

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

St. Johns, Aug. 31—8 A. M.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, in about 11½ days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 18th inst.—She would leave at 3 A. M. for Boston.

The Caledonia passed the Europa for Liverpool in the channel.

Great Britain.

In England local politics were never in abeyance more than at this moment, the interest of the royal visit to Ireland having passed away. The London journals find the greatest difficulty in filling their columns with any attractive matter.

The most active harvest operations are going forward in all parts of the country. In the neighborhood of Liverpool a good deal of rain has fallen, but in the Southern parts of England the weather has been very fine, so that the labors of the husbandman had not been sensibly interrupted, and upon the whole there is every appearance that the harvest will be abundant. The weather in Ireland, however, has undergone a very unfavorable change.

In the neighborhood of Dublin, the corn fields have suffered greatly from the excessive rains, and we regret to say, that in the worst districts of the south there are signs of the potato disease re-appearing. However, from the very imperfect reports hitherto brought under our notice, we do not believe that the mischief extends beyond a few localities.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced. Her Majesty, after visiting the Duke of Keister at Carton, on the 10th inst., returned to Dublin, and then proceeded to Kingston, where she embarked in the evening. The farewell of the Dublin folks seems to have been of the most animated and chivalrous character, the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes which witnessed her embarkation with more than accustomed warmth.

She waved her handkerchief, in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again and again was the royal standard lowered as the signal of her acknowledgment of the parting reception she had experienced. The royal entry into Glasgow took place on Tuesday. The authorities presented the accustomed address, and the Scotch showing as much enthusiasm as the Irish.

France.

At length, after a sitting of eighteen months, only interrupted by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the 1st of October next.

At the last sitting but one, during an incidental discussion arising out of an application to prosecute two representatives for seditious libels published in the province, an elderly member, M. Bastier, in a personal altercation, called Pierre Bonaparte an imbecile, upon which the President's cousin struck M. Bastier a blow in the face. A violent conversation ensued, and M. Dupin ordered them into custody.

This great slander upon an assembly which, it was hoped, would exhibit an example of moderation to the world, has excited a great sensation, and Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried before the ordinary tribunals for the offence.

The President has returned to Paris after a visit to Rouen and Havre. An indisposition of a choleric character threw some gloom over the termination of the visit at Havre, but his reception appears to have been very favorable, sharing, however, the general popular applause, in that district, with M. Thiers and Gen. Changarnier.

Paris and the surrounding districts, in conformity with the new law, has been relieved from the martial law, and tranquility has been perfectly maintained during the week.

The French funds are well maintained, and in many branches of trade there is a decided improvement. The quantity of cotton imported into Havre has considerably increased, being 318,999 bales, from 15th January last to 31st July, against 225,108 bales imported in the corresponding period of 1847. The sales this year have also considerably increased, and more commercial activity prevails at Havre, than for a long time past. Ship building however, is by no means in a flourishing state.

The prices of bread in Paris is rather on the rise, notwithstanding the reported harvest.

The French Government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

The modification of the Ministry was thought likely, by the retirement of Messrs. Dufaure and Odillon Barrot.

The troops left at Rome by Gen. Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France; the object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but of cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and friends.

The Court of Assizes, at Marseilles, had just commenced the trial of the rioters, amounting to 150. Out of this number, 57 were found guilty, and sentenced to various kinds of punishment, from transportation to imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.

A letter received in Paris, from Vienna, states that the Government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

Austria and Hungary.

The accounts from Vienna are of much interest, the entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab is fully confirmed, and they only differ as to the booty which was secured in or near Raab by the Magyars. The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, where outposts are said to have appeared.

In Weisselberg, all the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers who were raw recruits, left with very great discouragement and reluctance to march.

A continued battle on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult., took place between the Russians and Hungarians, near Myskolz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seems that, after the battle, Gorgy quitted his position, and the Russians, a good deal cut up, followed him.

The Whig State Convention.

On Thursday last the great sanhedrim of Whiggery assembled at the Court House in Harrisburg, to place in nomination a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and such an assemblage as it was, has not been seen lately. One third of the counties and districts were not represented, and several of the members present were substitutes, who happened to be temporarily in this vicinity. The State Treasury alone represented some two or three districts. The tenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third Senatorial Districts, were not represented. Neither was there a single delegate from the counties of Blair, Butler, Bradford, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Susquehanna and Wyoming, Tioga, Washington, Westmoreland, Wayne and Pike, and Warren and M'Kear. The great county of Berks had but one representative delegate Lancaster but three, and several other counties were but half represented. It will thus be seen, that Whig enthusiasm and interest has sunk to a very low ebb in Pennsylvania, when persons cannot be found to represent this great party in a State Convention, from counties not fifty miles from the seat of government.

