

Foreign Intelligence.

Accounts from Ireland state, that bands of Ribbon men infest the county of Galway, resembling, in some respects the Guerrillas of Spain. Some of the gangs amount to 1000 and upwards, and commit nightly depredations to an enormous extent.

London, Feb. 29.

Speech of his Majesty's Commissioners in proroguing Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that it is a great disappointment to his Majesty, that on the first and solemn occasion he is prevented by indisposition from meeting you in person.

It would have been a consolation to his Majesty to have given utterance in this place to those feelings with which his Majesty and the nation alike deplore the loss of Sovereign, the common father of all his people.

The King commands us to inform you, that in determining to call without delay the new Parliament, his Majesty has been influenced by the consideration of what is most expedient for public business, as well as most conducive to general convenience.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are directed by his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the commencement of the present year, and during the interval which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded to inform you that in taking leave of the present Parliament, his Majesty cannot refrain from conveying to you his warmest assurances of the sense which his Majesty entertains of the important services which you have rendered the country.

Deeply as his Majesty lamented that designs and practices, such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress, should have existed in this free and happy country, he cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you directed your attention to the means of counteracting.

If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary confederacy which has lately been detected, must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort in defence of the Laws and Constitution of the Realm.

March 2.

The Conspiracy.—On Monday last the well known Thomas Preston was apprehended at his lodgings on a charge of high treason and underwent an examination at the Bow street office. He was detained in custody. Thistlewood is committed on charges of high treason and murder. There were no proceedings at the Secretary's office yesterday in the case of the conspiracy. There have been no arrests since Monday, nor have any further particulars of this horrid plot transpired. The precise time and mode of trial of the conspirators is not yet fixed.

Congress United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 4.

Mrs. Anderson submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of stock in the Kentucky Ohio Canal Company, engaged for the purpose of cutting a canal around the falls of the Ohio River at Louisville. The resolution was read, and a motion was made that it be committed to the committee of the whole to which is committed the bill providing for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Hendricks wished to propose an amendment, the object of which was, to include in the resolution a provision (similar to that now embraced in it) for aiding the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Company, on the Indiana side of the River.

But the motion was declared to be at that time not in order.

Mr. Gross, of New York, moved that it lie on the table, which was rejected.

And the question was then taken on the motion to commit, as above stated—

And passed in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Fuller it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the investigation of the claims of individuals upon the United States by petition, right; or other proper process, in the District or Circuit Courts, or in some tribunal to be established for that purpose, so as to insure a speedy adjustment of such claims upon the principles of justice and equity.

The Spanish Treaty.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, respecting the Treaty making power, and particularly respecting the Treaty with Spain, yet to be ratified by Spain.

Mr. Lowndes concluded his remarks, going to shew why the resolutions should not be acted on.

When Mr. Lowndes finished, he moved to lay the first resol. on the table. After some conversation, in which Mr. Clay suggested that the best course would be for the committee to report the resol. to the House, and for the gentleman then to move to postpone the resol., or lay them on the table, on which motion the ayes and nays could be recorded. Mr. L. consented to waive his motion for the present.

After some considerable debate the committee rose.

Previously to the rising of the committee Mr. Clay submitted the following resol., with an intimation that, should the business of the House permit, he should call them up at a future day:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America which have est. blshed, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for requesting of the President of the United States to cause to be presented to the General the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the Vice-Roy of Lima to Capt. Riddle, of the Ontario, during his late cruise in the Pacific, and which is now in the office of the Department of State, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties & independence of his country.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Thursday, April 6.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of the House: "No petition shall be received at the first session of any Congress, except within the first ninety days thereof; nor at any subsequent session, except within the first sixty days thereof."

This motion lies on the table one day to come, being a motion to amend the Rules.

Friday, April 8.

A resolution has been adopted on the motion of Mr. Lyon, directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a more effectual remedy to prevent deserting in the army and navy of the U. States, and in the District of Columbia.

The Indiana Oracle.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1820.

LAW.

It is now upwards of three months since the adjournment of the Legislature of this state, and, what is a little singular, the Laws passed at the last session have not yet been received by the public officers in this country. It is indeed hardly worth while to have such a solemn mockery as a Legislative body to enact laws, if the people are to be kept ignorant of what those laws are for four or five months after they are enacted. One term of the Court in this Circuit has already passed, and in all likelihood another, which is fast approaching, will be held before these laws are received. The reason why the people in this end of the state have been so strangely neglected, we cannot possibly conceive. That they have been neglected is certain, for it appears by an advertisement in the *Indiana*, that the laws have been printed and ready for sale at Jeffersonville several weeks ago.

