

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA
Violent Scenes in the French Assembly.
FRENCH IN ITALY.
RETREAT OF THE NEAPOLITANS.
DISTRESS IN IRELAND.
HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

ST. JOHNS, June 15.
There has been no further debate in the British Parliament, in relation to the Canadian affairs.

Lord Clarendon had returned to Dublin, but there was no news of any intention to pardon the State prisoners now under sentence of death.

Intense misery prevades Ireland. In one district a CORPSE WASHED ASHORE, WAS EATEN BY THE FAMISHING INHABITANTS.

The Cholera had broken out in London and it prevailed to some extent in many portions of the country.

The French Army has not yet entered Rome—and the troops have shown evident signs of sympathy with the Roman people.

The negotiations of the French ambassadors have failed, the Romans refusing to admit the French troops either as enemies or friends.

Exposed to the molaria, Gen. Oudinot's troops are becoming more and more disaffected.

The old French assembly was dissolved on the 26th, and the new one convened on the 28th. A scene of terrible confusion ensued. Drawn on by a declaration from the President that the Assembly was in danger of an invasion from a mob through the intrigues of Ledru Rollin.

Four Secretaries instantly resigned and several members were preparing to quit the Hall, when a further expulsion was averted by an apology from the President, and a retraction of his offensive language.

The ultra Radicals have two hundred and ten, the Moderators two hundred and forty members in the Assembly.

A motion of a general amnesty was lost by only five votes.

A vote of thanks was passed to the army of Algeria.

The Duke d'Arnal has been elected to the Assembly, but being under the sentence of exile, was refused his seat.

The Neapolitans have been withdrawn from Rome.

The Austrians remain inactive in Italy. The Danish and Prussian war still continues, with but little prospect of a speedy peace.

The Prussians had taken the town of Fredericksa. A Russian fleet had appeared in the Danish waters.

There is little of interest in the news from Germany—commotions continue to prevail in all parts of the country.

From Hungary no decisive intelligence has been received.

Vast armies of Austrians and Russians continue to pour into the country, and the Hungarians are retiring to their mountain fastnesses, when the chances of final success will be much better.

It is said that they have treacherously massacred five or six hundred of the inhabitants of the city of Buda.

The Magars are said to hold Freum, the only Hungarian seaport,—if so, the condition will give them a great advantage.

No news of interest from other parts.

ADDITIONAL.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the Constitutional Assembly, having essentially rejected the proposition of M. Lasseps had given authority to the triumvirate to treat again, and that the triumvirate proposed to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions:

1st. The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage.

2d. The Austrians, Neapolitans and Barisaras shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the Republic, as universal suffrage would be mockery, under the pressure of foreign arms.

3d. The French shall move away from Rome.—The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them a place for garrison exempt from fever, where they shall meet a reception—they shall remain their friends, but not their protectors; for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

It was also understood that a deputation had been sent to Zecta with proposals to the Pope to return, under very limited and temporal rule, and with the total exclusion of Cardinals from all political power.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, June 16.
The steamer arrived at Jersey city this evening.

The news of the alleged victories of the Hungarians over the Russians has not been confirmed. It is said that the forest employed by Russia against the Hungarians amount to 170,000 men.

After a sanguinary action, in which several hundred were killed, Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who cut down the Croatian Officers without mercy or offering quarters.

The loss of the Hungarians is stated at 250, of whom 40 were officers. The place fell on the 21st.

It is stated that the Magyar have again utterly defeated the Imperial troops, near Audenburgh.

a sanguinary battle, said to have taken place near Roah, between Magyars, in which both sides claimed the victory.

Dembrinksey has defeated the Russians on the confines of Galicia.

Pariezel has addressed a note to the Russian government, informing it of the organization of the Republic of Hudgary, and requiring its friendly recognition.

The enthusiasm of the Hungarians is described as now amounting to fanaticism, since the Russian invasion has taken place.

The roads are covered with recruits hastening to Delereczin, where they are drilled, armed and sent to the army.

The people are more intensely excited than ever.

It appears from the pay rolls of the Magyars, that there are now 180,000 Hungarian soldiers in the field, one-sixth of whom are Poles.

The Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed at Kascew.

Accounts from Vienna bring the official announcement of the fall of Buda.

ROME.

The French have approached nearer the city, and have taken possession of the adjacent heights, by a detachment recently landed at Civita Vecchia. They appear determined to enter the city, although if possible, without the effusion of blood, attendant on an assault.

It is said that the service in which they are engaged is extremely distasteful to the French troops, and that desertions are very numerous.

