

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE AMERICA.

**ENGLAND**—Since the sailing of the previous steamer, Parliament has done little more than vote the supplies and transact other business of a local and uninteresting character.

In addition to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it is stated that the government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish courts of law, and transfer the whole machinery for government to London. Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish press.

Agricultural operations, both in England and Ireland, are being carried on this year on a most extensive scale.

The real agitation has been partially renewed in Ireland, under the auspices of John O'Connell, but there is a lack of its former spirit improved of late.

**Frightful Shipwrecks.**—The English coast was visited by a severe hurricane on the 30th of March, causing much destruction of property and frightful loss of life. Amongst other vessels lost, was the John K. Skiddy, which was driven ashore on the coast of Wexford, and totally wrecked. Capt. Shipley, the passengers and crew, were saved. The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the entrance of the Mersey.

The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, numbering 200, was drowned.

The coast everywhere is strewn with portions of corpos that have fallen a prey to the elements.

**Smith O'Brien and his Companions.**—Advice from Hobart's Town, Van Diemen's land, have been received, announcing the arrival there of Smith O'Brien, and his associates in the Irish rebellion of 1848. The felons were granted tickets of leave on condition of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a means to effect their escape. All except O'Brien, accepted the boon. He has been sent, under surveillance, to Maria Island.

**FRANCE.**—At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been: First—The revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling. Second—A popular démonstration, in a small way against Louis Napoleon as he passed through the streets.

Perhaps the most significant event in the Legislative Assembly was the proposition by M. de La Rochequelin, a friend of the President's, to the effect that on the first Sunday in June, the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitely on the form of government which it should choose to select—that every elector should be called upon to inscribe on his ballot, monarchy or republic—that if a republic should acquire the majority, it should be proclaimed in the Chamber by the President of the Republic; and if the monarchy obtained the majority, it should be proclaimed by the President of the Assembly. This remarkable proposal was received in solemn silence by the majority, and by derisive sneers from the Mountain; but at length the proposal was negatived, it having fallen to the ground in consequence of not being seconded, and the previous question was immediately voted unanimously.

The members of the Mountain received the announcement with a cry of "Viva la République." It is said that the President of the Republic is so much in debt, that nothing but the possession of the imperial crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiations with Russia for the purpose of possessing that, to him, now necessary protection. The government are perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion, in which the majority of the Assembly support them.

**GREECE.**—Advices from Athens are to the 19th of March, but they furnish only a confirmation of previous reports. Eleven of the captured vessels had been given up by Sir William Parker. A courier arrived with despatches from London on the 15th.

**ROME.**—A recent number of the *Roman Observer* says that the return of the Pope to Rome has been definitely fixed for the 6th inst. The speedy return of his Holiness appears to give general satisfaction.

Advices from Lisbon state that Com. Martin was concentrating his squadron at the Tigris in anticipation of a hostile visit from the American naval forces to enforce a settlement of the long standing claim of the American government.

**TUSCANY.**—The Tuscan government has refused to accede to Lord Palmerston's demand of indemnity for losses sustained by their subjects at Leghorn last year. The difficulty has been submitted to the arbitration of the Sardinian government.

**Russia.**—An impudent note has been addressed by the Russian government to that of Prussia, on the subject of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute. After enumerating all the points at issue, the note says there are so many facts which the Emperor cannot regard with indifference, and from which he cannot in conscience release the Prussian Cabinet from.

The note concludes by distinctly intimating the determination of the Emperor to employ decisive measures, if necessary, in support of the Danish side of the controversy.

**PruSSIA.**—A serious rupture has occurred between the Governments of Prussia and Wurtemberg in consequence of the tone assumed by the King of the latter country in opening the chambers.

The Prussian Ambassador has been recalled.

**GERMANY.**—Berlin, it is said, is to be surrounded with fortified barracks, which have already been commenced near one of the gates of the city.

The German parliament assembled at Erfurt on the 20th of March.

It is said that negotiations have been opened by the Central Power of Germany, with the United States, for the purchase of American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

**SPAIN.**—The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish governments is confirmed.

The State of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of the Spanish government.

**TURKEY.**—Recent advices from Constantinople state that the preparations were being made to conduct Kossoff and the other Hungarian refugees to Kutashia, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years.

A telegraph despatch of the 29th of March from Trieste, states that the insurrection in Bornea, is extending its range, and is increasing in strength. About 2,000 Turkish troops were defeated by the insurgents, and compelled to evacuate the fortress of Bojislaka.

**SWEDEN.**—Letters from Stockholm announce that by general order, the Swedish navy is to be put on a war footing. The object of the measure is not known.

There were six deaths from cholera in Cincinnati for the week ending the 17th instant.

### That will do it!

"Free Trade in England is giving so much prosperity to manufacturers in that country that something must be done for our own manufacturers, to enable them to maintain their position. We would suggest the same thing which has accomplished so much for the manufacturers of England."—*Journal of Commerce*.

