General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XX. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1819. NO. 19....999.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PUBLISHER OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNION.

Terms of the Republican Star.

The terms are *TWO DOLLARS* and *FIFTY CENTS* per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninteen, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated to the objects herein specified, to wit:

For subsistance of the army of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with Indian tribes, being a deficit in the appropriations for that object in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

5 December 16, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning the Western District Court of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no suit, action, plea, process, or proceeding, at law or in equity, which, on the twentieth day of April last, was depending and undetermined in the district or circuit court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, and by law directed to be removed to the district court of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall be discontinued or abated on account of the said court not having been opened and holden on the first Monday of June last, agreeably to the act of Congress passed on the twentieth day of April last; but that all such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, both at law and in equity, shall be deemed, taken, & to all intents and purposes be held to be depending in the said district of Pennsylvania, as fully and effectually, as if the said court had been opened and holden on the first Monday of June last

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted.* That the said court be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make all such rules and orders touching such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, at law and in equity, as they might or could have done, if said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, aforesaid, which may be hereafter certified and transferred from the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, to the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be depending in the said court, on the said first Monday of June last, and the same proceedings may be had therein, as if the same had been on that day entered in the said court agreeably to the act of Congress aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

6 December 16, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

MESSRS. PINKNEY AND WIRT.

The public feel great curiosity to learn the cause of the controversy between these gentlemen—and as there are some circumstances, which make it interesting, we give the account of it which we have received by a gentleman just from Baltimore.

In the progress of the cause of the U. States vs. Taylor, Mr. Wirt wished to introduce testimony as to other acts similar to those charged in the indictment, but antecedent to them; he stated that these facts would contribute to show the *animus furandi*; and that this was a species of circumstantial evidence admitted by the practice of England, and the customs of the superior courts of Virginia.—Mr. Pinkney in reply observed to the following effect; that such was not the practice in England; and you (Mr. Wirt) knew it; and if he did not know it, he ought to know it. As to the rules in Virginia they were trash, (or stuff, or some such *very complementory* phrase) Such at least, as we are told, was the spirit of the remarks—Mr. Wirt rejoined—Mr. P. replied*—Mr. W. observed that this was neither the time nor place for noticing such remarks. The bench said a few words by way of expressing its regret—and the matter dropt in Court.

Mr. W. requested a friend to bear a challenge to Mr. P. which Mr. P. accepted, & promised to name a friend to make the necessary arrangements; in the course of the conversation, he stated that Mr. W. ought to have known that he had no intention to insult him or wound his feelings, but that this remark was for Mr. W. only.—Mr. W. was not satisfied with this acknowledgment; and the fact was stated to Mr. P. through Mr. P's friend—Mr. P. then said, that he did not wish the acknowledgment to be continued to Mr. W.—that he had no intention to wound his fellings, or to give an insult;—and that he was sorry for what he said. The matter was then compromised.

Such is the way in which we have heard it. If this statement be not correct, we shall be happy to set it in its true light.—We will make but one comment on this transaction; it is to express our profound regret, that a man of Mr. P's splendid abilities should think it necessary to have recourse to a dictatorial manner towards a man like Mr. W. at the bar; or that he should think it worth his while to speak contemptously of the law proceedings of such a State as Virginia—*She* is beyond his reach—and as to Mr. W. let him eclipse him if he can, by superior talents, and by his magnanimity in doing justice to rival merit.

Richmond Enquirer.

* It is said, Mr. P. talked of Mr. W's *putting on airs!*

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

BLAND'S REPORT CONCERNING CHILE.

The readers of the National Register have already been furnished with the report of Mr. RODNEY and Mr. GRAHAM, relative to the actual situation of Buenos Ayres and the United and Independent Provinces of La Plata. Mr. BLAND has also made an official statement respecting the same provinces, together with a report concerning Chile and his mission thither, which the President communicated to congress on the 15th instant.

We have not been enabled, this week, to introduce into our pages either of these latter documents in whole or in part: but a friend, who has read with attention the report concerning Chile, has favored us with an accurate abstract of its contents, which we have now the pleasure of laying before our numerous patrons.

