

Foreign Articles.

FROM THE PETERSBURG JOURNAL. SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence to the 17th of March has been received at Philadelphia from Bogota. The most interesting article of news contained in the Bogota papers, is the announcement of the fact, that a meeting of Plenipotentiaries from all the South American states, is to be held at Panama in October next; and it was understood that an invitation had been forwarded to our government to send an envoy also to the contemplated congress.

- 1. To form, or renovate, in the most solemn manner, the perpetual, close league between all the new American states against Spain.
2. To issue a manifesto on the justice of their course, and their system of policy towards the other powers of Christendom.
3. To enter into a convention of navigation and commerce between all of them as allies and confederates.
4. To decide with respect to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all shall combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke, and in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each shall furnish.
5. To take measures for carrying the war in concert to the seas and coasts of
6. To determine whether these measures should be extended to the Canary and Philippine isles.
7. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declarations of the President of the U. S. concerning any future designs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns.
8. To settle in concert disputed principles of the laws of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals.
9. To agree upon the footing on which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere, which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American power.

The following is Bolivar's address to his soldiers, after the memorable victory of Ayacucho: Soldiers! You have given liberty to South America, and a quarter of the world is the monument of your glory. Where have you not conquered? South America is covered with the trophies of your valor;—but Ayacucho, like Chimborazo, rears her exalted head above them all. Soldiers! Colombia owes to you the glory which again covers her; Peru—life, liberty and peace. La Plata and Chile are also your debtors for immense benefits. The good cause, the cause of the rights of man, has conquered by your arms in the terrible struggle with the oppressor. Contemplate, then, the blessings you have conferred upon humanity by your heroic sacrifices. Soldiers!—Receive the limitless gratitude which I bestow upon you in the name of Peru. I pledge myself that you shall be recompensed as you deserve; before you return to your beautiful country. But no—you never can be worthily rewarded; your services transcend all price. Soldiers of Peru!—Forever will your country rank you among the first saviors of Peru. Soldiers of Colombia!—You will live in hundreds of victories till the end of time.

FROM FRANCE.

The ship Montano, arrived at New York, from Havre, brings Paris dates to the 24th ult.—We discover in the extracts published, very little news of importance.—We have compiled from the Commercial Advertiser, the following summary:

Splendid preparations were making for the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims, the cost of which is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

It is denied in the St. Petersburg Journal, that any secret treaty exists between Russia and Spain. The only treaty in force, is that negotiated in 1814, in concert with the whole of the allied powers.

It was again announced, with some degree of confidence, that Patras had fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The surrender is said to have taken place on the 6th Feb.

Advices from Madrid to the 10th of March, have reached us by this arrival. It is reported that the King has at last signed the Amnesty which would be published on the 19th, when the court would be removed to Aranjuez. The ultimatum of the Spanish Government for a loan of 24,000,000 sterling, has been dispatched to London. Twenty-five per cent is to be received in the bonds authorized by the Cortez. A letter from Madrid, of March 19 says:—

A few days ago 23 young men of the most respectable families of Vigo were arrested, because they were suspected, and are now imprisoned in the chateau de Casco, at Vigo. The prior of Magalez, in the province of Estremadura, had scarcely reached his priory, when he imprisoned 54 inhabitants of a town which has not a population of 500 souls, and drove away nine ecclesiastics. Persecution for political opinions was unknown here till the new dignitary arrived.

The distress is so great that the military intendants of Valencia and Malaga have been compelled to seize upon the Sinking Fund to support their troops. The soldiers had been almost in a state of starvation. An extraordinary duty has been imposed upon oil, chocolate, bread, meat, eating houses, coffee houses, etc. to enable the government to complete the organization of the Royalist volunteers at Seville. And yet, amidst all this pecuniary and other distress, a new levy of 70,000 young troops is talked of—destination of service unknown! The famous Querault is said to be scouring the mountains of Mawsonney, endeavoring to induce the Royalists to take arms against the French. Near the Cole de Balaguier, a skirmish of several hours is said to have taken place between the Royalist Volunteers, and a Guerrilla, or, as some say, a band of Robbers. It is said that the Tribunal of Caceres, has condemned to death General Don Francisco Martin, better known as the Empecinado.

