

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

St. Johns, N. B. Sept. 20. The Cambria arrived at Halifax at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, having had heavy weather, and was to leave for New York at 8 o'clock on the same evening.

The markets are dull, without much change. The weather for harvesting was fine in all Great Britain.

The Liverpool Journal of the 9th says: The harvest has been nearly safely housed and is pronounced abundant, as the potato is redundant and is so far exempted from rot.

Trade is active, if not lucrative, and employment in the manufacturing districts awaits all who desire it.

The Queen and Royal Family were still in Scotland, and would return to London on the 13th.

The Cholera.

The cholera was greatly increasing in England. The deaths for the week ending 8th inst., in London, were 7796 of which 1663 were of cholera. In Liverpool, the deaths by cholera were said to be greater, in proportion, than in any part of England.

In Dublin it was on the increase.

Several distinguished persons have died of cholera in Paris and in other parts of France.

Vienna and Berlin are at the present time suffering more than Paris. At Berlin the deaths are more than 40 per day.

Austria and Hungary.

The Last Hope Gone.—Comorn and Peterwarden still hold out—the former is commanded by Klapka, the latter by Kul.

The Russian General Berg had a long interview with the latter on the twenty-third ult., the result of which was that an Hungarian Major was sent to Gen. Haynau to arrange terms for the capitulation.

The impregnable position of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions. Magyar Chiefs Executed by the Austrians.—A letter from Vienna of the 31st ult., states that several of the Magyar chiefs had been executed. Among them are the ex-Minister Austria, Pobjah and Gen. Dawianich, who had been hanged; and Gen. Auferman, who had been shot.

Gen. Iowiah, who gave the fortress of Esseg to the Magyars, had been taken to Vienna in chains.

Heartless Cruelty.—The mother and children of Kossuth, and the wives of several Magyar Generals, had arrived as prisoners at Presburg.

New Military Governor.—There was some talk of Gen. Gaylac being appointed civil and military Governor of Hungary.

Movements of Russian Troops.—The great part of the Russian army had received orders to march towards Galicia, but the corps d'armee of Gen. Rodiger was to remain at Mickolez and Grosswarden.

Buda and Pesth are to have a garrison of 3000 men. Entry of Hungarians into Turkey.—The Hungarian corps of Perczel entered Orsova, but the Turkish authorities would not receive them until they had laid down their arms.

The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw on the 20th.

The Reward.—Letters from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria has pardoned Gorgey, and the latter has departed for Syria, where he intends for the present to reside.

Venice was taken possession of by the Imperialists, on the 27th. A provisional arrangement had been concluded.

Congress of Princes.

The Frankfurt correspondent of a London paper writes on the 31st, there is little doubt that a Congress of Princes will be held here in the course of next week, for the purpose of finally settling the German question.

The committee of Aldenburg Chamber has unanimously recommended the rejection of the proposition to join the confederation proposed by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

France.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree reinstating 11 Lieut. Generals and 14 Major Generals, which, after the revolution of February, were placed in the retired list of the army by the Provisional Government.

The French government continues to refuse passports to German refugees, who, on their way to America, are forced to traverse France.

General Oudinot was expected at Paris on the 20th. Lucien Murat's appointment to Madrid is considered as a conciliation of the two parties in the Cabinet.

The annual sittings with the Councils General commenced on the 31st ult.

In every department of France, with the exception of the Seine, where the meeting is postponed till October, almost all the candidates chosen as the presidents of the Councils belong to the Conservative party.

Rome.

M. Travelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself as head of the Police; but entirely under the control of the French authorities. His first decree was regarding the paper money, and he says that the State guarantees notes for their declared value, and imposed a fine and imprisonment on all who refuse to take them when tendered.

A military commission has been established for re-organizing the Roman troops.

All promotion since November is annulled, until the commission shall have reported upon the conduct of each man, which, if found satisfactory will enable him to regain his rank.

The triumvirate of Cardinals has instituted a commission for the purpose of presenting the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed during the revolutionary period against religion, its ministers, the majesty of the sovereign, and public security.

Gen. Rostolan has assumed the command of the French army of occupation. The Austrian troops had evacuated Movers, the last place which they occupied in the Piedmontese territory.

