

## Foreign News.

The Steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on Friday with two week's later news from Europe. The political intelligence brought by her is of little importance.— Commercial affairs in England continue quiet and steady.

**ENGLAND.**—In political circles there is but little news. Numerous cabinet counsels have been held; and it is thought Parliament will meet about the middle of January, for the despatch of business.

The question of the reduction of the national expenditures, has formed a new aspect.

Another experiment is about being fitted out to go to Baher's Straits and further to the eastward, in search of Sir John Franklin. Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, it is thought, will have the command.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The Express, in advance of the Overland Mail, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst., with advices from Bombay of the 3d Nov. and Calcutta of the 24th Oct. The whole of India, with the exception of the small province of Goozoor, was quite peaceful.

The government of Bengal has ordered the price of 100 Ru. for a good economical machine for separating the cotton wool of India from its seeds. For this a thousand native machines might be purchased.

This arrives with us with no additional news from China. Working models of railways, locomotive engines, and electric telegraphs have been ordered from England, for the use of the Mahatira Sovereign, whose country had been aroused by what he had heard of these wonders.

**FRANCE.**—On the night of the 3d of December, M. Dupin's propositions for the abolition of exposing the names of political offenders, continued by default on the plenary, was rejected by a large majority of the Assembly.

On the evening of the same day the President attended the *Théâtre Des Variétés*, and was loudly applauded by the audience, and some voices sang his favor.

Four hundred of the insurgents of June arrived in Paris from Havre, and were liberated by the Attorney General, on the 4th.

The elections have been postponed to the 25th January, 1850.

It now appears that no difference whatever had arisen between the President and the Ministry.

The contingent demand by the Minister of War was after a lengthy discussion, agreed to. Subsequently, a violent discourse between the President and the Minister.

The question of electoral conscriptions having arisen, Generals Cavaignac and Bréhan denounced it as an infringement of the Constitution. Their speeches are viewed as having put a stop to the bill.

A pamphlet by Ledru Rollin, in defense of his conduct on the 13th of June, has been seized, and proceedings instituted against the printers and publishers, for exciting hatred of the Government.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**—The state of siege will be removed from Vienna on the 1st of January. The Emperor has returned to Vienna from Prague. Orders have been sent to the army of the Danube as possible. Affairs in Hungary continue unsettled. A Pushchino states that Prince Metternich has written a letter to an Austrian minister, in which he declares that the American monarchy cannot enjoy lasting peace unless Hungary is maintained as a separate state, with Austria. Thirteen recent condemnations have been committed to imprisonment with hard labor, for twenty, eighteen and ten years.

Venice is completely embroiled in snow, and railroads are thus rendered nearly useless. Notwithstanding all the precautions of the Police, Kossuth medals have been introduced into Hungary. They are considered by Magyar patriots, as of inestimable value. The Colone Gazette publishes letters from a correspondent who has recently made an excursion into Hungary. He declares that lamentable desolation and misery reign in the land, that old men, women and children, are to be seen in want of the common necessities of life, and that fertile and cultivated lands have fallen to a lower price than the virgin soil of America. Many of the greatest masters have disposed of their estates. Letters from Vienna, the 5th state that a Ministerial council is at hand in that Capital.

**Russia and Turkey.**—Our advice from Constantinople came down to the 26th Nov. As yet the extradition question has not been settled, nor, according to the best authorities, is it likely to be settled. The Emperor had, up to that time, persisted in his demands for having the enemies of Russia, as he calls the Hungarian and Poles, banished from the Ottoman Empire. Those demands the Porte resists, and so the matter stands. During the early part of the week it was thought here that the whole affair had been arranged; but it turns out untrue. In the opinion of the Times' correspondent, the Emperor is only desirous of postponing a rupture till spring, when his operations would be more favored by the season. Meantime, Turkey is making preparations to meet him, should he advance. The English fleet has left the Dardanelles. Russia is increasing her fleet. Liberty has given to export bales from the Russian Empire.

**St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.**—The Minister of Finance has been empowered to issue exchange bills to the amount of 9,000,000 silver dollars.

**ITALY.**—Letters from Naples announce that peace arrangements were in progress, but for what object was unknown. The fortress of Gaeta was being repaired, and armed. The Pontifical frontier is being lined with troops, and arrests continued. The new French Chief is resolved and firm to the Cardinals. In an address to the troops he says, "your mission is not ended." The Treasury of the Cardinal Vicariate is reported to be insolvent. No provision has yet been made for the return of the Pope.

