

## PUBLICATIEN.

**DE** Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhorige eilanden.

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

Dat wy goed gevonden hebben te decreteren zo als het gedecreteerd wordt by deze:

1. Dat de Slagters zullen worden gelast, gelyk zy gelast worden by deze, om zo lang en tot dat de Vleesch Hal op de bestemde plaats zal zyn opgerigt, hunne hallen binnen den tyd van agt dagen na de afkondiging dezès buiten de Steene Pads Poort aan de zogenaamde Krommelyn te verplaatsen; zullende de Visch-Markt aldaar ook gehouden worden, en by de expiratie van de vörzeiden tyd zal het aan niemand geoorloofd zyn Vleesch of Visch aan het Polletje te verkopen.

2. Dat het Molen Plyn aan de Overzyde dezer Haven strekken zal tot een Markt-plaats voor allen die verkiezen mogten Vrugten en andere soorten van goederen aan die zyde in het openbaar te verkopen.

3. Dat op Pietermaay de Markt van Vrugten en alle andere soorten van goederen zal gehouden worden aan de zogenaamde Krommelyn tegen aan de oude batterij, en geenzins op den gemenen weg.

4. Dat het dus aan niemand zal vrystaan om voortaan Vrugten of enige soorten van goederen op de straten van de Overzyde of Pietermaay te koop te plaatsen, of de gemene wegen aldaar op enigerhande wyze daar mede te belemmeren; als wordende zulks by deze uitdrukkeljk verboden.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernement's Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 3den October 1816, het derde jaar Zyners Majesteit's regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(Was getekend) **A. KIKKERT.**

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(Was getekend) **W. PRINCE,**  
Secretaris.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in Willemstad, aan de Overzyde en op Pietermaay den 7den daaraanvolgende.

(Was getekend) **W. PRINCE,**  
Secretaris

**DE** Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden.

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

Dat wy goedgevonden hebben te decreteren zo als het gedecreteerd wordt by deze:

1. Dat de inscheping van alle soorten van Goederen, Waaren, Koopmanschappen en Producten waarvan uitgaande Rechten betaald wordt, voortaan in tegenwoordigheid van eenen Visitateur zal moeten geschieden, op pene van confiscatie der zodanige Goederen, Waaren, Koopmanschappen en Producten indien het ontdekt wordt dat dezelve ingescheept worden zonder dat een Visitateur zig daarbij bevinde.

2. Dat de Visitateur die by zodanige inscheping assisteert en zig daarbij op den behoorlyken tyd moet laten vinden, geene leges of daggeld zal mogen berekenen.

3. Dat wanneer de werkzaamheden van eenen Visitateur die by de ontlossing van eenig vaartuig assisteert, op een halven dag of minder aflopen, hy als dan niet meer dan de halfte van zyne leges of dagloon zal mogen berekenen.

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(was getekend) **W. PRINCE,**  
Secretaris.

Ontvanger Generaal's Kantoor  
den 18den October 1816.

**DE** ondergeteekende verzoekt alle de geenen die nog aan het termijn van primo September laatstleden, Hoofd en Familie Gelden schuldig zyn, zulks ten spoedigste te komen afdoen, ten einde hem de onaangenaamheid te besparen, strenge middelen tegen hun in het werk te stellen.

**MATTHIAS SCHOTBORGH, G. z.**  
Ontvanger Generaal.

**DE**N ondergetekende, captein van het schip Ceres verzoekt, en waarschoouwt yder, om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde schip te crediteeren, zullende niets betaald worden door

**C. H. ROOSEBOOM.**

Curaçao den 12den October 1816.

**BY** den Drukker is te koop het Tarif van In en Uitgaande Rechten op het Eiland Curaçao.

Curaçao den 8den October 1816.

