

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, June 13.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 2d instant, one week later than before received.

The dates by the Atlantic are to noon of the 2d inst. She brings 102 passengers.

She brings intelligence that the Allies have captured Kertsch, in the sea of Azoff, and also the Russian camp on Tchernaya, besides being successful in a number of brilliant actions before Sebastopol.

France and England have declined to hold any further Conference at Vienna.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The news from the seat of war is the most important since the intelligence of the battle of Alma. The news comprises three distinct successes by the Allies. Firstly, the French in a series of sanguinary conflicts, lasting the whole nights of the 22d and 23d of May, took and obtained an important position of defence, the Placed' Armees, before Sebastopol. Not fewer than 8000 men were killed or wounded, mostly by the bayonet.

Secondly, the Allies made a rapid advance, and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, without much loss—the Russians retreating to the hills.

Thirdly, the secret expedition of the Allies has obtained easy possession of Kertsch, and thus commands the sea of Azoff, in which are now fourteen allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the Allies, blew up the forts and burned four steamers, thirty transports and half a million sack of bread-stuffs.

By the previous arrival we had a brief announcement of the French having driven the Russians from a strong position of defence, the Placed' Armees, before Sebastopol, which occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d. It was a most sanguinary affair, the position being defended by nearly the entire garrison. The total loss on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8000.

Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss is enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, though much less. The French still retain the position.

Gen. Gortschakoff's account of the affair is as follows:

"Yesterday evening, seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked the trenches of the counter approach commenced the day before, in front of Bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary, and lasted during the whole night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy."

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs on 25th ult., at 10 o'clock, P. M.:—"To-day we have occupied the line of Tchernaya. The enemy were not in force, and offered little resistance, retreating rapidly to the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works in front of Sebastopol, carried on the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed upon for the purpose of burying the dead, which enabled us to estimate the enemy's losses. There must have been from 5,000 to 6,000 killed or wounded."

On the 26th ult., the enemy had not made any demonstration either in front or against the lines on the Tchernaya.

The work on the new fortifications of Kertsch is progressing.

The sanitary condition of the army is good. On the 27th, the expedition against Kertsch and Zoukava was attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the Allies, blowing up their powder magazines and fortifications, and burning their steamers.

It is rumored in Paris that Gen. Pelissier has attacked and routed the Russian army under Gen. Liprandi. Gen. Canrobert is also reported to have been wounded, and another General killed. The rumor is regarded as doubtful.

Gen. Raglan telegraphs as follows:

"On the 27th we became masters of the sea of Azoff without difficulty. The troops landed at Kertsch, on Her Majesty's birthday, the 24th. The enemy fled, blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the straits, destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the allies.

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that on the 25th Gen. Sir George Brown reached Zentkalk, having on the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shell and mine balls were manufactured.

A despatch from Lord Raglan on the 30th, says that letters from Gen. Brown and Admiral Lyons, dated the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn.

The allied troops had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and destroying about one hundred merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamship remained in Azoff.

Advices from Gen. Brown, dated the 25th, state that the troops continued healthy. Five vessels, laden with corn, ran into Kertsch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured.

The number of guns that were found by the Allies exceed 100.

The French account says that the Russians burned 30 transports as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 100,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen allied steamers entered Azoff. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch, and its capture must exercise a speedy influence upon the siege.

Fifty cases of cholera and twenty deaths are reported among the British forces before Sebastopol. Some cases are also reported among the French troops.

The Sardinian contingent had been landed in splendid condition, and well supplied with all the materials of war.

The allies have completed their fourth parallel, and the British are moving all their heavy mortars into this advanced position.

Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison to be very strong numerically, but that the hot weather was causing sickness.

The resumption of the Vienna Conference has not taken place, as was expected, and it is reported that the new Austrian propositions had been peremptorily negatived by England and France.

The Austrian negotiations are more active than ever.

The Victory of Egypt has given orders for the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Suez.

