

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 23d of June.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The distress among the working classes continues—as samples of the state of the country, it is asserted that 19 or 20,000 are out of employment in Glasgow, and 9 or 10,000 more in other parts of Lanarkshire.

The elections for members of parliament have caused events that throw all our most violent proceedings into a shade. There are regular knock-downs and battles between the opposing parties—in many cases the candidates have been pelted with stones, and the houses in which they sought safety pretty nearly torn down. A good many persons have been killed—the military was called in in several instances. At Leicester no less than 140 rioters were arrested by the constables, assisted by a party of the Life Guards, and sent to jail. Mr. Plunkett has been chaired, and among those who carried him were some of the fellows of the university—but he and they were defeated; he was hurled from his seat, and the fragments of his chair thrown into a sink-pool. Cobbett was at Preston, endeavoring to get himself elected—but was at the tail of the poll, without the prospect of being otherwise. We have detailed accounts of some of the transactions at this place—they were coarsely indecent. The language used by the candidates was any thing else than what became gentlemen. The lie was often given and returned. Cobbett's mob stoned the party of capt. Barrie of the R. N. who is one of the candidates and the captain was hardly prevented from a personal chastisement of Cobbett. And thus it is at different places. There were several pretty general battles at Coventry—yelling and hissing and applauding, intermixed with plentiful discharges of paving stones, by way of argument; a large party of drunken women were also paraded, to curse and abuse some of the candidates. Battles and the throwing of stones, also took place in Southwark, and a general riot was attempted, but the friends of sir Robert Wilson were strong enough to command the peace. The fighting was so considerable at Chester, and the throwing of stones so general, that all the shops on the streets were shut for six hours. Many persons were much injured, and "black eyes and bloody noses" appear to have been "as plenty as blackberries." At Ilchester, Henry Hunt was one of the candidates. What was said by him and others on the hustings, is given in the London papers. Liar, rascal, vagabond, coward, were the polite terms most frequently used. It would seem, from what is stated, that a mob of 500 or 1000 drunken persons is quite a common affair.

Greece. The Greek committee at Paris, have received intelligence that the Greeks, under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolizza on the 13th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to succour that place, were unavailing, and he had returned to Patras after suffering considerable losses. Gen Roche has addressed to the Greek committee at Paris the following documents: *Resolutions of the eighth national assembly at Epidaurus.*

"His ex. the British ambassador at Constantinople, is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman porte and the Greeks, on the following conditions, viz:

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Grecian territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.
2. All the fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.
3. The sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of the country, nor on the clergy.
4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.
5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights in the Peloponnesus, the continent of Greece, the Islands of Euboea, Candia and the Archipelago, and in all the provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek government.
6. That the articles mentioned in the present act, cannot be changed by the ambassador, nor the commission named by the national assembly to correspond with the ambassador.
7. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.
8. They shall have the right to coin money.
9. The amount of tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment to be annual or to be in full.
10. That a truce shall be granted. And in case of the refusal of the porte to accede to these proposals, the commission may address themselves to any or all the powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece.

The Greeks—Prince Ypsilanti entered the following assembly protest against the resolution of the National Assembly of Epidaurus, passed the 24th of April, which authorized the Eng-

lish Ambassador at Constantinople to treat for peace with the Ottoman Porte. It will serve to re-animate the spirits of the Greeks, if it should not occasion the rejection of any terms which may be proposed short of complete emancipation. If the Greeks lay down their arms without attaining the great object for which so much blood has been spilt, they will soon find themselves under a despotism more iron-hearted than ever—*Statesman.*

The translation of the protest is from the Daily Advertiser.

Gentlemen—As a private citizen, and as the author of the present struggle, I owe it to the nation, to my family and myself, publicly to express my sentiments on a question which must decide the fate of Greece. In adopting the measure of soliciting the intervention of the English Ambassador to reconcile Greece with her tyrants, the national assembly have wandered from their sacred duties, and lost sight of the end for which they have met. It is not to annul her independence, but to consolidate and perpetuate it, that the nation of which you are the representatives, Gentlemen, has confided to you her full power. History at a future period will judge impartially of the act of to-day.

