

Huntingdon, August 20, '45.

Y. 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, Aug. 16.	
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	84 25
RYE MEAL, do.	2 87 1/2
CORN do.	2 15
WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush.	85
RYE, do.	57
CORN, yellow, do.	44
OATS, do.	22
Baltimore, Aug. 16.	
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	84 3/4
WHEAT, per bush.	90
CORN, yellow, do.	44
RYE, do.	65
OATS, do.	26

**Mexico and the United States.**

The news from Mexico, inserted below, is of a stirring character.

The indications are, that Mexico has, ere this, determined upon some hostile step. Whether war, direct or non-intercourse, remains to be seen. The New Orleans Bulletin, remarking upon the news, says "the accounts from Mexico represent the ignorant rabble, who form the mass of the population, to be clamorous for war. From this fact, it is apparent that the Administration party, in order to court popularity, will be forced to make some demonstration of hostility toward this country. As the interdiction of commerce, by the declaration of an embargo, comes nearest to a state of hostility, without amounting exactly to an open act of war, it is altogether probable that this will be the first step in the progress to belligerency. It is also a kind of passive warfare, better suited to the exhaustion and impotence of Mexico, than more active and vindictive demonstrations of enmity, requiring the movement of armies in the field and fleets upon the sea. It is hardly possible to suppose that any serious intention of prosecuting war can be entertained by the Mexican Government. The total want of all the sinews of war, and the entire destitution of the resources and capabilities necessary for a state of belligerency, forbid the idea. Whatever measures may be adopted, therefore, by Mexico, indicative of a hostile purpose, may well be regarded only as idle demonstrations, designed to gratify a clamorous and discontented populace. Without some bluster and bravado, it would not be possible for the party in power to maintain the ascendancy during the pending elections. A movement of the kind, then, may well be expected."

Later from Texas.  
We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune, for Galveston dates to the 30th ult. A portion of the United States troops under Gen. Taylor, had arrived, and been landed.  
From all accounts, it would seem that the Texas Convention is progressing rapidly with the business before it. It is thought that the members will get through with every thing by the middle of this month, August. The seat of Government, it is said, will probably be continued at Austin for the next four or five years.  
Dr. A. Perry, of Washington county, Texas, was murdered a few days since, by a negro, formerly the property of the doctor. Although there was no witness to the act, the negro was suspected, accused, confessed the deed and has been hung.

According to the Civilian, the health of Galveston continued remarkably good. The weather had been dry, and rain was much needed.  
A semi-weekly mail has been established between Washington and Austin, to continue during the session.  
ARANSAS BAY, July 28, '45.  
On Saturday the 26th inst., the American flag was first planted in Texas by authority, upon the south end of St. Joseph's Island, upon which I am landing the troops from the Alabama, inside the Bay. There are now 500 men encamped here, and the scene is full of interest.—The other vessels with troops are not expected to arrive for several days.  
The various committees in the Convention at Austin, have reported the different provisions for a Constitution of the State of Texas, and these are published at length in the Civilian of the 30th ult.  
On the frontiers of Texas all would appear quiet—we see no account of Indian disturbances in any quarter.

THE TEXAS DEBT.—The Germantown Telegraph says that one of the principal questions which will require the attention of the next Congress, will be that of Texas; and one of the principal items on that question will be the assumption of the debt of Texas. A guarantee to this effect, was no doubt given by the U. S. Charge before annexation was consummated. This would be the most objectionable kind of assumption. When W. Cost Johnson proposed in Congress a few years ago, that the General Government should assume the debts of the several States, to preserve their characters for integrity and honesty, it was received with a burst of indignation from one end of the Union to the other, and we shall see who it will be to take the responsibility to advocate the monstrous proposition to pay the debt of Texas.

Toast drunk at Erie, Pennsylvania, last 4th of July: "Our noble selves—as smiling as nature around us, but not half so green."

vessels are going off immediately, to prevent being seized."

