

**FOREIGN.**

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**United Provinces.**—A letter dated Truxillo, Feb. 16, says: I send you an important document relative to this new Republic, styled the "United Provinces in the Centre of America," consisting of the Provinces of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and St. Salvador. The principal towns are Guatemala, the capital, with a population of about 30,000, Omoa and Truxillo.

This is perhaps one of the most fertile countries in the world, producing indigo, cocoa, hides, cotton, sarsaparilla, and plenty of mines of gold, silver, copper, &c. The liberal principles upon which this government is founded, approximate very near ours; nearer than any of the South American colonies; and the indulgence allowed foreigners in working all the various mines is a thing unparalleled; and the securities, privileges, &c. given to all strangers, are founded on a basis peculiarly advantageous, and which cannot fail of inducing all speculators of every nation to avail themselves of this great opportunity of working mines hitherto known only to indolent Spaniards, whose tenacity forbade any other than their own countrymen from sharing in the riches of the new world.

Fifteen families are allowed to settle a township, and pay no taxes or duties to government for five years. The duties levied are very moderate, and the facilities to commerce equal to any ports in the world.

At present the trade is nearly engrossed by Spaniards, and carried on with Havana. But the day is not far distant when the United States will share the greatest part of the trade, as we can supply them with every material. English merchants at Balize, look with a jealous eye upon every American adventurer here, and the poor Spaniards cannot bear the idea that all nations are to be permitted free ingress and egress into every part of this hitherto forbidden country.

Cattle are abundant and are exported to Havana, Balize, &c. in great numbers.

This country has several fine seaports upon the Pacific, and it is most advantageously situated for carrying on commerce with both the Atlantic and Pacific. Its chief imports are linens, cottons, &c. from Europe; rum, sugar, &c. from Havana; and flour, provisions, &c. from the United States. But we can supply them with cotton, as well as India and Russia goods, on as good terms as England or any other power.

The English Bible Society has caused the Bible to be printed in Spanish, and thousands are now distributing throughout these provinces. Formerly they were not allowed to read, but now free permission is given to every one.

The distribution of the Bible is productive of the most important and vital advantages to the natives, and will be of great moment in tranquillizing and consolidating the government.

Affairs are very tranquil and have the most pacific appearance. The government seems determined to cultivate the most intimate intercourse or interchanges of commerce with the United States, and manifests the utmost attention and hospitality to American visitors. The intercourse with the interior is

carried on without any material obstructions or dangers, and all produce is brought and carried upon mules.

The noted Woodbine resides at St. Andrews, Spanish Maine.

**Brazil.**—The Emperor of Brazil has promulgated a new Constitution, which agreeably disappointed the fears, excited by his recent violent proceedings, of his intentions to re-establish internal despotism, and to replace the empire under the iron yoke of Portugal. The project of the Constitution sets out with declaring that the Brazilian citizens "form a free and independent nation, which admits of no other bond of union or federation which may be opposed to its independence;" that "its government is a monarchy, hereditary, constitutional, and representative;" and that "the reigning dynasty is that of Senhor Don Pedro, the existing Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil." It broadly asserts, that "all powers in the Empire are delegations from the nation," the representatives of which are the Emperor and General Assembly. The Assembly is to be composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Both bodies are elective.

**Peru.**—It appears by the last accounts from Upper Peru, where the troops commanded by Generals Sucre and Santa Cruz are stationed, that so far from their being defeated and dispersed, as was reported, that they have from 5 to 6000 men, besides the army under the command of Bolivar, consisting of 15,000 men. It was even said that the army in Upper Peru had destroyed several parties of the royalists, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the patriots in vanquishing their enemies.

