vorderen of nemen van hoogere pryzen, dan die welke hiervoren zyn bepaald, mogt hebben schuldig gemaakt, naar bevind van zaken van wege het Gouvernement kunnen en mogen verboden worden, om hunne beoefing langer voort te zetten.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 16den Maart 1824, het elfde jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,  
(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR.**

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

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, op Curaçao den 25sten der gemelde maand.

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



van Spanje vertrekt, zal Z. H. alle geestelyken in Zuid Amerika oproepen om zich aan den koning te onderwerpen; hunne gemeentens hier toe aantemmen en met den ban te bedreigen de gene, welke zich niet tot de koninglyke party begeben. Z. H. zal in alle opzichten het Heilige Verbond bystaan met de wapens, die hem den Godsdienst verleend heeft.

Het is bekend dat de generaal Riego, op den 7den July 1822, den koning van Spanje tegen het woedende volk beschermd heeft, en dat buiten twyfel Ferdinand op dien dag het leven zou verloren hebben zoo Riego zyn redder niet geweest ware; toen het vonnis tegen dezen generaal geveld was, beriep hy zich op den koning en op de diensten, welke by Z. M. op dit tyd stip bewezen had; doch het antwoord van den koning was, dat het regt zynen gang moest gaan.

**OVERLEDEN**—Op verleden Zaterdag, de Weled. Geest. Heer J. B. H. Rabainne, 2de Luitenant by het Korps Sein en Battery Wachters alhier. Des namiddags is deszeifs overblyfsels met de verschuldigde militaire eerbewyzingen ter aarde besteld.

Op den 15den January d. j. te Paramaribo in Suriname, in den jeugdigen ouderdom van 19 jaren, de Weled. Gestrenge Heer Pieter De Veer, Tweede Luitenant by het Garnisoen aldaar, zoon van Z. E. Abm. De Veer, Gouverneur van gemelde kolonie; van welk smertelyk verlies wordt by deze kennis gegeven aan zyn Ed Vrienden en Familie.

Op den 28sten Februry de Heer Samuel De Lanooy Beeldsnyder; en op den 14den November v. j. de Heer J. Brink; de eerste zoon en de andere kleinzoon van den Weled. Heer T. B. Beeldsnyder, eene oude en geachte inwoner deses eilands.

His Majesty's brig Kemphaan, arrived on Sunday last in this port from Suriname, last from St. Eustatius and St. Martin. By this conveyance no intelligence has been received.

**ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS.**

On the night of the 25th and 26th of last month the Store of Messrs Saubot, Joubert & co. was broken open and taken there from: an iron chest containing in specie the sum of \$2956 42 ct. a small mahogany box belonging to Mr. P. Pellot, planter in Aguadilla.

A porto folio containing several effects and various particular papers of the partners of the copartnership and other important papers, and some bills of exchange of great value. There were also stolen 5 ps. Pistillas and 10 de. Russia sheeting. A reward of 400 dollars is offered by Messrs. Saubot, Joubert, & co. to any person who will give information of the Thieves, or for the recovery of the stolen property.

Extract of a letter dated Puerto Cabello, 28th March 1824.

"Yesterday afternoon, a French brig of war lay off and on this harbor, two officers of which came on shore to inform this government, that a French schooner was plundered by a brig mounting 14 guns, under Colombian colors, supposed to be a pirate."

Extract of a letter dated Cuba, Feb. 7, 1824. Morales is constantly in the Havana, and lately sent the ship Five Brothers here to carry 150 officers directly to Spain, which vessel is to sail on the 12th inst."

"Paris, Dec. 29.—The plan to which I allude on Thursday, as being under discussion, for relieving at once Spanish finances, and terminating every hostile project against South America, is substantially correct. It was proposed to the French and Spanish governments by certain bankers who would be willing, under certain conditions, and with certain guarantees to carry into execution. The advances which they would make, if their propositions were accepted, would be sufficient to indemnify France for her exertions in the pacification of Spain to pay the sum due by Spain to Great Britain for losses incurred in the West Indies, and to enable his Catholic majesty to meet his financial difficulties, without dislodging the monks or selling their convents. Their propositions are—that Spain should acknowledge, without reserve, the independence of the South American states, and transfer to the new company all the rights which she at present claims. It is well known for instance, that the government of the mother country had great property in machinery, &c. &c. for working the mines; that in Mexico and the other provinces, his most Catholic majesty possessed estates, palaces, and other kinds of crown property. All these would be ceded to the company of contractors. To this company likewise would be ceded all the advantages or grants which the different states would be willing to afford for the general acknowledgment of their independence. There are still Spanish troops, for instance in Peru; Mexico is not yet tranquilized; and none of the provinces enjoy that peaceful security to which they would attain, if they were assured that no hostile attempt would be made upon them from Spain or Europe. In order, therefore, that these troops might be withdrawn, and this security established, all the provinces might be induced to make a contribution in money, which would go to indemnify the contractors.

