

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.—By the annexed extracts from the proceedings of Parliament, it will be seen that the Lord Chancellor will range himself on the side of the French bishops, in opposition to the project of annulling the connexion between Church and State. Cobden has avowed his determination to introduce a motion upon this subject, before the close of the present session.

Sabbath Observance Bill.—The Observer gives the following as a summary of the provisions of Mr. P. H. Fiebig's Bill for the better observance of the sabbath, now before the House of Commons:—

1. It repeals several old statutes relating to the observance of the Sabbath, and proceeds to consolidate and simplify the laws on the subject.

2. It permits all sorts of travelling, the conveyance of goods by land and water, the keeping open of coffee shops, pastry cooks, fruit sellers, and cook shops, except during the hours of divine service.

3. It prohibits the keeping open of gin shops, tobacconists, and what is called Sunday trading generally; but it permits the licensed victuallers to remain open, except during the hours of divine service.

4. It interferes with no amusement heretofore lawful on Sunday, and, in fact recognizes and sanctions every thing in accordance with the habits of the people.

5. It directs that the shops of news vendors shall be closed at ten o'clock, but permits the sale and hire of papers at the houses of their customers throughout the day, except during hours of divine service.

6. It prohibits the pursuit of ordinary labor of the nature of handicraft, manufacture or trade; but, by allowing all the usual amusements of the Sunday, it permits the labor necessary thereto.

7. It does not interfere with baking, at least so far as the cookery of the humbler classes is concerned.

Its advocates allege that its operation will be to relieve the working classes from the consequences of that rivalry amongst some of their competitors, of which they have hitherto had so much reason to complain; and others of them from the pressure of that power possessed by their employers, which great capital renders almost despotic.

Chamber of Deputies, Wednesday May 7.—M. Eschassieraux begged leave to remind the Chamber of an unfortunate event which took place at Toulon, the day of the King's fête when an American frigate in that port fired seven times upon a French vessel called Le Suffren, and killed two of the crew. He was inclined to think that this misfortune must have been the result of mistake or accident. The Minister of Marine—I have no hesitation in saying that it was the result of accident. As a proof of this, I shall read a letter written by the captain of the American frigate to the Maritime Prefect. It is as follows:—"Sir, it is the profoundest regret that, on my arrival from Marsailles, I learned the sad accident occasioned by the salute given by my frigate in honor of the King's fête. It is impossible for me to express what I feel on this occasion. To understand it, I beg of you to put yourself for a moment in my situation; and I beg of you to accept the most positive assurance I can give, of the profound grief of all the officers of the two American vessels, who were at Toulon when this fatal accident happened." The letter then states, that the man whose negligence had caused the accident had been put under arrest, and should be brought to court martial. The captain terminates his letter by entreating as a testimony of the regret felt for the accident, a sum of 3000fr., which had been subscribed by the officers and crews of both American vessels should be given to the families of the sufferers.

From the unusual prevalence of diarrhoea in London, another visit of the cholera is apprehended.

Great Britain.—Col. Tennyson's motion for repealing the Septennial Act was debated at large on the 15th of May. The proposition was negatived a vote of 253 to 165. The leading speakers in favor of the proposition were the mover, Sir D. Sanford, and Mr. O'Connell. Against—Lord Althorp, Lord Dalmeny, and Mr. Stanley. The chief objection urged against the motion, was, that a reform had been effected which was held out by those who introduced it, and accepted by those who supported it, as a settlement of the question of parliamentary reform. The reform act was never talked of by its authors or its friends as a stepping stone to further demands, but as a security that further demands would not be insisted upon.

The Irish Church amendment bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Lords.

Lord Wyndford's bill for the better observance of the Sabbath was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London, and has been rejected.

