FUNERAL OF "BILL" POOLE, THE POPULAR.—Bill Poole, the notorious prize fighter, took place in New York on Sunday, and, judging from the accounts a larger concourse of persons has rarely assembled in honor of any individual, however eminent for intellectual or moral acquirements, or distinguished for public services. We condense from the extended accounts of the pageant the following:

The deceased was attired in a suit of black broadcloth, and the badge of the O. U. A. was stretched across his breast. Tom Hyer was one of the pall bearers.

The funeral procession moved from the house about 3 o'clock, P. M. The escort, preceded by Dodsworth's full band, consisted of the Forrest Life Guard, the Byrne's Grenadiers, the Hancock Chapter of the Order of the United Americans, besides large delegations from nine other Chapters of the same Order, of which Poole was a member; the Poole Association and the Poole Guard. After these followed the hearse, and the mourners in carriages. About 150 carriages were in the procession, which was composed of 6,000 persons; the coffin was covered by the American flag, and the hearse, upon which was emblazoned the words, "I die a true American," was drawn by four black horses, appropriately decorated. The procession moved down Christopher street to Bleecker, down Bleecker to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Hamilton avenue ferry, where it crossed over to Brooklyn and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery. Stanpix Hall, where the deceased received his fatal wounds, and the Bank Exchange, his last place of business, were draped in mourning.

An immense concourse of persons filled the sidewalks through which the procession passed. Long before the appointed hour Broadway, from Wall street to Bleecker street, a distance of more than a mile and a half, was one dense crowd of human beings, of both sexes and all ages, waiting patiently for the arrival of the funeral cortege. The windows and balconies were also filled. The same remark is true of Bleecker street. Ten thousand, a thousand is, perhaps, not too high an estimate of the number congregated. It is estimated that 5,000 crossed the Brooklyn ferries. Persons from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities came on specially to attend the funeral.

The Rev. Mr. Wheatley, pastor of the Jane street Methodist church, officiated on the occasion.

The procession embraced in its ranks many of the prominent personal friends of Poole, amongst whom were Capt. John M. Turner, Capt. Renders, C. W. Schaffer, Peter H. Grahm, Thomas Hyer, Orville Gardner and Dandy Williams. It is generally conceded that the procession contained the largest representation of the opposing element which ever paraded the streets of New York. During the movement of the procession twenty-five pickpockets, it is said, were arrested. A strong body of police was on duty, and the whole affair passed off without any disturbance. The Poole Association have resolved to build a monument to his memory.

Councilman Kerrigan and policeman Daniel Line, have been arrested and committed to jail, charged with aiding Baker, the murderer of Poole, in making his escape.

It appears that Baker had for several days been secreted in a house in Jersey city, where he was attended by a female nurse and visited by his friends, Judge Stuart and a party of police surrounded the house on Friday night, but Baker had been informed of their approach, and made his escape. The female was arrested, and gave the names of all who visited Baker, the officers then went to the house and placed in custody. It is said that $2,000 have been subscribed in New Jersey to be paid for the arrest of Baker. Kerrigan, the brother-in-law of Poole, who was wounded at the same affray, it is supposed will die, as inflammation has set in. Turner has nearly recovered.