The Sardinian troops received possession of the town on the same day.

The Danish Government under date 15th, had given official notice that the blockade of the east coast of the Duchy of Holstein is raised.

A report has been spread of a collective note for the three great powers of the north, in accordance with the French government, to the effect that the Canton of Neuchatel must be restored to Prussia.

Bills drawn by the Spanish Government on a town in Italy, for a half a million of rials, for the payment of the troops forming the Spanish expedition, have been returned protested.

Lord Elgin has been created a Baron. Nature abounds with those fitnesses which harmonize with the mental constitution in a state of health. Christianity, as being a restorative system, abounds in fitnesses to the same constitution in a state of disease.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The issue is once more made in our good old Commonwealth, and it remains for you to say whether it shall be redeemed or not. This issue is not a new one, although it may be presented under a different aspect.

It has been the constant and unchanging object of the Democratic Party, in this country, ever since the days of Thomas Jefferson, to establish upon a firm basis, and to put into successful practice that fundamental doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born politically free and equal; and while a diversity of objects somewhat local in their character, may have temporarily changed the issues from time to time, there has never been a contest in which this important principle has not been involved directly or indirectly.

The questions of Banks, Tariffs, an Independent Treasury, distribution of the proceeds of the sale of Public Lands Internal Improvements, &c., &c., have agitated this country for many years, and yet viewed in the abstract, good democrats are often at a loss to see what danger can accrue to their principles let these measures be successful or not. Few look below the surface of things; but those who do, see in these measures a foundation on which is to be erected the superstructure of privileged classes and privileged interests.

The democracy never change its name or objects: They are universal suffrage and political equality. Federalism is opposed to both—at first openly, but of late under various guises and changes of names.

In the early days of our government, the enemies of democracy openly declared their distrust of the people, and labored to restrict popular rights and privileges by legislative enactments. They failed—and the whole history of federalism under the different names of Federalists, National Republicans, Whigs, Democratic Whigs, and Taylor Republicans, has been untiring labor to do that indirectly which could not be done directly, to wit: by establishing corporations without restrictions, they hope to control the finances, trade and legislation of the country, and to smother individual enterprise; by having a particular class of interests placed under the special protection of government, they hope through them to rule the country; and control all other interests, which in the end must corrupt the government, demoralize the people, and ultimately sap the personal independence of the masses which is the only sure basis of republican government.

On all these issues whether presented directly or indirectly, the democracy have triumphed, and it was their highest pride under the late administrations to point to the records of their country for the success of every Democratic measure, and to point to the unexampled prosperity and happiness of the people for the fruits of these triumphs.

There always have been and always will be, at least two parties in a free government, and in ours the democracy represents the masses. It is the province of the other party under what ever name it may be known to take care of privileged classes and privileged interests.

In the success of these measures the democracy have nothing to fear, they have always triumphed and always will; but when issues are abandoned and a military hero, professedly without political principles, is presented to the people and claims their suffrages for his military services our rulers may change, but our principles never; and such has been the result of the late Presidential and gubernatorial elections. The country never was in a state of higher prosperity than it is at present; peace, happiness and abundance are everywhere. Some one particular branch of industry may languish, but it is only temporarily, and this constitutes but a small proportion of the great thriving industry of the country. All these exist under full sway of democratic principles. Not a single line has been blotted out by the elec-

tion of Gen. Taylor, and by the late elections as compared with those of last fall, it would seem as if the people having sustained their country's war, and rewarded its hero with the highest honor in their gift, are determined to surround him with a democratic Congress, allowing him nothing more than the name of President and the emoluments of office.

We predict that in less than six months the National and State administrations will be without the power to pass a single act, either in the national or State Legislatures. Still, while they are without power to legislate, every one knows the executive power will do its utmost to paralyze the democracy, with the hope of ultimately breaking down their principles. The policy of Governor Shunk was endorsed by an overwhelming majority in 1847, and nothing but a fatal security of the Democracy prevented the re-assertion of their principles in 1848. No one dreamed of danger, and while all felt secure, Governor Johnston travelled the State, avowing no principles for the public eye, but bargaining with Natives, declaring himself for Free Soil in one section of the State, and advocating a slave-holder for the Presidency in another—he succeeded in carrying the State by a few hundred majority.

