RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF POLAND AND HUNGARY.—The following from a Parisian letter exhibits the nature of the rumors which prevail at the French capital:

"The rumor to which I alluded a day or two ago, respecting the intention of the Emperor Nicholas to re-establish the kingdom of Poland in his own empire, is again revived. It is now said that a communication has been made to Austria and Prussia to that effect, and that it warns them to take the necessary measures against the outbreaks in their territories, which the execution of his resolve may occasion. It is added that the third son of the Emperor Nicholas is to be the sovereign of that future kingdom of Poland. Whatever truth may be in this report, and it is not impossible that such a measure may have been expressed, many Poles appear to receive it favorably. The idea of a separate Poland, detached from the Russian Empire, rather flatters them, and though all idea of real independence is out of the question, they would prefer it to their present condition. A similar measure of revolutionizing Hungary is also aimed at, and has been conveyed to Austria on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, who is not without hope that the Hungarian populations would prefer his rule to that of their present masters. The Emperor of Russia is, in his present temper, no doubt ready for any sort of desperation, and with a complete indifference to consequences; but it is not so certain that he would pass unscathed through the configuration."

IMPORTANT TREATY WITH ENGLAND.—Private advices to the *Herald* state that either the Prussian, Swedish, or Prussian ministers, in Paris, from Liverpool—the next steamers due—will bring the draft of a Convention, constituted between Brabon, and Lord Aberdeen, on behalf of their respective governments, by which England solicits the aid of the Continental Powers to the doctrine that the flag covers both ship and cargo, and that free ships make free goods, also recognizing the principle of search for the impressment of seamen so far as American vessels are concerned, and consenting to the restriction as to the law of blockade.

In return, the United States is pledged to strict neutrality and absolute non-intervention in the coming contest between the Western Powers and Russia.

This is a most important Convention, and has been negotiated by Mr. Buchanan without instruction from Washington. It is important as it affects our rights and our commerce, and places us in the position that we should have occupied years and years ago. It secures our rights without any treaty stipulations, as it removes the cause of war, and at once enables us to become carriers of cotton on the seas of the world. The Convention, and the correspondence connected with it, will probably be submitted to the Senate as soon as received, for the immediate action of that body!

BLOCKADING OF RUSSIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC.—The British government, it is said, have notified the United States that they shall, immediately on the commencement of hostilities, in Europe, blockade all the Russian ports on the Pacific, and that orders to that effect have already been transmitted. This, it is feared, will considerably affect our California merchants, and cause in particular a serious injury to the trade of an American company of simple means, which have lately completed arrangements for washing the Russian coal mines. Coal is an article of great importance to California, the price of which is kept there being from $20 to $25 a ton. It is in constant demand, to supply the enormous consumption of our steamers in those waters, and the company in question largely investing in it, had calculated on reaping large profits, at the same time promising to reduce the price one-half to consumers. Ice is another article to which there is a large trade between California and the Russian possessions. Considerable capital is invested in this, as in the iron trade, but the blockade will at once put an end to these operations.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The joint special committee of the Boston Fire Department, who lately proceeded to Cincinnati to examine the steam fire engine in operation there, have reported in favor of the purchase of one, provided the expense does not exceed $6,000. The cost of the one in Cincinnati was 10,000, and during the fourteen months which it has been in use its expenses have been incurred for repairs. The annual expense attending its use does not exceed $5,000, while the annual cost of running an engine in Boston is only about $24,000. Eighteen men are required to operate one steam engine, five of them constantly employed—Besides this force, six horses are required. The fuel used is light wood and bituminous coal, of which last one ton is daily consumed per hour while the engine is in operation.

OUR CONSUL AT LONDON.—A letter is published in the London papers, signed by Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, and addressed to George N. Saunders, expressing their regret at the "astonishing and unexpected" news that the United States Senate had refused to confirm his nomination to the United States Consulate at London. They seem to labor under the impression that it will have a disastrous effect on the Republican cause throughout Europe; and, therefore, they express the hope that the Senate may be induced to reconsider its action.

