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BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An Act to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the eleventh day of May last, to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia, instead of being limited to take effect on the first of January next, shall have full operation and effect from and after the passing hereof: and that all the writs and process of the Circuit Courts of the District of Columbia, for the County of Washington, shall be returned and continued in like manner as if the said act had taken effect from and after the thirtieth day of July last.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore. Washington, Dec. 29, 1820.

Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis," passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be so construed as to except from location all town lots and lands now or hereafter reserved by the United States, or which may have been, or may be appropriated by Congress for the use of any state or for any other purpose, and that the location be made within two years from the passage of this act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. Washington, Dec. 29, 1820.

Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Macedonian Frigate, at Coquimbo, dated August 29, 1820.

"For this some time past, Gen. Carrera has been very actively employed on the other side of the Andes, at the head of a small force of about 800 men, with which he had twice entered Buenos Ayres, and each time placed at the head of its government Don Manuel Sarraeta, a native of that place, of respectable family, but who was obliged to retire after the departure of Gen. C. It is now reported he is threatening Buenos Ayres with a third attack.

"I am happy to state, that even the enemies of General Carrera allow that he behaved with the greatest prudence and humanity, not permitting the execution of a single individual of the opposite party, and using the most effectual means to restrain his soldiers. It appears his determination to arrange the Government on the other side, previous to his crossing the Andes; and he has so far succeeded as to establish a more liberal system for the election of rulers, by which Buenos Ayres is reduced to a level with the other towns, and not suffered to retain that overbearing influence in the General Congress, which formerly so much oppressed the interior provinces.

"The present constitution allows one member (and no more,) to be sent from

each town to Congress, and that body to elect the Director, who will reside at the place they may name; but hitherto they have not assembled under the new constitution.

"Although previous to the flight of Puerrydon, he had ordered Gen. San Martin to resign his command of the army of the Andes, and since the revolution there has not been the least connexion between the two countries, yet (as it to carry on the force as it was commenced,) the army still retains all the insignia of Buenos Ayres.

"At the commencement of the late revolution, San Martin, who was then at Mendoza fled to Santiago with the army under his command, after having lost his best regiment at San Juan, by mutiny; since which he has given his entire attention to the equipment of (what he calls, *El ejercito libertador de Peru*, or the establishment of which he had drained Chili of what little riches remained, under a promise of repaying it from the first place he may conquer in Peru.

"This army, amounting to 4,000 men, left Valparaiso the 21st, having previously sent one transport to this place to take on board a battalion of 500 men, and the whole fleet 18 in number, sailed hence on the 1st. The place of debarkation is not known, but it is supposed their first attempt will be made upon Arica.

"On the 8th April last, an attempt was to have been made to displace the present government, in which affair were engaged many of the most respectable Chilians, (or at least they have suffered for it,) but the day before it was to have been put into execution, it was discovered, when the government immediately ordered a general arrest of not only those engaged in this affair, but of all those supposed to be the least inimical to them. After one of their mock trials, the prisoners were sentenced to be banished to foreign countries; in consequence of which they were all embarked on board the brig Puerrydon, (about 30 in number,) and left Valparaiso about 3 weeks since, destination not known.

"The Chilians have been so long deceived by the present government, upon the subject of the establishment of a Congress, that, although they have promised that this desired event shall be realized the moment they are informed of the fall of Lima, yet they do not appear disposed to await the results of the expedition; but are determined upon a change of rulers, in order that they may secure to themselves the long promised representative government; but should San Martin succeed in Peru previous to the overthrow of the reigning faction, he will undoubtedly establish a Director there, similar to that of this country, by which means he will effectually rule both.

"The day before the expedition left Valparaiso, a decree was issued by the Director, declaring the whole coast of Peru under blockade, from the 25th August, a copy of which I send you."

Cessation of the Arms in the neighboring parts of South America, by an Armistice of six months, between Bolivar and Morillo.

We do not know, that, since the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, we have had as much satisfaction in announcing any News from abroad, as that contained in the following article. Let us hope that it is the prelude to a permanent pacification. Enough of blood has flowed; enough of havoc has been made; the humanities of life have been already too far violated, in this conflict. Humanity demanded a cessation of it, and Providence has ordained it. We trust that the negotiations, which will follow this suspension of hostilities, will give liberation and repose to the people of Venezuela and their confederates.

FROM LAGUIRA—IMPORTANT!

NEW-YORK, JAN. 5.

Capt. Craycroft, of the Schr. Tom, who left Lagaira Dec. 21st, informs, that on the 15th, there was a general rejoicing at that place and Carracas, on account of an armistice having been concluded for six months, between Generals Bolivar and Morillo. Two officers from Bolivar's army passed through Carracas and Lagaira on the 18th. on their way to Margarita Island, and Barcelona, to give information of the armistice. Gen. Morillo had resigned the command of the Spanish army, and was succeeded by Gen. La Torres. The former had arrived at Porto Cavello, and was fitting out the Schr. Morillo to carry him home to Spain; and a great number of officers had proceeded to that place to take leave of him. On the 20th Dec. a Spanish squadron of 3 frigates, 1 brig of 22 guns,

1 ketch of 16 guns, 3 large transports, and 1 schooner, arrived at Lagaira from Cadiz with 15,000 stand of arms, and clothing, and provisions for the army.—Business was entirely suspended at Lagaira.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

From the National Gazette.

