

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPE.

By Express and Telegraph from Halifax to the Pennsylvania.

Confirmation of the Hungarian Catastrophe—News from France, England Germany, &c.

St. Johns, Tuesday Sept. 11.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening with 130 passengers.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Unsatisfactory Accounts.—The latest intelligence within our reach from Hungary, is embraced in advices from Vienna, of the 23th inst.

The news from that quarter continues blind and unsatisfactory, and as full of contradictions as ever.

The Wiener Zeitung of the 24th publishes what it calls an explanation of the manner in which Gen. Gorgey's surrender was brought about. The document contains, however, so little that is new, it is not deemed advisable to quote it—

A Bright Gleam of Hope!—The London News, in speculating upon the causes and results of the downfall of Hungary, says the general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian General surrendered with his army to Paskiewitch, on a pledge being given by the Russian commander, that his master, the Czar, would guaranty the independence of Hungary.

Should this be the explanation of the enigma, and it is a very liberal one, then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards universal empire, yielded either de facto or by influences which Napoleon foretold to Europe.

Comorn Still Holds out.—The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt that General Klapka still holds possession of Comorn; and one account affirms that on the 15th ult., an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

Ban Jellachich arrived at Tenisvar on the 16th. He is stated to have met with no opposition on his way, and to have found the roads covered with arms and warlike stores that had been abandoned by the defeat of the Magyars.

MORE BAD NEWS.

Baron Haynau, in his last bulletin, reports that, at the present moment, all the Banat and all Transylvania are cleared of the insurgents.

On the 19th the corps of Bessary surrendered to the Russian army. These troops consisting of 7000 foot, 1000 horse, with 4000 muskets and two cannon, laid down their arms at Boro Jere.

Bem and Greyon, surrounded by Gen. Luders, left their troops and contrived to escape.

The insurgents, left without leaders laid down their arms, to the number of 8000 men, with 50 cannon.

Dezwirny gave himself up prisoner to Gen. Wallnioden.

Since the capitulation of Arad 35,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured.

General Barkemitch has delivered the former deputies of the diet, all persons and materials of war, to the Austrian commander.

A despatch from Gen. Willmader, which reached Temesvar on the 19th ult., announced that the Hungarian leader Ledzor of the 9th corps, had made proposals of capitulation, to Gen. Romosehen, who was in pursuit of him, stipulating for the free retreat of the officers upon parole, on oath to present themselves when summoned.

General Haynau, however, rejected these conditions, and summoned Ledzor to surrender at discretion—meanwhile the pursuit continued without relaxation.

According to the Wanderer, the decision of the Emperor concerning the surrendered corps of Gorgey, is, that it be partly enlisted in the imperial ranks, and partly dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be submitted to trial.

Gorgey is not to be brought to Vienna, but to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF KOSUTH.

Accounts from Pesth of the 21st state that it was rumored that Kosuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia.—Other reports affirm that he had been seen passing through Lappa. Another account still, from Turkey, assures us that Bem and Kosuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they have embarked in a British ship.

The letter from Gorgey to Klapka directing the surrender of Comorn, assigns no reason for his course other than that he had become convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, and that he wished to give space to his country as the only expedient to save it from utter perdition.

A letter from Kosuth, before he knew of the surrender of Gorgey, is said, by Austrian authority to have been found, which contains a frank admission that the Magyars' cause was irrevocably lost.

GERMANY.

By a statement of the Prussian Government, which has been laid before the Chamber, it appears that the scheme of

federation proposed by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover, has been adhered to, and ratified by seven other states. Ten others have adhered but have not yet ratified—including Hamburg and Bremen.

Others have announced their intention to adhere, and seven others, including Wurtemberg and Feif Lafort have not yet declared.

Late accounts from Hamburg report that the five parishes, into which the Burgerschaff is divided, had ratified the proffered constitution without reserve. The 25th August was celebrated throughout Germany in honor of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Goethe.

The Prussian troops quartered in Hamburg had taken place between the Danes and the Schleswigers, which was put a stop to by the Prussian soldiers.

The Danish and Schleswig Holstein prisoners had at length been exchanged, and the blockade of the ports of eastern Holstein were to have been raised on the 1st inst.