FRENKLIN RAILROAD.—The Hagerstown *Chronicle* states that the new company have charge of the old Franklin Railroad, having succeeded in making a contract with the Monroe Iron Works for the iron rails necessary to relay the road, delivered at the commencement of May June and July next; and that arrangements have been made to progress vigorously with the relaying of the road, with a view to its completion at as early a period as possible during the ensuing summer.

IMPORTANT FROM LONDON.—It is currently stated among the European diplomatists at Washington, says the *Sun*, that the English Minister on Foreign Affairs has declared that the authority exercised between his Government and France concerning American affairs, about which so much was not long since talked in this country, has reference only to the La Plata question, and not that of Cuba, or to Mexican affairs.

A Maine paper says that on the first day of April, 1853, the thermometer, at Orland, stood at 20 degrees, and on the corresponding day, of this year, stood as low as 18 degrees, and on the 18th of April, 1853, the mercury stood at 18 degrees, and on the corresponding day, of this year, stood as low as 16 degrees.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 14, 1854.

Whig State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
DANIEL N. SAYRES, of Montgomery.

☞We are under special obligations to Messrs. EARLE, ELDRIDGE & CO. for numerous Legislative favors—also to Messrs. RUSSELL, BRODHEAD, DOUGLAS, and DAWSON, for Congressional favors.

☞The attention of dealers in paints is directed to the Card of Messrs. FRENCH & RICHARDS, in another column.

☞The name of HENRY A. PICKING, Esq., elected a Justice of the Peace in Reading township, was accidentally omitted in the list recently published.

Exhibition To-night.

☞The attention of our citizens is invited to the Card announcing an exhibition at McCullough's Hell this evening. We have no doubt it will prove an interesting and satisfactory entertainment, deserving of patronage.

☞The Probibitory State Committee, at a meeting in Harrisburg, adopted a resolution in favor of holding a Prohibitory State Convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 7th of June next, to nominate a Prohibitory State ticket. *Cultivator?*

Whig State Committee.

☞GOV. JOHNSTON, President of the late Whig State Convention, has announced the following excellent State Committee:

Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre County.
William Lorimer, Allegheny " C. O. Lancaster, " Frederick Lennig, Philadelphia.
Joseph R. Myers, " Wm. B. Reed, " Stephen Miller, Dauphin " John Cowden, Westmoreland " Thos. E. Franklin, Lancaster " H. M. Fuller, Luzerne " H. D. Maxwell, Northampton " L. A. Mackey, Clinton " David Taggart, Northumberland county.

☞By reference to our sketch of Congressional doings, it will be seen that on Tuesday, Gen. CULLOM, of Tennessee, made a telling speech in the House against the Nebraska iniquity. At its close he received the congratulations of Mr. BENTON and others. Gen. CULLOM, it will be recalled, did noble service in the last campaign for Gen. Scott. He is a true Whig and one of the few Southern men that dare stand up and contend for Right, and Honor, and Justice. All honor to him!

Fatal Railroad Accident.

☞The train of passenger cars from Pittsburg, when about nine miles from Lancaster, on Tuesday night, encountered a rail which was out of place. It struck the body of the car, referring it to pieces. A gentleman named Wilson, a native from Chambersburg, was instantly killed, being dreadfully mutilated. Several others were badly injured, some, it is feared, fatally, and a few slightly.

THE HULSEMANN LETTER.—The New York Evening Post publishes a letter from Boston, announcing the important fact that Daniel Webster was not the author of the Hulsemann letter, but that its authorship is claimed by the Hon. Edward Everett, who has now in his possession his original draft, which were found by Fletcher Webster among his father's papers, and returned to Mr. Everett, at his (Everett's) request. The letter was drawn up at the desire of Mr. Webster, who was confined by illness.

These developments have caused the most intense excitement among the friends of Messrs. Everett and Webster.

☞The subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law is now in the hands of a committee of conference of the two branches of the Legislature. It is thought the final action will be a repeal of the law providing for taking a vote at the October election, for or against the sale of liquors, without submitting any kind of a law for approval or rejection by the people.

