One Week Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Czar's death confirmed!—Alexander on the Throne—Will Adhere to the Policy of his Father—Menschikoff superseded in Command by Gortschakoff—Russian Redoubt stormed by the French—Grand Duke Michael Reported Killed—Broussa Destroyed by an Earthquake—Advance in Cotton—Flour Dull.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamship Atlantic has reached her wharf, with Liverpool dates of the 10th. She encountered westerly gales during her entire passage. She brings 71 passengers, among whom Mr. Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Neumann, &c.

Her advices confirm the death of the Czar Nicholas, and announce that on the 2nd instant the Emperor Alexander the Second ascended the throne, having peacefully succeeded his father.

He has issued his manifesto, stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father, Nicholas.

The Czar's death happened shortly after noon on Friday, March 2d, as reported by the arrival of the Africa. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, and he suffered only a few day's illness. His last words to the Empress were, "Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia as he has hitherto been, and not to forget his father's words."

It is said that a few days before his death he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The Duke Constantine, and the other brothers and officers, have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor.

Alexander has confirmed the diplomatic instructions issued by Gortschakoff for the negotiations of the Peace Congress, and the first preliminary Conference has been held at Vienna.

The Emperor Nicholas prior to his death had recalled Menschikoff and appointed General Gortschakoff Chief in command; Ostensacken the second, and given to General Luders the command in Bessarabia.

The Emperor Alexander has appointed Gen. Rudiger Minister of War.

The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the war.

There has been no more fighting in the Crimea. The French stormed a redoubt, skilfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred were killed.

A strong rumor prevails that the Grand Duke Michael was among the wounded at Sevastopol, and has since died.

A large Russian force threatens Balaklava.

The blockade of the Danube is raised.

A spark of disagreement has arisen between Napoleon and England. Napoleon declared that the two armies should not fight together if Mr. Roebuck's committee proceeded with its inquiry. Lord Clarendon went by express to Boulogne and made matters straight. In the meantime the Committee is proceeding, but it is thought that Parliament will be dissolved to obviate the difficulty.

The town of Broussa is reported to have been destroyed, with most of its inhabitants, by an earthquake.

Serious difficulties are occurring at Ticino, Switzerland.

The Belgian crisis continues.

The King of Denmark is sick.

The news of the Emperor's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. In several theatres the managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering.

On the reception of the news at Berlin, the Court placed itself in mourning. Orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear the symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna the news caused much agitation. The Emperor of Austria directs "in acknowledgment of the services rendered by Nicholas, the Nicholas Regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army."

At Paris, the police arrested several ballad singers, for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Czar.

The Russian Ambassadors have announced the new Emperor's accession.

A synopsis of the Emperor Alexander's Manifesto has been received via Konigsberg. He declares that the welfare of his Empire is his only object. He will endeavor to maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and will aim to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessor. In this hope and zeal he trusts that his subjects will do their utmost to assist him.

Immediately after the reception of the Czar's death in Paris, orders were sent to Gen. Canrobert to press on the siege of Sevastopol with the utmost vigor.

Of the departure of Napoleon for the seat of war nothing additional was known, though the preparations continued to be made.

The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held at Vienna on the 6th inst. Their debate had for its object the fixing of the precise meaning of the third guarantee of the Points. The Russian Representative was not present. Further conferences was to be held without delay.

General Wedell had left Paris on his return to Berlin, and was said to be the bearer of instructions, which would insure the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and the Western Powers.

The Chamber of Deputies of Stutgard has voted three millions of thalers demanded by the minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

A despatch from Sevastopol, dated March 5th, reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. General Bosquet was endeavoring to get his corps in the rear of the enemy, with the view of cutting them off from reinforcements and becoming in turn the attacking party.

The weather was very variable, but at the latest dates was fine.

A convoy of two hundred wagons has succeeded in entering Sevastopol.

The firing continued on both sides, with more or less steadiness.

During the night of the 21st ultimo, the Russians threw up an armed redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sevastopol, and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed by the French. The accounts of the event are directly contradictory.

A despatch from Menschikoff says that the French were repulsed with a loss of 2000 men; while the French accounts claim the victory; with 100 of their men killed.