The government has recently received couriers from San Roque and Badajos. That from San Roque is said to have been sent by the General who has the command of that place, to make known to the government that a great number of the soldiers of the garrison have passed the lines of Gibraltar, refusing to be any longer a prey to the misery which they suffered. The second, sent off from Badajos by General San Juan, who has the command in Estremadura, was the bearer of despatches, in which that General shows the urgency of sending him troops on account of the bad spirit which prevails in the province, and even among the soldiers under his command.

On the 22d of February, the King of Naples decreed a general amnesty, (with some exceptions) for the political offences committed by his subjects in August, 1820.

Pirates.—A late Porto Rico paper contains an account of the condemnation, confession and execution of eleven pirates, who had made their escape on shore from a piratical vessel, and were afterwards taken in the woods by the authorities of the island. The chief, Cofreiros, refused to be blindfolded, observing, that he had murdered 3 or 400, and thought that, by this time, he ought to know how to die, and that he wished to see how they did.

From Buenos Ayres.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres, received at Boston, to the 24th Jan: state that the confederacy was in future to be known by the name of "The United Provinces of South America," and that the general government was to be invested with the powers similar to those conferred on the President of the United States. The celebration of the installation of the National Congress, at the capital, had been authorized by the governors of the provinces, who had issued proclamations expressive of their warm approbation of this great event. The liberation of Peru had been celebrated at Buenos Ayres with every demonstration of joy. On the 29th and 30th January, Senor Peneira Soldes, and Mr. Washington Storum, arrived; the former as consul, acting commercial agent for Brazil, and the latter as consul of the United States.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Abolishment of Slavery.—The General Assembly of the United Provinces of Central America, conceiving that the system of Government adopted by this Republic would differ in nothing from that heretofore imposed by Spain, were not the principles of liberty, equality, and justice, to be extended to every citizen of these States; and believing that it would be unjust in a free Government to suffer a portion of our fellow men to remain in slavery, and not to restore them to their natural condition, the possession of liberty, and wishing at the same time to indemnify the owners of slaves for their emancipation, has passed the following decree:

- 1. From the publication of this law, all slaves, of every age and sex, in every part of the confederated states of Central America, shall be free; and, hereafter, shall no persons be born slaves.
2. No person born or naturalized in these states, shall hold another in slavery under any pretext, nor traffic in slaves, within, or out of these states.—In the first case, the slaves shall become free; and in both, the trader shall lose the rights of citizenship.
3. No foreigner, engaged in this traffic, shall be admitted within these states.
4. The regulations and orders of the Spanish Government, giving freedom to those slaves who shall escape to these

states from others, to regain their liberty, shall be preserved in force; observing, however, the stipulations on this subject by public treaties.

5. Each province of the confederation, respectively, shall indemnify the owners of the slaves, after the following manner:

- 1. The owners of slaves under 12 years, who may claim indemnity for the parents of these slaves, shall have no claim on account of their emancipation. If indemnity be made for the father or mother, alone, of the said slaves, they shall be paid for, at half their just valuation. Persons, who may have liberated the parents of such slaves under 12 years, shall be indemnified for them, at their full value. Those who shall have acquired such slaves by purchase, shall receive indemnity for them, at their proper value, if for slaves above 12 years of age.
2. For slaves above the age of 12 years, indemnity shall be made as provided by regulations to be formed for this object.
3. No indemnity shall be allowed for slaves above fifty years of age.
4. In every province, a fund shall be created from duties to be imposed for the special purpose of indemnifying the owners of slaves. The collection and management of these funds shall belong to the Junta of Indemnification, which shall be established in each province, under the regulations to be enacted.
5. Every owner of slaves, who, after the publication of this law, at the place or town where they reside, shall compel them to any service, or shall prevent them from applying to the nearest municipality for their document of liberation, shall be tried and punished, as provided for in the case of those who conspire against personal liberty; and they shall, moreover, be subjected to the loss of the indemnity for the value of the slave, who shall be so treated.

BRITISH FINANCES.