It is also feared that should the Austrian or Neapolitan troops approach Rome, a collision will take place with the French who regard them with great dislike.

The Roman troops had briskly pursued the retiring Neapolitans.

Reflections on the late Foreign News.

The radicals or Democrats in the new French Convention, are in fact the practical majority of that body, because they are the only united and effective party in it. They can therefore mould the measures of the government in such a way as to carry out the pledge made in February, 1848, in regard to Italy; and thus save Hungary, Italy, and France, all at the same time.

If the latter interferes as the friend of the Roman Republicans, then the war becomes a general war; and three countries with a united population of eighty-three millions, are enrolled in the Republican ranks, and opposed to the despotism of Russia and the monarchy of Austria. If France does her duty all will go well. Italy is in a blaze of energetic and enthusiastic revolt, and the predicted fraternization has already taken place between her own troops and the citizen soldiers of her sister republic.

Hungary occupies her fastnesses only to hurl new destruction upon the intruders' columns. Both will therefore be able to hold out to the last; but there must be no mistake about the course of France. And there will be none if only the radicals in the Convention move quickly and unitedly. Upon their prudence, and the promptitude of their movements, everything may at last depend. We look for their decision soon.

Ireland presents a hopeless spectacle, and starvation has led to excesses before which Humanity weeps. When will this unfortunate country be released from the triple sufferings of Famine, Misgovernment and internal Dissensions?

There is not a spot in Europe upon which we do not find rival armies opposed—Disease sweeping down its countless victims—or Labor perishing for want of bread. In such a state of society, it is easy to predict, that a single spark will light up such an insurrection as the world has never seen.—Pennysonian

Go to Funerals!

A superannuated servant, who had resided for some years as a boarder at the Asylum of Loches, died there a week or two since. Being Catholic, she had requested that her remains should be carried to the cemetery of the chapel of Chaffaut. According to custom, the Catholics of the locality were invited to accompany the defunct on her last journey. The weather, on the day of burial, chanced to be very unpleasant, and only six accepted the polite invitation—two of these, turning back, when half way there, discouraged by the mud and the prospective inducements. The four persevering mourners, saw the body laid in earth, and then went to the sacristy, at the invitation of the curate, to hear the reading of the will of the deceased. What was their surprise to discover that the will bequeathed twenty thousand dollars to be divided among those who should follow her to the grave! The will was in good form, and the money safely invested in the Savings Bank of France.

What the Whigs Think of It.

"We learn from a personal friend of Mr. Senator Mangum, that that distinguished gentleman has addressed a letter to Mr. Ewing, deprecating the extent to which removals from office is carried, and admonishing the Secretary of the Interior that 'this is not the entertainment to which we were invited.' We are disposed to credit the statement from our personal knowledge of the magnanimity of Mr. Mangum, and his aversion of the party doctrine of rewards and punishments, on the naked ground of a difference of political opinions. But Mr. Mangum, is more of a statesman than a politician, and does not feel the hungry pressure upon the departments."—Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.

It is a fact that has no doubt occurred to every intelligent observer, that sweeping is the proscription under Gen. TAYLOR—without a parallel under any former administration—neither the indiscriminate removals nor the new appointments, have satisfied the active Whigs. They do not hesitate, in many places, publicly to denounce the selections of the new dynasty. Thus, then, the administration is false to its pledges on the one hand, and to the most active friends of its chief, on the other.

Major General Gaines.

The telegraph informs us that this veteran commander, the oldest general officer of the Army, we believe, fell a victim to cholera in New Orleans, on Wednesday last, after two days' illness. His name is honorably associated with nearly the whole history of the service which his skill and courage have done so much to illustrate. He was a native of Virginia, the state which has furnished so many of our illustrious men, and was born in the midst of the Revolution, in the year 1777, of honorable parents. He entered the Army in 1799, while a student as a lieutenant of Infantry, and was soon after sent to the South as a Military Collector of the district of Mobile. He first distinguished himself by the arrest of AARON BURR, and, in consequence, the entire defeat of all the ambitious plans by which the Union was threatened with dismemberment; for which he was promoted to a Captaincy.

During the long interval between 1804 and 1812 he engaged in the practice of the law in the South, but at the commencement of the war with Great Britain he again buckled on his armor, and signaled our Arms at the battle of Chrysler's Field at the North in 1813, as Colonel of the 25th Infantry. For his gallantry on that occasion he was made a Brigadier—an honor soon followed up by the highest appointment of Brevet Maj. General, won by the defence of Fort Erie, in August, 1814. Twenty-two years afterwards, in February, 1836, he fought his last battle on the Withlacoochee, in Florida, with the Seminole Indians. Gen. Gaines was also with Jackson in the Creek war, and there, as in every other field, was honorably distinguished.—Phila. Sun.