FRANCE.

During the recess of the Legislative Assembly, all parties seem to have agreed upon a cessation of strife; and speculation upon the future prospects of France is confined just now to the rumor of a change in the Ministry, which, it is positively asserted, has no foundation, except in the wishes of those who aim at the dissolution of the present administration. The Red Republican party are holding their councils at Geneva, and it is asserted that Ledru Rollin has passed through Germany on his road to join them in their deliberations.

The Russian Minister in Paris in a formal note, has given an assurance to the French government that the Emperor has not thought of territorial aggrandizement, but that he will retire with his army as soon the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

The President returned to Paris on Wednesday from St. Cloud, to receive the Marchioness of Douglass, his cousin, the daughter of the Grand Duchess of Baden, who, with her husband, has come to Paris a few days.

A Warsaw letter of the 7th ult. received at Carlis, contains an elaborate description of the brilliant reception of General Lamorieiere by his Majesty, the Czar.—The Ambassador of the French Republic was brought to Warsaw in the Czar's State carriage.

The detachment of general officers rode out to meet him, and escorted him to the city.

It created some astonishment that the Czar should show more politeness to the Ambassador of the French Republic than he had done in the case of the Emperor of Austria.

In the under circles of diplomacy, the idea is said to have been received of a new holy alliance for the maintenance of European peace, of which France is to be the prominent member!

The President had experienced two attacks of Cholera, in a mild form, but at last accounts was in perfect health.

The third and last sitting of the peace Congress took place on the 24th. The members have all been received with courtesy, and even with distinction, by the French government. All the public monuments in the capital have been thrown open to them.

The most distinguished American and English Propagandists have been cheered to their hearts' content and the whole affair has passed off agreeably and pleasantly.

A Paris paper states that Garibaldi had reached Delmatia.

ITALY.

Capitulation of Venice.—The Milan Gazette of the 24th announces the important fact of the capitulation of Venice, which took place on the 22d. The terms agreed upon were unconditional and founded strictly upon the proclamation of Field Marshal Count Redeski, issued by him on the 14th.

TUSCANY.

The Ledger of Turin, of the 24th, quotes a letter from Florence, of the 20th stating that the Tuscan government had prohibited the celebration of funeral services in memory of King Charles Albert, in Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, and other towns.

SARDINIA.

According to the accounts from Turin of the 23d ult., the discussion on the Treaty of Peace had not closed, but it was believed that the law granting the funds for the indemnity would be passed without difficulty.

ROME.

Monseigneur Savelly has decidedly taken the reins of government Gen. Oudinot having been called by the French government. He was to have left Rome with 10,000 troops, on the 22d ult., transmitting the chief command to O. Rastolan, who, although equally fond of despotism, is said to be less priest-ridden than the magnanimous conqueror of the Eternal City.

It is reported that the veteran Radetzky is to pass through shortly on his way to Gaeta. The garrison will be notably diminished, but whether for political or sanitary motives remains a mystery, though hostilities exist between the French diplomatists and Pius IX., matters are very far from being arranged.

The Pope positively refuses to recognise as his soldiers all who have borne arms against him; on the other hand the French have recognised all who were willing to continue in the army. Out of ten of the Delegates from the provinces, there is only one ecclesiastic.

Everything continues in an unsettled state, and it is said that there is very little prospect of improvement.

ENGLAND.

The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase. In London the deaths from cholera during the week were 1278, and from all diseases 2455, which is an increase of 228 on the total mortality of the preceding week; and an increase of 47 of deaths by cholera.

In Liverpool for the week, out of 682 deaths from all causes, 605 were from cholera, being a decrease of 161 on the total mortality, and 169 from the deaths by cholera as compared above.

Manning, the murderer of Clarke, a custom house officer was taken in custody on Tuesday in Terray.

The Queen continues in Scotland. It is stated in the Paris National, that the report of the marriage of the President of the Republic and the daughter of the King of Sweden, is well founded. M. D'Peingay, a personal friend, is about to repair to Stockholm to settle the necessary preliminaries.

Information was received in Paris on Wednesday, that the Russians and Austrians had marched towards Switzerland, with a view of closely watching the revolutionary Junta assembled at Geneva, in which Ledru Rollin and Bouchot are suspected of taking a very active part.