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, to which we alluded a few days since, shows an extraordinary degree of prosperity in the affairs of that nation. By the calculation of the preceding year of the clear surplus revenue of the year 1824, it was estimated at a little over one million. By an alteration in the House of his plans, one half of that sum was lost to the revenue. Notwithstanding this, it proved that the actual net surplus of 1824, after applying 5,150,000l. to the reduction of debt, &c. the actual net surplus was 1,437,744l. At the beginning of the year, the customs were estimated at 11,550,000l. A loss of 900,000l. by repeal and otherwise, took place in the course of the year; but they produced 11,327,000l. The circumstance which led to this great increase, he stated to be in the extension of their commercial policy adopted the preceding year, in the greater consequent capacity of the people of that country for the consumption of foreign produce, the general ease of the community, and above all, the increased capacity of foreign nations to consume British produce, arising out of the means of doing so which England affords them, by taking theirs.—This cheering result, he believed, depended on the constitution of human society, an obvious principle of which leads one nation to open its arms to another—to the fostering new connections, creating mutual wants between nation and nation, and the desire of tasting new enjoyments. Among the causes which have produced such results, he mentions the discovery of the steam engine, which acts like a lever upon the powers of production. Their increased intercourse with foreign nations, he said, was not only the result of accident, but of the wise system of legislation, which parliament had adopted in latter years. The excise had been greater than any former year, and exceeded his estimate by 1,143,000l. The auction duty had increased 12 per cent beyond the three preceding years. There had also been a considerable surplus beyond the estimate in the stamps, and the post-office.

The whole product of the revenue for 1824, was 59,362,403l. To extend the system of relief by the reduction of taxes, he proposed to reduce the duty on foreign iron, from 6l. or 7l. to 1l.—that on hemp 50 per cent, &c. To this he added a variety of cases at home, affecting the poorer classes of people.

N. Y. D. Advertiser.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. We observe, in a late New York Evening Post, a letter from Edenton, in this State, in which it is earnestly recommended to the capitalists of that city to engage in the Internal Improvement of this State! The particular object to which the writer has directed the attention of the good people of New York is, the "opening of an Inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, at Nag's Head, into Albemarle Sound, near where Roanoke Inlet formerly was." It is asserted that the opening of such an Inlet would prevent the damage so often sustained by shipping on that coast, and render the passage to and from New York much more easy and short. The object is evidently one of great importance; it is one that has engaged much of the attention of the Board

of Internal Improvements, and of the able Engineer of this State, who, a few years since, made an elaborate report to the Board, advancing the opinion, founded on actual survey, of the practicability of its accomplishment. The only source of uneasiness to us, in regard to this proposition, is, that we should ever be indebted, in the slightest degree, to foreign capital and foreign spirit for the effecting of Improvements within our State. The honor and advantages of this, and many other works of the same nature, should belong exclusively to the State itself, or to its citizens. We should possess too much pride to allow our sister State, after completing one of the greatest works in the world—a work calculated to enrich her in a degree unexampled—a work of itself sufficient to establish the character of any State or Country—we say, that North Carolina should not passively suffer New York, after accomplishing all this, in the spirit of enterprise and improvement for which she is distinguished, to send her capital among us to aid in a work so peculiarly our own. What would be the feelings of a North Carolinian, half a century hence, when told that his native State, realizing millions annually, perhaps, from the works of her kind neighbors, had been too mean in spirit to attempt them herself! How would the bluish of shame mantle his cheek at the just taunt! Let the Legislators of North Carolina reflect on these suggestions, act on them, and not leave an inheritance of shame to their posterity. Carolina Observer.

MILITARY DEFENCES. Perhaps there is no subject connected with our national growth and security in which the sagacious politician feels a deeper interest than in the system of public defence which has been adopted—and liberally pursued by Congress. Our Military Academy at West Point has attracted the attention and the admiration of the wisest and most experienced men. Fortress Monroe, which confronts the Rip Raps at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, is considered to be one of the most strong and perfect marine fortifications either in the old world or the new. The fortifications of Toulon are, we believe, held to be the most admirable in the South of Europe; but these, as well as the most powerful defences of the northern harbors of that hemisphere, are decidedly inferior both in strength and in construction to Fortress Monroe. Situated within about a mile of the Rip Raps, every vessel entering the Bay must pass within half that distance of the guns of the Fortress; and as upwards of 200 guns can be brought to bear within that range, upon an object not larger than a human being, it would appear impossible for any hostile vessel to force an entrance. The precautions taken to render this Fortress impregnable are not less to be admired. An external wall of about 25 feet thick surrounds the entire area. The space between this outward wall, and the inner, is filled with a canal perhaps 50 feet wide and the whole space of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the Castle. Thus contracted, men the most deeply versed in the science of fortifications, and whose observation has been most extensive, have not hesitated to pronounce this Fortress the most perfect in existence. The value of such a Fortress, in such a situation, is not to be estimated by dollars and cents: It renders one of the most important inlets into our country secure against the most courageous and enterprising of our enemies. It affords a sure protection for our commercial marine, as well as a secure asylum for our ships of war. Nat. Jour.

