

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—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 own most violent proceedings into the 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 upon 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. Plunket 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 he was often given and returned.— Cobbett's mob stoned the party of captain Burrie, 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 up for six hours.— Many persons were much injured, and "black eyes and bloody noses" appear to have been "as plenty as black-berries." 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 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.

Let them fight it out, and make the most of their burlesque representation that they can.

Mr. Bethell, one of the candidates for the county of York, has resigned, on account of his poverty! He has £15,000, about \$70,000, per annum landed estate, and the probable expense of a contest would be £100,000!!! At this rate, there being five candidates, the expense of the election will be about two millions of dollars for a single county! Such are the blessings of English representation.

Speaking of the contents of the English papers received at Boston, the editors of the Palladium remark—Bad times have returned again. The prices of goods have declined—sales have diminished—more operatives have been thrown out of employ—great failures were expected—and the revenue has fallen off. Such is the gloomy picture, as it appears even by the London Courier.

FRANCE.—There appears to be a great deal of distress among the laboring poor at Lyons. It is stated that they are dispensing for the want of food. This is a rare occurrence in France.

The revenue in France is increasing, though no new taxes have been levied.

SPAIN.—Some Algerine vessels of war have appeared off the Spanish coast, and greatly alarmed the people.

It appears that both France and England are urging Spain to recognize the independence of what was the Spanish part of Hayti—but the two powers cannot agree to which of them shall be paid the money that may be received of the Haytians for such recognition—each of them earnestly endeavoring to jostle the other.

The population of the city of Grenada continues to be encamped in barracks, without the walls. Earthquakes are still felt, and the people have become habituated to their tottering condition; but the subterranean noises that are heard at intervals, are sufficient to intimidate the hardiest spirit.

NETHERLANDS.—The editor of a Ghent newspaper having offended the clergy of that town, five of them preached against him by name on the same Sunday. The

next morning his printers came to him and told him they would not work any longer for such an impious wretch!

GREECE.—The Greek committee at Paris have received intelligence that the Greeks, under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolitza on the 13th of May.

The efforts of Ibrahim to succour that place, were unavailing, and he has 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 excellency 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 Eubea, 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 think most proper for the interests of Greece.

[Here follows the names of the commissioners appointed under the resolutions.]

Prince Ypsilanti, under the date of April 24th, protests against the above act of the government. "In taking the resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English Ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece, the National Assembly, (he says) departs from its duties, and is wanting in the object of its union. It was not to annual the independence of Greece, but to consolidate and perpetuate it, that the nation confided to you its full powers. Does the fall of Missolonghi frighten you?—Confide as in the beginning of the struggle, to the well known energy and patriotism of the nation. The breast of every Greek is a second Missolonghi. Do you need resources?—Appeal to the generosity of the people—they will not be deaf. We need protection—claim it of every Christian nation; our actual situation and theirs, guarantee us the desired aid. It is in critical junctures that great nations and true citizens shew themselves. It is easy at all times to be a slave; but it is difficult to become free. To arms! if you wish peace, &c.

Lord Cochrane, it appears, has actually embarked for Greece. It is stated that he had had a steam vessel, and several others, fitted out at different ports—the whole to join him at a certain point, sufficient to form a considerable squadron.

The Greek government is making all possible efforts to suppress piracy. A Genoa paper mentions a rumor of an action having been fought off Hydra, between several corsairs of the isles of the Archipelago and the Austrian squadron, under the command of the marquis de Paulucci.

It is a remarkable circumstance, (says a British paper,) that in Prussia a Jewish rabbi has made an energetic appeal to his flock, in favor of the Christians of the east, and this appeal has not been in vain, as subscriptions in aid of the Greek cause have been opened in several synagogues.

The national assembly of Greece, convened at Epidaurus, decided at the sitting of the 9th April, that the most fitting government for the Greeks is a constitutional monarchy, and that the monarch ought to be a stranger. The administrative committee had received orders to occupy itself immediately in projecting a constitution.

MEXICO.—Some new regulations have been made respecting passports, which shows the progress of liberal ideas.

A cotton gin was lately introduced into Mexico, from the United States, but such was the force of prejudice that the manufacturers set their faces against it, and re-

fused to spin cotton that was cleansed by machinery! The Mexicans transport their cotton, seed and all together, 200 miles on the backs of mules, to the manufacturing districts, where the seed is all picked out by hand!

HAYTI.—Verbal advices from Port-au-Prince state that on the 9th of July, a French frigate sailed from that port for France, having on board, as was understood three millions of dollars, being on account of the second instalment from the Haytien government to that of France, for the acknowledgment of its independence. It was generally supposed that the Haytiens would be unable to comply with the conditions of the treaty.

EAST INDIES.—The Burmese war has been renewed, and will probably terminate in the extinction of the empire, though the war is exceedingly destructive to the British troops, and very expensive. Malacca, which contained 20,000 men, however, had been carried by the loss of only 14 of the British, who were marching for Omrapoora, from which they were distant only 25 miles.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has published a manifesto in order to repress a report circulated by designing persons, which led the vassals of the crown to believe that they were released from the payment of their taxes, and the seigniorial vassals and farmers, that they were discharged from their obedience to their Seigneurs. It is enjoined upon the chiefs and governors of towns, to make the most vigilant search for the propagators of this report, and to deliver them over without delay to the tribunals. As petitions had already been presented to the Emperor, founded upon that report, on the part of peasantry, it is ordained that, to put an end to this affair, and to maintain order and tranquility, the authors of the petitions be, as disturbers of the general peace, summoned to the tribunals, and punished according to the rigor of the law.