From the Pennsylvania.

The Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner Caught in a Characteristic Intrigue.

The following copy of a letter of HENRY M. FULLER, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, which has been displayed to a number of persons by the individual who received it, and has thus been made by him, in defiance of the seal of secrecy, a public matter, discloses a part of the game by which the Federalists hope to defeat the Democrats in the coming contest. We despise the publication of private letters, and if the one published below had not been exhibited by the recipient to gentlemen of both parties, in Wayne county, we should have no difficulty in deciding at once not to print it. We understand, also, that copies of it were allowed to be freely taken. These circumstances show exactly the estimate which is placed upon Mr. FULLER's advertisement for the free-soil support, by those to whom it is addressed. We give the letter, therefore, without further preface:

Copy of a letter from Henry M. Fuller, Esq., to B. F. Saxton, dated Wilkes-Barre, August 13, 1849—marked 'private.'

After some information in reference to some business of Mr. HOCKLEY's, he says: 'You state in your letter that the 'Free Soilers' will hold a Convention at Hyde Park, on the 30th inst. There is, you know, a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for Canal Commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of Free Soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilnot Proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to any further extension of slavery.'

The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c., which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our mutual friends, Hockley and Johnson, and write to me soon. Yours truly, HENRY M. FULLER.'

'I have received news this evening, of my unanimous nomination, at Harrisburg, on the 16th inst. How would a resolution of this kind answer?—That the true interests of the people require that the Board of Canal Commissioners should be composed of men entertaining different political opinions; as thereby the fraudulent expenditure of the public money for fraudulent purposes, would be prevented. We therefore call upon the honest tax-paying people of Pennsylvania, to support Henry M. Fuller for Canal Commissioner, as the best means of promoting their own interest, and secure the people against fraudulent speculation.' Keep this matter entirely quiet until the day of the Convention, 30th inst.

Ask Hockley and Farnham, confidentially what they think of it.'

The reader will not fail to see the dark political gamster in every line of this letter. All the writer cares for is Free Soil votes. His pledge is made with a random recklessness, and a cool indifference, that show, at the same time, how lightly he regards it himself, and how readily he would disown it for a consideration. Mr. FULLER, the author of this letter, was perfectly truthful in his TAYLORISM, during the late campaign for the Presidency.—Then he was blind to the fact that TAYLOR was a slaveholder and a slave-buyer—then he was deaf to the appeals, in TAYLOR's behalf, of the Southern cotton-planters.—The same obsequious devotion to a party would lead this same obsequious candidate to throw up his cap for Taylor, if the latter, in the exercise of his constitutional right, should veto a bill 'preventing the extension of slavery.' FULLER would do such an act coolly, calculatingly, and boastingly; though at the same time committed by every form and semblance of obligation to exactly a different course! And he would expect to be applauded and rewarded for it! He would ask office, in return for this degrading service, equally from the people he had betrayed, and from the leaders he had befriended. Such is Federalism, and such the candidate for Federalism. To deceive is the fundamental principle of the first, and to follow the mandates of the party, is the primal duty of the last. He must be a tyro or a fool who expects anything else but deception from

politicians who always fail whenever they announce their real actions and designs.

The whole letter of Mr. FULLER is in thorough keeping with the selfish, reckless, and unscrupulous policy, which has continually animated the leaders of Whiggery. It is offensive in its terms, as in its bold and grasping impudence. It is a sort of bid for the free soil votes, and at the same time a sort of insult to the free soil party. He bargains like a huckster, and promises, with a suspicious readiness, that proves that he neither expects his promise to be confided in, and that he does not intend to keep it himself. He is like a speculator who goes into a country of strange people and strange habits, and in order to make money, accepts their grants and their prejudices, and even marries into their family, while all the time despising their belief, and intending to throw off all the ties he has assumed, as soon as the trade is consummated, and the commodities exchanged!

We invite attention to this singular letter once more, as to a perfect mirror of Federal expectations and Federal dishonesty.