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

**Russian Tariff.**—The London Times, in publishing the new Russian Tariff, makes the following judicious observations—"The ministers of the Emperor Alexander have, it seems, made a considerable addition to the import duties on foreign manufactures and produce. In other words, they have been throwing fresh difficulties in the way of Russian exports to other countries. To what extent the English trade may suffer from the adoption, by Alexander, of these fiscal barbarisms, already worn out and condemned by the discerning nation against whose interests he would now direct them, is not easy to guess. Russia cannot injure Great Britain by means which are calculated to repress the rising industry of Russia herself, but to rouse the enterprize of Englishmen into a search after new paths of commerce, and into a cultivation of resources before untried, only because the want of them had not been hitherto experienced. We have little to dread from a rival armed with those very weapons which we have ourselves cast aside as unserviceable. The war of prohibitions is disastrous to none so completely as to him who wages it; and the Russian government, by this gross blunder, proves against itself an absence of political civilization, no less remarkable than that moral and social rudeness which have long been a reproach to its subjects."

**Manilla.**—Letters received at Salem, from Batavia to the 29th Nov. contain accounts from Manilla to the middle of Sept.

by which it appears that 13 persons had been put to death at that place, who had been engaged in the revolution to overturn the government. An attack was expected on Penang the latter part of October, by the natives of Quida, (the coast opposite,) who demanded their king, then with the English. It was said the sovereign of Siam was the instigator. The government of Penang had refused to give up the King of Quida, and the natives were gathering in hosts on the shores opposite. The force at Penang did not amount to a regiment, but they had sent to Bengal for a reinforcement. Should the natives venture on Penang, the buildings would probably be destroyed, and the island laid waste, but it was thought that the fort would protect the Europeans.

**West-Indies.**—The serious quarrel between Gov. Lumley and the inhabitants of Bermuda, continues to be as violent as ever. It is strange that the British government should send him a second time to that island, and that he should consent to go there.

Some fears of the blacks still exist at Martinique, and the white inhabitants have presented an address to the Governor, in which they suggest to him his duty, and seem a little inclined to reproach him.



**HALIFAX:**

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1824.

**Divine Service.**—We are requested to state, that the Rev. W. H. Jordain will preach in town on Wednesday night, 21st inst. The Rev. W. Newborn will preach at Quakey on Thursday; on Thursday night in town—also, the following Saturday and Sunday in town.

**Small-Pox.**—Considerable agitation was produced in this town on Wednesday last, in consequence of a discovery that a female, recently from Washington, in this state, was afflicted with the Small Pox. A meeting of the citizens was immediately held, a Committee of Safety appointed, and precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease. The infected person has been removed out of town, with those who associated with her, and the house destroyed. No other case has come to our knowledge, and we believe no further danger need be apprehended.

**Murder.**—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in this town on the body of Samuel Horne, a free colored man, who died the preceding day. From the Coroner's report it appears that on Sunday last Edward Jones, a shoemaker, residing in this place, saw two chickens fighting near his house; he caught one and threatened to shoot the other, which Samuel Horne, the deceased, begged him not to do; upon this Jones ordered him out of the house, and swore if he did not go he would kill him, and immediately looked about for his shoe knife; the deceased went off, was pursued and stabbed by Jones. The wound was inflicted just above the collar bone, on the left side of the neck, passing obliquely across the breast, cutting the windpipe,

puncturing the swallow, and dividing important bloodvessels. Jones was immediately taken into custody, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

**Law.**—The Superior Court for Halifax county, will commence its sittings in this place on Monday next.

On our first page will be found the remarks of Mr. Branch, Senator in Congress from this State, on the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. in relation to the election of President and Vice-President.

In our next we purpose giving the remarks of Mr. Macon, on the same subject.

**To Correspondents.**—The extract, furnished by "A Subscriber," shall be inserted in our next. Our resources, with regard to the miscellaneous department of the paper, are very limited: any assistance, in original or selected pieces, will be gratefully acknowledged. We would suggest to our correspondents the propriety of making their manuscripts as legible as possible, particularly where local or technical phrases are introduced. The following remark, from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, is too frequently applicable to newspaper manuscripts: "Some of the marks, one would suppose, were made by a spider, who had escaped from the ink-bottle, and ran over a sheet of white paper, with two of his legs afflicted with the palsy."

