

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Sackville, N. B. Oct. 17.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

We are in receipt of Liverpool papers to the 6th inst. The commercial advices by this arrival are in all material particulars the same as we received by the Caladonia.

There is no improvement in trade to be noticed; nor, have any of the good effects to be expected from a bountiful harvest been realized.

From Manchester and other principal manufacturing districts the accounts are far from being satisfactory.

Another mail from the East Indies has arrived, with Calcutta dates to Aug. 20th, Bombay Sept. 1st. The accounts are regarded as favorable in a commercial point of view. In Liverpool there has been a moderate demand during the past week. Cotton is at precisely the same prices as were noticed in the Caladonia's news.

ENGLAND.

By far the most important political news by this arrival, is the possible and even probable war between Russia and Turkey, which now forms the chief topic of discussion in the English and French Journals, as well as amongst all classes—and, in its paramount importance, the Roman difficulty as well as all other matters of national importance, appear wholly lost sight of.

TURKEY.

The most recent accounts from Constantinople, state, that the Emperor of Russia has made a formal demand for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem and other patriots who have sought refuge in the territories of the Sultan. The Turkish government with a manliness that cannot be too highly commended, refused to be bullied.

Although in England and France cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances, not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the results should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of her devoted men, a European war is thought to be inevitable.

FRANCE.

The Paris Journal Debats of Thursday says: "We are glad to learn that the English and French governments are most cordially united in the determination to support their Ambassadors, in the advices given by them to the Porte, respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. The Russian envoy finding his threatenings to be unavailing, took an abrupt departure from Constantinople."

The Russian minister has closed all his diplomatic intercourse with the Porte—England and France through their representatives prevailed with the Sultan, in keeping him firm to his first resolution.

Further Particulars by the Niagara-Georgy reported to be shot—The new Minister to the United States—Preparations for War.

The attention of all Europe is directed to the North, in order to learn the issue of the visit of the Prince Radzkal to the Czar.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has countermanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Archipelago. The army of Roumelio is ordered to hold itself in readiness. There is no reason to doubt but that the best accord prevails between the English and French Cabinets, and it is said that powerful English and French fleets will be ordered to the Mediterranean, forthwith.

In the Duchies the excitement is as great as ever, and it is quite evident that nothing but the existing armistice, backed by a prominent military force, keeps the people of Schleswig-Holstein from open resistance.

In Piedmont the Chamber of Deputies only consented to the treaty with Austria in consequence of the hard and inexorable necessities which crush them at present.

The manifesto of the Pope, as appeared in an official form, and has been received with feelings of deep disappointment, if not resentment in all quarters. The feeling was especially participated in by French soldiers, several of whom were put under arrest for having torn down or otherwise defaced the copies of the manifesto affixed to the walls.

The Amnesty in particular was made the object of popular odium. The attitude of the French military authorities is quite expectant—it awaits orders from Paris, but disapproves de facto the measures ordered by the Papal Government; and whilst the Cardinals dare not walk the streets of Rome for fear of encountering the popular fury the victims marked out by their inquisitorial decrees, walk about freely.

The Pope relying upon Austria or Spain, or both, and being promised funds from Russia, seems to imagine that public opinion will come over to his side, and this shuts the eyes to the most obvious consequences. The debates on the subject, in the French Chambers are anxiously looked for, and should the French troops be withdrawn from the Papal States, there are strong reasons to apprehend that a fresh revolution would immediately break forth.

From Vienna there is nothing new, except that there is increased gloom and despondency on the part of the inhabitants.

From Spain we have only reports of fresh ministerial crises, but not one word seems to be said of the serious attempts which have been meditated against Cuba.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America caused much sensation in Paris, when first announced, but a rumor having gained general belief that England had offered her mediation, that feeling considerably subsided. As soon as a despatch is terminated, M. Marrast or M. Thiers, it is expected, will be sent to Washington, in the place of M. Poussin.

Gen. Lamorriciere's mission to Russia has proved a complete failure—He has left St. Petersburg, on his return to Paris, without being permitted to present his credentials to the Czar, as the Ambassador of the French Republic.

