

The Foreign News by the Cambridge.

A REFRESHING ABSORBER. The foreign news by the Cambridge possesses considerable interest. The Cotton market at Liverpool, was in a very excited state. Speculation was active, and 29,000 bags changed hands within a few days after the arrival of the Britannia, and at an advance of nearly 3-8d. per lb. Flour had advanced 1s. a barrel since the sailing of the Caledonia—but it was by no means firm, and some accounts state that it had again receded. Liverpool and other leading towns were busily engaged in getting up a strong agitation for the reduction of the duties on tea. A better feeling existed in the Money Market, and the apprehension that the Bank of England would raise the rate of interest had subsided.

Quite an excitement had been produced by the absorption into the Austrian Empire, of the little Republic of Cracow.—The Liverpool Times says:

"This step has been forced upon Austria, by the Czar of Russia, with the consent of Prussia. The annexation, or absorption, is most unpalatable to France, which has strongly protested against it, and urged England to join in the protest; but the Whig Cabinet, dissatisfied at the Montepenser marriage, stands aloof, and protests singly, gratified, apparently, at the opportunity which has so speedily occurred, of making the French monarch feel his loneliness in carrying off the Infanta, contrary to their wishes, for the aggrandisement of his family.

The treaty of Vienna secured the independence of the ancient capital of Poland and now the treaty is set aside with as little compunction as a penniless customer is ejected from a pot-house at midnight. Two out of the five contracting powers are insulted by the act; but the spirit of amity having been broken recently between the dissentients, the three great Northern Powers think the occasion opportune for violating justice and decency with impunity. Had England and France remained true to each other, this perpetration, at which every honest mind revolts, would never have been consummated.

The plea for the aggression is, that Cracow, instead of being neutral, became the focus of conspiracy and rebellion; and the late attempt to secure the nationality of Poland, filled, in the estimation of the despots, the measure of the little Republic's iniquity. The strong man overpowers the weak one; and because the latter, in deference to the insistence of a noble nature, attempts to unbind his fetters, he is punished with extinction. Such is the morality of despotism. It is one of the most atrocious features in the black catalogue of continental tyranny. A spirited people like the French recoil from infamy and sympathy with the persecuted, impelled thereto by the fact that their own monarch is treated by his fellow sovereigns as a snob; whose opinion is not worth asking or caring about. Less causes, are thus, have produced a general configuration over Europe. Who knows but the Cracow injustice may yet be the means of lighting the benighted Poles to liberty and nationality!

The London Times alluding to the subject says:

"The sensation produced by this event in France and throughout Germany has been deep and strong. Such acts of power are not wrought with impunity; such edicts are not endured in vain. The impious violence of Russia, the timid craft of Austria have combined to strike off one of the branches of the Treaty of Vienna; and the weak and vacillating Court of Berlin, disapproving of the fierceness of one of its accomplices, and the better practices of the other, has lent aid to sanction the work of encroachment and repression. The protest against such a double standard is one of opinion even more than of political influence and authority; and we venture to affirm that the protest will be universal throughout the world, and may again bring the Governments of England and France to co-operate in a common cause."

A letter from Berlin alludes to the affair as a scandalous outrage, and remarks:

"In Germany it is universally condemned, but unfortunately our people dare not give utterance to their opinions. Unfortunately Poland now exists no more—she is completely and entirely absorbed in her three oppressors, Russia, Prussia and Austria. The excuse put forth for the act of iniquity is, that Cracow was a hotbed of insurrection, and endangered the peace of these three great powers!"

The French Democracy have also published a spirited address on the subject, which concludes with this stirring language:

"Democrats of all regions—brethren who unite in the same faith and same hope—have, henceforth, but one and the same wish, which must never stop or relax. Russia, amidst enslaved Europe, the sign of despotism! Let nations start up where they behold it, and by an unanimous effort shake off the fetters they groan under. The hour has come for doing the duty of a man. To-day, the battle; to-morrow the triumph! Rise, then!"

