

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Hungary—Disaster on Disaster.

The Great Cause of Hungary Overthrown.

Defeat of Bem.

SURRENDER OF GORGEY.

Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

Bem and Kossuth Holding Out!

Suspicious of Gorgey's Fidelity!

Advance in Cotton—Trade active—The Grain Market—Money Market—Potato Disease—Decline in Flour.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE ST. JOHNS, Wednesday Sept. 5—10 o'clock.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryril, arrived at Halifax this morning at six o'clock. The Europa, hence arrived at Liverpool on the 20th August.

Cotton was still advancing, and large sales were readily effected.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be satisfactory. Manchester is lively, with a demand for every variety of cotton goods, and the recent favorable accounts from India will give a further impetus to the trade.

The potato disease is beginning to show itself in some places.

HUNGARY.

The summary of intelligence from the seat of War in Hungary, is of the most disastrous character.

The Hungarians appear to have been defeated at all points, and the noble cause which they upheld at fearful odds, to have fallen past redemption.

Precise details of the circumstances which led to the unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot be ascertained from the accounts within our reach at present.

Part of the main facts are that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit immediately to the Russians.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times under the date of the 8th Aug., from Col Dessler, at Wernstaadt, gives the particulars of what took place in South Transylvania.

After Bem's defeat at Seedenberg, on the 31st, he proceeded toward Meagris, which he reached on the 3d of August with a force of 8000 men and 17 guns. Being joined at this place by an auxiliary force from Clarenburg, consisting 4000 foot, 8000 horse and twelve guns, he proceeded toward Hermanstaadt.

Hossford, who had been left with 6 battalions and 8 guns and 350 Cossacks to protect Hermanstaadt had gone to Reissenek and Lubbenack, where he gained the victory mentioned yesterday, over the insurgents under Gen. Stenial.

This having been made known to Gen. Luder by scouts, he foresaw that Bem would fall upon Hossford and probably drive him into Wallachia and take possession of Hermanstaadt, nothing remained for him to do but pursue Bem with all speed.

Before, however, Luder could overtake him, he learned that Hossford had actually been attacked, and driven from his position, and after a murderous battle in Hermanstaadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, he had been compelled to retreat to Tolmass.

On the 6th of August at 10 A. M., Luder stood before Hermanstaadt, while 6 battalions of the enemy with 500 horse and 18 guns occupied the neighboring heights. A considerable number of Hungarians had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hossford. A battle ensued which ended in the complete defeat of the magyars.

The Russian cavalry put to the sword, such fugitives as attempted to resist. The enemy, (the Hungarians, be it observed this is an Austrian account) lost 1200 prisoners, and 14 guns in this battle and 600 killed and 500 wounded.

The Russians including the loss suffered by Hossford, on the 5th, lost in killed and wounded only 36.

The battle of Scherberg and Hermanstaadt, produced the most dispiriting effect upon the insurgents (Hungarians.) Many threw down their arms sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors.

The Vienna accounts by way of Warsaw up, August 16th states that the Hungarian Diet having surrendered their powers to Gorgey, had dissolved itself. A meeting of Kossuth, Gorgey, Bem and others, subsequently took place near Arad, when it was determined to put an end to the war as sanguinary and useless.

Gergey addressing the Council of War, protested he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary. All resistance was over, nothing but ruin would attend prolongation of the struggle.

The party in favor of continuing the war, headed by Kossuth and Bem, and the leading members of the Hungarian parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Ossova. It is stated that they have already entered the Turkish territory, and it is also stated that Mr. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian kingdom.

Gorgey surrendered to prince Paskiewich under the one condition, if condition it can be called, that Prince Paskiewich should intercede with the Austrian government for himself, his troops and his country.

A Vienna letter in the Deutsche Reberer states the number of troops that surrendered with Gorgey to have been 27000 men (27,000 of course) with 18 guns.