THE SEA SERPENT.—It is reported by the British brig Abenna, recently arrived at Liverpool, that on the 4th of September last, about 5 P. M. in latitude 38° 8', longitude 13° E., while the ship was under light wind and in smooth water, a sea monster of great size and singular appearance was descried. Attention was first directed to it by the broken action of the water, which otherwise was smooth all around. The animal was discovered protruding its head above water to a length of about thirty feet, at an angle of sixty degrees to the horizon. Its head was about twelve feet long, and was marked by a white stripe or streak down each side. At about six feet from the termination of the streaks, which were presumed to be its eyes, there was a protuberance on its back like a small wave-crest. The creature kept its eyes shut, but its eyes were plainly visible. At the point of contact with the water the body seemed about as large as the long-boat. The general color was black, but under the jaw was a quantity of loose skin like a pouch of a lighter color than the rest of the animal. While under observation he dipped under water three times, exhibiting submerged the protuberance each time. From the broken action of the water at different points it seemed as if preliminary crushing in a parts every opposing obstacle, must act does challenge the attention of every observant citizen.—What it is to bring forth—in what it may eventuate when the storm shall have subsided, is now difficult to foresee. We shall be content to await the result. In the meantime we have no hesitancy in avowing that, however encumbered the movement may be by objectionable details and workings, its leading features, so far as we have been able to learn them, have our sympathies. The danger to our institutions and our national existence, resulting from the tide of restless, radical, and un-American population that for years has been pouring upon our shores in unrestricted numbers—from the arrogant assumptions and political manœuvrings of a Foreign Priesthood—the concerted assaults upon our cherished system of Free Schools, and other institutions equally endeared to our people, and equally essential to the prosperous development of our national destiny—has become so plain and self-evident as to call for some action on the part of all our people, native and adopted, in their religious persuasion what is may, who love their country and desire it to continue on in its peaceful path to glory and renown. But how to guard most effectually against this danger is a problem, to solve which will require better and abler heads than ours. We shall be content to await that solution, and then the path of duty may be plain.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 16, 1855.

A New Volume.

Star—With the present number the "*Star*" enters upon a new volume—the 20th since its establishment, and the 10th under its present proprietorship. We take occasion to renew our thanks for the unwavering and hearty support extended to us by our friends since the paper passed into our hands. We have no new pledges to give for the future, nor do we suppose any are expected. The past must furnish an index to the future. As heretofore, the "*Star*" will continue to be "fearless and free," devoted to the great interests of American policy, which we hold to be essential to the prosperity of our Institutions and the continued advancement of our national prosperity. Temperance, Morality, Human Freedom, and kindred topics, will, as heretofore, claim a full share of our attention—holding ourselves free to censure or approve as our convictions of right and duty may suggest. We are quite aware that such a policy is calculated to deprive us of a species of patronage, that might readily be secured by a more timid and pliant conduct of our paper. But we conceive that the duties and responsibilities of a public journalist in dealing with the public heart and mind brought within his influence, demand a higher motive in directing his policy than that arising from pecuniary interest. A morbid Press—succumbing to popular prejudice, and shaping its policy mainly with a view to dollars and cents, can never command the confidence or respect of the great, living, active, reform-working spirit so gloriously characteristic of the present age. There is no tyranny more odious or dangerous—no slavery more humiliating and degrading—than that which a perverted public opinion exercises over a timid Press.—Such a Press shall never be under our control.

It is true that this determination has at times lost us no inconsiderable patronage. But we take pleasure in saying that this loss has always been more than compensated by new and sincerer friends. It is but recently that we were given to understand very distinctly that if not more guarded in admitting into our columns articles bearing upon the new American movement, we should be "marked." In holding up to the even tenor of our way, the threat was carried into execution in a few instances—very few, it is true. Yet it will doubtless be consoling to the gentlemen who have "marked" us, to be assured that for every name thus stricken from our list, at least five new ones have been added. Now we don't object to any man withdrawing his patronage when he pleases, if it will just have the manliness to say he doesn't like it, or don't want it. It's a fair business transaction. As soon as a subscriber to a paper comes to a conclusion that he is no longer receiving full value for his money, he has a right to withdraw, and it is nobody's business but his own. But when a man undertakes to say to us—"If you don't do so and so, I'll stop my paper,"—we always feel like saying him trouble and closing it for him. But more of this anon.

