

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

OFFICES:
 Philadelphia—Number 59 Pine street.
 Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.
 New York—Number 160 Nassau street.
 Boston—Number 16 State street.

WANTED--Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, at the market price, in payment of accounts due this office. And cash will be taken in exchange for receipts in full or in part.

THE MARKETS.
 [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Philadelphia, July 25.	
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	\$4 25
RYE MEAL, do.	2 87 1/2
CORN do.	2 30
WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush.	90
RYE do.	57
CORN, yellow, do.	44
OATS, do.	23
WHISKEY, in bbl.	31
Baltimore, July 25	
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	\$4 37 1/2
WHEAT, do.	90
CORN, yellow, do.	44
RYE, do.	65
OATS, do.	26
WHISKEY, in bbls.	22

From the N. Y. Papers of Saturday Evening. ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Immense destruction of Property--Apprehended Loss of Life--Terrible Explosion--Another "vast Burnt District."

New York has fallen again, we regret to say, into the line of great conflagrations. Within a few years the catalogue of terrific burnings on our side of the Atlantic has included New York, Philadelphia, Mobile, Wilmington, Pittsburg and Quebec--and now the name of New York is added to the list for the second time. A fire broke out between three and four o'clock this morning, in New street--a narrow passage between broad street and Broadway, extending from Wall street to Beaver--and spreading with fearful rapidity among the densely built edifices of that neighborhood has already swept through to Broadway on the West and South, across Broad street nearly to William on the East. An immense amount of property has been destroyed and, more to be deplored, a lamentable loss of life has added to the terrors of the occasion.

[From the Express.] At about 4 o'clock, Crocker and Warren's store, in New street, in which was stored a very large quantity of saltpetre, blew up with one of the most tremendous explosions ever heard of in the city. That building was of course scattered in fragments in an instant, and those near it were little better off. The explosion created one of the most frightful spectacles it was ever our misfortune to witness, and the noise and uproar could only be equalled by the explosion of a magazine.

The first explosion which was comparatively moderate, filled the room of the writer of this paragraph with a light more intense than at noon day, and upon looking out upon Broadway, a scene met our gaze, that can never be forgotten. Hardly had he reached the window when the second and grand explosion took place.--The buildings as far as the eye could reach appeared one mass of flames, while the buildings on the west side of Broadway, from the Mansion House to the Astor, were so brilliant that the eye could scarce rest upon them. The spire of Trinity Church looked like a pillar of fire, and the moon, which a moment before we saw just above the roof, paled under this vivid light, and was invisible. The sky over the region of the fire, and along the range of Nassau street was filled with a mass of flame from the burning gas, alcohol and camphine, let loose at the explosion.

High in the air as the eye could range appeared an immense quantity of fire, that had the appearance of serpents darting spirally upwards like small rockets of a fire work. These tongues of flame, too, shot out in all directions from the centre, making together the whole look like a mountain of fire which created in the air a noise like that caused by a flash of electricity in a thunder storm. The panic caused by such an explosion, who can describe? The street, from the Waverly house to our office, on Broadway, presented a thick multitude of men, running as if for their lives, shrieking as though they were in the agonies of death. Those who could keep their feet were fortunate, indeed, for the masses behind, in their terror, over-ran many who fell, regardless of any thing but their own safety.

Through the other streets a like scene was exhibited, but as the others were narrow the confusion was greater. The firemen and spectators left those parts only to receive in another place the shower of bricks and other missiles forced off by the explosion. So awful was the shock that the thick plate glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall street was broken in fragments and strewn over the pavement, in many instances the substantial window

sashes themselves being broken in. The cries of frightened people, the fall of missiles on the roofs of buildings, the crash of glass upon pavements, added to the tumbling of buildings from the force of the explosion, and the vivid glare of the flames, assailed the numerous multitudes now out to see the fire and gave the impression that a great convulsion of nature had taken place. The windows of the City Hotel and buildings near us were in a moment filled with the tenantry of the houses, who, until the great explosion, had remained quiet in bed, thinking the fire an ordinary matter, but not until now thoroughly roused by this awful shock.

The concussion in the Courrier office was so severe that the substantial stone walls of the building shook to their foundations, and the people there thought for one moment that they were tumbling to their base. The workmen in the composing room in the fifth story found the stone on which the form was making up, rise several inches from its resting place; the gas all went out instantly, and during the darkness that followed, the scene was to say the least of it, an exciting one.--The workmen employed in the Press and Engine rooms in the basement story fully believing that the entire building was about to fall upon them in mass, flew with rapid steps, into the street.