S. S. ALTOONE, Esq., has been nominated by the Philadelphia Temperance and Reform party for Mayor of that city.

☞Parson BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, recently advertised himself thus: "The editor of this paper proposes to deliver a discourse to-morrow, at Temperance Hall, at 11 o'clock, upon the subject of humanity depravity, proving his position by the Bible from, and next to Genesis."

At the municipal election in St. Louis, on the 4th inst., the entire Benton ticket for Mayor and other city officers was elected by a majority ranging from 828 to 1,658.

☞The York Advocate states that engineers are now engaged in surveying a route for the proposed railroad from York, via Dillsburg, to Greensville, Franklin county.

☞A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Everett denies that he wrote the Hulsemann letter, and says that he was only consulted by Mr. Webster regarding it.

☞The President has signed the bill which passed Congress, authorizing the construction of six steam frigates.

☞The Lancaster Whig says that the wife of Mr. George Bean, residing in Bainbridge, in that county, presented her husband recently with three bale and healthy repoualitiing, at one birth.

Matters in Europe.

☞The most striking feature in the news brought by the last steamer from Europe is the announcement that the Russian Government will publish, in its turn, a batch of secret English letters on the Oriental question, and among them several from Prince Albert. It would be an edifying one if report speaks true, to lay before the world any private and confidential communications which the Prince Consort may have made to his friends in the North of Europe touching public matters about which his duty was to say nothing. It is should really appear that he has been meddling in these things, as the radical journals of England long since charged, and as the Ministers have positively denied, we can easily conceive the terrors of that popular indignation which will swell up against him. In such case he might easily find England an uncomfortable and inconvenient residence. And if any such letters are in existence, it seems very likely that Nicholas will now bring them out. Thus far his antagonists have decidedly the advantage of him in this war of correspondence, but if he can implicate Prince Albert, he may take a bitter revenge—A any rate the cause of national honesty and of republican freedom does not suffer from those mutual exposures of the champions of monarchy.

From the seat of war in the East there is nothing new. We notice a continued inclination on the part of the Russians to remain upon the defensive, and a continued want of activity on the part of the Turks. Two steamers, one British and one French, have been sent to Sinoy order to obtain instructions to navigation placed by the Russians at the mouth of the Danube. This may very likely be the beginning of hostilities on the part of the allies against Russia. The fleet under Sir Charles Napier had arrived, all safe at Wingo Bay, and long ere this has assembled at Kiel, prior to moving north to the scene of its future operations. It is supposed it will first occupy the isle of Aland before proceeding to bombard Cronstadt. Of the German powers Prussia alone has declared positively that she will remain neutral.—Russia has recognized the neutrality of Sweden, which saves that country from the necessity of immediately engaging in the war. Of the begining of the tragedy we must now soon hear.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Douglas and the Clergy.

☞Mr. DOUGLAS has got himself into fresh trouble by his attack upon the Anti-Nebraska memorial of the New England clergy, recently presented to the U. S. Senate. We notice that memorials are being daily sent into Congress from clergymen in various parts of the country, similar in tone to that from New England. A meeting of twenty-five clergymen was held at Chicago, (Mr. Douglas' home,) at which resolutions were adopted denouncing Mr. Douglas' denial of the right of clergymen to interfere in governmental affairs. To these resolutions Mr. Douglas replies in a lengthy and elaborate letter, defending his Nebraska Bill, and reaffirming the positions he assumed in the Senate on the New England memorial.

By the way, the New York Mirror has a sensible article on this opposition to doctry clergymen as such the rights of citizenship, in which we find the answered pungent paragraphs:

"One would infer from the slang of certain reckless Senators, partisan editors, and Pewter-Mug spouters, that a clergyman has no right to express an opinion upon any public measure or political subject. Three thousand educated and intelligent ministers of Christianity have no political rights, we are told, in their names to a petition or remonstrance to go before the Congress of the nation!

