

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Express and Telegraph from Halifax to the Pennsylvania.

Confirmation of Hungary Successes—Great Victory of Bem—Success of Garibaldi—Venice Still Unconquered—Progress of the Queen—Cholera in London—France Quiet.

Telegraph Office, St. John, N. B. Thursday, Aug. 23—2 1/2 P. M.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax shortly after 9 o'clock last evening—having been detained somewhat by rough weather and head winds.

The Canada brings dates from Paris to the evening of the 9th, and London morning papers to the 10th, and Liverpool papers to the 11th, the morning of sailing.

From some unexplained cause, no list of passengers came through by our express.

The Canada will be due at her wharf at Jersey City, at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

Hungary and Austria.

The news from Hungary still continues favorable to the Hungarians.

It is also reported that Klapka, the Hungarian General, attacked and captured Raab, and after seizing a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, fell back to Comorn.

As far as it is possible to trace the operations and position of the contending armies, from the confused and conflicting published accounts, it seems that the Hungarians were at the latest accounts occupying the line of the Theiss, and that they still maintained their position at Szegeden. Gorgey is supposed to be somewhere about Tokay, but there is no authentic account of his precise position.

The London Daily News gives currency to the following, who says that a courier from Galatz brought the news:

The Austrian and Russian army, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermannstadt and Cronstadt, and other small places, advanced to Saratani. Bem collected 40,000 men, and charged against them. The battle ended in a complete defeat of the Imperialists. They fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all their artillery, and 800 prisoners, among whom is Gen. Halenberg. Bem took possession of Hermannstadt and Cronstadt.

Under the head of the "Latest Intelligence," the European Times says the Vienna journals of the 5th inst., supply us with news from Hungary of great importance, if true. It appears that on the 4th inst., the Hungarians stole a march and surprised the garrison of Raab. A sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and city being occupied by the Hungarians, where they found 80,000 bushels of oats, 2400 head of cattle, and large stores of miscellaneous provisions, which they carried to the citadel of Comorn; nor were these all the trophies of their victory, for they captured six guns, and took two companies of Austrian infantry prisoners. Klapka commanded the Hungarian troops, who afterwards quitted the city of Raab, and took up their abode in the fortress, where they seized the Vienna mails.

Switzerland.

Letters from Berne of the 2d announced the opening of the session extraordinary of the Federal Assembly on the preceding day. It approved unanimously of the levy of the troops which had been made. The question of the refugees was referred to a committee of seven members. The quarrel respecting the violation of the Swiss territory by some Baden troops is said to have been arranged.

It is said that the French Ambassador has made the following communication on the part of his Government to the President of the Confederation. He advised the Council to terminate as promptly as possible and at any price, the differences which have arisen with Germany and Switzerland—cannot reckon on any assistance from France. France sees with displeasure the armament that has been ordered; as that measure gives a fresh impetus to revolutionary spirit, and produces a useless agitation.

A letter from Rome, of the 3d inst., mentions that Gen. Dufour had published an address to the troops under his command, in which he tells them that their duty for the present is merely to guard the frontier, but that should a foreign enemy violate their limits, he is confident that the sons of old Helvetia will prove that they have not degenerated from their ancestors.

Italy and Rome.

The latest intelligence from Rome is to the 30th ult., at which time nothing final had been decided on, and things remained in nearly the same state, so far as the Papal Government is concerned, as they were on the day Gen. Oudinot entered Rome. The commissioners named by the Pope had arrived at Rome, and commenced proceedings by dissolving the whole of the Roman army—even the troops that had remained faithful to the Pope.

There is a report in France that Garibaldi had defeated a large Austrian corps which attempted to arrest his progress. He had, it is said, laid down his arms in the little Republic of San Marino, and claimed the protection of that republic. The Austrian commander at Bologna re-

fused this surrender, and sent off forces to put him down. Garibaldi, however had been joined by a great many Hungarians and Rimini, who had pronounced favorable to him.

Venice.

The Steele gives the following announcement, which that paper looks upon as important:

"We have received information that three U. S. ships entered Venice with money and provisions for the besieged. Venice still holds out bravely."

English Affairs.

The English papers chronicle the progress of the Queen's visit to Ireland, and the attendant proceedings at great length. The Royal party arrived in Cork on the 2d inst., at night, where the authorities were caught napping, as they had not expected the visit so soon by twenty-four hours.

