

FOREIGN.

Latest from England.—The ship Canada, at New York, furnishes London dates to the 3d ult. The Cotton markets continued rather dull, with no material variation in prices. The political intelligence is not important—we, however, give a few extracts.

Mr. Lander, the African traveller, has been murdered at a place between two or three hundred miles up the Niger river.

The excessive increase of the Trades Union Societies in England has excited much solicitude in that country. The Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and the former Chancellor Lord Eldon, have, in the House of Lords, expressed their opinion that the assemblage of these societies in large numbers, under any pretext, was illegal. The latter reproached Ministers with supineness in allowing the late processions to take place. Lord Brougham contented himself with an eloquent appeal to the members of the societies themselves, in which he called upon them to abstain from measures which their best friends could not approve. Some accounts represent these societies as at many places going to decay, others speak of them as becoming more forcible in their numbers and intentions.

Mr. O'Connell's motion on the repeal of the Union was negatived, April 29, and Mr. Rice's Address to his Majesty, pledging opposition to the project, agreed to by a majority of 485 votes! the noes being 38.

A letter from Dublin of April 29th, represents various parts of Ireland as in a very disturbed state.

The intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty between France, England, Spain, and Don Pedro, is of great importance, as it assures the restoration of Donna Maria to the throne, and the permanency of the Regency of the Queen of Spain, unless some important event should take place to shake the established order of things in the dominions of the two great powers, and compel them to confine their views to their own homes. Encounters still continue to take place between the troops of the Regency and the partisans of Don Carlos, but they are chiefly confined to the province of Biscay, and do not appear to be attended with any decisive results. Don Carlos himself is flying before the Spanish troops, which have entered Portugal and no doubt prove powerful auxiliaries to Don Pedro.

The Journal des Debats of Tuesday, May 28th, says: Intelligence has reached government of the taking of Almeida, an important place on the frontier of Portugal, by the troops of Donna Maria. This news created no sensations at Paris, though it is generally allowed that the affairs of the Peninsula are fast approaching a crisis.

The abandonment of Algiers as a colony has been recommended by a Committee of the French Chambers. Their report affirms that it cannot be retained with a less army than 25,000 men; that it costs France 30,000,000 francs per annum, while its own revenues do not exceed 1,500,000 francs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Mexico.—We have received our regular files of Mexican papers to the 27th ultimo. They are generally silent upon the political affairs of the country, and we are, therefore, led to suppose that all is tranquil for the present, and that the intestine commotions have subsided.

The government of Vera Cruz has passed a decree abolishing convents and confiscating all the property to the service of the state. The edifices are to be converted into hospitals and seminaries of learning. This measure we feel apprehensive will be the cause of another one of those internal wars from which Mexico has suffered so much.

It is contemplated to restrict foreigners from engaging in the retail business. This, it is pretended, is done with a view to favor the indigent natives by inducing them to embark in that branch of trade themselves.—*New Orleans Bee.*

From Columbia.—Extract of a letter to a merchant of this city, dated Bogota,

May 2, received by the brig Athenian from Cartagena—

"We have peace and quietness here, and the Congress is engaged in revising their Tariff, which will be greatly reduced on American productions, and it is contemplated to go in force the 31st July next.

In the Equator Gen. Flores and Rochaforte are yet fighting about Guayaquil, to which place the latter had returned in the ship Colombia. This country is strongly inclined to help Rochaforte, and will do it, if the contest continues a few months longer. Gen. Mosquera (brother of the Vice President,) has proposed in Congress to lay off a large tract of country in Panama for colonization, to which religious toleration is to be extended; which, it is believed, he will be able to carry, as an experiment, although the priests in Congress, with the exception of three, oppose it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Soto, and Mr. Pamlo, minister of foreign relations here, have both tendered their resignations to the President. They are both enlightened, liberal men, and are dissatisfied with Congress. I hope President Santander will not accept their resignations.