The Courier, after noticing the rumors afloat, and the above extract, says: "We have seen letters from Mexico of July 22, which say war is inevitable.—The Senate of Mexico had assembled in order to discuss the question of peace or war, and the issue depended on their deliberations. Until the result was known the Mexican ports would continue open as usual to American trade."

The Bee says: "We are informed yesterday that an importing house in our city had applied to the Mexican Consul to know whether he could clear a vessel for one of the Mexican ports on Thursday next, and that the reply of the Consul was that after Wednesday he would be unable to attend to any such business. As the duty of the Consul in such cases is to countersign the manifest, his refusal looks as if there were some truth in the rumors of war, now so prevalent."

It would seem from all this, that Mexico was about to adopt some hostile measure in relation to this country. Probably an embargo has been declared. The Schurz-Witch was to sail from Vera Cruz on the 26th; and by her we shall probably receive definite intelligence.

**California.**

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York, dated  
MONTEREY, 20th March, 1845.

My Dear Sir—No doubt you will be anxious to know the result of the revolution in California, which has terminated in the following manner: A few days after you sailed from this port, Gen. Sutter joined the governor against Castro, with ninety riflemen and eighty Indians. Castro, aware that his force was inferior, left immediately for the south. The general marched after him and near the Puebla de los Angeles, he was attacked by six hundred Californians and fifty foreigners. They exchanged a few shots from their cannon, but the general, taking into consideration the advantages the Californians had over him, being all mounted on horseback, and without money or means to support his troops, he surrendered and complied with their wishes.

He is now on board the barque Quixotte, with all his troops, bound for Mazatlan or San Blas. Don Jose Castro is commandant general, and Don Pico (of the Puebla) governor.  
Every person feels sorry for the general. He is a good kind-hearted man, but I really believe, no soldier. What the consequences from Mexico will be, it is hard to say. They ought to allow the Californians to govern themselves.

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**The Iron Monster.—The Steamship Great Britain.**