"The French and Spanish governments have hinted at the possibility of establishing a constitutional government in South America, and

placing at the head of the different states, Bourbon princes or infantas. To this the framers of the plan, or the contractors, object. They refuse to advance them money on any other condition than the absolute independence of all the states, as they now exist. Mr. Parish is gone to Vienna, to lay the propositions of the contractors before prince Metternich. The plan will require a long time to be matured. Congress must finally decide on its adoption. What will England say to this?"

Shades of Munchausen and of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto! behold the spirit of invention is still extant among us! Nay, not only extant, but flourishing—for we doubt whether the boldest of thy flights surpassed this glorious fable of "great company of European bankers," who are about to set up in business for themselves, and barter their money bonds of sterling value, for depreciated politico colonial bonds. Let us examine a little the component parts of this marvellously wise scheme.

The "great company are to advance money for Ferdinand's necessities, provided he will give them in return the "independence of South America," all the rights which he at present claims there, "property in machinery," "produce of mines," estates, "palaces," and "other kinds of crown property;" together with "all the advantages of grants which the different states would be willing to afford for the acknowledgment of their independence," "the exclusive privilege of trading with South American republics," or "granting licences to trade with them;" and lastly, "the European powers meet, in a general congress, stipulate to prohibit their other subjects from sending ships to South America."—Postscript. "Even if there is any possibility of re-conquering Mexico, Spain will cede her right to this company."

Now let us stop to take breath awhile. It is singly remarked by the writer of these miracles that they cannot be brought to pass "in a day." No—not in a century. Take our words for it, gentlemen of the "great company." His most Catholic majesty, indeed, if he knows how to drive a good bargain, will jump at your offer, notwithstanding, and gladly give you all he has to give, of South American mines, palaces, and "other crown property," for your hard cash—But when you, or your agents, go to take possession of the aforesaid goods and chatties, we have a notion you will find several awkward things to manage. But we forgot there is to be a general congress forthwith—and the great powers to ratify the bargain of the "great company," and not a single European nose, whether Jew or gentile, is to dare to show itself on the other side of the Atlantic, without a special permission from the great company. Still, however, we do not see—so dull of apprehension are we—how the great company, even if they should be backed by the great powers, (unless they are also backed by great armies, great fleets, and great guns) are to make the Mexicans, the Columbians, the Buenos Ayreans, the Chilians, and the Peruvians, enter into their scheme. South America might happen to have a will of its own, and a strong inclination to buy and sell with whomsoever it choose. This is a possible dilemma, which of course will be provided for whenever the congress meets, and before the money is paid down.

But such, readers, is the Munchausen loan.—We are informed its appearance, so grave, so portentous, and so circumstantial, has produced one of the merriest days in the city that has ever been known, even at this merry season. As a professed hoax, it would have, been excessively dull and stupid; but being a solemn serious, and matter-of-fact affair, it is, in reality, one of the best hoaxes we have ever known.

**FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.**

The public may expect to be amused with the chagrin that will be doubtlessly manifested at an avowal so directly interfering with the ulterior views of the Holy Alliance. However the continental powers may have been encouraged in arrogant pretension by the supposed pacific determination of Great Britain—the resolute decision of the United States not to admit the continental system on either of the American continents, presents an obstacle to surmount which were beyond the strength of the alliance. There remains then only the alternative of relinquishing the project, with the best grace that circumstances may admit.—British Traveller.

