

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Princeton.

Boston, July 17. The United States Steamer Princeton, Engle, commander, arrived at this port this forenoon, having left Naples the 5th of June. She touched at Fayal, and sailed from thence on the 2d of July.

The Princeton left Naples on the 5th of June, and spoke frigate Constitution off the Port, bound in. Officers and crew all well.

The Princeton arrived at Leghorn on the 7th and sailed on the 12th.

The Austrians had quiet possession of Florence and Leghorn.

Field Marshal Redetzky was at the latter place, and was visited by Commander Engle, and the officers of the steamship, who were received with distinguished consideration.

The Austrian troops at Florence were under the command of Gen. Daspre, and the Florentines were paying Court to their conquerors, who appeared to be enjoying themselves.

Marshal Radetzky was received at Leghorn with much enthusiasm, which was unexpected by the foreign officers, who had heard the boastings of those who declared themselves of the Republican party.

Capt. Engle has been in Italy from the commencement of the late troubles. He, with several of his officers, were in Rome for 11 days after the commencement of hostilities by the French.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER! FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia—Surrender of Rome—Barge run down at Sea and One Hundred and Fourteen Lives Lost—Gathering Tempest in France.

The Caledonia Steamer arrived at Halifax on Thursday afternoon, rather over due, and by steamboat and express to St. Johns, we have the news despatched by Telegraph from that place on Friday afternoon.

The vessel will reach Boston on Saturday at noon. She brings 45 passengers, exclusive 18 survivors of the passengers of the barque Charles Bartlett, run down at sea.

This melancholy disaster took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 27th, about 700 miles westward of Cape Clear. A dense fog prevailed at the time. The Cunard steamer Europa, from New York, bound for Liverpool, steaming under full head, ran into the barque Charles Bartlett, from London, bound for New York with emigrants.

The wreck of the barque was so complete that she went down in three minutes, and shocking to relate, out of 156 souls on board 114 went down with the vessel!

The Charles Bartlett cleared from London with 132 passengers, chiefly emigrants, and a crew of 11 persons. The Captain, Mate and ten of the crew, in all 12; and 30 of the passengers, making the meagre aggregate of 42 souls, which were saved out of 156.

It would seem incredible that such a deplorable occurrence could take place at open sea at daylight, and neither party to the collision being culpable. Yet the Europa is acquitted of all the blame—not only by her own crew and passengers, but by the survivors of the ill-fated barque, and by the unanimous voice of the British press and public.

A subscription for the unfortunate impoverished survivors of the disaster was set on foot among the Europa's passengers, which amounted to £352 sterling, to which the proprietors generously added £20 on the Europa's arrival.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society voted a gold medal to Mr. S. B. Forbes, a passenger of the Europa, who on the occasion of the collision acted with the most generous and astonishing gallantry, succeeded by his recklessness of danger, in rescuing many persons from a watery grave.

The Europa sustained no material damage from the collision.

THE DOWNFALL OF ROME. On the 30th ultimo the Constituted Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the assaults of the French army would be vain, and that the further effusion of blood would be fruitless, determined to cease hostilities, and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besieging army.

On the 5th inst. an official notification was made to the French Constituent Assembly that in consequence of an arrangement concluded by Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of Pavoletto, Portesana, and San Pancranzio had been thrown open to the French troops who were advancing within the inner walls.—Measures were taken for the immediate occupation of the city by the army, which would be made complete, it was expected with perfect order and quiet.

This communication produced a profound sensation in the French Chamber, silence attested the grief and pain, which were the prominent emotions.

A correspondent writing from Paris the latest date says: "Just as the Bourse was closing it was stated positively that the Government of Louis Napoleon had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entry of the French army into Rome, and the withdrawal of the forces of Geribaldi. The French were received with acclamation by the people. [This is the French Gazette account.]"

FRANCE AND ROME. The Legislative Assembly at Paris has been the scene of much turbulence, re-arrangement, and bickering throughout the

week. The despotic character and spirit which mark the movements and policy of the government have been steadily operating to effect a union between distinct and various sections of the Assembly not heretofore animated by friendly dispositions. They are manifestly drawing into a compact opposition to the Ministry of Odillon Barrot in support of Republicanism, which they conceive is seriously menaced by the administration.