**ALLE** Blanken Manschappen, die negen zyn om het Vaderland en den Koning in eene der Corpsen van de staande Armee Garnisoen houdende te Curaçao of onderhorige Eilanden, te dienen kunnen zich adresseren aan het Bureau van den Kapitein Kwartiermeester by het Garnisoen, in het Hoofdfortres dezès Eilands.

Om in dienst te kunnen worden aangenomen wordt vereischt—1e. dat de recruit vry van Lichaams gebreken zy.—2e. den ouderdom van 18 jaren hebbe berykt en het drie en dertigste niet zy gepasseerd, ten ware een wynig meer of minder gevorderde ouderdom geene mindere geschiktheid tot den dienst veroorzaakte.

Aan ieder man, die deze vereischten bezit, en zich tot den dienst aanbiedt, zal buiten de bepaalde Soldy, kleeding en vivres, een premie voor handgeld worden uitgerykt gelyk staande aan een Ducaat Hollands Courant voor ieder jaar dat zich de Recruit engageert, mits niet minder dan vier jaren.

## Anekdoten van Bonaparte.

(Vervolg van No. 38.)

De volgende zyn Anekdoten, aangaande zyn gedrag ten huize van Balcombe te St. Helena:—

Toen Las Casas vier goude Napoleons om te markeren op tafel lag, nam de jongste dame van het gezelschap, die deze munt nimmer te voren gezien had er een van op, en vroeg wat het was. Bonaparte rakte haar dezelve (zelfs met meer haast dan met de wellevendheid wel bestaanbaar was) ogenblikkeljk uit de handen, en riep uit op een halve gemelyke en triumferende toon, *Ne voyez vous pas que c'est moi?* dat is, *ziet gy niet dat ik het ben?* terzelve tyd met zyn vinger op het indruksel wyzende.

By het openmaken van het spel kaarten, wierdt den omslag als naar gewoonte weggesmeeten, en door een jonge, een zoon van den Heer Balcombe omtrent ses jaren oud opgenomen. Het printje die daarop stond verbeelde *den Groten Mogol*, en den jonge snaak in de verhoovaardiging zyns harte, het den keizer willende toonen, die nochtans niet geneig zynde, met iets dat hy dagt te geschieden om den spot met hem te dryven genoeg te nemen, het papier in groote ongeduld het kind uit de handen, rakte *den Groote Mogol* aan stukken scheurde, en het jonge wyneusje gansch verschrikt op een ontzaglyke afstand van hem dood verwyderen. Het spel aan de gang zynde, kwam het aan Bonaparte om de kaart te deelen, doch hy gaf mis, en daar hy veel ongeduld betoonde door zyn beurt gemist te hebben zo verzogt hem het gezelschap het nochtmaals te beproeven, het welke hy deed, en vergiste zig wederom in het geven, hierop (zegt onzen overbrenger, had ik het niet bygewoond, ik had nimmer kunnen besseffen, dat zulk een nietsbeduidend geval, iemand ter wereld zo ernstig zoude hebben aangedaan,) wierd zyn gansch gelaat door de levendigste drift zo zeer aangevallen, dat hy zyn aangezigt ten eenmaale verdraayde en trekkingen met den mond maakte, als of hy de zwaarste pijn leed.—Hy herstelde zig nochtans genoegzaam om te verzoeken, dat men enige oude kaarten zoude tragten te vinden, en aan Las Casas aan een tafel in een hoek van de kamer doen zitten, om met de bedledigende kaarten zo lang-alleen te spelen, tot hy dezelve wat gemakkeljker van elkander zoude doen gaan, met welke alleenzame geduldspel, den graafghehoorzameljk het overige van den avond doorbragt.

