

Foreign News.

Advance in Cotton—Dechne in Bread-Stuff—Daniel O'Connell Dead!

The mail ship Cambria was telegraphed at Boston yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and reached the dock at 9. She brings about two weeks later news, a synopsis of which will be found below:

From Wilmer & Smith's Times, June 4.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings in Parliament attract little interest. Everything now is matter of form. The Executive is putting up the Government ledger, to present as clean a balance as possible to the country. Many bills are to be thrown overboard; because, like a ship largely laden, the cargo has become too heavy for her sailing powers. The Irish Poor-law Bill, as it came from the Peers, is to be accepted, with a trifling exception or so. The House of Commons pretty accurately represent life, which is a series of compromises. When we cannot get all we wish, we accept what we can get—for the sake of peace. The session will be wound up as speedily as possible.

The glorious weather to which we alluded in our last as prevailing in all parts of the three kingdoms, still continues.—The sun's power increasing daily, and everything prognosticates an early and abundant harvest.

Death is still making terrible ravages in different parts of Ireland; in the south more especially. The services of the clergy, Protestant as well as Catholic, are in hourly requisition to sustain the sinking people, and transmit their souls to Heaven with all the comfort which religion imparts to expiring humanity. In some of the principal towns of the north of England, typhus fever rages with increased virulence. In Liverpool, Leeds, and other places, several of the Catholic clergy have fallen victims to their ministerial duties—caught the fever, and died.

DEATH OF O'CONNELL.—We have this day to record the demise of Daniel O'Connell, the greatest political agitator which the world ever saw. Our readers will be prepared for the event, which has been daily expected for some weeks. This melancholy event took place at Genoa on the 15th ult. Without going into a full detail of all the occurrences connected with the life and death of this great man, we may observe that Daniel O'Connell was the eldest son of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, of Carhen, and of Catharine, daughter of Mr. John O'Mullane, of Whitechurch, in the county of Cork, and was descended from a respectable and ancient Irish family. He was born on the 6th of August, 1775, at Carhen, about a mile from the present post town Calureiveen in the county Kerry. His childhood and boyhood were chiefly passed in his birth-place, though he paid frequent visits to Derryenne, the seat of his father's eldest brother, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who, as he was himself childless, adopted his nephews, Daniel and Maurice, and undertook the chief charge of their education.

A letter of the Rev. Dr. Milroy, his chaplain, announces the melancholy event as follows:

"GENOA, May 17, 1847.—Alas! my dear friend O'Connell is dead! I am so completely overwhelmed with the blow that I am almost incapable of writing.—His death was serene and happy, for it was sanctified by the sacraments, and alleviated by the consolations which our divine religion lavishes with so much mercy on its children. He replied at first in word, and afterwards with look and gesture, to the exhortations which I addressed to him the last moment. He rendered up the last sigh with the calm of an infant who falls off to sleep, on Saturday, at twenty-five minutes to ten at night. He requested that his heart—that heart which always beat for the cause of religion and liberty—should be taken to Rome. We have had that noble heart embalmed, and have enclosed it in a silver urn; the body which has also been embalmed, will remain here in a chapel until our return from our pilgrimage to Rome with his heart, and then it will be transported to his native mountains, to remain there to the day of resurrection. The heart of O'Connell at Rome, his body in Ireland, and his soul in heaven—is not that what the justice of man and the mercy of God demand! Adieu!"

Several piratical vessels are reported to have made their appearance in the Archipelago, and on the coast of Greece; and the British authorities at the Ionian Islands have consequently ordered two gun boats to be fitted, for the purpose of protecting English traders from their depredations.

The party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, who are to proceed to Fort York in Hudson's Bay, to be in readiness to proceed in the spring of 1848 in search of Sir John Franklin's party, in case no intelligence of the Arctic voyagers should reach England by that time, will embark on board one of the Hudsons Bay company's ships at Gravesend, about the 4th of June. A large quantity of stores and provisions is to be sent from Woolwich and Deptford to Gravesend, for the use of the new expedition.

FRANCE.—A very general impression prevails that the present Cabinet is on its last legs, and that it cannot manage to waddle on for more than three or four months.

The Mexican consul at Havre and Marcellines have protested against the right taken by the United States forces of substituting their own customs laws for those of Mexico, and have notified to French merchants that they must expect to have their property confiscated. They state, however, that they have not received positive orders from their government to make

such a protest, but they doubt not that it will be agreeable to it. The right assumed by the United States has given rise to some discussion in this country, and has created some alarm. But one of the principal newspapers endeavors to tranquilize the minds of the merchants trading with Mexico, by stating that they need not dread the seizure of their property on the conclusion of the war, for that the United States Government will certainly not neglect to introduce a clause in the treaty of peace sanctioning their customs measures, and protecting the property of those who have profited by them. Still the French Government is strongly urged to interfere in the matter, and at least to obtain a formal pledge from the cabinet at Washington, that the interest of French merchants shall not be injured.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, lately died at Florence, from a disease of the spine. His physician at first gave some hopes of recovery, if the prince used the waters of Vernal, in the Pyrenees; but the French Government refused permission for the prince to enter the French territory.