In proportion as public respect and confidence, the only solid foundations of a government whatever may be its form, crumble away beneath the feet of Ferdinand and his servile ministers, they and their foreign auxiliaries are driven to the fruitless labour of catching at straws, and attempting to realize the most absurd and desperate chimeras. It is perfectly evident from the tone of the Ultra royalist newspapers, French and Spanish, that the reconquest of America has now become the forlorn hope of the cause of legitimacy in Spain. Without the revenues of the precious colonies, those of the Spanish church must ere long be appropriated—in other words, confiscated—to the famine which devours the state in all its departments, and every man in his senses knows that the dollars of Mexico are forever gone.—Not so the Bourbon cabinets. Facts and arguments to them are, on that subject, equally unavailing. The Etoile of Tuesday last distinctly assures us, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz—that the expedition is destined for the Pacific,—and that with this maritime suc-

cess, the "vicerealty" of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces from Terra Firma, (Colombia), which now desolate that beautiful region. In what, then, consists the Peruvian vicerealty? In Canterac and his army! In one word, then, they are destroyed.—The same day has brought us both text and comment—the Etoile, and the correspondence from La Plata. By the former, the vicerealty to receive help from Spain; by the latter the vicerealty has been placed beyond the reach of succour. The troops of Colombia have attacked and demolished his army, the last feeble prop of Spanish legitimacy. Bolivar was fast approaching the great scene of action, and the force which was to serve under this virtuous and illustrious commander was nearly 12,000 men; almost as many more were engaged in occupying other points of Peru, so that the interests of the "vicerealty" are likely to require something more than the aid of two armed ships and three sloops of war from Cadiz. In one word, the die is cast, the game is ended—an expedition sent against the United States by Spain might be more speedily crushed, but not more certainly than any she, or France in masquerade, can launch against the South American republics. Were it otherwise, it would be of little moment. If the new states of America be weak, which they are not, England is strong enough to support them, Should England abandon this noble and imperious duty, North America may perform it for her, and punish her by enjoying the consequent advantages untriviated.—The Holy Alliance may issue its manifestoes; it may placard free nations, it may send a regiment of Pazzos to intrigue and corrupt, and undermine and menace, to make virtue a name, and servility a religion, wherever sordid, shallow, or pusillanimous minds are to be found misconducting the great interests of a supine and indifferent society; but against America, it is a warfare altogether unseasonable and feeble. The mass of the American population, high and low, lay and clerical, are full of the spirit of revolution; they have been relieved and raised by the change; it animates and cheers them—it opens for them the road to riches and self-respect. Force would be ridiculous against such a community; corruption would have few materials on which to operate; and intrigue, as in Mexico, would lend its vicious agents to a dungeon.—Times.

**ALLIANCE BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND MEXICO.**

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 3d contains the last articles, beginning at the 11th, of an alliance between the republics of Colombia and Mexico. The preceding articles had not been received. The government agrees to support each other in their independence, and engage to use their good offices to obtain the co-operation of all the South American States, for the same object. The 17th article binds the contracting parties not to accede to any demands of indemnification, tribute an exaction which the Spanish government or any nation in its name or behalf may set up for the loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country.—They also bind themselves not to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation to the prejudice of their independence, but that they shall sustain on all occasions their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy becoming a people free and independent; friends, brothers and confederates.

The same paper contains the report of a committee of the people of Mexico on the subject of a proposed constitution for that country.

Jamaica, Jan. 23.—The following is the copy of a decree received from St. Jago de Cuba at the Commercial Rooms, and requested to be published in this island:—

**DECREE.**

"Repeated prohibitions have been issued by this government, against the introduction from other islands, of any negroes; it being known from experience, that all or the greater of them are criminals, or of bad habits.

"In order, therefore, to put a final stop to this evil, it becomes necessary for me to promulgate through those means within my power, that all persons, whoever they may be, foreigners or natives of this place, infringing the law on this point, will be punished by imprisonment for twenty five days, and the sum of five hundred dollars for each such negro will be levied on the owner thereof, or case of his inability to pay the same, upon the master of the vessel introducing them, and that evasions of the law may not be practised, by placing the name of such negroes on the vessel's papers, or reporting them as free persons, it will be required, that the vessels entering with such, shall at once depart there-with, and instructions to this effect are furnished to the commandant of the Moro, in the extent of a vessel arriving with any of this class of negroes, that he immediately place a guard on board, and transmit to me notice thereof. On this subject, also, have communications been made to the lieutenant of this district, and to the captains of the parties, of Mayari Abajo, Guantánamb, Santa Catalina, and Juragua, requiring that they be vigilant in carrying the edicts into effect, and making them responsible for their due execution. Moreover authorizing all persons to denounce those engaged in this illicit introduction at whatever point it may be attempted.—The interest of this government rendering it necessary that an effectual termination be put to an abuse, so pernicious in its effect."