Menschikoff has returned to St. Petersburg and was well received by the Emperor.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russian prisoners are in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 private and 10 officers, belonging to the British. No returns of the French prisoners.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular respecting the blockade of the ports of Finland, which says that England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo, and warns neutral vessels of the circumstances.

FROM THE BALTIC.—It was reported at Dantzic, on the 23d, that the first division of Russian gunboats stationed at Swenborg, had made a movement towards the opposite coast, in the direction of Riga.

The French squadron sailed from Kiel on the 22d, to join the English squadron, which last was reported as beyond Narzen.

SPAIN.—The insurgents, Caspi and Alcazar, have been defeated, and two of the leaders and a priest shot.

The provinces are tranquil.

CHINA.—Dates from Shanghai to the 9th of February have been received. All was quiet. The troops have been withdrawn towards Nankin.

In the interior matters have assumed an unfavorable change. The insurgents were making such advances as induced the fear that the export trade from Shanghai would be stopped.

The people of Canton were threatened with famine, and food riots were apprehended.

A British fleet of eight vessels had rendezvoused at Japan, and were to proceed against the Russian settlements to the North.

The U. S. ship J. P. Kennedy was at Canton; the Vandalia at Whampoa, and the Powhattan at Singapore.

Captain Adams had started for home by the overland mail, bringing the above intelligence, and also conveying the ratified Japan treaty with the United States.

Letters from Bombay announce that the 14th Dragoons were about to start for the Crimea.

A number of ships have been chartered at Malta for the Government of Tunis, to convey thence to the East a further contingent in aid of the Sultan.

Accounts of the 16th May, from Archangel state that the ice in the White Sea, has broken up sooner than usual this season, and that this had necessitated great caution on the part of the authorities in preparing against any assault. The old fortresses were being put in a state of defence, and the batteries restored and considerably augmented.

The newly levied 3d battalion of the Rifle Brigade quartered at Portsmouth, and the 3d battalion 60th Rifles, (also newly raised,) quartered in Dublin, having received orders for immediate embarkation for the Crimea.

These battalions, conjointly, muster upwards of 1300 efficient rifles, and will increase the number of British riflemen at the seat of war to nearly 3500, in addition to ten companies, of 100 men each, which are equipped and being drilled for that arm of the service.

A telegraphic despatch from Sebastopol, on the 26th ult., says:—"Miss Nightingale is out of danger—convalescent."

The Cornment steam transport, which was inspected on Monday afternoon, by the Queen, went out of Portsmouth the same evening to Spithead, where she shipped 20 tons of powder and 100 tons of sh-ll for the stores in the Crimea. She left on Tuesday morning for her destination. Her troops (17th Lancers) went away in the highest spirits.

Returns published by Lord Panmure show that the number of British soldiers taken prisoners by the Russians is 190, of whom 10 are officers and 10 sergeants; and that the number of Russian soldiers taken prisoners by Lord Raglan's army is 740, of whom 45 are officers.

There are at present no fewer than 137 recruiting parties stationed in the metropolis, in addition to the establishment in Duke street, Westminster. The number of recruits obtained within the metropolitan districts exceeds 500 weekly.

THE LATEST.

The French have established a camp at Torguon, and it is said that Belgium will furnish 20,000 men.

New hopes of peace now prevail.

Advices from Memel under date of the 26th May, state that when the steamer Driver was sent into the Baltic ports to seize the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found, amongst others, the American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which was also served with warning to clear out within six days. A day or two afterwards, while out cruising, the steamer fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers. The papers were perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see her bills of lading. The American captain objected, and began to make difficulties. The officer however, insisted, when it turned out that the Appleton, had just landed 50,000 rifles, and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton, as an ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war found on board.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the Allied troops landed at Kertsch, under Gen. Brown, was 20,000. The advance on Tchernaya was effected on the same day, and made by 35,000 men.

A French private despatch, also, from Varna, states that the Allies were in possession of Tchernaya, on the right bank of the river, with two Russian batteries.

Several battalions detached from the north of Sebastopol were advancing to support the retiring force.