From a Vienna letter in the Kalmer Zeitung it appears Kossuth intends to hold out to the last.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch to his Majesty the Czar:

"Hungary is at the feet of your Imperial Majesty. The Government of the Insurgents have transmitted their powers to Gorgey, the chief of the army of Insurgents, who makes an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will be followed by the other insurgent corps. The officers whom he sent to capitulate, offered to proceed with or without Austrian Commissioners to the several corps to induce them to surrender.

"I have the fortune to inform your Majesty, that Gorgey's only condition for his surrender was, that he be allowed to lay down his arms to your Majesty.

As for Gorgey I keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal.

It is reported by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Gorgey had proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the golden arguments rather than to the arms of the Russians.

Kossuth's wife and family, it is said had fallen into the hands of the Imperialists troops.

More Light Upon the Extraordinary Capitulation of Bem.—Kossuth.

The statements embodied in the following letters from Kossuth, in London Times, dated Vienna, August 15th, go far to enlighten us as to the antecedent circumstances which led to what yet we cannot but look upon as the inexplicably sudden defeat and disaster which have befallen the cause of Hungary.

A series of letters, written by Kossuth, had come to light. They evidently were intended to be kept in the Magyar camp, and by what means they were published, we are not informed, nor is it material to our present purpose, which is to show, that it was in a great measure owing to the want of union amongst the Hungarians themselves, that the terrible catastrophe, already recorded in our columns, came upon and crushed them to the earth.

But who does not admire the eloquence and heroism of Kossuth in his extremity, surrounded on every side by difficulties, and difficulties of every description! The letters alluded to are addressed to Gen. Bem.—Penn.

Kossuth's letters will not be published, but I am enabled to give you some few extracts from them, which are of the highest interest, as they not only throw a considerable light upon the reported dissensions in the enemy's camp, but give a statement of the resources of the rebel government. Towards the middle of July Gen. Bem was to have received the sum of 80,000 florins in notes of 30 and 15 kreutzers (1s. 6d.) from Kossuth, but the latter was only able to send him 125,000 florins in addition to the sum which he had forwarded him from Szolnok on the 9th of the same month.

"I do all that a human being can," says Kossuth, "but as I am not the creator, I cannot make something out of nothing.—For a whole year no receipts, empty coffers when I took possession of them, and war! At the present moment I have the following troops to support: In Transylvania, 40,000; Upper Hungary and Comorn, 45,000; Vetter, south army, 39,000; Theiss army, 20,000; Peterwardien, 8,000; Kazintzy, 80,000; Grosswardien, Arad, Szegedin, &c., 10,000; in all 173,000 men. Add to these 18 reserve squadrons of Hussars, 7 infantry battalions in formation, 20,000 sick, 60,000 Landsturn, and our prisoners, the powder mills, foundry, gun, bayonet, and sabre factory, and the whole civil administration to keep going, and you will, Lieutenant General, confess that the whole is no trifle. And the bank note presses have been at a stand still for a whole fortnight."

Kossuth also complains bitterly of the want of harmony among the commanders in the south, and particularly of Baulf, who refuses to acknowledge Vetter as his commander, alleging that he (Bem) had invested Perzel with the supreme command in the south. Gorgey's disobedience is also alluded to, and Bem is ardently prayed, if Hungary is to be saved, to come at once with his army from Transylvania, to take the command of all the armies which were then under Messaros, with Dembinsky as the chief of his staff. A passage in one of the letters is of the utmost importance, as it explains Kossuth's intentions in regard to the Danubian principalities; "Two emigrants, Bolesko and Boliak; have offered a Wallachian legion. Should you (Bem) making an inroad into Wallachia, (which I should wish,) let this legion form the advance guard, as it might spread the report that we came as friends and deliverers. In the proclamation it is a point of consequence to state that we come as friends to the Turks and Wallachians, to free them from the Russian yoke.