Precisely so! Give our manufacturers an abundance of skilled labor at 15 to 45 cents per day, and they can do without Protection. It is that, mainly, which enables their British rivals to undersell them.

And the Journal has always been favorable to the mode of cherishing American Manufacturers here indicated—by screwing down the wages of Labor. It has ever been a consistent advocate of the Low Wages policy. It goes on to say:

"It must be remembered that not the United States only, but the world is the market to be contested for. If we cannot make goods as cheaply as England, or about as cheap, she will underbid us in foreign markets. We ought not to be satisfied with merely the home market."

Well, let her 'underbid us in foreign markets,' as long as her laborers are compelled to work for an average of twenty-five cents per day, while we, 'satisfied with merely the home markets,' secure to our own workmen an average of one dollar per day. Give us adequate Protection to secure our Home Market, and we will wrest plenty, comfort and competence out of our own soil, although we never sell a bale of goods abroad. Last year we bought over three times as much British Calico as we did under the tariff of '42, and got in debt to Europe (by sending Stocks abroad and selling them) to the extent of many millions of dollars. In other words, we kept our own would-be Iron workers and Cloth makers unwillingly idle and run in debt to Europe for the fabrics they ought to have produced, because the Foreign were cheap!" If that is true economy, then we are grossly ignorant of its A B C's.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

The steamer Belle of the West, Captain James, was burned one mile below Warsaw, Kentucky, at 1 o'clock this morning. She was bound from this city to St. Louis, with California Emigrants. She was immediately run ashore near Warsaw, made fast, and the stage plank run out. Up to this moment, the flames had not burst forth.

The after hatch was then raised, for the purpose of letting water into the hold, but such was the pressure of the flames that all efforts to quell them were entirely fruitless, and in a few moments the whole boat was wrapped in flames.

The total number of passengers on board is estimated at 400—among whom were two companies of California emigrants, and about twenty families removing West. From the register it is ascertained that over sixty have perished, and the probability is that many have been lost whose names are not enrolled.

Such was the progress of the fire that before the passengers could get out of their state rooms, after the first alarm of fire, all communication between the after cabin and forward part of the boat was cut off, and either all were compelled to jump overboard, or perish in the flames.

The scene is described as heart-rending. At the time of the deck falling in, a lady and gentleman, with a child in his arms, who were standing between the chimneys, were precipitated into the flames.

LAURA AMANDA, daughter of R. M. and S. M. Kinslow, aged 5 weeks.

**THE MISSING MAN FOUND.**—It seems that Mr. Thomas Johnson, whose absence from his home has been the occasion of so much painful anxiety on the part of his friends, has written to them within the last few days, stating that he was alive and well at Baltimore, Md. Of the causes which induced him to take this strange step we have not been advised. He certainly owes an explanation to the community and to his friends in regard to it.—*Lancaster Tribune*.

The Jury at Pittsburgh, in the puddler and boiler case, found Patrick McDermott, James Bratt, Ann McDermott, Eliza Morgan, Margaret Graham, and Catharine Reeves, guilty. Each of the men were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and costs of prosecution. Each of the women to pay a fine of \$50, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in the common jail.

MAJ. JOHN CUMMINGS of Union county has been appointed Cargo Inspector at Columbia.

Mr. Baldwin, who some time ago murdered his own brother-in-law, at St. Louis, and was acquitted upon trial, on the plea of insanity, has since murdered his father.

MINESOTA.—As this newly organized territory is but imperfectly known to many of our readers, a few particulars of its leading features will doubtless prove acceptable. Minnesota is about four times the extent of Ohio, and reaches 675 miles from S. E. to N. W., and lies between N. lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 49 deg. The centre of the territory is about 1200 miles in a direct line from either ocean, 1000 from the Gulf of Mexico, and 800 from Hudson's Bay. It is chiefly a rolling country, well watered with rivers and lakes, and the highest hill does not exceed 2000 feet above the sea, and 1000 feet above the surrounding country. The Capital, St. Paul, is 15 miles by water and nine miles by land, below the Falls of St. Anthony, and the river is navigable to the Falls for steamers of considerable burthen. St. Paul contains about 1200 inhabitants, and several large hotels, and the new town of St. Anthony at the Falls, about 900. There is also a town named Stillwater, on the St. Croix River, 18 miles from St. Paul, with 900 houses, and saw mills. The Marine Mills, Point Douglass, Mendota or St. Peter's, and the Falls of St. Croix, are flourishing villages. Day laborers obtain \$20 a month, and mechanics \$17.50 to \$2 per day. The public lands may be taken up at \$1.25 per acre. The number of Indians is 27,000, and there is a strong military post at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi. The whole number of white inhabitants in the territory is about 5000. The distance from New York to St. Paul, by Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Galena, is 1537 miles—by the Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, &c. 2229 miles. The land of Minnesota is very productive. One hundred and seventy miles of the Northern boundary, is along the shore of Lake Superior.—*Newark Advocate*.

MARIED.

On the 19th February, by Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., Mr. ABSALOM FRIES, of West Beaver, Union county, and Miss SUSAN MOYER, of Mifflin co.

