

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Parliament has been assembled. The king in person delivered the following speech, and the papers teem with accounts of the ceremony attendant upon the "supper of pageant."

"My lords and gentlemen, I have called you together at this time for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure, which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September, for the admission in the ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of foreign grain, and not then admissible by law.

"I have directed a copy of the order in council issued on that occasion to be laid before you, and I confidently trust that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of that order, and for carrying them into effectual execution.

I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the hopes entertained at the close of the last session of parliament, respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories, have been concluded in that quarter, highly honorable to the British arms, and to the councils of the British government in India.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding.

"I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, whether singly or in conjunction with my allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in the different parts of the world.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons. I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will, in due time be laid before you.

"I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

"The distress which has pervaded the commercial and manufacturing classes of my subjects during the last twelve months, has affected some important branches of the revenue. But I have satisfaction in informing you, that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the country as to excite any apprehensions that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

"My lords and gentlemen. I have deeply sympathized with the sufferings which have been some time past so severely felt in the manufacturing districts of the country.

"I have contemplated with great satisfaction, the exemplary patience with which those sufferers have borne. The depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been laboring has abated more slowly than I had thought myself warranted in anticipating. But I retain a firm expectation that this abatement will be progressive, and that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed its wonted activity."

Captain Parry has commissioned the Hecla, at Deptford, the fitting out of which was to commence immediately for the voyage to Spitzbergen.

The laboring classes are still in a very distressed condition. A writer in the London Times, in speaking of the state of trade and manufactures, demonstrates that the poor operatives cannot subsist through the winter without extensive private subscriptions and grants of money from government.

A Glasgow paper says, "the poor laboring people are now obliged to wash their clothes without soap, to go to bed without a candle, and to live on oat meal, potatoes and fish, and such other articles as are the produce of the districts in which they reside."

The woollen trade of Saddleworth, which depends much upon exports, principally to the U. States, continues extremely depressed. In the township of Delph alone, there are at present no fewer than 3,500 persons on the list of paupers.

The artisans in Lancashire and Yorkshire are in a deplorable state. Families, once in the enjoyment of many comforts, are now unable, by the most arduous labor, to procure the common necessities of life.

The accounts of the situation of the cotton weavers and manufactures in Blackburn and its vicinity continue to be in the highest degree distressing. It is calculated that, in the district round Blackburn, there are about 70,000 poor people who depend on that description of labor, of which number 20,000 are quite out of work.

France. Letters from Havre, of the 21st Nov. represent the cotton market as being very dull, and a decline in prices has taken place without any prospect of their being better. Stock on hand 50,000 bales, and the manufacturers doing but little. Since 31st Oct. 7,377 bales had arrived.

It appears from statistical accounts collected by M. de Cabrol, prefect of the Seine, that Paris consumes annually

78,000 oxen, 380,000 sheep & 8,000,000 fowls, other kinds of birds.

Spain. The famous monk La Trappe known under the name of the Trappist, a Guerilla chief, who, during the campaign of 1823, commanded in Catalonia and Castile a corps of 1,000 or 1,500 men, died in his convent on the 9th of Oct.

Portugal. The Portuguese minister of war writes from Tavira that the rebellion at that place is wholly put down, and that it was almost solely confined to the military, not twenty Algarvians being found implicated.

The arrival of lord Beresford, at Lisbon, has excited a sensation among the inhabitants who expressed much joy on the occasion.

Russia. By accounts from Odessa, the Russian beligerent operations against Persia are suspended.—Abbas Murza was defeated on the 13th of September.

Greece and Turkey. It is stated that the Turks have at last yielded to the remonstrances of England and France on the subject of the Greeks, and that an arrangement for the independence of Greece will be made, on terms less favorable to the Porte than had been formerly proposed.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles, without attacking Samos. The Mediterranean swarms with Greek pirates.

Colombia. Bolivar arrived at Bogota on the 14th of Nov. and proceeded for Venezuela on the 25th Jan. The seat of government was to be established for the present at the latter place, or at Turbaco, twelve miles distant. The private letters state, that on arriving at Bogota, Bolivar took decisive measures to restore order; that he invested himself with the authority given him by the constitution in cases of insurrection; that he had despatched Santander to Peru, abolished the offices of Secretary of foreign affairs and of the navy; ordered the army to be reduced to 6,000 men, and increased the pay of the officers in the navy 100 per cent. The intendant at Carthagena, was to be removed. It is also stated that a convention of the people was to be called. The letters enclose the following proclamation.

