# FOREIGN NEWS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 5th.—The steamer Nashville has arrived, bringing Havre dates of Feb. 14th, and London of the 15th.

In England the preparations for war were carried on on the most stupendous scale. It was stated that the Government, in addition to the steamers already taken, had decided to take the remainder of the Cabinet steamers as fast as they arrive, leaving the company to carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many boat Indian sailing vessels had also been taken by the Admiralty to carry troops, stores, &c.

"The Baltic fleet, consisting of 36 ships, chiefly ships of the line and powerful screw frigates, was to assemble in the Downs on the 6th of March, where it would be joined by 10 French vessels of from 80 to 120 guns each. The whole fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, is designed to act against St. Petersburg. The Black Sea is already left for the Baltic to make surveys and soundings.

Rumors of peace are still in circulation. The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that fresh negotiations are on foot, and hopes are generally entertained that they will prove successful. "New propositions were said to be adopted by the four powers, making concession to the Czar, by giving him the option of retaining to certain extent, alone with Turkey, the interpreter to have the right of consultation with the allies. It is also proposed that the 'execution of the principalities shall be simultaneous with the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Black Sea.

A long debate on the eastern question occurred in the English Parliament on the 14th, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The first battalion of the Coldstream Guards mustered through London on the 14th, on their way to Chichester prior to embarkation for the Mediterranean. They were received by the people with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The autograph letter from Napoleon to the Czar proposes a treaty of peace on the basis of the Vienna note, with a modified by the Sultan, and that negotiations should take place direct between Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries.

The French squadron, under Admiral Hamelin, was on board 12,000 troops, and will proceed to Trebizond to join the English squadron, awaiting there to take on board 40,000 more troops, when both squadrons will sail for the Levant.

There was nothing new from Kalafat. The correspondent of the London *Times* says the Russians were committing fearful excesses on the peasants in Wallachia, who had refused to submit to the burdens imposed upon them. In three villages the women and children had been massacred.

The French Government had addressed a strong note to King Otho in consequence of the discovery of the Greek conspiracy.

Advices from Asia state that Schamyl was pushing forward his armament with great energy, and that nearly all of Asia had joined for him.

LATER.—*Paris Feb. 14th.*—The Russians have taken Kalafat.

The Pashaw of Moscow had delivered an energy address to the soldiers on their leaving for the Danube.

The Russians had again been defeated in an attack on Fort St. Nicholas, with the loss of 2,000 men.

The Prince of Servia had arrived at Vienna. His object was supposed to be to negotiate for the temporary occupation of Servia by Austrian troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

*FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.*

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook, where she is ashore, but will probably get off at high tide. She brings Liverpool dates of the 22d.

The Czar's letter from St. Petersburg, in reply to Napoleon's epistle, reached Paris on the 18th. Nicholas declines to accept the proposed arrangement submitted to him. The Paris Moniteur, the official organ, says this puts an end to all hopes of peace.

Troops were embarking on the 22d from Liverpool, Dublin and Southampton for the seat of war. Ships were fitting out rapidly at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.

French troops are embarking from Marsice for Turkey.

Nothing new had transpired on the Danube. Omer Pasha was strengthening Kalafat. His reserves were advancing to Widdin and Alexinza. The Camp at Shumla was broken up.

Fortifications were going on at Constantinople.

The health of the Turkish army and of the allied fleets was excellent.

Six thousand men, and 24 ships left on the 20th, under the escort of 11 English steamers.

It was reported that when the French and English troops arrive, a measure will be proposed by the Sultan to the Divan to give Christians and Mussulmans equal civil rights.

An important debate had taken place in the English Parliament on the Turkish question, and the speeches of the Premiers had been voted. The Queen had issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition from England.

The Queen and Lord Clarendon have notified Mr. Buchanan that he may appear at Court in any costume he chooses to wear.

The King of Naples was attempting to form a general Italian league.

The war is very popular in Russia.—Joseph Strange and a deputation were still at St. Petersburg, but had not seen the Czar.

LATEST.

*Liverpool, Feb. 23.*—Three thousand troops embarked here to-day.

The Greek insurrection again had assumed a formidable aspect. Six thousand were in arms in Macedonia and Thessaly.