The French likewise destroyed some of the Russian works around the Malakoff tower, but had met with great loss.

The dates from Eupatoria are to the 26th of February, when nothing new had occurred.

The especial correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of Balaklava, Feb. 23d, says that it is rumored that Gen. Canrobert has ordered a court-martial upon an officer high in command in the French army, who is accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised since February 28th.

It is rumored that Sawaurgh, in conjunction with the forces of Nail Mahomed will invade the Crimea by way of Anapa and the sea of Azoff.

AUSTRIA.—A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria on the 5th.

SWITZERLAND.—Disturbances have broken out in the canton at Ticino. The difficulty is between the Federal Commission and the citizens of the Canton.

BELGIUM.—The political crisis continues and the country is yet without a ministry.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS AND DEATH.—The Prussian Moniteur publishes the following details respecting the death of the late Emperor Nicholas. The despatches which follow were addressed to Berlin by Lieutenant Colonel Count Munster, Adjutant in the service of the King of Prussia:

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 1—1.15 A. M.—"The state of the Emperor became much worse yesterday evening. The following is the medical Bulletin:

"Yesterday violent fever manifested itself, with inflammation of the lungs. The fever lasted during the whole night, and prevented sleep. The ejections continue without obstacle."

"I must add that the debility of the august invalid has greatly increased, and that, at least in the opinion of the physicians, the state of his Majesty is most critical. I will forward another despatch to-day, and beg of you to communicate the present to Duke George at Strelitz."

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 9.30 P. M.—"The state of his Majesty the Emperor grew considerably worse during the day. The ejections take place with difficulty, and give indication that the lungs also are touched. Atropy of the lungs is feared. At the request of the physicians the Grand Duke, heir apparent, has requested the Emperor to receive the sacraments. The Empress is well. I will send another despatch to-day."

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 10 P. M.—"The Emperor has declined receiving the last sacraments at present. The ceremony is adjourned till to-morrow morning. The Emperor only sees the Empress and the Grand Duke heir-apparent. The Empress is aware of the danger, and begs me to inform his Majesty the King thereof, and to communicate it also to her august relations and to Strelitz."

"ST. PETERSBURG. Winter Palace, March 2, 6 A. M.—"The Emperor has calmly received the communication from Dr. Mandt that atropy of the lungs is possible. He simply observed—'when shall I be paralyzed?' The physicians could not give a precise answer. The Emperor then said to Dr. Caroll—'When shall I choke?' The Emperor has taken the last sacraments; he has taken leave of his wife and children, whom he blessed separately, as also his grand children, in a firm voice, in full possession of his intellect, perfectly calm, and with great presence of mind. The pulse is still strong, but musk is already been administered. The Empress keeps up, and shows resignation."

The Morning Chronicle has the following telegraphic intelligence, dated St. Petersburg, March 3:—"The Emperor expired yesterday at ten o'clock. Alexander was proclaimed Emperor the same day. He received homage to-day."

Intelligence has reached Paris from St. Petersburg, which describes the city as in a state of great excitement. The nobles had met secretly, with a view of addressing the Emperor on the subject of arming the serfs. They proposed pointing out to Alexander the ruin which would accompany such a step, and the internal dangers that might follow. It was expected that St. Petersburg would be placed in a state of siege. The war partly already began to threaten. The Emperor is reported to have declared his intention to follow out the policy laid down by Nicholas at the Congress of Vienna. Prince Gortschakoff's instructions have been confirmed. General Paskewitch is opposed to the arming of the serfs, and has addressed the Emperor on the subject. The greatest confusion appears to prevail at St. Petersburg.