**Presidential.**—At a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, on the 2d inst. it was unanimously resolved to support General Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and John C. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency.

It is reported that Mr. Wirt intends resigning the office of Attorney-General of the U. S. and that it will be offered to Mr. Clay. Should it prove correct, and Mr. Clay accept the offer, it will be considered as the virtual withdrawal of his claims to the Presidency.

A Convention, similar to the one recently held in Pennsylvania, is talked of in New-York, to be held in Utica, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

**Virginia.**—The call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of this state, appears to engage considerable attention. From the opinions generally expressed there appears to be a majority in its favor.

**CONGRESS.**

**Washington, April 7.**—At length the Tariff Bill has been reported to the House, from the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives. This was effected by a sitting of seven hours yesterday, during which there was a deal of discussion and a variety of amendments proposed, some of which succeeded, and others were rejected. Of the Debate, it is in vain to pretend to give any account. Twenty columns of the newspaper would not suffice for it, and we have but two of the twenty to devote to the whole of yesterday's proceedings.

**April 10.**—The vote which was taken yesterday in the H. of R. for reducing the proposed duty on iron from one dollar and twelve cents per cwt. to ninety cents, we understand, jeopardizes the whole bill for a revision of the Tariff of duties on imports. With this amendment of the bill, some of its warmest friends become its opponents, or at least indifferent to it. The fate of the bill is therefore now more doubtful than ever.

A great principle triumphed in the Senate yesterday, and the day will be remembered as one of the brightest in its history. That enlightened body yesterday gave its final sanction to an act, which, we venture to say, will command the applause of the country, and acquire for the body itself a durable renown. One branch of the National Legislature has at length said, that death shall no longer be considered criminal—that the dungeon shall no longer be the portion of the honest debtor. The bill which has passed is necessarily qualified and guarded—it gives no immunity to fraud, and it contains the requisite checks to shield its benefits from abuse; but the Senate has, substantially and formally, declared against the principle of imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled under foot one of the last remnants of Feudal and Roman barbarism, which the force of education and habit have been able successfully to uphold until now against the spirit of the age. We cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other Branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our system complete and perpetual.—*Nat. Int.*

**SMALL POX.**

**Washington, N. C. April 9.** We mentioned in our last that an apparently infectious disease had made its appearance in the precincts of this town. It having produced considerable excitement here, and as, in cases of the kind, much error and exaggeration of fact are apt to exist abroad, that the truth may be known, we think it proper to state that which may be relied on:—That the physicians have not yet agreed among themselves as to the true character of the disease, whether it is varioloid, small pox or chicken pox—if either—it seems pretty clearly ascertained, however, that it is infectious: though in no instance yet, have all the members of a family, in which it has appeared, been attacked. But two deaths have yet occurred in persons supposed to have been infected with it—one of them under circumstances of improper treatment, contrary to the directions of the physician; the other an elderly negro. The disease thus far has been exclusively confined to people of dissolute habits, chiefly females.

**Fire.**—An attempt was made to set fire to the bookstore of Mr. Caleb Bonsal, Norfolk, Va. but fortunately the combustible matter was discovered before any injury was done. The incendiary has not been discovered. On the same night, attempts were made (doubtless by the same gang) to break into two stores on Market-square.

**Great Leap.**—Mr. Hunter, the equestrian performer, was a passenger on board the packet brig Empress, which was lost at Squam Beach, on her passage from Charleston to New-York, and had with him the fine young race horse Lalla Rookh, who ran on the Washington Course in February. The animal, which was on deck when the vessel was driven ashore, by a leap of 18 or 20 feet, from the vessel to the beach, escaped in safety.

The Boston Palladium says: "A young gentleman of this city, after 12 months study and experience, has accomplished that great desideratum, the application of an elastic power to the propelling of land carriages."