Bonaparte vroeg aan eene van de dames, of zy ooit in Engeland geweest was? zy antwoorde ja, dat zy hare opvoeding aldaar ontvangen had; dan kent gy ook de geography? een wynig; welk is de hoofdstad van Rusland?—Moscow was de oude hoofdstad; wel (zeide hy, met een gelaat vol van heugdige verwagting en hoogmoed) wie heeft het verbrand? Het mysje tot zyn uiterste teleurstelling, in plaats van gy of de Russen om u te ontkomen te zeggen, antwoorde zeer bedaard *dat zy het niet wist.* Bonaparte veranderde eensklaps van gelaat, en verviel uit een soort van toneelsche houding, die hy terwyl hy haar bescheid afwagte had aangenomen. Dus scheen hy genegen te zyn, het oude spel met twe kleine meisjes aan een spel tafel, weder te willen aanvengen.



herinneren, dan zal 't ons niet verwonderen te vernemen, dat zy onder enige loffelyke ver- schoning, het bezit der westelyke territorien van dezelfde naam zullen tragten te bekomen.

September 21.—De Antonio kreeg gisteren omtrent 2 uren nademiddag in de Cow Baay, een kaper golet voerende twee stukken en om- trent dertig man, te boord, doch wierd na een van haar volk gedwongen te hebben zig by hun te voegen, de kapiteins kist met zyne klederen en papieren en een wynig levensmid- delen te hebben genomen, gedooft haar reis te vervolgen. De kaper had een andere golet (een prys) by haar. Zy is een laag gebouwd vaartug, is zwart en geel geverwd, heeft een vliegende voormarszeil, en haar equipage be- staat uit een mengelmoes van alle natien.

De golet Eliza kapitein Muller van Curaçao laatst van de kust, is op Woensdag laatstleden met drie dagen reis te Annotta Baay met een lading muizels aangekomen.

De kaper golet generaal Bolivar kapitein Brion, is op den 7den dezer op haar reis van St. Domingo naar New Orleans, op 't Eiland de Pine gekstrand, 't volk is gesalveerd en met kleine vaartuigen op den 16den te Black Ri- ver gearriveerd.

September 22.—De Pam de Civil heeft op Zondag laatstleden voor de Oost Punt van St. Domingo een zwaare wind gehad, die tot 12 uren s'anderdags heeft aangehouden. Op Dingsdag ontmoete zy de Americaansche golet Eliza, en een brigantyn mede onder Ameri- caansche vlag, de eerste had al haar zeilen ge- scheurd, en de laatste zailde onder noodmas- ten, zy stuurden beiden naar de stad van St. Domingo.

September 23.—De golet Sophia welkers ar- rivement wy in onze courant van Saturday gemeld hebben, kreeg op Dingsdag laatstleden voor de Oost Punt een kleine golet onder Ve- nezuelaansche vlag te boord, die haar een pas- sagier en twee matrozen gaf. Zy behoorden tot de Spaansche golet Clementina van Porto Plata hiernatoo komende, geladen met maïs en bladeren tabak die op den 16den dezer geno- men wierd. Die Marauder is te Boston uit- gerust, en gecommandeerd door een Engelsch- man genaamd Brown, het grootste gedeelte der equipage bestaat uit Americanen, zy is te Port au Prince geweest, alwaar zy een Hayti- sche en Margaritische commissie bekomen heeft. Zy moet tusschen Cuba en de Oost Punt van dit Eiland kruizen. De kapitein van de Clementina is zeer wreed behandeld geworden, en gedreigd zo hem als alle andere Spanjaarden die zy ontmoeten zoude te zullen ombrengen.

—o—o—

Extract uit een brief van New Orleans ge- schreven aan een aanzienlyk huis te King- ston de dato 17den Augustus.

Onlangs zagen wy een vloot van omtrent agtien zeilen in deze oorden verschynen, ge- deelte uit de haven van Margarita. Zy zyn zedert te Matagorda aangekomen, alwaar zy van provities voorzien wierden. De Franche generaal Humbert en omtrent 1500 chevaliers, hebben vrijwillig hunnen dienst aangeboden en zyn met hun vertrokken. Men zegt, dat zy een grote macht zullen by malkander bren- gen, om zig by de Insurgenten (opbrigen) te Mexico te voegen. De koophandel zal er on- getwyfeld veel door geplaagt worden, en ieder vaartuig loopt gearr geplundert te raken.