Advice from a Convert.

ELIHU BURRITT, the learned Blacksmith, is now on a visit to Europe. While at home Mr. Burritt was known as an advocate of all the leading measures cherished by the Federal party. Among others, his notions of a Protective Tariff, perhaps stood out the most conspicuous. There has not been a political contest for the last ten or twelve years in which the writings and sayings of this man have not been brought forth in support of the Protective system against the Democratic party. The ground taken by the Federalists was, that the government should protect the manufacturers so that they could consume all the produce raised by the farmers—that foreign countries would not buy any surplus we might have—that the Mediterranean wheat growers could undersell us in the British market—and last summer, immediately after harvest, their presses from one end of the Union to the other, were most earnest in their appeals to the farmers 'to sell off' their crop at once, for a great fall in the price of grain would certainly follow the operations of the Tariff of 1846. How are the facts? Prices of all sorts of grain have steadily advanced, and those farmers who paid the least attention to Federal predictions of course made the most money. But we will let Mr. Burritt speak. His modest recantation of an exploded theory is worthy of praise, and should induce others to follow his example. He tells what he has seen and writes what he knows—and if his evidence was potent against the doctrines of the Democratic party, in times past, it should, now that he has had an opportunity of learning by personal experience, be equally potent in our favour.

The following is an extract from one of his last letters:—"Let the farmers of the West consider well the course now opening for them.—The demand for their wheat and Indian corn, pork & bacon, next year will probably be more urgent & extensive than it has been this. They will remember that Indian corn has been unknown in Great Britain and Ireland, and the most of Europe, as an article of food, until the present year. There is every reason to believe that the consumption will increase annually. In a former letter I tried to show that Great Britain was filling up with a population increasing in a remarkable ratio. The fact must be admitted as an important element in the estimate of the future demand for grain and provisions. But there is good reason to believe that Indian corn will come to be used for feeding horses, and fattening cattle and swine. If this should be the case, the importation of Indian corn into the United Kingdom, would probably employ more tonnage than is now engaged in the foreign trade of the United States. The deficiency of the grain crops on the continent is creating a demand for American breadstuffs there; and before the present emergency has passed away, a policy has taken effect which will open the ports of France at least to the unrestricted importation of wheat and Indian corn. The principles of free trade are fast gaining ground, as Providence seems to recognize economy, in all its recent dispensations of the Old World.

There is another point on which misapprehension exists in America, to use a very charitable term. In the elaborate arrangements which have been put forth to convince the West that the opening of British ports to foreign grain would be no advantage to them, it has been stated there were corn growing countries nearer to Great Britain than any of the American States; that these countries would be able to take advantage of every favorable turn in the British market, and supply every demand before it could reach America; that wheat from Dantzic and Odessa could be poured into the British ports before the half-way across the ocean. Now there has been, I fear, something less than a misapprehension perpetrated to the disadvantage of the West on this important point. Having made special inquiries of several corn dealers here, I learn that, virtually, there is no grain growing

country nearer to England than the United States; and that the average passage from Dantzic to the same port consumes as much time, on an average, as a passage from New York.

I hope the farmers of the Western States will need no stimulus to their activity in preparing to make the next seed time an epoch in the history of American Agriculture. The spring will have nearly come before this reaches our readers in that region. Let each man encourage his neighbor to sow liberally for the wants of the world. If a thousand millions of bushels of Indian corn can be produced in the United States next season, there will be a demand for it. Let it be the ambition of the farmers of the Union, to raise one bushel of Indian corn for every inhabitant of the globe. There is no quality in the glory of America which I contemplate with more pleasure than this capacity to feed the Old World with food for man and beast."

From Vera Cruz.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 13.

The steamship Fanny, Capt. Scott, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz. By this arrival we have the American Eagle to the 5th inst., and private letters to the 4th from Vera Cruz. There had been no arrival from the army of Gen. Scott since the night of the 31st ult. We have therefore no later news from the interior.

The papers and private accounts say that the fever at Vera Cruz is on the increase. When taken in time physicians have been pretty successful in its treatment, and it is not considered dangerous; but it is to be presumed that the habits of many of those exposed to its ravages are not at all calculated to secure their exemption from attack, or a favorable issue when attacked. The heat at Vera Cruz is intense. For ten days, says the Eagle of the 5th, the thermometer has ranged from 87, to 92 degrees, day and night, in the shade.