The same occurrences took place with the workmen in our office. In a moment they were in darkness, and astounded by the shock--they flew as if an earthquake were tumbling the walls upon their heads. All soon recovered, however, and went to work to give our readers, in a second edition, the details of the progress of the fire.

The Journal of Commerce gives what appears to be the true cause of the explosion. It says "the explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan company, situate in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and that could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

One o'clock--The fire is subdued and has not spread any further than already described, though the destruction within that limit is more complete.

At 2 o'clock, the dwelling house, No. 23, at the corner of Broadway and Morris street, fell with a tremendous crash, striking with great force against the opposite building and breaking in the windows, &c. No one hurt.

Mr. Augustus L. Cowdrey, a member of No. 42, son of the late Samuel Cowdrey, was one of the buildings in Broad street when it fell; he has not been heard of since.

Occurring thus in broad day-light, the fire presented many scenes and incidents such as are not generally attendant upon like occasions, or at least do not fall within the observation of spectators. We have mentioned the curious exhibition of household wares along in front of the Trinity Church yard--tables, mirrors, chests, iron bedssteads, and bedding, costly lamps and well worn tin candlesticks, cradles and pictures, bird cages with the birds in them, crockery, fenders, chairs, footstools, knives and forks--in a word all manner of articles employed in splendid or lowly housekeeping, heaped, pell-mell, together with the utmost disregard for propriety or effect in grouping.

To the like use the Battery has also been put, though on a much larger scale, almost the whole of its area being filled with carriages and furniture, disposed in separate parcels, each of which was guarded, when we were there, by two or three females with anxious and sorrow-shaded countenances; and some handsomely attired and sitting upon rich sofas or rocking chairs, others more poorly clad and reposing on a woulen stool, and roll of faded carpet, or the green turf itself.

In the midst of one household group we saw a young woman in feeble health; she reclined languidly in an easy chair, and the wan thin cheek afforded ground for the belief that she had been lately borne amid the terror and uproar of the disaster from a bed of sickness. In close juxtaposition was a little family party of children with their nurse--the youngest delighted with the novelty of their position and the bustle all around them, while the elder, more thoughtful and more conscious of the evil, looked on with a pretty air of bewilderment which seemed ready to resolve itself into a burst of lamentation.

A little further on a young man was coolly arranging his hair and contemplating the graces of his person before a large mirror, which leaned against a tree; and our attention was next caught by a ragged looking boy of some fourteen or fifteen years, who had flung himself upon a handsome sofa and was fast asleep.--Perhaps he had been doing yeoman service at the break of some engine, or in helping to remove the household wares of some burnt out family. At all events his slumbers were respected--though it may be that all were too busy to meddle with him.

STILL LATER.--The fire in New York is now completely subdued. The following is the estimate made of the whole number of buildings destroyed by the fire.

Broad street, east side,	35
" west side,	34
New street, east side,	20
" west side,	27
Broadway, east side,	26
" west side,	6
Whitehall street,	2
Beaver street,	49

Marketfield street,	16
Stone street, north side,	7
Exchange Place, south side,	13
" north side,	12
South William street, west side,	18
" east side,	2

208
 It is estimated that the loss of merchandise is \$2,000,000. We think it will prove much greater. We heard of two firms who had at \$300,000 each; very many lost \$100,000. We think the loss in buildings and merchandise will not be less than \$6,000,000.

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia. Fourteen Days Later. Depressure in the Cotton Market--Prospects Condition of the Harvest--Riot at a Fair in Ireland--Conflict with the Military and Loss of Life!

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday, with fifteen days later news from Europe. We are indebted to Adams and Co. for English papers.

There is an active demand in the cotton market, and the sales have been large. The weather has been favorable, and the crops are doing well. The produce market maintains a firm appearance.

The American provision trade is dull. American Securities, in consequence of the efforts made by the State of Pennsylvania to pay its debts, have gone up.

IRELAND. Dreadful conflict and loss of Life.

The accounts from this unhappy country are sad indeed. Her four and a half million of people are in a most deplorable and alarming state of want and criminal excitement. Disputes, assassinations, and murders in open day, are among the reported incidents of the times.