Canal Commissioner

One of the most distinguished and practical men in this State, one long identified with our public works, and always above suspicion in the discharge of his official duties—we mean the venerable JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana county—regards JOHN A. GAMBLE as eminently qualified to be Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.—We allude to this fact, (which is made still stronger by the circumstance that the same shrewd and observing man preferred Mr. GAMBLE to all his competitors for the nomination,) to show the high importance of securing a member of the Canal Board, who can bring enlarged experience and a practical mind to the discharge of its varied duties. The debt of Pennsylvania is owing, after the corruptions of the Whigs in the Legislature, in a great degree to the early appointment of such desperadoes as Thaddeus Stephens as Canal Commissioner. These men were not only intent upon making their offices merely political, but even if they had desired to act honestly and fairly, they had neither the requisite taste nor experience to ensure good results from good intentions. It is just as clear that our redemption from debt in this State, and the introduction of an economical system into the public works, are mainly traceable to the election of such men as Clarke and Foster, who were eminently practical and experienced. To this class of men Mr. Gamble belongs. Indeed, there can be no doubt that he has a few warmer friends in the Commonwealth than W. B. Foster, who well knows his ability to make an honest and industrious officer. To a personal character wholly above reproach, Mr. Gamble adds a thorough acquaintance with our public works, in all their details. His whole character is practical, and he will confirm the observations of a most intelligent mind by the results of a long and useful experience.

His competitor, Mr. FULLER, has none of these qualities. He is about as competent to take command of one of our Liverpool packets as he is to discharge the duties of Canal Commissioner. There is nothing in that position consistent with his education, his pursuits, or his tastes. His intellect is a fancy intellect that prefers the flowers of oratory or the vivid pages of some fashionable book, to the cold realities and exacting duties of an office only to be filled with credit by a business man. Mr. FULLER is a young man of large means, bred in the lap of ease, a lawyer, and a hale fellow well-met. He would be a Canal Commissioner, if elected, pretty much as he would be a Civil Engineer—having no qualifications for the place, he would leave his duties to his colleagues, and would only be useful to his party by voting to turn Democrats out of office whenever he had a chance. We have no doubt he desires to succeed Mr. Power just for the fun of the thing—as a mere frolic, which, however novel to a spoiled young man of fortune, would prove to be a most expensive affair to the State. Even Mr. Power, Mr. Fuller contrasts most unfavorably; for the former possessed a good deal of knowledge of our system of improvements before he came into the Canal Board. It is sheer absurdity, therefore, for the Whigs to talk of Mr. Fuller's superior capacity for Canal Commissioner. It is worse. Such assertions are falsehoods only; and nobody knows that they are so, better than the aspirant himself. The voter, when he comes to decide between him and John A. Gamble, will reflect that he is not called upon to select a Fourth of July orator, or 'a nice young man,' but an officer, whose mind and whose character are peculiarly adapted to the duty of supervising, watching, and conducting, our great and growing chain of public improvements. Of course he will prefer JOHN A. GAMBLE.—Penn.

From Mexico.

Late advices from Tampico, received at New Orleans, state that Gen. Arista and Col. Canales have indignantly repudiated all connection with the Sierra Madre movement, which caused such excitement in Matamoros, in June last. The conduct of specie from the mines of Tampico, are announced as passing along with great tranquility. The banditti that infest the roads about the capital seem to have no stomach for extending the scene of their operations in that direction. The latest arrival of specie received is on the 10th ult., when from Zacatecas was conveyed \$591,678, and from San Luis Potosi, \$636,796, being a total of \$1,228,474.—This was put on board the British steamer Trent for Europe.

The Round Island Affair

The Mobile Register of the 6th says: It appears that there are five hundred and four men encamped on that island. They exhibit no appearance of a military organization, but are kept under strict arrangements for the preservation of order. They are believed, however, to comprise a regiment under the command of Col. White, of Yucatan celebrity; Lieut. Col. Bischoff, and Major Harris. The Colonel and Major pass much of their time at Pascagoula, and are said to be intelligent and pleasant gentlemen.