Notice has been given in the Commons for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

Phenomenon.—A letter of the 3d inst. from Rodolph, near Frankfurt, says:—"We had yesterday and today, a most extraordinary phenomenon of nature. During very heavy showers of rain, which fell yesterday from half past eleven till twelve and one o'clock, the water contained a great mixture of sulphur, that as it ran down the streets they were covered with a yellow crust, and quantities of sulphur might be scraped off the pavement."

A Spanish Journal states that a lady in Madrid named Donna Mercedes de Mendoza, awoke on the 15th of Feb. last from a trance, in which she had lain for four years. During that period she never tasted food, but she is now in perfect health.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

General Lafayette is no more. The last intelligence from France informs us that he died on the 20th of May. His funeral was to be celebrated on the 23d. There never lived a purer patriot than Lafayette. He was devoted to Liberty from his earliest manhood to his latest day. In our early struggle he was the friend of Washington and our country. In all the mutations of revolutionary France, he was true to liberty and forsook her not because of the excesses which miscreants committed in her name. In contemplating his character, eulogy is awed into silence. "The Nation's Guest" can never be forgotten by Americans. And we must revere his memory more than if he had been our countryman; because, after assisting to establish the principles of liberty in the new world, he bore them with him to the old world, and was their faithful advocate to the last, without a shadow of turning.

Should not a meeting of the citizens be called, for the purpose of offering a tribute of gratitude in whatever way may be deemed best, to the memory of the deceased?

We give the particulars of the death of Lafayette, with comments on the event, from various Foreign papers. It will be seen that there are those who would "damn with faint praise" even the memory of Lafayette; while others are open in their censures. The latter is particularly the case with some of the English Journals.—*Cincinnati Intelligencer.*

We have given ample details of this melancholy event below. The English journals, of all parties, seem vying with each other to diminish the lustre of the deceased patriot's character and renown. He died on the 20th of May. His funeral was to be celebrated on the 23d ultimo. The papers of the 21st—the day after his decease, were chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to his death. With two exceptions only—and those the two remaining advocates of the fallen cause of legitimacy—the French papers unite in bearing testimony to the eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot.

The Death of General Lafayette is one of those events which cannot take place without striking home to a nation's heart with that force of mighty sadness which is remembered once and for ever. No corner of the earth but will be affected by the tidings. Filling the highest and the proudest station in public opinion, that was perhaps ever occupied by a mortal—inseparably associated with the birth and progress of the grand events which have placed this age in an unapproachable advance of every other, and which have given a new tone to the political aspect of the world—the death of the purest and most consistent republican of his time—will startle with the contrast of their own degeneracy the profligate anarchists of France, and the tottering idols of exploded despotism will exult in the removal for ever from the scene of life, of the incorruptible patriot—the sway of whose holy principles made them shake and tremble on their lofty thrones.

And America! how will the voice of universal sadness ring from her thousand hills, now that the last of the memorable men who guided her arm in the dark hour of her revolutionary struggle, is no more! The friend of her Washington—the last link that bound his living memory with her present greatness—the first in her affections—the first in her gratitude—whose memory will live last in her remembrance. Lafayette! thou great and good! the time will never come when the recollection of thy virtues and thy services will be effaced from the heart of the country of thy adoption, and to which thy exertions so greatly contributed to give rank among the nations of the earth.

This is not the time, and not the place, to give that view of Lafayette's character to which it is entitled. What vicissitudes of political life have been his! He commenced his career when the light of the most dazzling period of the lofty monarchy of France was still bright upon the land. Actuated by the impulses of his generous enthusiasm, he enlisted his energies in that infant cause of liberty which attained a vigorous manhood in America, and stretching across the wide Atlantic, soon grew to a giant's might in his native land. "The Royal Ship of France went down." The feudal rule of a thousand years was supplanted by the genius of Revolution, which, drunk with license, and mad with new-found power, stalked on from dissolution to dissolution—subverting all, controlling all, destroying all—until mankind grew sick with horror, and turned frightened from the sight.