KUNST VAN BEZUINIGING.

Een gierigaard zat by den schyn  
Van eene lamp, en—drook zyn' wyn?  
Dit was verkwisting, meende hy;  
Hy at zyn' meel—en waterbry.  
Toen komt een ander vrek, en zegt:  
Vriend Kunst! men roemt van U met regt,  
Gy zyt een virtuos in 't sparen,  
En ik ben daarin slecht ervaren;  
Betoon my dus uw' liefde en goot,  
En leer my uwe guld'ne kunst.

Van harte gaarn, sprak Kunst tot Kluit,  
En blies daarop zyn lampje uit;  
"Vergeef, gy weet wel zelfs, Gebuur!  
De olie is ontz-ttend duur,  
En woorden vinden even ligt  
Den weg tot de ooren zonder licht."

Ei ja, sprak Kluit, op alle wys;  
En nu begon het onderwys.  
Doch scheidde dra de Meester nit,  
En schold geweldig op vriend Kluit:  
"Stil in de school, en geen gewoel!  
Wat krensel't gy zoo op uw' stoel?"

Eilieve! krenn U niet hieeraan;  
Gaf hem de leerling te verstaan.  
De snyders, weet, ik haat ze en vloek,  
Des dacht ik, myn' fluweele broek  
Schaaft ligt zich op de stoelen keal,  
Het best, dat ik ze nederhaal.

De droes! riep Kunst, die vond is fyn;  
En ik, ik zoude uw Meester zyn?  
Neem my tot leerling aan; gy zyt  
Een Feniks in de spaarzaamheid.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Letters from Bogota of the 7th of January announce, that the most satisfactory arrangements are devising by the executive, respecting Mr. Zea's loan, and that Mr. Hurtado carries with him to England, instructions to recognize it fully and unequivocally, on satisfying himself of the regularity of the contractors accounts.

The occupation of Pasto by the seditious commanders Agualongo and Mechacano, is stated in a letter from Bogota, as also that on the approach of general Mires they had taken refuge in the mountains. This statement is confirmed by the following official communications from general Mires as inserted in the Gazette de Colombia of the 11th of January.

Head quarters of the division,  
operating against Pasto.  
Pasto 15th of Dec. 1823.

To the commander in chief of the division operating on Juanambu.

"In consequence of the happy success which has attended my attempt to possess myself of the territories of the enemy, and my consequent occupation of this city yesterday at midnight, with a well organized force, it becomes expedient for you to proceed to Juanambu on the 19th instant, and I will make a simultaneous movement in order to protect your advance.

God protect you, &c. &c.

JOSE MIRES."

"Postscript.—The division with which I propose to support you, will be stationed in the before mentioned city."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 18th February, received by the schooner "Fortuna."

"We learn by late letters from Martinique, of the arrival at that island, of two line of battle ships, several frigates, and three thousand troops from Brest; also two brigs from Toulon, having on board munitions of war and artillery to a considerable extent, with several companies of artillerymen. These vessels have brought instructions from France to prepare accommodation for eight general officers, and one hundred and twenty staff officers of inferior rank. So extensive a staff bespeaks the arrival of a large army. It is said that twenty thousand more troops are expected: one is lost in conjectures respecting the destination of this force.—Some assert that it is an expedition against St. Domingo; others that it is to take possession of Porto Rico; and some insinuate that it is for Costa Firme. A few weeks will solve these doubts."

Contrasted with the foregoing information is an article in the London Courier of the 9th of January, stating, "that the English government had addressed that of France on the subject of the expedition then fitting out at Brest; and that the result had fully satisfied the former power that it was very inconsiderable, and destined only to reinforce the garrisons of Martinique and Guadalupe."

We have to observe, however, that ships of the line, and frigates are not usually employed on such service.

Madrid, Jan. 2.—The king has issued the following decree:—

"The violence with which several corps of my army turning against my royal person the arms which I placed in their hands, forced me on the 7th of March 1820, to recognize and swear to the Political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, could not fail to attract the attention of all the sovereigns of Europe. Their thrones were endangered by the horrible attempt that was made against mine.