Gen. Lamorriciere therefore returns to France without having an opportunity of speaking one word with the Emperor on political matters, and the only memorial he will bring back of his mission, is the recollection of sundry Reviews, and the splendid suit of Circassian armor presented to him by Nicholas, immediately after his arrival at the Imperial Head Quarters.—Considering that the President of the Republic went so far in his endeavors to procure a favorable reception for Gen. Lamorriciere, as to banish the Hungarian refugees, and his determination to go heart and hand with England, in resisting so preposterous a demand.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 30th ult., that Gorgey the ex-Dictator of Hungary had been shot by Count Edmund Zicky, whose brother was executed by Gorgey's decree at Crepel.

England—News from Sir John Franklin's expedition.

A communication from the Lords Admiralty, under date of October 4, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the True Love arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet is not without foundation.

From the same source reports have been received that Sir John Ross' ships are in the South of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty, since received, of the Mayor of Hull where the True Love arrived last March.

The Irish journals are filled with accounts of the most sanguinary conflicts between the tenantry and the landlords for the possession of the corn; and the long cherished feeling of hatred between the occupiers of the soil and the owners have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already numerous lives have been lost.

In the Kilrush Union, a sentence of eviction has passed against no less than 1800 souls from their homes, and lodgings, in such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered emigration is proceeding with a fresh impetus.

It is believed that the winter emigration from the South will be greater than the last.

Interesting and Probably Important News from Sir John Franklin.

From the New London (Ct.) Chronicle.

Capt. Chapel, of the bark McLellen, of this port, from Davis' Straits, whose arrival we announced yesterday morning, furnishes information which will be read with interest in the United States, and indeed in every part of the world. About the 1st of August while the McLellen lay in Pond's Bay, an indentation of Baffin's Bay, in lat. 74, lon. 72, the natives of the coast came on board the Chieftain, an English whaler, and gave information by signs, that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep," (that is, not dead,) but were all well. It was considered by the Englishmen and Captain Chapel, that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant.

The Englishmen landed at Cape May, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions with which his ship was furnished by the British Government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England. This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of this unfortunate expedition and his crews are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The McLellen and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by miracle—at any rate have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit.

On the 12th of June the barque got "nipped" in the ice, and only escaped destruction by the almost superhuman exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her. She was so severely injured that she leaked so as to be kept afloat only by the incessant work of nearly all the hands at the pumps, and by means of two large metallic pumps obtained by Capt. C. from the wreck of two English vessels crushed and totally lost just ahead of him. The leak was, however partially remedied by thrummed sails under the bow, though she continued to leak badly until her arrival home, and was only kept above water by continued and unceasing labor at the pumps, till she reached the dock, which, indeed, is still obliged to be continued, as she lies at the wharf. The two English ships Superior and Lady Jane, mentioned yesterday were both lost very near the McLellen. Two of the crew of the lost ships arrived in

her. They are natives of the Shedland Islands.

On the 30th of August, the McLellen lost a man named Joseph Schneider, of New York, who fell from the mizzen top-mast-head, and lived but 20 minutes; being shockingly mangled in the head and limbs. He was 21 years of age.

It is due Capt. Chapel, his gallant officers and ship's company, again to say, that their conduct in bringing home their vessel is deserving of more than common praise, and even with their exertions it could not have been done, but for the staunch and enduring qualities of the ship. The skill and perseverance of the officers and men were objects of admiration to the Englishmen who saw them.

The Mormon Country.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the Great Salt Lake country, in a letter dated July 8th, says: "This Territory, State, or, as 'some term it, 'Mormon Empire,' may justly be considered one of the great prodigies of the age, and, in comparison with its age, the most gigantic of all Republics in existence—being only in its second year since the first seed of cultivation was planted, or the first civilized habitation commenced. If these people were such thieves and robbers as their enemies represented them in the States, I must think they have greatly reformed in point of industry since coming to the mountains.