The Royal Squadron sailed from Cork on Saturday, and arrived at Kingston on Sunday evening. The following day her Majesty and suit disembarked and proceeded to Dublin by railway, where she was the guest of the Lord-Lieutenant until Friday, when the party returned to Kingston and embarked for Belfast.

The reception of the Queen at Cork, Kingston and Dublin, was flattering and enthusiastic in the highest degree. The wild clamorous shout of Her Majesty's Irish subjects was, it is said, a sight never to be forgotten—a sound that will be recollected forever.

The cholera continues constantly on the increase. The deaths in the London district, which, by last week's advices, were 783, reached to 926. There were 578 cases on Wednesday and 253 deaths; on Thursday 559 cases and 241 deaths. In Manchester and the neighborhood some additional cases are reported, but the manufacturing districts, up to this time, have been happily spared from the scourge. Bristol seems to be greatly improving. At Plymouth and along the southwest coast the epidemic seems still to prevail to a very alarming degree. In Wales the mortality has been very considerable, but the S. E. coast has generally escaped the visitation. During the last few days the heat of the weather has been excessive.

France.

The Commissioners of the Pope had arrived in Rome. They had dissolved the whole army, even those who had been faithful to the Pope.

The President has returned to Paris from his visit to the Loire. He will next week attend the opening of one or two lines of railway connected with Strasbourg and Lyons, and his next visit will be to Havre and the Northern provinces.

The rumor relative to a meditated coup d'etat to change the face of the government, has reached such a height, that in his speech to the people of towns, the President refers to the subject. He says: "It is pretended in Paris that the government meditates some enterprise similar to the 18th Brumaire. Are we then in the same circumstances? Have foreign armies invaded our territory? Is France torn by war? Is the law without vigor and the government without force? No! we are not in a condition to necessitate such heroic remedies."

Some of the French journals insist that the visit of the President to the western provinces was a failure, and that his reception, although warm, was not enthusiastic, and in fact, that part of the country at least, is not ripe for an imperial revolution, whatever it may be for a change to a monarchy.

The rumor of a change of ministry is very general to-day. It is now said that M. Mole is to be Prime Minister. Count Mole had a lengthened interview with the President of the Republic yesterday.

The Danish Minister of Marine has issued official notices that the blockade of the Elbe would be raised on the 11th of August.

Items from New Orleans Papers received at Baltimore Last Night.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

The Spanish Consul has re-opened his office at New Orleans.

The steamship Yatch arrived at this port on the 17th, with dates from Port Lavaca to the 11th. The returns of the election held in Texas on the 6th are nearly all in. Bell leads his opponents, Wood and Mills, by a large majority in the gubernatorial contest. Anderson was also ahead for Lieut. Governor.

The News says that Capt. Brower, formerly of the schooner European, trading between Port Lavaca and New Orleans, who had been visiting the various towns West with a view to obtain stockholders in a new line of steamers to run between the above ports, says he has obtained stock enough to build two boats adapted to the trade.

The lowlands of Texas are almost inundated by the heavy rains during the past month. The Brazos and Trinity rivers are unusually high. The Prairie roads are covered with water in many places. Fears are entertained of considerable damage to the cotton crops on the level country in the vicinity of the coast.

The following is from the Houston Telegraph of the 9th inst. We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the frontier that one of the Indians who accompanied Mr. Torrey during his last expedition to El Passo, has returned and reports a terrible disease is existing among the western bands of the Camanches. It had swept off a large number of warriors and several distinguished chiefs. It was reported that their leading war chief Santa Anna had fallen a victim to this fatal scourge.

From the N. O. Delta, Aug. 15.

The Abduction Case—Judgment of the Court.

Pursuant to adjournment, the court met at 5 o'clock last evening, to render judgment in this case. Present, Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen. Messrs. Dufour and Warfield, counsel for the prosecution; Messrs. Foulhouze, Collens, Larue, and Preau, for the defence, and United States District Attorney Hunton. District Attorney Reynolds, being indisposed, was represented by Mr. Warfield. The room was crowded long before the appointed hour for the opening of the court, and the street in front was filled with groups anxiously awaiting the verdict of the court. At five precisely, the magistrates having taken their seats, Justice Bright opened the court. The prisoners were then called by Constable Bellow, and all being present, Commissioner Cohen proceeded to read the joint judgment of the court.