Telegraphic reports state that the Russians were bombarding Rustchuk.

An unpleasant report was current that the Russians had taken seven Turkish ships of war. This report finds no believers.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in England in favor of the war.

The English funds were languid, and had declined. Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account.

It is reported that if Austria does not immediately declare herself unequivocally, Prussia will move an army of 100,000 men to the Italian frontier, and the same force upon the Rhenish frontier.

**An American Vessel Lost—Starvation at Sea.**

The bark Mary Dey, from Savannah for Liverpool, was picked up off the coast of Ireland waterlogged. The crew had been 12 days without food or water, and ten had died of starvation, including the master. The remaining seven were landed at Swansea and are doing well.

GREAT BRITAIN.—England was in a state of war, and troops were embarking at all the ports. The British contingent land force had been increased to 20,000 men. Lord Raglan having declined the command, it will be otherwise filled. The Queen's guard, a regiment of cavalry, were to embark from Southampton on the 22d. Six thousand more cavalry were holding themselves in readiness. Engineers, Sappers and Miners, flying artillery and field batteries, were all ready for instant embarkation at various stations. All the regiments in service were to be raised to 1,000 men each. All the artillery men were armed with the Minie rifle. The Niagara was to embark troops at Liverpool on the 23d, and the Cambria at Kingston, Ireland, on the 23th.

The war was very popular, and recruits were abundant, especially from Ireland.

The first detachment of the Baltic fleet was already in Spithead.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. D'Israeli asked if Napoleon's letter to the Czar was authentic? Lord John Russell responded in the affirmative, and stated that the British government would hold itself responsible for its sentiments.

A terrific storm occurred at Liverpool on the night of the 17th. Much damage was done, but we have no details.

FRANCE.—Advices from Paris state that the Czar had sent an answer to Napoleon's letter, and that it was of an unfavorable character. Eighty thousand men, the flower of the French army, were ready to embark simultaneously with the English troops.

The Paris Moniteur contains official notice of the annexation of New Caledonia to France.

AUSTRIA.—Austria was making extensive preparations for war, and her fidelity to the cause of the allies was very strongly suspected.

FROM THE EAST.—The large part of the allied fleet had been ordered to remain in the Bosphorus.

No further operations on the Danube were reported. Omer Pasha had caused two Greek spies to be hung. Kalafat was garrisoned by 30,000 Turkish troops, and the position was deemed almost impregnable. Gen. Anenkoff, who commanded the Russians at the battle of Citale, had been disgraced for his defeat, and sent to the Crimea.

The British steamer Haidee, with sick Turks on board, had gone ashore near Sebastopol, and was supposed to be Russians.

Russia was still endeavoring to impress the holy character of the war upon the minds of the soldiers. They say told that they are on their way to succor Christ's apostles from the infidels.

# THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 10, 1854.

**WOOD WANTED!**

WE want a few cords of good Wood at this office. Those having Wood who intend to pay their subscriptions in Wood oblige us by sending it in immediately.

The Whig State Convention meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday next. The most prominent candidates for Governor seem to be Gen. LAMMER and Judge POLLOCK.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced in session at Baltimore. On Sunday last, Mr. GEORGE WARREN, of this place, was admitted to the ministry. Bishop Waugh announced to Conference that the declining health of Rev. R. S. MACKAY rendered him unable to continue the mission in China.

**Bank Statement.**

The following, showing the condition of the Bank of Gettysburg in November last, is taken from the Auditor General's report:

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

| | DR. |
|---|---|
| Capital, | $123,873 00 |
| Bank Notes issued, | 313,995 00 |
| Due to do under act 1841, | 1,353 00 |
| Due to other Banks, | 9,301 25 |
| Due to Depositors, | 30,188 26 |
| Dividends unpaid, | 5,372 34 |
| Discounts received and rents, | 397 23 |
| Contingent fund, | 7,070 71 |
| Due to Commonwealth, | 966 20 |
| | $499,995 85 |
| | CR. |
| Bills of issue, | $262,644 87 |
| Specie—gold and silver, | 16,717 00 |
| Notes and checks of other Banks, | 27,450 95 |
| Due from other Banks, | 64,601 29 |
| Loan Bonds, | 45,199 77 |
| Real Estate, | 8,125 00 |
| Stocks—State, &c., | 58,739 70 |
| Do. under act May, 1841, | 1,352 00 |
| Bonds and mortgages, | 10,254 28 |
| | $499,995 85 |

