

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM LAGUIRA.

Cessation of Arms in the neighboring parts of South-America, by an Armistice for 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 & their confederates.

Nat. Int.

New-York, Jan. 5.

Capt. Craycock, 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 General 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 succeeded by Gen. La Torras. The former had arrived at Porto Cavello, and was fitting out the schooner 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.

From the Caracas Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Morillo, at Conde de Cartagena:

Caracas, Nov. 28, 1820.

"My esteemed friend, Pino:—I have just arrived from the town of Santa Ana, where I yesterday passed one of the most joyful days of my life, in the company of Gen. Bolivar, and various officers of his suite, whom we embraced with the heartiest good will. All were content: we ate together, and enthusiasm and fraternity could not go further. Bolivar came alone with his officers, confident in mutual good faith and friendship; and I caused a small escort which had accompanied me, to retire. Neither you nor any one can conceive how interesting was this interview, or how great the cordiality and regard that prevailed. We were all wild with delight, it appearing to us like a dream to see ourselves come together as Spaniards, brothers, and friends. Believe that candor and sincerity presided at this meeting. Bolivar was excited to the greatest pitch of joy; we embraced a thousand times, and determined, in order to perpetuate the memory of the beginning of our reconciliation, to erect a monument on the spot where we gave the first embrace."

In the Caracas paper, there is another letter of the same date, of a Lieut Colonel Don Vicente Bayusa, who writes thus:

I have just arrived from St. Ana, after seeing the most exhilarating, liberal, and incomprehensible interview that can be imagined. Yes, my friend, Morillo and Bolivar, with various chiefs and officers, dined and remained together all day yesterday, and swore eternal friendship and philanthropy.

The dinner was given by the General (Morillo,) and was so social and lively, that we all seemed like old friends. Bolivar toasted, several times, peace, and the valor of the general in chief and his army. Gen. Morillo, in all the sincerity of his heart, and almost with tears in his eyes, drank to concord and mutual friendship. All the chiefs and officers reciprocated toasts in the same manner.

"Bolivar and Morillo mounted on the table to toast peace, and the valiant soldiers of both armies, and afterwards shouted *Vivas*. A monument, to celebrate the extraordinary reconciliation, was determined on, and the generals themselves immediately laid the first stone."

FROM LIMA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board of a merchantman, at Lima, to his brother in Baltimore, dated Callao, October 25, 1820.

"The news of a revolt at Guayaquil reached Lima yesterday, which has hove us all aback. This Country is in a shocking state at present. The Chilean fleet & army have captured Pisco, a seaport about sixty miles above Lima."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

MADRID, OCT. 30.

"Notwithstanding the multiplicity of business through which the Cortes had proceeded during the first three months of the session, there remained still so much to be done, that an additional month became absolutely necessary; and however singular the fact may appear, the reforms decreed and carried into effect, within the last thirty days, are of more real importance and benefit to the nation, than all those which preceded them. A great deal has been done to restore public credit, and the French bankers have succeeded in getting their terms for the loans accepted, that is, they are to give 10,000,000 dolls. to receive 15,000,000 at the expiration of twenty-four years, and a yearly interest of seven per cent. Previous to advancing a farthing, they are to have a million of dollars in credits on the Spanish government. As the foregoing is a scheme which a man not possessing a single shilling of capital might propose, it remains to be seen whether the movers of it are in a state to fulfil their promises, or are merely amusing themselves at the expense of the good people here; be this as it may, the money was never more wanted, and if it does not soon appear, the most serious consequences may be expected to follow. In legislation, the Cortes have proceeded with great activity; several salutary regulations have been established with regard to criminal justice: many steps taken to destroy the Banditti that infest various parts of the country, and do away with mendicity. In the sitting of the 19th, some of Mr. Bentham's works were presented to the Cortes by M. de Mora, editor of the *Constitutionnel*; according to the official report of the proceedings, they were received with particular pleasure, and the Cortes felt exceedingly grateful to that learned Englishman for his generous efforts to consolidate the constitutional system of Spain." I have since heard that our great countryman is to have the high honor of being consulted by the commission appointed to frame the civil and criminal code; and that many of those improvements suggested in the works, edited by M. Dumont, will be immediately adopted in Spain, where the Cortes, like men of true wisdom, seem determined to avail themselves of knowledge from whatever quarter it appears. A very liberal provision has been made out of the national domains for the patriotic generals Quiroga, Riego, Lopez and Banos, and the claims made by the widows of those who suffered under the former ministers have been attended to. Though last not least in the scale of reform, should be mentioned, the suppression of the convents and various religious orders.