"I this day attended worship with them—in the open air. Some thousands of well-dressed, intelligent-looking people assembled; some on foot, some in carriages and on horseback. Many were neatly and even fashionably clad. The beauty and neatness of the ladies reminded me of some of our best congregations in New York. They had a choir of both sexes, who performed extremely well, accompanied by a band who played well on almost every instrument of modern invention.—Peals of the most sweet, sacred, and solemn music filled the air, after which a solemn prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Grant, of Philadelphia. Then followed various business advertisements read by the Clerk. Among these I remember a Call of the Seventeenth Ward, by its presiding Bishop, to some business meeting—a Call for a meeting of the 32d Quorum of the Seventy, and a meeting of the officers of the 2d Cohort of the Military Legion, &c.

"After this, came a lengthy discourse from Mr. BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of the Society—partaking somewhat of Politics, much of Religion and Philosophy, and a little on the subject of Gold,—showing the wealth, strength and glory of England growing out of her Coal mines, Iron and Industry—and the weakness, corruption and degradation of Spanish America, Spain, &c., growing out of her gold, silver, &c., and her idle habits.

"Every one seemed interested and pleased with his remarks, and all appeared to be contented to stay at home and pursue a persevering industry, although mountains of gold were near them. The able speaker painted in lively colors the ruin which would be brought upon the United States by Gold, and boldly predicted that they would be overthrown because they had killed the Prophets, stoned and rejected those who were sent to call them to repentance, and finally plundered and driven the Church of the Saints from their midst, and burned and desolated their City and Temple. He said God had a reckoning with that people, and gold would be the instrument of their overthrow. The Constitutions and laws were good, in fact, the best in the world, but the administrators were corrupt, and the Laws and Constitution were not carried out. Therefore they must fall. He further observed that the people here would petition to be organized into a territory under that same Government—notwithstanding its abuses—and that if granted they would stand by the Constitution and Laws of the United States; while at the same time he denounced their corruption and abuses.

"But, said the speaker, we ask no odds of you, whether they grant us our petition or not! We never will ask any odds of a nation who has driven us from our homes. If they grant us our rights, well—if not, well; they can do no more than they have done. They, and ourselves, and all men, are in the hands of the great God, who will govern all things for good, and all will be right and work together for good to them that serve God.

"Such, in part, was the discourse to which we listened in the strongholds of the mountains. *The Mormons are not dead, nor is their spirit broken.* And, if I mistake not, there is a noble, daring, stern, and Democratic spirit swelling in their bosoms, which will peopie these mountains with a race of independent Men, and influence the destiny of our country and the world for a hundred generations. In their Religion they seem charitable, devoted and sincere—in their Politics, bold, daring and determined—in their domestic circle, quiet, affectionate and happy—while in industry, skill and intelligence they have few equals, and no superiors on the earth.

"I had many strange feelings while contemplating this new civilization growing up so suddenly in the wilderness. I almost wished I could awake from my golden dream, and find it but a dream; while I pursued my domestic duties as quiet, as happy, and contented as this strange People.

"A contemporary states that about 2,000 acres of land between Hoboken, and the heights of West Hoboken, were once under water. Vessels in the olden time used to sail close under the hills on which West Hoboken now stands.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce Oct. 16.

Railroad Across the Isthmus—Under Contract.

We are happy to learn that the Panama Rail Road Company have put under contract that portion of their Railroad across the Isthmus which lies between the Chagres river and the bay of Panama, about 21 miles—the whole distance from Panama to Limon Bay being 45 miles. The contractors are Messrs. Totton and Trautwine, whose proposals were the most favorable, and who possess the great recommendation of having been employed for the last four or five years in the territories of New Grenada, in constructing a canal ninety miles long, to connect two branches of the Magdalena river. They have accomplished this work entirely with native labor, and though at first encountering great difficulty, they have succeeded in training the natives into expert workmen, and will be able to carry over with them a large force. Thoroughly acclimated, and with a perfect knowledge of the character and habits of the people they will begin the Railroad with the advantage of all the experience acquired in constructing the Canal. Their bid was the lowest received, which is good evidence that the difficulties are not so great as have been supposed by those less acquainted with the character and resources of the country. They expect to break ground about the 1st of December ensuing.

