

# EL ANGLO-COLOMBIANO

(THE ANGLO-COLUMBIAN)

NULLIUS IN VERBA MAGISTRI

NUM. 2. ] DEL SABADO, 13. DE ABRIL DE 1822 — XII [ 1. TRIM.

## AVISO.

*Por una casualidad imprevista, la continuacion de las Observaciones sobre la Constitucion de Colombia se ha diferido hasta la semana proxima.*

## ESTADO de la GUERRA

**CORO Y PUERTO CABELLO.** Habia un rumor en la semana pasada que el coronel Piñango habia sido derrotado por Morales: Este suceso no solamente estaba desvirtuado de toda autoridad fidedigna si no tambien era claramente improbable, segun la posicion respectiva de los dos cuerpos. La atencion de Morales seria mas naturalmente llamada por el cuerpo del coronel Heras, y es poco probable que aventurase dejar la costa con este cuerpo a un lado para buscar al coronel Piñango. Advertimos este rumor, no por su mucha importancia, sino por seguir constantemente nuestras ideas de no dejar encubierto con un velo de misterio los asuntos públicos, de modo que los enemigos de la Republica pudiesen imaginar que la verdad ó es desconocida ó temible. Realmente no hay nada que perjudique tanto á una causa justa, en la opinion pública, como el deseo de ocultar aun sus desgracias: conviene todos en que deben publicarse las noticias buenas; no puede haber motivo para ocultar las indiferentes; y es preciso publicar las malas, para que no sean exageradas, como sucede siempre, en la obscuridad, y que la Nacion esté pronta á proporcionar el remedio á la desgracia.

Se dice que el General Paez se ocupa en estrechar el bloqueo de Puerto Cabello por tierra, y una Escuadra de 8 buques armadas, un Bergantin de 15 cañones, un Falucho, dos Goletas y dos flecheras, ha llegado á la Guayra con el mismo objeto.

## NOTICE.

*By an unavoidable accident the continuation of "Observations on the Constitution" is delayed until our next paper.*

## STATE OF THE WAR.

**Coro and Puerto Cabello.**—a Rumour was afloat early last week that Colonel Pinango had been defeated by Morales; an occurrence both unsupported by any creditable authority, and improbable from the relative position of the two corps. The attention of Morales would much more naturally be drawn, towards the corps of Colonel Heras, nor is it probable he would venture to leave the coast with this corps on his flank, for the purpose of encountering Colonel Pinango—we have noticed the report, not from its intrinsic importance, but in conformity with our ideas of leaving nothing like a veil of mystery over public transactions, so as to give the Enemies of the Republic the advantage of supposing we are either ignorant of the truth, or afraid to look at it. There is in fact nothing more injurious to a just cause, as far as respects public opinion, than any attempt to conceal even its disasters. That good news should be published every one will admit: such as is neither good nor bad there can be no motive to conceal, and bad news ought to be published, that it may not be magnified by malice and obscurity, and that the Nation may be prepared with a remedy proportioned to the misfortune.

General Paez is said to be preparing to close the blockade of Puerto Cabello on the Land side, and a Squadron consisting of a Brig of 15 Guns, a Felucha, 4 Schooners, and two Flecheras, has arrived at La Guyra from Cumana to cooperate in the same object by sea.

*Caracas:* El 29 del proximo pasado á las 9 de la mañana se presentó Dionisio Cisneros en el sitio de los Ocumitos camino del Tuy, acaudillando 25 hombres armados, la mayor parte con fusiles y muy mal vestidos, en solicitud de Felipe Arcia comandante militar del pueblo de Cua: noticiado que este no habia pasado, tomó 8 de sus soldados y los emboscó en una cañada del mismo camino, distante dos cuerdas: arrestó varios pasajeros que estaban almorzando y que no pudieron fugarse: pero sin quitarles nada mas que un par de pistolas: á la media hora asomó el referido Arcia acompañado de dos asistentes armados, y dos ó tres paisanos; áquel no fue cogido por haberse adelantado los asistentes, á los que salieron los bandidos preguntándoles, quien vive, y atropellándolos: Arcia se revolvió dejando prisioneros uno de sus asistentes y un paisano: Cisneros solo quitó una chaqueta ó uniforme que traía uno de los aprisionados; y los despidió a poco rato. El teniente del Valle marchó al momento con su gente, que reunida á la de Baruta y á algunos veteranos, batieron á Cisneros en el Guayabo, y fue derrotado despues de mucha resistencia. Su pérdida fue de 12 muertos, 1 prisionero, 4 fusiles y una bandera: de nuestra parte hubieron 3 muertos y 6 heridos. Este acontecimiento atrajo en 24 horas mas de 200 patriotas entuciasmados, que dispuestos á castigarlos, solicitaban por todas partes sin descanso su exterminio; pero se ha ocupado en los montes y aunque se han hecho las mas eficaces diligencias, no ha parecido.