To our friends we have the gratification to announce that at no time since the "*Star*" passed into our hands, has its subscription been as large or its patronage as profitable as at this moment. For this, we feel that we are indebted to our friends in the Borough and the generous manner in which they have uniformly stood by us, and evinced their approval of our labors by efforts to extend our subscription. There is nothing which brings such real pleasure home to a publisher—nothing which compensates him so fully for the trouble and vitals incident to his calling—as these voluntary tributes of approving friends. We hope to continue to merit these kind offices. One thing may be relied on. Our future editorial course shall be as independent as the past. Whatever our judgment may assure us is worthy of approval shall have our earnest support. The evidently approaching dissolution of the leading political organizations which, for a quarter of a century, have contested the control of the policy of the country, and the consequent re-organization of parties on new issues, may devolve on us new duties, as yet uncertain. The American movement, that has been sweeping over the land with resistless power, and irresistible crushing in its path every opposing obstacle, must act does challenge the attention of every observant citizen.—What it is to bring forth—in what it may eventuate when the storm shall have subsided, is now difficult to foresee. We shall be content to await the result. In the meantime we have no hesitancy in avowing that, however encumbered the movement may be by objectionable details and workings, its leading features, so far as we have been able to learn them, have our sympathies. The danger to our institutions and our national existence, resulting from the tide of restless, radical, and un-American population that for years has been pouring upon our shores in unrestricted numbers—from the arrogant assumptions and political manœuvrings of a Foreign Priesthood—the concerted assaults upon our cherished system of Free Schools, and other institutions equally endeared to our people, and equally essential to the prosperous development of our national destiny—has become so plain and self-evident as to call for some action on the part of all our people, native and adopted, in their religious persuasion what is may, who love their country and desire it to continue on in its peaceful path to glory and renown. But how to guard

Foreign Immigration.

☞The Philadelphia North American, in a recent article on the subject of foreign immigration, presents some startling figures as gathered from the official census of 1850-1. According to official reports from the leading sea-ports, the foreign immigration arriving in the United States during the year 1854, numbered 400,470 persons. This is greater in volume than the population of either of the following States, whose aggregate it extracts from the census of 1850-1: New Hampshire, 317,076; Vermont, 314,120; Rhode Island, 147,545; Connecticut, 370,792; Delaware, 91,532; Texas, 212,592; Wisconsin, 305,391; Michigan, 397,654; Arkansas, 209,807; Florida, 87,445; Iowa, 192,214; in other words, if any one of these States had sent forth its whole body of inhabitants to some other section, they would have been outnumbered by the rush from Europe. Dalaware, Florida and Iowa, together, would not equal it by 90,000, while Texas and Arkansas together would come 38,000 short of it. If this foreign immigration could be directed into one of the unpeopled but organized territories of the Union, it would be sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union as a State, with no less than five representatives in the lower House of Congress. If it were divided among all our Western organized territories in equal proportions, it would be sufficient [illegible] all into the Union [illegible] reader will [illegible] of a single [illegible] increase of [illegible] 1855, [illegible] Lost [illegible] and [illegible] is no [illegible] admitted by [illegible] contiguous [illegible] and [illegible] if all our [illegible] down with fu[illegible]

Our cities are [illegible] condition to receive these strangers. Already the foreign population of the chief metropolitan cities are by far too large. New York big fair soon to have, if she has not, the largest foreign over native population. In the year 1850 New York contained 515,547 souls, of which 255,733 were foreigners, and in the year 1854 no less than 327,570 foreign immigrants arrived at that one port from abroad. Philadelphia counts New York in her native population, of which she has 256,246, when the census of 1850 was taken, a surplus of 8614. The foreign population of Philadelphia, (121,690) number considerably less than half the aggregate of New York, but it is fast coming up to near New York just the mighty tide of European immigration must necessarily debouch. A large foreign population in the former city. The western cities are equally overstocked, as may be seen by the following figures, extracted from the census report:

Cities.	Natives.	Foreigners.
Chicago,	14,093	13,812
Cincinnati,		21,541
Detroit,		9,947
Milwaukie,		12,491
St. Louis,		12,782
Buffalo,		28,397

☞In the House, last week, Mr. McCLEAN presented a petition from 105 citizens of Reading and Hamilton townships, the object of which was to repeal the law authorizing the election of County Superintendents for Common Schools.