Een andere brief van den 18den Augustus.

Op dit ogenblik is er een Americaansch vaartuig aangekomen, die voor Cuba door twee Carthagenische kapers gevisiteert geworden is; de kapitein gaf hun op hun verzoek ver- scheide damejannes wyn, en volgde zyn cours, doch zy kwamen gedurende den nacht te rug, en namen al het geen de golet tusschen- deks had mede. Die maraudeurs hebben twee Engelsche vaartuigen genomen, waarvan een de swift is van hier naar New Providence, al- waar zy 't huis behoort; men zal een memo- rie aan den admiraal a costly toezenden, om protectie voor Britsche onderdanen en eigen- dommen in den golf alwaar 't van deze rovers krielt te vragen. Het is onbekend of het Ame- ricaansch gouvernement door de vingeren ziet.— doch de publieke manier waarop die vaartui- gen met het duidelyk voornemen om te kruizen uitgerust worden, heeft een slegt voorkomen.

MEXICO.

Demerary den 8sten July;—Wy vernemen van Vera Cruz, dat niettegenstaande de execu- tie van Morallos, de revolutie te Mexico steeds voortgaat, dat de Independenten in de voor- stad aldaar waren ingerukt, en een schildwacht aan de poort van Vera Cruz vermoord hadden, dat zy 't gansche land vernielen, en alle com- municatie onderscheppen,

Het Patriotsch congres had zig te Tachoua- ken weder vergaderd, en den generaal Bravo tot president verkoren; generaal Morellos was een priester voor hy Patriot wierd, op den dag zynere executie was by in zyn priesterlyk ge- waad gekleed, doch voor getecht te worden, wierd hem denzelve afgenomen.

Extract uit een brief van St. Domingo van den 20sten September.

Wy hebben hier een zware orkaan van 5 tot 7 uren gehad; een menigte vee heeft er- door geleden. Te Jacmel heeft men 't mede zeer sterk gevoeld. De helft van de stad van Bennet is als weggeveegt, waardoor 30 of 40 lieden gestorven zyn. Op de vlakke van Leogane zyn verscheide plantagien vernield geraakt.

VOOR DE CURAÇOSCHE COURANT.

Vrymetzelaars Hulde!

AAN DEN KONING

Wys: van het Tyroler Lied!

De roem der vrye metzelaren.  
Is trouw te zyn aan vorst en land!  
'T is, als zy zich ten arbeid scharen  
Dat daar, voor 't broeder harte brandt.  
Het is hun vorst! dien zy beminnen,  
Niets dooft dat vuur in hunne borst. } Bis  
Dees toon klinkt tot de heilige tinnen }  
Leve de vorst! Leve de vorst!

Als hen de vyand aan durft randen,  
Biën zy zich zelf vrywillig aan  
Om uit ons' heilige tempelwanden  
Voor 't vaderland ten stryd tegaan.  
Zy snellen naar het slagveld henen,  
Waar elk den last des oorlog's torscht } Bis  
Pier op de leus van hun vereenen }  
Leve de vorst! Leve de vorst!

Vivat aan onzen goeden koning!  
Zy steeds ons hart oprecht gewyd,  
Ook aan Oranje tot beloning,  
Daar zyne moed ons heeft bevryd.  
Geen onheil moog' hun huis ervaren,  
Voor hen, klopt's metz'laars vrye borst! } Bis  
Steed's blyv' de kreet der metz'laron! }  
Leve de vorst! Leve de vorst!

In the course of the present week we have received Jamaica and St. Thomas papers.— The former are to the 4th, and the latter to the 3d instant; neither of which, however, contain such recent accounts from Europe as we have already laid before our Readers.