To this energetic appeal European democracy immediately responds. The Paris Central Polish Committee, who express the sentiments of two thousand of their countrymen, say:—You have seen Poland protest, arms in hand, and on a hundred fields of battle! You will re-

gain see her do so: she is preparing for fresh struggles, and the last crime perpetrated will hasten the hour of her freedom. The Vienna treaties no longer exist.—That compact of spoliation, which never bound Poland, has been destroyed by those who made it. Instead of it, arises alliance of nations, and it arises more powerful than ever!"

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler says "that 500,000 copies of the address and the reply are to be printed in the European languages, and immediately distributed. They will create sensation. They will light up the fire in Europe which will not easily be quenched. Austria and Russia have committed themselves. They must retrace their steps, or the consequences will be serious. France and England will send the Montepenser marriage difficulties, and then unite against Austria. If Russia should advance to help the latter, all Europe will be in a blaze of war. At present the aspect of affairs is very threatening."

The condition of Ireland, though still most wretched, is represented to be slightly improved within a few weeks. The Government are now employing about 150,000 of the poorest of the peasantry, upon public works.

23TH CONGRESS, Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the business first in order to be the following resolution, heretofore offered and subsequently modified by Mr. Garrett Davis: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House copies of all orders or instructions to Gen. Taylor, Gen. Wool, Gen. Kearney, Capt. Sloat, or Capt. Stockton, touching the establishment of civil government in any portions of Mexico, which have or may be held by the army or navy of the United States; also, copies of all instruments or forms of government, proclamations, or other papers, that may have been established, organized, uttered, and published by said officers, or either of them; also, that the President inform this House whether he has approved and recognized any governments so established, and all the acts and doings of the officer establishing it relating thereto; that he further inform this House whether any such government has, in whole or in part, been established within the limits of the State of Texas; that the President also inform this House whether he intends to prosecute the existing war with Mexico for the permanent conquest and acquisition of New Mexico, Chihuahua, New Leon, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, or any other of the Mexican States; and for what specific objects he intends to prosecute said war; and that the President communicate such parts of the information herein asked of him as he shall deem expedient to this House with closed doors.

Mr. Graham asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the officers, soldiers, and volunteers, while serving the United States in the war with Mexico.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of land to each officer, soldier, and volunteer who shall serve in the army of the United States until the end of the war with Mexico. And resolved also, That said land shall be exempt from taxation for debt, and become the property of the wife and children of any officer, soldier or volunteer who may be killed or die in the public service during said war.

The resolutions having been read— Mr. Pettit said the Military Committee had already taken such a resolution before them.

Mr. Pettit said that that resolution could not pass, and why should it be offered?

Mr. Graham said it was a simple resolution of inquiry. He hoped no objection would be made.

Mr. Pettit. I object. I want to debate that resolution.

Mr. Graham moved that the rules be suspended, to enable the resolution to be offered; but the House refused to suspend the rules.

The question then recurring on the above resolution of inquiry, moved by Mr. G. Davis, and as subsequently modified by him—

Mr. Hopkins moved to amend it by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and restoring the resolution to its original form, as follows:—

"That the President be requested to communicate to this House any and all orders and instructions to Gen. Taylor, Gen. Wool, Gen. Kearney, Capt. Sloat, Capt. Stockton, or any other officer of this Government, in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States. Also, what forms of government such officers, or either of them, may have established and organized; and whether the President has approved and recognized said governments."

Mr. Davis suggested to the gentleman from Virginia the propriety of retaining the resolution in its modified form, with the exception of its second branch.

Mr. Hopkins observed that the resolution as originally offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, was confined to a call for the instructions given by the President to our officers of the army and navy, in relation to conducting the Mexican

war; and these he thought it was proper that the House should have. A general discussion of the whole subject might shortly be had; it was now wholly out of place. When it did come it would be proper and important that the House should have before it the instructions called for by the resolution as originally offered. To this Mr. H. had no objections.