☞A bill to abolish the Tavern License laws has passed in second reading in the House by a vote of 48 to 27—Mr. McCLEAN voting in the negative.

☞Resolutions have been introduced into the State Senate to go into Joint Convention on the 20th to ballot for United States Senator. This is good to be affected by opening up this struggle again we cannot imagine. The legitimate business of the Legislature has been sufficiently retarded already by this Senatorial contest. A renewal of it would lead to another disorder and exciting struggle, with probably a similar result. Both the interests and wishes of the great mass of the people of the State would be consulted, were our legislators to go to work now on the regular business before them, and that finished, Anything else.

☞The Baltimore Sun announces that but $40,000 additional to the subscriptions are needed to put the Gettysburg Railroad under contract, and thinks that in view of the deep interest which the business men of Baltimore have in the success of the project, "there should be but little difficulty in raising that amount." The Sun is in error as to the amount. The requisite subscription has been completed, except $22,000. Of the $120,000 required, our people have already raised $98,000. But that seems to be the sticking point with us.

☞Two convictions were had in the Montgomery county court, last week, under Judge SHYAKE, for selling liquor to minors. Both offences were committed in the borough of Norristown, and were the first convictions of persons in that borough under the recent liquor law.

☞According to the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, declares that of the eight hundred persons licensed to sell liquor in Brooklyn last year only thirty-five are American born citizens.

☞Prof. McCLINTOCK, of Dickison College, has addressed a letter to the Hon. JOSIAH R. CHANDLER, in review of that gentleman's late speech in Congresson the Temporal Power of the Pope. Prof. McCLINTOCK takes issue with Mr. CHANDLER, who, it will be recollected, maintained that the Supremacy of the Pope, as a dogma of the Catholic Church, was confined exclusively to spiritual affairs. In controvert this position, the reviewer quotes elaborately from BROWNSON and other distinguished Catholic writers, as also from the edicts of Gregory VII in excommunicating Henry IV; the edict of Pascha II, 1099, deposing Henry IV; of Innocent III, 1210, deposing Otho IV; of Gregory IX, in 1239, excommunicating Frederick II; of Boniface VII, in 1302; of Paul III in 1536 and 1538; of Pius V in 1570, and other occupants of the Papal chair, in excommunicating and deposing refractory Emperors, Kings and Princes. Prof. McCLINTOCK's letter is written with characteristic ability. We should like to publish it, or also the able speech of Mr. CHANDLER, were it not for their length. Therefore, when our columns are less crowded, we may do so.

☞Gen. SCOTT has published a letter denying the statement that Bishop HUGHES had offered to sell him the Catholic vote in the last Presidential contest, on condition that a Catholic should be put at the head of the Post Office Department.

☞The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session in Baltimore during the past week. Rev. DOUT, of this place, acts as Assistant Secretary.

New Hampshire Election.

THE FOREIGN PARTY STUMBLING TO PIECES?

☞The marvels of Know Nothingism are not yet over. After battering to pieces the hitherto impregnable Gibralter of Locofocoism in the Granite State, what next remains this mysterious organization accomplish? From the boastful warnings of the Locofoco Press over the anticipated wholesale slaughter of "Sam's" forces in their assaults upon the famous citadel whose renown more than anything else gave the *prestige of victory* to the leader of the successful party in 1852—from the reiterated assurances of the same Press of wholesale defections from the Know Nothing Order, and the announcement in glowing circulars that "Know Nothingism is tumbling to pieces in New Hampshire,"—we certainly had little, if any idea, but that the Granite State would maintain her ancient fame and grit blind for Democracy. The telegraphic despatches of the election on Tuesday last, however, tell a different tale. Either these vaunt ings of the Locofoco Press were an idle dream, or "Sam's" forces must have been amazingly numerous, to have allowed such a depletion in their ranks, and yet to remain strong enough to do the work he has done. The Concord, the home of President PIERCE—where alone 100 withdrawals from the order were announced—"Sam" leads his highest opponent over 300! We annex the result as announced by telegraph:

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—An election was held in this State to-day for Governor, members of the Legislature, three members of Congress, Sheriffs, county officers and other State and county officers. There were four candidates for Governor: N. B. Baker, (Whig) the present Governor; Jonas Bell, (whig); Asa Fowler, (free-soiler); and Ralph Metcalf, (know-nothing.)