THE LIVING STREAM.—*The Emigration of 1854.*—The Secretary of State recently submitted to Congress, an official report in relation to the emigration of 1854. It also includes a statement of the number of passengers who arrived in the U. States by sea from foreign countries, from September 30th, 1843, to December 31st, 1854. The aggregates are thus stated:—

Males,	1,664,873
Females,	1,100,482
Sex not stated,	404,029
Total,	3,171,391

The arrivals for 1854 are thus given:

States.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine,	4,625	1,464	6,109
N. Hampshire,	9	4	13
Massachusetts,	15,298	12,467	27,765
Rhode Island,	42	52	94
N. York,	201,580	120,396	327,976
Pennsylvania,	8,384	6,648	15,032
Maryland,	6,995	6,159	13,154
Virginia,	30	14	41
N. Carolina,	4	3	7
S. Carolina,	812	321	1,131
Florida,	145	97	242
Alabama,	145	46	191
Louisiana,	31,507	19,662	51,169
Texas,	1,782	1,276	3,058
California,	13,629	858	14,487
Total,	281,667	175,557	460,474

The countries were:

England,	48,901	Sardinia,	210
Ireland,	101,606	Sicily,	60
Scotland,	4,605	Greece,	1
Wales	860	Turkey,	7
Great Britain,	4,325	Poland,	208
British America,	6,891	West Indies,	1,036
France,	13,317	West Islands,	254
Spain,	2,433	China,	13,100
Portugal,	7	Mexico,	416
Italy,	940	Other countries,	210
Germany,	206,653	U. States,	32,611
Switzerland,	7,053	Not Stated,	328
Prussia,	3,955		
Holland,	1,531	Total,	460,474
Belgium,	26	Citizens of the U. States,	42,641
Denmark,	691	Aliens,	427,833
Norway,	23		
Sweden,	2,290		

There are more than one hundred and twenty thousand Jews in the United States.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 30, 1855.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy of steady habits, desirous of learning the Printing business, can have a situation in this office, by immediate application. One between the ages of 14 and 16, and from the country, would be preferred.

Gov. POLLOCK has appointed Dr. WM. R. STEWART and WM. F. BONNER, Esq., of York Springs district, Aids-de-camp with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.—Judicious appointments. Col. STEWART is a well known and popular physician, for many years an active and influential leader of the Democratic party—Col. BONNER a practical Farmer of cultivated mind, and popular manners.

JOHN CULP, Esq., Burgess elect, and Messers. JOHN GILBERT and D. KENDLEHART, members of Town Council, took the oaths of office on the 22 d inst.

The new Council organized by re-electing Hon. S. R. RUSSELL President, and R. G. MCCREARY, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.—JOHN L. BURNS was appointed High Constable and Wood-Corder.

In addition to the appointments of the M. E. Church, mentioned last week, we notice that Revs. Wm. Gwinn and Wm. A. Snively are assigned to York Springs; Geo. W. Cooper, for Lewistown, Pa.; L. M. Gardner, Frederick Circuit; Henry G. Dill, Liberty, Md.; Geo. Warren, Great Island, Pa.; and Elias Welty, Shepherdstown, Va.

NEW POST ROUTE.—Among the acts passed by Congress and approved by the President, we notice one establishing a new Post-road from East Berlin, via King's Tavern and Farmers' Post-office, to York. The passage of this act was secured mainly through the exertions of our efficient Representative, Hon. S. R. RUSSELL. The route proposed, if adopted by the Postmaster-General, as we hope it may be, will be a great convenience to the citizens of East Berlin and surrounding neighborhood. It will remedy the defects in their existing mail arrangements, and secure them the advantages of direct communication to and from the cities, also with York, Hanover and Gettysburg. Mail matter would, by this route, reach its destination, to and from Berlin, promptly and without delay.

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Tavern keepers and other persons will bear in mind that this law will take effect on the first of April. Under this law, any tavern keeper, beer house keepers, or the keeper of any eating house or tippling shop, who sells, or knowingly permits any spirituous or malt liquor, wine or cider, to be drank on his premises, can be fined fifty dollars—one half to the informer and the other half to the overseers of the poor. The violator may also, in addition to the above penalty, be presented for a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $10, nor more than $100, and be imprisoned from ten to sixty days.