The English funds opened on Friday at a further slight reaction, but a gradual recovery took place, and the market closed with renewed firmness. The decided improvement in the afternoon was attributable to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Allied squadron in the sea of Azoff, coupled with the report that Grand Duke Constantine has resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, and that the peace party is in the ascendant at St. Petersburg.

INDIA.—Letters from Bombay, dated April 30th, state that an important and powerful expedition, consisting of 15,000 men, and extensive fleet, are in readiness to proceed to the Persian Gulf, to commence offensive operations against the Shah.

A despatch from Madrid States that the Cortez has granted the extraordinary powers demanded by the government by a vote of 124 against 146.

Seventy-five insurgents were captured at Diemenne, and the same number surrendered at Caspe.

A BOTTLE REFUSED.

Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult., state that the Russians having made a sortie during the day to retake two redoubts near the Caroening ravine, captured by General Pelissier, were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol, an alarm was given, and Gen. Pat advanced with his division to meet the Russians. The enemy who debauched from the side of the Quarantine Fort, along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion leaving about 1000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel had been completed and firmly connected with the other works. No apprehensions was entertained for any attempt the Russians might make against it. In fact, it was generally remarked that their attacks was much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Maslak had arrived in excellent condition, and were huddled in front of the Bay of Kazatch. The Piedmontese contingent was landed at Balaklava. Omer Pacha was expected with 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed that Gen. Canrobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while General Pelissier would press the town on the south. The division under Canrobert, to be formed into three columns, will have marched on the Tchernaya, and taken possession of the defiles in the mountains, which are considered to be the keys of Simpheropol, and thus all communication will be cut off between the Russian army and the sea of Azoff. The plan had been arranged between the generals commanding the British, French, Turkish, and Piedmontese armies.

THE following is General Canrobert's address to the army on giving up the command to Gen. Pelissier:—"Soldiers—General Pelissier, commander of the First Corps, assumed from this day's date the chief command of the army in the East."

"The Emperor, by placing at your head a General accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to give you an additional proof of his solicitude, and to prepare still more the successes which, believe me, shortly await your energetic perseverance."

"In leaving the exalted position where circumstances and the will of the Sovereign had placed me, and where you maintained me in the midst of severe trials by your warlike virtues and that confiding devotion with which you never ceased to honor me, I do not separate myself from you; the happiness of taking a closer share in your glorious fatigues and your noble labors has been granted to me, and it is together under the skillful and firm guidance of the new Commander-in-Chief, that we will continue to fight for France and for the Emperor."

"HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 19."

RUSSIA.

Prince Menschikoff, whose death has been so often reported, arrived at St. Petersburg about a fortnight ago, and was received with the utmost kindness by the Emperor, who presented him to the Empress as one of the most devoted servants of the State.

Letters from Southern Russia state that all the Russian reinforcements, now on their route to the Crimea, have received counter orders to rendezvous at a camp near Odessa. Fears were felt that the city would be infinitely easier than against Sebastopol; defensive works were in course of construction. The emigration from Odessa into the interior was augmented, and the authorities were not so opposed to it as formerly. The blockade was strictly maintained.

The Emperor of Russia has been visiting in detail all the works of defence, both old and new, at Contradt. His Majesty, it seems, was quite satisfied with all he saw, and on leaving warmly embraced his brother, the Grand Duke, and, addressing the officers round him, said that "the eyes of the whole world were again directed towards Contradt, the impregnable key to St. Petersburg, that advanced post of the fortress of Peter and Paul, that other Sebastopol, which should in its turn know how to brave all the attacks of the enemy." His Majesty presented each soldier with a rouble (nearly 4s.).