The candidates for Congress were:—1st District, George W. Kittredge, democrat; Jno. Pike, know-nothing. 2nd District, George W. Morrison, democrat; Moses W. Tappan, know-nothing. 3d District, William P. Wheeler, democrat, and Aron H. Cragin, know-nothing.

The returns of the election as far as received indicate "Sam's" lead has swept New Hampshire as clear as Massachusetts, electing governor, legislature, members of Congress, &c. The governor's vote here stands: Baker, Democrat, 774; Metcalf, know-nothing, 1,001; and Bell, Whig, 126. All the returns are not in yet from towns to hear from to show the same relative vote.

LATER.—Returns from 181 towns, more than three-fourths of the State, give Metcalf 28,091; Baker 21,022; Bell 3,409; and Fowler 831. The majority for Metcalf over the other candidates is 2,749. The full majority from the State, which will probably be by between 2,500 and 3,000. So far the Know Nothings have elected 182 Representatives to the Legislature; the Democrats 53, and the Whigs 5. The Know Nothings have probably elected a majority of the Congressional delegation and all the State Senators. They will of course elect two U. S. Senators.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Much of the money appropriated by the last Legislature, compiled a statement showing the debt of the State on the first days of January, 1855, and 1854, respectively; and from this compilation it appears that the debt is now larger than it was four years ago, notwithstanding the common statement of the figures:

DEBT ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1855.

Funded Debt,	$40,024,914,97
Temporary Loan,	417,251,68
	$40,442,166,65
Funded do.	525,000,00
Do. May 9, 1854,	419,485,07—1,416,592,48
Amount in State Treasury and Sinking Fund, applicable to the redemption of the above,	460,417,44
Total,	$40,988,145,49

DEBT ON JANUARY FIRST, 1854.

Funded Debt	$39,499,574,97
Funded do.	897,568,68
Temporary Loan,	110,000,00—40,507,143,59
Increase of Debt since 1854,	$480,998,61

This is arrived at by adding to the debt outstanding on the 1st of January, 1854, the sum of $1,416,592,48 paid into the Sinking Fund, but that measure having been introduced by Messrs. Johnston, Gow, Rigler, Stevens and others, and is known to be a friend of the South, and a supporter of Nebraska.

AMERICAN CITIZENS BORN ABROAD.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and has received the signature of the Governor, which provides that the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided here. A further proviso provides that any women who might hereafter naturalized under existing laws, marry and go to reside out of the United States, shall be deemed aliens.

Salt Rheum or Tetter.

Thereby certify, that my son Edward, (a lad ten years of age,) was afflicted for years with Salt Rheum. For four weeks there was a deep sore on the side of his face, extending around the mouth, which defied all the skill of our several medicines, without obtaining any relief—At last, we tried Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, which has effected a cure. The sore is completely healed, and his general health much improved.

HORACE W. SILL.

AGENCIES.—S. H. Buehler, and Samuel S. Forney, Gettysburg; H. H. Kauffman, Caplisle; Spedding & Brother, Littlestown; John Bishop, McSherrystown; Samuel Fahes, Jr., Petersburg Mill; Jesse Houck, Butter township; Andrew Crouse, Quince Mill; Abel T. Wright, Bermudian; Jacob Pennell, Middletown; Jacob F. Lower, Arendsville; H. W. Whitmore, Mummasburg; Philip Hoke, McKnightstown; Jacob J. Cooper, Franklin tp.; Jacob Stark, Cashtown; Ashbaugh & Gregory, East Berlin; J. Martin New Oxford; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; Jan. 26, 1855.—2m

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 15, 1855.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market today was quiet and unsettled by the adverse intelligence from Europe. Sale of 500 bbls. Howard street at $8 87½. City Mills, $8 75. The Plaster market dull.