Having become masters of the government, the conspirators and their accomplices did not hesitate to throw off the mask under which they had till then disguised the real object of their

mysterious designs. Blinded by their triumph, they no longer dissembled that the constitution of Cadiz was not the final term of their desires, nor Spain, the sole theatre where the spirit of rebellion was to display its dreadful fury.

"The maxims of sedition and anarchy disseminated among the multitude; the spoliation and abasement of the higher classes; the coarse outrages by language and deeds directed against the majesty of my person and all my royal family; the usurpation, one while surreptitious, and at another, violent, against my legitimate authority; and lastly, the scandalous contempt of the holy religion of Jesus Christ, barbarously insulted and persecuted in the person of his ministers, left no doubt in the minds of the least reflecting, that in the dark machinations of secret societies, Spain was irrevocably condemned to cease being a monarchy.

"The revolutions of Naples, Turin and Lisbon, contrived one after another by the same means, and upon the same principles, completed the conviction of the sovereigns that no throne was secure, unless all the heads of the Hydra that threatened to devour the universe were crushed at once. Such was the noble and important object of their frequent assemblies. Certainly, but for the resolutions which for the salvation of the human race, prevailed at the congress of Laybach and Verona, a great part of civilized Europe, drenched in its own blood, would at this moment have been the prey of its ignorant and presumptuous reformers.

"A single effort of the powerful emperor of Austria was sufficient to stifle in a few days the insurrections of Naples and Piedmont. A similar effort of the most christian king likewise sufficed to bring down, throughout the Peninsula, the edifice of the constitution upon its authors. Emboldened by the presence of my well beloved cousin the duke of Angouleme, and his valiant army, the immense majority of my subjects hastened to overthrow the trophies that folly had raised to revolt, and to re-establish the ancient institutions which had been the source of prosperity to their forefathers. Led on by victory, the son of France flew to the banks of the Gaudaleto, attacked and captured the Trocadero, filled my oppressors with alarms, and at length myself and army are free. Glory be to God!

"In the midst of the bitterness with which my heart is smitten at the aspect of the condition to which three years of suffering has reduced all my realms, I have seen with satisfaction that my Supreme Council of the Indies inspired with continual zeal for the good of my service, have been eager to propose to me, by its determination of October 30th, such measures as appear to them most proper to alleviate the evils produced by the revolution of the Peninsula in that part of my possession. Adopting the advice of the said council, I ordain as follows:—

1. Throughout all my American domains, a solemn *Te Deum* shall be chaunted in thanksgiving to the Almighty for the benefit which, in his infinite mercy, he has granted to the whole nation, in preserving myself and all my royal family safe and sound, in the midst of such great and continual dangers.

2. Throughout my said American domains the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy is forever abolished. Their governments are re-established in conformity to the laws and ordinances existing previous to March 7th, 1820.

3. The political chiefs, the provincial deputations, the constitutional municipalities and their secretaryships and dependencies shall immediately relinquish their functions.

4. The audiences (courts of justice) newly established shall, in like manner, discontinue their functions.

5. The militia created by the Cortes, under the name of *National*, shall be dissolved immediately. The individuals who comprise it shall give up their arms and accoutrements before they return home.

6. The suppressed communities shall return to their convents, and be reinstated in all their property including such as may have been alienated, no matter by what title.

7. I confirm the recompenses and offices which may have been bestowed during the constitutional regime in my American possessions, provided, that in no case they are derived from the constitution, are not of new creation, and that those who have not obtained them have not rendered themselves unworthy by their conduct.

8. An exception to the provision of the foregoing article is, that every office which has been vacated by the dismissal or the unjust removal of the person who filled it, shall be restored to him, if he demands it, in preference to the person who may have taken his place.

"In consequence, I command my viceroys, courts of justice, captains, generals, governors and superintendants; and I beg and charge the very reverend archbishops and bishops, deans and chapters of the Metropolitan and Cathedral churches of my realms of the Indies, the adjacent isles and the Philippines, to accomplish and carry into execution, every one, in what concerns him, my royal will, as expressed above.

"FERDINAND.

"Done at the Palace, &c."

REMARKS ON THE LATE INSURRECTION AT DEMERARA.

