



**FOREIGN.**

**ENGLAND.**

The Parliament assembled on the 3d of February, when the king's speech was, on account of his indisposition at the time, delivered by commission. The speech is in a cheerful tone, congratulating the Parliament on the increasing prosperity of commerce and activity of manufactures, and on the revival of agriculture. As to foreign powers, all is pronounced to be well. The South American governments are noticed, but not with decided countenance. The appointment of consuls to them is announced, and, "as to any farther measures," the message adds, "his majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion." In the House of Lords, on the 9th of February, the Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice for a motion, if not anticipated by his majesty ministers, for an address to the king, in favor of the recognition of the provinces of South America which have separated themselves from Spain. A similar notice was given in the House of Commons, on the 13th, by Sir James Macintosh.

The Courier, of the 19th Jan. says—"We consider it not at all unlikely that the Message of the President of the United States will give considerable umbrage to the Russian government. In truth, the tone of that message is very decidedly hostile to the extravagant pretensions of a power which, with all imaginary coolness, contemplated the turning, by a Russian Ukase, of the Pacific Ocean into a Russian Lake. We have reason to believe, that the explanations which have taken place between our government and the United States, upon the subject of the message, have been of the most satisfactory kind. We believe, also, we may venture to assure our readers, that, upon all the great measures now engrossing the attention of Europe and the United States, this country and America understand each other perfectly, and are upon the best possible footing.

In the house of Commons, on the 18th of February, Lord Nugent submitted his motion for the production of the instructions given to his majesty's plenipotentiary in Spain, during the late war, and his correspondence with the Spanish cabinet, in respect to the mediation of Britain. He urged the unprincipled conduct of France and her Allies, the benefit she derived, and the disgrace and danger produced to England, by the late contest. He adduced several facts, to show how hollow were the professions of neutrality made by England. "Our ambassador had, on a frivolous pretext, withdrawn himself from the Spanish government at Seville, and the effect was, that the French army overran Spain. In fine, his whole conduct had given encouragement to the servile party." The motion was opposed by Mr. Canning and Mr. Sturges Bourne. Mr. Canning explained, that owing to the unforeseen circumstances under which Sir W. A. Court was placed, he was compelled to act, in a great measure, upon his own discretion. Mr. Bourne

urged that, in withdrawing his countenance from the Cortes, as soon as they had virtually deposed Ferdinand, Sir William was perfectly right, for he was accredited to the king, and, when the king ceased to reign, the functions of the plenipotentiary were at an end. The amendment of Mr. Bourne, declaring that throughout the whole contest, ministers preserved their neutrality inviolate, was finally carried by a large majority, the number being 171 against 30.

Suspicious were entertained by some of the Proprietors of the India House, that the Marquis of Hastings had embezzled, or allowed to be embezzled, £300,000 of the funds of the Company, and an inquiry is instituted on the subject.

The health of the king of England was improving, while that of the French monarch was so bad as to leave little hope of his recovery.

**FRANCE.**

The kingdom continues in the enjoyment of prosperity and tranquillity. The day for the meeting of the Chamber has been fixed on for the 7th April, the day on which the French army crossed the Blosa.

The reduction of the interest of the National Debt, from five to four per cent. is more talked of than ever.

The Paris papers attack with violence the speech of Mr. Canning, on the answer to the king's speech. The *Quotidienne* contends that the Allies have a right to assist the mother country in subjugating rebellious colonies, and accuses England in being governed by motives of interest. England, say they, did not interfere to prevent France from marching into Spain; but feels alarmed at the idea of the interference of France for the possession of the Spanish transatlantic possessions.

It has been mentioned, as a rumor, that France has made an important demand upon Spain, in respect to a new organization of its government. A London paper, of Feb. 18, speaking upon this subject, says: "We now learn, from an undoubted source, that the ultimatum demands the establishment of a representative form of government, and a general amnesty."