Proclamation of Bolivar. Colombians: Five years since I left the capital to march at the head of the liberating army from the shores of the Cauca to the silvery heights of Potosi. A million of Colombians, two sister republics, have obtained independence under the shadow of your banners; and the world of Columbus has ceased to be Spanish. Such is the result of our absence.

Your misfortunes have called me back to Colombia; I come full of zeal to consecrate myself to the national will which shall be my code, because it is infallible.

The national voice obliges me to take upon myself the supreme command; I abhor it mortally, since by that I am accused of ambition and an attempt at monarchy. What! do they think me so mad as to aspire to degrade myself? Do they not know that the destiny of LIBERATOR is more sublime than the throne?

Colombians: I return to submit to the insupportable weight of the magistracy, for in moments of danger, to give it up were cowardice, not moderation; yet count on me only until the laws of the people recover their sovereignty. Permit me then to serve you as a plain soldier and a true republican, as a citizen armed in defence of the beautiful trophies of our victories; your rights.

BOLIVAR. Palace of the government Bogota Nov. 23, 1826.

The arrival of the liberator may check those commotions which would seem to portend a civil war, and restore peace and order to the republic.

Indiana Legislature.

[Selected from the Indianapolis Gazette.]

House of Representatives, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was Resolved, That the Auditor of public accounts be and he is hereby directed, to lay before the House, a full and complete copy of all the accounts, filed by his excellency James B. Ray, Governor of the State, from the time he first acted and filled the office of Governor, in the month of February, 1824, up to the first of January, 1827, for pay as Governor for house rent, and for allowances on specific appropriations, stating the act and date of the act or acts authorizing any such specific appropriations.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the state be, and he is hereby required, to lay before the House, a full and complete copy of all and singular, the audit warrants by him paid, in favor of his Excellency James B. Ray, Governor of the state of Indiana, for salary, house rent, and specific appropriations, from the time his Excellency first acted and filled the office of Governor, in the month of February 1825, up to the 1st day of January 1827.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of state be, and he is hereby required, to lay before this House a full statement of all money by him paid in advance, to officers of state, within the period aforesaid

stating the officers to whom paid, and the amounts paid, to each, if any. And also state, the amount of money loaned to members of the present House of Representatives, out of the Treasury of state, in anticipation of their services, as such members—and giving the names of the members, and the amount paid to each.

The orders of the day were postponed and the above resolutions, offered by Mr. Stevens, were taken up. Mr. Ketcham then moved to postpone the same indefinitely, which was negatived. Ayes 19, Noes 38. Mr. Hawk then moved to strike out that part relating to members loaning money in anticipation, which was also negatived. Ayes 4 Noes 53. Mr. Stevens then moved to lay the resolution on the table—negatived. Mr. Beckes then moved to amend the third resolution, by adding at the end, "and together with the particular circumstances or occasions, which produced the transaction," which was decided in the affirmative. Mr. Morgan moved to amend the first resolution by adding 12th instead of 1st of January, which carried.

Mr. Sweetser then moved to postpone until the first of December next, which was negatived. Ayes 16, Noes 42. Mr. Lomax moved to postpone the further consideration until Monday next, and debate arising thereon, the previous question was called for and the resolutions were adopted.

Jan. 13. Mr. McKinney submitted the following resolutions to wit:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to inquire into and report to this House, the relative duties to be performed under the present law by the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of state, so that if there should be a difference of duties to be performed, by either of those officers, there may be an increase or diminution of compensation such as may comport with justice, and that said committee report, whether the Auditor is in the habit of absconding himself from the seat of government, and if so, for what period is he absent, and by whom, during such absence, is the duty of his office performed, if by the Treasurer, (if it can be ascertained,) allowance is made by the Auditor to the Treasurer, for such services, and if said Treasurer performs the duty, whether it was intended by the Constitution of the state its laws and policy, that the duties of those two offices should be performed by one individual, and he the Treasurer of state; that said committee require from the auditor of state, the names of delinquent collectors, the counties where they reside, the sums due from each, and how long due; distinguishing between those against whom suits have been brought, for the sums they owe, and are in arrear and those against whom suits have not been instituted, and the reasons, if any, why suits have not been brought, against all delinquent collectors. That said committee also inquire, and report to this House, the reason, if any, why the Auditor of State has not furnished the tract books, of lands in the several counties in this state, in compliance with the law on that subject. That said committee report the particular evils, if any which result from the Treasurer of State performing the duties which, by law, exclusively pertain to the Auditor of State; and that said committee prepare a bill, with provisions, such as may secure a regular and legitimate discharge of duty by the Auditor and Treasurer of State.