When Europe feels more deeply than ever that our course can never succeed to the strokes of fortune, with what eyes will she regard the plenipotentiaries of Greece, thus signifying themselves by an act unparalleled in the annals of nations, and proving to the world that they are themselves ignorant of their true position?

Does the fall of Missolonghi alarm you? Trust to the well known energy and patriotism of the nation, as at the commencement of the struggle. The breast of every Greek is a Missolonghi. Is it the want of resources which embarrasses you, make an appeal to the generosity of your fellow citizens. Never was there a Greek deaf to the voice of his country.

We are in need of protection; let us recur to the sovereigns of all European nations. All have an equal claim to our gratitude, and their situation will secure to us the desired aid. It is in such critical moments that great nations and true citizens become known. Are we desirous of peace? let us recur to our arms. If for reasons which to me are unknown, the national assembly persist in its first resolution, I think it my most sacred duty to protest; and before all Greece, and all Christian nations, I do most solemnly protest against an act, which I regard as illegal, anti-hellenic, and unworthy of a nation who though conquered more than once has never yet treated with her tyrants. As an independent Greek and a sincere friend to my country, I will never cease to fight in concert with my fellow-citizens, and will be ready "to shed the last drop of my blood" as long as the war of independence shall endure.

(Signed)
DEMERTRIUS YPSILANTI.

EARTHQUAKE AT BOGOTA.

A letter from Bogota, under the date of June 18th, furnishes the following account of the Earthquake recently experienced there:

"We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety. Last night was the most awful one I ever passed. We were sitting at whist as the clock chimed a quarter to eleven: at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not, however, violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and we pursued our game. About two minutes elapsed, when we experienced a most awful repetition, the walls of the house were dreadfully agitated, our candles were overturned, chairs and tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we could ourselves scarcely maintain our erect positions, and were so perfectly paralyzed that we never thought of getting out of the house; indeed my own belief was, that the house must fall before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was, therefore useless to move. The ceiling was coming down upon us in large flakes; and the fall of a large mirror at that moment, which we took to be part of the house, added to the alarm. It was indeed, appalling: never, never shall I forget it. It passed having lasted forty minutes. We then went into the street where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square in which the palace is. There we found thousands collecting and collected. Women and men, just as they jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown around them—mothers, in the agony of grief and apprehension, clasping their children to their bosoms—fathers and brothers endeavoring to provide them with covering—groups of females in every direction, calling each other's names to be assured that all were safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the square. Three o'clock P. M. I have just returned from making a round of the town, to observe the extent of damages. Several houses are thrown entirely down—many are rent assunder from top to bottom. The Cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from its base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury. Mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places—dining room in ruins—the partition of my bed room has fallen in, and had I been in bed, should have been at least severely bruised. A severe shock has not been felt here until now since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said, there was a slight one, but no injury was done. It appears miraculous that only three lives

have been lost. Many who are here, and were at Carraccas during the great Earthquake there, say that this shock was much more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less.

Half past five.—I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find that hundreds of families are sending beds and bedding into the plain, and erecting booths there for the night. All fear another shock. 19th 12 o'clock—noon.—The night has passed quietly, and the alarm subsiding."

From late London papers.