Mr. Bland, it will be recollected, was in pursuance of instructions from the President, left by colleagues, Mr. Rodney and Mr Graham, at Buenos Ayres; whence, on the 15th of April, 1818, he departed for Chile, and, on the 26th of the same month, arrived at Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Andes, having travelled by the way of the post road, a distance of abou 900 miles. He left Mendoza on the 29th of April, and, crossing the Andes, reached Santiago de Chile on the 5th of May, the whole route being, perhaps, about 1200 miles. At this latter place, Mr. Bland presented himself to Don Antonio Jose Irisarri, secretary of state, through whom he obtained an interview with Don Burnardo O'Higgins, the supreme director of Chile. He was received with much cordiality by the director, with whom he had, at different times, very interesting conversations, touching the present and future probable condition of Chile and the friendly sentiments which the United States entertained towards that country.

In the several interviews which Mr. Bland had with the supreme director, he represented to him the good dispositon which the government of the United States cherished towards the independent Authorities of Chile and the cause in which they were engaged; the sympathy which the free citizens of North America felt for the sufferings of those who were contending for liberty and emancipation from the yoke of old Spain in the southern part of the American continent; and pourtrayed to him the benefits to be derived from the establishment of the representative system by the immediate formation of a Congress.

To these observations O'Higgins answered, that he was not insensible to the friendship of the United States; that it was his intention to institute a free government as soon as Chile was entirely freed of her enemies and sufficiently tranquilized for the purpose; but that the present moment was inauspicious for the commencement of so great a work; that, in times of public peril, the presence of a congress had been found extremely pernicious; that Mexico had been lost by a congress; that the congress of Venezuela once lost that country; and that Buenos Ayres had been endangered by a congress; lately, indeed, he admitted, the latter had learnt to act more in concert and with greater propriety.

The supreme directer having intimated that it was expected the United States would recognise the Independence of Chile, and that the Chileans would grant special favors, in commerce to the nation, (and it would be gratifying if the United States should be the nation,) first makiug such recognition; Mr. Bland replied, that the single object of his mission was to make inquiry as to the true posture of affairs in Chile; that the United States would be thankful for any favors of the kind, but that they did not ask for them; that all they desired was to be put on a footing with other nations, and were willing to rely, as to any advantages in commerce and navigation, on the skill and industry of their merchants and seamen; that he had repaired to Santiago in order to procure, upon the spot, accurate knowledge of the country, of its institutions, and of its capacities in peace and in war; that the government of the United States only wished to see its way clearly, and would make no improper use of this information—and that any particulars communicated to him from authority might be considered as confidential or otherwise, just as the supreme director might deem most proper.

The supreme director, O'Higgins, admitted the propriety of authentic information in order that the government of the United States might act intelligently with regard to South American affairs, and told Mr Bland that he would cause an official statement to be made out respecting the condition and resources of Chile and placed in his hands for that purpose—which promise the supreme director complied with. The statement makes a part of Mr. Blands's report concerning Chile.

During the intercourse between Mr. Bland and O'Higgins, the former explained to the latter the motives which actuated the President in the seizure of Amelia Island and in driving the banditti from Galvezton—and told him that the freebooters who had been forced from those places were not the only armed vessels whose officers and crews had interrupted the lawful commerce of the United States, for that some of the privateers cruising under regular Patriot commissions had committed depredations upon their trade—that the United States would, at all hazards, defend the fair traffic of their citizens—and that they would do so, even against the Chileans, however painful it might be to crush in the germ a growing intimacy between the two people, and which promised, to be in the sequel, fruitful of benefits to them both.

O'Higgins did not know where Amelia Island and Galvezton were situated, until Mr Bland explained the positions to him. He decidedly approved of the conduct of the President in driving off the pirates from thence, inasmuch as it tended to preserve the character of the Patriot cause from imputations of an injurious nature—he had heard of outrages committed by private armed vessels sailing under some of the independent flags of South America—but that whatever might have been the behavior of the vessels acting under commissions from other states, no charge of the kind could justly be brought against the Chileans—that in fact, with the exception of some fishing boats, it was not until very lately that the government of Chile had any vessels of war under his controul; and that he had taken great care, by giving proper istructions, and by placing suitable superintending officers on board, to prevent any departure from the rules of naval warfare prescribed by the laws of nations.

In one of the conversations which took place, Mr. Bland told the supreme director that, when he was at Rio Janeiro, (where it will be recollected, the commissioners touched, on their way to Buenos Ayres,) he had learnt through Mr. Sumter, the minister of the United States, from the Spanish minister resident there, that Great Britain had been induced to take an active part in favor of Old Spain, and had influenced the allied sovereigns of Europe to interpose for the adjustment of differences between her and her colonies—and that the plan of adjustment was to be something like that which had been formerly rejected by the Cortes, and might be found in a work that had been published in England, entitled "An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America."