An Electric Watchman.

A Mr. Petrie, of London, has formed an ingenious contrivance for protecting premises by the aid of electric shocks. It has been practically tested, and is about to be applied to an extensive factory at Westham. The battery will be a very powerful one, and will effect the double object of ringing a large alarm-bell and prostrating all who may attempt to enter the premises. What will not science effect next? First it abolishes our stage-coach drivers or converts them into conductors and brakemen; and now it threatens to supersede the 'most quiet and ancient' order of watchmen, by making electric batteries do their business much more vigilantly and effectually. Think of it! The midnight incendiary or burglar draws near your dwelling, intent on mischief. One hand is fumbling at the lock, while the other grasps the pistol or the knife that is to repel any unexpected resistance. All seems silent and secure. The family are evidently buried in slumber. Not a mouse is stirring. He pushes on to commence operations.—With his burglar instruments he soon opens the door or the window. Helistens. All is quiet. He lights a candle. Not an object to arouse his suspicions is to be seen. There is the china-closet, where the silver is probably kept. He will try his luck there first. He enters the house; when, presto! at the first step an invisible, blind force of nature strikes him down, stunned and senseless, and with the same shock, rings an alarm-bell, which rouses the whole neighborhood. Before he can recover, he is seized and pinioned, with the evidences of his guilt upon him. The electric watchman has done the business; a watchman that never sleeps at its post, and one which pistols and bowie knives cannot dismay—a 'most quiet and ancient watchman,' and yet one that may be trusted. As a police agent too, it is not improbable that electricity may at some future day be employed with good effect.—Come on then, Messieurs, the mob, with your brick-bats and fagots! You are going to tear down yonder building, are you?—because your roudship disapproves of the actor, or the preacher, or the political speaker, who may have been invited to play, preach or spout there. It is your high and serene pleasure that the thing shall be prevented. The actor comes in the way of one more to your taste, or the preacher utters sentiments you do not like, or the politician belongs to a party to which you are opposed. The performance shall not be suffered, you say, even if you have to tear down the building and mutilate or murder those within. Very well. Come on. There are no members of the 'Star Police' to oppose you. Not a soldier is on the spot. A little rope or wire surrounds the building, and there is a warning notice, that the hall is full and no more must enter. 'But what of that, boys! shall we be restrained by such trifles!—Come on, then; every lad with his pocket full of stones. Follow me! Down with the codfish aristocracy! Down with the speaker himself is down; and as the irruption of his followers across the fatal line takes place, down they all go, buffeted by the shocks from an unseen power, disarmed and humbled. This is the way, probably that mobs will be dealt with before the nineteenth century is at an end!—Boston Transcript.

The new gold dollar is bringing from four to five per cent premium in N. York.

The Philadelphia Times makes a gentleman who makes \$100 a week by bringing bullion there, getting it coined into gold dollars and taking them to New York.

Important from California.

A telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated New Orleans, Jan. 11, says: The steamship Crescent City arrived here yesterday from Chagres, from whence she sailed on the 4th inst. She has on board one hundred and twenty-six passengers, including Lieut. Gov. Mason.

She brings accounts from San Francisco, to the 1st of May, which represents the gold to be as abundant as ever, and that operations to gather a new crop were about to commence in good earnest, the wet season being nearly over. The population of San Francisco was rapidly diminishing, the males especially being on their march towards the diggings.

The steamers Oregon and Panama had sailed from Panama for San Francisco, taking on board all who were waiting at that point, leaving the city quite deserted.

The Crescent city brings about one million dollars worth of gold dust, with a number of the fortunate owners of it.

Mr. James Sinclair, who was returning home from California with a large fortune that he had accumulated, was taken sick and died on board the Crescent City.

She brings nothing new with regard to the Provisional Government, and the reported difficulties with General Persifer Smith.

Steamboat Disaster—New Orleans a Total Wreck.

DETROIT, June 16, 1849.
We learn from Capt. Gager, of the steamer Alabama, just from Chicago, that the S. B. New Orleans, on her way up, run on a reef of rocks on Sugar Island, in Thunder Bay, on Thursday evening last, and is a total wreck. She had a large load of passengers, who were all saved in fisherman's boats from Thunder Bay, and Sugar Island; her cargo mostly saved, without much damage; a portion of her engine was got down on the —, and the hull is probably before this abandoned as a total wreck, lying up to her decks in water; the cause of the accident is not stated.—The passengers are on thunder Bay and Sugar Island, about four miles apart, in a destitute condition, waiting for conveyance up the lake.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.
The steamboat Embassy collapsed both flues of her starboard boiler, below Green River, on Saturday morning.