Irregularity of the Mails.

FACTS!—By the last western Mail we received the following papers:—The *Examiner*, printed at Vevay, dated April 12th twelve days coming a distance of 32 miles; the *Telegraph*, printed at Salem, 110 miles, dated April 8th, seventeen days coming; the *Indiana*, from Jeffersonville, March 19th, six weeks and four days coming the distance of 100 miles; and the *Indiana Gazette*, printed at Corydon, dated April 6th, 130 miles, two weeks and five days. This is not the first irregularity that we have had to complain of; we at first attributed them to the change of mail routes & contracts, and were in hopes they would in a short time be remedied; but of late they have become more frequent than ever. "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

COM. DECATUR.

The recent death of this distinguished officer, is an event which has caused a more general sensation of regret throughout the Union, than any circumstance that has transpired in our country for several years. It is indeed an event much to be lamented; he was, without exception, one of the brightest ornaments of our country. From the brilliant achievements which he had already performed, we might reasonably have looked forward to the time when instead of coasting our shores in a single frigate, he would have carried his country's banner in triumph o'er the wave in whole fleets, and have spread the fame of her victories and her virtues to the remotest ends of the earth. Possessed of such feelings, of such wishes, and every true American heart did possess them, who can blame us for shedding a tear o'er his grave; it is a tribute due to departed worth—it affords a relief to the aching heart to pay even this silent testimony of respect to the memory of one, who, although his last act sullied his former glory, yet will ever be regretted by the American people.

We were gratified to see the firm and decided stand which Congress took on this occasion. It was indeed the only course they could pursue with honor to themselves and justice to their country. For considering that he fell in the commission of an act, contrary both to the laws of his God and of his country, would it not have been inconsistent in them to have paid that public respect to his memory as they would have done had he manfully resisted the temptation, and stood forth to the world, not only the champion of his country's rights, but the champion of the cause of virtue and humanity. Had he broken through the fetters of ignorance and prejudice, and evidenced to the world that a man could be brave, and yet could fear his God and respect the laws of his country, what honor could there have been shewn him that were not his due? Not only would the highest testimonies of respect which his country could bestow have been given, but, what is far more precious, the prayers and blessings of the virtuous, the enlightened and the humane, would have followed him to the grave. The eore any other course would not only have been improper, but would have been criminal; it would have been sanctioning a practice which is contrary to reason and religion, and which is daily robbing us of our most valuable citizens; and although a few visionary enthusiasts may disapprove of their conduct, yet we are convinced that the large body of their constituents will give their decided approbation.

It appears that the report of the arrival of the Franklin 74, from the Mediterranean, is incorrect. The appearance of the Columbus 74 in Hampton Roads, caused the mistake.

IMPORTANT.

Private letters from France (says the *Charleston Times*) received by a commercial house in this city, request that no more produce may be shipped to that country, nor any bills drawn; that there is not a doubt of another revolution's speedy approach. They corroborate the report made by the arrival at Boston, of the arrest of several of the French Ministers, for being concerned in the assassination of the Duke de Berry."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, we learn, have been recently made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate:

George F. Strother, at present a member of the House of Representatives, from the state of Virginia, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Louis, in the territory of Missouri.

Tunstall Quarles, at present a member of the House of Representatives, from the state of Kentucky, has been in like manner appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of Cape Girardeau, in the Territory of Missouri.

George Bullitt, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land office at Cape Girardau.

Hartwell Boswell, of Kentucky, to be Register of the Land office for the district of Lawrence, in Arkansas.

John Trimble, of Kentucky, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place.

William Douglas Simms, of Alexandria, to be Register of the Land office at Arkansas, in Arkansas.

Henry W. Conway, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place.

Benjamin S. Pope, of Alabama, to be Register of the Land office at Huntsville.

Obadiah Jones, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys, at the same place.

Nat. Intel. April 8.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND WARRANTS

We are requested to state, for the information of persons interested in the locating of land warrants, issued by the state of Virginia to the officers and soldiers of that state, who served in the continental army during the war of the Revolution, that Col. Richard C. Anderson, residing near Louisville, Kentucky, is the recognized Principal Surveyor of the land set apart for the satisfaction of warrants of this description, and that patents will be issued as usual at the General Land office of the United States, on the surveys executed under his authority. *ib.*

The Senate made progress yesterday on several national subjects, heretofore before them, but acted finally on none, except the civil appropriation bill; from its amendments to that bill, disagreed to by the other House, the Senate receded, and the bill thus wants only the Executive approbation to become a law. The Senate have insisted on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, which adds 50,000 to the Quarter Master's Depart-