But Lafayette had no part with his blood, its terrors, or its crime—his voice was heard above the storm—the pure serenity of his principles prevailed at last, and for a moment France seemed to have settled into the grandeur and dignity of regulated freedom. Then came the iron sway of a stern but more imposing despotism. Napoleon went on from conquest to conquest—gathering glory from successive victories—and, concentrating the nation's energy with his own fame and power, till the bubble burst, and he fell crushed beneath the massive weight of the edifice he had created.

Lafayette never bowed down to the spoiler, did idol. When the world went wild with adulation—about and in retirement, the republic in General, unawed, unflattered, and unimpaired, preserved his consistency and principles. The Bourbons, supported by the bayonets of the Holy Alliance, returned to

the throne which marked their imbecility, eight feet high, caused by the current passing over the rock with great velocity; flung in company with the Syren, Lieutenant Stewart, enter that harbor in the night, board the Philadelphia, burn her, and make good your retreat, with the Intrepid, if possible; unless you can make her the means of destroying the enemy's fleet in the harbor, by converting her into a fire ship for that purpose, and retreating in your boats, and those of the Syren.

You must take fixed ammunition, and apparatus for the frigate's eighteen pounders; and if you can, without risking too much, you may endeavor to make them the instruments of destruction to the shipping and Balaclava's castle. You will provide all the necessary combustibles for burning and destroying ships. The destruction of the Philadelphia is an object of great importance; and I rely with confidence on your intrepidity and enterprise to effect it. Lieutenant Stewart will with the boats of the Syren, cover your retreat with that vessel. Be sure and set fire in the gunroom berths—cockpit—storerooms forward, and berths on the berth deck. After the ship is well on fire, point two of the eighteen pounders, shotted down the main hatch, and blow her bottom out.

On boarding the frigate, it is probable you may meet with resistance. It will be well, in order to prevent alarm, to carry all by the sword. May God prosper and succour you in the enterprise. I have the honor to be, &c.

EDWARD PREBLE.

"Lieut. commandant Decatur, Intrepid."

We scarcely need add that the order was executed to the very letter, in the most intrepid and masterly manner.

A short time before the late celebration at Jamestown, Virginia, a ploughman in turning up the soil at that celebrated place, bro't to the surface a medal of some antiquity.—It was cast in honor of the celebrated John Wilkes, whose head is represented on the one side with the name "Johannes Wilkes;" on the reverse the following words, although somewhat defaced, are still plainly legible:—

"A lover of his King,

A friend to his country, and

An opposer to ministerial

Tyranny.

The contest waged by the Ministry of England against John Wilkes; his repeated expulsion from the House of Commons, and his reelection as repeatedly to a seat therein by the voters of Middlesex; and the final decision of that House, acting under the influence of the Minister, in favor of Col. Luttrell, are facts well known to all. The indignation felt by an insulted people at such flagrant a violation of the laws and constitution, was strongly manifested at the time, and by none more boldly than the Freeman of London, who shortly thereafter elected Wilkes, Lord Mayor of their city, and caused medals in honor of him to be stricken off of which that lately found is presumed to be one.—U. S. Tel.

Cruelty unparalleled.—A most extraordinary trotting match was performed on Saturday last, on the Centreville track. It was a match against time by two horses belonging to R. B. Thiel, of this city, \$1500, to trot in a light four wheel carriage, one hundred miles in ten successive hours; and was won, having two minutes thirty five seconds to spare. If what we have heard be correct, the latter part of the match was a scene revolting to humanity. The horses performed wonders for the first eighty miles, but evidently flagged the ninth hour, and on the tenth, became so completely worried that, during a portion of that time, they were whipped with a degree of cruelty unheard of in this country or in Europe. One of the morning papers states that men with whips had to drive them around the last mile, and that there is but little hope of the recovery of one of these fine animals—should he even survive, he will never be fit for the road again. We shall be glad to give contradiction to this statement if it be untrue. If it be true—and we have the story from the lips of a gentleman who was on the course; the authors deserve strong public censure, and it is the duty of the grand jury to indict them.