Es de nuestro deber hacer la observacion de que el modo de extinguir estos bandidos, por medio de la milicia, como se ha hecho por la urgencia del momento, no es la mas adecuado para lograr el fin. Dispersos los facinerosos, a milicia se vuelve á sus casas satisfecha con haberlos dispersado; pero como ellos se juntan facilmente, el mal subsiste siempre. Un medio mas eficaz, seria el de enviar alguna tropa bajo la direccion de un oficial activo con órdenes de perseguirlos, hasta el punto de no dejar dos de ellos reunidos, y entonces que se situase dicha tropa en los lugares vecinos á sus guaridas, para que viendo ellos su impotencia, y desesperados del suceso, se viesen en la necesidad de variar de vida; pues esta les vendria á ser desagradable cuando conocieren no podia

*Caracas*—On the 29th ult about 9 in the morning the robber chief Dionysio Cisneros appeared near Occumitos on the road to the Tuy, with a body of about 25 men, chiefly Indians; most of them armed with muskets, and badly clothed: they came in search of Philip Arcia, military Commandant of Cua, and on finding he had not passed, Cisneros placed 8 of his men in ambush in a hollow near the road, and afterwards made prisoners of several travellers who were breakfasting in a neighbouring Inn, from whom however he took nothing but a pair of Pistols. In about half an hour Arcia came up with two servants armed, and several countrymen. Arcia escaped in consequence of his attendants having preceded him; those were immediately attacked, and two of them made prisoners; Cisneros took from one of them a soldiers jacket and then let them go.

On the news of this occurrence the commandant of El Valle immediately marched with the militia, which was joined by that of Baruta, and some Cavalry, and coming up with Cisneros near Guaybo a smart action took place, which ended in the defeat of the robbers who left 12 dead, one prisoner, four muskets, and a banner. On our part there were 3 killed, and 6 wounded, two of whom were sons to a poor woman of El Valle. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood in 24 hours mustered to the number of 200, evincing the greatest zeal in ridding the country of these marauders. Cisneros however has *not yet been taken*.

We feel it our duty to remark that the mode of putting down these predatory bands by means of the militia, called out on the urgency of the moment, is very likely to prove inadequate. The robbers disperse and the militia return home, satisfied with having dispersed them; but as they easily reassemble, the work is always to be done again. A more effectual way would be to send a company of regular Troops under an active officer, with orders to pursue till no two of the Banditti were left together, and then to establish himself in the neighbourhood of their haunts till want and despair of success should compel them to change a mode of life which would quickly grow distasteful when no longer profitable. Cisneros is a mestizo, and was formerly a labourer on one of the estates of Don Martin Tovar: he is uneducated, nor was ever remarkable for talent,

serles provechosa. Cisneros es mestizo: antes era un labrador en una de las haciendas del Sr. D. Martin Tovar: es un hombre sin educacion y nunca se le ha conocido ningun talento.

### OCURRENCIAS DOMESTICAS

*Caracas.* El general Soublette salió de esta ciudad para Valencia el lunes 7 de los corrientes.