Putnam's Monthly for April, has been received. The contents are interesting and sustain the high reputation of the Magazine. Without exception, we regard *Putnam* as the best American monthly that reaches our table. The publishers announce a change of proprietorship with the May number, Messrs. DIX and EDWARDS taking charge of it in the future. It will be under entirely new editorial management, and its excellence will be much increased. It will not assume a partizan character, but will treat all great public questions as matters of principle. In the departments of elegant literature, criticism, popular instructions, and amusement, the new management has already secured the promise of most hearty co-operation from the best writers. All communications should therefore be addressed to Messrs. Dix & Edwards, Publishers of *Putnam's Monthly*, 10 Park Place, New York.—Price of the work $3 00 by the year; or twenty-five cents a number.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, says that the members elected to the next Congress may be designated thus:—"Whigs, Know Nothings, "Republicans," and oppositon Democrats, 123—Administration and Nebraska Democrats, 28. Total number elected from 18 States, 151. Remaining to be chosen, 83."—Of these latter, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina, will choose Whigs and Know Nothings, with a small leaven of regular Democrats. If we allow the latter thirty members from all the States which have yet to elect, we shall be liberal. We may allow them, therefore, in the whole House fifty-nine members, or enough to call the yeas and nays.

There is an unusual depth of snow for the season, on the highlands in New Hampshire. For some distance on the line of the Northern Railroad, above Franklin, N. H., the snow is nearly three feet deep. In the eastern part of Maine the snow was as deep at the last accounts as during any part of the winter.

CONNECTICUT.—The annual election in Connecticut takes place on the 2d day of April. State officers, four members of Congress and a legislature are to be chosen.

G. EDWARD HERSH, Esq., of York, formerly of this county, has been appointed Aid-de-camp to the Governor with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The Banking Mania.

A perfect Banking mania seems to have taken possession of our Legislators at Harrisburg. Last week the House passed no less than a dozen bills in one day, with innumerable other applications yet in reserve. The reckless indifference with which these bills are being "put through," has excited considerable uneasiness in the public mind, and all eyes are turned toward Governor POLLOCK, in the expectation that he will interpose his veto against all applications not imperiously demanded by the wants of the community. We do hope that the Governor will have the firmness to justify this expectation.—We are, and always have been, friendly to a judicious and properly regulated Banking system. Banking facilities, to a certain extent, are essential to the prosperous developement of the resources of the country, and in so far as they meet the actual necessity therefor arising from the ordinary demands of legitimate business and enterprise, they are desirable and should be allowed. But the moment that point is passed, and an unreal, fictitious paper capital is created, either as a remedy for "hard times," or to meet fancied business wants, the public interests are damaged.—An excessive, inflated paper currency inevitably leads to speculation, gives a fictitious value to property, and prepares the way for a "crisis," sooner or later, under which legitimate enterprise is crushed and every class in the community made to suffer. We have [illegible] there are localities in the Sta[illegible]ally require some additiona[illegible]ilities; but it is utterly a[illegible] there can be any n[illegible]mense batch of banking bills [illegible]pressed through the legislatur[illegible] apparent recklessness. W[illegible] keen dislike of the [illegible] the influences at wor[illegible]gislation are so poten[illegible]he suggestions of commo[illegible]manifest wishes of the[illegible] to the Governor. His ch[illegible]nt guarantee that no inf[illegible] convictions of duty can [illegible]ecutive chamber.—Let him [illegible]tinize these bills—demand the clearest evidences that they are justified by pressing, actual necessity—and in the absence of such evidence, apply the VETO. And in so doing he will be sustained by the people.

Since writing the above, we notice that the Governor, true to the pledge given on his induction into office, announces his intention to withhold his signature from all the Bank bills, except such as are required to meet the necessities of legitimate business. On Friday last, he sent into the Legislature a veto of the Pottstown Bank, accompanied by a full exposition of his views. The message is an admirable one, and as such we commend it to the perusal of our readers.