*Dividends.*

| | |
|---|---|
| May 3, 1853, three per cent., | $2,706 19 |
| Nov. 1, do. do. | 2,706 19 |

The anti-Nebraska feeling is agitating the entire North and West. The Germans of New York, Cincinati, Chicago, and other places, are holding large meetings and denouncing the movement in strong language. The Election in New Hampshire, which comes on Tuesday next, is thought, will be affected by it, although the Administration is doing its best to hold the President's own State to the track. We notice that on Monday a large meeting of the citizens of Concord and vicinity, without distinction of party, was held to protest against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, as provided for by the Nebraska bill. Ex-Gov. Hill, Hon. John Fowler, late law partner of President Pierce, presided, and made an eloquent speech against the measure.

**Important Decision**

Judge Pitman delivered an opinion at the late adjourned Court, in which he decided that a return upon a summons by a Constable—"Served personally," or "returned on oath," or "served by copy," &c., is not legal. A return sufficient to enable a plaintiff to take a judgment by default, ought to show that the requirements of the Act of Assembly were at least substantially complied with. The law requires advice to be in one of the following ways: either, first, by producing the original summons to the defendant, and informing him of its contents; or, second, by leaving it at his dwelling house, in the presence of one or more of his family or neighbors. The return of the Constable must set forth the nature of the service, in order to make it good. It was further decided that where the party has not been brought within the jurisdiction of the Justice by a proper service of process, and does not appear on the day of hearing, a judgment can be reversed after the lapse of 20 days.

**From Europe.**

The steamer Nashville brings London dates to the 15th ult. Nothing desirive as to the question of war had occurred up to the sailing of the steamer. England was all alive with preparations for war. The English fleet in the Baltic, consisting of 36 ships, is to be augmented by 10 French vessels of from 80 to 120 guns each, so as to make an effective force with which to operate against St. Petersburg.—It is impossible as yet to foresee the result of these movements. While it seems in most quarters to be taken for granted that matters are hastening to a crisis, which must terminate in a general European war, there are strong hopes entertained in some that the decided stand taken by the Western Powers will have the effect of bringing the Czar to a more deliberate and reasonable consideration of the question, and that he will be sensible of the expediency, at least, of modifying his views so as to open the way for further negotiations.

The world, in view of the tremendous interests at stake, both in a political and moral aspect, cannot but look with the most intense interest upon the course things are taking. For it is a contest involving much more than the existence of the Turkish Empire. It is to decide an infinitely more important question. It is to verify or falsify the prediction of the great statesman of the Revolution, that "*In fifty years Europe will be Republican or Cossack.*"

LATER.—Later advices by the steamer Alps and Atlantic represent War as inevitable. Indeed the dance seems already to have begun!

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Lexington, Ky., last Tuesday.

**Legislative.**

The Prohibitory Bill was again unconsideration in the House on Thursday last. The amendment proposed by Mr. ELLIS, after discussion, was rejected—yeas 27, nays 67. Next day, the subject came up again, and the House proceeded to consider the original bill, which proposes to go into operation in March, 1855, the people in the mean time to vote upon its repeal.

Mr. Dunning moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision for taking the vote on the simple question of prohibition, which amd was lost—yeas 43, nays 49.

The question then coming up on the original bill, the first section (the enacting clause) was negatived, by the following vote—the Whigs, who voted nay, and the Locofocos who voted aye, being in *italics*, and the Natives in SMALL-CAPS:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, *Atherton*, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, *Caldwell, Carlile*, Chambellin, *Chase*, Cummins, *Davis, Degan, De France* FLETCHER, *Fuller, Galloway, Gibboney*, Gwinn, Hills, Hummel, HUNTER, *Jackson, Lowery*, (Tioga,) *Linn*, Magee, Maguire, *Manderfield*, M'Combs, M'Cleary, MILLER, *Moore*, Parke, *Parsons, Pearson*, Porter, PORTSON, *Roberts, Smith*, (Crawford) Stewart, *Ziegler, Chase*, Speaker—41.

