

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Matthews, which sailed from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived at New York last evening, bringing eleven days later advice than those previously received.

The news of the capture of Santa Fe by Gen. Kearny had been received in England.

The market for all sorts of American provisions had improved.

Cotton had advanced one-eighth with large sales, but subsequently slightly declined.

Flour, both free and bond, had declined 1s. per bbl. but a demand for Indian corn, and prices were higher.

Ireland appears to be in a deplorable situation. Tipperary is almost in a state of insurrection.

Difficulties had arisen in the English Ministry between Lord John Russell and Lord Cottenham.

A few days since, says the European Times, it was our painful duty to notice the death of a man named Gleason, near Tipperary, by violence; another named Williams, has since shared the same fate.

The town of Templemore, was the scene of riots on Monday last, by a mob of varying numbers from one hundred to five hundred men. The worst feature in this transaction is, that several of the persons engaged in it, might have had employment though to a very limited extent, on the public works, but they were prevented from availing themselves of this by intimidation.

The rage for the possession of fire arms is increasing daily.

An attack upon the Very Rev. Dean Holmes, of Fishing Lodge, on Saturday by an armed gang of 80 in number, was in some measure successful. On the evening of the same day, the house of a farmer in the parish of Terryglass, was burglariously entered by three ruffians, provided with pistols, who carried off £10 15s. Nor have the depredators spared their own clergy. The residence of the Rev. Thos. Moylan, of Castle-down Arca, was entered on Friday last by a lawless party, who deliberately forced his keys from his pockets, unlocked his desk and seized upon £71, with which they decamped.

In the southern division, Lord John O'Donoghmore's agent has been robbed of £700 in the open day, on the mail coach road, and within less than a mile of the populous town of Clonmore.

By far the greatest portion of Munster presents the appearance of a slumbering volcano.

In Paris the festivities in honor of the matrimonial conquest by Louis Philippe and his son, have been postponed sine die, in consequence as is alleged of the inundations of certain parts of France, caused by the late rains and storms. This is a good and convenient, but not the real cause. There is a storm brewing, and the prudent but avaricious constitutional King of the French, foresees it is not his interest to quarrel with England, and yet he has deliberately and with malice prepense provoked a quarrel.

It would not look well to have fetes in honor of his son's marriage with the helpless and unprotected Infanta of Spain, sold by a worthless mother, at which fetes the British Ambassador, Lord Normandy, for potential reasons, could not be present. This would affect the funds, agitate the money market, and derange the good King's private interests as a fund-holder, trader and manufacturer.

Destructive Floods in France.—We have most disastrous and melancholy accounts of the consequences of the flood, which had occurred in the Loire, the waters of which had suddenly risen to a height exceeding anything known for more than a century back. In a single night the water rose 20 feet. The Loire and its tributaries have been equally the theatre of this phenomenon, and have produced inundations unknown within the memory of any one living throughout the provinces. The result has been great loss of life and property, and the greatest suffering imaginable.

Another Insurrection in Portugal.—The latest news from Portugal, received at Madrid, announced that another revolutionary movement had broken out at Oporto. The report of the arrest of the Duke Tercera, was confirmed. That statesman is in prison at Oporto. A regency, it was said, was proclaimed in the name of Pedro 3d. It was also said at Madrid, that Costa, Catral and Gon-Salez Bravo, were to have left on the 19th inst. for Lisbon. Our Lisbon letter of the 16th inst., states that all communication between that capital, Oporto and Coimbra was cut off in consequence of the telegraph being broken.

War in Circassia.—The news from Circassia, which comes down to the 27th August, is of great and thrilling interest. A Russian deserter to the Circassians, Baki Dellafensu, by name, who obtaining influence with the various tribes, had been raised to an important command—had made a successful razzia on the Russian territory.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1846. This afternoon experiments were made in the office of the Secretary of War with a quantity of prepared cotton, brought by Mr. Robertson, our present consul to Bremen, for the express purpose of securing a patent for the inventors, Messrs. Schoenbein & Bottinger.