We offer, to-day, summaries of some of the Decrees of the Cortes, which we have found in the Madrid newspapers. The suppression of the monastic institutions, and the conversion of all their property into a national fund, are bold measures, which may be said to probe the national character to the quick. Should these produce no reaction, the constitutional system may be considered as secure on the side on which it might have been thought most vulnerable.

The public finances occupy much of the attention of the Cortes, and present the most serious, immediate difficulty for the new administration. In the debate on the loan of 200 millions of reales, to cover fully the deficit of the year, (which was finally resolved upon,) the strain of argument pro and con was such as we may expect to be held in our Congress when a similar project for the relief of the Treasury shall be discussed.

The system of loans met, in the abstract, general reprobation in the Cortes, but the peculiar distresses of the people, unable, for the moment, to bear any addition to their burdens, and the indispensableness of a supply to satisfy the pressing exigencies of state, were pleaded in favor of the expedient of borrowing until a more auspicious period for the collection of taxes should arrive. A great deal was said on the comparative advantage of direct and indirect taxes, and several speakers urged the considerations by which the writers of finance have attempted to recommend the former. It does not appear that the politicians of Spain lay that stress upon the resource of customs, which the natural aptitude of their country for an extensive commerce would suggest. Free trade is, however, the theory of the most distinguished among them, to judge from the language used in the Cortes.

In relation to the prohibition of foreign produce and manufactures, the Court de Torreno, the leader of the liberals, made the following remarks, not inapplicable to the American question of the same kind. "He thought that the adoption of the prohibitory system, instead of producing a great benefit, would do much mischief, especially considering the state of imperfection of Spanish manufactures, which would not improve, unless they had some competition to strive with; and the monopoly would be highly injurious to many provinces which would be forced to purchase, at a high price, articles which they might have on much easier terms from abroad."

We collect from the Neapolitan state papers, of which translations are given in the Madrid Gazette, that an Austrian invasion was, in October, anticipated by the Neapolitan government. In the King's speech to the Parliament, delivered on the second of that month, the foreign relations of the kingdom are represented as in a delicate situation. The answer of the speech dwells on the readiness and ability of the Neapolitans to resist foreign aggression—the official addresses to the 64 battalions of militia call upon them "to support the constitutional throne of the Sovereign and the independence of the nation"—the daughters of the Duke of Calabria, the reigning prince, had prepared with their own hands fringe for the colors of volunteers. Every effort seems to have been made to rouse the people to a sense of their danger and of the necessity of resolution and discipline, and to impress the Austrian Court and foreign powers generally, with a high idea of the extent of the means and the inflexibility of patriotic spirit, with which the aggression would be resisted.

Decree of the Cortes, at the sitting of the 26th October, in respect to the building of twenty vessels of war, to protect Spanish commerce on the coasts of America and the Peninsula.

1. The Cortes, in conformity with the plan proposed by the Executive government, decree the building of twenty vessels of war, of the following classes: two frigates of fifty guns; six corvettes of thirty; six brigantines of twenty-two; and six schooners of fourteen.

2. To defray the expenses of building the above vessels, fifteen millions of reales, destined exclusively to that purpose, shall be placed at the disposal of the government. On no account shall they be diverted to any other object, even of national defence.

3. The said vessels shall be built in

the ports or arsenals of the Peninsula, and by preference, in Ferrol and Carthagena; and the government shall endeavor to employ, exclusively such materials as are of national growth or manufacture.

4. The government shall apprise the Cortes, at the opening of their next session in the year 1821, of the progress then made in the execution of this decree.

The Spanish "Gazette of the Government," of the 1st of Dec. contains a decree of the Cortes, which prescribes—

1st. A general oblivion of all political offences that may have been committed in those of the American provinces whose inhabitants have recognized and sworn to the new political constitution of the Spanish monarchy.

2d. The liberation of all imprisoned, or under sentence, in those provinces, for political offences or opinions, with the guarantee that they are not thereafter to be molested for the same at any time, or under any circumstances.

3d. The restoration to their homes, at the national expense, of such as have been placed in confinement at a distance from their proper province or place of residence.

4th. The extension of the same general amnesty and release to all insurgent provinces or districts, in proportion as they return to their allegiance to the mother country.

The king, by a royal ordinance, enjoin the full execution of the above decree upon all the civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities of Spain, wherever there is room to carry it into effect.

The "Gazette of the Government," of the 29th October, contains the decree of the Cortes for the suppression of monastic institutions. It is too long to be given entire; the following are its principal provisions:

1st. All the monasteries of the order of friars and of canonical congregations; all the convents and colleges of the military order, and hospitallers of whatever class, are suppressed.

2d. To maintain divine worship in some sanctuaries celebrated from the earliest times, the government is empowered to select eight of the religious houses; and consign them to the care of the monks whom it may think proper to select for the purpose.