El general Bermudes que vino á bordo de la escuadra de Cumaná, verificó su entrada en esta capital el miercoles por la mañana. Le fué á recibir al camino de la Guaira el coronel Escalona y varios oficiales y paisanos de acaballo: á su entrada la ciudad se conmovió aclamandolo con el mayor entusiasmo, y cuando llegó á la casa preparada para recibirlo fué rodeado por un inmenso pueblo sin distincion de rango, sexo ni edades, que espresaba sus sentimientos de gratitud y admiracion á un gefe á cuyas virtudes y moderada conducta, podemos decir con verdad, debe Caracas su existencia. Si el general Bermudes hubiese permitido en su primera entrada en esta ciudad el 13 de Mayo, el menor rasgo de venganza ó desorden entre sus tropas, se puede asegurar que Morales se hubiera aprovechado gustoamente de este pretexto para derramar la sangre de todos los habitantes y consumir su destruccion.

Un esplendido convite se dió en la posada de la Independencia por la Municipalidad en obsequio del general: la mayor alegría reinó y fueron repetidos los brindis por la salud y virtudes del *LIBERTADOR* de Caracas.

Por cartas particulares recibidas de los Estados Unidos se dice que dentro de poco debian llegar aquí los enviados de Washington con el formal reconocimiento de nuestra independendencia.

### DIVERSIONES DE CARACAS.

Cuando emprendemos escribir sobre las diversiones de esta Capital no tratamos un asunto trivial o falto de interés. La vida humana es una mezcla de ocupaciones serias, y de entretenimientos agradables, y viene á ser una carga penosa ó un sueño frívolo sin esta feliz alternativa. Si le importa al hombre estar bien ocupado tambien

*CARACAS.* General Soublette left this City on Sunday the 7th. inst, for Valencia.

General Bermudez, who arrived on board the squadron from Cumana, on Wednesday morning made his entry into this City. He was met on the La Guira road by Colonel Escalona and a large train of Officers and gentlemen on horseback: on entering the town he was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations, and reached the house prepared for his reception, surrounded by the entire population of Caracas; all ranks, sexes and ages vying with each other in expressing their feelings of gratitude and admiration of a Chief to whose wise and temperate conduct Caracas, we may truly say, is indebted for her existence. Had General Bermudez, when he first entered the city on the 13th. of May, permitted a single vengeful or disorderly feeling to prevail among his troops, who can doubt that Morales would gladly have embraced the pretext to involve the whole of the inhabitants in destruction.

A grand dinner was given at the Hotel of Independence by the Municipality in honor of the Generals visit. The greatest hilarity prevailed, and the health and virtues of the Liberator of Caracas were repeatedly drunk with enthusiasm.

Private letters have been received from the United States, by which it appears that Envoys may shortly be expected here from Washington, with a formal notification of the acknowledgement of our Independence.

### AMUSEMENTS OF CARACAS.

In taking up our pen to give an account of the amusements of this Capital, we by no means consider ourselves as handling a trivial or unimportant subject. Life, in its best aspect, is an alternation of serious occupations, and exhilarating amusements. Reduce it to one of these alternatives only, and it becomes either a frivolous dream, or a heart sickening burthen. If it be of importance to be well occupied, it is scarcely less so to be well amused. The nature of our amusements has a powerful effect on the general coloring of our ideas, and on the tendency of our habits and feelings, as these again have a retroactive influence on the nature of our amusements. It is thus that the public diversions of a nation afford a pretty sure index by which to judge of its intellectual progress; they are the Thermometers of national taste, and rise or fall in perfec-

le conviene estar bien divertido. La naturaleza de nuestras diversiones tiene un efecto poderoso sobre el temple de nuestras ideas, y la tendencia de nuestros hábitos y sentimientos influye también en la naturaleza de nuestras diversiones. Ellas son un seguro indicio de la cultura de un país, el termómetro del gusto nacional, de la filosofía, y de la razón. ¿Mas qué importa (se nos dirá) el género del pasatiempo, siempre que se consiga el objeto, que es divertir? ¿Y que importa, replicaremos, la carne de caballo, ó los buenos guisados para satisfacer el apetito, siempre que este quede satisfecho? En ambos casos debe haber progresado la civilización antes de que se haya encontrado el mejor modo de atender á nuestras necesidades y placeres, y el conocimiento de lo mejor habrá resultado del disgusto y la comparación de lo malo; conforme á la ley de la naturaleza, según la cual el hombre solo entre todos los animales tiende continuamente acia su perfección intelectual. Pocos hombres hay tan estúpidos que no conciben algún gusto, y admiración de las obras del arte que pertenecen á un estado de sociedad más civilizada. Sirva á este propósito el pasaje de un oficial Inglés, que viajando hace pocos meses por el interior de la provincia de Santa Marta acompañado por dos indios del pueblo de la Ciénega, sacó una mañana el termómetro, y entonces uno de los indios considerandolo con asombro atentamente exclamó y dijo á su compañero; "Estas gentes tienen cosas muy grandes, mientras nosotros solo comemos carne y plátanos." Aplicando las observaciones precedentes á las diversiones de Caracas se deducirán probablemente algunas consecuencias no muy satisfactorias al estado de gusto, y refinamiento de sus moradores; mas lo presente, en esta era revolucionaria es la piedra angular de un por venir glorioso; las preocupaciones de la ignorancia, y los hábitos serviles se estan disipando, como las nubes á vista de los rayos del Sol; y la fiel pintura de nuestros errores presentes es la mejor señal de las mejoras progresivas,