The whole cabinet—the President, General Scott, Col. Totten, and a variety of distinguished gentlemen were present, and

the experiments succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation.

The prepared cotton ignites more readily than powder; and its combustion is more perfect. A ball fired from it from a common musket, from the window of the War Department against the wall of the Navy Department, with immense force; an excavation of nearly the depth of an inch being produced in the wall, and the ball being completely flattened.

The day after to-morrow, the expansive faculty of the prepared cotton will be tried at the arsenal with the musket pendulum. It will undoubtedly succeed, as similar experiments have succeeded with it in Germany, Switzerland and England.

The estimates of the War Department are on the point of being got ready, and when they are, all the estimates of the various departments will be published together. A large revenue is expected from the operations of the Tariff of 1846, which may not fall short of \$28,000,000, and exceed \$30,000,000.

The last despatches received at the Navy Department do not seem to be very pacific. The fact is, the Mexicans, if not brave, will be found pretty well united, and perhaps more tenacious than was anticipated.

HOW TO MAKE GUN COTTON.

Dr. Otto, Professor of Chemistry in Brunswick has published the following statement in the Hanoverian Gazette:

Entirely independent of Schoenbein and Bottinger, but relying on an observation of Pelouze, contained in the one hundred and thirty sixth page of the first volume of my Manual of Chemistry, I have succeeded in producing an exploding cotton, which after a series of experiments, seems quite suited to supply the place of gunpowder.

In order to bring the results of important discoveries as speedily as possible to the highest stage of perfection, it seems to be necessary to lay them immediately before the public, in order that many persons may turn their attention to the subject. I scorn, therefore, to sell or take out a patent for my very interesting discovery, the consequences of which are not easy to be foreseen, and I now publish it for the general good of the public. In the preparation of the exploding cotton, common well cleaned cotton is dipped for about half a minute in highly concentrated nitric acid, (the acid which I use being made with the distillation of ten parts of dried saltpetre, and six of oil of vitriol,) and then instantly placed in water, which must be often renewed, in order to free the cotton from the acid with which it is impregnated. Care must then be taken that all the knotty particles of the cotton are properly disentangled, and that it is thoroughly dried. After this the explosive preparation is ready for use. Its effects create astonishment in all who witness them, and the smallest portion explodes when struck on an anvil with a hammer, like fulminating powder. When kindled with a glowing body it takes fire just like gunpowder, and when used in a gun its operation, though in a far greater proportion to its weight, is precisely the same as that of gunpowder. This gun cotton is employed exactly in the same way as gunpowder. A piece of it is rammed down the barrel, then a bit of wadding, and after that a ball; a copper cap ignites and explodes the course. Without a single exception, all who have witnessed my experiments have been most completely satisfied.

The Legislature of Vermont adjourned on Thursday morning at three o'clock. Before their adjournment the House of Representatives passed resolutions, declaring that Vermont will not give her assent to the admission of any new State to the Union whose constitution tolerates slavery, and declaring the opinion of the House that the war with Mexico was not founded in any imperative necessity. One who may justify or excuse a Christian nation for resorting to arms, and that it "has now manifestly become an offensive war against a neighboring republic." They declare further that "the honor and best interests of the nation will be subserved by a speedy end of the war with Mexico, and the settlement of all matters in dispute by arbitration or negotiation."

Reported Surrender of Chihuahua.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express of the 3d instant contains the following important announcement. It says:—"A gentleman of this city informs us that he perused a letter, a day or two since, which had been received in Camden, giving the particulars of the surrender of Chihuahua to the forces under Gen. Wool. The army, it seems, entered the city without resistance; and the American flag was saluted by the citizens, and after a few hours had elapsed, the American officers were invited to partake of a splendid dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Chihuahuans. That, we should say, was rather a new mode of capturing an enemy's town."