The division of Geribaldi had been conducted to Civiti Vecchi, where they would lay down their arms. [Noble fellows! they would not yield them on the theatre of their brave and glorious resistance where they came to fight when deprived of the support of the Assembly.]

Two divisions of the French army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman Government.

The French funds rose at the Bourse 1 per cent.

Just previous to the receipt of the decisive intelligence from Rome, Gen. Bedeau had left Paris, charged with authority to take command of the army in Italy, and Gen. Oudinot was ordered home in disgrace.

Arrangements had also been made to increase promptly the force in Italy to 50,000 men. But, immediately on the receipt of the news of the fall of Rome, of the surrender to General Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to Marselles, ordering Gen. Bedeau on his arrival there to await fresh instructions from this Government before proceeding to Rome.

From the New Orleans Crescent. Late from Mexico.

A letter dated Corpus Christi, July 3d, contains the following intelligence in regard to the Indians and the Sierra Madre revolution:

A letter was received here yesterday by express from Laredo, giving the important intelligence that a train of U. S. wagons had been attacked between San Antonio and the Eagle Pass, twenty miles above Presido Rio Grande, and thirteen teamsters killed, but one escaping. The Indians took off all the mules. A company of flying artillery arrived at Laredo on their way to Leona, but on the 27th ult. they were ordered back to the Rio Grande city. The citizens of Laredo, however, persuaded the officer in command to remain there until an answer could be received from Gen. Harney, to whom an express had been sent with a request to have the company permanently stationed at Laredo.

The writer says: "Our neighbors on the Mexican side of the river (Rio Grande) are in a state of great excitement. Parades has pronounced for Santa Anna.—The Mexican troops are all ordered away from the line, and the National Guard has been ordered from the frontier to Victoria. A revolution is about to break out, having for its object the declaration of independence this side of the Sierra Madre." I believe the above news to be authentic.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI STAR of the 30th, gives us the following information in regard to the Indians:

"The latest news received from Lieut. Walker states that he was closely pursuing the Indians, having been seen beyond the Sulphur Springs, and from the freshness of the trail he thought he was quite near" to them. His horses were pretty well tired out, but the men are represented as being in high spirits at the prospect of speedily overtaking the savages, and expressed their determination to follow them on foot, should their horses give out. On Saturday last a party of nearly one hundred Indians made an attack upon the Rancho del Alazan, killed one man, a Mexican named Miguel Bocanegra, and three horses, and drove off about twenty-five horses and about one hundred head of cattle. The major domino of the ranch, Blas Falcon, narrowly escaped with his life; and after pursuing him nearly to the house, the Indians sat down within full view and quietly cooked and ate their breakfast. As soon as they left, information of the outrage was sent to Tolosa, where a party of twelve rangers, under Lieut. Aikens, were stationed. These immediately started in pursuit, but, through a mistake of their guides, they missed the trail and returned without seeing the Indians."

THE FRONTIER.—The Star says, we learn that much dissatisfaction is felt, throughout all the Northern provinces, with the present restrictive laws of Mexico; and that the decree declaring Matamoros a comparatively free port, had caused a deep feeling of discontent in both the cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz.

THE MAILS.—The Star has an article in regard to the management, or rather mismanagement of the mails in Texas.

From the N. O. Picayune. More Mexican Items.

The Siglo Diez y Nueve of the 12th ult., says, that the rumor of Indian insurrection near the capital is false.

The Legislature of Guanajuato commenced its session on the 2d of June.—The principal business before it would be the formation of the new State of Guerrero, and the pacification of the Sierra.

The robberies committed by Quiroz and his band of insurgents amount to from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The cholera in Saltillo has almost disappeared. During the epidemic there were 682 cases, and 281 deaths.

The Imparcial, of Morelia, complains bitterly of the want of energy displayed by the Government in not suppressing the Indian insurrections.

At the rancho of Poca Sangre, in Michoacan, a famous robber named Gerónimo Cabrera was arrested and shot.