A large train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst., for Puebla, under the command of Col. McIntosh. It was to carry up a mail, the first, says the Eagle, for nearly a month, and about \$300,000 in specie, in charge of Major A. G. Bennet, Paymaster. The train was to be escorted by a large force of soldiery.

The U. S. steam revenue cutter, McLane, Capt. Howard, sailed for this port on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz. This is the bulk which so often went aground, and thereby embarrassed the operations of Com. Conner against Alvarado, and subsequently of Com. Perry in Tabasco river. The steamship Massachusetts, Captain Wood, arrived at this port on Thursday last, with a detachment of the Voltigeur Regiment, consisting of 292 men and 13 officers, Col. T. P. Andrews, commanding.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

Skirmish between Col. Doniphan's command and the Camanches—Letter from the Governor of San Luis Potosi—Another manifesto from Santa Anna—No election for President of Mexico. Fredericksburg, Va., June 21.

The Picayune Extra of the 14th, contains intelligence brought by the arrival of the steamship Telegraph, having left Tampico on the 7th, and Brazos on the 9th.—The Matamoros Flag of the 7th says that Col. Doniphan and a portion of his command passed down the river on the 5th, with Clark's battery of ten pieces of cannon, captured at Sacramento. A fight occurred between an advance guard of 60 men, belonging to Doniphan's command, and 100 Camanches, twenty miles from Parras, in which 1 Missouriian was wounded, and 17 Indians killed and several wounded. Six Mexican boys and two women were re-taken and liberated. Further accounts state that the Camanches had since evinced a friendly disposition.

Despatches had been received by Gen. Taylor from the Governor of San Luis, enquiring whether in the intended advance of the American army, it was the design of the commanding General to conduct it according to the usages of civilized nations, or after the manner adopted by the Camanches. Gen. Taylor's answer is not given. No doubt was entertained from thence on the capital. A communication received from Gen. Scott, directs Gen. Taylor to move as early as possible, but a few of the old volunteers will continue by way of Tampico. The city of Mexico papers to the 29th ult., contains Santa Anna's letter of resignation, and also a long manifesto or address to the nation. A few days before there had been great confusion in the capital.

The resignation of Gen. Bravo includes his station as General-in-chief, as well as that of General of Division. The reported arrest of Almonte is confirmed, but the cause is not stated.

The death of Gen. Scott was among the reports that prevailed at the capital, and generally believed, but the error was discovered prior to the latest dates.

Amputia had been suspended from his command and ordered to await further commands at Cuera Avaca. Gens. Valencia and Salas were ordered to leave the city on the 24th for San Luis, to take command of the army in the North. The reported disaffection in Zacatecas is confirmed. Gen. Arista had refused to resume his command until his conduct had been investigated.

The result of the election so far, stands thus: If the vote of Ojaca is given to Santa Anna, where the old Legislature

voted for Herrera, and the new for Santa Anna, Herrera has 4 votes, Agaltrins 3, Acampo 1, Eltiogra 1, Almonte 1, Calragua 1, and Santa Anna 1.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Lieut. Talbot, who was with Col. Fremont through all his troubles in California, has published a letter in the St. Louis Union, narrating the events which occurred, and the difficulties which had to be surmounted. Coming to the insurrection headed Jesus Pico, the brother of the Governor, Pio Pico, and passing over his trial and condemnation to death, for breaking his parole, we find the subjoined description of a touching scene:—Penna'n.

"There was no time to lose; the hour of 12 next day, was fixed for the execution. It was 11 o'clock, and I chanced to be in the Colonel's room, when a lady with a group of children, followed by many other ladies, burst into the room, throwing themselves upon their knees, and crying for mercy for the father and husband. It was the wife, and children, and friends of Pico. Never did I hear such accents of grief. Never did I witness such an agonizing scene. I turned away my eye, for I could not look at it, and soon heard from Col. Fremont, (whose heart was never formed to resist such a scene,) the heavenly word of pardon. Then the tumult of feeling took a different turn. Joy and gratitude broke out, filled the room with benedictions, and spread to those without. To finish the scene, the condemned man was brought in, and then I saw the whole impulsiveness and fire of the Spanish character, when excited by some powerful emotion. He had been calm, composed, quiet and almost silent, under his trial and condemnation; but, at the word pardon, a storm of impetuous feeling burst forth, and, throwing himself at the feet of Col. Fremont, he swore to him an eternal fidelity; and demanded the privilege of going with him and dying for him.

But it was not all yet over with Colonel Fremont. His own men required the death of Pico—he had done us much harm, and, in fact, was the head of the insurrection in that district, and had broken his parole. The colonel went among them, and calmed the ferment in his own camp. He quieted his own men; but others, who were not there, have since cried out for the execution of Pico, and made his pardon an accusation against Col. Fremont. The pacified state of the country will answer the accusation, and show that it was a case in which policy and humanity went together.

Crime and its Consequences.

