

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce,

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Canada, Captain Britton, we have received London papers to May 31, inclusive, containing Liverpool advices to the evening of the 1st.

We regret to announce the death of Lander, the discoverer of the mouth of the Niger he has been murdered, at a place 200 or 300 miles up that river.

All appears quiet again in France.

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

Don Pedro has issued a decree reducing the duties on all foreign goods imported into Portugal, to fifteen per cent. for all nations, notwithstanding the treaty of 1810 with England.—This had excited much surprise in the latter country.

SERIOUS RIOT WITH LOSS OF LIVES.

Attack on the Police and Military near Drumcolloher.—Intelligence of an alarming riot in the neighborhood of Drumcolloher has reached town this morning. The particulars as far as we could collect them with accuracy, are these:—In consequence of the resistance which had been experienced by the Rev. T. Locke in the collection of the tithe composition due to him, that Rev. Gentleman found himself under the necessity of applying to the proper authorities for assistance. Accordingly a strong force of police and military under the command of our active chief magistrate of police, T. P. Vokes, Esq. proceeded yesterday to the land in question, where shortly after, multitudes of the country people began to assemble, expressing their determination to prevent any seizure from taking place.

In defiance of the firm and friendly remonstrances of Mr. Vokes on the folly and illegality of their proceedings, they carried their anarchy so far as to assail the police and military with a volley of stones, which they quickly repeated. The latter were then ordered to load; but this, instead of intimidating their assailants, only increased their fury. In their own defence, therefore, the party had to fire on the multitude, and the result has been a loss of lives among the country people; to the extent of twenty or more according to report, but this, we trust, will prove an exaggeration. Mr. Vokes was struck several times with stones; nor is it yet ascertained whether he has escaped without severe injury.—*Limerick Herald.*

London, Saturday, May 3.

The following we have reason to believe, will turn out to be the principal stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, which has given rise to so much speculation during the last ten days:

1st. Don Pedro binds himself to expel Don Carlos from Portugal, and to publish an amnesty in favor of such of the adherents of Don Miguel, as may within a limited time, desert the cause of that sovereign.

2d. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an army into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

3d. His Britannic Majesty binds himself to lend the aid of such a fleet as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with the land forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

4th. The King of the French binds himself to contribute to the objects of the league such aid, of every kind, as the other three contracting parties may jointly demand.

This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April.

Confirmation of the loss of the James, with upwards of two hundred and fifty persons. Loss of the barque Astrea, with two hundred and eight persons.—Loss of brig Edward.—Loss of brig Fidelity.—Loss of brig Columbus; all bound to Quebec.—Loss of barque Charlotte Langin, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.—Loss of ship Marchioness, of Queensbury.—Loss of barque John Atkins, from Halifax, for Richmond.—Loss of brig Margaret, from Belfast, and four lives.

Never, within our recollection, have we had to record such a list of disasters among shipping and loss of lives as has fallen to our lot this day. It will be seen from the following account from the Halifax Gazette of the 21st inst., that the loss of the James is confirmed together with the numerous other vessels.

From the Halifax Gazette of May 21.

Our paper of to day contains melancholy accounts of shipwrecks and the loss of human life. We saw a person yesterday who was at Louisburg when the Astrea was lost. The survivors had reached that place. They informed him that that vessel struck on the morning of the 7th instant, against some high cliffs at Little Lorraine Head, about five miles from Louisburg and almost instantaneously went to pieces that that she had studding sails at the time, and up to the fatal moment of striking had been going at the rate of ten knots. The only individuals saved were the surgeon, carpenter and one seaman, who were thrown almost insensible on some of the cliffs.

SYDNEY, May, 14.—Barque Astrea, William Ridley, master, with two hundred and eleven passengers and crew, went ashore on Scattari and was lost; passengers and crew, 150 in number, saved. Same day, brig Edward struck a piece of ice near Port Nova, and sank immediately—crew saved. On the 10th brig Fidelity, Clarke, from Dublin for Quebec, went ashore on Scattari and was lost; passengers and crew, 150 in number, saved. Same day, brig Columbus, Russel, from Newcastle for Quebec, was lost three miles East of Louisburg crew saved. On the 27th ult.

at 45.29, ion 45.52, the Margaret, Wash, from Newcastle, picked up the captain of barque James, from Ireland for Quebec, with ten others, only survivors of two hundred and sixty persons on board the James when she sprung a leak and sunk.

SYDNEY, May 14.—Ship Marchioness, of Queensbury, from Liverpool for Miramache, went ashore on Cape Tormontine, night of 19th inst., but will be got off if the weather continues moderate.

Three vessels bound to Quebec, with passengers, (one of them Jane, of Workington,) are reported ashore on St. Paul's.

Barque John Atkins, from Halifax for Richmond, went ashore three miles from that place, and was totally lost.

On the night of the 15th inst. brig Margaret from Belfast for St. John, N. B. went ashore at Barrington, and was totally lost—crew saved. The mate's wife and four children were drowned.

ITEMS.

Imprisonment is now generally substituted for whipping in the English army. This is as it should be.