In country where all sects are tolerated, there is no danger of the Church exercising an undue influence in the State; and it is rather to be regretted that not only the clergy, but that wise and educated men of all classes do not take a more active interest in the political affairs. It is the duty of every good citizen to vote for good men at the ballot boxes, and to encourage good measures in the halls of legislation. The right of petition and remonstrance is absolute to all classes of citizens—to the clergy as well as to the laity; and we think the voice of 50,000 Ministers of the Gospel against the Nebraska Bill, is quite as significant and as respectable as the clamor of 50,000 office-holders in favor of it."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—A year ago, the proprietors of the Tribune enlarged and otherwise improved it at a very heavy additional cost, relying upon an increase of patronage to pay therefor. Their expectations, it seems, have been fully realized already. The Tribune is now notoriously the best and most Daily Journal in the world, but has the largest subscription. The annexed extract from an article in Monday's Tribune gives an insight into the present condition of the paper.—

"Our circulation at the close of the last volume compares with that accorded us one year previous, as follows:

Aug. 1, 1852.		Aug. 1, 1853.	
Daily Tribune,	17,649	Daily Tribune,	26,989
Semi-Weekly,	2,110	Semi-Weekly,	11,409
Weekly,	61,000	Weekly,	103,680
California Tri.	2,800	California Tri.	2,500
Aggregate,	74,559	Aggregate,	143,468
Aggregate excess "54 over '53,			70,900.

Our receipts have of course kept pace with our expanded circulation. Those of the last fortnight (from Jan. 1st, '54) compare with those of the corresponding portion of 1853 stollows:

Aggregate,	$49,469	Aggregate,	$118,866
Increase, 14 weeks of '54 over do. of '53,			$49,397.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that no citizen of the United States has ever been convicted of treason. It is probably the only government in the world of which the same can be said.

The next resolution calls for any arrangement or correspondence between our Government and Foreign Powers upon this subject. I will state here as impossible to be known and well I think will never correct, that ever a government has for years months been engaged in efforts to secure the admission and establishment of this principle as an international law, and that our representative at the Court of St. James in particular, has ably and I believe successfully, accomplished it, so far as its recognition depends upon his Government, and it is universally admitted that if Great Britain, which is the power that has at all times prevented its adoption, agrees to it, not by treaty, but by proclamation and action during the war, it will forever be placed on the firm basis of precedent as well as natural right and justice.

I am informed that as the action of our government is not known, merchants and others interested feel much anxiety. It is due to them that they should have all the information in our possession, and so to know that Congress is determined to carry out this doctrine at all hazzards.

I think the Executive and Congress ought now to take its stand, and say to the world that this is our principle; that we will not be driven from it; that we will legislate to assert it; that we will negotiate to secure it, and, if need be, that we will fight to maintain it. It is the day that we establish this principle will be one of the proudest in American history; and, in my judgement, the time for action has now arrived.

Mr. BOCOCK.—This is an exceedingly important proposition, as it undertakes to define the position this government occupies in the pending war. If it means to do anything, it means to fix the position of this government in the controversy. If this is the design it ought to have the sanction of deliberate action. It is intended to produce an effect on our own merchants and on the actions of other countries, but this cannot be done simply by a resolution not requiring the joint action of the two Houses. He moved it be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, that careful consideration may be given to the subject. The motion was agreed to.

The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, made an eloquent and earnest speech against the Nebraska bill. He announced the course pursued by Senator Douglas in very severe terms. "When he left Tennessee he had not dreamed that he should be called on to participate in a vexed sectional question. He had come hither to contribute his mite to the construction of a Pacific Railroad, to the improvement of Western rivers, and to the distribution of the public domain, swelling up to fifteen hundred millions of acres, a part of which has been given away in partial fragments to favored States. He had hoped to attend to thousands of claimants, including those under the French Spoliation bill, but it appears all these questions are ruled out of court. The streams of legislation are dammed up by this nefarious project, the Nebraska Kansas bill, which he denounced as the work of politicians to struggle the legislation of the country for personal aggrandizement.