The construction will be carried on under a new organization. Col. Hughes of the old Topographical Corps, under whose supervision the survey and location of the Road were made, has resigned his place as chief engineer, and returned to the duties of his profession. The able and efficient manner in which this work was conducted on the Isthmus, and the reports, maps and drawings prepared since his return, had given the company a high appreciation of his services, which was expressed by a unanimous resolution of the Board, conveying to him in strong terms their regret at his withdrawal from the further prosecution of the work. William H. Sidell, Esq., his principal assistant on the Isthmus, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. S. graduated with distinction at West Point, and immediately afterwards turning his attention to civil engineering, has been employed on some of the most important public works of the country, and gave up the charge of one of the most difficult sections of the Erie, for the Panama Railroad.

Under his superintendence the enterprise will, we have no doubt, be pushed on to an early and successful termination. We also learn that the government of New Grenada has manifested a determination to give the company large additional facilities, so as to ensure the route by the way of Panama being the first opened, and the leading communication between the two seas.

Paris at Present.

Trade is reviving in Paris. Many of the unrivalled artist-mechanics are busy. If they continue so they will not agitate. Promise of better times is thus given.—Paris has such a fund of vitality, that hardly war, pestilence, or famine will keep people out of it. The English like it better than London, and the Americans by living in it are spoiled for other places.—The climate is delicious. A person with a moderate good constitution, who guards his health, will find it fortified by living here. I could name several Americans who attribute improved health and prolonged existence, which was threatened at home to their living here. As for the French themselves, who live well, they glow with health. The women are particularly robust. Dyspepsia, the bane of America, is never spoken of. Light wines lead to temperance. The ready-made coffin-warehouse look of the London, wine and spirit shop, where infamously bad gin is dealt out to children, women, and men, so called, has no place here.—With such a climate and country, it seems to me the demon of Atheism must have ruled here for centuries, to produce the effects we see in the poverty, vice, discontent, and stunted stature, even because the picked men, to the number of millions, have been killed in battle. Now that this country has rid itself of a kingly dynasty, with its foreign marriages, &c. necessary increasing army and budget, its centralization without hope of change, we may look for improvement, notwithstanding the retrogradation of the present government.—Universal suffrage lies at the bottom, and when the political waters are less turbid it will be seen and felt.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The New State of Deseret.

The boundaries of this new State, around the region of the Great Salt Lake, unknown ten years ago, are thus defined: Commencing at the 33 deg. north latitude, where it crosses the 108° longitude west of Greenwich; thence running south and west to the northern boundary of Mexico; thence west to, and down the main channel of the Gila river on the northern line of Mexico, and on the northern boundary of Lower California to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the coast northwesterly to the 118° 30' of west longitude; thence north to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence north along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the dividing range of mountains that separate said waters flowing into the Great Basin; thence easterly along the dividing range of mountains that separate said waters flowing into Columbia river on the north, to the summit of the Wind River

chain of these mountains; thence southeast and south by the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning, as set forth in a map drawn by Charles Preuss, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1848.

Beautiful Illustration of the Operations of the Tariff of 1846.

In his last letter to the Washington Union, 'PRENTICE,' the well informed New York correspondent of that excellent paper, gives a beautiful illustration of the practical operations of the Revenue Tariff of 1846. He says:—The large and unusual profits now being earned by chartered capital are evidence, however, of the prosperity of the productive powers of the country under the financial and commercial policy which has been in operation for the last three years. The *ad valorem* principle of the tariff is of all others the most favorable results both upon the business of the country, and the revenues of the government. The exports of the United States are almost altogether raw produce, and the quantities that go forward depend upon the demand abroad. The importations of the United States are, on the other hand, confined mostly to the returns of produce sold. If England, having a short harvest, buys an unusual quantity of food, by so much must the importation of English goods increase in payment of the food. It is usually the case that when she wants food, prices of her own goods fall, and the United States consumers gets more cloth for his produce in the double ratio of the rise in food and fall in fabrics. Thus if a certain quality of cloth is worth 10s per piece when flour is worth 25s, and through failure in the crop the latter rises to 35s and the former sinks to 7s, then the United States will get double the quantity of cloth for the same quantity of flour. The revenues of the government will be greater, and yet the average tax per piece no more. Thus 2½ peices at 10s are equal to a barrel of flour at 25s. Five pieces at 7s are equal to barrel of flour at 35s. At 30 per cent duty the government revenues in the latter case would be 10s against 7s in the former and the consumer has the benefit of the fall in price. On the other hand, if the price abroad advances, less will be imported; because in that case it can be more cheaply furnished at home. The *ad valorem* duty, operating upon the higher invoice value gives the government its usual revenue under a lessened importation; whereas in the case of *specific* duties, when the quantity imported is diminished by too high prices abroad, the government loses its revenue and resorts to borrowing. In the present year the invoice values and government revenues are both large; the latter probably more so than would be the case if the duties were *specific*. The amount of duties collected is evidence that the system does not easily admit of fraud or evasion: although the wretched condition of the customs now, through the hot haste with which experienced officers were discharged and ignorant and incapable men substituted is disastrous to the public interests.