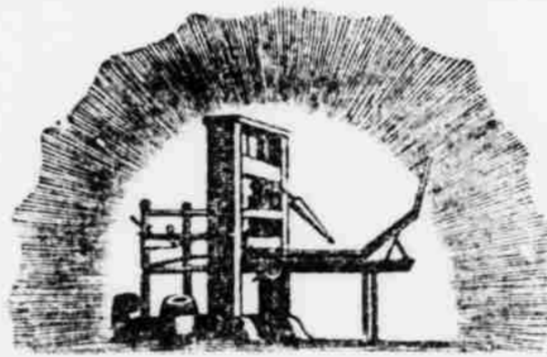
Gen. Gomez, Col. Rodriguez, and two others, were this morning condemned by a court martial to be shot for attempting to assassinate Capt. Diaz a few nights since.—*N. Y. Star.*

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: Sir, I noticed with peculiar delight in the last Free Press, the very learned and high flown effusions of your distinguished and talented correspondent Phileter, and not until now have I been able to identify him. And were it not for the good opinion which I entertain for him, I would give him more ample cause to complain of the sting of my lash than before; but common respect for so able an individual forbids it. Not only so, when one is brought to see the folly of his ways and makes acknowledgments, it is christian-like to let him pass forgiven. Although he complained most bitterly of the stupidity and roughness of Patrick, who never pretended to any thing like refinement, yet he brought his emollient qualities into requisition, and it is very evident to the most stupid observer, that a slight degree of repentance is exhibited throughout his last communication. Therefore, this perfectly self-taught, original writer Patrick, consoles himself at the idea of having convinced so highly polished and philosophical a writer as Phileter, of his erroneous conduct. Had I have known him in the outset, he would have passed uninterrupted for me; for it is certainly the height of folly for a green horn, meat-axe Patrick, (old vulgar sayings) to set up his opinions against one so remarkable for his acute and magnificent perception of matters and things in general. He is lofty to all intents and purposes; unfortunately for him, he believes he is fully as smart as he really is. But whether his splendid genius is the result of dint of study and close application, or whether he is like myself and many other illiterate fellows, who now and then get near enough to refined company to catch a high-sounding expression or so at a time, and place it away carefully in our pericraniums until we get off among the still more ignorant and then use them as original with ourselves, without knowing their derivation, sound or meaning, is the question—Something like this for instance: We are lost in contemplating over the semblance of enamoured beauty in dreaming innocence—sleeping princess glows with visions of eternal love, while faithless spouse is stealing away like a thief from the shores of Noxos, and by his perfidy tarnishes the glories of his adventures. Permit me to say, that one half of the common people, I mean the illiterate, would take this as convincing proof of a man's scholarship, when there is neither sense or meaning in it. I feel assured this is much the case with my loquacious antagonist, who is pretty pompous and starchy, and has at least as much audacity as

decency, by which he often puts himself in the way of high-toned language, and being ever on a strain to pass for his full worth, he retains well what he sees or hears, and lets off freely in the most bombastic manner. The untamed Patrick might have worked his passage into the company of scientific gentlemen too, and have sent forth a long rigmarole of nonsensical jargon as his own ideas, but self-respect taught him to shun all company that did not seek his, and not to venture beyond his depth in or out of water. Therefore, my fair friends, being surpassed by this ordinary or extraordinary giant, Phileter, although at present on the stool of repentance, I must leave him, after making a few remarks. Although he sounds high, loud and strong, it is no evidence whatever of its being the sound of a Solomon or a Sampson; for like him, I will make a droll comparison—the most clownish boy in the whole county might apply his mouth to a bugle-horn and sound it as loud and harmonious as the most profound statesman, and one at a distance could not distinguish the fool from the wise man. Though Phileter is no doubt bright beyond measure—I will consign him over to one of his own strength. PATRICK.



TARBOROUGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1834.

An aged and highly esteemed friend enquires, if we do not think conscientiously that the President has usurped powers that do not belong to him—that some of his measures have caused great and unprecedented distress in many and large sections of our once highly favored country—suggesting, if we would throw off the collar, and come out as a true Whig, that we would not repent it—and hoping that it will not be long before we will be convinced of the error which many have fallen into, in supporting men instead of measures. We freely admit, that President Jackson has claimed and exercised powers, in our opinion, not in accordance with those pertaining to that office as expounded by the fathers of republicanism—and that one of his measures has caused considerable distress in some sections of our country; but we have not as yet seen sufficient cause to justify the exchange of the "collar," as our worthy correspondent is pleased to term our adherence to the Administration, for the triple-stranded Whig cord, composed as it evidently is of the motley and heterogeneous materials of nationalism, bankism, and nullification—and we think we have given satisfactory evidence, that the "collar" neither fits so tightly as to make it uncomfortable, or to subject us to the imputation of "supporting men instead of measures." We did not approve the doctrines of the proclamation, the force bill, the removal of the deposits, nor what was represented as the principal obnoxious feature of the protest—but we cannot forget that the unconstitutional and corrupting Internal Improvement system "lies prostrate beneath the veto," and that thro' the instrumentality of the "measures" referred to by our correspondent, the equally unconstitutional and more dangerous influence of the mammoth Bank has been effectually exposed and subdued, notwithstanding the obstructions thrown in the way of the President by those professing friendship for him and hostility to the Bank.