The Turks pursue an equivocal policy. "Il faut les compromettre." Kossuth further laments that Bem has abolished all civil jurisdiction in Transylvania, and says, "shall the country be in flames in consequence, my dear Field Marshal Lieutenant?" Kossuth states that he is very unwell.—The last letter of this most interesting correspondence is of the 26th of July. It is from a Hungarian major, announcing the ill success of the Magyars in Wallachia, which he attributes to the behavior

of a certain M. Asexlan, whose name I have never before met with.

The foregoing (adds the writer) will serve to show discord reigns in the camp, and to add to the dilemma, in which the insurgents are. Haynau and Paskiewitch are, just where Kossuth and Bem should, according to their plan of operations be.

ENGLAND.

The official records shows a continued increase of mortality, arising from a general prevalence of the Cholera.

The political news from Europe is devoid of the least interest, The same may be said of the French and other continental affairs.

The Cuban Expedition.

The following is the correspondence between Commander TOTTEN and the assemblage of men at Round Island, below New Orleans. The article from the Delta, we think properly denounces it. The letter bears date Aug. 27, and says:

"I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night, I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied. You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance that, however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong, that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

The people on the Island through JOHN HASKINS, their President, replied on the same day as follows:

In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men unarmed, unaided, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 31.

The Round Island Blockade and Outrage.

There is no doubt in the minds of our citizens, that Lieut. Totten has greatly exceeded his powers,—exceeded them in the most offensive and unbecoming manner, invaded the rights of citizens and the just prerogatives of the civil power. Our army and naval officers are usually very prudent and guarded in the exercise of any coercive measure towards citizens. It is right that they should be so, for our people view all their movements with jealous scrutiny, not to say suspicion. This discretion on one hand, and vigilance on the other, have had a visible influence in disciplining our regular forces to a degree of caution in matters calculated to bring them in collision with citizens, that has seldom involved them in any difficulties or conflicts with the civil power. Rarely has it happened that so high-handed a measure ever was attempted by any military authority in this country, as that threatened, and in part executed, by the commander of the Water Witch.

What are the facts? Some three or four hundred citizens are encamped on Round Island. Most of them went from this city. Their purpose may be lawful or unlawful. It may be peaceful emigration and colonization of California or Missouri, or it may be an armed invasion of Cuba, or of what the President's proclamation calls "the provinces" of Mexico. The simple fact of such an assemblage is no proof of its unlawful intent. The government has not the slightest control over such an assemblage until it manifests an illegal intent, and when that happens, it is required by an act of Congress to proceed to have such parties arrested and dealt with according to law. The only law that can apply to the men on Round Island is the act of Congress which makes it criminal and punishable for any citizens or other persons to organize armed expeditions in any part of the United States, for the purpose of invading a friendly nation. It is under this law President Taylor has issued his proclamation, and under that proclamation Lieut. Totten surrounds and cuts off the supplies of an unarmed, unorganized assemblage of citizens, collected on an island but three miles from the shore, and within the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi. Were it even a doubtful question whether these men came within the meaning of the act of Congress and the President's proclamation, we should view it as a great usurpation, on the part of the commander of the Water Witch, or of any other naval vessel, to undertake the decision of a purely legal, judicial question—one which ought to be tried before the courts of the State of Mississippi, either the Federal or State Courts, and not on the decks of our vessels. We are not exactly prepared to substitute the blue jackets for the ermine, and boarding pikes for the mace of justice. Our naval officers are at

present a branch of the Executive, not of the judicial power. Their duty is not to interpret laws, but to obey orders.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that Lieut. Totten, in ordering the men on Round Island to disperse, and in cutting off their supplies, has committed a serious violation of law, and a trespass upon the rights of citizens, for which he is amenable to the courts of Mississippi. If he attempts to execute either threat—if, by force or menace, he disperses the assemblage, or consummates his audacious threat of stopping the free passage of vessels to and from Round Island, we trust that there is vigor enough in the law, and firmness enough in the magistracy of Mississippi, to resent and punish such an invasion of State sovereignty. A constable's warrant, for trespass and breach of the peace, would be the most appropriate response to such an outrage.