The authorities of the port of Mazatlan have refused to acknowledge Sr. Nieto

and Prieto, appointed by the government, collectors of that port. Gen. Inclan said he could not rely on a single soldier to carry out the orders of the government, and if he could he would not employ his men against the sovereign people of Mazatlan.

A letter from Matamoros to the Siglo says, that when the Indians were ravaging the east bank of the Rio Grande, Gen. Avalos offered his soldiers, who were waiting up some time on the Mexican side waiting for permission to pass, which was denied by the American commander.

Letters in the Tampico Noticiero, from some Spanish California emigrants, speak discouragingly of the gold regions. They say that the gold is undoubtedly to be obtained; but at the expense of so much labor and injury to health as to make it comparatively valueless. What made their own position more disagreeable, was the fact that any member of the Spanish American race was universally detested.

Highway robberies continue as numerous as ever on all the roads of Mexico.—"The people have become so much wearied of the continued aggressions of these scoundrels, that when they caught a party they hung them without going through even the formality of a trial."

The cholera has disappeared at Monterey and the places first attacked; but has broken out at San Fernando and other places.

LOUIS KOSSUTH. LEADER OF THE HUNGARIANS.

The Hungarian war has been, for the last six months, the favorite field for absolutist calumnies and English misconception. The aristocratic and monarchial nation of the Magyars has been alternately described as a horde of blood-thirsty communists, and then as the Orangemen of Eastern Europe, fighting in the name of liberty to consolidate an odious ascendancy over the mass of the surrounding population.

The plotting intriguer, JELLA-CICH, appears as the champion of an oppressed race, and the faithful servant of a betrayed empire. The Governor-President of the kingdom of Hungary is spoken of as the chairman of a committee of Public Safety. But perhaps the most singular mis-representations have concerned the personal qualities of Kossuth.

Even observers, who cannot be charged with a spirit of intentional detraction, have dwelt so exclusively, either on single elements of his character, or on such as are utterly foreign to it, as to give, upon the whole, a most incorrect estimate of the man. M. DE LANGSDORFF, for example, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, speaks of him as a revolutionist of the latest Parisian fashion. Another writer sees in Kossuth only a fanatic, endowed with strange energy, and a marvellous power of stirring, by his eloquence, the passions and hearts of multitudes. Such energy and faculties Kossuth undoubtedly possesses; but through his whole life they have been subordinate to the most temperate discretion, the most far-sighted patience, the most practical and conscientious industry.

Louis Kossuth, then a young man of seven or eight and twenty, was selected in the year 1837, by a noble Magyar lady, as the representative of her seigneurie in the Hungarian Diet. In that capacity he transmitted periodical letters to his patrons, with an account of the proceedings in the Assembly. The want of any communication by the press gave great importance to these documents. They were circulated from hand to hand, copies were at first multiplied in manuscript and afterwards in lithograph. The reputation of the young jurist's epistles had already excited the suspicion of the Austrian authorities, and this last step gave them an opportunity they were looking for. The lithographed sheet came under the denomination of a newspaper, and unlicensed newspapers were prohibited in Hungary.

Kossuth was arrested, and passed two years in prison waiting for his trial. In 1839 he was tried, and sentenced to one year's additional imprisonment. In 1840 he stepped from his prison to the head of the Magyar opposition in the Diet. His next eight years were passed in a steady struggle on his part at once to repair the gaps which inattention of the lapse of time had permitted to deform the chartered liberties of the Magyars, and at the same time to weld together into one homogeneous nation, the various races dwelling on the soil of Hungary. His journalistic misadventures had by this time borne their fruit. On quitting his prison, he at once commenced a daily journal, the Pest Herald, and in spite of seizures, persecutions, and the Austrian police laws, it forced itself into circulation, and was continued under Kossuth's personal direction, till the beginning of last year. Kossuth's influence was looked on with jealousy by more than one party in the Diet. Besides the regular supporters of the Austrian government, he was thwarted by the wealthy and popular Szecheny, and by the ultra-patriotic of exclusive Magyarism. Szecheny was familiar with the political learning and most advanced liberalism of Western Europe, but he lacked the high moral faith which gives its political element to Kossuth's character; and while the latter was bent on educating his countrymen for freedom, by the foundation of schools, the organization of municipalities, and the concession of gradually extended franchises, Szecheny withdrew from the task of forwarding the material civilization of the country. On the other hand, the champions of the old Magyar ascendancy contested every step towards raising Croats and Slovacks to a level with themselves. But Kossuth manfully struggled on, and when the great events of last year broke out, had secured the hearty co-operation