Las diversiones públicas de esta Capital no son numerosas. Ellas se reducen al presente á las representaciones teatrales, y corridas de toros. La palabra de *representación teatral* tiene un sonido muy agradable, y cuando se informa un extrangero de que la Ciudad de Caracas con una po-

tion and elegance with the general decrement or increase of science, philosophy and correct reasoning. But what matters) it may be said) how one is amused if the end be but answered?—And what matters we reply, if the appetite be satisfied whether it be with Ragouts, or horseflesh? In either case some progress must be made in civilization before the mode of satisfying our wants will be cautiously considered, a knowledge however of the better will always be followed by a distaste for the worse consistently with that beautiful law of nature according to which man, alone of all animals is continually tending towards intellectual perfection. Nay there are few men so rude that have not some taste for and admiration of those works of art which belongs to a state of more refined civilization. An English Officer not many months ago was traveling through the interior of the Province of Santa Martha, accompanied by two Indians of the village of La Ciénega, in whose presence he chanced one morning to produce a Thermometer. One of the Indians, after attentively examining, and wandering at it for some time, exclaimed to his companions, "Ha these are the people who have fine things while we eat beef and Plantains".—In bringing these observations to bear on the present amusements of Caracas, we may probably arrive at inferences not very satisfactory as to the present state of taste and refinement among its Inhabitants. The *present* however in this Revolutionary era, is but a stepping-stone to a glorious future: the prejudices of ignorance and servile habits are dissipating like mists before the orb of day, and to notice existing errors is only to point out the road to future improvements.

The public amusements of this Capital are by no means numerous. They consist at present of Theatrical representations and Bull-baitings. The words *Theatrical Representations* have a pleasing sound, and when the Stranger is further informed that the city of Caracas with a Population of about 20000 souls, contains four Theatres he is apt to make very favorable conclusions as to the Dramatick Taste of a people whom he may almost expect to find gifted with the taste and critical acumen of an Athenian audience—A little experience will however somewhat undeceive him in this respect. Of these four Theatres two are consecrated to the Exhibition of Scriptural Dramas or

blacion de cerca de 20000 almas contiene nada menos que cuatro teatros, sacará consecuencias favorables acerca del gusto dramático de este pueblo, y lo crerá dotado de la finura y agudeza del Ateniese; pero pero muy pronto lo desengañará la experiencia. De estos cuatro teatros creemos que dos están consagrados á representar Dramas de la Escritura, ó *Nacimientos*; de los cuales vamos á dar una sencilla y breve descripcion.