A new arrangement is made in the distribution of prize money in England, by which the subaltern officers and crews, receive a far greater proportion than formerly.

It is proposed to introduce the breed of drummedaries into France. The lands, or sea marshes, near the mouth of the Garonne, are thought the best locality.

A boatman of the Gros Kemps, found some time ago, a bottle floating on the Rhine. It contained the following note:—To those who may find this paper: I am confined in a dungeon at Lausenbergh, on the Rhine. My prison is under ground, and is unknown even to him who occupies my throne. I can write no more, for I am most rigidly and cruelly guarded.

The average number of letters arriving in London, on ordinary mornings may be taken at 43,000; on Mondays, 10,000 more.

Five men charged with murder in the county of Meath, Ireland, were recently apprehended in Liverpool. Three of them had taken passage in the St. Lawrence, and a fourth in the Roman, for New York. Their names are Halfpenny, Thomas McAnally, Francis Casey, Christopher Harford, and Peter Hughes, or Magee.

A steam carriage is building at Paris to travel on the common French roads, to convey 30 passengers.

From the 28th of August to the 28th of December, 1833, the aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales, by private and joint stock banks and branches was as follows:

Private banks	£8,836,803
Joint stock banks	1,315,301
	£10,152,104

Monday, May 26, 1834.

SENATE.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order was announced. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the Pension Agency.

Mr. KANE concluded his remarks on this subject.

He was followed by Mr. BISS in reply, at considerable length, and by Messrs. WRIGHT and CLAYTON.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the following resolution, (moved by way of amendment to the original report,) as follows:

Resolved, That the Department of War is not warranted in appointing pension agents in any State or Territory, where the Bank of the United States, or one of its branches, has been established; except when specially authorized by act of Congress.

And decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King of Ga., Lee, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Shepley, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Wagaman, Webster—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McLean, Morris, Robinson, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—15.

So this resolution was agreed to.

The question was then taken upon agreeing to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Act of Congress "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution," passed on the 15th of May, 1828, and the act supplementary to that act, passed on the 7th June, 1832, are properly acts providing for the payment of Military Pensions.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King of Georgia, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Sillsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Wagaman, Webster—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McLean, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—17.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the following resolution:

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the Department or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensioners under the said act of the 7th June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers, connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint in Tippecanoe County in this State, having

other agents to supersede that bank in the payment of such pensions.

And decided in the affirmative without a division. After which

The Senate adjourned.

REPORT OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

It was announced in our report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Thursday, that the majority of the Committee for investigating the affairs of the Bank of the United States on that day made a report; but as the document was not read, and no opportunity occurred for a perusal of it during the day, we were unable to state to our readers its purport, or the measures, if any, which it recommended for the adoption of the House. The report was ordered to be printed, but as late as last night it had not reached the office of the public printers, nor had they, we understand, been able to obtain from the officers of the House any tidings of it. We mention these circumstances only to account to our readers for our inability, even yet, to present them any other information of the contents of a document which many of them are undoubtedly eager to see, than that derived from hearsay.

From that source we understand that the Report consists chiefly of a discussion of the powers of the Committee, and a recital of the several attempts made by them to subject the books of the bank to an unqualified inspection, first, at the banking house, and then at the hotel where the Committee lodged. It charges the Bank with disobedience to law, violation of the charter, and contempt of the authority of the House in resisting these attempts; and closes with sundry resolutions, of which the most important is one to this effect: "That the Speaker of the House issue his Warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, directing him to proceed to Philadelphia and arrest the Directors of the Bank residing in that city, and bring them to the bar of the House, to answer to the charge of contempt of its authority."

The Report of the Minority of the Committee, (Messrs. E. EVERETT and ELLSWORTH,) was, as our readers are apprised, presented to the House at the same time with that of the majority. It was also ordered to be printed, and we have enjoyed the pleasure of a hasty perusal of it. It, in like manner, contains a discussion of the powers of the Committee, as understood by the minority, and the reasons which led them to dissent from their colleagues, in their demand to have the books of the Bank carried out of the banking house, or there submitted to inspection, except according to the requirement of the charter. The minority of the Committee have urged that, under the circumstances of the case, they did not feel themselves warranted in calling upon the Bank, voluntarily to co-operate in an inquisition, of which the object was directly or eventually to criminate its Directors and officers; and that, in insisting that the inspection of the books should be confined within the limits of the charter, the Committee of the Board of Directors was guilty of no contempt of the House. The House is guilty of no contempt of the House. The majority of the Committee have urged that, under the circumstances of the case, they did not feel themselves warranted in calling upon the Bank, voluntarily to co-operate in an inquisition, of which the object was directly or eventually to criminate its Directors and officers; and that, in insisting that the inspection of the books should be confined within the limits of the charter, the Committee of the Board of Directors was guilty of no contempt of the House. The House is guilty of no contempt of the House.