The men on the island are in possession of plenty of money, and obtain their supplies of provisions from New Orleans.—Some apprehensions were entertained of obstructions in procuring supplies, in consequence of Com. Randolph's proclamation; but they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the five vessels (the Albany, the Flirt, the Gen. Taylor, the Nymph and the Water Witch) which closely invest the island. On Sunday, a schooner arrived from New Orleans, laden with provisions, and anchored at the wharf at Pascagoula. That night, Major Harris went aboard, and the schooner quietly slipped from her anchorage, and sailed for the west end of the island, where she was run on the beach. Immediately she was boarded by 150 men, and her cargo was taken out and floated or carried ashore. Before it was entirely removed, however, the officers of the Nymph had got notice of the movement, and a boat was dispatched in pursuit. Upon arrival at the schooner, it found all the cargo gone, except nine barrels of bread, one barrel of sugar, and a bag of coffee. These the officers of the boat forbade being taken ashore, and the Round Islanders were compelled to submit. Major Harris returned on the boat, and passed the night upon the Nymph, being upon friendly terms with the command.

This affair created considerable excitement at Pascagoula, and on board General Taylor's squadron. The general sentiment was, that the United States officers had no lawful authority for interfering with the persons on the island, as they are unarmed, or with any of their peaceful communications with the shore or with New Orleans. Com. Randolph seems to have taken the view himself, and to be convinced that he had gone too far in his proclamation.—Consequently, on Monday morning, he sent a communication to the island, informing its occupants that hereafter he would not interfere with their proceedings, further to prevent any armed departure in sailing vessels from the island, that they would be allowed to receive supplies but not arms. The Commander has very properly come to the conclusion that he has no authority to do more than to prevent the fitting out and conveyance of an 'armed expedition' from the United States.

Little doubt is entertained at Pascagoula, but that the object of this assemblage is to make an attack upon the island of Cuba, in connection with similar expeditions from other parts of the United States.

The New Orleans papers state that it was rumored at Pascagoula that to-day some of the officers of the 'Round Islanders' intended to make application to the legal authorities at that place, for a civil process against the officers who have cut off their supplies, and endeavor to have them arrested on a peace warrant.

Official from Cuba.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following information: Despatches we understand, have been received from the American consul at Havana, confirming, in a great measure, the rumored insurrection in Cuba. A soldier in the cautoipan regiment whilst on parade, shouted 'Viva la Republica!' 'Viva Gen. Lopez.'

The officer in command immediately drew his sword, and advanced to cut him down, when at that instant another soldier levelled his musket and shot the officer through the heart. General Lopez, for whom the soldier shouted, is the Spaniard who has already made some noise in New York, and is believed to be one of the principal movers in the late 'secret expedition.' It proved necessary to show that the object of the expedition was a descent upon Cuba, this would go far to prove it. The Cuban government were seriously thinking of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents; and if this horrible plan is put in operation, we may look for a repetition of the frightful scenes of St. Domingo.

The consul, it is understood, wrote for a vessel of war to protect American citizens in Cuba, as there was a strong feeling against the Americans, upon the supposition that they were inciting the disturbances. Fortunately for the safety of our citizens there, the government had dispatched, several days ago, the fine frigate Germantown, to Havana, which place she probably reached a short time after the date of the consul's despatch.

There is a man up the country who always pays for his paper in advance.—He has never had a sick day of life—never had any coris or toothache—his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats his wheat—the frost never kills his frost or beans—his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds. Reader! have you paid the printer in advance?

'How beautiful,' said a lady, 'the face of nature looks after undergoing a shower.' 'Yes, madam—and so would yours after undergoing a similar one.'

It is the true expressive remark of a German philosopher, 'I would not be a woman, for then I could not love her.'

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 cause to be published what officers are to be elected in pursuance of which,

JESSE PATTERSON, High Sheriff of the county of Cambria, do hereby make known and give the 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 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 Loreto 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 J. M. Douglas, in said township.

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

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

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Sumner hill 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 Curran, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the School House situate at the foot of Incarnated Place 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, 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 incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, 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 24th day 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, Lustras, De Laines, Alpaca, Mills, Gingham, Calicoes, &c. in great varieties—Togeter with every description of Men & Children's Wear; 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, Stationary, &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 best market Price will be given.

Sumner & P. R. Road, July 5, 1849—39.

NAILS & IRON.

1,000 lbs. Nails, 1,800 lbs. Iron,

Just received and for sale by MURRY & ZAHN.

Ebensburg, August 16, 1849.