You have perhaps heard of the king's hesitation to sanction the decree of this momentous measure; if so, do not judge his conduct too harshly; innumerable arts, aided by no less than a threat of excommunication from Rome, have been employed to deter Ferdinand on this occasion, and it was only by an appeal to the people, particularly that portion of them composing the popular assemblies, that the ministers have been able to awe the clergy. No man in Europe has been more grossly misrepresented than his Catholic majesty; had he been surrounded with honest advisers, instead of villains and slaves, how different would his conduct have been; as it is, he possesses virtues which might be usefully copied by other monarchs. As to the decree of suppressing the convents and religious orders, he signed it the instant it became evident that the nation approved the measure, and he has ever since seemed perfectly rejoiced at the event. In consequence of what has occurred on this occasion, the ministers have changed their minds relative to the patriotic societies, and see the necessity of encouraging, instead of suppressing such bodies, if they wish to preserve the new system; it is, therefore supposed, that the law recently passed with regard to them will be repealed, although the Cortes have only ten days more to sit. It is extremely fortunate that one or two English writers are occupied in removing unfavorable impressions made here by certain persons of a neighboring country, whose ambassador has already succeeded in forming a large party. There will be nearly 250 convents suppressed, and their immense possessions appropriated to the wants of the state."

London M. Chron.

LATE FROM CHILI.

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

"For this some time past, General 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 has twice entered Buenos Ayres, and each time placed at the head of its government Don Manuel Sarratea, a native of that place, of respectable family, but who was obliged to retire after the depar-

ture 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 Gen. 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 if 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 exercito libertador de Peru*, for the establishment of which he has 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 —. 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 three 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 are 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."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Norfolk, Jan. 10.

At a late hour last night, Capt. Baldwin of the Tobacco Plant, furnished us with London papers of the 14th and 15th, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 21st of Nov. from the last of which we have extracted the following. Congratulatory Addresses continued to flock in to the Queen from all quarters; and illuminations and various other demonstrations of joy for the triumph which she has obtained over her persecutors, were daily exhibited. On the subject of the change in the Ministry, spoken of in the last dates, the Liverpool Editor observes—

The station which her Majesty is to occupy at the coronation, if that event under existing circumstances ever takes place, requires to be adjusted; but the most important consideration of all, and that in which the national interests are most involved, arises out of the inquiry, what change will the failure of the proceedings against the Queen occasion in the Councils of the State, and what alterations are we to look forward to in the existing admini-

stration. Upon this subject no information of a very specific nature has transpired during the last week, though some surmises have been hazarded that Lords Liverpool and Harrowby will retire, and that they will be succeeded by some of the Grenville party. In order to afford time for the new arrangements, it is said that Parliament will merely assemble as a matter of form on Thursday next, and that a prorogation to the end of January will take place before they can proceed to business.

The Congress at Troppau has been opened with great splendour. In addition to the Emperors of Russia and Austria, whose arrival we have before announced, the King of Prussia has joined the potentates, and Ambassadors from most of the principal and several of the subordinate states of the Continent, have also arrived. The first and second conferences have been held, but no authentic information as to the subjects which have occupied the attention of the august assembly, has yet reached this country.

France has been somewhat surprised, not to say agitated, by a kind of protest circulated with great industry, but apparently without authority, under the name of the Duke of Orleans, against the legitimacy of the infant son of the Duchess of Berri.—This document states that her Royal Highness has not been delivered of a child; that the infant which has been adopted by the Bourbons is supposititious, and that the circumstances of the labor were such as to give effect to this contrivance. The protest has been sent to all the ambassadors from the different potentates in Europe, now resident at Paris, and seems to be intended to lay the foundation of some future claim that may shake the French monarchy. The report upon the result of the French elections as far as they are known, is—that the greater part of the Deputies who in rotation, had vacated their seats, are re-elected. The capital part of the punishment awarded against Graver and Bouton, for the explosion under the window of the Duchess of Berri has been remitted by the King.

LONDON, NOV. 19.

It will be seen that the Queen had applied to the Ministers for a Royal Palace for her residence, to which the following answer has been returned:

Lord Liverpool states—"that he has received his Majesty's commands to inform the Queen, that it is not possible for his majesty, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the royal palaces for the Queen's residence.—Lord Liverpool has been further commanded to inform the Queen, that until Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business, the allowance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for Parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her majesty." In an annexed paper Lord Liverpool adds, "that he thinks it material to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for procuring a residence in London for the Queen."

Yesterday Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman waited upon her majesty, to consult upon what further steps should be taken on this subject, when it was determined that her majesty should again write to the Earl of Liverpool, urging, in still stronger terms, the demand which had been made under her sanction.

This letter was immediately conveyed to the Earl of Liverpool by the Hon. Mr. Keppel Craven; but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received.