Mr. Sweetser moved to amend said resolution by the addition of the following, at the end thereof, to wit: That said committee report to this House, whether the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, have been in the habit of absconding themselves from the seat of Government, if so, for what periods, and by whom, during such absence, have the duties of their respective offices been performed. That said committee respectfully request his Excellency the Governor, to lay before them, a statement of the amount he has actually paid for house rent, in the town of Indianapolis during the time he has executed the office of Governor, and to whom the same has been paid; and that said committee report the same to this House, and that said committee enquire, and report to this House, whether commissions, both civil and military, have not been issued during the absence of his Excellency the Governor and Secretary of State, and if so, by whom have such commissions been issued, and the authority therefor, and whether the Governor has not been in the habit of leaving blank commissions in the office of Secretary of State, to be so filled up, and issued in his absence.

Mr. Test then moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was negatived. Ayes 7, Noes 50.

Mr. Boon then moved to postpone indefinitely, which was negatived. Ayes 11, Noes 45.

Mr. Sweetser's proposed amendment was then adopted by the House.

Mr. Bullock then moved to amend, that the enquiry shall not extend beyond the last election of Treasurer and Auditor, which was negatived.

The question was then put, shall said resolution, as amended, be adopted? It was decided in the affirmative. Ayes

45, Noes 11, and Messrs. McKinney, Stevens and Morris were appointed a committee in pursuance thereof.

Jan. 15. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from R. R. Guley, Agent of the American Colonization Society, enclosing a memorial from the Board of managers thereof, to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, which was referred to Messrs. Ferris, Stevens and Craig.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from William H. Lilley, Auditor of Public Accounts, in pursuance of a resolution of this House on the 12th inst. offered by Mr. Stevens which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of Samuel Merrell, Esq. Treasurer of State in pursuance of a resolution of this House, on the 12th inst. offered by Mr. Stevens, which being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

Jan. 16. Mr. Ferris from the committee, to whom the communication from the board of Managers of the American Colonization Society was referred, reported that they viewed the subject as one of vital importance not only to the nation, but also to those individuals among the descendants of Africa, who may participate in the blessings intended to be extended to them through the benevolent design of said society, they deem it a subject of more importance than they can possibly give it. They recommended a postponement until the next session, which was concurred in.

Mr. Clendenin presented the following preamble and resolution for the consideration of the House, to wit:

Whereas, the integrity and independence of this House are essential to the character and dignity of the state, and form the Constitutional safeguards of the rights, the interests, and the honor of the people of Indiana, every principle of duty and self-respect demands that this character should not only be pure but unsuspected, and whereas the Hon. Stephen C. Stevens, a member of this House did on the 12th inst. standing in his place assert, that he had just then been informed by a gentleman in the lobby of this House, a man big in office, that the Treasurer of State was a rascal, and that the members of this House dare not investigate his conduct for the fear of being themselves involved in his Treasurer's guilt or corruption, that public money had been corruptly loaned by and borrowed of the Treasurer by members, or words to that effect and whereas, a charge so flagrant, if true, would justly tarnish and degrade the character of this House, and if false should expose its author to public scorn, and to such punishment as the Constitution provides, for persons guilty of outrageous contempt: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Stephen C. Stevens, be immediately called upon, by the Speaker, to name to this House, the individual who has made the above mentioned charges, and to set down in writing, the substance of the same, for the purpose of enabling this House to order such investigation, and adopt such measures as honor and duty imperatively require.

Mr. Morgan moved that the further consideration of said preamble and resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was carried in the affirmative. Ayes 30 Noes 25.

Mr. Ferris presented the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That the select committee, appointed in pursuance of certain resolutions of the 13th inst. calling on the Governor, Secretary of State Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of State, for certain official information, relative to the mode and manner of performing, the duties of their respective offices, be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that from the report of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, this House is perfectly satisfied with their conduct in the discharge of their duties in their respective offices, which was decided in the negative. Ayes 22, Noes 34.

Mr. Hurst offered another resolution on the above subject, with modifications, which was also negatived.

Mr. Stevens presented a resolution. That the resolutions of the gentleman from Switzerland, and the resolution of the gentleman from Franklin, respecting mal-conduct in officers of government, and members of this house, &c. and the reports and investigations under the resolutions so far satisfied this house, that no mal-conduct exists, and that further investigation is unnecessary; and therefore, the clerk of this house is hereby directed, to strike from the Journals, all the resolutions, reports and motions on the subject, which was not adopted. Ayes 11, Noes 46.