We will not attempt to characterize the late campaign. It is now well understood by the people and known to be without a parallel in the history of our country. Our object of addressing you now is, to draw your attention to the importance of the present campaign, and in doing so we have thought it expedient to show that the principles of our party are at stake; without discussing them at length, they are too well understood to require it. Let Pennsylvania be redeemed in October, and New York with her once more united Democracy in November, and the laurels of 1848 will fade forever, the country be safe, and Democracy triumphant.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, this is the issue. Had you carried the State at the last election, it might not have been so—the only question to be passed upon in that event would have been the election of a competent officer for Canal Commissioner. As it is, you have now the double duty of redeeming your State, by triumphantly asserting your principles, and of electing a good and competent officer to carry them out in the proper management of the internal improvements of the State. It was with a full knowledge of this issue before them, that the Democratic State Convention, lately assembled at Pittsburg, placed in nomination JOHN A. GAMBLE as your candidate for Canal Commissioner, a gentleman of long experience in public improvements, in the legislative policy of the State, and of spotless integrity of character. Aside from all other questions, the two candidates before the people, for the responsible office of Canal Commissioner, differ in all the essential qualifications for the duties of that office. Mr. Gamble is a man in middle life, who possesses nothing but what he has earned by his own industry and economy; he has been for many years engaged in various capacities on the line of our internal improvements—thus, acquiring by experience and observation, a thorough knowledge of our whole system of internal improvements—he was a member of our Legislature, and is perfectly acquainted with the whole policy of our government in relation to internal improvements—he is a democrat, and as such has always been faithful and true, to the principles of his party and its organization, and if elected will carry them out in the economical management of the public works. Mr. Fuller the candidate of Federalism and Nativism, is a young man of reputed wealth, a lawyer by profession, without any experience whatever in relation to internal improvements, and was never known or heard of in the State, until he served one session in the legislature last winter. For the office he seeks, he seems not to possess a solitary qualification, and he rests his whole hopes upon travelling the State making speeches, declaring himself a Free Soiler, although he voted for a slave-holder for President; a Rough and Ready to secure the Natives, and anything and everything to secure votes. Between these two the people are to choose. We have no fear of the result, if every Democrat will do his duty. Have the vote all brought out, and all will be safe—our party is united, and our candidate approved throughout the State—all that is now necessary is to go to the polls, and Pennsylvania will wipe out the stain of her defection and take her rank again at the head of the Democratic States.

J. GLANCY JONES, Chairman.

- G. G. Westcott, Secretary. Alonzo Farrington, R. B. Barber, Samuel Jackson, Henry Church, Andrew Miller, Geo. Hammond, Wm. S. Hallowell, Wm. R. Stewart, Philip Super, Wm. P. Schell, Jesse Young, Wm. J. Hemphill, M. C. Hibbs, John Snodgrass, Robt G. Galloway, M. D. Holbrook, O. B. McPadden, John G. Snavely, P. C. Shannon, Asa Packer, Alex. H. Reeder, Wm. Denliger, G. A. Grow, Arnold Plumer, U. Mercier, Wm. A. Galbraith, H. L. Diefenbach, James L. Gillis, J. S. Monroe.

A MISER.—There is a man in Grant county, Ky., who is so miserly, that whenever he sends his negro servant down into the cellar for apples, he makes him whistle all the way down to the apple box and back, to prevent him from eating any of the fruit. Fact.

NEW BISHOPRIC.—The Catholic church is about to found a diocese in Minnesota, with the seat of the Bishop at St. Paul.

The French Difficulty.—All Sorts of Explanations.

First.—From the semi-official correspondence of the North American. 'Independent,' has the ear of the Secretary of State, Mr. CLAYTON, and perhaps speaks by authority. He says by telegraph, Sept. 18:

As long ago as in February, M. Poussin, the French Minister, presented to M. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim in behalf of M. Porte, a Frenchman, residing in Mexico. Porte had purchased Tobacco, sold by the agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and not subject to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, the commanding officer, and the purchase money refunded to Porte.—Under these circumstances, a claim was set up by the French Minister for damages, being the difference between the price at which Porte had purchased and sold.—A court of inquiry was held, and decided unanimously against the claim, and the decision was approved by Gen. Scott.