The re-payment to France of the sums laid out to procure the release of Ferdinand, is made a secondary consideration. The recognition of the loans of the Cortes is not demanded by France; but it is suggested that some indemnity to the holders of the bonds would be proper. With this ultimatum, orders were forwarded to the French minister at Madrid, and to General Bourmont, to take proper steps to enforce the representations of the government—that is, to withdraw the troops in case of refusal.

**SPAIN.**

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of the Morning Chronicle, it is stated positively that the Court of Madrid persists in its resolution to attempt the recovery of its transatlantic colonies, and trusts that it will have the good wishes, if not the active aid of its allies, in the prosecution of this undertaking

Spain does not, however, refuse all concessions, and consents that the trade to the whole of her ex-American possessions shall be thrown open to France, England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

It is agreed that there exists a secret treaty between France and Spain, but the principal bases of it are not known; only the assistance, or the direct or indirect means, are spoken of, which France is to furnish, to re-conquer a part of the Spanish colonies. It is also generally supposed that Ferdinand has made some concessions. Only the Belearic Islands are mentioned; and it is added, that this cession has excited some disputes with a cabinet which opposes it. The notes of the ambassadors of France and Russia with the Spanish ministry cross each other. The two ambassadors are on good terms with each other; but M. de Bulgari is more intimately connected with the fanatic party among the courtiers of Ferdinand, who follow in preference the policy of Russia, though that of France is not very different.

The state of Spain is such as to justify a hope that the spark of liberty is not yet extinct, and the guerrilla parties are daily rendering her new masters less easy in their ill-jotten power.

Notwithstanding the conventions, which promise security for persons and property, the possessions of those are confiscated who fly to void imprisonment or death. Many landholders sell their estates and emigrate to foreign countries; the merchants follow their example; at Madrid the principal houses are liquidating their accounts.

**GREECE.**

Letters from Constantine of the 13th Jan. give a very favorable picture of the prospects of the Greeks, as founded upon the disunion of the Turks respecting the mode of operations against them. The Divan having, after a discussion of nearly a month's duration, resolved upon sending the Grand Vizier against the Greeks, armed with full powers by the Sultan, had caused their decision to be made known through private channels, not daring to do so publicly; they had ascertained the state of public feeling, on account of the great objection which the Turks have to the Grand Vizier's quitting the capitol, and which arises from a superstitious notion that such a step is only justified by a state of extreme peril. The communication had, it appears, met with the most decided objections, and the Janissaries had even proceeded to outrage. It was, therefore, imagined that the intention would be abandoned.

The Greeks are established in the islands of Chio and Mytelene, and have moreover invested Smyrna. Two printing presses are to be set up at Missolonghi, for the purpose of publishing the acts of the government, and a journal was to have been commenced on the 1st April, entitled the *Chronique Hellenique*.

A loan of £800,000 stock, has been contracted for the service of the Greeks, by houses in Paris and London, and Messrs. H.

Hendricks & Co. are appointed agents.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

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**FOREIGN RELATIONS.**—The first Minister of the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia.—The Honorable RICHARD S. ANDERSON arrived in this capital on the 10th instant; and, after the usual communications with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the 16th instant, at half past eleven, A. M. was appointed for presenting, personally, his credentials of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Executive. On that day the Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, directed Senr. Lopez, one of the officers of that Department, to wait upon Mr. Anderson, and accompany him to the palace.

On his entrance, the guards paid him the appropriate honors. Mr. Anderson having reached the office of Foreign Affairs, Senr. GUAL received him, and expressed to him the great pleasure he experienced in seeing, in this capital, a citizen so distinguished: he immediately introduced him to many gentlemen of the High Court, of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and other officers of state who were present. Mr. Anderson then presented Mr. Bullitt, his private Secretary.