« Los *Nacimientos* pertenecen á una clase de Dramas sagrados, que en otro tiempo formaron las únicas diversiones teatrales de nuestros antepasados en Europa. Alguna especie de dramas, e critos sin arte, se encuentra entre las diversiones de casi todas las naciones que han llegado á poca distancia de un barbarismo absoluto. Los dramas religiosos parece que han tenido su origen, ya en el deseo de conciliar el gusto del pueblo con la preocupacion de la Iglesia contra las diversiones dramaticas, ó ya unidamente porque los asuntos tomados de las escrituras son mucho mas familiares á los autores y á los espectadores. Pero cualquiera que sea su origen ó objeto, lo cierto es que ellos eran trazados y proferridos sin un rasgo de buen gusto, y las mas veces con poco respeto á la decencia. Los dioses de la Mitologia se veian mezclados con los santos y diablos del cristianismo: Venus y la Virgen aparecian en una misma pieza; y la vida del hombre no sin frecuencia ha presentado á Adam y Eva con los vestidos de su primitiva inocencia. Los nobles ignorantes y la plebe de Europa estuvieron por mucho tiempo satisfechos y divertidos con estas fantásticas representaciones, en que las mas sagradas ceremonias de la Iglesia, lo mismo que el sacerdocio y sus funciones se veian parodiadas y puestas en ridiculo; hasta que en Inglaterra las mas severas maximas de los reformadores protestantes, y el general progreso del gusto literario de Europa substituyeron en lugar de estos misterios (que así eran llamados) las comedias de Shakespear, Cervantes, Lope de Vega y otros regulares escritores dramáticos.

Los antiquarios podrian tal vez tener complacencia al descubrir en los *Nacimientos* de Caracas una debil imagen de estas representaciones primitivas. Es verdad que no puede esperarse de los modernos escritores de estos misterios la viva imaginacion de sus prototipos, y por tanto es facil que se escape la impropiedad de mezclar los dioses y diosas con los santos y patriarcas. Sus absurdos son mas groseros y su ingenio menos poetico; se entretiene San Josef con una relacion de la batalla de Carabobo, y toda la santa familia se interesa muy particularmente en los destinos de Colombia. La acción como puede suponerse, es siempre bastante estúpida. San Josef y la Virgen son

or *Nacimientos*; the history and plan of which deserves a short discussion.

*Nacimientos* belong to that class of sacred dramas which, at one period constituted the sole Theatrical amusements of our forefathers. Some species of barbarous drama is found among the diversions of almost every nation which has advanced but a few steps from absolute barbarism: Religious dramas seem to have originated either in an attempt to conciliate this propensity with the prejudices of the church against Dramatic entertainments, or merely because subjects taken from the scripture were most familiar both to the actors and the audience. Whatever may have been their origin or object, it is certain they were planned and exhibited with very little regard to good taste, and sometimes without much respect to decency. The Gods of Mythology were mingled with christian Saints and Devils: Venus and the Virgin figured in the same piece, and "the fall of man" not unfrequently presented Adam and Eve in the vestments of their primitive innocence. The unlettered nobles and populace of Europe were long content to be amused with these fantastic exhibitions, in which the most sacred ceremonies of the church, as well as the Priestly character and functions were parodied and held up to ridicule, till in England the severer maxims of the Protestant reformation, and the general progress of literary taste throughout Europe substituted in the place of these "Mysteries" as they were called, the Plays of Shakespear, Cervantes, Lope de Vega and other regular dramatic writers.

The Antiquary might perhaps derive satisfaction from discovering in the *nacimientos* of Caracas a faint image of these primitive representations. The mystery writers of the present day cannot, indeed be charged with the luxurious fancy of their Prototypes, and therefore escape the incongruity of mingling Gods and Goddesses with Saints and Patriarchs: their absurdities are of a duller and less poetical character--Saint Joseph is entertained with an account of the battle of Carabobo, and the holy family is particularly interested in the destinies of Colombia. The action, as may be supposed, is somewhat of the dullest; Saint Joseph and the Virgin are rather hearers than doers; the angels are merely singing birds: the devil is indeed a bustling personage, but he is speedily consigned to the infernal regions. The principal talkers are an Indian and a negro; the latter blacker than the devil himself, and whose business it is to amuse the audience with buffoneries and witticisms against the Spaniards; to us, when we were last present at one of these theatrical treats the most lively performances appeared to be some live sheep and goats whose pranks