Senator GEYER, who no doubt speaks from the book, tells us that we have been using annually, for railroads alone, about three hundred and eighty thousand tons of iron; of which two hundred and eighty thousand tons are imported. Whilst the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia have iron enough in their mountains to supply the world, we largely contribute annually to foreign countries for a supply of this article. And yet a bill to encourage the importation of a still larger proportion of foreign railroad iron [illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] of adoption in the Sena[illegible]ourse of Senator Cooper [illegible]pressing their determ[illegible] the Appropriation bill [illegible] time, if the free-trade[illegible] the amendment reducing [illegible] imported railroad iron. [illegible]eople learn political wi[illegible]

[illegible], the noted duelist, [illegible] Jackson, Miss., on [illegible]tinguished himself in th[illegible] was dangerously wounde[illegible]orning of Monterey.—He was [illegible]ged in several duels many years ago, and was noted for demanding and granting the most extreme terms of the falsely styled "code of honor." His first meeting was in 1833 or 1834, with a man by the name of Allen. The weapons, pistols, to be fired at ten paces, or while advancing nearer to each other, and then the use of the bowie-knife. Allen fell.—The second meeting was five years afterwards, with young Menifee, at Vicksburg, the brother of Richard H. Menifee, member of Congress from Kentucky, in 1838 and '39. The weapon, the rifle; both parties excellent shots, but Menifee fell at the second fire. He was also concerned subsequently in other duels. He was a man of fine talents and of much influence in Mississippi.

The Kansas Election for members of the territorial Legislature, which takes place to-day, promised to be a most exciting affair. A despatch from Lexington, Mo., to the St. Louis Republican, announces the departure of hundreds of Missourians for Kansas, who will insist on their right to vote, and adds:

"The excitement in Kansas, and all along the counties bordering on that territory, is intense. It is charged that Governor Reeder communicated to the New Englanders, a month or more ago, the precise time when the election of members of the legislature was to take place, but kept the same intelligence concealed from the people of Kansas and of Western Missouri, and they are indignant at the trickery."

The Governor has appointed the Hon. Thomas S. Bell, of Chester county, President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne, in place of the Hon. James Porter, resigned.

The following appears in a Missouri Journal, the Lexington Democratic Advocate:—

NEGRO DOGS.—I would inform the citizens of Holmes County that I still have my NEGRO DOGS, and that they are in good training, and ready to attend to all calls of hunting and catching RUNAWAY NEGROES, at the following rates. For hunting per day, five dollars, or if I have to travel any distance, every day will be charged for, in going and returning, as for hunting, and at the same rates. Not less than five dollars will be charged in any case, where the negroes come in before I reach the place. From fifteen to twenty-five dollars will be charged for catching, according to the trouble; if the negro has weapons, the charge will be made according to the difficulty had in taking him, or in case he kills some of the dogs, the charge will be governed according to the above rates. I am explicit to prevent any misunderstanding. The owner of the slave to pay all expenses in all cases. I venture to suggest to any person having a slave runaway, that the better plan is to send for the dogs forthwith when the negro goes off, if they intend sending at all, and let no other person go in the direction, if they know which way the runaway went; as many persons having other negroes to hunt over the track, and failling of success, send for the dogs, and then perhaps fail in consequence to catch their negro, and thus causelessly fault the dogs. Terms cash. If the money is not paid at the time the negro is hunted for is caught, he will be held bound for the money. I can be found at home at all times, five and a half miles east of Lexington, except when hunting with the dogs.

Lexington, in Missouri, is near the frontier of Kansas, and so the crowning glory of the patriarchal system—negro dogs—is ready-to-hand in that country where, according to the Nebraska traitors, Slavery could not go. If there be a single reader with heart so dark and skull so dense as to uphold that system, with its blazing pyres and hounds of blood, let him examine the simple, unadorned brutality of the above advertisement. John Long, as above named, advertises, in a Democratic paper—professedly so on its title-page—that for five dollars a day he will travel any distance with his dogs. He wants nearly thirty pieces, if he has much trouble in catching the victim; and he is "explicit to prevent any misunderstanding" about requiring pay for his own and his animals' service, if a negro should kill any of them while engaged in the delicate duty of extracting a portion of the calf of a human leg, or rib covering, or what not. He is fair spoken. The *naivete* of a brigand or a bravo is not more perfect than that of John Long and the editor of the Lexington Democratic Advocate. No: debauch the dog—make his native scent for food the means of murder! Up and at them, the poor shivering slaves, sons of poverty and shame, torn, landless, and almost God-forsaken, under the labor-saving machinery of hounding them to their fastnesses!