The modern wonder in the way of naval architecture and steam mechanism, is beyond all question, the steamship Great Britain, now at the port of New York.—Her arrival, we are informed, produced a scene of the deepest interest and excitement. Thousands and tens of thousands poured down upon the battery, the moment they knew the ship was approaching—all anxious to join in the enthusiastic welcome. A brief notice of the proportions, &c., of this great steamer will be read with interest. She was built at Bristol, England, of iron, and is worked with the screw propeller instead of paddle-wheels. Her keel was laid in July, 1839, and she was launched in July, 1844, with her engines on board. In December, 1844, a trial of her steaming powers was made, and it was proved that she was completely under the power of her helm, could make as rapid headway as was desired, and consumed coal very economically. Her length of keel is 289 feet; total length, 322 feet; beam, 51 feet; depth, 32 feet 6 inches; feet of water when loaded, 16 feet; displacement, 2984 tons; tonnage by old measurement, 3443 tons; plates of keel nearly one inch thick; plates of bottom varying to 3-4 of an inch at extremes, and to 5 8ths generally; topsides 1-2 an inch, and at the extreme aft 7-16ths. The ribs are framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3-1 inches, 1-2 inch thick, and 7-16ths. Distance of ribs from centre to centre, amidships, 14 inches increasing to 21 inches at the ends. Ten iron sleepers run from the engine room, gradually diminishing in number to the fore end of the ship and under the boilers the platform of which they support—in midships they are 3 feet 3 inches in depth supported by angle irons in the form of inverted arches, and a short distance from each other. She has five water-tight partitions; stows 1200 tons of coal; 1000 tons of measurement; the engines weigh 340 tons; the boilers 200 ditto, and hold 200 tons of water. The main shaft is 28 inches in diameter in the centre, and 24 inches in the bearings; in the rough, before turned, it weighed 16 tons. It has been lightened by a hole of ten inches diameter bored through. A stream of cold water passes through the cranks and this hole when the engines are at work.  
The screw shaft is in one long and two short or coupling parts. The part next the engine, solid, 28 feet by 16 inches diameter. The hollow intermediate shaft sixty-five feet, by two feet eight inches diameter. The screw part is 25 feet 6 inches, and also 16 inches diameter. The total length is 130 feet, and it weighs altogether 38 tons. The screw is of six arms, 15 feet 6 inches in diameter, 25 feet pitch, and weigh 4 tons. The main drum is 18 feet diameter, and drives 4 chains, weighing 7 tons. The screw shaft drum is 6 feet diameter, and the weight with the pull when working, is equal to 85 tons on the bearings of the main shaft. The cylinders are 4 in number, 88 inches each; stroke, 6 feet; power, 1000 horses. The condensers are of wrought iron, 12 feet by 8, and 5 deep. Under the whole space of the engines up to the top, the angle irons are doubled.—The upper, main and saloon decks are of wood; the 2 cargo decks are of iron.—The officers and seaman are all accommodated on two decks under the fore-castle. From the ship's bottom to the upper deck runs on either side, for the whole length of the engines and boiler space, a strong iron partition forming below the coal bunkers; and above, the servants' accommodations on one side, engineers' cabins and stokers' accommodations on the other, besides 26 water closets. She has six masts, fitted with iron rigging, adopted in consequence of its offering two-thirds less resistance than hemp, a great saving going head to wind.  
It was originally intended that this ship should have but five masts, but there was some difficulty in adjusting that number and the alternative was either six or four. As at present arranged, the Great Britain needs only thirty seamen to work her sails, but if rigged as ships usually are, it would require, as many as a large frigate. The difference seems to be almost incredible. There is but one sail, the square mainsail, which requires all hands to furl it. Five of the six masts are hinged for lowering, whenever head winds set in.  
The plain sales of a 52 gun frigate, i. e. without counting royals, staysails, and steering sails, number something short of 5,000 yards of canvass, and the plain sales, i. e. omitting the steering sails, &c., of the Great Britain, amount to 4945 yards, or in other words they are alike in quantity. There are more points of sailing in which the centre of effort of the frigate's or square rigged ship's canvass will tell better, but there are some in which the low canvass of the steamer will have the advantage, and no steamer has any business with lofty spars or flying kites. If circumstances should bring the Great Britain to canvass alone, as her motive power, she will do as well or better than her neighbors, although the screw will stop her way perhaps fifteen per cent. In such an emergency the Captain would disconnect it, and it would revolve then in the proportion due to the ship's way, or not to impede her as if it were a fixture.  
She carries four iron life-boats, and two of wood in the davits, and has on deck one large iron lifeboat of a new patent construction, the whole capable of holding four hundred persons. She is built with lapped in preference to flush joints—experience and different trials having proved the lap joint stronger by one fifth of the whole strength.

The screw has been adopted in preference to the paddle-wheel, in consequence of a number of proved points of superiority, as, for instance, the facility afforded in carrying canvass, the inclination or heeling over not affecting the motive of the propeller, while in a paddle-wheel craft, the power of one wheel is often useless. It can only be in the highest sea, that the screw even partially quits the water, and then only for a few seconds, while in the other craft both wheels are frequently exposed by the hollow of the sea leaving them; the breadth of beam would make a difference to the Great Britain, for deck room of 80 feet to 51; the diminished chances from collisions at sea; the difference of resistance to wind, the paddle boxes and their appendages creating nearly one half the whole resistance; and also the getting rid of the top weight of frames, shafts, wheels, &c. &c.  
The Great Britain is divided into compartments, in each of which the engine pumps can be applied by means of pipes and cocks; the water-tight divisions adding greatly to the strength of the ship.—The plan of state rooms and berths shows that ample room and accommodation is provided for two hundred and fifty-two passengers, besides for the officers and crew.