The late unhappy disturbances in Demerara, have too fully shown the practical absurdities of the advocates of instantaneous emancipation. However we may admire their humanity, it is

clear that we must repel their principles. The mistake of these persons, however, will occasion little surprise. Impressed with a conviction of the injustice of slavery,—they forgot in the warmth of their morality, the power of circumstance. They forgot that freedom is only a blessing while it is well understood. Now, it unhappily occurs that there exists a slight difference of opinion on this subject, between the speculators of Britain and the black population of the West Indies. Educated and worthy men, like Mr. Wilberforce or Mr. Buxton, may have tolerably correct notions on the great question of liberty. When they talk of emancipation,—they only think of happiness, and honesty, and justice. The only freedom that the negro troubles his head about, is, however, a toleration for idleness, robbery, and outrage. General terms are invariably vague and dangerous,—and ignorant persons are at all times apt to construe them in the manner best fitted to gratify their peculiar propensities. Nothing, therefore, can be more pleasing to the enervated inhabitant of a tropical country, than the hope of being well fed and clothed, without labour or whipping.—This simple fact is precisely what the orators of liberty do not appear to remember. They tell us that the negro is ignorant and degraded, and that we have made him so. This it is impossible altogether to deny. But they do not observe that this very ignorance and perversion form the most convincing argument against the immediate application of untried and dangerous theories. We do not trust an edged and pointed weapon into the hands of persons whom we know to be ignorant of the principles of liberality or mercy. We first endeavour to instruct them in the moral nature of the effects which it may produce, if used unwisely;—and, having fairly and slowly tried the strength of their comprehension,—we permit them to wield it.—Just in this manner must we proceed with the enslaved Africans. We must teach them what liberty truly is, (a difficult task enough), and having convinced them that it does not consist in running wild in the woods, or clapping their overseers in the stocks, we may then think of extending their privileges. At present it is absolute madness to talk of it. It is no doubt an absurd and wrong thing to reduce beings of the same nature as ourselves, to be the mere droppings of our pleasures and necessities;—but it would be no less monstrous to risk the lives and fortunes of persons, whom the character of the times has placed above them. What we do, let us do cautiously, and therefore rarely. Besides,—parliament has no right to emancipate a single negro, without compensating the owner. This is an admitted principle of our colonial policy. Nay, so generally does it operate, that when an unhappy wretch chances to forfeit his life by a violation of the law,—his value is in every case made good to the owner. The law has created the system of slavery, and the law must therefore defend the property of every man who has adventured his substance under its protection. If there be a crime in the practice,—we ought not to sacrifice the planter of the West Indies as an atonement for our own injustice.—The sugar eaters, and coffee-drinkers, and cotton consumers of Britain, who occasion the demand for their produce, are just as much to blame, and may quite as fairly be deprived of their property, on that account, as the slave proprietors. The fact is, that in this country, happily surrounded as we are by the blessings of refinement, we form infinitely too erroneous an estimate of slavery. The very name is associated with racks, dungeons, and torture. It brings back all we have heard of a king John, of a Henry VIII. Now, this is quite wrong. The slave is by no means such an uncomfortable and miserable wretch as European benevolence would make him. His labour is not worth talking about. A Scotch labourer does as much in two or three hours as the wretched slave performs in a whole day. In fact, a cotton spinner in any of our great manufactories, whom no one but Cobbett or Cockney Hunt would call miserable,—is infinitely more a slave,—if slavery is to be estimated by close confinement, and absolute submission to masters and overseers,—than any one black labourer in our plantations. A few, and but a few cases of undue severity have been made good against the proprietors;—but are there not harsh and severe masters to be found even in this favoured climate?—But on the whole, experience has shown that the colonists are fair and temperate in the exercise of their prerogatives. And it is their interest to be so. The loss of a slave is a most important diminution of property;—and in a climate so fatal as that of our western settlements, the highest attention and tenderness is indispensable to the preservation of life. The truth is, that too little attention has always been paid to the opinions of the several colonial legislatures on this subject. Their members are, in general, slave proprietors, and, of course, open to prejudice;—but it cannot be disputed, that their knowledge of the habits and capacity of the negroes must be infinitely superior to our own.—It is no slight matter, therefore, to observe, that without a single exception, these public bodies are opposed to the schemes of European philanthropists. Experience has proven, that the labour of white men cannot succeed in the West Indies. We must, therefore, support slavery, or give up the colonies. That the condition of the negro may be improved, with advantage to the owner, cannot be denied. But compulsion must always, in a great degree, be permitted. Man is in every climate inclined to indolence and apathy,—and to those who have no moral incitement to activity, a more vulgar stimulus must be applied.—*English Paper.*