The State of Louisiana vs. Carlos De Espana, James McConnell, Fulgencio Liorente, Marie, and William Eagle. Don Carlos De Espana, Consul of Spain.

This court, during fourteen sessions, of not less than five hours each day, commencing on the 27th day of July, and ending on yesterday, the 13th day of August, 1849, have patiently and attentively heard the voluminous testimony of very numerous witnesses, as well on the part of the prosecution as of the defence, and the argument of eight counsel—four on each side of this case.

After having carefully considered the same, and the laws which point out and prescribe the duties of examining and committing magistrates, and the manner in which those duties are to be by them performed, it is decreed: Not that the accused are clearly guilty of the assault and battery and false imprisonment wherewith they are charged; but that the testimony is such, and so contradictory and conflicting, as to render it proper and necessary to be inquired into by a jury of the country.

It is accordingly adjudged by the United States Commissioner, that the said Don Carlos de Espana, give bond with good and sufficient security, in a reasonable amount, that is to say, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the circuit court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, to be held in New Orleans on the third Monday of December, 1849; and in default thereof, to be committed to the custody of the marshal of the eastern district of Louisiana, until he shall be delivered by due course of law.

As the conclusion was read, and the judgment became known to the audience, there was a universal burst of applause, which the court found impossible to repress.

Justice Bright then read the following order in relation to the other prisoners: And it is adjudged by the second justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, that said James McConnell, Fulgencio Liorente, Marie, and William Eagle, give a like bond and surety in the sum of twenty five hundred dollars, conditioned for their appearance at the next term of the first district court of New Orleans; [Justice Bright here remarked that he would fix the date for their appearance.—Reporter Delta]—and in default thereof, they be committed to the custody of the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, until they be delivered by due course of law.

M. M. COHEN, United States Commissioner.

GEO. Y. BRIGHT, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Foulhouze then rose, and addressing Commissioner Cohen, said: The consul has a great and deep feeling of regret at the decision your honor has just given. The consul begs leave to offer the following protest against the decision, he being a member of the diplomatic corps—[whereupon Mr. F. drew from his pocket and read the subjoined paper.]

Before M. M. Cohen, U. S. Minister. UNITED STATES vs. CARLOS DE ESPANA.

The undersigned consul of her Catholic Majesty, in and for the parish of New Orleans, begs leave to enter his solemn protest, against the right or power of the United States commissioner, here sitting to investigate this case, to require of him to give bond and security for his appearance to answer this charge, or in default thereof to suffer preventive imprisonment in the common jail; and he further protests against the judgment or order to said effect, which said commissioner has given.

CARLOS DE ESPANA, Consul H. C. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1849.

Commissioner Cohen. Has the District Attorney for the United States anything to show why this protest should not be put on file? Mr. Hunton: May it please the Commissioner, I think it a matter of very little consequence whether it be filed or not filed. It is the first time I ever heard of a protest against a judicial judgment. I have heard of protests in legislative bodies, but never in judicial proceedings. I have no objection, however, to its being filed; for as I have already said, I look upon it as a matter of no consequence whether it is filed or not. But, in permitting it to be filed, I wish to be understood as granting a concession, not yielding a right. Mr. Foulhouze: The consul, in presenting this protest, does so in the defence of his legal rights. If your honor will refer to Elliot's Diplomatic Code, you will find it your imperative duty to weigh that protest. The consul cannot be held to bail or sent to a common jail by a commissioner. Commissioner Cohen: I have frequently

acted as commissioner, but have never before known of a protest being entered in the course of an investigation, or at the termination of it. It is unusual, but I consider it innocent; and if the consul thinks proper, or if he thinks it can work him any good, he can file it. It is unusual, but I think innocent.

The protest being filed, the prisoners came forward and tendered bail in the sums severally required of them, which was accepted, and the court adjourned.

The Florida War.

From the Florida Republican Aug. 16.