Advices from St Petersburg to the 29th state that there is now a strong party in favor of the conclusion of peace. It is stated that the troops now in Sebastopol number about 50,000 and that the place is provisioned for eight months. Respecting strategic movements, it was said that the Russian Government had given orders for the troops to retire slowly before the Allies, not risking a general engagement. A strong diplomatic assault was reported to be in preparation upon the German, courts especially Austria.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, May 19.—Said Pacha, the Viceroy, has given the necessary orders for the construction of a railway across the desert between Cairo and Suez, a distance of eighty-four miles. The rails are to be brought out from England, and the Pacha's own engineers, who are Frenchmen, are to carry out the works. In about three years from this time it may be hoped that a railway for passengers, which now occupies more than two days of uncomfortable travelling, will be reduced to ten or twelve hours of easy conveyance. For the extension of trade and communication with India, it will be very desirable, if the Pacha should consent to convey coal to Suez at a moderate charge, as the high price of coal at Suez is at present the principal obstacle to other steamers regularly coming up the Red Sea, besides those of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, JUNE 20, 1855.

Flour per bbl. \$11 75

Corn Meal " 6 00

Oats per bush. 62 75

Corn " 1 37 1 50

Potatoes " 1 25

Butter per lb. 15

Eggs per dozen 1 50

Dry Apples, 1 50

Dry Peaches, 1 00 3 50

PITTSBURGH, June 10, 1855.

Flour.—Sales 60 bbls extra, in lots, at \$10. Small lots sold from store at \$9.75 10 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Sales 800 bushels shelled corn from store at 98c; 800 do at \$1; 300 do on the wharf at 90c; 300 do oats at 58c; and 200 do at 60c per bushel.

BACON.—Sales 2000 lbs at \$1.91 and 104c; 5000 do at \$1.91 and 104c; 2000 do hams at 10c per lb, cash and time.

County Treasurer.

At the urgent solicitation of many friends, I offer myself to the voters of Cambria county, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

SAMUEL D. PRYCE.

June 20, 1855.

ENTERPRISE

Broke out in a New Place!

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FAMILY PROVISIONS, at his new store in the room formerly occupied as a Foundry warehouse, and is prepared to furnish the same to customers at rates as low as the lowest. His stock is of the very best, and consists of every item in the provision line, as for instance:—

Superior Cane Flour, Corn Meal in barrel or in sack, Hams, Shoulders, and Sides of Bacon, Sugar-Cured Hams, Fish of all kinds—Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Cod, &c., Cheese, Dried Apples, Peaches, &c.

Also, Confections and varieties, such as Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Segars, &c.

Trusting to a liberal patronage, the above necessities will be disposed of at the lowest possible advance on cost, for cash.

ROBERT DAVIS.

June 20, 1855.

Cambria County, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to JOHN TAYLOR of Cambria county, Greeting.

WHEREAS, Frances A. M. Taylor, by her next friend Isaac W. Gordon, ex relator, did on the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1854, proffer her petition to our said Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cambria, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she might be divorced, from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, John Taylor.

We therefore commanded you, as we have heretofore commanded you, the said John Taylor, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear, in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of Cambria on the first Monday of June next, to answer the petition of the said Frances A. M. Taylor, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Frances A. M. Taylor, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And heretofore fail.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President of our said Court at Ebensburg, the twenty-fourth day of March A. D. 1855.

MILTON ROBERTS, Prothonotary.

June 20, 1855.—4ts.

Cambria County, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Patrick McGirr, Bernard McGirr, John McLeod, and Catherine his wife, Peter McGirr, and Bridget his wife, and Mary McBride, Heirs and Representatives of Rev. Terrence McGirr, deceased, and to all others concerned in the premises, Greeting.

WE commanded you, as we have heretofore commanded you, and finally enjoin you, that laying aside all business whatsoever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Elen McCarthy on her complaint against you, before our said court duly exhibited, shall not be examined, and their testimony reduced to writing, and a list of record in our said county, in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the constitution of our Government, and the act of assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President of our said Court at Ebensburg, the sixteenth day of June A. D. 1855.

MILTON ROBERTS, Prothonotary.

June 20, 1855.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY

HAVING purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the Ebensburg Foundry, the subscriber is prepared to furnish farmers and others with

Ploughs, Plough Points, Stoves, Mill Irons, Threshing Machines,

and castings of any kind that may be needed in the community.