We reciprocate the kind expressions of our correspondent, and trust that so long as we conduct a "Free Press" we will be ever ready to approve those doctrines and measures which we deem consistent with the republican faith of '98, and condemn those of an opposite tendency, regardless whether we do or do not happen to wear a cord or a "collar."

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Mr. Bibb's resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States, so far as relates to the election of President and Vice President, were taken up on Monday, and after debate, were referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Clay's joint resolutions, declaring the reasons of the Secretary for the removal of the Deposites insufficient, and directing that, after the 1st July, the Deposites be made in the U. S. Bank passed the Senate, 29 votes to 16, and was sent to the other House for concurrence.

On Wednesday, Mr. Poindexter gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to provide for the meeting of the next session of Congress, at an earlier period than the 1st Monday of December.

The joint resolution from the House, on the subject of the day of adjournment, fixing on the 30th of June, was taken up. Mr. Clay moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until Monday next. He did not wish to see the Senate tied up so as not to be able to continue the session a little longer, in case it should be necessary. Mr. Brown asked for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and stood—Yeas 25, Nays 22. So the consideration of the resolution was postponed.

House of Representatives.—On Monday, as soon as the Journal was read, the Speaker rose and in a neat address, resigned his situation as presiding Officer of that body, and retired from the Chair. Mr. Mercer rose and moved that the House now proceed to elect a Speaker. The motion was seconded by Mr. Williams, and the question being stated by the Clerk, it was decided unanimously in the affirmative. Ten ballottings were then had, on the last of which John Bell, of Tennessee, received 114 votes, and was declared to be duly elected. He was conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. John Q. Adams and R. M. Johnson, where the oaths of office were administered by Mr. Williams, of this State, the Father of the House. We subjoin a statement of the first and last balloting.

| | First. | Tenth. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| R. H. Wilde, | 64 | 11 |
| James K. Polk, | 42 | 78 |
| J. B. Sutherland, | 34 | 2 |
| John Bell, | 30 | 114 |
| Jesse Speight, | 18 | 1 |
| James M. Wayne, | 15 | — |

Georgia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, each presented a candidate, and Tennessee *two* on the side of the Administration. Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, was the candidate of the Opposition. The successful candidate, Mr. Bell, is from the District in which the President resides, and has given an uniform, able, and consistent support to all his measures. He is a man of fine genius, high attainments, and distinguished for his eloquence.

Messrs. Joseph White and Roberts Vaux, whose nominations as Directors of the U. S. Bank were recently confirmed by the Senate, have declined acting.

University of North Carolina.—The Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, and continued from day to day until Thursday, the 26th—which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

South Carolina.—The Appeal Court has decided the Test Oath to be unconstitutional—Judges O'Neale & Johnson concurring in this opinion, and Judge Harper, though dissenting as to the unconstitutionality, agreeing with the others on the main point, that the Convention transcended its authority in defining allegiance, and declaring it to be due exclusively to the State. The Columbia Times is full of wrath at this decision, and calls upon the people not to submit to it.—*Fay. Obs.*

We briefly mentioned in our last the effects of a tornado which passed through the county of Chesterfield on Wednesday, the 4th instant. We have since received information of another destructive storm which occurred, at the same time, in the counties of Notoway, Dinwiddie, Sussex, and Southampton. These storms rival, in the extent of damage done to property, the memorable tornado of the 5th of May last. Dwelling and out houses, timber, fences, in fact every thing which came within the reach of their desolating fury, were swept away; but we are happy to say, that the loss of life has, as far as our information enables us to speak, been much less.

Petersburg Int.