The Jamaica papers give several details of depredations committed by privateers under Carthagenian and Venezuelian colours, and who are stated to have gone such lengths as to have seized upon two British vessels. Should this circumstance prove correct, there can be no doubt but that they will pay dearly for their temerity. Is it by such an atrocious abuse of the sacred rights of neutral vessels on the high seas, that the independence of South America is to be accomplished? It is by such vile conduct, perpetrated under the colours, and by persons who steal the name of patriots, that they have rendered themselves odious in most of the West India islands, and other parts of the world.

A fleet, consisting of eighteen vessels, fitted out from Aux Cayes, commanded a by com- modore Aury, arrived at Matagorda about the beginning of August, and under the authority of the Mexican Republic, took possession of that port. This fleet captured several Spanish vessels on its passage from Aux Cayes, one of them a large ship from Cadiz, with a valuable cargo. It is stated, that off Cuba they encoun- tered a Spanish brig of war, which they enga- ged, but which beat them off with great loss.

The sloop Liberty, from New York, was boarded to leeward of the harbour on Friday last, by a schooner under Spanish colours, but which turned out to be the same that was off this port on Thursday. The privateer took the Liberty's boat, but paid \$50 for it in inde- pendent coin, besides supplying the sloop with water and some turtle. The Liberty had only three small bottles of water remaining when the privateer boarded her, having had a pas- sage of 49 days to this port, during which she experienced very severe weather, and was driven considerable to leeward of this island.

Barbados papers to the 8th instant were obli- gingly handed to us, containing London dates to the 24th of August, received in Barbados by the 2d August packet Lady Louisa. From the very short time these papers were allowed to

remain in our possession, we have only been able to make the following brief extracts, which, however, are among the principle arti- cles of European intelligence they contain.

Lord Exmouth's squadron, joined by a Dutch force of eight frigates, was at Gibraltar on the 15th August, whence it was his lord- ship's intention to sail on the following day, if the wind was favourable for pursuing his course against Algiers. The American squadron had not attacked that place, notwithstanding it had been some time in the Mediterranean, so that it is likely the British and Dutch squadrons will accomplish their object before the arrival of the American force, which had gone to Naples in order to obtain supplies. It is re- ported, that upon the appearance of this com- bined force, the Algerines mean to abandon the town, and rely upon their military means of defence in the interior of the country.

The Flanders mail contains an account of the progress of the duke of Wellington through Brussels, Liege, Charleroy, and Cambray, to- wards Paris. He inspected on his route the different fortifications, in company with the Russian general Kragenhoff, who is intrusted with the execution of these works.

Mr. Lyell, his Britannic majesty's messenger at Madrid, was assassinated in the Retiro in that city on the 21st of July, by some unknown hand, who had eluded every endeavour made by the Spanish government to discover him. Mr. Lyell's body when found, which was not till the following day, had seven distinct stabs upon it, given by a bayonet or stuck.

Some disturbances had broken out at Nancy and Strasburg; and at Mentz a serious quarrel had taken place between a party of Prussian and Austrian soldiers, in a public house. The numbers continued to increase on both sides, and the former were defeated. The command- ing officers interfered, and succeeded in resto- ring tranquillity.

The Algerines have captured the British packet Walsingham, captain Bullock.

The emperor of Russia has appointed the eldest son of Gustavus, the ex-king of Sweden, governor of Finland.

A severe shock of an earthquake has been felt throughout Scotland, which has done consider- able injury to several towns in the north, but happily no lives were lost.

The following intelligence is communicated by our correspondents in St. Thomas:—

St. Thomas, October 6, 1816.

A Guadalupe Gazette of the 20th ult. has been politely handed us, and from which we extract the following particulars of the late severe gale, "We have seldom witnessed a more severe gale, than that which commenced here on the night between the 15th & 16th inst. and which was accompanied by a torrent of rain, which continuing to increase, excited the most serious alarm; the sea rose to a great height, washing the walls of the houses, and running through the streets in torrents. About 4 A. M. the wind abated a little, changing to S. E. but immediately veered to its former direction. As the day began to clear up, it presented us with a view of the scene of deso- lation, houses unroofed, walls rent, and blown down, the streets impassable, and all the gar- dens destroyed, and the roads one scene of desolation. The storm began to abate about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th. We are yet unable to furnish an account of the loss sustained, but from what we have been eye- witness to, is sufficient to make us dread the worst."