Cozens, the officer who was thrown into a tub of melted fat, while lately searching a tallow-chandler's premises in the Strand, is the last Englishman who has made himself conspicuous by the struggle in Greece (*Grec. &c.*)

In his last speech to the electors, Cobbett made the following remarks: "There is in London a very fashionable street called Pall mall, which belonged formerly to the Crown. This estate is now the public's, and Lord Lansdale is our tenant. I, myself, rented a house in this same street, nearly opposite a place called Carlton house. Well, the rent I paid to the person who had a lease of it was 300l. a year. The rent which that person paid to the public, to us, was 15s. 16s. a year.—(Laughter)—Very well. The Duke of Buckingham has a house in the same street—a most magnificent palace of a house, and I should say that it might be very moderately let for a thousand pounds a year—his Grace pays 42l. and some odd pence a year. There is another house called Marlborough-house, and I am sure, I used always to think that it belonged to the Duke of Marlborough—but it is the public's—it is our house.—(A laugh).—During the time that a residence was sought out for the late unfortunate Queen, the rent asked was 1,500l. a year. The rent which the Duke pays us, the public, is 35l. Gentlemen, there is a specimen for you of the way in which the public's estate is taken care of."

Bull-baiting in Lima.—My attention was diverted from the assembly by the cry of the bull, and the savage monster came bellowing from his confinement into the arena: he glared wildly round on the spectators, who set up a shout and waved their handkerchiefs; espying a horseman enclosed with him, he made impetuously towards him; the horseman had a long spear and a cloak over his arm—the latter he shook in the face of the bull and turning his horse dexterously on one side, evaded the plunge of the animal. This manoeuvre he repeated several times, pursuing in his turn the bull, and pricking him with his spear, when the enraged monster would wheel on his pursuer, who by the same slight would avoid him. His performance went off with great eclat, but at last the bull, making a most furious charge, turned the same way with the horse, and plunged his horns into the horse's bowels; with a spring he cleared himself of his antagonist, and bounded round the ring with the rapidity of lightning. A shout of applause at the feat of the bull, who exultingly shook his gory front at the rider, who firmly kept his seat on the flying horse, burst from the spectators. The poor animal soon became exhausted by his exertion and loss of blood, when his rider drew a stiletto and eased him of life. Another combatant now came into the field carrying a long iron spear; with this he dropped on one knee in front of the door from which the bulls issued: one end of the spear in the ground, and poised the other for the bull to rush on. One of the fiercest, irritated to the highest degree by his keepers, rushed out of the door, but paused on seeing what opposed him. For a moment he pawed the earth and bristled his horrid front: the next with a roar he dashed upon his opponent, who fearlessly eyed the savage, steadily grasped his spear, and as he came up received him on its point, penetrating through the body and coming out of the back; it had cut his life strings and he staggered and sprawled at the foot of the matador. This so pleased the crowd that it was called for again. Another man stepped up and took the same station, another bull was let out, fierce as the former—rushed with the same intrepidity to the fight—but the poor fellow losing his fortitude at this critical moment, the spear shook in his hand; the bull pushed past it and fell on the luckless wretch: a shriek—a toss in the air—and all was over with him. The monster exultingly bathed his head in the bowels of his victim, and trampled on his flesh piecemeal. The spectators, although they did not burst into applause, evinced a strange apathy at the melancholy catastrophe, which did not a moment stop the sport from going on.

Men on horseback and a foot came on and amused the multitude, by tormenting and playing with bulls, exhibiting feats of skill in horsemanship, courage and agility, truly astonishing. As a concluding piece, a bull came on decked with flags and bells, and having attached to his body in different places bunches of squibs. A man was fastened on his back, whose business it was to torment the bull with a dagger he held, and fired the squibs, which with the jingling of bells and the flaring of the flags, wrought the animal up to the highest pitch of madness—he flew round the ring, he leaped and plunged, writhed and tossed, but his tormentor pertinaciously kept his seat while shouts and cries and peals of laughter, burst from all quarters. Finally, after the bull had tried every expedient to rid himself of his troublesome companion, and all the spectators were satisfied to their hearts' content with his antic gambols, his rider plunged the dagger into him, and rid him of his misery.

DANVILLE, KY. August 11.
Accident.—On Tuesday evening last John Dugan, a gentleman who has been for several days past in the neighborhood of Harrodsburgh, was thrown from his horse on a rocky part of the road leading from this place to Harrodsburgh, and was so dreadfully bruised and mangled that his life is despaired of. Mr. D. is by occupation a Shoemaker, and formerly from Lincoln county, west Tennessee, in which county he says his relations live.