Intoxication from oysters is said to have been experienced by sailors shipwrecked near new Holland. They reached that coast after undergoing the greatest privations, the daily allowance for each man having been one twenty-fifth of a pound of bread, a quarter of a pint of water, and occasionally a teaspoonful of rum. Parties went on shore, and returned highly rejoiced at having found plenty of oysters and fresh water, on which all got intoxicated. The Boston Transcript knows an old man of that city who states the circumstances of a case where a man became intoxicated from drinking cold water.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7. Late from the Squadron.

SECOND ABORTIVE-ATTACK ON ALVARADO.

By the arrival of a pilot-boat at the Balize, we are in the possession of late advices from the squadron. We have only time to give the annexed letters and save the mail. If the commodore has failed in his attempt on Alvarado, it is owing to no want of gallantry or skill on his part or that of his officers. The difficulties he has had to surmount have been insuperable so far; but he will yet prevail. He will, in a few weeks, renew his attempt at all hazards.

OFF ANTON. LIZARDO, October 15th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: We are on the eve of another attack on Alvarado. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, Com. Connor issued orders for the sailing of the squadron (frigates Cumberland and Raritan excepted) for the mouth of the Alvarado river. The commodore takes command of the expedition in person, making use of the steamer Vixen as the flag ship for the occasion.

One o'clock to-morrow morning is the hour fixed upon for getting ready, and at ready the steamers Mississippi, Vixen, and McLane are being up. Besides these vessels, the force consists of the revenue cutter Forward, schooners Reeler, Petrel, and Bonita, and prize schooner Nanata. This latter vessel was recently captured from the Mexicans, and was formerly the American schooner Belle, out of your port. She now mounts four 42-pound cannon. For the past month we have been drilling our men as infantry upon a small island here, and Jack is so anxious for a fight, that he marks time with a good grace, and every one appears pleased that at last we are to have a chance at the enemy.

At the mouth of the river the Mexicans have a ten-gun battery, and we know of a brig of war and two gun boats being anchored inside. A number of their small merchantmen have taken refuge in the harbor; and there must be a smart sprinkling of prize money in store for us.

Oct. 16.—Our sailing orders for the morning of the 14th were countermanded, in consequence of its blowing too fresh for operations, occasioning a delay of the expedition for nearly four hours. We sailed, however, at 1 o'clock, a. m., yesterday; but I regret to say that we are all at anchor again to-day, and Alvarado is yet in possession of the Mexicans.

You were pleased to call the former attack on Alvarado an abortive, and I suppose you will not be sparing of hard names for the present failure; but I trust that when you examine the facts of the case, you will understand that it is owing to the inefficiency of the means at the disposal of Commodore Connor, and to the natural defenses of the place itself, that we have not been successful, rather than to any want of skill or courage on his part or lack of spirit and support by the officers and men under his command.

We were within about ten miles of the mouth of the river at day-light, and stood slowly into shore, it being dead calm—the Vixen and McLane towing the schooners. The Mississippi anchored at long shot distance, and commenced her fire. Up to this time every thing appeared highly favorable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar, the pilots declined taking the vessels over. The commodore leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance. A long eighteen in the Forward, sent a shot directly into the fort—this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened, and again the Forward made a most beautiful shot. In the meantime the Mississippi had closed up and was exploding her batteries about the heads of the Mexicans in a way that must have made them see more stars than the Lord ever made. One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of theirs from a stockade, this they soon remedied, but thus far all their shot had fallen short. During the morning several of our boats surrounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference. The swell on the bar having somewhat subsided at 1 p. m. the line was formed as follows: steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gun boats Reeler and Bonita; steamer McLane towing the Nonata, cutter Forward and gunboat Petrel; then two launches, three cutters, and a barge, containing a force destined for boarding the vessels-of-war, brought up the rear. The Vixen, with her tow, passed the bar and took position within point blank range, but the McLane stuck fast, and the commodore finding himself deprived of the support of two-thirds of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of a twelve gun battery with but four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retreat. The force in the boats was now exposed to a heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape it would have knocked some of us into fits. We escaped, however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