Mr. Buchanan went out of office without examining the case; and then it came before the present administration. The finding was reaffirmed by Mr. Clayton, and in answer to a note of M. Poussin, the Secretary of State sustained the verdict of the Court and his own approval.

M. Poussin rejoined, charging Colonel Childs with perjury, and using other insulting language. He was invited to Washington, being then absent, and the alternative of withdrawing or adopting his offensive note, was offered. He withdrew it, expurgated the offensive terms, and then renewed the communication, which was accepted. Here, it was supposed, all difficulty would end. Subsequently, however, Poussin presented another note, claiming the punishment of Commander Carpenter, under the following circumstances:

Commander Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the Captain of the French ship Eugenia, to rescue her from shipwreck. He, with his crew, succeeded, after much labor, and afterwards requested the legal salvage.—This was refused,—whereupon Com. Carpenter restored the vessel to her captain; she having laid alongside the Iris for thirty hours. Mr. Clifford, the Minister at Mexico, approved of Carpenter's conduct. When this subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, it was referred to Mr. Preston, who furnished Carpenter's statement of the facts. M. Poussin, instead of referring the correspondence to his Government, wrote an insulting letter, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American marine.

The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government, expecting immediate and voluntary redress. Instead of atonement, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs attempted to inculpate our Government, and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with M. Poussin, and his passports to be placed at his disposal.

From the New York Herald.

Soon after M. Poussin arrived in this country from France, he opened, or expressed a desire to open a diplomatic correspondence with the Secretary of State, (then Mr. Buchanan) on two very important points. These points or topics, were, First, a more intimate and beneficial commercial treaty between France and the United States, on the basis of a generous reciprocity, which might increase the trade of the two republics, beyond what it has been of late years. The next important point was a claim put forth by certain French citizens, in Vera Cruz, whose property there, during the bombardment by Gen. Scott, had been injured or destroyed, amounting to \$860,000, by one estimate, or \$2,150,000 by another estimate. The old administration, that of Mr. Polk, received this proposition with courtesy, but referred M. Poussin to the new powers, who were soon to come in with Gen. Taylor.

Thus far, so far. On the accession of Gen. Taylor, and the appointment of his cabinet, M. Poussin opened the same budget with Mr. Clayton. Nothing of any consequence took place on the subject of a commercial treaty, but a very bitter and sarcastic correspondence was the result of the notes on the claim put forth for the loss of French property, destroyed by the bombardment of Vera Cruz, under command of Gen. Scott. Mr. Clayton, on the part of our government, refused to admit the claim. M. Poussin insisted on its validity, and interspersed some very pungent allusions to the honor and honesty of the French government in paying up the American claims on France, some years ago, after the insulting correspondence of Mr. Rives towards the French government. At these allusions, Mr. Clayton took fire, and, under advice, made a direct communication with the French government, through our Minister in Paris, demanding of Louis Napoleon that he should recall M. Poussin, or the American government would hold his passports in readiness for his acceptance.

To this demand and intimation the French President fired up, and has given a negative reply, and may probably treat Mr. Rives as we are going to treat M. Poussin. Louis Napoleon is satisfied with the conduct of his Minister here, and will not recall him. No alternative is left to the government at Washington from the first stand taken; and, of course, M. Poussin will receive his passports, and return to France. M. Poussin, accordingly, who has been in this city up to yesterday, went to Washington in the afternoon, and will

reach the capital to-day, to learn what further steps to take.

This is the whole amount of the difficulty between the two republics. It is a quarrel about etiquette and courtesy apparently, but really about the validity of claims demanded for the loss of French property during the bombardment of Vera Cruz. By two men of common sense, in any honest business street, either in Paris or New York, without even a dozen of oysters to smooth the negotiation, it might be settled honorably in half an hour.

Why is not the Frontier Protected?