Gen. Taylor is not coming North.

It will be seen by the following letter from Gen. Taylor to Mayor Woodhull, of New York, that he is not coming North this fall.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1849.
SIR—Your letter to the Secretary of State renewing the invitation formerly extended to me, to visit the city of New York, has been duly submitted. Until a few days since it was my expectation still to visit New York and New England during the present season; but the increased duties incident to the approach of a session of Congress, have compelled me reluctantly, to defer my tour until another year. I need not say how much I regret the necessity of foregoing the great satisfaction which I would have derived from mingling with my fellow-citizens of New York, but I shall not fail to visit them if my life and health be spared.

With my best thanks for your friendly invitation, I remain with high respect your friend and obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

Indian Depredations on the Missouri Frontier.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Fort Scott, that about the 1st of this month the Osage Indians broke open the store of Messrs. Johnston & Weddle, situated on or near the State line, in Bates county Mo. and robbed it of most of its contents. The tribe, or at least a great portion of them, are scattered throughout the settlements of the Missourians, near the State line, committing many petty annoyances and depredations. There is, probably, no tribe on the borders so idle and thievish as the Osages. Major Thompson who is in command of Fort Scott, sent out a command of dragoons, but they were unable to accomplish anything, or to find such evidence as would bring the Indians to trial. For some cause or other, this tribe about two years ago were placed under the charge of the Southern or Arkansas Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Why this change was made, we do not understand; but it places the tribe under a superintendency which is much more indirect and difficult to supervise than that if they were in charge of the Superintendent in this city. It behooves the Department to put them under some better surveillance than now exists over them.—St. Joseph's (Mo) Gazette, Sept. 28.

Wednes-day is the time to get married.

C. H. HEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

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

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING.
South-west corner of 7th & Race sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
April 26, 1849. 29.

J. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
Office, opposite J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
PORTAGE, NO. 2, A. F. R. R.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious House, favorably known as the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
formerly kept by William Palmer, Esq., having fitted up the House in a style not to be surpassed by any other west of the mountains. The travelling community can rest assured that on his part there will be nothing wanting to make their sojourn a pleasant one, as he is determined to supply his table with the best that the country market can afford.

HIS BAR
will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors.
HIS STABLE
is large and roomy, and attended by careful and attentive Hostlers.
RICHARD TROTTER.
A. P. R. R. June 6, 1849—36-1f.

JUST opened, a very extensive lot of GINGHAM, LAWNS, and PRINTS of every variety, at the store of
JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

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

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

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

25 DOZEN BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds just received and for sale at Buchanan's Store.

MEN'S fine calf and kip Boots, Women's Congress Shoes, Lasting, Buck and Goat Shoes, Seal and Merc. R. R. Slippers, Misses colored Kid, patent and calf Boots, Boy's thick and kip Boots and Shoes just received by
L. & T.

FOR SALE
A Tract of unimproved Land, covered with valuable Timber, lying about five miles West of Ebensburg, enquire of
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Ebensburg, April 12, 1849.—12-1f.

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

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

50 Barrels Salt, just received and for sale Flour and Bacon constantly kept on hand by
J. IVORY & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES, a large lot, for sale low at
Buchanan's Store.

JOB WORK
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.