**Melancholly Accident.**  
**EXPLOSION OF A PRIVATE GAS FIXTURE.**

The Pittsburg American of the 13th says:—A melancholly accident occurred last evening in Allegheny City. A Methodist Church, called the 'Radical Church' has procured from some adventurer in Cincinnati, a private gas establishment for lighting the Church. Several of the congregation, with a view of doing some repairs, raised the gasometer out of the water in which it was placed, when it exploded with much violence having taken fire from the candles, and which immediately communicated to the building, but was quickly extinguished. The consequences has been most melancholly. The sexton, Mr. Herron, was so badly burnt that he has since died. We copy the following from the Gazette:

Mr. Brown, a pedler, living on the Butler Road, badly burnt, supposed to be dangerous.  
Wm. Karns, Esq., Postmaster of Allegheny City badly burnt, but thought not to be dangerously injured.  
Mr. James Russell, Carpenter, had his head badly cut, and is supposed to be dangerously hurt.  
Mr. Essler, very badly burnt, supposed to be dangerous.  
Mr. Henry Williams, Grocer, slightly burnt.  
The distress and confusion was so great in the neighborhood, that we find it difficult to obtain accurate intelligence. The report of the explosion alarmed the whole neighborhood, and the light was very brilliant. The main body of the church is not injured.

**New and extensive Cotton Factory.**

Messrs. Kennedy, Childs & Co., are putting up a very splendid building in Allegheny, immediately above the Saint Clair street bridge intended for a cotton factory. It is four stories high exclusive of the basement, and is calculated to drive 7000 spindles. The owners design to have it in operation about the first of January.

The building is one of apparent great strength and durability, the foundation being of dressed blocks of stone in a wall of 30 inches. The second story is three brick or 27 inches—the third 22 and the fourth 18 inches or 2 brick.—The beams and other wood work is of corresponding strength. The contractors for the building are Messrs. William and Jno. Alston.  
Besides the entire building there is an engine house, picking room and office. The chimney of the engine furnace is a splendid column, about 100 feet high, with a base of 8 by 10 feet and tapering off to 4 ft. 9 in. at the top.

The cost of the works is estimated at \$100,000. Besides the advantage to mechanics and laborers in the outlay for such extensive works, it is to be considered the permanent good which the country is to derive from their erection, which should be the wise policy of protection be continued, must multiply beyond our means to calculate. It is certainly gratifying to see the bold and enterprising spirit of our citizens, but little less so to see that enterprise seconded by as able and scientific mechanics as are to be found in any other city in the Union.—Pittsburg American.

**OBITUARY RECORD.**

From DEATH no age nor no condition save, As goes the freeman, so departs the slave,  
The chieftain's palace and the peasant's bower, Alike are ravished by his haughty power.  
DIED: In this Borough, on Monday before last, JAMES WINFIELD, son of Robert and Barbary Ann Thompson, aged 4 months and 17 days.  
On Saturday evening before last, BENJAMIN, infant son of Mr. John Wiley, of Hollidaysburg.  
On Sunday morning before last, ELIZA MARGARETTA, infant daughter of the Rev. David McKimney, of Hollidaysburg.  
On Sunday night before last, Mrs. ROSANNAH FISHER, aged 29 years, 11 months and 28 days.  
Religious Notice.  
On Sunday the 31st of August, the Corner Stone of a Roman Catholic Church will be laid in Shade Valley, on the place where Felix Logan resides. After the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone is performed, the Rev. John C. Brady, of Bedford, will preach an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The Corner Stone will be laid at 10 o'clock A. M.

**WILLIAM D. PARRISH,**  
No. 4, North 5th st., 2 doors above Market, PHILADELPHIA.  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Paper, Rags, School Books Blank Books and Stationary.

HAVING considerably increase his facilities for business, now offers to country merchants, on still more favorable terms than formerly, a complete assortment of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers; also Figured Wall and Curtain Papers, and Window Shades of a great variety of patterns, which he can sell at manufacturers' prices. Also, Bonnet Boards, White, Blue and Brown; and all the Standard School Books, Blank Books, and Stationary in general, at the lowest Wholesale prices.

