

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Parliament has been assembled. The king in person delivered the following speech, and the papers went with accounts of the ceremony attendant upon the "suptennial 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 of 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 sympathised 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 sufferings have been 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 oatmeal, 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 manufacturers 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, perfect 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 Guerrilla 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 Cartagena, 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 in-

fallable.

The national voice obliges me to take

upon myself the supreme command; I

abhor it mortally, since by that I am ac-

cused 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. Per-

mit me then to serve you as a plain sol-

dier and a true republican, as a citizen

armed in defence of the beautiful troph-

ies 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 com-

plete 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 authorising

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 com-

plete copy of all and singular, the audit

ed 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 be-

fore this House a full statement of all

money by him paid in advance, to offi-

cers of state, within the period aforesaid

stating the officers to whom paid, and

the amount so paid, to each, if any. And

also state, the amount of money loaned

to members of the present House of Re-

presentatives, or of the Treasury or

state, in anticipaton of their services, as

such memoers—giving the names of the

members, and the amount paid to each.

The orders of the day were postpone-

d and the above resolutions, offered by

Mr. Stevens, were taken up, Mr. Ketch-

am then moved to postpone the same in-

definitely, which was negatived. Ayes

19, Noes 38. Mr. Howk then moved

to strike out that part relating to mem-

bers loaning money in anticipaton, which

was also negatived. Ayes 4 Noes 38.

Mr. Stevens then moved to lay the reso-

lution on the table—negatived. Mr.

Beckes then moved to amend the third

resolution, by adding at the end, "and

together with the particular circumstan-

ces or occasions, which produced the

transaction," which was decided in the

affirmative, Mr. Morgan moved to amend

the first resolution by adding 12th in-

stead of 1st of January, which carried.

Mr. Sweetser then moved to postpone un-

til the first of December next, which was

negatived. Ayes 16, Noes 42. Mr.

Louax moved to postpone the further

consideration until Monday next, and de-

bate arising thereon, the previous ques-

tion 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 differ-

ence of duties to be performed, by ei-

ther 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 absenting him-

self 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 Treasur-

er, (if it can be ascertained,) allowance

is made by the Auditor to the Treasur-

er, for such services, and if said Treasur-

er performs the duty, whether it was

intended by the Constitution of the state