By strict attention to the business of the concern, he hopes to merit, and trusts he will receive a liberal patronage from those in want of articles in his line.

All business done at the Foundry.

EDWARD GLASS.

March 22, '55—4t.

NEW GOODS

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his stock of merchandise, since the late "FIRE," to the room formerly occupied by Kane & McClellan, where he has just received and opened out a large lot of Spring and Summer Goods, which were selected with an eye to the wants of this community, and will be sold "lower than the lowest," for cash or approved county produce.

JOHN M'COY.

Jefferson, June 6, 1855.

PANAMA, Leghorn, Empire, Magyar, Palm, and in fact every variety and style of fashionable Hats, for sale cheap, at

JOHN M'COY'S.

ADIES DRESS GOODS, Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Challies, Swiss, &c., cheap at

JOHN M'COY'S.

ADIES, Misses', and Childrens gaiters, a fine variety, at

JOHN M'COY'S.

A LARGE lot of Ready Made Clothing of almost every quality, cheap at

JOHN M'COY'S.

A VERY large stock of Boots and Shoes, uncommonly low, at

JOHN M'COY'S.

BROWN and Bleached Muslins from 7 to 14 cts. per yard, of a good quality, at

JOHN M'COY'S.

YOUNG HYNON TEA 50 cts. per pound, Rio Coffee 8 pounds for one dollar, and other Groceries in proportion, at

JOHN M'COY'S.

FORKS & RAKES, Scythes & Snaths, Shovels & Hoes, together with a general variety of Hardware, very cheap at

JOHN M'COY'S.

SALT, Nails, Oils, Fish, &c., very low at

JOHN M'COY'S.

N. B. Persons having accounts with the subscriber of over 3 months standing, are requested to call and settle their bills, as soon as they can.

JOHN M'COY.

Jefferson, June 6, 1855.

Information Wanted.

Of Nicholas Hally by his brother John Hally, from the County Tipperary Parish of Bird Hill, Canada Road, Ireland. Who lived in New York on the 17th of March, 1852. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, at John Halletts, No. 35 Mulberry St. New York.

Ebensburg, May 6 1855. 2ts.

A. J. JACKSON.

SURGEON DENTIST, will be found at the Office of D. W. Lewis, M. D., in Ebensburg, the third week of each month. Office in Johnstown nearly opposite the Cambria Iron Co. Store.

June 5, 1855.

JOHN PARKE'S

Johnstown Marble Works, Franklin Street, nearly opposite the new Methodist Church, Johnstown, Pa.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones, Mantels, Tablets, and Bureau tops, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the East, with the addition of carriage. From long experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he can assure the public that all orders will be promptly attended to and the work finished in the best and most handsome manner, furnish ed to order and delivered at any place desired.

Also, Grindstones of various grits and sizes, suitable for farmers and mechanics. Sold by wholesale or retail.

For the convenience of persons residing in the east and north of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with Stephen Lloyd, at his cabinet warerooms in Ebensburg.

Purchasers are invited to examine stock and prices.

June 20, 1855.

Notice.

THE Register of Cambria county has granted letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John E. Murphy, late of the Borough of Ebensburg, deceased, to the subscriber residing in said Borough. All persons owing said deceased, and all having claims against him, are requested to call and settle.

B. McDERMOTT.

Ebensburg, May 30, 1855.—6t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private Sale, his farm situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 3 miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel, containing 456 acres, about 3 acres of which are cleared, and having a good dwelling house thereon erected. The land is well timbered, and abounds in several excellent veins of ore. The Clearfield Creek passes through it. The title is indisputable. Possession given immediately.

May 16, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The First of the season.

EDWARD ROBERTS has just received from the east, and has now ready for sale a full and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS including every article of fancy dress or plain goods that can be asked for in a country store, either for ladies' or gentlemen's wear. His stock consists of a general variety of calicoes, bareges, chintzes, lawns, linens, muslins, laces, &c., for the ladies, together with boots, shoes, hats, and a full selection of summer stiffs for the gentlemen.