We forbear all comment, till their deliberate perusal *in extenso* shall make us fully acquainted with their contents. Meantime it strikes us somewhat singular, if the Directors of the Bank have, as is alleged by the majority, been guilty of a violation of the charter, that the committee did not recommend a *scire facias*, the process prescribed by law when the charter is alleged to be violated, and which would have given the parties implicated the benefit of a *trial by jury*; and would, on that ground, have been more in conformity with the spirit of our institutions, than the summary arrest and imprisonment of the Directors.—*Nat. Int. May 24.*

Mr. RIVES.—The conduct of Mr. Rives, in our diplomatic relations with France, deserves severe reprobation. After repeated attempts had been vainly made to induce the French Government to do justice to this country; that government expressed willingness to act conformably to the laws of nations, and make restitution to our citizens of property unjustly seized, by order of the French Government. After the correctness of the general principle was admitted, it became necessary only to fix the amount. Representations were made by our Minister, Mr. Rives, which are believed to be correct—and the amount of indemnity agreed on. But Mr. Rives, desirous of trumpeting forth to the world his skill as a Diplomatist, has managed to have his correspondence in relation to that negotiation published, in which he vauntingly boasts, that he has succeeded in over-reaching the credulous Frenchmen!

Such conduct might be in character with a Yankee Pedlar, or a Southern Horse Jockey—who each acts on his own responsibility—but is not what might have been expected from the Representative of a great commercial nation—and will not tend to elevate the character of this Republic in the eyes of Nations. The French Chamber of Deputies, as might be expected, have indignantly refused to appropriate the necessary sums for carrying the treaty into effect, and they probably will persist in this determination until they are convinced by facts as well as arguments that they have not been over-reached.

—*Boston Journal.*

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the Department or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensioners under the said act of the 7th June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers, connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint in Tippecanoe County in this State,

been accused of abandoning the cause of the this city. The public, of course, is left to conjecture the object of an arrival under circumstances so unusual. Judging from our own feelings, we can easily imagine how anxious our readers will be for more important information on the subject.

The Post Boy brought no papers. Her arrival is presumed to be connected with some commercial speculations.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The fine ship Shenandoah, Rose, which sailed from Bremerhaven on the 16th April, bound to Baltimore with 190 passengers was cast away the same day, or on the following night, on the Mellow, near the Breamer beacon, and went to pieces, with the loss of thirty passengers drowned! The remainder returned to port.

A serious riot occurred at Oldham, theborough appropriately represented by William Cobbett on the 15th of April, arising out of a strike for higher wages. It seems that a larger number of operatives assembled and took the administration of law into their own hands by marching around and compelling all the laborers in the various cotton mills to join in the strike. It happened that one of them, belonging to a Mr. Taylor, was closed against them. It was surrounded by a high wall—but such was their eagerness to effect their purpose, that they undertook to scale it. In the attempt a man by the name of Bently was shot at and killed. The mob increased immediately both in numbers and in fury, and proceeded to the work of desolation by pulling down the buildings of all who were obnoxious to them. For two days Oldham was presented a melancholy scene.—Not a female moved in the streets. By the active measures however, of the civil and military authorities, order and tranquility were restored.

TOBACCO PRISON.

March 19, 1834.

To the Editor of the Mobile Register.

The following circumstance I write to inform you of the outrage committed on the brig Industry and myself the commander.

I arrived at the Frontera, at the mouth of the Tobasco river, February 6, from Mobile, with a cargo of lumber, on the 9th was boarded by the Custom House officer, and according to custom, was sealed up with eleven seals; on the same day made sail and proceeded towards Tobasco, and arrived on the 28th Feb. I was again boarded by an officer to see if I was sealed, and also to see if none were broke, all of which he found correct. On going forward, he perceived the fore scuttle was not sealed. He immediately said I had bribed the officer not to seal me so I could smuggle. I denied it. The following day I began to discharge. I then thought no more of it. March 1st, then sent and took the depositions of my mate and crew; all testified on oath, the brig brought nothing but lumber. They then sent for the officer at the Bar, and asked him how much I had paid him not to seal me. The answer he made was, he could see the cargo, and was well satisfied she had nothing but lumber, and for that he did not see fit to seal me, and for his neglect of duty I am detained.

On the 13th March, I was taken, hove into

prison; little or nothing to eat; and for water I suffer most; an earth floor to lie on; at night confined in irons. My sufferings are insupportable, most, with what I have to undergo with heat and thirst. The Consul has done all a man can do, but all in vain; he has applied for my release to all the officers under Government, but I am imprisoned by the opposite party. He can obtain no satisfaction any way, why I am a prisoner.

On the 22d, I was taken before the commandant, who asked me how much I would give him for my release. I told him it was impossible to pay anything as I had nothing, and moreover I was ignorant for what I was in prison. All the reply he made me was, if I would pay him twenty dollars, I was released. He then ordered me back to prison.

On the 23d, I was taken down with a violent fever, and in the situation I was in, I sent him word to know the least cent he would take. The answer he made was ten dollars, which I sent him, and on the 25th was set at liberty, and then not able to walk to the house.

The day I was set at liberty, they went on board and took my crew out, and made them fight in an action, that took place between the Government troops, and the Commandant.

On the 28th, I was again arrested by the commandant, because my sailors wanted their wages, and was only set at liberty by promising to pay as soon as I had funds from my consignee.

The brig they offered to give me up, if I would pay them fifty ounces in gold, which