At the appointed hour, the Secretary of State and Foreign Relations conducted Mr. Anderson to the principal saloon of the palace, where his excellency the Vice-President, with the other Secretaries, was waiting his arrival. In the outer saloon was the commanding general of the department, with a splendid assemblage of all the officers who were in the capital. Immediately on Mr. Anderson's being presented to the Vice-President, he addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: "The President of the United States, animated by an ardent wish to continue the relations of perfect harmony and generous friendship between our respective countries, has commanded me to give the most satisfactory expression to the liberal feeling which he, as well as the people of the United States, must ever entertain towards the institutions of freedom in every country. I tender to you his anxious wishes for the restoration of peace to this Republic, and prosperity to its citizens. My own admiration of the liberal institutions of Colombia, and of the glorious manner in which they have been created and sustained, affords the surest pledge of the sincerity of my sentiments. If this mission shall have the happy effect of giving solidity and duration to the harmonious feelings of our countrymen, it will be a source of unaffected joy to every friend of free government.

"It is on this continent, and in this age, Mr. President, that man has been awakened to the long lost truth that, under heaven, he is capable of governing himself; that God has not given to him in vain the port and intellect of a human being. Every motive that can operate on a good man, urges him to cherish the institutions founded on the development of these truths, and to nourish the principles which can alone sustain them. The sublimest spectacle that we can enjoy, is to contemplate our fellow man explaining and teaching, by reason and argument, the truth "that voluntary agreement is the only legitimate source of political power." When a nation is penetrated with this truth, its liberty is placed be-

yond the reach of either force or fraud.

Under such governments, we may fondly hope to see the people of this continent devoted only to those acts which give comfort and enjoyment to domestic life, and the highest polish to intellectual improvement. It has long, indeed, been the doctrine of despots, that the arts of peace are too limited to fill the employments of man; and their sincerity in this doctrine has been manifested by the slaughter of millions. Let it, then, be the high duty of those who guide the destinies of the American Republics, by abstaining from every hostile collision, to demonstrate the falsehood of a principle so mortifying to good men, and consolatory only to tyrants. Time has not yet, indeed, permitted us to see, in its full extent, the effect which the principles of government evolved on the American Continent, may have on the habits or the practices of man; but enough has already been disclosed to cheer the friends of peace, and to animate them to new vigilance in cherishing those principles which, abjuring war and bloodshed, lead only to peace.

In conclusion, let me say that, while the establishment of this Republic gives to the world a most brilliant example of the triumph of valor and of virtue, so may it continue to succeeding generations, an illustrious monument of the omnipotence of truth and a good cause."

Having concluded, Mr. Anderson delivered to the Vice-President his credential letters of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States; and his excellency, on reading them, congratulated him on his safe arrival in the capital of the Republic, saying, among other things, "that, as the United States had always been the great luminary which the inhabitants of this part of America had held in view during their conflicts, so now they, and particularly the people and government of the Republic of Colombia, would delight to express to the classic land of American liberty the high esteem which they had ever entertained for its government and political institutions, and their desire to improve and draw still more closely the friendly relations which happily exist between the two nations."

The ceremony being concluded, Mr. Anderson was about to retire, when the Vice-President descended from his seat, approached him, and again addressed him in the most cordial manner. In this familiar interview, they mutually expressed, with the greatest freedom, the patriotic sentiments inspired by the interesting occasion. When Mr. Anderson retired, the guards of the palace paid him the same honors which had been shown to him on his entrance, and he was accompanied to his residence by three officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The arrival of the first Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in the capital of Colombia, cannot fail to inspire the most pleasing sensations in the bosom of every friend of liberty. This pleasure is greatly augmented, when it is remembered, that Mr. Anderson is a citizen distinguished for every estimable quality, and especially for a sincere, frank, and liberal character. Mr. Anderson, after having supported, in his own country, with the greatest zeal, the cause of the new American States, now comes to reside among us, with the high character of Minister Plenipotentiary, and to perfect the work of American freedom. We venture to anticipate the happiest results from