He believed in the face of God that he would be a coward if he did not denounce it. He would not be a Tennessean if he did not cry out against this infamous plot against the peace and quiet of the country. Gentlemen might talk to him about bad faith, and outraged Southern honor, but he would tell all sections that this is a naked question of repudiation or no repudiation. Our fathers had pledged the faith of the country in 1820; so were now called upon to repudiate their pledge. This was the naked question. This question was sprung on him, startling him like the fire bell at midnight. Whence came it? where are the public meetings of our citizens, North or South, or the petitions asking Congress to bring those sections by the ears, to open the fountains of bitter waters, and to revive the controversy which well nigh secured this Union?—Did the appeal come from the South?—No! The responsibility devolves upon a Presidential aspirant—a defeated Presidential aspirant of 1850. This is the starting point, and the country should know it.

The petitions for the measure had not come from the people of the North, the ships bearing it; and also that neutral property on board a vessel is any of the belligerents is not subject to seizure and confiscation.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House whether any, and if any, what arrangements have been made, or what correspondence has taken place between this government and any of the governments of Europe, to establish the foregoing principles, as international law, and to protect the neutral commerce of the United States in the event of a war between any of the powers of Europe.

Objection being made to the resolutions the rules were suspended by vote of 106 to 41 to allow their introduction. Mr. DEAN briefly explained the resolutions as follows:

"The first resolution is aplain and distinct statement of our duty to maintain neutrality in the war between the different powers of Europe. It then reasserts the doctrine that has been so often asserted by the people and the executive department of this government, but which the judiciary has failed to sustain. The executive branch of the Government has from its foundation, beginning with the Congress of the Confederation, and from that time to the present, constantly in its action and its diplomacy, contended that free ships make free goods, and that the goods of neutrals on board the ships of belligerents are not liable to seizure and confiscation. The importance of this subject at the present crisis cannot be estimated or expressed. It has been recently discussed in the British Parliament.—The Ministry have been called upon to state what would be the action of that Government, and they have not fully met or answered the question, though they intimate that a liberal policy will be pursued.

The second resolution calls for any arrangement or correspondence between our Government and Foreign Powers upon this subject. I will state here as impossible to be known and well I think will never correct, that ever a government has for years months been engaged in efforts to secure the admission and establishment of this principle as an international law, and that our representative at the Court of St. James in particular, has ably and I believe successfully, accomplished it, so far as its recognition depends upon his Government, and it is universally admitted that if Great Britain, which is the power that has at all times prevented its adoption, agrees to it, not by treaty, but by proclamation and action during the war, it will forever be placed on the firm basis of precedent as well as natural right and justice.

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Congressional.

☞Among the petitions presented to the U. S. Senate on the 6th instant was one by Mr. EVERARTT from citizens of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in favor of securing religious worship to Americans abroad.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. DEAN offered the following resolutions, stating that he did so by order of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That in the warwhich now seems impending in Europe, it is the duty of as well as the manifest interest of the Government of the United States to observe the strictest neutrality in all things among the belligerents, and, in the event of a war, the rights of our citizens and the security of our commerce demand the maintenance of the principle heretofore asserted, and successously contended for by this Government, but not hitherto admitted or established as the law of nations, that free ships make free goods except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war, and that the neutral flag protects from unreasonable search and seizure the ships bearing it; and also that neutral property on board a vessel is any of the belligerents is not subject to seizure and confiscation.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House whether any, and if any, what arrangements have been made, or what correspondence has taken place between this government and any of the governments of Europe, to establish the foregoing principles, as international law, and to protect the neutral commerce of the United States in the event of a war between any of the powers of Europe.

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☞Intelligence has been received from Col. Fremont's party, who, during the past winter, undertook to explore a Northern route across the Rocky Mountains to California. They had arrived at Parawan, in Utah, on the 8th of February, in a starving condition, having subisted on horseflesh for 60 days. One man had died.—The object of the expedition was to ascertain the practicability of the route for the contemplated Pacific Railroad. Hence the expedition was undertaken in the dead of winter, when the snow is deepest. Col. Fremont reports favorably of the route.

The New York Democracy.

☞The New York Democratic State Central Committee has adopted resolutions severely censuring the National Administration for the policy it has pursued on all questions where national honor and national interests were at stake.