GRAIN.—Wheat—sales limited. We quote white at $2 00 a $2 15; good to prime red do. $2 a $2 10. Choice, for family flour, $2 22.—Corn—Yellow is worth 88 a 90; white 88 c., and mixed 85 a 88 c. Oats—Market dull—sales of Pennsylvania at 53 a 54 cts. Rye—Pennsylvania, at 81 c.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—We quote mess $17; family, $19; Prime, $13 per bbl. Pork—Sales of mess, shoulders 7 cents, Hams, 12 cents.—Lard, 12 a 13; Bacon 8 a 10 cents.

COTTON.—Prices ranged from $8 to $9 on the hook, equal to a fair $11 75 net, and average $8 cents. Hogs—We note sales yesterday at the weight of 20 lbs. at $7 25 net, and 200 lbs. sold at $8 a $8 per 100 lbs. gross. Sheep—Sales at $5 per 100 lbs. gross.

YORK MARKET.

YORK, March 13, 1855.

FLOUR, per bbl., from wagons,	$8 12
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 90 a 2 00
RYE,	1 10
CORN,	1 00
OATS,	40
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	4 50
CLOVER SEED,	8 00
FLAX-SEED,	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	7 50

MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 14, 1855.

FLOUR, per bbl., (Gen. wagon)	$8 25
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 95 a 2 00
RYE	1 05
CORN,	1 00
OATS,	30
TIMOTHY SEED,	4 50
CLOVER SEED,	8 25
FLAX SEED,	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS,	8 50

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☞The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session in Baltimore during the past week. Rev. DOUT, of this place, acts as Assistant Secretary.

☞The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

Kinney has resigned his commission as captain general of the Central American Colonization Company. W. Cost Johnson, temporary president, has also resigned and ex-Senator Cooper has been appointed with full powers.

THE STATE DEBT.—The Locofoco papers boast a good deal during Rigler's term that he had effected a great reduction of the State Debt. The "documents," however, put a different face on the matter. The Auditor General and State Treasurer, (both Locofocos) have recently published a report from the Legislature, compiled a statement showing the debt of the State on the first days of January, 1855, and 1854, respectively; and from this compilation it appears that the debt is now larger than it was four years ago, notwithstanding the common statement of the figures:

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Myers' Rock Rose,

From Dr. E. L. CLEVELAND. Pastor of Third Congregational Church, New Haven, Oct. Rev. S. B. Myers: Dear Sir—Some time ago I have known and observed of the good effects of your Compound Extract of Rock Rose, I believe it to be a safe and valuable medicine, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who are afflicted with the disease it is designed to cure.

Respectfully yours,

E. L. CLEVELAND.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 20, 1851.

AGENTS.—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jesse Houck, Menallen P. O.; Abel T. Wright, Bermudian; Jacob Stark, Cashtown; Spalding & Brother, Littlestown; Ashbaugh & Gregory, East Berlin; Jacob Martin, New Oxford; H. S. Fink, Pleasant Hill.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. HENRY SHINKEHOUSE, of Straban township, and Miss HANNAH LITTLE, of this Borough.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOSHUA CEASE, and Miss HANNAH MILLER—both of Liberty township.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. HENRY HARTMAN, of this county, and Miss AMANDA REID, of York county.

DIED.

At his daughter's, (Margaret Kennedy's) in Washington county, Ohio, Mr. FREDERICK WOLF, sen., formerly of this county, at the advanced age of 92 years 6 months and 28 days.—He had in children, 5 of whom are living; 51 grand-children, 41 living and 10 dead; and 72 great-grandchildren, 60 living and 12 dead.