NAYS—Adams, Barton, Beck, Beyer, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Calvin, Collins, Cook, Dougherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Evans, Fry, Gilmore, *Gray*, Groom Hamilton, *Hart, Herr, Hiestand*, Hillier, Hippie, Horn, *Hunsecker*, Hunter, Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) M'Ness, *Mealy*, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Patterson, Rawlins, Rowe, Schulz, Scott, Shenk, Sillin, *Simonton*, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, *Strong*, Struthers, Wherry, Wickersham, Wilson—52.

The bill being thus virtually defeated, the House adjourned. On Saturday the friends of Prohibition rallied again and sustained a motion to reconsider the vote of the previous day—ayes 47, nays 36—Mr. ELLIS voting with the majority.

Mr. DAVIS then submitted a new bill somewhat similar to Mr. ELLIS' bill, and the subject was made the special order for the 29th inst.

Mr. ELLIS was not present in the House on Friday, and, as may be observed, his name does not appear in the vote. This is satisfactorily explained by him in the subjoined remarks, which we find in the report of Saturday's proceedings:

On leave given, Mr. ELLIS, of Adams, made the following statement:

Mr. Speaker, I regret, sir, exceedingly, that I was absent yesterday, while the House had under consideration the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. I regret it, sir, because it was my intention, had I been in my place, to have spoken on that bill; and had I been here, I would have done so cheerfully. I would propose by leave recorded my vote. I regret it, sir, because, as I have been told, it was thought I was "backing out"—"shirking the question;" and however closely gentlemen may be able to reconcile such thoughts with their own sense of propriety and courtesy to a fellow member, I feel that the "waters of Marah" are not all bitter—that I acted only as any other gentleman would have done under similar circumstances, and it remains but due to myself to place on record the facts, that, with those charges, the reasons for my being absent. That absence, sir, was almost unavoidable. It grew out of, or was an occasioned rather by the death of a brother; and my visit to the widowed mother and her little family, I hold as nothing else than a proper expression of affection for the departed and of respect to the living.

On Saturday, Mr. ELLIS, from the Committee on Banks, reported the Senate Bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Gettysburg.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Bill for the sale of the Public Works, came up and was discussed at length. The price of the Main Line was fixed at $10,000,000; the Susquehanna and North Branch Division, $6,500,000; Delaware Division, $3,000,000. The first section was then adopted by a vote of 18 to 12—all the Whig Senators voting for it, with Messrs. Haldeman, Hiester and Jamison, (Locos.)

The Senate agreed to adjourn form Tuesday last to Thursday next, to accommodate the political Conventions and allow members to attend the Consolidation festival in Philadelphia.

The Senate, on Monday, negatived the bill to make the sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg, by a vote of 17 to 14.

The Bill for the sale of the Public Works finally passed the Senate on Monday—yeas 19, nays 11. Its fate in the House is doubtful—Gov. BIGLER's influence there being more decided than in the Senate.

In the House on Monday, Mr. ELLIS presented petitions for thepassage of a prohibitory liquor law, with a clause submitting the question of repeal to a vote of the people; also, from members of the bar of Adams county, for the permanent location of the sessions of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg.

The following applications for new counties are now before the Legislature:

"Malinger"—out of Berks, Chester and Montgomery.

"Conemaugh"—out of Westmoreland, Somerset, Indiana and Cambria.

"Madison"—out of Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland.

"Lackawan"—out of Luzerne.

"Lignoie"—out of part of Westmoreland.

Among the graduates at the recent Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, we notice the names of EDWARD HERBST, of this place, and Dr. ISAAC LEFEVER, formerly Editor of the *Compiler*.

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature have passed the bill for the suppression of small notes in that State, and it is now a law.

**Congressional.**

The discussion on the Nebraska bill was continued to a late hour on Thursday night by Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Dixon, Stuart, Walker, Weller, Fessenden, and others, the debate being at times warm and spirited. After nothing had been engrossed, the Senate adjourned. The debate was resumed next day, and continued to nearly 5 o'clock on Friday night, by rather Saturday morning. Mr. CHASE's amendment giving the territories that territory the right of prohibiting Slavery, was rejected—ayes 10, nays 36.