A report reached Jacksonville, on Tuesday evening last, of the appearance of the Indians at Barber's, about thirty-two miles in a north-west direction from here. The non-arrival of the Tallahassee stage at its usual hour on Tuesday morning, created some apprehensions that the report was true. The stage arrived about 10 o'clock at night, and from Mr. Dexter who came down in it, we learn the particulars.—While Mr. Barber was absent on Monday morning, a servant woman reported that she counted twelve Indians near the house. A despatch was sent for Mr. B., who examined the spot where the Indians were said to have been seen, and found the grass trampled. The stage reached his house about supper time, and after the passengers had taken supper, and while the horses were changing, Mrs. Barber ran in greatly terrified from the kitchen, saying that guns had been snapped at Mr. B. from outside of the house, the reports of which were distinctly heard. She exclaimed the Indians were upon them, and begged all the men to stand by. A hasty preparation for defence was made, and the party remained in the house all night, expecting an attack. On Tuesday morning, about sunrise, a negro man belonging to Mr. Barber who had been sent on Monday to gather in some fodder, and for whose safety some fears had been felt, made his appearance, and reported that he had been carried away, while at work, by four Indians and a negro, who detained him, and asked him a number of questions, and released him on condition that he would meet them again at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. He described the four men as Indians, having rings in their ears, and long black hair, and says that the black man acted as interpreter. Mr. Barber believes that the men seen are Indians, or Murrelites, disguised as such, to commit robbery.—Upon hearing the report of the man, he gathered several neighbors and went in pursuit, but was not heard of at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the stage left.

No one could have expected to have seen Indians at this time in that neighborhood, and if the party seen prove to be such, it is probable that there is a great number, and that they are on their way to the Okefenokee, an old rendezvous in the late war.

Importance of having a Democratic Majority in the next Legislature.

We regard the approaching election as one which is to produce a more permanent effect upon the general welfare and politics of the state, than any one which has been held for some years. It is true we have neither a president nor governor to elect, but we have to elect senators and representatives, who will have the apportionment of the representation, and the formation of the representative and senatorial district, for the next seven years. This is one of the highest and most important duties which can devolve upon a legislative body. It affects the very first principles of representative government. An unequal and unjust apportionment and gerrymander of the districts, such as was made by the federal United States bank party, during the administration of Stevens and Ritner, aided by the bank-bought renegades from the democratic ranks, would not only be destructive of the rights of the people, but might subject the state to federal legislation and misrule for all time to come. This is a serious question for democrats to ponder and reflect upon, and we are sure that all those who will reflect upon it, must at once perceive the danger to which disunion in a few counties must expose the ascendancy of the democratic party, its principles and measures, not only for the next seven years, but for an indefinite period.

Should the federalists, by reason of division in the democratic ranks in any of the counties, or districts, chance to get a majority in the legislature at the coming election, we have reason to believe, from their past conduct, they would so arrange the districts as to control the legislature for the next seven years, and engraft, as far as possible, all their heresies upon the policy of the state. Upon such a condition of things, banks and irresponsible corporations of every description, would be multiplied to an indefinite extent. It is, at a time like the present, when there is no prominent object before the people to attract their attention and to excite them to action, that their liberties are in the greatest jeopardy. If there was a president or governor to elect, the attention of all would be directed to the issue; but as it is, we are truly apprehensive that the importance of the coming election, may not be fully understood and appreciated. Its importance cannot be over estimated by those who honestly believe, the ascendancy of the democratic party is identified with the best interests of the people, and the substantial prosperity of the state. This, then, is not a time to indulge in factious proceedings and unkind personal feelings, to avenge either real or supposed wrongs, nor to permit partialities, or considerations of a personal nature, to prevent any democrat from doing his whole duty to his party. Every democrat ought to recollect, that the effect of his conduct may extend far beyond his own

district and the present time, and that while he refuses to vote for the candidate of his party from personal or other considerations, or gives his vote to the candidate of the opposition from personal regard for the man, he is striking down the principles and measures of the democratic party, and inflicting an irreparable injury upon all his democratic friends in the state.

We do not wish to be alarmists, nor to create unnecessary distrust of our ability to beat our opponents in the coming contest. On the contrary, we believe we can and will beat them handsomely, if the party acts as it ought to act, harmoniously and energetically. But it would be censurable to disguise the fact, that in many of the representative and senatorial districts, political parties are nearly balanced, and that slight dissatisfaction with the ticket, or carelessness in not attending the election on the part of the democrats, may turn the scale in favor of our opponents and give them the majority in the legislature. It is to guard against such a suicidal course and such a disastrous result, that we trust earnestly desire to admonish our friends in every part of the state; and we trust we may say, without being obnoxious to the charge of wishing to dictate, that it is the duty of the democratic press, every where, to speak plainly upon the subject, and not to cry all's well, until the contest is won.