### DIED.

On the 10th instant, at her residence in Johnson, Juniata county, Mrs. SARAH ANN, wife of David A. Doughman, aged 23 years.

On Tuesday, 2d instant, at the residence of Samuel Edmiston, Jr., in Centre county, Mr. JAMES EDMISTON, of Derry township, Mifflin county, in the 51st year of his age.

On Tuesday, 23d inst., at Locke's Mills, LAURA AMANDA, daughter of R. M. and S. M. Kinslow, aged 5 weeks.

### THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, April 26, 1850.

**Paid by Dealers.** **Retail.**

|              |            |        |        |
|--------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Flour        | \$4 37 1/2 | 50     | \$5 00 |
| Wheat, white | 100        | 1 10   |        |
| red          | 95         | 1 05   |        |
| Rye          | 50         | 60     |        |
| Oats         | 28         | 35     |        |
| Corn         | 45         | 56     |        |
| Cloverseed   | old,       | 3 00   |        |
| Do           | new,       | 3 00   |        |
| Flaxseed     | 1 00       | 1 25   |        |
| Timothyseed  | 2 00       | 2 50   |        |
| Butter, good | 15         | 15     |        |
| Eggs         | 10         | 10     |        |
| Lard         | 6          | 8      |        |
| Tallow       | 8          | 10     |        |
| Potatoes     | 50         | 62 1/2 |        |

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1850.

The demand for FLOUR seems limited for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels can now be taken, at \$5 1/2 per barrel. Holders are firm at this price, as the receipts continue very small. Sales to the City dealers at \$5 1/2 a \$5 3/4 for common and choice lots, and \$5 50 a \$5 62 1/2 for extra.

RYE FLOUR—Sales of 900 barrels, at \$2.57.

CORN MEAL—A small sale at \$2 62 per barrel.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce, and is wanted. Sales of good Red at \$1 14, and White at \$1 20 per bushel.

RYE we quote at \$0 61 cents per bushel.

CORN continues to come in slowly, and meets a quick sale at 59 cents, and some at 59 cents.

OATS—Sales of prime Pennsylvania at 40 cents per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1850.

FLOUR—The market opened this morning at \$5 per bbl. for Howard, and closed at \$5 05 1/2 a 5 12. The transactions, with an active docket, reached 1300 bbls., mostly for export. City Mills is held at \$5 25. Wheat—The supply being limited, holders are firm at \$1 20 for Pennsylvania prime white, and \$1 15 for Maryland red. RYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at 40 cents per bushel.

The Baltimore American, in its weekly review of the market, says:—

COFFEE.—There is some little disposition manifested on the part of buyers to operate.

The aggregate sales, however, do not foot up more than 2000 bags, of all descriptions: viz: 800 bags Rio, of fair quality to fancy lots, at 9 1/2 to 10 cents; 300 bags Rio at 9 1/2 cents; about 200 bags common quality do at 8 1/2 cents; and 700 bags Laguayra at 9 cents. The imports of the week are 2236 bags from Laguayra and 100 bbls. from Porto Rico.

FISH.—The unfavorable weather has so materially affected the produce of the Fisheries that the accounts from there are quite discouraging. The quantities of both Herrings and Shad caught thus far are below the average. We note sales of Herrings at \$5 25 for No. 1; and of North Carolina Shad at \$7.50 a bbl. for trimmed No. 1, according to the size of the barrel. Mackerel are in limited request at \$12.50 a bbl for No. 1; \$9 for No. 2; and \$6.25 for No. 3.

PASTE THAT IS PASTE.—Dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water; when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistency of cream; then strew into it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil to a consistency, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry may be softened with water.

Charles Gearhart, who is charged with robbing the mail at Danville, and who was recently arrested in Ohio, escaped from the Marshal of Western Pennsylvania on the 12th inst., at Howardville, Centre county, but was afterwards retaken.

There were six deaths from cholera in Cincinnati for the week ending the 17th instant.

### HOSPITAL FOR CATS AND DOGS.

Ken-dall, in one of his late letters from Paris, says there is a large house in the city fitted up for the reception of cats, dogs, birds, &c., when attacked by disease, and where they are nursed and physicked according to rule. They have a class of practitioners who confine themselves exclusively to the cure of these animals, and fortunes are made in the way of business, by members of the profession.

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On Saturday last snow fell to the depth of two feet on the Catskill mountains, New York.

← \$5 counterfeits on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, Wilmington, Del., are in circulation. The impression is much lighter than the genuine bill, and appears to have been printed with paler ink. The signature of the President is bad, but that of the Cashier very fair. But the main points of detection is in the inferior paper of the counterfeit, it being one sixteenth of an inch shorter, and in the vignette, the figures being badly executed. The woman at the top of the note, representing Liberty, has her left foot turned, as if her large toe was where the small one ought to be. The shading lines on the faces at the sides of the note are all turned in opposite directions to those on the genuine note.

### SPERM, LARD, AND TANNER'S OIL.

THE subscribers have in store and offer on account-