We learn from the Sumpter Whig, [says the Montgomery (Alabama) Flag.] that Col. John Anthony Winston, of Sumter, formerly Speaker of the State Senate, shot Dr. S. S. Perry, of the same county, at Livingston, a few days ago. Dr. Perry lived but a few hours. Dr. P. was a member of the Legislature at the last session, and was universally esteemed by all who became acquainted with him.

Since writing the above, we have received the following statement published by the Journal of this city. The letter is from a gentleman at Gainesville:

GAINESVILLE, Ala., June 7, 1847. I have just returned from the funeral of Dr. S. S. Perry, who was shot down in my office yesterday morning at 35 minutes after 9 o'clock, and died at 35 minutes past ten o'clock, on the spot where he fell—living only one hour. At the time he was shot, he was standing within about 5 feet of where I was sitting, (writing,) on the opposite side of the boxes. Col. John A. Winston did the deed. He used a double barrel shot gun, and shot only one barrel, the entire load entering the abdomen of Perry, letting out his bowels.—When I reached him he remarked that he was "a dead man," which proved soon to be the case. Mr. McMahan had just called Perry in from the door, where there were a number of gentlemen, to have some conversation on business, and as they stopped, some 25 feet from the door, Colonel Winston stepped in and called out, in a loud and excited tone, "Get out of the way, McMahan," and fired immediately, producing the effect above stated. As Perry fell, the Colonel shouted, "Thank God, I have killed the seducer of the wife of my bosom, and the destroyer of my peace." He was perfectly frantic for some time after he had done the deed, and said a great deal about Perry and his (Winston's) wife. (Perry, you know, was his family physician.) He regretted that he had not gone to Mexico, [last spring,] and left his bones to bleach on her plains; for a deep and damning injury had been done him, and that, too, by his bosom friend, under the garb of friendship.

The investigation comes off to-morrow before the magistrates. If that that is stated to be true, Perry was guilty of one of the basest, foulest, and most damning crimes every committed by any man—I cannot say what will be elicited—I will let you know after the investigation. A number of ladies will be put upon the stand to-morrow. But mark you this—there is guilt as deep and black as hell! Perry, poor deluded man; there is none to mourn his loss. The general voice is, that Winston peers that the plot extended to the taking of his (Winston's) life, and that of Mrs. Perry. But enough now, we shall see what we shall see. I will enter more into the details of this matter when all is developed.

Dr. Perry had a six barrel pistol on him at the time he was shot, but he had not time to draw it. You can have no idea of the intense feeling that pervades every portion of the community. Yours, &c.,

Spring and Summer GOODS.

LEONARD & MOORE have just received and are now opening and selling at their old store rooms, in the borough of Clearfield, their stock of

Seasonable Goods, Consisting of all the varieties of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, &c., &c.

Among which are Glass in various sizes and shapes, Nails, Scythes, Forks, Shovels, and the usual variety in each line.—ALSO—Clocks, Salt, Rice, Fish, Steel, Sheet Iron, &c., all of which are offered low for Cash, or in exchange for Country produce. June 10, '47.

List and Classification

OF Retailers of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors in Clearfield county for 1847.

Table with columns: RETAILERS, CLASS, LIQUOR, LICENSE. Lists various retailers and their respective licenses and classes.

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 10th day of July next, at which time and place those persons thinking themselves aggrieved by the above classification may attend, if they think proper. WILLIAM T. THORP, Mercantile Appraiser.

CRANS & BROTHER,

AGENTS for the sale of Dr. JAY'S Family Medicines; Dr. CULLEN'S Indian Vegetable Remedy—Panacea, Specific and Pill Remedy; Dr. APPLETON'S Remedy for Deafness; CANTRELL'S Compound Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla; CANTRELL'S Anti-Dyspeptic Powder; CANTRELL'S Alternative Pills; SAND'S Sarsaparilla, &c., &c., &c. Have just received a fresh supply of the same. Curwinstown, May 10.

NEW FIRM.

Boot & Shoemaking.

CO-PARTNERSHIP having been entered into by the subscribers on the 21st day of April last, respectfully announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by one of the above firm, adjoining George D. Isenich's hotel, in the borough of Clearfield, where they will be glad to receive a liberal share of public patronage, pledging themselves to do all their work in the best manner, at reasonable prices, and at the shortest notice. Country produce taken in exchange for work, and a reasonable credit allowed. RICHARD MOSSOP, JOHN H. HILBURN, May 27, 1847.

TO THE LADIES.

Millinery & Mantuamaking. Miss MARYANN HOFMAN & Miss MARGARET GUNSAULAS have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have established themselves in this place, where they will be prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best and most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice. Their shop is on Second street, adjoining the residence of William L. Moore. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Repairing or altering Bonnets and dresses will be done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. May 20, 1847.