**Rags! Rags! Rags!**  
Cash paid for Rags in any quantity, or Rags taken in trade for goods at the lowest cash prices. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.  
Printers of country newspapers supplied with their paper low for cash, by applying at  
**WILLIAM D. PARRISH'S**  
Paper and Rag Warehouse, No. 4, North Fifth street, 2 doors above Market street, Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, August 20th, 1845.

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned, Sequester appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to sell the life estate of Samuel Miles Green in the Barree Forge property, will attend at the office of Miles and Dorris, in the Borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday, the 23d day of September next, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of the sale of said estate, amongst the Judgment creditors.  
**JOHN PORTER,**  
Sequester.

**Orphan's Court Sale.**  
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on  
**TUESDAY THE 28th DAY OF**  
**OCTOBER NEXT,**  
at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain message, plantation, and tract of land, situate in Morris township, adjoining lands of Peter Siler, James M. Kinkead, Jacob Henry, the undersigned Wm. Reed, and others, containing

**111 ACRES**  
be the same more or less, about 75 acres of which are cleared, with a two story  
**Log Dwelling House,**  
a Log Barn, and a small apple orchard thereon—the estate of John Kuhn, of said township, dec'd.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue within one year thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.  
By the Court,  
**JOHN REED, Clerk.**  
Attendance will be given by the undersigned  
**WILLIAM REED, Admr., &c.**  
August 20, 1845.—ts.

**Watches, Jewelry**  
**AND**  
**SILVER WARE.**  
THE subscribers offer an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches of their own Importation, Silver Spoons, Forks, Tea sets and every article of Silver work of their own manufacture. Also watch chains, Seals and Keys, Fine Gold Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Guard chains, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Spectacles, Pencils, Diamond pointed Gold Pens, together with a general assortment of Ladies, jewelry, Plated castors, Cake Baskets, Candle Sticks, Fancy Bags, Purses, Fans, Britannia ware in sets and single pieces; Silver Purses Clasp, Combs, Hair Pins, Fancy head ornaments, &c. &c., for sale at the lowest Cash prices.—Watches Repaired.  
**J. & W. L. WARD.**  
No. 106 Chestnut street, opposite the Franklin House.  
Philadelphia, August 5, 1845.

**Notice.**  
All persons indebted to the subscriber for costs or fees due him as sheriff of Huntingdon 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.—3t.

**Estate of JOHN STEWART**  
late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county deceased.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of said deceased have been granted to the subscriber. All persons therefore indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to  
**JOHN STEWART, Ex'r**  
Jackson tp., Aug. 13, 1845.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons are hereby notified that I this day purchased from Christian Prough, of Tod township, Huntingdon County, all his grain, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, ploughs and other farming utensils, as well as all his household and kitchen furniture, and have taken possession of the same. All persons are therefore cautioned against disturbing the same in any manner whatever.  
**DANIEL PROUGH.**  
Tod tp., Aug. 9, 1845.

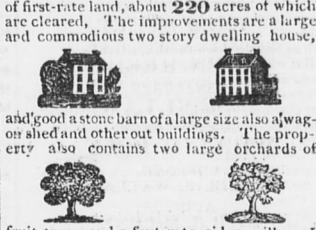
**Spanish Hides**  
**AND**  
**TANNER'S OILS.**  
2000 Dry Lapata Hides—first quality.  
5500 Dry La Guira do.  
3000 Dry Salted La Guira, do.  
1000 Dry Salted Brazil Hides, do.  
30 Bales Green Salted Patna Kips  
30 Bales dry Patna Kips  
120 Barrells Tanner's Oil.  
Tanner's and Currier's Tools.  
For sale to the country Tanners at the lowest prices and upon the best terms.  
N. B. All kinds of Leather wanted for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash or in exchange for Hides, Kips & Oil.  
**D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,**  
No. 21 South 3d Street,  
Philadelphia.