From the National Intelligencer.

The condition of Ireland is now become a topic of deep and serious concern not only to the People of England and Ireland, but of all that great community of Christian and civilized States whose international relations, and common concerns, require that they should know and duly appreciate each other. The misery, we are sorry to add, degradation, of the Irish People, of whose capacities and qualities, when cultivated and developed, history bears witness, the neglected and unimproved resources of an inland so formed for transcendent happiness, is so remarkable and striking, that every inquiring mind must be anxious to discover the cause or principle of such an extraordinary phenomenon.

No history has been so clouded and obscured by falsehood and misrepresentation. Most of the stories which have had currency and credit with the reading world have been contrived and invented by the very persons who were most interested and active in the cruelties, persecutions, and confiscations exercised in that ill fated country. Whatever indignation those of English origin as of pure Irish descent have felt at this superaddition of calumny to their other wrongs, still their complaints have been smothered and cried down by the voice of power and oppression. Their ancient annals and monuments destroyed or disfigured; for near three centuries past religion—the religion of Christ—has been profanely enlisted on the side of injustice, and used as a pretext for murder and rapacity. And those who best know the fatal effects of such sinful abuse, will best understand the delusion which has operated the long continuance of such incredible misrule. We believe and trust that the unhappy delusion is passing off, and that the whole English People begin to see, though late that they have been the dupes of a wicked course of administration which at this day costs them so dear, and renders them so vulnerable.

The reaction of opinion and sentiment produced by the evil days of the French Revolution, and the terrible wars of Napoleon, for a time threw disfavor on the cause of Ireland; but the present state of the British empire, the operation of time, and the forced combination of crowned heads to crush human rights and liberty throughout the world, give the subject of Ireland, considered as a member of that empire upon whose union and co-operation its power must depend, an importance beyond what it ever possessed at any former epoch. By a late census, it appeared that the population of that Island amounted to near seven millions. Six of these are treated as untrustworthy, and disengaged from enjoying those offices which must of course be exercised by Englishmen, or those of the small minority. The policy of fomenting religious dissensions on the old principle "divide and govern," has produced a recoil that may lead to a catastrophe in Great Britain, and change the face of Europe and the habitable world. The war

of force against opinion which is declared, is more important than all over the will and wishes of mankind succeed or it may not. What the exists, is in the womb of time. Empire is a fearful state as well to the despot and ruin to the people, or of modern autocrats, will be that has read the annals of the Empire? In proportion to the arbitrary and precarious tenure by which are possessed. A few short days of pomp, of pain and peril, of and fear, make up the term of the reign; and, in the very moment, couching millions tremble at his receiving from his favorite or favorite, his parent, his brother, or his child, the stab, the poisoned cup, or fatal blow. Liberty may breed licentiousness, potism opens an abyss where even is absorbed and lost.

DR. FRANKLIN and THOMAS PAINE. When Paine was writing his attacks on the Christian religion, admitted a part of his manuscript to Franklin for his inspection and The following is the answer of the philosopher and patriot:

"DEAR SIR—I have read your script with some attention. By the merit it contains against a particular evidence, you strike at the foundation of religion. For without the belief of evidence that takes cognizance of, and guides, and favors particular, there is no motive to worship a Deity, fear its displeasure, or to pray for protection. I will not enter into a discussion of your principles, though you desire it. At present I shall give you my opinion, that, though your writings are subtle and may prevail with readers, you will not succeed so much in the general sentiments of mankind on this subject, and the consequences of this piece will be, a great deal drawn upon yourself, mischievous to no benefit to others. He that spits the wind spits in his own face. But you to succeed, do you imagine will be done by it? You yourself it easy to live a virtuous life without assistance afforded by religion; a clear perception of the advantage of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, possess a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptation. But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men, and of inexperienced, immature youth of both sexes, who have of the motives of religion to restrain from vice, to support their virtue, and train them in the practice of it, becomes habitual, which is the great for its security. And perhaps, you debited to her originally, that is, to religious education, for the habits of upon which you now justly value you. You might easily display your talents of reasoning upon a less learned subject, and thereby obtain a rank among distinguished authors. For us it is not necessary, as among the blacks, that a youth to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before seen by any other person, where it will save yourself a great deal of censure from the enemies it may rouse against you, and perhaps a good & regret and repentance. If men are wicked with religion what would be if without it? I intended this letter as a proof of my friendship, and then add no profession to it; but simply subscribe, yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

Parental affection I consider as of the highest stamp, but it does not consist in ridiculous indulgence, nor in submission to a being scarcely even with a dawn of reason. The complete will of children in all their perverse and uncertain caprices is not short of an irreparable injury done to it confirms them in early years in and unconquerable habits, and renders them unfit for society in after life; prepares additional disappointments and sufferings for them in their journey through a world of vicissitudes.

ISAAC B. DESHA. This notorious individual is still alive. Hopes were entertained by his physician, that he would survive, but since that the stiches have separated which held the lips of his windpipe together, and left an opening of about one inch. The last report that he is gradually sinking away.

Western States.