A number of the crew and deck passengers were killed and blown overboard by the violence of the concussion.

Twenty-eight others were severely scalded, some of them so severely, that but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The killed and wounded were chiefly deck passengers.

None of the cabin passengers were injured.

The number of killed has not been ascertained.

The cook was drowned and the second engineer badly scalded.

The boat was much shattered, and shortly after the lamentable disaster, was towed to Evansville.

The scene on board was of the most heart-rending description.

The Embassy was from Pittsburg, and bound to St. Louis.

RIOTS.

We learn, although unable to get the entire particulars, that the Irish, engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad, from below Union Furnace in Huntingdon county, to Antis township, in this county, under the several contractors, have been engaged in the most serious riots during the past week.

A large body of Irishmen met in mortal combat, armed with rifles, muskets, pistols, and bludgeons of every description as their weapons, creating terror to the peaceable inhabitants, and wounding, and we believe, taking the life in some instances, of the different combatants. They also destroyed, by burning and tearing down, several shanties, and assaulted Mr. Gillespie, a contractor, so severely, that his life has been despaired of for several days.

The peace of this community was disturbed on Thursday evening last, by an armed force entering the town, of some twelve or fifteen persons, having in charge six or eight Irishmen, who had been engaged in the riots. They were taken before Esquire Cox, and after an investigation, committed to the county jail to await their trial. We understand that several others have been taken to Huntingdon and committed.

This outrageous and unjustifiable conduct, should lead contractors, and others, to use the most coercive measures, that this high-handed and lawless conduct may be speedily brought to a close, as the lives and property of innocent and inoffensive men are daily at the mercy of these desperadoes in human shape. Every effort should be made to stop it peaceably, if possible; but forcibly, if necessary.—Hollidaysburg Whig.

A young man by the name of Roherm, a German, who has been a carrier for this paper, received a telegraphic despatch yesterday from New York, informing him of the death of a relative, who has left him a fortune, and directing him to embark forthwith for Germany.—Detroit Advertiser.

GOING AT IT IN EARNEST.

The citizens of St. Louis have resolved, in town meeting, to suspend business for one day, and to devote the same to the cleansing and purifying of their respective yards, buildings and premises, to guard more effectually against the spread of the cholera.

C. H. HEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

G. W. TODD,
LITZINGER & TODD,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.
3 doors east of Renshaw's Hotel, High st.

JOHN BEN LON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING,
South-west corner of 7th & Race sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
April 26, 1849. 29-

J. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
Office, opposite J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
PORTAGE, NO. 2, A. P. R. R.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious House, favorably known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by William Palmer, Esq., having fitted up the House in a style not to be surpassed by any other west of the mountains, the travelling community can rest assured that on his part there will be nothing wanting to make their sojourn a pleasant one, as he is determined to supply his table with the best that the country market can afford.

HIS BAR will be supplied with the choice of Liquors. HIS STABLE is large and roomy, and attended by careful and attentive Hostlers. RICHARD TROTTER.
A. P. R. R. June 6, 1849.—36-1f.

TO THE LOVERS OF DANCING!
A FANCY BALL.
MESSRS. EDITORS—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to inform my friends in general, and those who delight in an occasional "tip on the light fantastic toe" in particular, that I intend giving a FANCY BALL, at the Portage Exchange; Foot of Plane No. 2, A. P. R. R. on Thursday evening, the 21st of June, to attend which they are most respectfully invited.

No pains will be spared to make the entertainment pleasant and agreeable to all who will honor me with their presence on that occasion. It is my earnest desire to meet the expectations of all who may favor me with their patronage. The only security I can give in advance is a pledge to do my best. A passenger car will leave Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, about 9 o'clock in the afternoon, for the accommodation of those who wish to attend. GIDEON MARLETT.
Portage Exchange, Foot of Plane No. 2, A. P. R. R.

JUST opened, a very extensive lot of GING-HAMS, LAWNS, and PRINTS of every variety, at the store of JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

GRAIN and Country Produce, of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at Buchanan's Store.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned on the estate of William Pittman late of Washington township, Cambria county, dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN PITTMAN, JOHN BEAM.

HATS! HATS!
A good assortment of Fur, Brush, Silk, Mole-skin, Palm-leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, for sale at BUCHANAN'S STORE.