More Murder.—On Tuesday night last Wm. Dean, late of the Penitentiary, was killed in an affray of the "knock down and drag out" character. The person who struck the fatal blow is not known, as it was dark and probably more than one engaged. We hope the murderer may be brought to justice, not for any affection we have for Mr. Dean, but to prevent such fiend like monsters from ranging the earth in quest of human blood.

MAYSVILLE, KY. August 9.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Thomas Thomas, a youth of Brown county O. deliberately undressed and threw himself into the Ohio river, at this place and was drowned. His body was found on Sunday morning, and interred on the opposite shore.

An unfortunate occurrence took place in one of the Streets of Lexington between nine and ten o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last. The circumstances, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:—Some young men who had drank freely, and were making a great noise in the streets, were met by the watch, when a encounter took place between the captain of the watch and Thomas Park, one of the young men; after some blows had passed between them, Park fired a pistol at the Captain, which missed him, and entered the breast of WILLIAM M'BEE, one of the young men with Park, who died instantly. Park has left the place.

We are informed by the stage driver this morning, that Mr. JOHN BLAKE who was wounded on the road between Lexington and Paris by Reuben Rankin, as mentioned in our last, died last evening. *Ky. Gazette.*

Haverhill, July 26.—Bear caught.—We have lately seen the skin of a large bear which was caught at Coventry. Early on the morning of the 5th instant, notice was given that a bear was caught. About fifteen persons attended to escort him from the mountain to the place of habitation, intending to conduct him to Bath village, as was thought best by most present. However powerful and strong his majesty was by taking advantage of his situation, one tied a rope to the chain of the trap, and five or six men held the rope, which was about thirty feet long to stop the speed down hill. After getting out of the wood, the bear manifested his inclination to return. The men then shifted drag ropes, and endeavored to force him against his will. He was disturbed by dogs; several were wounded, but not badly. The bear finding himself defeated in his object of returning, manifested signs of great pleasure. He snarled, rising on end, took up the trap, and pressed on after the men who had hold of the rope before him. He quickly caught the hindmost, whose name was Wm. Mann. Instead of shaking hands with him, as you may sometimes have seen blacks and whites, he exercised the power of a chief bailiff, smote him on the back and made a prisoner of him. But, not content with the exercise of legitimate authority, he proceeded to acts of great violence. He bit him through the thigh then quitting his hold, caught him by the middle, and while the savage monster held the victim trembling in his grasp he was released from his hold by a well-directed blow upon his pate, as true as you live and breathe, sir, from a club in the hands of Captain Marston, just in time to save him from the jaws of destruction. On starting the bear again, others narrowly made their escape, being violently pursued for a short distance. Mr. Mann, though severely and somewhat dangerously wounded, it is hoped will speedily recover. The bear was afterwards shot. He measured seven feet in length, and, though thin in flesh, was estimated to weigh upwards of 400 pounds. The price of his skin is eight dollars.—*N. H. Int.*

Extract of a letter dated Natchitoches, June 21.—"Ninety effective men—the whole effective force at Cantonment Jessup—marched a few days since for the Indian Agency, about two hundred miles above the cantonment in the wilderness. The Indian agent has had authentic information of an intended invasion of the Delawares, Kickapoos, and Shawnees, upon the Cadoos; and from the apparent state of commotion among the Quapaws, it is believed that they will join the hostile party. At any rate, it is certain that they will attach themselves to the strongest side. The appearance of a military force among them it is thought, will suppress this invasion. Not only the total destruction of the Cadoos is threatened, but the life of the agent, and consequently, the massacre of his family, and all whites that may be present at the Agency."

