

## South America.

The following account of the reception of our consul general to Chili, &c. cannot be but gratifying to every one who duly appreciates the value of a good understanding with nations with whom our relations are likely to be so interesting as with the infant states of South America. It is pleasing to learn that the government of Chili accepts with frankness the hand of fellowship which the government of the U. States has tendered to it. *Nat. Int.*

*Translated from the Aurora of Chili of March 2.*  
SANTIAGO, 24th Feb. 1812.

This was a day of great gratification to the real friends of the country, from the solemn reception of col. *Joel Roberts Poinsett*, consul general of the U. States of North America, appointed by James Madison, their present president, to the supreme government of Chili. All the corporations assisted at this ceremony, their unanimous vote having preceded it.

The consul took his seat, and the president, addressing himself to him, said :

“Chili, Mr. Consul, by its government and its corporations, recognizes in you the consul general of the United States of North America. That power attracts all our attentions and our attachment. You may safely assure it of the sincerity of our friendly sentiments. Its commerce will be attended to, and your representations directed to its prosperity, will not be without effect. This is the universal sentiment of this people, in whose name I address you.”

### ANSWER.

“The government of the United States has entrusted me with its commission to the most excellent government of Chili, to give an unequivocal proof of its friendship and of its desire to establish with this kingdom commercial relations reciprocally advantageous.

“The Americans of the North generally take the greatest interest in the success of these countries, and ardently wish for the prosperity and happiness of their brothers of the South. I will make known to the government of the United States the friendly sentiments of your excellency ; and I felicitate myself on having been the first who had the honorable charge of establishing relations between two generous nations, who ought to consider themselves as friends and natural allies.”

## Spanish Constitution.

*Promulgation of the constitution of Spain ; from the Gazette of the regency of Spain of the 14th May.*

The political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, being sanctioned by the general and extraordinary cortes, they have decreed that its promulgation shall be made with modest simplicity, but at the same time with dignity, and that while it is worthy of that great object which is to establish the prosperity of the nation, so might it be adapted to the circumstances in which she is situated. And considering that the duty of the promulgation of the constitutional code will be ever memorable in the annals of our nation, it is proper it should take place on the most notable day of the holy insurrection, the 19th of March, the anniversary of the spontaneous abdication of the crown by Charles the IV. on which day his son, beloved by all Spaniards, King Ferdinand VII. of Bourbon, ascended the throne, and the arbitrary regimen of the former government fell forever, and a spacious field was open-

ed to the hopes of the nation, and to the heroic deeds of her loyalty and patriotism ; the cortes have resolved that the constitution shall be promulgated on the aforesaid day, the 19th March.

In the public session of the antecedent day, two original manuscript copies of the constitution were read by the deputy secretaries of the cortes, and they are signed by the deputies nominally appointed for that object. Afterwards a deputation consisting of twelve deputies went in three coaches with all the royal household to the palace of the regency of the kingdom ; the royal Spanish and Walloon guards being drawn up in the palace, did the necessary honors of the deputation ; which then presented to the regency of the kingdom, one of the original manuscripts of the constitution which is to be recorded in their archives. as also the decree, ordering it to be published and circulated.

On the morning of the 19th all the deputies of the cortes made the profession of faith and took the oath prescribed to them.—At half after ten the regency of the kingdom proceeded to the conventional hall of the cortes in two coaches and took the oath according to the formula established by the cortes.

After this solemn act, the cortes and the regency of the kingdom repaired in a body to the church, the troops being previously drawn up on both sides of the way, and a solemn mass was celebrated as thanksgiving to the Almighty, and divine service was terminated with a *Te Deum*.

In the afternoon the constitution was solemnly promulgated in four different places in this city, being the residence of the court and government ; for the accomplishment of this act, the regency had disposed that the governor, the ministers of the audience of the district, and four individuals of the city assembly, four heralds, and other persons whom the governor might invite, in order to render the solemn seal more splendid, should assemble at three in the afternoon, at the hall of the city assembly. This being done, the procession was accompanied by an escort of cavalry in advance, and by a company of each of the different military corps in the rear, and from thence they proceeded to the palace, where the governor received from the regency the original constitution through the secretary of the department of *Gracia y Justicia*.

Having arrived at the first place appointed to promulgate the constitution, where the portrait of our august sovereign, don Ferdinand VII. was placed under a canopy, the governor, ministers of the audience, city assemblymen, secretaries and heralds, ascended the stage, and arranging themselves in a file below the canopy, the governor delivered the constitution to one of the secretaries, who placed it immediately in the hands of one of the heralds, who read and proclaimed it in an audible voice.

The solemn act having been performed with the same formalities at the other places appointed for the promulgation, the procession repaired to the palace and the governor returned the constitution to the regency through the minister of the department of *Gracia y Justicia*, and also the testimony drawn up by the two secretaries, of its having been proclaimed and published with the formalities prescribed to celebrate with dignity this day of glory for the Spanish nation.

A more gratifying spectacle has seldom been presented, than was exhibited on this interesting occasion. The universal demonstration of joy in the sympathising multitude of thousands of citizens, gave an interest to the whole scene which words would but faintly express.