☞A Commercial Convention of distinguished Southern statesman and politicians, is in session at Charleston, S. C., considering the best means to promote the commercial and industrial interest of the Southern States.

☞Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

☞Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD has been nominated for Mayor in Philadelphia by the American party. He accepts.

☞A young man named Hiles accidentally shot his sister last week, near Georgetown Cross Roads, Maryland, whilst trifling with his gun. He had the weapon in his hands, and pointed it at her, when she ran and he pursued her, and just as she went to close the door of the house, the gun accidentally went off, and the load entered her side.

☞The actual receipts from U. S. customs, of the quarter ending March 31st, are now over $11,000,000 and from other sources nearly $2,000,000, making an aggregate which, if taken as an average for the other corresponding periods of the current year, will give us a total of $70,000,000 per annum.

☞Hon. GEO. E. PUGH, U. S. Senator elect from Ohio, addressed a Nebraska meeting at Cincinnati, last week. A few years ago Pugh, then a member of the Ohio Legislature, helped to elect CHASE (Free-soil) to the Senate!

☞The Barn of Albert Gallatin, in York county, was burned, with its contents, on the 13th inst. The loss is estimated at about $2,000, of which sum $1,400 was insured by the agent in the York County Mutual Insurance Company.

☞The State Senate has passed a bill to punish wanton cruelty to animals.—The first offence is fine of $5, the second, fine 10 or $20.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—An indignation meeting was held in the Chinese Museum on Wednesday night the 12th inst., composed of Roman Catholics, for the purpose of remonstrating over the course of Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, in his recent decision in the case of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia against the trustees of the Holy Trinity Church, to obtain possession of the church property. The trustees are French Catholics say the Judge favored the Jesuit party, and spointed a majority of others on that side. The party opposed to the Bishop among the trustees refused to give up the church, and the Judge committed them for contempt to prison.

American Catholics were invited to participate in the meeting, and all who were opposed to the iron rule of the Jesuits and foreign priesthood. Strong resolutions were passed, and speeches delivered in German, French and English. The affair creates much excitement.

By the arrival of the steamships George Law and Star of the West, with dates from California mails of March 16, we have full details of news from California, Oregon, Utah, Washington and the Sandwich Islands. The intelligence from the mines is highly favorable. The late abundant rains have enabled the miners to resume their labors, and with encouraging results. Col. Babbitt, the Secretary of Utah, arrived in the city of New York on the passenger steamer to the United States Government On the route from Great Salt Lake City he encountered Col. Fremont with his party in a state of great distress from exposure and destitution.

HEAVY SENTENCE.—Judge M'Clure, in Pittsburg, on Saturday, sentenced George Lange, a young man of about 21 or 22 years of age, to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for rape upon the person of an infant girl. The jury had recommended Young to the mercy of the Court.

SUNDAY LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.—Sunday labor upon the canals and railroads will be entirely prohibited in New Jersey, after the fourth day of July next, except for the transportation of the mails or for milk. At the late session of the legislature of that State, a very stringent law upon this subject was passed, which received the approval of the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Lecompte, the celebrated Louisianna horse, to-day won the four mile race, time 7 minutes 26 seconds, beating Lafayette, winner of the great race some days ago. This is the shortest time on record. An immense concourse of people was present.

Chicago papers contain a call for a Sabbath Convention, to be held in that city, May 17th, and designed to include the whole North West.

Narrow Escape from Death.

It was the opinion of the late Dr. Rush, that there existed in nature an antidote to every malady to which man is liable. The Rock Rose has been found to be one of the best medical plants extant, and the more it becomes known the more it is appreciated. It has truly been tested in the practice of numerous physicians in various parts of the country, and their testimonials to its wonderful success in SCROFULA, and all blood diseases are of the strongest character.

☞For sale in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER, and by Druggists generally. March 31.

INCONSISTENCY.—Condemning a boy in prison for stealing a hamkerchief, and yet allowing a notorious shoplooper, who has been convicted several times of using false weights, to get off with a small fine!