Letters of the 30th ult. were received yesterday from Naples. All fears of a visit from the Austrians had been removed by the intelligence that the troops of that power had all gone into winter quarters. No advices from Palermo had reached Naples for the preceding nine days, and they were therefore still in ignorance of the effect produced there by the annulment of the treaty. The Naples papers (*Il Voce del Popolo*) of the 31st ult. contains addresses from Syracuse and Trepan, declaring their submission to the Neapolitan government. That from Caltanissetta we daily expect.

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE.

From the following extract, it will be seen that a very ready way has been found out to neutralize the oppressive operation of the French retaliatory tonnage law on American shipping, through the medium of the Italian ports in the neighborhood of Marseilles. By an article from New-Orleans, it also appears that French vessels are availing themselves of a precisely similar advantage, by loading Pensacola with cargoes carried thither from New-Orleans (at a trifling expense) in American vessels.

Norfolk Herald.

Gibraltar, Oct. 24.

You may wish to know the operation of the retaliatory law of the French government upon your commerce in the Mediterranean.

To the port of Marseilles, where all your trade is confined, the law is rendered peculiarly accommodating, and subjects the merchants of the United States to little or no inconvenience.

An American vessel may call off Marseilles and communicate with her consignee, without being obliged to enter. If it be expedient to avail herself of the market for her cargo, she is ordered across the Gulf to the port of Nice, in Sardinia, or Villa Franca, in Savoy, where the expenses are very trifling. Nice affords an entrance to vessels not drawing more than twelve feet water; but Villa Franca is spacious and convenient for any draft. At either of these ports the cargo is transhipped on board French vessels for Marseilles, and the difference of duties on the cargoes from the United States for that market, arriving in French vessels, (particularly colonials,) will more than pay all the additional expenses, including the freight.

The American ship then takes in ballast, and goes over to Marseilles, which exempts her from the new tonnage, and loads her return cargo.

The American merchants at Marseilles have placed an agent at each of the above-named ports to attend to the interests of their friends.

After the 1st of March next, Tobacco is to be admitted into all the ports of Spain, upon the payment of 2 reals (10 cents) per lb duty. The committee reported in favor of the old system of monopoly, but the Cortes determined to change it, returned the bill with instructions to report what duty might reasonably be assessed to prevent the deprivations of smugglers—and such has been the decision.

Salé, another of the King's perquisites, is declared to be free on the 1st March. Quick-silver will go next."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the Militia, reported a bill to provide for a uniform system for the organization and discipline of the Militia of the States and Territories, and for instructing the officers of the same at the expense of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Trimble submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform this House, when and why the Agency of the Treasurer of the United States for the War and Navy Departments was first established, and whether the same may not be discontinued without detriment to the public service.

This resolve lies on the table one day of course.

The resolutions moved by Mr. Williams, of N. C. calling for information of the amount of money necessary to complete the contracts which have been made for the increase of the navy and for building fortifications, were taken up and agreed to.

The orders of the day being then announced by the Speaker—and Mr. Cobb having moved again to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union—

A short debate arose which resulted in a motion by Mr. Beecher to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Cobb. The question discussed was, simply, whether the subject of a general reduction of the expenses of the government, with reference to expediency and to the state of the finances, could be more practically and efficiently considered by continuing to debate the declaratory propositions of Mr. Cobb, or the bills which have been, and probably will hereafter be, introduced, for the reduction of the expenditures of various branches of the public service.

The debate terminated in agreeing to Mr. Beecher's motion, by a vote of 82 to 49; and the resolutions, being then before the House, were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Williams, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. And.

On motion of Mr. Beecher, the committee proceeded to consider the bill reported by the military committee, for reducing the military peace establishment. The first section having been read—

Mr. Simkins, of S. C. delivered his sentiments in opposition to a hasty and inconsiderate abandonment of the deliberate policy of the government.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. delivered his views, at considerable length, in favor of a reduction of the army, and of public expenditures generally.

And the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

The House, on motion of Mr. Trimble, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information, and agreed thereto.

Mr. Archer, of Va. moved that the House do now proceed to the consideration of his proposition for instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the present condition of Missouri, and report whether any, and if any, what legislative measures may be necessary in reference thereto.

The question on now taking it up was decided by yeas and nays—Yeas 66, Nays 78.

Mr. Archer then gave notice that he should renew this motion daily until the House should agree to consider the subject.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment.

Mr. Williams, in an address of about two hours, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced, in favor of a reduction of the army, even greater than that proposed by the bill now under consideration.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. then rose, & offered an amendment to (which was a substitute for) the bill under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Cuthbert, the committee then rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement showing the expenditures of money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment for the year 1820.