We have not been in the habit of interfering in the nomination of local candidates, nor do we intend to, beyond that of giving to the people correct information, and urging the selection of sound and reliable men, who will carry into practice, in the legislature, the doctrines professed before the people, and who will not disgrace themselves and the party, as did some members of the last session. We may be allowed, however, to express our regret, without any departure from this rule, at the danger which seems to threaten the union and success of the party in some few counties, and to utter the hope, for the reasons already given, if for no other, that those who have the power, will so use it, as to remove existing difficulties and secure the election of the democratic candidates. Should the party, by any inadvertence, be defeated at a crisis so important, those who may be justly chargeable with it, will incur a high responsibility, while those who may sacrifice personal feeling to secure its success, will merit high commendation; and entitle themselves to the lasting favor and gratitude of the whole party.

"The Whigs are Federalists when they get the Power."

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Jackson, on September 1st, 1840, to Alfred Gardner and others, Dresden, Tennessee.

The federalists call themselves whigs, but the people can see that they hold no principle in common with the whigs of our glorious revolution. They will be federalists when they get the power, by whatever name they choose to call themselves before they get it. They will go for a national bank, for a national system of internal improvements by the general government, for a protective tariff unwarrented by the constitution, and for that policy generally which strengthens the general government, by taking power unnecessarily from the States and the people. The democratic party, on the contrary, have no professions to make which are doubtful. They adhere to the constitution as it was expounded by the friends of popular government—as it was administered by Mr. Jefferson in the days of 1802, and as it has been since maintained by those statesmen who have recognized the principle that the people are able to govern themselves.

Sketch of Kossuth, the Hungarian Leader.

He looked paler and more suffering than usual. A glass of medicine stood at his side, from which he tasted from time to time, as if it were the means of keeping up his physical existence. Indeed, though I have often worked at his side from early in the morning, till late at night, I do not remember having seen him stop to take any nourishment except his mixture, and though he sometimes eats, I can assure you, that the amount of food which he consumes, is hardly enough to keep a young child from starving. One might almost say that the physical part of him, has no longer an evidence of its own; the man is nothing but spiritual energy, for, if it were not so, the perishing sickly half would long since have been dissolved, in spite of all the wisdom of the physicians. He will not be sick, and he is not. Great as are his bodily infirmities and suffering, he is strong and indefatigable. His spiritual resources, his will, his enthusiasm, endow him with the powers of a giant, although his physical strength is not more than that of a boy of six years. He bids defiance to death that threatens him in so many different maladies; his spirit keeps the body alive. How long can this Hero of the Nineteenth Century—this guide of our Fatherland amid the foes that surround it—how long can this spirit sustain the contest that it ever carries on with the little physical nature that is attached to it? My friend if beyond the ocean, in the free and happy America, there are men who feel sympathy for our good cause, who desire the success of our efforts; do not ask their prayers so much for the triumphs of the Magyars as for the life of Kossuth; for Hungary cannot be conquered, so long as this incomprehensible being, whose name is Kossuth, is spared, though Russians and Austrians enter the country by myriads, and though thousands of our brethren fall as sacrifices of Freedom. He is the image of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; he is the incarnate spirit of Justice; he is the Washington of Hungary.

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.

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

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

50 Barrels Salt, just received and for sale hand by J. IVORY & CO.

JUST Received and for Sale a few choice pieces of Piano Music—also music for the Flute and Accordion. J. IVORY & CO.

C. H. BEYER, 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.

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

JOHN FENLON, 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 choicest 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.

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

CAUTION. WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH V. has left my house without cause. This is therefore to caution the public not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. JOSEPH S. THOMPSON. Summit, August 12, 1849.—45-3f.

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

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

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

BOOKS and STATIONERY, also, plain and embossed Envelopes, Fancy Note Paper, Motto, silvered and camé Wafters, 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, Misses colored Kid, patent and calf Boots, Boy's thick and kip Boots and Shoes just received by L. & T.

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

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

A Large lot of Bleached and Brown Muslins, just received and for sale very low at the store of MURRAY & ZAIM.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CARPENTER'S TOOLS just received, and for sale at the store of JOHN S. BUCHANAN.