Mr. Clayton submitted an amendment, preventing unnaturalized immigrants into the territory from voting on the formation of the territorial government, which was adopted by a strictly sectional vote—North against South—ayes 23, nays 21. The object of the South is to colonize Nebraska from Missouri and Arkansas, and exclude European immigrants, who are generally anti-slavery.

The bill was then put on final passage, the vote being 37 to 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, *Badger*, Bayard, *Benjamin*, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, *Dawson, Dixon*, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, *Geyer*, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, *Jones* of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, *Pratt*, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, *Thompson* of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, Weller, Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bell*, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, *Fessenden, Fish, Foot*, Hamlin, Houston, James, *Pearce, Smith*, SUMNER, *Wade*, Walker—14.

Messrs. Everett, Allen, Phelps, Wright, Cooper, Clayton, Pearce, Bright, Toombs, and Mallory, were either absent or did not vote. Seven of these, we understand, would have voted No, and three (Bright, Toombs and Mallory) would have voted Yes, had they voted at all—which would have made the full vote, yeas 40, nays 21, instead of 37 to 14. Mr. Douglas, who frequently excused their absence, on account of ill-health and inability to sit out the protracted night session, and wished their names recorded against the bill.

The Bill goes now to the House, where a bitter and protracted contest may be expected. Its friends count upon 36 Northern members, and from 15 to 20 majority in the Senate.

But Freedom has true friends in the House, who will strangle the monster, if parliamentary applicances can do so. It seems to be generally conceded that the prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. I regret it, sir, because it was my intention, by desire, to take part in the proceedings on that bill; and had I been here, I would have done so cheerfully. I would propose by leave recorded my vote. I regret it, sir, because, as I have been told, it was thought I was "backing out"—"shirking the question;" and however closely gentlemen may be able to reconcile such thoughts with their own sense of propriety and courtesy to a fellow member, I feel that the "waters of Marah" are not all bitter—that I acted only as any other gentleman would have done under similar circumstances, and it remains but due to myself to place on record the facts, that, with those charges, the reasons for my being absent. That absence, sir, was almost unavoidable. It grew out of, or was an occasioned rather by the death of a brother; and my visit to the widowed mother and her little family, I hold as nothing else than a proper expression of affection for the departed and of respect to the living.

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**Railroad Accident.**

A serious accident occurred on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad about two miles South of York on Monday afternoon last. A portion of the down passenger train whilst running round a curve, broke off the track. The engine, tender and the baggage and the tender broke, and the consequence was that two of the Passenger Cars rolled down an embankment about forty feet. About forty or fifty passengers were in the cars that went over the embankment, all of whom were more or less injured, though none of them, we believe, fatally. It is almost inconceivable how any of them escaped almost instant death. One of the cars, in which the ladies were seated, turned over three times, and then caught fire from the upsetting of the stoves, and a portion of the car was burnt. Another car turned over twice, the occupants of which fared no better than those in the other car. Assistance from York was immediately procured and the wounded taken back to that place. Among the injured is a DRAMMAN, of Philadelphia, who was lying in a critical condition on Tuesday. A number of others were injured, some seriously, but none fatally.

The scene for a while was frightful, nearly all the passengers escaping more or less out and bruised and stained with blood. JACOB WIRT, Esq., of Hanover, suffered severely. His shoulder blade is dislocated, and one of the bones of the shoulder broken. Alpheus Mitchell and lady, Jacob Gorsuch, Mr. Blargell, were among or less sovere.

**Opposition Conventions.**

The Locofoco State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and nominated Gov. BIGLER for a second term for Hon. Thomas S. Bell, Judge BLACK was unanimously renominated for Supreme Judge. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MORTIMER, of Pike county, was nominated on the 20 ballot. The Whigs held their convention on the 1st inst., at Harrisburg, and nominated the following ticket:

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MORTIMER, of Pike.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.

The Whig State Central Committee have fixed upon the 29th inst. for the meeting of their Conventions, and the Locofocos have called theirs for the 30th inst.

Messrs. Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Pearce, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker—14.