The damage done by the hurricane in Do- minica, to property ashore and afloat, is also im- mense.

St. Thomas, 7th October.

That celebrated and distinguished genius the honorable August Lord Umphraville, M.S.E.C. has arrived here from Jamaica, and intends shortly to depart for New York. He lives entirely secluded, is simple in his dress, unostentatious and affable in manners. He is, it is said, a native of Philadelphia, though descended from a noble family of Scotland. He prefers the democratical form of government, and has on that account relinquished lucrative offers in Great Britain, in order to dwell in his native country, and there to display those amazing powers of his mind in the invention and con- struction of belligerent engines, calculated to change the military tactics of civilized nations.

Curaçao, 12th October, 1816.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against crediting any of the crew of the American sloop Liberty, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by

LEMUEL BUNCE,  
Master.

JAMAICA.

September 19.—The following is an extract of a letter from Havana, through a respectable source, and dated the 30th of last month:

"We have a report, which obtained credit at New-Orleans, that at the conclusion of last month, a fleet of 18 to 21 Spanish insurgent privateers were proceeding to attack Pensacola, which of course would instantly fall."

This paragraph gives room to believe that the Americans are not altogether disinterested in the success of those refugees, for we know there is no plunder to be had at Pensacola; and while we remember the conduct of the United States towards Spain in East Florida, it would not surprize us to hear that they were endeavouring under some plausible pretext or other, to get possession of the western territory of the same name.

September 21.—The Antonio yesterday, about 2 P. M. was boarded in Cow Bay by a schooner privateer of two guns and about thirty men, who, after compelling one of the Antonio's crew to join them, and taking the master's chest with his clothes and papers, and a few live stock, permitted her to proceed; there was another schooner in company, her prize. The privateer is a low-built vessel, painted black and yellow, with a flying fore-topsail and a motley crew of all nations.

The schooner Eliza, Muller, from Curacao last the Main, in 72 hours, with a cargo of mules, arrived at Annotto-Bay on Wednesday last.

The privateer schooner General Bolivar, captain Brion, on her way from St. Domingo to New-Orleans, was wrecked on the Isle of Pines on the 7th instant. The crew were saved, and arrived in a small schooner at Black-River on the 16th.

September 22.—Off the East-end of St. Domingo, on Sunday last, the Pambe Civil, encountered a heavy gale of wind, which lasted until 12 o'clock the following day. On Tuesday she fell in with the American schooner Eliza, and a brig also under American colours, the former had all her sails split, and the latter was under jolly-masts; they were standing in for the city of Santo Domingo.

September 23.—The schooner Sophia, whose arrival we announced in Saturday's Courant, was boarded off the East-end on Thursday last, by a small schooner, under Venezuelan colours, which put a passenger and two seamen on board of the Sophia. They belonged to the Spanish schooner Clementia, from Porto Plata to this port, with corn and leaf tobacco, which was captured by the privateer on the 16th inst. This marauder, we understand was fitted out at Boston—is commanded by an Englishman of the name of Brown, and the greater part of her crew are Americans; she went to Port-au-Prince, where she obtained Haytian as well as Margarita commissions, and is intended to cruise between Cuba and the East-end of this island. They treated the captain of the Clementia in a most barbarous manner, and threatened to put him, and every Spaniard that they may fall in with, to death.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans to a respectable Merchantile House in Kingston, dated the 17th August.