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[FROM THE BALTIMOREAN OF YESTERDAY.]

FLOUR.—The Flour market is firm, and we hear of sales of Howard-street at $7.50, and 1000 bbls Howard street brands at $7.50, and 100 bbls do. at $7 62½, the late change there were sales of 900 bbls Howard street brands at $7.50. There is very little shipping demand. Rye Flour is $7 a $8, country Corn Meal $3, city do. $3 75 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Grain sources. About 40,000 bushels of wheat offered, and sales at 1 70 a $1 75 for red, and good to prime white at 1 78 a $1 80 per bushel. Inferior lots 2 to 14 cts less. Corn—About 11,000 bushels offered and partly sold at 68 a 72 cents for white, yellow 74 a 76 cents per bushel. Rye—No sales. Oats—Small sales of Maryland at 47 cents per bushel. Clovenseed 5 75 a $6 87, Timothy 3 a $3 25, and Flaxseed 1 37 a $1 40 per bushel.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is quiet. Sales of Rio at 10½ a 11½ to 11½ cents per lb. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice 4½ a 4¾ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is dull. Sales of Bacon shoulders 6 cents, sides 7 a 7½ cents, and hams 9 a 12 cents per lb.—Pickled shoulders 5 cents, sides 6 cents and hams 7 cents per lb. Lard in bbls 9 a 9½ cents, kegs 10½ cents per lb. Butter is large 12 a 14 cents, roll 16 a 18 cents per lb. Cheese 10½ a 11½ cts per lb.

CATTLE.—Prices ranged from $4 50 to $5 75 on the hoof, equal to $2 a $11 net, and averaging $3 25 gross.

HOGS.—Sales were made at the Scales to-day at $5 50 a $7 per 100 pounds.

YORK MARKET.

FLOUR, per bbl., from wagons,	9 62½
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 60 a 1 75
RYE, " "	65
CORN, " "	62
OATS, " "	40
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	3 00
CLOVER SEED, " "	6 00
FLAX-SEED, " "	1 31
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	7 00

HANOVER MARKET.

FLOUR per barrel, (fresh Wagons)	$7 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 30 to 1 40
RYE, " "	85
CORN, " "	55
OATS, " "	30
TIMOTHY-SEED, " "	1 75 to 2 00
CLOVER-SEED	4 00
FLAX-SEED,	1 18

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., in Gettysburg, by the Rev. A. C. Dock, Mr. JOHN HENDRICK, of Cumberland county, to Miss REBECCA THIR MARIA STOVER, of this county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Sessoms, Mr. WILLIAM SNYDER and Miss REBECCA BOWER, both of adams county.

DIED.

On the 18th ult., near Hanover, HENRY T., infant son of Henry and Sarah Rudisill, aged 5 weeks and one day.

On Saturday morning last, JAMES BIGHAM, Esq., of Freedom township, one of the Directors of the Poor of this county, and a worthy and highly esteemed citizen.

On Saturday evening last, at the residence of her father, (Mrs. Leitz's) near Gettysburg, Mrs. ANN ARMSTRONG, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 3d inst. after a short illness, Mr JOHN BERDOFF, of this borough, aged 70 years 4 months and 23 days.

On the 25th ult., very suddenly, Mr JACOB H. CROUSE, of Germany township, aged about 35 years.

On the 27th ult., Mr. HENRY HINERD of Latimore township, in the 77th year of his age.

In Germany township, Mr. DAVID HARMAN, of Germany township, at an advanced age.

☞WOOD WANTED!☜

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

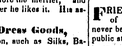
GRAND EXHIBITION

AT

M'Conaughy's Hall,

THIS EVENING, (APRIL 14.)

PROF. LAW'S unrivalled Exhibition of Crystaline Diaorama of Dissolving Views, embodying the most vivid and beautiful representations of Swiss Landscape, and other Views, American Scenery and Heroic Incidents, Comprised, and exhibited in German, French and English. The affair creates much excitement.



Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,

DENTIST,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran and Reformed Church, nearly opposite Grammer's store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend to any case which may be in need of the Dentist. Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call.