Messrs. Everett, Allen, Phelps, Wright, Cooper, Clayton, Pearce, Bright, Toombs, and Mallory, were either absent or did not vote. Seven of these, we understand, would have voted No, and three (Bright, Toombs and Mallory) would have voted Yes, had they voted at all—which would have made the full vote, yeas 40, nays 21, instead of 37 to 14. Mr. Douglas, who frequently excused their absence, on account of ill-health and inability to sit out the protracted night session, and wished their names recorded against the bill.

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NAYS—Adams, Barton, Beck, Beyer, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Calvin, Collins, Cook, Dougherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Evans, Fry, Gilmore, *Gray*, Groom Hamilton, *Hart, Herr, Hiestand*, Hillier, Hippie, Horn, *Hunsecker*, Hunter, Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) M'Ness, *Mealy*, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Patterson, Rawlins, Rowe, Schulz, Scott, Shenk, Sillin, *Simonton*, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, *Strong*, Struthers, Wherry, Wickersham, Wilson—52.

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"Madison"—out of Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland.

"Lackawan"—out of Luzerne.

"Lignoie"—out of part of Westmoreland.

Among the graduates at the recent Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, we notice the names of EDWARD HERBST, of this place, and Dr. ISAAC LEFEVER, formerly Editor of the *Compiler*.

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature have passed the bill for the suppression of small notes in that State, and it is now a law.


**BOROUGH ORDINANCES,**

[ADOPTED MARCH 7, 1854.]

**Relating to Pavements.**

1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, that it is hereby ordained by authority of the same: That upon all streets in said Borough of the width of *sixty feet*, or upwards, the side walks shall be of the width of *eleven feet*, and upon all other streets they shall be of the width of *nine feet*; and whenever pave as hereinafter provided for the pavement shall be made with good hard brick, well laid in sand, and shall have a uniform inclination of not less than *two* nor more than *six* inches towards the gutter, and be supported either by good stone curb of not less than three inches thickness, or by brick curbing well laid in sand at an angle of *forty-five* degrees from the perpendicular, and resting on the bottom of the gutter; the kind of curbing to be determined by the council or persons appointed by them for that purpose. The gutter shall be formed not less than *six* nor more than *eleven* inches in depth, and shall continue uniform in width and depth, and shall be of such form as shall be most convenient for the gradual descent of the water, and be provided with house-room and convenience for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and well provided with house-room and convenience for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

2. Whenever the grading, curbing, paving or repaving of any street, square, block or portion thereof, shall be determined and agreed upon by the town council, it shall shall cause notice thereof to be given to the owners or occupiers of the lots fronting upon the same, requiring him, her or them, to have the said grading, curbing, paving, or guttering, or all of them (as the case may be,) done within the time limited in the said notice, and in case of neglect or refusal of said owner or occupier to have the same done within the time limited, or in accordance with the regulations of said Borough, the said council shall proceed to have the same done, and collect the cost of the work and materials with twenty per cent. advance thereon as provided by law.

3. It shall be lawful to make, set up, or affix any cellar door, porch, step or other obstruction, on or upon any lot of ground in front of any lot in said Borough, so as to extend into or upon the same a greater distance than four feet; and any person or persons offending against this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of four dollars and costs and the expense of removing the same.

4. If any person or persons shall place or set up any tree or post on or upon any street or alley, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning, or place or set any tree or post in front of his, her or their lot, in cases where the street is sixty feet wide or upwards, or in front of any other lot in cases where the street is less than sixty feet wide, or place any tree or post in front of any other lot in other cases, or shall set up or place by them appointed to direct the same; shall be fined by the council or any officer by them appointed to direct the same; the sum of two dollars and costs, the expense of removing the same.

**BALTIMORE MARKET.**

[FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF YESTERDAY.]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The advices by the steamer Atlantic have given more firmness to Breadstuffs, and we must, for the present, in the morning offers were made to buy at $7. But before noon the market became quite dull, and the sellers were willing to take $7 for Howard street Flour, and $7 2½ on account of 2d to 3d quality per bbl. since yesterday. The market closed with more buyers than sellers at the above price. We quote Howard Street Flour at $6 75 a $6 87½, and country Corn Meal $3 87, city do $4 12 a $4 18 per bbl.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—The receipts of Wheat are light. About 3500 bushels offered, and sales of red at $1 72 a $1 75, and good to prime white at $1 85 a $1 90 per bushel. Inferior lots 2 to 15 cents less. Corn is steady—About 12,000 bushels offered, and considerable sales of white at 70 a 74 cents, and yellow at 70 a 72 cents per bushel. A sale at 70 bushels prime Clover seed at 8½, and 200 bushels do. not so good, at 8½ per bushel.

