

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the Hon. W. HENDRICKS, for an extra sheet of the *National Intelligencer*, of Sunday, detailing the following very important intelligence of

WAR IN EUROPE.

The arrival, at New York, of the Florida packet ship, in the remarkable passage, at this season of the year, of 26 days from Liverpool, brings papers from London to the evening of the 14th of Dec. inclusive which furnish the important intelligence that Portugal, having been invaded by Spain, had called upon the British Government, in conformity with its treaties of alliance, for aid; and that the latter forthwith, and without delay, answered the call. It is a remarkable circumstance, as stated in the *Times*, that, out of three hundred and more members assembled, not more than four voices objected to the address re-echoing the message of the King.

It is not to be disguised that this step in Europe is one of the greatest moment to us, and every eye in this country will at once be turned towards Cuba, the only possession of Spain that can alone compensate Great Britain for the expenses and evils of war with that power—a jewel alike rich and undefended. Mr. Canning takes, it will be observed, the distinction, and insists upon it that this is a war, not against Spain, but in defence of Portugal—not of aggression, but of repression; and if that ground be adhered to it would exclude the idea of conquest. But the temptation is great—the facility is great—the prize invaluable. On the other hand, France and the United States, will not, cannot, acquiesce in the Island of Cuba's passing under British dominion; and an attempt therefore to wrest that Island from Spain, unless under the most positive and substantial pledges that its independence, under the guaranty of all the three nations, shall be the consequence, will lead most certainly to universal war.

It is proper, however, to say, that, according to the London papers of different politics, it was not anticipated that the war would involve other Powers, or be of long duration. The *Times* says.

A presentiment appears to exist throughout London that the contest will be brought to a speedy ending, by the submission of Ferdinand and his Camarilla to whatever terms may have been proposed to him by England, France, and Portugal, united.

And the Courier of the 14th ult. thus speaks:

It was to be expected that the Message of his Majesty to Parliament, and the Speech of Mr. Canning, would produce that excitement in the sensitive minds of the speculators in the funds, which would naturally lead to what is technically called a *panic*; but we, who are removed from the vortex of the Stock Exchange, may be allowed to take a more sober and temperate view of the question; and we shall endeavor, therefore, to allay some of that irrational ferment which now prevails.

It then argues, from the tone of the King of France's message, and other considerations, that France would acquiesce in the course of Great Britain, and thus concludes:

Having said thus much, it seems scarcely necessary to advert to one of the prevailing rumors of the day. But, as it is talked of, and may be believed, by some, that a loan is forthwith to be raised, we take this opportunity of stating, positively, that no such measure is in contemplation. Not only is the rumor unfounded, as regards any present intention of Government, but his Majesty's Ministers do not even anticipate any thing that can require the recurrence to extraordinary sources of money.

Of the tenor of the King of France's speech, our readers will judge for themselves. It speaks unequivocally of his purpose, "to unite his efforts with those of his allies, to put an end to the disturbances in the Peninsula, and to prevent their consequences."

The King of England, in his Message to Parliament, speaks of his efforts to prevent hostilities, as having been made in conjunction with those of His Majesty's ally, the King of France. The only sentence in the French King's speech, that may be considered equivocal, is that at the close, where allusion is made to the "warlike virtues of France," if honor should oblige her to display them.

The Times of 12th says: A report is generally circulated on the other side of the Channel, that the French King had been shot at and wounded. Letters from Paris speak in positive terms of the truth of this report. The papers of course are not allowed to mention it. As, however, the King afterwards delivered his speech in person, there can be no foundation for this rumour.

The effect of these sudden, and certainly unexpected hostilities, occasioned a great fall in the English funds. Consols were sold on the 12th December, at 84, and on the 11th, they were down at 73 3-4, making a fall of near 7 per cent.

Parliament adjourned on the 15th December, to the 8th February. The unanimity with which the Ministers' con-

duct was echoed, will give great effect to their exertions.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 11.

Message of His Majesty.—Earl Bathurst informed the House that he had to deliver a Message from His Majesty.

The Message having been handed to the Lord Chancellor, the Noble and Learned Lord reads as follows;

GEORGE R.

His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court at Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty, neither to commit, nor to be allowed to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal.

"But his Majesty has learnt, with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads in the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities, by Portuguese regiments, which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly, and solemnly, engaged to disarm and disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awake the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Lords, with the full and entire confidence, that the House of Lords will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support, in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing, against foreign hostility, the safety and independence of the Kingdom of Portugal—the oldest ally of Great Britain.

G. R."

LONDON, DEC. 12, 1826.—The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government, connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. This morning, the following notice was posted at Lloyd's:

"NAVY OFFICE, Dec. 12,

"The principal officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy do hereby give notice, that they will immediately receive tenders at this Office, of ships, for the conveyance of troops from Deptford and Portsmouth to Lisbon, where they are to be discharged, to be hired at the rate of —— per ton, for the voyage, or at —— per ton, per calendar month, for three months certain.