Mr. Davis repeated the suggestion that Mr. H. would substitute the resolution, not in its original shape, but as modified, omitting the last clause. He thought it had been put in a better form. He did not ask the gentleman to enlarge the subject of inquiry as proposed in its second branch.

Mr. Hopkins asked that the resolution as modified be read; and it was read accordingly.

Mr. W. said he found that, as modified, it inquired into the purpose of the President in regard to the conquered provinces of Mexico, and also as to what he proposed by the war. Now, Mr. H. thought it one of the evils of the times, that we were too much in the habit of making public before Mexico and the whole world every thing in relation to the conduct of the war by these unnecessary and unguarded calls upon the Executive department. The President was but the executive organ of the Government, to do what Congress willed to be done, yet he was called upon, as if he had the whole course of affairs in his hands, to tell us, and of course to tell Mexico, all his plans and purposes in relation to the war. Mr. H. was opposed to this whole course of exposure of all our councils to our enemy.

Mr. H. said, unless the gentleman from Kentucky would consent to strike out all that called on the President respecting his purposes and intentions in relation to the future conduct of the war, he must insist on striking out the whole resolution as modified, and substituting for it the resolution in its original shape.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hopkins, it was carried.

Mr. Harison then renewing or insisting on his former amendment, to add the restrictive clause "if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest," this also was agreed to, and then the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hopkins, it was carried.

LATEST FROM BRAZOS SAN TIAGO.

Arrival of the Steamer Telegraph The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. from Brazos Santiago by way of Lavaca. She left the Brazos on the 29th, and Lavaca on the 1st inst. The Telegraph has on board the remains of the late Maj. Ringgold and Lieut. Cochran, in charge of Messrs. Griffith, Jeffers and Schizer, the Baltimore committee.

James Robinson, of Cumberland, Pa., a private in Capt. Newman's company, 1st Regiment of Artillery, died on the passage to this port. He enlisted on the 6th of June last, and had with him his discharge from the service, on a Surgeon's certificate of disability, dated "Camargo, Mexico, Nov. 13, 1846."

The Piqueur has a copy of the Matamoros Flag of the 21st ult. from which it takes the following paragraphs.

CAPTAIN THORNTON.—This gallant officer reached here on Tuesday evening last, with seventy three dragoon recruits and their horses. Men and horses look well calculated for good service, and under his command will perform it. The command departed for Monterey.

The Depts of the 6th has the following additional items: Gen. Taylor has returned from Saltillo, leaving Gen. Worth in possession of the place.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman, who left Monterey, of the 23d ultimo. His impression is that the whole of the force, except the necessary number left to garrison the several posts, will concentrate at Tampico, and that Gen. Taylor in going there will take a route leaving San Luis Potosi to his right; that he arrived at Tampico, and having the necessary forces to carry out his former operations, an attack be made on Vera Cruz simultaneously by sea and land.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE ON THE DELAWARE.

The Storm on Thursday was very severe on the Delaware. The steamer Kent which left Philadelphia in the morning was overtaken by the squall near Chester. The Philadelphia Sun says:

She made for the lee of an island, but owing to the violence of the wind, the rolling of the waves and the blinding snow-drift and terror among the passengers and crew—the got in the trough of the sea, and rolling about like a log, her chain boats broke loose, and for a time the craft became unmanageable. The sea at this time made a perfect breach over her; at times, two feet water was on deck, and the hapless crew and passengers were subject to the deluge. The water froze fast and soon all were like men of ice. Each passenger, voluntarily became a deck hand and worked hard for their lives, not knowing at what moment they would go below or freeze to death. A colored man had a horse on the forward deck. The dashing waves had knocked the animal down, and there he lay, knowing from instinct, no doubt, that a recurrent position was less dangerous than standing. He was soon covered with ice and froze to death. After hard labor for several hours, the boat got into a place of safety and when the storm abated somewhat, she started for the city and arrived last evening about 5 o'clock.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC For 1847.

Table with columns for Months (January to December) and days of the week (Sunday to Saturday). The table shows the days of the week for each month, with some numbers indicating specific days.