We stepped into the Court House a few minutes to witness the deliberations of these solons, and never did we behold such a wo-begone gathering. They seemed to be conscious that the Taylorization of the Whig party had broken its spirit.—There was no contest either for the honor of seats in the Convention, or for nominations to office, and hence Henry M. Fuller of Luzerne, was nominated without a dissenting voice, all seeming to agree that he might just as well be defeated by John A. Gamble, the Democratic candidate, as any one else.

As an evidence of the utter state of indifference and apathy manifested on this occasion, we copy the following conclusion of a telegraphic despatch published in Friday's North American, winding up the proceedings of the Convention: no doubt sent down by one of the delegates.

"The apathy which it is feared would exist in the Whig party, it is to be hoped, neutralized by the desire of candid men of all parties to have at least one Whig Canal Commissioner, who will have an eye upon the great interests of the State vested in the subject of Internal Improvement."

If this is to be the way that the North American rallies the Whig forces for the campaign, they will make but a very poor show on the second Tuesday of October next.—*Hur. Union.*

The First and Second Washington.

An effort was made the other day, by one of the organs to bring down the First Washington to the standard of the Second because Col. Washington, when a young man, was confused by the unexpectedly high-wrought eulogium paid him by the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, therefore his public speaking is to be reduced to the same calibre as Gen. Taylor's. But Gen. Washington, at a more advanced period of his life, performed two tours in the United States, and received and delivered public addresses with great propriety and displaying that strong common sense, in dignified language, for which his whole correspondence was most remarkable. In those excursions, in his private letters, in the whole administration of the government, he exhibited a high and dignified character, far superior to his successor, the counterfeit Washington.

Mr. Wirt, in his life of Patrick Henry, tells the following anecdote of that great orator, to show the high opinion which was entertained of Washington by his associates in the first Congress.

"Congress arose in October, and Mr. Henry returned to his native county.—Here, as was natural, he was surrounded by his neighbors, who were eager to hear not only what had been done, but what kind of men had composed that illustrious body. He answered their inquiries with all his wonted kindness and candor; and having been asked by one of them 'whom he thought the greatest man in Congress,' he replied: 'If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgement, Col. Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.' Such was the penetration which, at that early period of Washington's life, could pierce through his retiring modesty and habitual reserve, and estimate so correctly the unrivaled worth of his character.

How long would it take the Second Washington to win anything like such praise from the lips of any of the great statesmen of the past and present day?

The country has been sufficiently humbugged about the Second Washington. A bold correspondent of the Philadelphia *Star* professes to say that the late Proclamation was written by Gen. Taylor himself, at Harrisburg, and transmitted to Washington. Will the *National Intelligencer* endorse that statement? Trace Gen. Washington's correspondence from '54 to the day of his death; and when any is produced from him which can compare with the miserable horse letter, or the Grandin letter, we will then admit that in point of composition the First Washington did sometimes sink to the same grade with the Second.—*Wash. Union.*

Toronto.

A VIOLENT PROCLAMATION.—In expectation of Lord Elgin's arrival, 60 or 70 stands of arms are stated to have been stolen from the city hall, Toronto, for the purpose of mischief, and the Troy rowdies have placarded the walls with a proclamation, thus commencing:

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!"
"Britons of the city of Toronto! Britons of the Home District! Shall the rank rebels be permitted to tell us (as they now do) that they will drive the bloody Tories out of the country? Up, to your duty and let us no more slumber! The political Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his sovereign and disgraced his office as her Majesty's representative, is expected to arrive in Toronto, on the 20th inst., or thereabout.—And shall Elgin, who pardoned the scoundrels whose hands were red with the blood of Wier, and Usher, and Chartrand, and our town gallant Moodie—shall Elgin who spurned the respectable petitions, and mocked the hopes of 100,000 of the loyal hearts of Canada, and who wantonly and clandestinely sanctioned the bill loading and grinding down us and our children with taxes for twenty years to come, to reward rebels and murderers!—shall Elgin who is now, from his garrisoned residence at Monklands strolling his malice, and the malice of his traitorous ministry, by cramming the jails of Montreal with the most loyal citizens, be permitted to be welcomed by a gang of sneaking Radicals in the good old loyal city of Toronto!—No! No! Forbid it Heaven!"