of all fractions of the national party. Nor had he met with less success in bending them to his own wise and patriotic views. By giving all the population of the villages a share in the nomination of "the notary," he had paved the way for a general scheme of election by two degrees. Political privileges were extended to all Hungary and her dependencies, without distinction of race or language. The Serfs were secured in the exercise of the worship of the Greek Church. But Kossuth's crowning glory and most fortunate achievement was to propose, as Finance Minister in the first native Hungarian Ministry, the abolition of all seigniorial rights, and the payment by the State of full compensation to the expropriated nobility. The probable tactics of the Austrian government were thus anticipated and checked. In Galicia that government had not blushed or dreaded to appeal to the most profligate lust of plunder, and to arm the peasantry in a servile war against their feudal superiors. This very year its organ; the Vienna Presse, announced that "the way to govern Lombardy is to ruin the rich,"—a declaration which was appropriately followed up by a decree for the issue of 80,000,000 assignats, and by Marshall Radetzky's threat of indemnifying the poor of Malin out of the estates of the Litt's and the Borromeos. In the same spirit, Schlich and Jellachich advanced into Hungary, and officially promulgated promises of agrarian partition. But the Hungarian population remained deaf to these wicked and inflammatory appeals. On the other hand, the whole flower of the Magyar nobility are serving Kossuth with the most honorable devotion. Innumerable falsehoods have been spread touching their alleged disaffection. We can only select a recent one as a specimen of the rest. The correspondent of a London newspaper announced a movement in favor of Austria among "the magnates of Presburg." The facts of the case were briefly these: The "magnates" in question were a small knot of Austrian ex-officials, who had come together and issued a proclamation for the levy of a regiment in the imperial interest. In three weeks they had mustered exactly 75 soldiers. Thus neither among the Magyar chiefs, nor among the races that were formerly under their rule, has Kossuth's merited influence declined. The Esterhazys, Telekis, the Bathyanys, the Palfys—all have their representatives in his councils or his armies. He has been able to publish the protestation of the Croatian nation against the acts of Assembly which Jellachich convoked, under the pressure of martial law, at Agram. A Magyar, by his mother's side, and a Slavack on his father's, he has become to all parties and tribes in Hungary the representative of a united nationality. And when the resumption of regular communications admits the European public more freely than is now the case to the interior politics of Hungary, we believe that their verdict will justify the enthusiastic unanimity with which his countrymen have at last repudiated all their hopes of independence in Kossuth's courage, wisdom, and perseverance.

From the New Orleans Picayune. Will of the Late Gen. Gaines.

We publish the following will of the late Gen. Gaines, which will be found of great interest. The document was drawn up by himself and is in his own handwriting.

In the name of God—Amen—I, Edmund Pendleton Gaines, being now in the enjoyment of excellent health, for which I am duly thankful, but having arrived at that period of life at which it becomes the duty of men to hold themselves ready for disease and death—and, moreover, having this day learned, for the first time in the course of my life, that my late marriage contract will admit of a construction tending to deprive my beloved wife, Myra Clark Gaines, of the right of dower to which she would have been entitled without such contract, I do hereby ordain and establish this to be my last will and testament—that is to say: First, I hereby appoint my wife, Myra Clark Gaines, my executrix; and my nephew, Francis S. Lyon, of Demopolis, Ala.; and my nephew, Francis Whitney Gaines, of Mobile, Ala.; and Virgil Whiting, Esq., of Birmingham, N. Y.; and my son, Francis Henry Toulman Gaines, of Mobile, Ala.; and my son, Edmund Pendleton Gaines, jr., of Memphis, Tenn., my executors; who are hereby authorized and requested to pay my just debts, and then to divide all the money and property owned by me at the time of my death, equally between my wife, Myra Clark Gaines, and my above named sons, Francis Henry Toulman Gaines, and Edmund Pendleton Gaines, jr., share and share alike—any thing in the said marriage contract to the contrary notwithstanding. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that the above devise shall take effect only in the event of the suits, brought or to be brought, for the recovery of the estate devised by Daniel Clark to his daughter, the above-named Myra Clark Gaines, as his devisee, or as his heir at law, being decided against her and her husband. Should the said suits, or any of them, be decided in favor of the said Myra and she be undesignated, so as to secure to her the whole or the principal part of the said estate sued for, then, in that case, my aforesaid executors and executrix are hereby authorized and requested to make such equitable distribution of the estate to which the undersigned may be entitled, as to them shall be reasonable and just. Should they disagree, they are hereby authorized and requested to submit the matter to the arbitration of mutual friends, to be chosen by the said Myra Clark Gaines on the one part, and the said executors on the other part. My swords of honor are to be disposed of as follows:

The Virginia sword to Henry T. Gaines; the Tennessee sword to Edmund Pendleton Gaines; and the New York sword to William Wallace Whitney. A copy of my gold medal to my beloved wife, another to Rhoda, and another to Julia. [Her stepdaughters.]

Given under my hand and seal at New Orleans, this 22d day of January, 1845. [Signed] EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, [L. s.]

On the back is the following endorsement: January 22, 1845, 10, P. M.—The within is a hasty draft of my last will and testament, which, should I live, I will, as soon as I have leisure, transcribe and improve. [Signed] EDMUND P. GAINES, Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g. Westers Division.

From the Cambria Transcript. First Democratic Response in Little Cambria.

At a meeting of the citizens of Johnstown and vicinity, held at the house of Mr. Samuel Bracken on Wednesday the 18th inst., to respond to the State and County nominations. On motion John Matthews Esq., was appointed chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Matthews upon taking the chair, made some very appropriate remarks, which were enthusiastically received by the large concourse of citizens present.

On motion the following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents, viz. Steele S. Williams, and Wm. P. Patton.

On motion G. Nelson Smith was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thos. A. Maguire it was Resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen that committee.

Maj. T. A. Maguire, John Latshaw, Casper Burgraff, H. A. Boggs and John B. Onslow.

During the absence of the committee Dr. Wm. A. Smith, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, entertained the meeting, in his usual able and happy manner; in which the covert plans of the crafty whigs to gain power, and the great national and State questions at issue, were briefly but pointedly expressed.

The committee then returned, and through their Chairman, Maj. Maguire, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are once more in the field, prepared to do battle for their time honored principles.—The broken ranks, caused by last year's defeat, have been effectually rallied, and again present an unbroken front to the enemy. Enthusiasm has assumed the place of despondency, and confidence has displaced doubt of success.

The County is now thoroughly convinced of the value of whig promises.—The whig party, abandoning in the last campaign an open avowal of any fixed set of political principles, came into power under the assumed garb of non-partyism and opposition to proscriptive. By these means that party succeeded in deceiving a sufficient number of democrats from their allegiance to the political faith of their fathers, gave them the ascendancy. No sooner, however, have the reins of government been placed in their hands, than they have thrown aside all regard for pledges and promises, and stand before the world in all the nakedness and deformity of whiggery.

It is a matter of vital importance to the perpetuity of our free Institutions that this party of broken pledges and violated promises should be ousted from power, as soon as it can be effected under the existing laws of the country. As Pennsylvania is responsible for the defeat of the democracy last fall, it is peculiarly incumbent upon her to lead off in redeeming and disenfranchising the Nation; Therefore,

Resolved, That we accord our willing approval of the acts of the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Pittsburg on the 4th inst., and adopt the doctrines promulgated in the Resolutions passed by that body believing them to be the true principles of a progressive democracy.

Resolved, That in JOHN A. GAMBLE of Lycoming county, we have a candidate in every respect qualified for the office of Canal Commissioner, for which he has been nominated with unusual unanimity by the representatives of the democracy of Pennsylvania. He has been chosen as our standard bearer in the coming campaign. In his triumphant election we foresee the precursor of the complete restoration of the Republican party of the old Keystone, and the consequent downfall of whiggery. To bring about so desirable result, the Democracy of little Cambria will give willing and efficient aid.