In Whitley county, Indiana, on the 6th of February, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Daniel Stallsmith, aged 72 years.

On the 11th inst., in Mechanicstown, EDSON A. WEAVER, aged 21 years 11 mos. and 1 day; and on the 14th inst., FRANCIS MARION, aged 1 year 6 months and 4 days, children of David and Lydia Jane Chapman, of Liberty township.

The once loved form, now cold and dead,
Each mourner clasps in memory still;
And nature weeps her comforts fled,
And weeps, yet will her eyes
Hope leads from out the lonely dome of time,
Where what we now deplore
Will be the immortal prize,
And bloom to fade no more.

On the 7th inst., in Gettysburg, MARIA CHRISTINA, daughter of George Zeigler, aged 3 years 5 months and 28 days.

On the 7th inst., near this place, Mr. ABRAHAM WEIGLE, aged 65 years 8 months and 8 days.

On the 7th inst., near this place, Mrs. SARAH SHOWERS, of this place, aged 87 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL WETHEROW, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale upon the premises, on *Thursday the 29th day of March next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit: that

Valuable Lot of Ground,

situate on Chambersburg street in the Borough of Gettysburg, with a

TWO STORY BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,
AND BACK-BUILDING, a frame shop, a well of water and other improvements thereon, and being the late residence of said deceased—and a very desirable place for a private or boarding house.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

W. M. H. WETHEROW, *Adm'r.*

March 16, 1855.—3t

BOUNTY LANDS.

Soldiers who served in *any war* of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 160 ACRES OF BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children (if any) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.

☞Apply to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg, or any persons locating *Land Warrants* to sell, may obtain the highest price for them.

A. H. J. DUNCAN.

March 16, 1855.—6m

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

J. D. GREENE has now in his store in a large and choice STOCK of SPRING DRESS GOODS, to which he particularly asks the attention of the ladies of

GETTYSBURG.

Beautiful Spring Silks, from 62½ to $2,50.
Barege and Grenadine Robes,
French Lawns and Jaconets,
Spring Cashmeres, Plaids and Stripes,
British and French Prints,
Barege de Laines, Summer Mousseline, &c.
Bareges, Lawns and Silks, unequalled in color and quality.
Shawls and Mantillas in great variety, and at the lowest prices.

J. D. Greene has but ONE PRICE, and that the lowest for cash.—

We Cordially invite all to visit Gettysburg, March 16, 1855 —84

WHITE HALL ACADEMY,

THREE MILES WEST OF HARRISBURG.

THE Ninth Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on *Monday the 7th day of May next.*

The advantages of Boarding and Guardians is invited to the advantages which it affords. Being situate in a pleasant, retired and healthy part of the country, and the facilities of study and instruction being extensive, it is thought it cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may patronize it.

Terms.

Boarding, Washing and Tuition in the English Branches, and Vocal Music, per Session, (5 months) $60 00
Instruction in Instrumental Music, 10 00
Ancient or Modern Languages, each, 5 00

For Circulars and other information address

D. DENLINGER,
Harrisburg, Pa.

March 16, 1855.—8m

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM WILSON, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams co., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same tp., he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

NICHOLAS G. WILSON, *Ex'r.*

March 16, 1855.—6t*

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of ALEXANDER BROWN, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the deceased to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH BROWN,
THEODUS POWER,

March 16, 1855.—6t* *Adm'rs.*

OLD SOLDIERS,

BOUNTY LAND ACT OF 1855.

THE undersigned is now fully prepared to file and prosecute *Claims to Bounty Land*, for soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and of all other wars in which the U. States have been engaged—and for their *Widows and minor children.* The *new act* embraces them all. In addition to the benefits of the service, he would add, that, in all the many claims he has hitherto filed, (between 1500 and 2000,) he has given satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Soldiers who have served ten days, and families for furnishing proofs in all cases that may be entrusted to him.