Florida—The Indians.

From the Republic Aug. 29.

The following extracts from a letter of Lieut. Commanding G. W. Totten, dated Pensacola, Aug. 19, throw much light on the condition of Florida, and on the course adopted by the Government in relation to the hostile Indians:

"The Indians have not been seen since the affair at Indian river, Pease creek, and Whiddon's, all of which outrages are supposed to have been committed by the same party of four Indians. It has not been ascertained whether it is considered by the Indians as an affair of nation."

"Three attempts have been made by Captain Casey, of the Commissary Department, (and who is perhaps, better known to the Indians than any other officer of the army,) to have talked with Billy 'Bowllegs.' At the first and third rendezvous the Indian failed to make his appearance. Captain Casey, whose health is very delicate, on his way to the second was seized with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and was constrained to return to Fort Brooke. 'Billy' sent word afterwards that he had waited for him eight days. There were in addition to two regular companies stationed there, two companies of volunteers at Fort Brooke.

"The first and principal object sought by the commanding officer at Tampa is to obtain an interview with 'Billy Bowllegs,' and for this he has applied to the proper source for a steamer of light draft of water, with which to ascend the Caloosa river.

"The white settlers in the neighborhood have moved into Fort Brooke, and appear to have been quite uneasy as to their safety. The settlers at Manatee river are fortifying themselves."

SOCIETY UPSET IN CALIFORNIA.—There appears to be what the French call a *bouleversement*—a complete overturn—of the usual arrangements of society at the gold region; for specimen of which see the following extract from a San Francisco letter in the Boston *Courier*:

"Since my arrival I have seen a lieutenant of the navy, and a New York merchant, dragging a handcart, at an ounce per load; a few days since I met a professor in one of your first colleges driving his ox team, hauling emigrants' traps to the 'diggins,' at \$20 for one hundred pounds. A Georgian planter cooks my salt pork, and does the flap jacks brown, a printer from the Picyayne office keeps my books, and two young gentlemen from jobbing houses in Pearl street take care of the mules, haul lumber, and act as porters in the store at \$10 to \$16 per day, with board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement by meeting old friends in such casual employment. Imagine our friend —, the artist, with buckskin trousers, red flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling newspapers; *San Herald* and *Tribune* sir! latest dates from New York, only two dollars each."

Dr. Redfield, the physiognomist, says that 'conjugal love' is indicated by the 'jaw.' There must be a great deal of it in some families then; for we have heard of those who are always 'jawing.'

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man would have others take a start, never thinking of himself.

The Will of Peter the Great.

That a single man often gives a tone not only to his own age, but those which follow it, is proven by the testament of the great Czar Peter, recently published in the columns of an English journal. All know how that shrewd and sagacious prince lifted his nation from a state of semi-barbarism, during the course of a single generation, into the position of one of the greatest powers of Europe. The principles which governed him, his successors, (with the exception of the unfortunate Paul) appear to have blindly followed; and a study of history will show that all he proposed for his descendants has, to the present day, been almost literally accomplished. One of the clauses of his testament recommended the division of Poland, by raising up disorders and jealousies. This was done by exalting Augustus of Saxony against Stanislaus, the protegee of Charles XII., and the result was the annihilation of the Polish Republic. "Marry Russian princes with German princesses." This was another of his recommendations, and the result has been what he foresaw—the dependence of one half the German sovereigns of his descendants. The Czar enjoined that the alliance of England and Austria should be carefully sought, and this has ever been done; so that in her time of trial, Russia was subsidized by the first, and now makes use of the last as a cat's paw. The ninth clause of the treaty is most singular, and therefore we reproduce it entire:

"9. Do all in your power to approach closely Constantinople and India. Remember that he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world."

"Keep up continued wars with Turkey and Persia. Establish dockyards in the Black Sea. Gradually obtain the command of this sea, as well as of the Baltic. This is necessary for the entire success of our projects. Hasten the fall of Persia. Open for yourselves a route towards the Persian gulf, by means of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant, and thus advance towards India. Once there, you will not require English Gold."

This is the secret of the pertinacity with which the Circassian war is maintained, and of the movements towards Khiva, which a few years since attracted so much attention and caused so much alarm.