A magistrate returning from church, with his children in the gig with him, was recently shot; and though the murderer scarcely hurried his movement at all, yet such is the sympathy of the peasantry with criminals of this description, that all attempts to discover him have proved unsuccessful.

But all this is trifling, compared with the account of a recent conflict between the Police and a body of peasants assembled at a Fair, in a place called Ballinacross, about seven miles from Cork. The particulars of this conflict we gather from a letter of a correspondent of the London Times of the 4th instant.

It seems from this account, written on the spot, under date of July, that at the annual Fair held in the village of Billinacross, on the 30th of June, a small body of armed policemen attended, as usual, to preserve order. At the close of the Fair a quarrel and a fight began between two individuals, in which others soon engaged.

The Police interfered and arrested one of the ringleaders. As they were leading him away, they perceived symptoms among the crowd of an intention to rescue the prisoner, and heard the cry in Irish--"Don't let him with them!" They therefore, retired to a low, slated house which was near by. The mob immediately followed and began to throw stones.

The police then fired on the assailants. This exasperated them the more; and they began to break in the roof. This produced a fresh volley from the police, and with deadly aim. After firing on the mob several times, with fatal effect, the people fled, and the police retired to their barracks.

The result of all this was, that six persons were killed and twenty-five wounded--some it is feared mortally; the country around was in a high state of excitement, and a considerable body of the Police were under arms to preserve the peace.

General Jackson's last will.

"The last will and testament of Gen. Jackson gives his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz:--one of \$6,000, with interest, borrowed of General Plaquehe, of New Orleans; another of \$10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand children! The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long eventful career, are left his adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of war, they shall upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies."

"It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before.

The citizens of Harrisburg have held a meeting to take measures for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a site for the Lunatic Asylum authorized to be erected at that place, by an act of the Legislature. The act made appropriation only for the building of \$15,000, leaving the ground to be purchased by private subscription.

Probable War with Mexico.

There seems at present but little doubt of this country being involved in a war with Mexico. The Baltimore American in remarking upon the subject says: the foreboding appearances which indicate the probability of such a war cannot but recall to the public recollection the language of the official paper, some time ago, in reference to the treatment of privateers captured under the Mexican flag. The purport of that language was that all such persons would be dealt with as pirates; and the reason assigned for this sort of treatment was not that privateering itself is piracy, but that, such is the inconsiderable force of the Mexican marine, two-thirds of all privateers sailing under her flag would be foreign adventurers.

It is important at this time to consider well such a position as this. When Texas was made war against Mexico it is known that the great majority, more than two-thirds, of those who fought on the side of Texas were from the United States. If Mexico had pronounced all these to be land pirates and had dealt with all prisoners taken in the Texian ranks as we propose to treat all captured privateers taken under the Mexican flag, her course would have been deemed barbarous and bloody in the extreme, and utterly repugnant to the laws of civilized warfare.

Again, if we recognize the principle of naturalization by which the natives of foreign countries may become citizens of ours, the period of time required for this process may be long or short. The fact that naturalization is recognized involves the whole principle. Thus then if Mexico chooses to facilitate naturalization, and makes it conditional on easy terms, what can we say against it?

The monarchical countries of Europe retaining the old feudal principle of allegiance of the vassal to his lord, deny that this allegiance can be transferred; and they affirm that the King, as the chief lord of the realm, has a right to the services of his subjects in time of war, no matter where they may be. There is, therefore, a direct conflict between the monarchical principle on this point, and that which we, as republicans maintain. The practice of impressment which England carried on previous to the last war, led to that rupture, and this practice grew out of the very pretension stated above.

Moreover, we contend against the right of search on the ground that the flag is the evidence of nationality, that the credentials of our ships and seamen float at the mast head, and that such evidence must not be disputed save at the peril of the investigator. If Mexico should declare the same thing what could we say against it?

War with Mexico.

The New Orleans Tropic contains a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 24th ult. from which we extract the following: There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is 60 miles in the interior, for safe keeping. This looks like making preparation.

The Mexicans lately received an addition to their small marine; three large gun boats, mounting each 24 pounders, built in New York, well finished and creditable to American ship builders. They cost, with the arms, etc., attached to them, about \$10,000 each.

The Castle is in good order; it mounts 200 large guns, and has recently been reinforced by some 500 or 600 men. As it is in much better condition now than when the French attacked it, some think it will be able to contend successfully with any Naval force the United States may send.