mas bien oyentes, que representantes. Los angeles son unicamente pájaros que cantan. El diablo si, es un ruidoso personaje pero muy presto lo envian à pasar à las regiones infernales. Los principales interloctores son un indio y un negro; este último mas negro que el diablo mismo: su ocupacion es divertir al auditorio con bufonadas y agudezas contra los españoles. La última vez que nos encontramos en una de estas diversiones, los mas graciosos actos que aparecieron en la escena eran algunas ovejas y chivos cuya cabriolas sobre el teatro tenia algun cosa en sí de primitivo y paraisal, tanto que podria equivaler à la desnudez de Adam y Eva en los antiguos misterios. Lo que puede llamarse por cierto admirable en estas representaciones es la paciencia del auditorio que sufre constantemente repeticiones de una misma tonteria por espacio de 4 ó 5 horas cada vez. Algunas personas se han escapado por la indecente ligereza con que los asuntos mas sagrados se representan en los nacimientos: ligereza que segun su opinion no puede menos que causar perniciosos efectos en el espiritu de los que oyen. Lo cierto es, que la religion del vulgo será siempre acomodada à sus toscas ideas sobre la naturaleza divina. *Lo que es de la tierra es terrestre.* Mientras que el filosofo se acerca à la divinidad con temblor y reverencia, la multitud insistirá en tratar à su Dios con la misma familiaridad, que si tratase con sus camaradas, no con una irreverencia premeditada, sino por que no saben conseguir lo mejor. El language de los devotos vulgares nos hace creer algunas veces que la divinidad es su vecino por medio, y Jesu Christo su primo-hermano; tan inmediatamente asi pretenden comprender los desiguos del cielo.

(Continuará)

## AVISOS OFICIALES.

El 22 de Marzo último ha sido instalada en esta Capital la *Comision subalterna del Departamento* para el repartimiento de bienes nacionales, compuesta de los Sres. General de Brigada Juan Pablo Ayala, Presidente; Vocales el Mayor de Artilleria Agustin Rodriguez, y el Contador de Diezmos Vicente Butos; Fiscal el de la Corte Superior de Justicia, Licenciado Ramon Garcia Cadiz, y secretario el teniente coronel Tomas Richards, los cuales han sido nombrados por el Excmo Sr. General Intendente, en virtud de la autorizacion que le concede el Gobierno Supremo por el art. 4 del decreto de 10 de Diciembre del año proximo pasado sobre establecimiento de dichas comisiones, conforme à la ley del Congreso del 28 de Setiembre.

upon the stage had something in them extremely primitive and Paraisical so as to be equivalent to the nudity of Adam and Eve in the old mysteries. What may be called the truly astonishing part of these performances is the patience of the audience, which can endure constant repetitions of the same fooleries at the rate of four or five hours each exhibition. Some persons are shocked at the indecent levity with which sacred subjects are treated in the Nacimientos; a levity which they deem cannot but have a prejudicial effect on the minds of the audience. The truth, however, is that the Religion of the vulgar will always be conformable to their gross ideas of the nature of the Deity: "that which is of earth is earthly." While the Philosopher approaches the Divine Nature with awe and reverence, the crowd will insist on treating their God with the same familiarity that they treat their acquaintances; not from intentional disrespect, but from the want of knowing better. The language of vulgar devotees would often lead us to believe the Deity was their next-door neighbour; and Jesus Christ their Cousin germain, so intimately do they pretend to understand the ways to Heaven.

(to be continued.)

## LAW AND DECREES OF CONGRESS.

It has been a matter of some doubt with us as to the most convenient mode of giving to the Public the Laws and Decrees of Congress. To publish them in Spanish and English would be a very unwelcome treat to our Columbian Readers who have already received them at full length in the Caracas Gazette; to omit them altogether would be leaving our English Readers uninformed on matters frequently essential to their interests; we have therefore adopted the middle course, of publishing entire such laws as are of particular importance to Foreigners and shall content ourselves for the rest with such extracts, or abridgements as may be sufficient to indicate their spirit and intention.

A T O R CONGRESS relating to rates payable upon Importations.

1st. the duties upon entirely formerly known under various denominations shall for the future be consolidated into one only with the appellation of duty on Importations.

2d. The following are subjected to duty of 15 pr Cent, Iron in Bars, sheets of Tin and Copper—Paper & Medicines of all sorts and Surgical Instruments, Rigging, Pitch, Tar Cables Cordage and Anchors.