At first, O'Higgins did not believe in the truth of the information which Mr. Bland had received—he said the British would hardly do so, as they wanted the commerce of Spanish America—but shortly after meeting with him again, the supreme director said he was then convinced of it—for he had seen captain Shirriff, of the British frigate Andromache, in Santiago, who told him that he had in his possession papers on the subject, with which he was going to Lima, in Peru. O'Higgins further remarked that all attempts to reconcile the South Americans, short of the acknowledgment of their independence, would be fruitless—and that a return to allegiance under the government of Old Spain was wholly out of the question.

On the 9th of July Mr, Bland, having received the statistical information which the supreme director had promised him, took leave of him and of the Secretary of State Irrisarri. O'Higgins expressed his intention of writing a letter to the President—but whether he did so or not, Mr. Bland has not distinctly related.

On the 10th of July Mr. Bland left Santiago de Chile—on the 11th he arrived in Valparaiso—and on the 15th of July he sailed thence in the brig America, capt. Daniel Rea, and arrived, by the way of Cape Horn, at Philadelphia, on the 29th of Oct. 1818.

The narrative of Mr Bland's communications with the Supreme Director forms but a small portion of his report concerning Chile. He furnishes in addition a very copious description of that region of our hemisphere, in which he, now and then, lets his fancy get the better of his judgment. But from the mass of pages which he has written, circumstances of a highly interesting complexion may be selected.

From Mr. Bland's account it would seem that Chile is a country, (excluding the Magallanic Tract, or New Chile) of about 1,000 mile in extent on the sea coast, that it has many excellent ports convenient for the foreign trade; that it is a country fruitful in grain, wine, and oil, and productive in gold, silver, copper and tin; that it is destined to be the granary of that part of the world; that its population is about 1,200,000 souls; that 800,000 of these are under the dominion of the Patriots, the remaining being under the jurisdiction of the royalists; that there are about 50,000 Indian slaves in all Chile; and but very few slaves of the African race. All the mechanical arts and agriculture are in a rude state, and the roads and pathways in a neglected condition. The principal articles of export are the metals already mentioned, together with wheat, flour, hemp, cordage, hides, tallow, jerked beef, vecunia, guanaca, chinchilla skins, figs, raisins, &c. Of 4,000,000 of dollars worth of import in the course of the last year, two millions in value were from England, one from the United States, and one from Buenos Ayres.—The articles furnished from the United States are chiefly tobacco, windsor chairs, saddlery, & furniture. Of European commodities, Mr. Bland thinks the manufactures of France and Germany are preferred. The stocks of cattle are numerous and fine; the horses are active, spirited, serviceable and cheap; but the mules are the common beasts of burden.—The soil and climate of Chile are different in different places; from the Straits of Chacao to the river Biebio, it is woody, fertile and salubrious, and is inhabited by the Araucanians, or natives; from the Biobio to the river Maule, the country is the same, but the population is Spanish; from the Maule to the Aconcagua, still fertile but no forests; from the valley of Aconcagua the mine country presents itself, which is less fruitful on the surface; after the mine country, the dreary desart of Attacama, upwards of 300 miles in extent, affords a protection to the Chileans from any invasion by land from Peru. From the Straits of Chacao to the river Maule it rains at any season; at Santiago de Chile there is no rain for seven months in the year; and beyond Capiapo rains are hardly known. Mr. Bland divides the country into two regions—the one variable and humid, and the other invariable and dry. Fuel, in some parts, is scarce; but it is said there is plenty of pit coal on the banks of the Biobio, near Conception. The Archipelago of Ancun, or Chiloe, contains forty seven islands. It is a considerable fishery, and will be a nursey for seamen. There are only three carriage roads in all Chile. The fertile part of the soil is situated in valleys, surrounded, for the most part, by hills & mountains; & the inhabitants of these valleys communicate with each other principally by mule paths.—Mr. Bland describes the people generally as being "mild, amiable, brave, and uninformed." Santiago is the capitol, and contains about 40,000 souls. The royalists have possession of Penco, and a considerable district around Conception, which is their stronghold; they retain, also Valdivia and Chiloe. The Patriot army, at a medium, (for Mr. Irisarri and Mr. Bland differ on this point,) is about 6,000 strong—2,000 of which are negroes from Buenos Ayres—there are no Chilean officers in it, however, above the rank of captain, with the exception of O'Higgins, who is a brigadier under San Martin, and colonel Raymon Freyre. The navy consists of but three or four indifferent vessels—but would be increased by the addition of two new ships of war, to be called San Martin and Chacabuco, built at New York, and for which purpose Messrs. Aguirre and Gomez were, a considerable time since, sent to the United States from Buenos Ayres with money. A superior naval force is indispensible to enable the Chileans to invade Peru, for the desart of Atacama prevents them from marching thither by land. The Chileans have no seamen of their own.