The theory of the softening arts—what is its worth, when the press of Anglo-Saxendom enforces diabolism, unknown, in the desperate meanness and cruelty of its details, to the scalping savage? He at least scents out his victim, and runs his mortal risk! But the hunter with the blood-hounds——. Compared with his trade that of the highwayman is decent and manly.—*New York Tribune.*

NEW STATE.—A bill has been reported in the California Legislature to divide that State, by creating a new one, to be called the "State of Columbia," and to embrace all that part of the State south, and inclusive of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Teulumne and Calveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State on an equitable basis. Its introduction gave rise to a warm debate. One of the Speakers advocated the creation of three or four new States, in order that the Pacific might have a greater influence in Congress. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, but at last accounts no vote had been taken.

CHURCH PROPERTY BILL.—The church property bill which has passed one branch of the New York legislature, confiscates the property now held by ecclesiastics, upon their death, to the State, and directs the State to grant it to incorporated religious societies, who shall have occupied the property. During their life said ecclesiastics are recognized by the acts as holding the property in trust for the benefit of the congregation or society using the same.

The emigration to Kansas from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, is said to be very large. The Cincinnati Gazette remarks:

"We have seen nothing like it in extent since the rush to California that followed the discovery of the Gold Mines. The general character of the emigrants also is of a high order, as to intelligence and means."

NEW "MAINE LIQUOR LAW."—Another prohibitory liquor law has just been passed by the Legislature of Maine, and approved by the Governor. For infractions of its provisions it inflicts for the first offence imprisonment, for the third not less than three nor more than six months, and for the fourth and every subsequent conviction, $1,000 fine and one year in the State prison.

The Governor of Wisconsin has vetoed the prohibitory liquor law passed by the Legislature of that State.

The Know Nothings carried the municipal election in New Orleans on Monday last.

Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly United States Senator from Michigan, died on Sunday last.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN and Dr. D. MELLINGER, for sundry Legislative favor.

Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN W. COOK, of Menallen township, in this county, was killed at the Railroad depot in Hanover by one of the cars detached from a burden train running over him. He was standing on the track, while the car, detached from the locomotive, was coming down the grade. Either not noticing the approach of the car, or neglecting to avoid it until too late, he was struck and knocked down, the car passing over his body, and injuring him so severely that he died in a few minutes. Mr. Cook was an active and much respected citizen. He was at Hanover with his team and wagon, and was at the time in lively conversation with some bystanders.

Pre-payment of Postage.

On and after Sunday morning next, the 1st of April, letter postage will have to be pre-paid. Letters deposited in post-offices after Saturday evening next, on which the postage is not paid, will not be forwarded. And in all probability, it will not be universally observed at first, some inconvenience and disappointment will, of course, be the consequence.

Pre-payment, it will be borne in mind, only applies to post offices in the United States. Letters to foreign countries will be sent as usual. The Postmaster General has issued the following instructions to postmasters in relation to the new law:

1. The act of the 3d March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States, on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof, shall note down conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the dead letter office.

2. Letters part paid should be despatched charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter when requested, in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary to its address, has been missent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance established by the act of March 3d, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they cannot be prepaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be dispatched agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1855.

The single rate under the new law, for any distance in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, will be three cents, and over 3,000 miles ten cents.

BETTER TIMES.—The New York Evening Mirror says that "the clouds so gloomy and oppressive that recently lowered upon the city are breaking, rising and scattering. The radiant bow of hope gleams upon their departing skirts; and glimpses of pure sky give promises of milder, brighter and better days. The soup houses are no longer thronged by the famishing poor, and the beggars in the streets are subsiding. We hear of no more clamor for bread or for work; and as all the departments of trade and industry are reviving, we believe every honest, able bodied, willing laborer may find something to do at a rate of wages that will enable him to live comfortably.

"The Progressive Farmer," is the title of a new Agricultural Monthly Journal, got up in handsome style by Mr. H. M. SPANGLER, N. E. corner of 7th and Market streets, Philadelphia, at the low rate of 25 cents a year. The *Farmer* and the *Farm Journal* will be furnished for $1 a year—an offer which ought to be embraced by every Pennsylvania Farmer.