The following pay a duty of 17½ pr Cent,

La comision subalterna de repartimiento de bienes Nacionales de este Departamento, cumpliendo con el art. 6 del dec to del Excmo. Sr. Vice Presidente de la Republica de 6 de Diciembre del año proximo pasado, convoca á los tenedores de billetes emitidos en Angostura por la Comision creada por la ley de 6 de Enero de 1820, y que residen en este Departamento, á que presenten los billetes que tuvieren en su poder á esta Comision, dentro del término de cuatro meses, contados desde esta fecha para darles el curso que señala el referido decreto. Caracas 30 de Marzo de 1822.—El Presidente, JUAN PABLO AYALA—Vicente Buroz—Agustin Rodriguez, Vocales—Tomas Richards, Secretario.

### TRANSLATION.

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

On the 22nd of last march the Departmental Board for the assignment of National Property, was established in this city. Brigadier General Juan Pablo Ayala, President, Major Agustin Rodriguez, Vicente Buroz and Ramon Garcia Cadiz members, and Lieut Colonel Richards Secretary: the whole appointed by his Excellency the Intendent in virtue of the authority granted him to his effect by the 4th article of the Decree of the supreme Government of the 10th of December, agreeably to the Law of congress of the 28th of September.

N<sup>o</sup> 2

The Departmental Commission as afore-said agreeably to the decree of the Vice President of the Republic of the 6th of December last, calls upon the holders of Bills issued at Angostura by the Board established by the Law of the 6th of January 1820 - and who are resident without this Department to present the Bills in their possession to the present Board within the term of four months from the present date, to be disposed of agreeably to the aforesaid Decree. Caracas 30 March 1822 JUAN PABLO AYALA, President. Vicente Buroz—Agustin Rodriguez, Members Tomas Richards Secretary.

### ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DE EUROPA.

La interesante noticia que sigue, acaba de llegar á manos de los editores, respectiva á el reconocimiento de la independencia de este pais por la España.

Por una carta de Ynglaterra, su fecha 20 de Febrero he sabido que el reconocimiento de la Independencia de Colombia por la España, ha sido anunciada en la gaceta ministerial, titu-

every species of Cotton, Woolen Linen, Hemp and Worsted goods, with the exception of such as are subjected to a higher duty in the following articles.

4th. The following pay a duty, of 20 pr Cent.—Umbrellas, Hats of Beaver, wool or Silk, wax or sperm—manufactured or in paste, Wines Vinegar and Oils of all sorts, Gold or Silver Watches and Laces, Saddles for men & women, every species of Earthenware either of Europe or Asia, Chrystals and Glass-ware of every kind.

5th. The following pay a duty of 22½ pr Cent. Jewels and precious stones, Tanned skins, Laces of thread or silk, worked handkerchiefs, Artificial Flowers, dress Feathers, Looking glasses, Essences, Preserves and distilled waters, the Spices of India or elsewhere, Fruits preserved dry or in liquid, Olives, Capers and every species of preserves.

6th. The following pay a duty of 25 pr Cent.—Men and Womens shoes, boots, every species of Household furniture and ready made clothes, utensils and moveables of Copper, Bronze, Iron, Steel, and Tin, Tallow in paste or manufactured, Flour, Salt provisions and every species of foreign eatables.—

7th. The following pay a duty of 25 pr Cent.—Spirits and other foreign liquors whether of Grape, Sugar-cane or whatever other original extraction.—

8th. All other species of merchandize, spirituous liquors or effects not expressly comprehended in the foregoing articles pay an importation duty of 20 pr Cent.

9th. The said duties shall be levied according to the valuation established in the regulation approved of in Cartagena 22d, April 1817 and supplement, Until such alterations as are necessary may be made.—

10th. The proportion of duties established in the foregoing articles apply only to the cargoes of national vessels.—

11th. Cargoes imported in foreign vessels belonging either to Neutral or Friendly powers, will pay 5 pr Cent more upon all the duties on importations above mentioned, unless anything to the contrary be established by particular treaty.

12th. a reduction of 7½ pr Cent shall be made upon the duties of importation in national vessels, and 5 pr Cent on foreign vessels, on their proceeding direct from the Ports of Europe to those of Columbia; observing the proportions established in the articles 10 and 11.

13th. This reduction or discount shall be made on the ratio of so much pr Cent, from the sums payable for merchandise and articles of commerce, established from article 2 to article 8.