It being now too late in the day for any further operations, signal was made for return to anchorage, and thus ended this bloodless combat—bloodless not because each and every one of us would not have shed our heart's best blood to have gained the day; not because our plans of attack was not good, or that we were not properly led, but because Providence has provided the enemy with such natural defenses as cannot be overcome by a naval attack with such means as Commodore Connor has at his disposal. The McLane is an abominable abortion, (to make use of your

own word,) drawing too much water to be serviceable, and with not sufficient power to drive her over three and a half knots an hour; but it is due to Captain Howard to say, that as soon as he got his vessel afloat again, he proffered to make another attempt to pass the bar, but the commodore declined, as it was now too late in the afternoon.

There remains one way to take this Alvarado, and, mark my words, it will be done before many weeks; meanwhile we must expect to be severely handled by the newspapers at home, and by people who expect us to accomplish impossibilities and gain glory on a field where none is to be won—although no man, with two ideas in his head, who witnessed our recent defeat, can attribute blame to any one.

From the Washington Union.

Call of Troops.

We understand that requisitions have been sent to the War Department, calling into the service of the United States nine additional regiments of volunteers to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. They are asked for from the following States:

- One regiment of infantry from Massachusetts;
One regiment of infantry from the State of New York;
One regiment of infantry from Pennsylvania;
One regiment of infantry from Virginia;
One regiment of infantry from North Carolina;
One regiment of infantry from South Carolina;
One regiment of infantry from Louisiana;
One regiment of infantry from Mississippi; and
One regiment of mounted men from Texas.

This important movement will show the federal press whether there is any faltering on the part of the administration, as they have been recently most recklessly charging. We have no time, at the late hour at which we receive the above interesting intelligence, to dwell upon this subject. It shows how little force there is in such suggestions as are thrown out in a Baltimore paper, that "it is believed that nothing decisive will be undertaken, either by our army or navy, before the next meeting of Congress."

From the St. Louis Union, Nov. 9. From Santa Fe.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. MURPHY.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly clerk of the steamer St. Josephs, for the following late intelligence from Santa Fe. Capt. Murphy left Santa Fe, on government service, on the 9th ult., and arrived here last evening. On the 26th of Sept. last, Capt. M. says General Kearney left Santa Fe with three hundred United States dragoons, for California. Captain Hudson is ordered to follow with his new company as soon as transportation can be obtained, also Brevet Lieut. Col. Cook, with the Mormon battalion, the command of which has been assigned to him. When Captain M. left Santa Fe, Colonel Doniphan's regiment was under marching order for California. The last of Colonel Price's regiment arrived at Santa Fe on the 10th and 11th of October in good condition; also the Mormon battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Smith, of the dragoons. The Pawnee Indians had become very troublesome. They killed nineteen discharged teamsters, on the Arkansas, twenty miles below the crossing. They also fired on a government train, killed one man, and wounded the wagon-master at Pawnee Fork. The trains on the route are in bad condition, from lack of pasturing.

Gen. Kearny had appointed the following gentlemen officers of the government of New Mexico: Governor, Charles Bent; secretary, Don Adalberto Vago; marshal, Richard Dalton; United States district attorney, F. P. Blair, jr.; treasurer, Charles Blummer, auditor, Eugene L. Stensel; judges of the supreme court, Job Houghton, Antonio Jose Otero, and Charles Baubien.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