HOW IT WORKS.—The Coudersport Journal, (Potter Co.,) of March 1st, says:

"At the Court of Quarter Sessions for this county, held last week, only one bill of indictment was laid before the Grand Jury, and that was returned *no bill.*—Those who bear in mind that no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks have been granted by our Courts for three years, will be at no loss to account for the dearth of business before the Grand Jury.

FROM OREGON.—The Legislature of Oregon have passed an act to change their seat of government to Corvallis, a flourishing town about thirty-five miles south of Salem, the present seat of the territorial government. The government has already expended $40,000 on public buildings at Salem.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR PHELPS.—The Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, late and for many years a Senator in Congress from Vermont, died on Sunday last. He was an able man, a clear headed constitutional lawyer, a close reasoner, and of a readiness of wit and playfulness of mind which delighted the social circle. He died at his residence in Middlebury, aged about fifty-five years.

It is stated in the Delaware Journal that Messrs. J. T. Price & Co., of Brandywine, have purchased the entire coming crop of wheat of a farmer of that State, at TWO DOLLARS per bushel of sixty pounds—the wheat to be delivered at Brandywine immediately after it is harvested.

OVER A TON OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—The Rome Sentinel says there is at present in the post office at Rome, N. Y., twenty-one bags of documents, books, &c., sent by mail, for Hon Caleb Lyons, M. C., from Lewis and Jefferson District. Those documents came from Washington.—Each bag will weigh not far from 150 pounds—making the whole weight over 1½ tons.

GOV. POLLOCK'S VETO,
ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE BANK OF POTTSTOWN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 23, 1855.

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, bill No. 276, entitled, "An Act authorizing the incorporation of the Bank of Pottstown," with my objections to the same. Should the number of banks and the amount of banking capital in the State be increased, and if so, to what extent, and in what localities, are questions that deserve, and should receive, a careful and candid consideration. If local and personal interests are permitted to determine these questions, the answer will be found in the unusual and extraordinary number of applications for bank charters now pending before the Legislature. But the number of applications is no just criterion by which to determine either the wishes or the wants of the community in this regard. Their number and the pertinacity with which they are pressed, have startled and alarmed the public mind; nor has the favorable action of the Legislature in granting these demands served to allay the apprehensions and fears thus excited. The policy of the past few years may have been too severely and unnecessary restrictive; yet this policy should be preserved, rather than abandon the State and the interests of her people to the destructive influences of a wild and reckless system of banks and banking.

That some increase of banking capital is necessary in certain localities within this Commonwealth will not be denied; that a large increase is not demanded, either by public sentiment or the public weal, is a truth equally undeniable. In the creation of banks, sound and honest discrimination, as to number, locality and the demands of trade, should be exercised.—Their number should be determined more by the actual wants of legitimate trade than by the wild fancies of stock-jobbers and rash speculators. The sudden and unnecessary expansion of the currency should be avoided; and whatever tends to produce such a result ought to be discountenanced, and, if possible, prevented.

The history of banking, in our and other States, is full of useful lessons on this subject. Experience should teach us wisdom; and our present and future action in relation to banks and banking, should be regulated and controlled by her teachings. The advantages to be derived from an increased number of banks are more fancied than real. It is an error to suppose that an increase of banking capital adds to the actual capital of the State or Nation. Banking capital is but the aggregation of individual capital, previously existing, rendered more efficient, perhaps, but not more useful by such aggregation, and the special privileges conferred by the act of incorporation. Circulation is not capital, nor does it increase or represent capital. As the representative of credit based upon the ability of the bank to redeem its promise, it becomes, when properly limited, a useful auxiliary to trade and commerce. When unlimited and excessive, it not only ceases to be useful, but becomes dangerous and destructive to the financial and industrial interests of the people. Without an increase of banks and the facilities they afford, the commercial and industrial interests of the country would suffer no serious reverse. Inconvenience might be experienced, and the more rapid, and for that reason the more dangerous progress, of business arrested. But all this is preferable to the concomitant evils of an inflated currency—over-trading, rash speculation, and a depreciated currency always terminating in bankruptcy and ruin. That such would be the result, if the numerous banks now before the legislature should be chartered, cannot be seriously doubted. Personal and private interests may magnify the importance and necessity of incorporating these banks, but no considerations of public policy or of interest could justify their creation. Such financial policy would be nothing less than financial madness and folly.