FISH, Mackerel and Codfish, just opened and for sale by L. & T.

BOOKS and STATIONARY, also, plain and embrodered Envelopes, fancy Note Paper, Motto, silvered and camé Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax, Pencils, Pass Books, &c., for sale at the store of LITZINGER & TODD.

MEN'S fine calf and kip Boots, Women's Congress Shoes, Lasting, Buck and Goat Shoes, Seal and Merc. R. R. Slippers, Moccasins colored kid, patent and calf Boots, Boy's thick and kip Boots and Shoes just received by L. & T.

FOR SALE
A Tract of unimproved Land, covered with valuable Timber, lying about five miles West of Ebensburg, enquire of JOHN WILLIAMS.
Ebensburg, April 12, 1849.—12-1f.

For Sale.
A good double-pull Patent Ramage Press of large Imperial size, (23 by 35 inches) together with all the necessary "fixens." It is in good order, and will be sold low for cash. For further particulars apply at this office.

LANDS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber having divided four Tracts of Land containing altogether about 1200 Acres, into suitable Farms, will offer them at public sale at the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

These lands, formerly known as a part of the Gilpin & Fisher lands, are situated on Corrie's Run, about five miles west of Indiana, on the public pike road toward Kittanning, and also on the township or county road, and have been divided into farms of from 100 to 200 acres. They are all good soil, well watered, and have a suitable apportionment of timber and meadow lands. The farms or cleared land have been several years settled—having been kept under improving leases, and cultivated with a proper proportion of grass and clover.

The lands will be further described under the general and recent surveys, and will be shown and terms of sale made known upon application to the subscriber, at his residence at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. EDWARD SHOEMAKER.

June 7, 1849.—35-3t.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1849.

Dougherty vs Same	vs Shoenberger et al
Mendell's Adm'ts vs Zahn, Adm't Carpenter	vs Moore's Adm'ts vs Shaffer vs Christy vs Hale & Gates vs Parrish vs Younklin vs Kelly's Adm'ts vs Graff vs Blouse & Fouse vs Trefz et al vs Jackson vs Harris vs Young & Sargeant vs Murray vs Younklin vs Ritter vs Sney vs Patterson vs Conway vs M'Kiernon vs Parrish vs M'Farland vs Knapper vs Jones vs James vs Morrison
Wm. KITTELL, Prothonotary.	May 15, 1849.—32 te

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Trial at an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, commencing on Monday the 9th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Blodgett vs Dodson Collins Dougherty Rhye Byroad Brown Smith's Assignees Douglass Rhye Cobick for use Kimport Todd's Ex'rs Miltenberger Clark & Co. Shoemaker Kopelia Smith Cornmesser Same Barnes' Adm't Cunningham & Kells vs Barnes vs Teater vs Dibert & Osborne vs James vs Jones' Adm't vs Paul vs Cobough vs States vs Hershberger	vs Glass' Ex'rs vs Halassy vs M'Gough et al vs Dunlap vs Pringle vs M'Kee vs Bull et al vs Easley vs Blouse & Fouse vs Gutwalt vs Harris vs Newman et al vs Fenlon vs Morrison vs Curran's Adm't vs Hellell vs Williams et ux vs Ritter vs Glass vs Same vs M'Farland vs Barnes vs Albaugh vs Trefz vs Jones vs James vs Dunlap et al vs Gates vs Canan vs Trefz
Wm. KITTELL, Prothonotary.	May 15, 1849.—32 te

NOTICE.
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber either for Jos West Advertising or Subscription, will please call and settle up their accounts on or before the 20th of July. By attending to this notice they will save costs. D. C. ZAHM.

June 7, 1849.—35-3t.

BONNETS!
LADIES' SUPER FRENCH LACE CHINA PEARL, and BRAID BONNETS just received and for sale by LITZINGER & TODD.

WOOLLEN & COTTON TWEEDS and PANT STUFFS, cheap for cash of country produce, to had at Buchanan's Store.

FISH, SALT, FLOUR and BACON sold at the store of J. S. BUCHANAN.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES, large lot, for sale low at Buchanan's Store.

JUST received, a large lot of English and French CLOTHES, Blue, Black and every variety, at the store of JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

PITTSBURG SCRIP WANTED

JOHN DOUGHERTY.
INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has opened a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, VESTS, & PANTALOONS, which he will sell low. The public are invited to call and examine his clothing and judge for themselves as to their quality and cheapness. Pittsburg City Scrip will be taken in part for clothing. Ebensburg, May 31, 1849. 34-3t.