The protection should be extended to all the Greek church, and a Pan-Slavonic Union, are distinctly enjoined, and the most villainous ideas and modes of procedure to obtain a universal empire are avowedly inculcated. It is difficult to believe that this paper was written more than a century ago, yet, as it is referred to as a serious document, we are forced to confess that it is not more strange that so much should be foreseen, than so much in so short a time should be accomplished.—One element of political power the czar had not foreseen—the great uprising of the people of Europe. At his day, the declaration of the Great Freinceman, that "I am the state," was thought, throughout the world true, and he would have been a hardy man who had dared to deny it.—Things are changed now, for the people who win liberty will, in all probability, maintain it.—*Republic.*

The Other Side of the Story.

In reference to the American prisoners, confined at Jalapa, on whose behalf we have lately seen so much newspaper sympathy, the editor of the *New Orleans Bulletin*, a Whig paper, that bears Mr. CLIFFORD, our Minister in Mexico, no love, says:

"If there are any Americans in prison at Jalapa, it is our belief that they are just where they ought to be. During the armistice, desertions from the ranks were frequent. At one time we recollect that some 50 or 60 dragoons deserted in one night in the city of Mexico, taking their horses, arms and equipments with them; and desertions at Puebla, Perote, Jalapa, and every other post, were of frequent occurrence. The object of these miscreants was the plunder of the rich trains that were passing up and down the roads.—When the American army left, every American true to his flag left also; even non-combatants, from prudential considerations, deemed it advisable to leave the country for a time, and if there were any Americans remaining in the country they were deserters. Detachments of troops were frequently sent in pursuit of these renegades, who most assuredly would have been shot had they been captured; and if these same fellows are suffering imprisonment in a Mexican jail, they are only receiving their deserts; for by their own acts they divested themselves of all the rights of American citizenship."

"Please to give me a light," said a little ragged urchin with a long nose in his hand, to a six foot dandy, who was puffing a regalia cigar, as he was walking the public street. 'What,' said the dandy, 'a shaver like you smoke?' 'Yes,' replied the boy, 'every gentleman smokes now-a-days.'

"Ike," said a rusty old heathen of the desk, 'how do astronomers measure the distance to the sun?'

'Why,' replied the young hopeful, 'they guesses at one-fourth the distance, and then multiplies by four.' The old desk-worm fainted.

AFFECTING.—Deeply were we affected on reading the other day of a young lady, who, being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed—'Oh! that splendid gold watch of his—give me that—give me something to remember him by!' Touching simplicity.

A GOOD MOVE.—Thompson's last Bank Note Reporter says, the legislature of New Hampshire have repealed the charter of the Wolf borough bank, thus effectually preventing the galvanizing process.

The charter and banking privileges of every concern should be annulled, as soon as it forfeits the confidence of the public, and we hope the example set by the legislature of New Hampshire, will be followed by every State where there is a broken bank charter.

The scheme of shimplaster banking is made a business, by a small, but very energetic portion of the long-faced, white-vest black-coat gentlemen. They hunt up a dormant charter, elect directors, appoint officers, execute bills, discount the notes of men of straw, say \$100,000, circulate the bills as widely as possible, and then let the Bank burst up.

Result—the Bankers have some thousands in pocket—the Bank has the notes of the bankers' stool-pigeons, which, of course, are worthless. The Berks county Bank was one of this description.—*Berks County Press.*

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—This Island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the state of Maine.

It contains a population of 1,400,000 of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were \$32,359,119, of which \$7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were \$27,998,770 of which \$12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals, at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world.

IMPORTANT VERDICT.—Our readers doubtless remember that while the Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany (Va) College was on a tour through Scotland he was arrested and imprisoned in Edinburgh, through the agency of the Rev. James Robinson, for having, while discarding on the subject of slavery, uttered sentiments obnoxious to that gentleman. The affair produced considerable agitation in this country and in some parts of Europe at the time of its occurrence.

After Mr. Campbell's release and return to this country, some of his friends in Scotland instituted suit against Mr. Robinson upon the charge of malignant persecution and false imprisonment of Mr. Campbell. This suit has recently terminated, and the result is a decree of the Lords of Council and Session in favor of Mr. Campbell for two thousand pounds (equal to \$10,000 nearly), and costs.—*Wheeling Times.*

From Chihuahua.