**CAMP MEETING.**

A UNITED BRETHREN Camp Meeting will be held near Williamsburg, commencing on the 22nd inst. Members of all religious denominations are hereby respectfully invited to attend, and all those friendly to the cause and kingdom of our glorious REDEEMER.  
**A. M. KITCHEN, Chairman of Com.**  
Williamsburg, August 4, 1845.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**  
**AT PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 20th of September next, on the premises, that well known tract of land situate in Porter township Huntingdon county Pa., on the waters of the little Juniata River, known as the property of Israel Cryder, dec'd, bounded by lands of Conrad Bucher, George Hyle, dec'd, and others, containing



and good a stone barn of a large size also a wagon shed and other out buildings. The property also contains two large orchards of fruit-trees, and a first-rate cider mill, and several springs of excellent lime-stone water. There is also erected on the same property a Woolen Factory or Felling Mill, with all the necessary implements, which said Factory, together with about 25 acres of land adjoining the same, will be sold separate from the other property, and the balance will be sold to suit purchasers.  
The terms will be made known on the day of the sale by the undersigned residing on said property.  
**DANIEL CRYDER, } Ex'r**  
**GEORGE S. CRYDER, }**  
of Israel Cryder, dec'd.  
August 11, 1845.  
Lancaster Examiner, insert until day of sale, and charge to Executors and send bill to this office.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**  
Corner of Market street and Market Square,  
**HARRISBURG, PA.**

THE subscriber having taken this popular Hotel lately kept by Mr. Wm. T. SANDERS, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now well prepared to accommodate them in a manner to insure satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom. The house has been re-furnished, altered, and greatly improved in many respects, and no pains will be spared to make visitors comfortable during their sojourn.  
His TABLE will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season: and his servants are attentive, careful and accommodating.  
There is extensive STABLE attached to the premises,  
**E. P. HUGHES,**  
late of the Mansion House,  
Harrisburg June 4, 1845.  
THE subscriber takes this occasion of returning his thanks to his numerous friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during his proprietorship of the Washington Hotel. He also takes great pleasure in bespeaking for his successor a continuance of public favor, who is well qualified to give general satisfaction as a landlord, and every way worthy of the patronage of the travelling community.  
**WM. T. SANDERS.**

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**  
HARRISBURG, PA.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he still continues at his old stand, Second street; Harrisburg, Pa., where he is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. As his house has been for some years back conducted on the Temperance principle, the proprietor expects to receive a liberal share of the patronage of temperance men generally, visiting the Seat of Government.

**THIS TABLE**  
will always be supplied with the best the market will afford, and no pains spared to suit the palate of the epicure. The greatest care will be observed in regard to the cleanliness & comfort of his sleeping apartments.  
**THIS Stabling**  
is commodious, and attended by a careful and obliging ostler and every arrangement made to make his house a pleasant stopping place for the traveller.  
Charges very moderate to suit the times.  
**JOHN KELKER.**  
Harrisburg, Aug. 15, 1845.

**J. SEWELL STEWART,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
HUNTINGDON, PA.  
Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment.  
February 14, 1843.—tl.

**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 Huntingdon and adjoining counties.  
April 30, 1843.—tl.

**JOHN WILLIAMSON**  
Having returned to Huntingdon county, has re-commenced the practice of Law in the Borough of Huntingdon, where he will carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care.—He will be found at all times by those who may call upon him, at his office with Isaac Fisher, Esq., adjoining the store of Thos. Read & Son, near the Diamond.  
Huntingdon, April 20, 1843.  
In October 1843, Aaron Hamilton of Sing Sing, West Chester County, New York, was taken suddenly sick in the night with great pain in his bowels and stomach. He took six Brandreth Pills, and in two hours took four more. In a little time he threw up two worms, and passed several downward. He has enjoyed good health since.  
The genuine article is for sale at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon, and other agents that may be found in another part of this paper.