14th. All former duties regulations and

lada Correo y que en consecuencia los vales Colombianos habian subido 35 por ciento á que corrian á 75. Esta carta llegó á San Tomas el 3 de Abril y por tanto no pueden haber otras noticias mas recientes: y como el aviso del Correo fue hecho en la misma tarde en que me dirigieron mi carta, puede ser que los comerciantes de San Tomas aun ignoren esta noticia."

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The following interesting communication has been sent enclosed to the Editor, respecting the recognition of the Independence of this Country by Spain.

"By a letter from England dated the 20th February, I learn that the the acknowledgement of the Independence of Columbia by Spain was announced in the Courier newspaper and that in consequence the Columbian Bonds rose from 35 to 75 pr. cent.—This letter arrived at St. Thomas on the 3d. of April consequently we have no later news—and as the statement in the Courier was made on the very Evening my letter was closed it may have escaped the observation of Traders with St. Thoma."

#### EL ESTILO MONARQUICO Y REPUBLICANO.

Cuando en 1819, despues de mil mentiras y equivocaciones, el gobierno Español se vió en la necesidad de entregar las Floridas á los Estados Unidos, los dos gobiernos asignaron sus ministros Plenipotenciarios con el estilo y títulos siguientes.

Por tanto el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha dado sus plenos poderes á Juan Quincy Adams, secretario de despacho de los Estados Unidos: y S. M. C. al Excmo. S. D. Luis de Onís, Gonzales, Lopez y Vera, Sr. de la Ciudad de Royacos, Regidor perpetuo del cabildo de la Ciudad de Salamanca, Caballero Cruz grande del orden Real Americano de Isabella la Católica, condecorado con los Lirios de la Venda, caballero pensionario del orden Real y distinguido de Carlos Tercero, miembro de la asamblea Suprema del dicho orden Real del consejo de S. M. C. su secretario en ejercicio de Decretos, y su enviado extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de los Estados Unidos de America.

#### LA IMPRENTA.

Un arte divino, un don sagrado del ingenio, LA IMPRENTA ha facilitado los medios de esparcir y comunicar al mismo tiempo una propia idea á millones de hombres, y fjada de un modo estable, sin que el despotismo de los tiranos pueda contenerla ni destruirla: así se ha formado una masa progresiva de instruccion una atmosfera creciente de luces que aseguran solidamente para lo sucesivo su mejoramiento.

LAS RUINAS DE M. VOLNEY. P. 72.

Caracas Por Juan Pey. Año de 1822.

laws opposed to the tenor of this are revoked and annulled.—

15th. This law shall take effect from the 1st. Jan. 1822.

Rosario de Cucuta 28th. Sept. 1821.

Castillo. V. P.

Chief Minister of Finance

THE following are exempted from payment of duties.

Art. 1st. All printed Books in whatever language, Maps, Geographical Charts, Philosophical apparatus and Instruments, Engravings, Pictures and Statues, collections of Antiquities, Busts and Medals.

2d. Sets of Agricultural Instruments, Plants and seeds, machinery and utensils for the purpose of improving the soil to prepare or work prints.

3d. Machines or utensils that in any manner contribute to facilitate the extraction or working of Gold, Silver, Platina, Quick silver Copper, Iron, Steel and other metal Ores and Minerals.

4th. All machines or utensils that may help to better the navigation of our lakes and rivers, or conduce to promote our domestic manufacture of woolen or cotton.

5th. Instruments, utensils and laboratories belonging to native, or foreign professors of any liberal or mechanic art arriving in the Ports of the Republic to settle in its territory and exercise their profession.

6th. The machines and apparatus for printing, Types and printing ink.

7th. Gold, Silver, and other precious metals in coin or uncoined.

Rosario de Cucuta 21st. Sep. 1821.

Castillo. V. P.

Chief Minister of Finance.

#### MONARCHIES AND REPUBLICS.

When in 1819 after a world of lying and equivocation, the Spanish Government was obliged to concede the cession of the Floridas to the United States, the two governments appointed their Plenipotentiaries with the Style and Title following.

With this intimation, the President of the United States has furnished with full powers John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most Excellent Lord Don Luis de Onís, Gonzalez, Lopez y Vera, Lord of the town of Royacos, perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Venda, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished, Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order of the Council of his Catholic Majesty; his Secretary, with exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America.