The New Orleans Picyayne has received from a subscriber in Chihuahua the Faro of that city, dated the 2d of July, in which are found grave charges laid against parties of Americans travelling through that State, who are accused of wantonly molesting the inhabitants. A representation was made to Mr. Samuel Lucas, the American consul by the authorities of Canton Bravos, in which complaints are made that armed parties of Americans, proceeding to California, from thirty to seventy in number, had come thither, without passports, and did what they liked—trampling the laws of the country under foot. There were no means of repressing the offensive demeanor of the foreigners, since the people of Canto Bravos had neither arms nor ammunition, having been disarmed at the invasion by the Americans two years ago. The Governor of Chihuahua, Don Angel Trias, had sent to Canton Bravos one hundred muskets and five thousand rounds of ammunition by Colonel Ugarte, to make the laws of the land respected, and had communicated information of the affair to the President.

Troops for Florida.

The New Orleans Delta says, that the following is the list of troops, so far as heard from that have been ordered to Tampa Bay. Five companies of the 4th Artillery, lately in garrison at the New Orleans Barracks, Forts Pike and Wood, and Pascagoula Harbor. Four companies of the 2d Artillery, that garrisoned Point Comfort, Augusta Arsenal, Fort Moultrie and Ogtheorpe Barracks; and these, with the two companies of the 4th Artillery, already stationed at Tampa, will make eleven companies of Artillery, and ten companies Infantry, numbering in all about two thousand men.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—The Dry Goods Reporter published in New York, states a new and striking circumstance in relation to the successful competition of American manufacturers with foreign. It says, the further importation of mousseline de laines for American consumption must prove a losing business. We have examined the patterns of the foreign fabric in comparison with the production of our own manufactures, and are satisfied that the former must yield the palm to the latter, both in point of style and finish." According to this, the American manufacturers will have the trade entirely to themselves.

The disturbance in Canada, according to the *Times* and the ministerial *Globe*, are a mere tempest in a tea-pot. There is a certain piece of water called the harbor of Boston, which once served the purpose of a tea-pot, and brewed a little impost, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.—*Half-Jax paper.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such election to be held, and to circulate in such notice what officers are to be elected: in pursuance of which,

I, JESSE PATTERSON, High Sheriff of the county of Cambria, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said county of Cambria, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria on the SECOND-TUESDAY OF October next (being the 9th of the month) at the several election districts established by law in said county, viz:

The Electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg and township of Cambria to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the School House in the town of Loretto in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Johnstown, to meet at the house of James Shannon, in said borough.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Gettysburg, to meet at School House number thirteen in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House number three in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the house of John Douglas, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Charles Dillon, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Jacob King, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at School House number one in the town of Jefferson, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Matthew Conrad, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the School House situated at the foot of Inclined Plane No. 4, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at School House number one in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified Electors, as aforesaid, will elect by Ballot

One person for Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

One person for Sheriff of Cambria county.

One person for Coroner of Cambria county.

One person for Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person for Commissioner of Cambria county, and

One person for Auditor of Cambria county.

Notice is also hereby given, That all persons (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday next after the 2d Tuesday of October, with the returns of their respective districts. Given under my hand and seal at Ebensburg, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-third.

JESSE PATTERSON, Sheriff.
August 30, 1849.—47 to be.

JOHN IVORY. ED. SHOEMAKER.
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
John Ivory & Co.
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Comprising in part fine Cloths and Cassimeres, with an assortment of the most desirable and fashionable Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Lawns, Lustras, De Laines, Alpaca, Muls, Gingham, Calicoes, &c., in great varieties—Together with every description of Men & Children's Wear, Domestic Goods, Hosiery, Trimmings &c., &c.
GROCERIES.
We have a large and general assortment which will be sold lower than any that have ever been offered in this vicinity, together with a general assortment of
HARDWARE,
Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Glass and Putty; Boots and Shoes;
Fine Cloth Caps and Moleskin Hats; fine Fine Beaver; fine Gimp, Braid, Pearl and straw Bonnets; Books, Stationery, &c.
With every description of Goods, Notions, &c., that are usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold on such terms as will defy all competition and insure general satisfaction.
All kinds of Country Produce wanted, for which the highest market Price will be given.
Summit A. P. R. Road,
July 5, 1849.—39.

NAILS & IRON.
1,000 lbs. Nails,
1,800 lbs. Iron,
Just received and for sale by
MURRAY & ZAHM.
Ebensburg, August 16, 1849.