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Contents of No. 8, for August.
 1. Life of Canova. From the Monthly Review.
 2. Waterloo's Wanderings in South America. From the Edinburgh Review.
 3. Life and Character of the Rt. Hon. James Oswald. From the British Critic.
 4. The Songs of our Fathers. From the Monthly Magazine.
 5. Ascent of Mont Blanc. From the New Monthly Magazine.
 6. The Invocation. From the same.
 7. Memoirs of Marshal Passonopier. From the Retrospective Review.
 8. On the Death of a Young Bride. From La Belle Assemblee.
 9. Frazer's Travels on the Banks of the Caspian. From the Monthly Review and London Magazine.
 10. On visiting the Field of Battle at Hastings. From the Metropolitan Quarterly Magazine.
 11. The London University. From the Edinburgh Review.
 12. The Plain Speaker. From the Monthly Review.
 13. Eros and Anteros. From the Metropolitan Quarterly Magazine.
 14. The Faithless Lover at the Grave of the Betrayer. From the same.
 15. Boccaccio. From the London Magazine.
 16. Child and Blind Grandfather. From the London Literary Gazette.
 17. Part in his latter Years. From the New Monthly Magazine.
 18. Miscellaneous Selections.—The Iron Mask.—New Island.—Southern Frontier of Tibet.—Russian Canals.—Comets.—The condensing Process of Hammer-hardening the Edges of Cutting Instruments.—Precocity of Musical Talent.—New South Wales.

9. Literary Intelligence.—Napoleon in the other World.—Memoirs of a Sergeant in the French Army.—Four Years Residence in France.—Memoirs of the Prince de Montbarey.—Roscoe's German Novels.—The political Primer.—Boswell's Life of Mrs. Siddons.—Second vol. of Segur's Memoirs.—Niebuhr's History of Rome.—Trollope's edition of Homer.—Russell's Sacred and Profane History of the World.—Matheson's History of Hannibal.—Bordes' Paulus Parochialis.—Graham on Coin and Currency.—Travels in Chili and La Plata.—Betham on Irish Antiquities.—The Mosaic Precepts elucidated and defended.—Mrs. Peck's Napoleon.—Hug's Introduction to the New Testament.—History of the Crusades.—New Genealogical Chart.—The Revolt of the Bees.—The Little World of Knowledge.—Epitome of Ancient and Modern History.—Mount Calvary, &c.—A System of Domestic Economy and Cookery.—New Historical Model.—Part I. of a Dictionary of Anatomy and Physiology.—Synoptical Tables of the Materia Medica.—Letters from Cockney Land.—Treatise on the nature and Cure of Rheumatism.—Rev. A. Norman on the Necessity of a Revelation.—History of the Maltratas.—Recessus Synoptica Annotationis Sacra.—The Gipsy, a Tale of Romance.—Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, &c. &c.
 20. New British Publications

DANIEL J. CASWELL,
 COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
 Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel.

JOHN M'PIKE,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 HAS commenced the practice of the Law in the third Judicial Circuit. Office on Walnut street, opposite the Church.
 Lawrenceburgh, May 11, 1826. 18-1f.

N. C. HOWARD,
 COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 HAS removed to Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, where he will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. He will attend the circuit courts in Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Franklin counties, also the Supreme and U. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, nearly opposite the Palladium Printing Office.
 Feb. 25, 1826. 8--1f.

FULLING, DYEING, AND DRESSING OF CLOTH.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to receive Cloth at his
NEW FULLING MILL,
 adjoining the Carding Machine of Oliver Hustis, in Manchester, and he hopes that from his long experience in that branch of business, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.
 THOMAS DARLING.
 Manchester July 24 1826.

REMOVAL.
 THE subscriber, who is in possession of the medicine for the cure of scirrhus tumors, and cancerous affections, has left Lawrenceburgh, and moved to Cleves, near the North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio; where he may be found at any time, by those who wish to experience the good effects of his medicine for destroying the above disorder.
 JOHN L. WATKINS.
 Cleves, Sept. 26, 1825. 39—1 yr.