3d. In the distribution of archbishopricks, bishopricks and ecclesiastical benefices, the government will attend particularly to the claims of the most meritorious and distinguished individuals of the suppressed religious orders.

4th. An annuity of 300 ducats is pledged to each monk in full orders, not above the age of 50 at the date of the decree; of 400 to those between 50 and 60; of 600 to those above 60, and to the rest of the professed monks 100 ducats, if below the age of 50, and 200 if above; to the hospitallers 200 ducats without distinction of age.

5th. It is no longer permitted to found any convent or to assume any religious order, or to receive the vows of novices.

6th. The government will favor and promote, by every means in its power, secularization of persons who have taken religious vows.

7th. The nation will give 100 ducats over and above to every monk ordained in sacris who shall secularize himself.

8th. All the property moveable and immovable, of the monasteries, convents and colleges, now suppressed, remains appropriated to support the public credit.

9th. If any religious communities of either sex, allowed to continue by virtue of the exceptions in the decree, shall be found to possess revenues beyond what is necessary for their decent subsistence, and proper objects, the surplus shall be applied, in the same manner, to the support of public credit.

10th. The government may assign such of the edifices of the suppressed orders as it may think fit to establishments of public utility.

11th. The civil authorities are charged with the safe custody of all archives, pictures, books, &c. of the suppressed convents, and shall furnish inventories, to be transmitted to the Cortes, that this assembly may select for its library the portion of those effects deemed proper to be so applied. The remainder shall be distributed by the government among the provincial public libraries, museums, academies, and other establishments of public instruction.

12th. The bishops or ecclesiastical authorities shall be at liberty to dispose of the sacred vessels, furniture, ornaments, images, altars, organs, choir-books, &c. for the benefit of the indigent parishes within their respective dioceses. They

may also employ for public worship the churches which may be left vacant.

We observe in the same paper in which the above decree is found, an account of a petition presented to the Cortes by a Carthusian friar, stating that, being a cripple, he was obliged to employ a boy to assist him in moving, and praying that the Cortes would grant him enough for the boy's subsistence, besides the sum fixed in the decree for the support of each member of the suppressed religious orders.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

With a view that our readers may have an idea of the great wealth and resources which revert to the national treasury of Spain, in consequence of the important act of the Cortes abolishing monastic and other orders that were considered pernicious to the welfare of the state and people, we insert the following translation from a Cadiz paper of the property that belonged to such institutions, and which are now appropriated to the extinguishment of the public debt.—The above mentioned regulations extend to all the immense possessions of the Spanish monarchy in the four quarters of the globe.

Statement of the property, estates, and funds appropriated for the extinguishment of the National debt.—

1st. The property belonging to the temporalities of the Jesuits.

2d. The property belonging to vacant benefices, and such as shall become vacant, and of the chapters of the military orders.

3d. The royal domains, or property belonging to the crown, which are not necessary for the maintenance of the august personages of his Majesty and their Royal Highness.

4th. The half of the public lands.

5th. The estates of the late Duchess of Alva, and others, that may revert to the nation.

6th. The valley of Alcedia, belonging to the Prince of Peace.

7th. The property and estates of the suppressed monastic institutions, and of other livings that are sequestered.

8th. The property belonging to the Inquisition.

9th. The Royal Factories of Cloth at Guadalajara, and Brihuega, of Crystal and Glass at San Ildefonso, and of Silks at Talavera.

10th. The public edifices in Madrid that are not considered necessary.

From England.

LONDON, NOV. 14.

"The inhabitants of the metropolis last night, were eager to manifest their joy at the Queen's—what shall we call it? Acquittal? No, Triumph! That will do—by putting lights in their windows the moment they heard the sweet voices of her Majesty's friends. The terrified alacrity with which they popped the candles in sight, formed the finest contrast imaginable with the moans which, on all other occasions, have produced illuminations. It was literally verifying the old proverb of "holding a candle to the devil," meaning thereby the mob. And certainly never did we behold a mob more deserving of that appellation. Such a set of ferocious ruffians, with whom were intermixed gangs of prostitutes scarcely less ferocious, never before disgraced the streets of a capital. They were mostly armed with huge bludgeons, and decorated with snow-white favours, so that the amiable monsters had something grotesque in their appearance, notwithstanding their fearful brutalities. These villains scoured the principal thoroughfares in bands of from fifty to a hundred, and succeeded in producing a heart-felt, sincere and voluntary homage to persecuted innocence. The illuminations, to be sure, as is truly observed in a morning paper, "quite inverted the ordinary course of things." When the public have been called upon to rejoice in successful war, or to celebrate the return of glorious peace, it has been common for the principal streets, and most respectable houses, to furnish a brilliant display, while the smaller thoroughfares and meaner habitations were but scantily lighted up. Not such the spectacle of yesterday. In those places where the greatest efforts were usually made, there was a general absence of lights, and interceding towns, and supplicating thags, in the windows of the most substantial inhabitants, proved that they were placed there but as sentinels to protect the glass. Such was the scene in the principal streets in and near the metropolis; but when the spectator turned from these into the courts and alleys, a flood of light burst on the eye, and