"A fleet of about eighteen sail have lately made their appearance in this quarter; part of them are from the port of Margarita; they have since arrived at Matagorda, and got supplies from this place. The French general Humbert and about 1500 chevaliers have volunteered, and have proceeded on. It is said that a large force will be collected to join the insurgents in Mexico. No doubt great annoyance will be given to trade, and every vessel will run the risque of being plundered."

Another letter, dated 18th August.

"An American vessel has just arrived here, which was boarded off Cuba by two Carthaginian privateers. The master, at their request, gave them several demijohns of wine, and they left her, but returned during the night and completely cleared off what the schooner had between decks. Two British schooners have been captured by some of these marauders, one is the Swift, from this port to New Providence, where she is owned. A memorial has been prepared here and which will be transmitted to the admiral on your station, to request protection of British subjects and property in the Gulph, where these pirates swarm. It is not known whether or not the American government connives at it, but the open manner in which vessels are fitted out here, evidently for the purpose of cruising, has an odd appearance."

Extract of a letter from Santo Domingo, dated the 20th September.

"We have had a severe hurricane here, it commenced on the 5th, and continued until the 7th. A great many cattle were killed.—At Jacmel it was severely felt; one half of the town of Bennet has been swept away, by which, from 30 to 40 people were drowned. Several estates on the plain of Leonan, have been destroyed."

FROM MEXICO.

Demerara, July 8.—We learn from Vera Cruz, that the revolution goes on in Mexico, notwithstanding the execution of Morellos:—that the Independents had entered a suburb of the capital of Mexico, had killed a sentinel at the gate of Vera Cruz, and were laying waste the country, and intercepting all communications.

The Patriot congress had re-assembled at Tachouaken, and appointed general Bravo, president. Gen. Morellos was a priest before he turned Patriot, and before his execution, was dressed in and divested of his sacerdotal robe.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

In his speech in the House of Commons on the 19th June Mr. Wilberforce said that the poor Irish and Highland peasantry, an attention to whose pitiable lot has been so often urged upon him, would take it as an insult to hear their situation, as subjects of a free government, and enjoying the blessings of an envied constitution, compared with the lot and degradation of the slaves in the West Indies. What will that Pseudo-Philanthropist say to the following testimony on the subject of their distresses, given by a poor African in a letter, dated King's County, Ireland, in September last, and addressed to his master in Jamaica, but who had unfortunately died previous to its arrival:—

"My good master, let me tell you something of Ireland: The people are in no way whatever so happy as the slaves are in Jamaica, for there is not a peasant that I have seen in all our journey throughout the country that has such a house to live in as I had on master's estate, and the children have no clothes on them, quite naked; girls and boys, from fourteen to sixteen years of age, no shoes, and scarce any thing on them; in my opinion, the slaves are kings to the poor free ones in Ireland and Scotland. I only wish one half the discontented were to see what I have seen, they would think themselves very happy to be the servants of a good master. The earl of ——— estate is a very beautiful one, a very handsome castle, indeed which he built himself, and he has one son, named lord ———; he is at Eton College at present: But I see nothing I like so well as my own in Jamaica."

We observe in a letter addressed to Joseph Marryat, Esq. and inserted in the Morning Post, that at the office of the colonial department Mr. Stephen, who is represented as being considered at the same office as the Great Mogal or Vice Roy of the West Indies in whatever relates to them, when led away by his delectably savage feelings, and the warmth and enthusiasm of his frightful imagination, is not unappropriately compared to a balloon, which soars out of sight, and wanders no one knows whither, as soon as loosed from the ties that would at present hold it somewhat steadily, and that the most silent acquiescence is necessary to determine any discussions on his favourite subject. It is by no means necessarily a consequence, therefore, the same letter adds, that Mr. S. having so sanguine a mind, and one not always kept under due controul, as has been now and then witnessed in the House of Commons, when his sentiments and opinions have differed from others, should be always right as respects the West Indies. In our opinion we have had ample proof of the wildness of his schemes, and the best way to cool his wandering vagaries would be to send him on an embassy to the king of Tombuctoo, if he can be found by some of the enterprising travellers into the interior of Africa.