If the men on Round Island are there in contravention of the law, are there not courts of justice in the vicinity, which can pursue and punish them? Is there not a United States District Court, District Attorneys, Magistrates, United States Commissioners, and other competent judicial officers, who, without threats or menaces, without the insulting display of Paixhan guns and boarding pikes, but by the simple magic of that little potent instrument, a magistrate's writ, can arrest the lawless purpose, detain the wrong doers, secure the ends of justice, and preserve the dignity of the State?

The Round Island expedition may, for all we know, be a very insignificant body of men; but this is no justification for an invasion of their rights, and a gross interference, on the part of the military, with the civil power. What we say, therefore, proceeds from no sympathy with the Round Islanders, of whose intents we are profoundly ignorant, but from a deep hostility to every form of oppression, and every interference with the rights of citizens and the supremacy of the civil power.

The New York Courier, of yesterday, says:

We stated yesterday, that the Sea Gull had gone to sea, no evidence having been discovered sufficient to warrant her detention. Private information from Washington leads us to believe that facts in regard to her have been made known there, which have not transpired here. We were assured that orders had been given for her detention, by letter from the Department in that city—but by whom they were received we are not aware. The Sea Gull, it seems, has been lying at quarantine since Saturday last. Yesterday afternoon the steamer Duncan C. Pitt, with the Marshal and a company of U. S. marines from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, went down to seize her and towed her to the Navy Yard, where she now lies under the guns of the North Carolina.

A meeting of four or five hundred persons—mostly young men and many more lads—was held last evening at Lafayette Hall. It was private, none being allowed to enter "whose names were not on the roll." It seemed to be understood, however, that the persons enrolled were enlisted in the Cuban expedition. We were told, also, that the company was full, that no more would be received, and that those enlisted would leave this city within a few days.

From the N. O. Delta Aug. 29.

The Rey Abduction Case.

An intense excitement was created yesterday by the arrival of the brig Salvador, Capt. Evans, bringing over the person of Juan Francisco, the man who was abducted from this city by the Spanish Consul and his emissaries.

Shortly after the arrival of the brig here Dr. Gage placed Rey in charge of E. A. Bradford, Esq., acting United States District Attorney, in the absence of Mr. Hunton. Mr. Bradford thereupon informed Commissioner Cohen that he should receive Rey as a witness on the trial of Carlos de Espana, in the United States Circuit Court, and that he must be placed under recognizance. Rey also stated to the Commissioner that he was fearful of assassination, at the hands of some of the agents of the Spanish government in this city, unless he could be placed under some secure protection. Thereupon he was committed to the care of the United States Marshal, Col. Scott, who delivered him over to Gen. Lewis, and he is now in safe custody of the Sheriff and Deputy Colonel Powers. During the short interview between Mr. Bradford and Commissioner Cohen, a large crowd was assembled in the street, which appeared to be intensely excited. When Rey was seen coming out, in charge of Gen. Lewis and Marshal Scott, three hurrahs were given by the excited people to the American flag—three more to our Consul at Havana. The strongest expressions of pleasure, pride and satisfaction, were loudly proclaimed in every direction, by our citizens, on the triumph of right, justice and national dignity in the delivery of a man, who was so nefariously abducted from our soil.

Rey unhesitatingly declared that he was forcibly taken out of our city.

His relation fully confirms all the facts, proved on the trial before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, and explains sundry points which were not considered clear in the testimony. He also swears to much brutal treatment on board of the Mary Ellen, on his passage to Havana.

From the Correspondence of the Delta dated Havana August 19.

It gives satisfaction to all American residents, that the American Consul, General R. B. Campbell, has sustained the dignity of our country by prompt and energetic action in this matter; and had Rey pos-

sessed sufficient firmness, he would have been at this moment in safety, under our flag.