We this week, record one of the most singular accidents that we have ever heard of, and one which will be a warning to many, in having children playing about where persons are chopping wood; accidents always happen when least expected, and this one, where no blame can be attached to any one, has like many others, been attended with serious consequences. On Monday the 9th inst. a person in the employ of a Mr. Britton, residing some five miles east of this place, was cutting wood at the door of the house, and while in the act of driving a wedge in the end of a log, the axe flew off the handle—a little child of Mr. B., aged about three years, was sitting a short distance off—the axe flew over to it and entered its abdomen making a gash of some seven or eight inches long.—Mr. Britton and wife were both in town, and no one at home but the child and this young man, who, becoming alarmed, picked up the child and ran for town. After running about four miles he was met by Mr. and Mrs. B. who took the child and stopped at Mr. G. Mathews' and sent in for a physician. The child lived till Tuesday evening when it died of the wound. Brookville Jeffersonian.

MACKEREL for sale at the store of R. SHAW, 17th Nov.

BLANKS for sale at this office.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to the Human Constitution, and equal to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore better adapted to our constitutions than Medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE, namely, corrupt humors, and that Medicine cures this disease on NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest that, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water. In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of the disease, in an easy and Natural Manner; and while they every day GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills Can be had genuine of the following highly respectable storekeepers in Clearfield County.

- Richard Shaw, Clearfield;
David Barrell, Curwinstown;
David Irwin, Luthersburg;
Elk County;
Cobb & Gallagher, Ridgeway;
George Weis, St. Marys;
Centre County;
Brockerhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte;
J. & J. Potter, Pottery Mills;
Adam Fisher, Centreville;
O. P. Dunton, Zarnsburg;
Samuel Lipton, Millersburg;
Henry Adams, Walkersville;
Win Murray, Pine Grove Mills;
George Jack, Bouldsburg;
H. L. Musser, Moshers;
Irwin & Whitaker, Coverley Hall;
Dunens & Hays, Spring Mills;
F. Bushman, Rubersburg;
Jacob Humen, Centreville.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health, No. 288 Greenwood Street, New York, N. Y. 135 Tremont street, Boston, and PATENT OFFICE, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

LIST of Travis Jurors for December Term, 1846

Table with 3 columns: Name, Occupation, and Location. Includes names like John Johnson, Wesley Horn, Geo. Shugart, Jr., John Boubaker, Alex. Dunlap, Michael Seifer, Wm. Reems, Thomas McGee, James McGee, Samuel Brithart, James Fulton, Jim Antes, Wm. Tate, James Irwin, Jas. A. Reid, Matthew Farney, Gen. Barger, Gen. Englen, Isaac Goss, David Geathart, E. J. Harris, C. W. Harnish, Lumberman, Wm. Glenn, Farmer, Pike, John Deunkler, Theo. Englen, Carpenter, Geo. Leach, M. D., John P. Hoyt, M. D., Jacob Cole, Cordwainer, Sam'l Lamburn, Farmer, Beccaria, Jacob Leonard, do, do, Jas. H. Hegarty, do, do, Geo. Ross, do, Ferguson, Thomas Wilson, do, Chest, James Elder, do, Bell, Charles E. H., do, do, Jacob Wise, do, Morris.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the following administration account which is filed in the Register's office of Clearfield county, the same having been allowed and passed by the Register, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on the 30th day of November, 1846, viz:

The administration account of Joseph McClarren and David Flegal, Executors of the last will and testament of Valentine Flegal, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

WM. C. WELCH, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Clearfield, Oct. 28, 1846. } pd

WAR! WAR!!

Not with Mexico but with the old Tyrant

RHEUMATISM.

DR. WM. P. HILLS, feeling much sympathy for those afflicted with Rheumatism, takes this method of inviting them to call at his office and get cured.—This method is almost new, and very simple, but will positively effect a cure on the most scientific principles. Rheumatism has long been a desideratum with physicians, and it is only of late that the true principle of cure has been discovered.

He would state, to all concerned, that he has already performed a number of cures, and can confidently assert that his is the only true method.

TRY IT AND SEE.

Clearfield Nov. 3, 1846.