From the Frankfort Kentucky Argus. EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

On Saturday last, Mr. H. Daniel, in the House of Representatives, presented a resolution requesting the Governor to cause a national salute to be fired on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Breckinridge opposed it, because he

was afraid it would be considered abroad as an expression of the preference of the House for Jackson as President! Mr. Underwood also opposed it, because he did not think the practice of burning powder on that day would be continued for ever, and thought it was time to quit it. Messrs. Daniel, Hanson, Rudd, Manoin and Turner did not see the necessary connexion between rejoicing for a great national victory and the Presidential election. An insertion of the words, "according to usage," reconciled Mr. Breckinridge, and the resolution was adopted with but few negatives. A plain old farmer in the house observed, that he wondered the gentlemen were so fearful of our firing a few guns on such an occasion; for really it was not intended to put any balls in them, not even billiard balls.

In the Senate a similar resolution was adopted without opposition.

A resolution of the House of Representatives required the national salute to be at sunrise; that of the Senate at noon. A gun at daylight, with martial music, announced the return of the glad anniversary. At sunrise, twenty-four rounds, fired in quick succession, testified to the joy of Kentucky for the glorious delivery accomplished on the eighth day of January, 1815, by the Militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, under the command of General Andrew Jackson.

Capt. Davidson's Company of Infantry and Capt. Loughborough's Company of Riflemen, paraded about eleven o'clock, and invited the Governor Lieut. Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives to review them. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned at an early hour. At noon the two companies were drawn up to the Public Square where was fired another national salute of 24 guns. For some time, they were exercised and manoeuvred by Col. P. Dudley, when they marched down Broadway, up Clinton street, and thence up Montgomery street, saluting Gov. Desha, Lieut. Governor M'Fec, and G. Robertson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the steps of the Bank of Kentucky, whence they returned to the Public Square and were dismissed. These two companies made a fine appearance, and are probably not excelled in the Western Country, in the accuracy and precision of their exercise and movements.

The rejoicings of the day were concluded by a splendid ball at the Mansion House, kept by Mr. Ayres, to which the Governor, Lieut. Governor & Speaker of the House, &c. were invited.

Who, with the blessings of Providence, and the aid of her countrymen, made this day worthy of celebration? It was ANDREW JACKSON. In the language of Thomas Jefferson, let us give "honor and glory to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

A late Bordeaux paper relates the following singular occurrence in the neighborhood of that city. An old woman who had formerly kept a hotel avowed to her confessor that she had amassed a large sum of money which she kept in her house. Soon after this confession made at the tribunal of penitence, she permitted an old postillion, who had formerly lived with her, to sleep in her house. About 11 o'clock at night some one knocked loudly at her door, and asked in a pitiful voice to be admitted to her hospitality for the night. Believing herself safe by having the postillion in the house, the woman opened the door, when in rushed a man hidden by a mask and armed with pistols, who said "deliver me your money, or I will instantly kill you!" The poor woman at first was almost frightened to death, but gaining a little courage, conducted the robber into the chamber where the postillion was sleeping: he having heard them coming in, hid behind the curtain. "My money is in that closet" said the woman at the same time shewing an old piece of furniture almost hidden by a pile of linen. The robber laying his pistols on the table prepared to take possession of her riches, but the postillion, who had observed his movements, with great sang froid, took one of the pistols and shot him dead on the spot. On taking off the mask, the robber was discovered to be no other than the confessor, to whom the good woman had told her secret. The postillion immediately proceeded to the Mayor's, and gave himself up until the affair can be investigated. We wait for further particulars says the paper, before we name the confessor and the place where this terrible drama was acted.

General Jackson.—The 8th of January was celebrated on Monday last, with glee and harmony by upwards of 100 out of 138 members of the legislature, who dined at Mr. Eberman's. A very large part of the inhabitants of this borough, and strangers who were at the seat of government, dined at Mr. Doebler's: the room was the most capacious in Harrisburg, but was not large enough to accommodate all the company at once. Harrisburgh Chronicle.

A resolution passed the senate and house of representatives, on Monday, for adjournment, in order to join in the jubilee, commemorative of the victory of New-Orleans. Gen. Ogle proposed it in the senate, and Mr. Beatty, of Butler, in the house.

On Wednesday, Mr. Irwin of Fayette, moved a joint resolution in the house of representatives, calling upon our senators and representatives in congress to use their endeavors to have the constitution of the United States so amended, as that the president shall be elected directly by the people.—Ib.