T. HARDING."

The amount of force which will be despatched in the first instance, and upon the emergency of the occasion, is 5,000. Of the troops composing this force, there are to be four squadrons of Cavalry—a circumstance which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only.

PORUGAL—LISBON.

Chamber of Deputies.—In the sitting of the 4th December, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave an account of the relations with foreign Powers, in which he showed that the disposition of England was decidedly friendly, adding, that she alone would be able to defend the Nation from all its enemies; that the French Government has recognized the present system of Portugal; that the instructions given by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to their Charges des Affaires, were satisfactory, and had been completely fulfilled by them; that in consequence of the well known intrigues of Spain, and of late events, a note had been given to the Ambassador of that Court to the Portuguese Government, signifying to him that his functions were suspended till the conduct of his Court was explained, and another to the Portuguese Ambassador at Madrid, to demand satisfaction of that Government, not for words, but facts relative to said events.

The Minister stated verbally, that should the satisfaction required not prove what it ought to be, the English, the natural allies and sincere friends of Portugal, would take upon them to demand it; and that the Government being authorized by the Chambers to receive foreign troops, had already applied to England for them in consequence of the existing treaties. His Excellency said that the Apostolic Junta rules the Cabinet of Madrid, and has unfortunately ramifications in Portugal, and must be considered as the greatest pest of monarchies; the most infamous league against monarchies and European civilization. (Repeated and warm applause.)

The Minister then asked if the Chamber wished to be informed of the state of the provinces, and the plans of the rebels. (By all means was replied.) The Government was well informed of all the plans of the rebels, and even of the plan of attack. (Read, read.) It gave notice of it to the Spanish Government, which, instead of dispersing the rebels, kept them united in such a manner, that even

rights of the Infant Don Miguel, &c. was taken under the protection of the Spanish authorities.

Lastly, the Minister said, that, as the conduct of the French Ambassador at Madrid with respect to Portugal, had been complained of, & the accusation was serious the Chamber must hear the answer he gave to the Count de Villa Real, when the latter addressed him at the Court of Madrid, showing him all that had been done by Spain. (He read, in fact, an insignificant answer.) I hope the French Government will deprive that Ambassador of his post. If the Chamber desires further explanation, I am ready to give all in my power.

Senhor Bento Peteira do Carmo moved that the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as the documents should be published; as he thought them the best manifesto the nation could receive.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECHES UPON THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—As

this is the all absorbing topic of the moment, we have thrown aside every thing else, foreign and domestic, to make room for Mr. Canning's able, interesting and brilliant exposition of the circumstances which led to the Royal Message upon this subject, and defence of the course pursued by Ministers. And in order at once to place the whole matter before the reader we may have not only given his first speech entire, but made an abstract of the whole debate, including the objections of Mr. Hume. Mr. Wood and Mr. Bright, and inserted, also at length, his masterly and triumphant reply. The opposition, however, was but feeble. Even Mr. Brougham, the head

and front of the opposition, made a most animated speech in favor of the ministers, turning the sharpest arrows of his satire against Mr. Hume—and when the question was taken upon Mr. Canning's motion, it was adopted unanimously. Indeed the measure seems at once to have united all hands and all hearts—never was an act so popular before. And we cannot but admire the promptness, and the noble bearing of the British government on this occasion. In answer to the charge of delay which Mr. Hume had made against the Ministers Mr. Canning, after admitting the existence of unauthorized rumors, of which of course official connivance could be taken, says:—"Until the 8th of December, we had not received that accurate information on which alone we could found a communication to parliament. The precise information, on which we could act, only arrived on Friday last. On Saturday, the decision of the Government was taken—on Sunday we obtained, the sanction of his Majesty—on Monday we came down to Parliament—and at this very hour, while I have the honor of addressing the House, British troops are on their march for Portugal."

Before concluding this brief article—too brief for the subject or the occasion—we cannot forbear to report by way of a caution against the ever-wakeful spirit of speculation, that in our opinion there will be nothing more than the mimicry of war, for a very short season. Unless backed by France, Spain cannot move of herself; and we can perceive no substantial reason for supposing that France has had any movement of Spain against Portugal. Nevertheless, war may grow out of the existing difficulties; and England may avail herself of the occasion to seize upon Cuba. Upon this point our government must not slumber. We repeat what we have said on a former occasion; *The United States must not allow Cuba to pass into the hands of any other foreign power. If the Island is to change masters, those masters must be ourselves.*

A LIST OF ACTS &c.

Passed at the late Session of the Legislature of Indiana—concluded from last week.