He is now rapidly filing claims. He has made complete arrangements for *locating warrants* in the Western States:—All the public land of the country, and the location of surplus Warrants sold. Apply personally or by letter to

D. M'CONAUGHY.

Gettysburg, March 9, 1855.—tf

Great Inducements!

THE Subscriber, in order to make room for Spring and Summer Goods, is determined to dispose of his extensive stock of VARIETIES, at such prices as will really astonish the closest buyers. This affords an excellent opportunity to persons who are in want of the above articles, and are desirous of buying cheap.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Opposite the Bank.

JEWELRY!—An assortment of the best quality Watches at all prices for Gold or Silver, also, Alarm, 8 day, and 30 hour CLOCKS

Jurors for April Term.

GRAND JURY.

Hamiltoban—Joseph J. Kerr, R. C. Swope, Benjamin Marshall.
Huntington—Jacob Saddler, David Lawrence, Isaac Saddler.
Germany—Isaac Staub, Joseph Barker.
Tyrone—C. Sadler, Jr.
Latimore—John Harbold, Andrew Coulson, Wm. Eichelberger, Isaac D. Worley.
Cavan—Israel Lyons.
Liberty—Samuel Eiker.
Straban—Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Jacob Cassat.
Reading—John Miller, James Dix, Robert Dix, William Hildebrand.
Franklin—Charles W. Lego.
Oxford—Abdiel F. Gist.
Menallen—Andrew Bittinger.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntingtonn—J. A. Gardner, Benjamin Gardner, Henry Shultz, Moses Zeigler, Michael Fissell, Warner Townsend.
Franklin—George Geyer, Augustus Mickey, Peter Kuttoman, B. W. Stable, Wm. McCullough.
Conewago—Daniel Frautz, Jno. Butt, Jr.
Oxford—Joseph Stough, Peter Diehl.
Mountjoy—Jeremiah Bowers.
Hamilton—Hamilton Everett, Daniel D. Gist.
Freedom—Jacob Myers.
Union—John Spangler, John Diehl.
Littlestown—Michael Shields, Michael Corey, John Musselman.
Tyrone—Jesse E. Cline, John Diehl.
Berwick—Michael Bender.
Latimore—Jacob B. Cline.
Mountpleasant—John Eekert, Andrew Kerrigan, Abraham Tway.
Menallen—Elijah Wright, Solomon Benner.
Hamiltonban—Jeremiah Biesecker.
Hamilton—Bernard Hildebrand.
Borough—Hugh Denaldide.

ORDINANCE

Providing for the Measurement of Cord-Wood.

IT is hereby ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, that there shall be, annually, a suitable person appointed by the Town Council of the Borough, who shall be duly sworn or affirmed to the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties; and who shall, whenever called upon so to do, proceed forthwith to rank up, and measure, any Cord Wood, and offered for sale, in said Borough, and having ascertained the quantity therein, shall give a certificate of the same to the person at whose instance such measurement is made, which certificate shall be conclusive in all disputes as to the quantity in such Wood.

The said officer shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of twelve and a half cents for each and every cord of wood so measured by him, and a proportionate amount for fractional quantities: which fees shall be paid by the person or persons at whose instance such measurement is made, unless otherwise agreed upon:—Provided, that this Ordinance shall take effect and enter the first day of April next.

Passed January 5, 1855.

R. G. HARPER, *Burgess.*

Attest—R. G. McCREARY, *Sec'y.*

March 16, 1855.—3t

NOTICE.

At an Orphans' Court held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1855, present the Hon. Jacob Hamlin and John McCurdy, Esquires, Associate Judges, &c.

Assigned, &c.

On motion the Court grant a Rule on the Heirs of JOHN CRAWFORD, late of Reading township, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the 3rd Monday, *commencing on the 19th day of April next*, A. D. 1855, to appear and accept or refuse the real Real Estate, at the valuation made by the Inquest, or show cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold, in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the said Real Estate at the valuation made by the Inquest, as shown to the court aforesaid.

By the Court,

J. J. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

March 16, 1855.—3t

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