Temperance Lectures.

COL. WALLACE, a former drunkard and for twenty years a member of the Philadelphia Bar, will lecture on the subject of Temperance, in Huntington County, at the following places, in the evening, viz:

Soulsburg, 18th of August,	Manor Hill, 19, "
Petersburg, 20, "	Petersburg, 21, "
Shirleysburg, 22, "	Shirleysburg, 23, "
Shade Gap, 25, "	Orbissonia, 26, "
Cassville, 27, "	McConnellstown, 28, "
Alexandria, 29, "	Waterstreet, 30, "
Birmingham, 1st of September,	Warriorsmark, 2, "
Colerain Forges, 3, "	Williamsburg, 4, "
Franktown, 5, "	Hollidaysburg, 6, 8, "
Duncansville, 9, "	Henrysburg, 10, "
Newry, 12, "	

There will be a collection taken up to defray the expenses of the Col. which is all he asks for his services.

CHAIRS.

HENRY SMITH manufactures and is at all times prepared to furnish every variety of CHAIRS, low for cash or country produce. Apply at his shop a few doors west of the old Court House.
 Huntington, July 16, 1845;

Take Notice.

The gentleman who borrowed two shawl cushions from me about two months ago or upwards, will please bring them home with out further delay and save costs.
 HENRY SMITH.
 Huntington, July 16, 1845.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntington, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntington, in and for the county of Huntington, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, viz:

1. William Tipton, surviving executor of John Tipton, late of Tyone township, dec'd, and Armstrong Crawford, acting executor of James Tipton, dec'd, another executor of the said John Tipton, dec'd.
2. Abraham Buck and Azariah Sackett, executors of Samuel Spangle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
3. John Skyles, administrator of the estate of William Elder, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
4. Alexander Scott, executor of William Scott, late of Toll township, dec'd.
5. John Ghrett, guardian of Levi Gosnell, John Gosnell and Wilson Gosnell, minor children of Joshua Gosnell, late of Union township, dec'd.
6. Lewis Hopkins and Robert Fleming, administrators of the estate of Benjamin Hopkins, late of Antas township, dec'd.
7. Joseph Reel, administrator of the estate of Henry Dearment, late of the borough of Petersburg, dec'd.
8. Thomas E. Orison, administrator of the estate of John Flasher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
9. Henry Miller, executor of Martha Ker, late of Woodbury township, dec'd.
10. James McNeal, administrator of Eye Gosnell, late of Toll township, dec'd.
11. Isaac Taylor, administrator of the estate of Barton De Forest, late of Toll township, dec'd.
12. Alexander L. Holliday, administrator of the estate of Robert Lowry, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd.
13. Joseph B. Robinson, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones Cadwallader, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd.
14. John P. Stone, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Benson, late of Toll township, dec'd.
15. James McLean, acting executor of Samuel McLean, late of Toll township, dec'd.

JOHN REED, Register.
 Register's Office, Huntingdon, 12th July, A. D. 1845.

Pamphlet Laws.

Notice is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of the late Session of the Legislature have come to hand and are ready for distribution to and among those entitled to receive them. JAMES STEEL, Prothonotary.
 July 9, 1845.

To School Directors.

Packages for the several Boards of School Directors in the county have been received at this office. By order of Commr's W. S. AFRICA, Clerk.
 Huntington July 9, 1845.

Auditors Notices.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntington county, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the lot of ground in Hollidaysburg, with a brick house &c. thereon, sold at April Term, 1845, as property of Michael C. Garber, also the money in said Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the house and half lot of ground in Hollidaysburg sold at the same court as property of George Baugman, respectively, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the Prothonotary's office in Huntington, on Saturday the 2nd day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for said purpose.
 JACOB MILLER, Auditor.
 Huntington July 9, 1845.

The undersigned, appointed auditor by said Court to distribute the moneys in hands of the Sheriff arising from the Sheriff's sale of the tract of land in Henderson township sold as property of James Shortbill, and the tract of land in Walker township, sold as property of Wray Maize, respectively, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Prothonotary's office in Huntington on Saturday the 2nd day of August next.
 JAMES STEEL, Auditor.
 Huntington July 9, 1845.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntington county, to apportion the assets in the hands of Adam Williamson and Samuel Miller, Administrators De bonis non with the will annexed, of Nicholas Grafius, late of West township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntington, on Friday the 8th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
 GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.
 July 9, 1845.