Resolved, That our County Ticket is one worthy our enthusiastic and undivided support. Our candidates are good men and true possessing the entire confidence of the party. It is to be hoped, that in supporting the ticket there will be none excepted, but that "the Ticket, the whole Ticket and nothing but the Ticket," will be the battle cry of the Cambria Democracy in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That the Representative of Cambria county in the last Legislature proved himself by his votes, to be "every inch" a whig. No member of that body evinced a greater degree of enthusiasm in the support of whig measures. How any man having the most distant claim to the name of Democrat, can vote for such a candidate, is beyond the comprehension of ordinary intelligence.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Johnstown and vicinity respectfully urge upon their brethren throughout the county to be "up and doing," we have the numer-

ical strength to effect a complete erasure of the stigma cast upon our county, by the partial defection of last fall. Let us then begin in good earnest, and a glorious regeneration will crown our efforts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic Papers at Harrisburg, and the Cambria Transcript at Johnstown, and the Mountain Sentinel at Ebensburg.

Maj. James Potts, was then called upon who addressed the meeting at some length, upon the great necessity of a hearty and cheerful co-operation in responding to the nominations of the late State Convention, at Pittsburg and to our county nominations. During his speech he made some happy remarks about one of the distinctive features of a free people; that of their unalienable prerogative to assemble together, and express their sentiments fully and fairly.

Maj. Maguire then followed with a few appropriate suggestions upon the necessity of a reorganization of the Democratic Club in this place.

When on motion the chair appointed the following gentleman a committee for that purpose viz.

Hon. Obed Edson, Maj. J. Potts, R. P. Linton, H. A. Boggs, and Jacob Fronheiser.

When on motion the meeting adjourned. Signed. JOHN MATHEWS, Chairman. STEELE S. WILLIAMS, } V. Pres. WM. P. PATTON, } G. Nelson Smith, Sec'y.

The Free Will Baptists of New York and Pennsylvania have passed very stringent resolutions against all secret orders, to expel members thereof, &c.

TO IRON MASTERS.

THE Blacklick Furnace, situate in Cambria county, about 12 miles west of Ebensburg, and seven miles from the Pennsylvania Canal, is now offered for Sale or Rent on the most accommodating terms.

The Stack and Buildings of every kind being in good repair, only a small outlay of money will be required to put the Furnace in operation.

The Property, comprising any desirable quantity of land, will be sold on easy payments, or rented for a term of years, with use of timber, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. EDWARD SHOEMAKER. June 20, 1845.—37-8t.

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

FOR SALE—Six Splendid Accordions which will be sold cheap. J. IVORY & CO.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Wilson, late of Cambria Township, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly proven for settlement. DAVID W. PRYCE, Executor. Cambria Township, Cambria co. July 3, 1845.—39-6t.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. LETTERS testamentary on the estate of William Wilson, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly proven for settlement. JOHN WILSON. June 21, 1845.—37-6t.

NEW GOODS!

George Ulrey & Co. HAVE just received and opened at the old stand, formerly occupied by George Ulrey, at the head of Plane No. 5, A. P. R. R. Summit, a large and extensive stock of Spring and Summer

DRY-GOODS. He desires his friends and old customers and the public in general to give him a call and examine his collection of the latest fashions and styles in the line of staple goods &c., comprising a beautiful stock of DRESS GOODS,

Plain Muslin, Mull Muslin; French and American Laces; French and Domestic Ginghams. A large and handsome assortment of Calico Prints, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial and Trimmings of all kinds. Tickings, Sheetings, Colored Muslins and Checks. English and French Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets and Jeans.

Silk Velvets, Satin, Marcellines and German Vestings, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, and Summer Hats and Caps. Together with a lot of superior BACON AND FLOUR.

All of which they will sell lower than has ever been sold at the Summit heretofore. Please call and get value for your money. Terms, strictly cash or country produce. June 13, 1845.—36-2m

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 at par for Clothing. Ebensburg, May 31, 1845. 34-3t.

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