GROCERIES.—Market steady. Sales of 1,000 bags Rio Coffee at 11½ a 11¾ cents per lb.—Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice 4 a 4¼ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Market steady. We note a sale of 50 bbls. Mess Pork at $15 25, 4 months; small sales also at $15 50 per bbl. Mess Beef 15 50 a $16. Bacon shoulders 7 cents, sides 8 cents; and hams 10 a 12 cents per lb. Lard in tierces 8 cents, and kegs 9 a 9½ cents per lb. Butter in large 12 a 18 cents and roll 15 a 17 cents per lb.

**YORK MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR per bbl., from wagons, | $7 00 |
| WHEAT, per bushel, | 1 55 to 1 65 |
| RYE, | 87 |
| CORN, | 70 |
| OATS, | 42 |
| TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, | 2 00 |
| CLOVER SEED, | 7 00 |
| FLAX-SEED, | 1 25 |
| PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton, | 6 00 |

**HANOVER MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR, per barrel, (from Wagons) | $6 75 |
| WHEAT, per bushel, | 1 50 to 1 55 |
| RYE, | 87 |
| CORN, | 65 |
| OATS, | 42 |
| TIMOTHY-SEED, | 2 50 |
| CLOVER-SEED, | 6 50 |
| FLAX-SEED, | 1 12 |

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult, by Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. JOHN HOW and Miss CATHARINE STITZ—all of this county.

On the 2d inst., by the same Dr. ISAAC W. PEERSON and Miss MARY CAROLINE BALL—all of York Springs.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. GRANVILLE SHEETZ, and Miss MAR GARETTA BAIMUTH.

DIED.

On the 20 inst. LEVAH SUSAN, daughter of James N. Paxton, Esq., of Hedlersburg, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

In Mountpleasant township, on the 20th ult., JOSEPH, infant son of Mr Richard Wolford, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

On the 15th ult., in Tyrone township, LEWIS ELLEN, infant son of Mr. Jacob and Rebecca Rutter, aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days.

On the 2d inst., at Chambersburg, ELIZA FLORENCE, daughter of James and Margaret Andrew of Mountpleasant township, aged 7 years, 3 months and 6 days.

On the 3d instant, at Chambersburg, ALFRED H. SMITH, Esq., aged about 24 years.

**WHIG MEETING.**

The Whigs of the Borough are requested to meet at the house of I. Tate, ON NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock, to nominate a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Election.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 10, 1854.

**TIN WARE! TIN WARE!**

GEO. E. BUEHLER informs his friends and customers that he has a very large assortment of

**TIN WARE**

on hand ready for the Spring sale, made by experienced workmen and of good materials, which will be sold low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Call and examine.

Gettysburg, March 10, 1854.

**ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALES.**

IN pursuance of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 4th of April next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Henry Chambers, in Mountpleasant township, the following property, to wit:

**No. 1.—A Tract of Land,**

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., containing 79 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Wolf, Solomon Rudisill and others, on which is erected a one and a half story

**LOG HOUSE,**

Log Barn, with sheds attached, log stable and other out buildings;—there is a spring of water convenient to the house, and an ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises. About 12 Acres are in Timber. Also,

**No. 2.—A Lot of Ground,**

situate in the same township, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Wolf, Adam Long, and others, partly cleared and part in Timber. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of HENRY CHAMBERS.

TEN per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 10, 1854.—td

**CONSTABLE.**

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the office of CONSTABLE at the next election, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow citizens.

JOHN L. BURNS.

Gettysburg, March 3, 1854.

The Whigs of Straban township will meet at the house of J. Gardner, in Hunterstown *on Saturday the 11th of March*, at 1 o'clock, to settle a ticket.

**SHAWLS, SHAWLS.**

THE largest assortment and varieties