Estate of ISRAEL CRYDER, late of Porter township dec'd.
 All persons indebted to the Estate of Israel Cryder late of Porter township in the county of Huntington dec'd are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned residing in Porter township, to whom letters testamentary have been granted on said Estate.
 DANIEL CRYDER, } Exr'
 GEORGE S. CRYDER }
 July 2, 1845--Gt

Estate of JAMES ORR, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
 Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to.
 CHRISTIAN COULTS, Administrator.
 Huntington July 9, 1845.

WARD.

Dr. J. H. DORSEY.

HAVING removed from Williamsburg to Huntington, would inform the community that he designs to continue the practice of medicine, and will be thankful for their patronage. Residence and office formerly occupied by R. Allison, Esq.
 N. B. Having been successful in accomplishing the cure of a number of cancers, (for which vouchers can be had if required) he feels confident of success in the most obstinate cases, and should he fail in curing no charge will be made.
 Huntington, April 29, 1845.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Moore & Steiner are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of September next; as the death of one of the partners, and the expiration of the term of partnership, make it necessary to close the affairs of said firm immediately. All the books and papers are in the hands of the subscriber--surviving partner.
 GEORGE H. STEINER.
 Waterstreet, July 1, 1845.

N. B. The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he still continues the business at the same place; and has now on hand a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c., which he will sell at the lowest price for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of Grain and Country produce.
 G. H. S.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for costs or fees due him as sheriff of Huntington county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same to James Steel Prothonotary, or to the subscriber residing near Frankstown. This course has become necessary as the subscriber is desirous to settle his accounts, and can therefore give no further indulgence.
 JOSEPH SHANNON.
 Frankstown tp. June 25, 1845--St.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

The subscriber continues to manufacture, in Harrisburg, French Burrs of all sizes, and of the very best quality, much cheaper than ever, and on very favorable terms.
 Letters addressed to him will receive the same prompt attention as if personal application were made.
 W. H. KEPNER.
 Feb. 5, 1845.--9 mo.

Wanted.

AN experienced FEMALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Public School in this Borough for a term of three months. By order of the Board of Directors.
 JAMES RAMSEY, Clerk.
 Shirleysburg, May 29, 1845.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Alexandria, Huntington county, on the 1st day of July, 1845--which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
 B. Ker John } Laird James & Co.
 Barry James J. } McClure William
 Brubaker Abraham } Quinter John
 Cryder John } Saffer William E.
 Dismore Samuel } Shively Daniel
 Fockler Messrs } Sprinkle John
 Fockler Messrs J } & Co.
 JOHN GEMMILL, P. M.
 Alexandria, July 9, 1845.

To the Voters of Huntington Co. FELLOW CITIZENS:

I respectfully offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, of said county at the ensuing General Election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. (Having had experience in the duties of said office) should I be elected I pledge myself to a faithful discharge thereof.
 JAMES MORROW.
 Frankstown, June 11, 1845--17.

T. H. CREWTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN WILLIAMSON Having returned to Huntington county, has recommenced the practice of LAW in the Borough of Huntington, where he will carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will be found at all times by these who may call upon him, at his office with Isaac Fisher, Esq., adjoining the store of Thos. Read & Son, near the Diamond.
 Huntington, April 30, 1845.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Attorney at Law.

Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, Stating Administrators accounts, Scrivening, &c.--Office in Diamond; three doors East of the "Exchange Hotel."
 feb'28 '44.

A. W. BENEDICT, ATTORNEY AT LAW--HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office at his old residence in Main street, a few doors west of the Court House. A. W. B. will attend to any business entrusted to him in the several courts of Huntington and adjoining counties.
 April 30, 1845--17.

J. SEWELL STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment.
 February 14, 1843.--17.

JOHN BROTHERSLINE, Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. Will practice in the several courts of Huntington, Bedford, and Cambria counties. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.
 Office.--Diamond.

A. K. CORNYN, ATTORNEY AT LAW--HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main street, two doors East of Mr. Adam Hall's Temperance House.

Estate of WILLIAM ELDER, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration pendente lite upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
 JAMES ENTREKIN, Jr., Adm'r.
 ffe Run, July 16, 1845--6.