AN ACT to amend the act concerning salt springs in Orange county, approved Jan. 20, 1826.

To authorise Robert R. Roberts and others, to keep a public ferry on the West Fork of White river in Owen county.

To amend the act declaring certain streams therein named public highways.

To repeal part of an act, entitled an act providing the mode of opening and repairing public roads and highways in certain counties therein named, approved Jan. 21, 1826.

To repeal part of the act entitled an act to amend an act entitled, an act for opening public roads and highways, approved Feb. 12, 1825, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Jesse Jackson late collector of the revenue for Scott county.

To improve the navigation of Sand creek.

Authorizing Alexander Craig, to erect a dam across the West Fork of White river, and for other purposes.

Organizing a county library in the county of Crawford.

Respecting the state road from the Wabash, by the way of the High Banks on White river to Indianapolis.

For the relief of John Carter and Joel Dixon.

To amend the act entitled an act regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.

Respecting the Knox county seminary.

Declaring the Mississinewa river navigable and a public highway.

To amend an act entitled, "an act to incorporate the Whitewater canal company."

To legalize the proceedings of the board of justices of Greene county, at a special session held on the 13th day of May, 1826.

Attaching part of the county of Perry to the county of Crawford.

To provide for building certain bridges, and for other purposes.

To provide for recording brands, ear marks and for posting estrays in certain counties therein named, and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled "an act for opening and repairing public roads and highways, in certain counties therein named, approved Jan. 12, 1826."

Declaring the East Fork of White river, a public highway.

Incorporating the Washington county seminary.

To amend the several acts now in force relative to assessing and collecting the revenue.

Making general appropriations for the year 1827.

Supplemental to the act for the re-location of the county seat of Crawford.

To authorize the executors of William Ballard, deceased, to convey certain lands therein named.

A joint resolution respecting Blackford's Reports.

AN ACT to authorize Polly Branham administratrix of Lindsfield Branham to sell and convey certain lands therein named.

Authorizing the removal of obstructions in water courses in certain counties therein named.

A joint resolution relative to the state library.

AN ACT to amend an act to regulate the Militia of the state of Indiana, approved January 20, 1824.

To encourage the killing of wolves.

To amend an act entitled an act to regulate judicial circuits and fixing the times of holding courts, approved January 24, 1824.

To amend an act entitled an act to provide for the partition of real estate, approved January 2, 1824.

in the town of Indianapolis and for other purposes.

To establish county seminaries in the several counties therein named.

To vacate a part of Evan's enlargement of the town of Princeton.

Providing for the re-location of the seat of justice in the county of Dearborn.

For the relief of William W. Wick.

Authorizing the sale of a lot of land near Indianapolis for the erection of a Steam Mill.

For the relief of Asahel Danning.

To establish a county seminary in the county of Fayette.

To amend the act, entitled an act regulating the mode of doing county business.

For the relief of John Wilson, late collector of Fayette county.

To provide for incorporating a county seminary in the county of Clark.

For the re-location of the seat of justice of the county of Madison and for the formation of the county of Hancock.

Making specific appropriations for the year 1827.

Supplemental to the act for the re-location of the county seat of Crawford.

To authorize the executors of William Ballard, deceased, to convey certain lands therein named.

Authorizing the removal of obstructions in water courses in certain counties therein named.

A joint resolution relative to the state library.

AN ACT to amend an act to regulate the Militia of the state of Indiana, approved January 20, 1824.

To encourage the killing of wolves.

To amend an act entitled an act to regulate judicial circuits and fixing the times of holding courts, approved January 24, 1824.

To extend a certain law therein named.

For raising the salary of the agent of the state for the town of Indianapolis.

For the relief of the securities of Abram Elliott, late sheriff of Wayne County.

Supplemental to an act entitled, an act for the appointment of Trustees to receive deeds for lots or lands given for the use of schools, meeting houses, or Masonic Lodges, approved January 7th 1824.

More fully to carry into effect an act to provide for the appointment of a separate commissioner on that part of the state road leading from Mauk's ferry to Indianapolis, which lies between the towns of Franklin and Indianapolis.

A joint resolution of the General Assembly relative to purchasers of public land.

A joint resolution on the subject of school lands in the state of Indiana.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act regulating the practice in suits at law.

For the organization of Delaware county.

Providing for the erection of an office for the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

Establishing the eastern boundary of Henry county.

To amend an act entitled an act authorizing the laying off certain state roads in this state and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars of the three percent fund for opening the same, approved December 31, 1821.

Legalizing the proceedings of the school trustees in Congressional township No. 9, range No. 2 west, also Congressional township No. 12, in range No. 13 east, in Franklin county.

Regulating the manner of doing county business in certain counties therein named, and also to elect township officers.