The Glasgow Courier, of the 20th June last, in remarking on the intelligence from Barbados, and the hostility evinced in Jamaica towards the Registry Bill, says, "Perhaps it would be a laudable scheme, should such a bill pass parliament, to appoint Messrs. Macaulay, Babington, Brougham, Wilberforce, &c. as Registrars in the different Islands, where they would experimentally feel the result of their measures." As the book-keeper is named first, he would no doubt be appointed to Jamaica, and his office would of course be kept at Hyde-Hall estate (St. Thomas in the Vale), the scene of his former iniquitous murders, where the manes of the poor sufferers might rise to terrify his guilty conscience.

A British merchant at Malaga, in a letter dated May 20, complains that the Spanish government had demanded of him the sum of 5000 rials vellon, as his quota of a contribution of 500,000 which the king had ordered to be levied, to continue his peace with the regency of Algiers! Having refused to comply with the demand, as contrary to the treaty between the two countries, a file of soldiers was sent to his house who broke open his money chest, and took the above mentioned sum, with an additional sum for expenses. Three other British merchants were served the same way. Representations had been made of this transaction to the British ambassador at Madrid.

A British letter from Paris, July 13, says, "Military preparations are still carrying on with secrecy and activity.—12 Lt. Gens. and 24 Marechaux de Camp, and a proportionate number of other officers, have been called into service."

Two 74's, a frigate, and a sloop of war, have been recently launched in Russia.

Denmark has sold to Sweden the men of war it had in the ports of Norway at the time of its cession.

Some uneasiness is said to exist in Sweden; and the apprehended decease of the king may produce a crisis important to the interests of Bernadotte, the adopted crown prince.

Brussels, July 13.—The French government proceeds in organizing and increasing its army. It was made known on the 8th to the assembled troops at Lisle, that the regiments of the cuirassiers, dragoons and chasseurs, were to be increased with one squadron each. Each departmental legion is also to have a new battalion. The magazines for the army of occupation are kept constantly filled, and the service in this respect is performed with extraordinary punctuality.

Hamburg, July 10.—Sir Sidney Smith proceeds in his philanthropic exertions for the abolition of Christian slavery in Africa. He has published another letter from a correspondent in Algiers, in which, among other things, it is stated, that the first negotiations with the commandant of the Dutch squadrons were broken off, because the Dutch refused all the arrears of tribute for the time during which Holland was united to France; that the Dey had provided large presents for the Porte, to keep the latter in good humour; and that the whole military force of Algiers did not exceed 8000 men, &c.

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Extract of a Letter received in Baltimore, dated London, July 1.

"On Friday, I had the honor to attend a levee of Mr. Prince Saunders, late of Boston. Expecting all the great characters would be there, I thought it would be a good opportunity of seeing a little of court life. Mr. —, and myself were the only citizens who attended. We there saw Mr. and Mrs. Adams, with the royal dukes of Kent, Sussex and Gloucester, but the greatest attraction was the celebrated Mrs. Opie, the authoress. She is a fine, noble looking woman, appears to be about 40, (may be older) and is what European amateurs of women, call in the prime of life, and at the perfection of beauty. I could not get so as to hear her conversation, but she appeared very animated, and was surrounded by every literary character in the room.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Saunders, (as he told us) the prince Regent held a levee the same day, and the countess Dowager of Cork had a ball and route the same evening, or otherwise his rooms would have been bitter filled; and her ladyship would have visited him—as it was, he went to her party. Saunders is soon to return on a mission to king Henry of Hayti."

[This Prince Saunders is a black man, and about four years since, kept a little school for colored children on "Negro Hill," in Boston. It was his province on election days, to induce the free blacks to vote for governor Strong. This may account for his dignity in England.]

One of the Paris Journals announces that a mulatto, a nephew of Petion, is expected in Paris to make propositions to the government.

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