A. Y. Com.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal of the 7th inst. thinks the corn crop an unusually good one so far. If the season is propitious for a few weeks more, corn will be very abundant. The cotton crop though not so good as the corn, is nevertheless a good one. The cold weather in the spring has caused it to be less forward than usual, perhaps at this period.

In a recent and able memoir on the Thermometrical state of the globe, Mr. Arago maintains these propositions: 1st. The earth was at one time fluid. 2d. The cause of fluidity was fire. 3d. At the origin of all things, the earth was probably incandescent, and even now contains a large portion of its primitive heat.

In two thousand years, the general temperature of the mass of earth has not cooled the tenth part of a degree, and the demonstration of this proposition is derived from the orbit of the moon. Arago contends that the service of the globe has cooled down to such an extent as scarcely to preserve a trace of its primitive temperature, though it is true that, at certain depths, the original heat is still prodigious. At the surface all the changes are reduced to almost one thirtieth part of a degree.

General Bontour has been granted estates by the Pope, for his services in the cause of Christianity in the conquest of Algiers.

There is no means of making a more satisfactory estimate for removing the detached rocks; but, from my experience, conducting a work of similar character at the grand chain in the Ohio river, I am of the opinion that the sum put down in the above estimate will be found to be very nearly correct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE.

Brig. Gen. C. GRATION,

Chief Engineer, Washington.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I transmit to Congress an extract of a despatch from Mr. Livingston, the Minister of the United States at Paris, dated the 7th ult, and the copy of a communication made to him by Captain Ballard, commander of the Frigate United States, by which it appears, that in firing a national salute from that ship at Toulon, in honor of the birthday of the King of the French, two men were killed, and four others wounded, on board the French Ship of War Suffren. Suitable explanations were immediately made to the French Admiral; and the officers and crew of the American Frigate, with that generosity which distinguishes their profession, promptly contributed, by a liberal subscription, towards providing for the families of the unfortunate sufferers. I am sure, however, that I should not do justice to the feelings of the American People, on this occasion, if I did not invite Congress to assume, on their part, this melancholy duty. I propose, therefore, that the same provision be made by law for these French Seamen, and their families, as would be made for American seamen killed or wounded in battle.

This proceeding will show the deep sensibility with which the disastrous accident is viewed by the United States, and their readiness to alleviate those consequences which cannot be remedied.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 18th June, 1834.

The message and its enclosure, were read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THURSDAY, June 19th, 1834.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT, presented a communication from the President of the U. States, with a letter from Captain Ballard, of the frigate United States, in relation to the killing of several French citizens by a salute at Toulon; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also presented a supplementary statement from the Secretary of the Senate, of the number of names of citizens, for and against the removal of the deposits, making the number of the former, in the aggregate 150,296, and 107 meetings, and of the latter, 17,027, and 32 meetings.

The bill making appropriations for the repair of the Cumberland road, with an amendment from the other House, altering the amount of the appropriation from \$652,230 to 300,000, was taken up, and the amendment concurred in.

The following is a copy of the official order of Commodore Preble, for burning the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli.

"UNITED STATES' SHIP CONSTITUTION.

"Syracuse Harbor, Jan. 1804.

"Sir—You are hereby ordered to take command of the prize ketch, which I have named the Intrepid, and prepare her with all possible despatch, for a cruise of thirty days, with full allowance of water, provisions, &c. for seventy five men. I shall send you five midshipmen from the Constitution; and you will take seventy men, including officers of the Intrepid, if that number can be found ready to volunteer their services, for boarding and burning the ship Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli; if not, report to me.

At a stage of water when the boats of three feet draught can pass down the Indian chute, they are obliged to pass and I will furnish you men to complete your complement. It is expected you will be ready to sail to-morrow evening, or some hours before.