Episcopal Clergy.—The following statement will show the increase of the Episcopal Clergy in the several states named, since the year 1816, when the list was first published in "Sword's Ecclesiastical Register."

Table with columns for State, Clergy in 1816, and Clergy in 1825. Total increase in nine years is 158.

Danville, Va. April 23.

On Saturday the 16th inst. Mr. Richard Stone of the County of Patrick, was most dreadfully murdered by one of his sons. The cause of this unfortunate event, is attributed only to the insane young Mr. Stone's mind; he was discovered on the morning of Saturday, with a blanket around his shoulders, under which he had an axe concealed. His father casually passing by him through the yard received the fatal blow, which instantaneously terminated his existence.

The National Gazette censures the support given to Gen. Jackson, by press men which formerly opposed him. The reason is obvious. His character has been misunderstood. Instead of a boisterous, ambitious and revolutionary military chieftain, he has proved himself a patriot, a pure and honorable man; and his conduct, during and since the election, has made many converts of his former opponents. His further prospects depend upon his health, and a continuance of his present solid and correct course.

Silk Cotton of Colombia.—We have received from a gentleman in the country, a specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton which is produced in the republic of Colombia, and may be seen at this office. That in our possession, was obtained near Bogota, the capital. It is of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy color. We are informed that it grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine-apple, so that when picked it requires no gining. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated in the manufacture of silk goods. We understand that a gentleman of Scriven County, has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment. Savannah paper.

A poor woman of the name of Hannah Metcalf, died at Horbury Workhouse, on Saturday week, in the 70th year of her age, who took to her bed 45 years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death. It is calculated that this paper had cost the parish 1500.

The East Florida Herald says, that it is understood that Gen. Lafayette will locate his township of land in Florida, at or near the seat of Government; and that Gen. Cull (Delegate in Congress) is his agent for this purpose. He offers for sale one half of it, and the other half he will retain.

The Governor of Georgia has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State on the 23d of next month, in order to take measures to organize and settle the land to which the Indian claim has lately been extinguished by Treaty with the Creek Indians.

The trustees of Cumberland (Tenn.) College have resolved to endow a professorship to be denominated the "Lafayette Professorship" of Cumberland College in honor of the "nation's guest."

A "Jackson Professorship" was at the same time ordered to be endowed in honor of "our distinguished fellow citizen, General Andrew Jackson." Knoxville Register.

Com. Porter.—It is announced in the National Journal of Tuesday that Capt. Chauncey, Crane and Read have been appointed a court of enquiry for the purpose of investigating the Foxardo affair, and other matters connected with Com. Porter's late command in the West Indies.

Jubilee.—The 50th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, was celebrated at Concord, Mass. on Tuesday, in a most splendid manner.—Professor Everett delivered an oration on the occasion.

TOWN'S PATENT BRIDGE.

We are informed that the U. S. Engineers have examined the principles of this bridge, and have recommended it to be adopted on the Delaware and Chesapeake canals. No other improvement probably would be so well calculated for canal bridges; as now built it is utterly impossible to use a towing path on each side of the canal, in consequence of the frame or tressels which support the bridge. It appears that economy and convenience would strongly recommend Town's bridge to the favorable notice of the Hon. Canal commissioners and the public at large. Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel.

It has already been intimated in some of the Pennsylvania papers, that the Hon. George Kremer will be supported at the next election, as a candidate for the office of Governor. His recent conduct at Washington, has only served to exalt him in the estimation of those who know him. Louisville Pub. Adv.

Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania, is preparing a reply to Mr. Clay. From his character and talents, we anticipate from him no "child's play." When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.—Mr. Kremer, we understand, is also coming out again, intending to publish the certificates which he has obtained in relation to the late contest for the Presidency. Petersburg Republican.