The revenue of the government in Chili is derived from duties on imports and exports—from an excise which is laid upon almost every thing that is sold—from a direct tax, the mines, papal bulls, printed indulgences for the living and the dead, a crusade tax, tythes, forfeited estates of the Jesuits, voluntary contributions, and from confiscated estates of the enemies of the Patriot cause. The officers of the customs and the judges of the commercial courts receive no regular salaries, and a duty is imposed on merchandise to compensate them—in addition, traders quicken their exertions by presents or bribes. There are 10,000 monks and nuns in the country. The church holds one third of the landed property of the state.—The church lands are farmed out to tenants, who let them again to under tenants, and these last work them with slaves—thus three sets of idlers are supported upon the product of the industry of the laboring class. In addition to their landed estates, the religious institutions have what are called their censos, or money lent out on interest of five per cent per annum, to the amount of ten millions of dollars. Besides their share of the tythes, which the state still permits them to draw, the clergy have the annats, or first fruits, which yield to each curate between two and three hundred dollars per annum.

The government of Chile it seems, is needy, and has made some progress towards laying hands on the enormous property of the priests. Indeed, neither monks or nuns, according to Mr. Bland, are treated with much ceremony—some of the former have been turned out of their dwelling places, which have been occupied for military purposes—and some of them have been tried for treasonable practices.

The most immediately interesting part of the report is that which gives the history of the Chilean revolution and the change of parties among the Patriots. There have, it appears, been two powerful factions in that country, of the revolutionists themselves. At the head of one were the Carreras—the Larrains formed the other, with O'Higgins at their head. At the beginning of the contest for independence, the Carrera faction prevailed. It would seem, however, that this party did not manage affairs in a judicious manner—for at the battle of Rancagua, against the Royalists, fought on the 2d of October, 1814, the Patriots were entirely defeated, and fled over the Andes. They were rallied at Mendoza by San Martin, who identified himself with the Larrain faction, and having obtained a reinforcement of 2,000 negroes from Buenos Ayres, crossed the mountains, and on the 12th of February, 1816, fought the battle of Chacabuco, defeated the royalists, and took their commander Marco prisoner. This may be called the second epoch of the revolution in Chile. The Carrera party was, of course put down, and the Larrains, with O'Higgins as chief, confirmed themselves in power by the victory of Maypu, obtained on the 5th of April, 1818, with the particulars of which the reader is no doubt well acquainted. It is greatly to the dishonor of the Larrains that they seized this moment of success to put to death two of the most distinguished of the Carreras. They were sacrificed under judicial forms, and on the pretext of treason.—Their execution was a foul and bloody murder, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The closest intimacy subsists between the governments of Chile and Buenos Ayres. O'Higgins told Mr. Bland that there was nothing which Buenos Ayres could ask of Chile that would not be granted—and that Buenos Ayres would act in like manner towards Chile. All the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are naturalized citizens of Chile. The supreme director, by way of characterizing the intimacy, said they were as two bodies actuated by one soul. Mr. Bland thinks, however, that this connexion is to the disadvantage of the Chileans, and conceives that it will not be lasting.

Under the faction of the Carreras, at the commencement of the revolution, the press for the first time, was introduced into Chile. Before that period all books and papers, prior to their entrance into the country, were inspected and approved by the holy inquisition in Spain, or at Lima. The name of the first paper was the Aurora. It was printed weekly, at a printing office sent from New York, and managed by three citizens of the United States.—It was edited by Camilla Henriquez, now of Buenos Ayres. The opposite party also published a paper, which they called the Arauco. It was edited by Irisarri. At this time there are four weekly papers issued at Santiago—and none are published any where else in Chile—their names are, The Ministerial Gazette which is the acknowledged paper of the government—El Argos, Duende, and El Sol.—They are all printed at the same press,—and are edited by clerks and officers of the government. Two other printing presses had been carried thither for sale—but they were not saleable articles. Newspapers and phamplets are conveyed free of postage, and books are imported free of duty.

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