We notice that the Washington Republic, of Tuesday, translates from La Crocchia, a long article condemning the course of Mr. Siquer in obtaining the secession of the Island of Tigris. This may be taken as an indication that the Administration does not entirely approve all of that gentleman's doings.

**Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.**

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1849.**  
It is questionable, whether the three weeks spent in wrangling over the Speaker-ship, could have been better devoted to anything else. This opinion may appear strange to those only seeing the occurrence of that time in the Hall through the medium of the newspapers; as, terrible as all of the wrangling has been, it was put up in the breasts of the members, from whence nothing could have prevented its escape on the first current occasion. Had it found a vent upon a question of principle, rather than one of men, it would surely have run a far more dangerous and licentious riot. But gentlemen who have arrived at the dignity of a seat in Congress are for the most part too sensible to go to the length over such an issue, to which they would not hesitate to venture upon a question of that nature, on which their respective constituents are unfortunately wound up, as it were, to the extreme point of strain. In truth, the speakership proved a safe valve, through which an immense amount of what I may almost term a feverish heat, had been let off in an escape—a very bad doubt that the extent to which this wrangling engrossed between parties and in passing, will not fail to prove a cause for greater matters. They will be sure to draw from what has passed, lessons of caution and conciliation for the future.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1849.**  
The Whigs of Congress are indeed heatedly engaged, as the writer to the editor, that it is the production of the man tracing the memorable horse—Rocky Mountain, and Grandin letters, but of the virulence of its Federalism and its ill-concealed effort to escape committing the administration upon the question of the age, on which every other living American, save the second Washington, has expressed an opinion. It is thought by most of our friends, that the head is run into the sand, there is sufficient in the message to make it evident, whether he will or not, that he intends voting the proviso, if entered. This opinion, with which gentlemen in the confidence of the Democrats, and the like assert, that the President dare not sign any such law, alarms the Whigs of the North a little, I assure you.

It is worthy of note, that the only argument the paper presents, is designed to show the impossibility of the Union of those States in any possible contingency. John Bradbury, even said that the time would come, when the man would be hooted down with him, when he finally offered to marry her, which she consented to do, and they were immediately united in wedlock by Justice Bleakly. How singularly impulsive was that day was at last approaching,

to find the President of the United States confining his only argument in an annual message to the present necessity of rallying to the support of the Union of which that Constitution is the basis.

It is admitted by all, that in its general tone, notwithstanding its pro-electional no-party pledges, the Executive stands up staunchly for Federal principles—ultra old John Adams Federal principles.

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shell, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissick, McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Outlaw, Phenix, Pittman, Putnam, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Ramsey, Rackett, Schenck, Schermhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepherd, Sylvester, Spalding, Stanley, Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson—100.

For Mr. WILMOT.—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King and Root—8.

For Mr. STURGEON.—Mr. Cabell—1. For Mr. STRONG.—Messrs. Burt, Cleveland, Doty, and Peck—2.

For Mr. COOLIDGE.—Mr. Holmes—1.

For Mr. DUNHAM.—Messrs. Morton, Owen, Stephens, and Toombs—4.

For Mr. DUNKIN.—Mr. Wood—1.

For Mr. BORN.—Mr. Woodward—1.

Fifty-one Philadelphia Convents Pardoned.

Yes, reader, since the first of January last as appears from a list prepared by the clerks in the Eastern Penitentiary and Philadelphia County Prison, Governor Johnston has so far granted the pardoning power to all that I can conceive of.

Lessons to a state of \$24 per month for the services of all the Magistrates, and Sheriff's Court, to be submitted by Cooke's request.

Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1849.

Out of three thousand, five hundred and forty-eight persons, who were serving sentences of imprisonment for various crimes, and who had been sentenced to prison for a term of less than three years, were convicted of

murder, robbery, larceny, arson, and other felonies, and were serving sentences of from thirty days to three years.

Out of that number three were convicted of rape! Three of robbery. Six of burglary!

One of Bodily Injury! One of Robbery!

Two of Robbery! Six of burglary!

One of Bodily Injury! Three of Robbery!

One of Robbery! Two of Robbery!