We have more than once asked the question, says the Union, Why is not the Frontier protected? During the whole summer, the Indians have been committing depredations on the lives and property of our citizens residing on the Rio Grande, and the frontiers of Mexico and Texas. Large bodies are also collecting in the neighborhood of the western routes to California. And yet our government does nothing, except to lend its aid to Spain in putting down an anticipated revolution in Cuba. Whether are things tending? While we have a general war with the savages apparently impending, we are also upon the eve of a rupture with France. What bungling management of the cabinet has brought about this state of things? In view of these threatening difficulties, shall we have any more of the stupid nonsense and humbuggery about having a man of peace, at the head of our government? Does it not invite aggression from civilized nations? And have not the savages at last learned the meaning of this contemptible cant? It is time for the cabinet to relieve the country from the error of position in which they have placed it, if they cannot retrieve their own reputations. With the counsels of the Czar prevailing over the weak but ambitious President of France, who knows but we are upon the eve of war with the mis-called republic? It would be just such a game as the butchers of Hungary would be likely to play in order to prevent the spread of republicanism. Unfortunately, in this crisis of our affairs, we have not a man at the head of the government who has the capacity or genius to meet it.

The New York Sun, a Taylor paper, thus speaks of the mismanagement of the cabinet, and of its fatal results to the public interests and safety:

Our border, from the Gulf of Mexico up to the northern line, is in a frightful condition; and the administration is so much occupied in watching and soothing the fears of the Spanish minister, that it has no time to look after the protection of the frontier. Of the merchandise and emigrant trains towards California, there has been notice sent of 187 lives being taken, and of nearly half a million of cattle and merchandise destroyed; but as the officers in military command have not reported in due form but 23 cases, no steps whatever have been taken in relation to the remaining Indian massacres, although perfectly well authenticated. The twenty-three cases officially reported are duly placed on the file in the War Department; and of course, the neighbors and relations of the murdered will feel entirely protected.

Many trading parties have been cut off, many emigrant bands have been broken up, whole counties on the border have been left without mail communication for weeks together, and any number of border farms desolated; yet to redress all these outrages on our citizens, there has been not a fifth part of the stir and attention, nor a third of the military array and expense which has been lavished on the watching and suppressing the 'suspected' expedition to Cuba, to alleviate the anxieties of a Spanish official. It may be an ungenerous prejudice, but we must confess we have a deeper sympathy for the lost lives of 187 of our citizens, slaughtered in cold blood on our soil, than for the anxious suspenses of any regal despot. If the fifty gallant marines who 'turned out with such cheerful alacrity' to arrest men who never dreamed of resistance to the laws, were employed in saving the unprotected women and children on the border from the scalping knife, it would be more gratifying to the nation at large, though not quite so cheaply heroic to proclamation soldiers, or so magnanimously in accordance with our liege lady of Spain.

VAST STEAMBOAT COMBINATION.—A combination has just been formed says the Cincinnati Enquirer, including every steam vessel on the Lakes, Erie, St. Clair Huron and Michigan, and the rivers Niagara, Detroit and St. Clair. This gigantic combination includes the Michigan Central Railroad. The nature of the compact is such, that the present owners of boats give up to the combination all control of them, and they consequently become, in effect, joint stock property. Persons are appointed by the association to appraise each vessel, and issue scrip to the owner to the amount of the appraisal. The vessel then becomes the property of the association, which places her upon whatever route it thinks fit, appoints her days of sailing, &c., or lays her up if it thinks proper.

General Reid of Erie, Pa., is President of the Association, and Mr. Kemberly, of Buffalo, Secretary. The amount of capital invested in the combination cannot fall short of from three to four millions of dollars, aside from the Michigan Central Railroad. The result of this movement will be to raise the price of passage and freight.

Mr. George Bancroft, our late Minister at the Court of St. James, intends to make New York his future residence, and he will devote his time and attention to literary pursuits.

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 enumerate 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 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 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 Kring, in said township.

The Electors of the district composed of the township of Sumner 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 situate 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 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-c.

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, 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, Druggs, Medicines, Oils, Glass and Putty; Boots and Shoes; Fine Beaver and Molekin Hats; Fine Cloth Caps; fine Gimp, Braids, 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.