Testimonials:

Dr C. N. Barlscent, Rev. C.P. Krauth, D.D
" D. Hermer, Prof. M. Jacobs,
" S. S. Mayer, " C. F. Schaffer,
" D. Gilbert, " H.A. Muhlenberg
" S. Lefever, " M. L. Stover.

July 7, 1848.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

SUBSCRIBERS of Stock will pay the First Instalment on the 1st of subscriptions, on or before the 3d day of May next, to JOEL B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer of the Association.

R. G. M'CREARY, *Secretary.*

Ordinance Extending York-Street.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, all persons owning or harboring Dogs or Bitches, in said Borough, shall be taxed for the same, for the use of the Corporation: And it shall be the duty of the Borough Constable, or such other person as may be appointed for that purpose, immediately after the first day of May, in each and every year, to make a correct list and description of all Dogs and Bitches, owned, kept, or harbored within said Borough, and return the same, with the name of the owner, or person harboring the same, to the Town Council: for which service he shall receive the sum of Five Cents for every Dog, and Ten Cents for every Bitch so returned by him.

II. That every person owning, keeping or sheltering but one Dog within said Borough, shall pay annually a tax of Fifty Cents for the same; if more than one, the tax shall be Ten Cents for the second, Two Dollars for the third, and a proportionately increased amount for any greater number: for Bitches the tax shall be Two Dollars for the first, Four Dollars for the second, with a like increase for every additional one kept; which tax shall be collected and received by the Borough Collector, who shall have and possess the same power in the collection of the same, as are usual in other cases.

Passed April 3, 1854.

C. G. HARPER, *Burgess.*

R. G. M'CREARY, *Secretary.*

Ordinance Extending York-Street.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That York-street in said Borough be, and the same is, hereby extended, ordained and established, for the space of feet, from its present termination, at the intersection of Liberty Street, in a direct line to the Public Road, leading over Rock-creek on the Hanover road, and in such manner that the lines of said Street shall correspond with the lines of the lots of the lines of York Street as now opened.

Passed April 3, 1854.

R. G. M'CREARY, *Burgess.*

R. G. M'CREARY, *Secretary.*

April 14, 1854.—3t

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third Cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY are now prepared to furnish their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for Oil Paint ready for use, Dry Zinc, and ground in oil, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds: also

Dry, in barrels, of 300 pounds each.

Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and equal to any imported for Body and Uniform Whiteness.

The method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep from cracking or scaling off for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, is found to be a good substitute for Brown Stone, and is also superior to the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metalic surfaces.

Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the qualities of a good paint, and is of a stone color for painting Cottages, Depots, Out-buildings, Bridges, &c.

They are supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers.

N. W. cor. 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia,

April 14, 1854.—3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ARRIVAL AND

A GREAT GATHERING!

ALMOST every body is attracted to the Store of J. L. SCHICK, in the Three-Story building, South West corner of the Diamond, to see the large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

he has just brought from the Cities, and he is of course making any number of sales, thus "the more the merrier," and the busier the better he likes it. His assortment embraces

Ladies' Dress Goods,

of every description, such as Silks, Barege De Laines, Challi Barege, Lawns, Drap de Beige, Alpacca de Beige, Alpacca, Bombazines, Silk Down, Linen Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Chambra Ginghams, Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, in every variety; Crape and Cashmere SHAWLS; Laces, Edgings, Gimps, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, &c.

For Gentlemen he has Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Italian Cloth, Drap de Ete, Vestings, Linen and Cotton Shirts, Cravats, Cottonades, Linen Checks, Gray Linen, (something new and first rate,) Suspenders, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

He endeavors at all times to sell cheaper than any other Store in town—and that to convince the public of the truth of his words and received by the Borough Collector, who shall have and possess the same power in the collection of the same, as are usual in other cases.

Passed April 3, 1854.

C. G. HARPER, *Burgess.*

R. G. M'CREARY, *Secretary.*

Ordinance Extending York-Street.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That York-street in said Borough be, and the same is, hereby extended, ordained and established, for the space of feet, from its present termination, at the intersection