Wisdom has come over this government at the eleventh hour, and gives the lie to every previous act and declaration. They send Don Juan Garcia Rey by the Salvador, to New Orleans. It would not do for Roncali to return to Spain, if the cry was to meet him, by your imprudent folly was left the only jewel of the Spanish crown!"

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following statement:—"It has just been discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves-dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the Summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of those gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba and expressed a wish that that Island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city.— They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter."

Andy Stewart for the Sub-Treasury.

Wonders never cease! While the prominent Whigs throughout the country have taken a stand in opposition to the Sub-Treasury Andrew Stewart has come out decidedly in favor of that measure. The Waynesburg Messenger gives the following account of Mr. Stewart's speech at a late Whig meeting in Greene county.

The honorable gentleman rose to his feet, and after much hemming and hawing declared that he did not know what to say—he did not know where to begin. After a confusion and foundering that seemed perfectly agonizing to himself and hearers, the speaker made up to declare that he was a "no party man," and that he was in favor of some of the great measures belonging to both parties. But he took his Whig friends all aback by declaring that he was in favor of the Independent Treasury—one of the favorite measures of the Democratic party—that it was a good measure, and the only one that could make the public moneys secure—that the State Banks would not answer the purpose—and a National Bank was unnecessary and unconstitutional. Mr. Stewart even declared that he was always in favor of the Independent Treasury, and, as if fearing that his hearers would not credit this part of his declarations, he attested it with his old stereotyped affirmation of "so help me God."

ANNIVERSARY OF CHEPUTEPPEC! September 13, 1847. GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL!

The undersigned, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, at No. 2, A. P. R. R., would respectfully invite the Citizens Soldiers of Cambria, and the adjoining counties, to attend a GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL to be given at his house on Thursday evening, September 13, in commemoration of that victory in which the "Cambria Guards," and "American Highlanders" were prominent actors.

The proprietor confidently expects that all citizens who have amusement, will join the veteran troops of CAMBRIA on the occasion, and evince their appreciation of that gallant achievement.

The entire arrangement will devolve upon the proprietor and his Lady, and nothing shall be wanting on their part to render the whole affair pleasant and agreeable.

A CAR will leave Hollidaysburg at 10 o'clock A. M., and Johnston at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of conveying any who may wish to attend.

RICHARD TROTTER. Aug. 30, 1847.

Legionary Order, No. 1.

Head Quarters, Cambria Legion. Summit, August 25, 1849.

The following persons have this day been duly appointed to the different positions necessary to constitute the staff of the CAMBRIA Legion. Surgeon, JAMES CHRISTY, M. D., with the rank of Major, and the power to appoint an Assistant, who will hold the rank of 1st Lieut.; Quartermaster, PETER DOUGHERTY, with the rank of Captain; Commissary of Subsistence, JOHN M'GINSLEY, with the rank of 1st Lieut.; all of whom shall be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ANDREW TODD, Lieut. Col. Commanding. JOHN B. ONSLOW, Adjutant.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the 1st day of October next.

The Account of Sarah Reed and Harrison Kinkead, Executors of William Reed, late of Jackson township, dec'd. The Account of Stephen Lloyd, Executor of David Davis (farmer,) late of Cambria township, deceased. The Account of Thomas Gallaher, Executor of Francis Gallaher, late of Allegheny township, dec'd.

The Account of John Williams Administrator cum testamento annexo of John Davis (cooper,) late of Cambria township, dec'd. Wm. KITTELL, Register. REGISTER'S OFFICE, Ebensburg, Sept. 3, 1849.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the Gen. eral 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 caucerate 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 Lorotto in said township.

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

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Sunnyside 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 Sunnyside 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, 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 te. Mountain Echo please copy.

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, Lustres, De Laines Alpaca, Mulls, Gingham, Calicoes, &c., in great varieties.—Together with every description of Men's & 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 Beaver and Molekin Hats; fine Cloth Caps; 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.