FROM MONCLOVA, MONTEREY, &c.—Capt. WOOD, of the Illinois volunteers, who accompanied Gen. Wool to Monclova, arrived at New Orleans on Sunday week. He left Monclova on the 14th ultimo, taking Monterey in the route. He describes everything as quiet at Monclova—the troops under the best discipline. The road direct from Monterey passes over more than one hundred miles of country without water; so that Gen. Wool's division will join Gen. Taylor by way of Saltillo.

THE TWO MONTEREYS.—The reader of Mexican news, must be careful not to confound the two Monterneys. One is the capital of the State of New Leon, near the north-east corner of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande. This is the Monterey General Taylor took, and now holds. The other Monterey is in upper California, and situated on the Pacific Ocean, some 1400 miles from the former. This is the Monterey where it is rumored some American sailors have been massacred.—Pitts. Gaz.

A married lady of our acquaintance conversing yesterday, said it was "a pity so many fine young men were going to Mexico." Why, said one, "you would not have any married men go." "Oh, no," replied she, "let old bachelors go. They are hardened, and nobody cares for them."—Pitts. Gaz.

We learn from the Cheraw Gazette that Colonel JAMES GAUDIN, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, has been appointed Brigadier General by the President of the United States, to take command of the Regiments of Volunteers from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

PLANTED TOO DEEP! The Washington Union tells how Mr. Polk has "planted himself upon the subject of the tariff." The Louisville Journal thinks that Pennsylvania has planted him upon that subject—planted him so deep that he will never come up, but will rot in the ground.

The President intimates in his message, that the Whigs offend "aid and comfort to the enemy." Somebody asks whether Mr. Polk did not "aid and comfort" the enemy when he restored Santa Anna and would have filled his pockets?

The value of the prizes taken by the U. S. Navy at Tabasco and Tampico, is estimated at \$22,000 of which the Government gets one half, and the other half is divided among the officers and crews.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr. late of Salisbury, Clarke tp., dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated. JOHN SHIRER, of Clarke tp. PETER SHIRER, of Allegany co., Md. Dec. 8, 1846-G.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset. The House is large—the front building being 66 by 35 feet, and the back building 40 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

FRAME BARN.

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is unsurpassed by any property in the place. —ALSO— A meadow lot containing 12 1/2 acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other cut lots all adjoining the borough.

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

If the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER. Dec. 8, 1846.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or at least, close them by note before the first day of February next—being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been in a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this last notice, will not complain should they receive a "different kind of call," after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed. J. L. SNYDER. Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my GODDS on hand, will be sold at Cost for Cash, some even below that—or I would sell out the entire stock on very accommodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired. J. L. S.

Somerset Lyceum.

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Should the trial by Jury be extended to officers from the Army in time of actual war. DEBATER. J. J. Stutzman. DEBATER. J. D. Roddy. H. P. HITE, Sec'y.

Cumberland Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Butter, Beef, Veal, Chickens, Eggs, and Stone Coal.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Seeds, and Wool.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Table listing bank notes from various locations including Pittsburgh, Pa., and Pennsylvania.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Table listing various bank notes and their denominations, including Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other regional banks.

Mount Pleasant

Table listing bank notes from Mount Pleasant, including notes from St. Clairville, Marietta, New Lisbon, Cincinnati, Columbus, Circleville, Zanesville, Putnam, Wooster, Massillon, Sandusky, Geauga, Norwalk, Xenia, Cleveland, Dayton, Franklin Bank of Columbus, Chillicothe, Sciota, Lancaster, Hamilton, Granville, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Farmers Bank Canton, Urbana, Virginia, Wheeling and Branches, Indiana, State Bank and branches, State Scrip, \$5's, State Bank \$5 | Shawnetown, Missouri, State bank, Tennessee, Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks 3, North Carolina, South Carolina, New England, New York, New York city par | Other banks Maryland, Baltimore par — Other banks 1.