In population, wealth, trade and commerce, our progress during the past ten years has been rapid and unprecedented. Our mining, manufacturing and industrial interests have been largely and permanently developed and are now in progress of more ample development; and yet during this period, the additions to our banking capital had been almost nominal—bearing no appreciable proportion of the immense increase of great interests already enumerated. These facts demonstrate and establish the truth, that, although banking facilities may and do aid the business of a country, their increase is not indispensably necessary to its progress and rapid development. But greater facilities might secure greater results, and therefore it is freely admitted that, although such facilities are not absolutely necessary, yet they are important, and as aids to legitimate business, under proper limitations and restrictions, should be afforded.

A moderate and reasonable increase of banking capital, judiciously distributed, might be useful to the increased and increasing trade and commerce of the State, but under no circumstances can an extravagant and unnecessary increase be justified or defended. Local and personal considerations may secure the passage of numerous acts incorporating banks, not demanded by the existing wants of the community; but such legislation cannot be sanctioned by public policy, or sustained by public sentiment.

The financial and commercial embarrassment from which the country is now slowly recovering, requires caution and prudent legislation, and demands that the actual and real wants of business should be regarded, and the true interests of the people consulted. A sudden and excessive inflation of the currency, by the creation of numerous banks, might mitigate and temporarily remove the evils we now suffer, but in the end would reproduce and aggravate them.

The remedy is more to be dreaded than the disease, and its consequences, oftentimes, are more fatal and destructive.—Bank accommodations are, and ever must be, an insecure and unreliable basis of legitimate business. When everything is prosperous and money abundant, accommodations are freely proffered, and loans easily secured. In a momentary crisis, and the hour of greatest need, the borrower finds his accommodations withheld, his paper rejected, and his creditor, the bank, demanding payments of his liabilities.—The banks, in self defence, in seasons of pressure are compelled thus to act, to prevent suspension and their own ruin. In this struggle for life, the debtor must first fall, public and private interests must suffer, and a general derangement of business and the currency immediately follow.

As a remedy for "hard times," and as regulators of the currency, banks have signally failed. A well-regulated system of revenue by the national government, protecting national industry and encouraging the enterprise of the American people, restraining the enormous and now ominously large importations of foreign products and merchandise—securing the country against the exhausting drain of the precious metals—gold and silver—to pay for products manufactured abroad, which we should and could make better and cheaper at home, such a system is a better regulation of the currency and a more certain remedy for financial distress and financial evils than all the banks of this or other States, that are now or may be established by legislative enactment.

These principles require no elaboration. Their truth is generally admitted. The application to particular cases presents a question of more difficult determination. Discriminations may be odious, but in view of the action of the legislature on the subject of the incorporation of new banks, they become important and necessary. In the discharge of my official duties in the premises, I may err in judgment, but will shrink from no responsibility.

Having, on the day of my induction into office, declared that "I would not refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary, and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests in which they may be located," the question now presents itself—Is the bank proposed to be established by this bill necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants of that community? In determining this question, the locality itself—its existing banking facilities—its proximity to other banks and to the great marts of trade—the means of communication—the amount, value and character of its trade and business, and other attendant circumstances, should be considered. From a careful examination of all these, and with proper reference to private and public interests, I cannot discover the necessity that requires, or the wants or interests of the community that clearly demand the location of this bank. Feelings of regard for those who desire the passage of this bill, would prompt its approval; considerations of public interest, and the stern demand of official duty, require me to withhold my signature.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Myers' Rock Rose.

From Dr. E. L. CLEVELAND, Pastor of Third Congregational Church, New Haven, Ct.

Rev. A. B. L. MYERS: DEAR SIR—From what 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. 7th, 1851.

AGENTS—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jesse Houck, Menallen, P. O.; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Jacob Mark, Cashtown; Spalding & Brother, Littlestown; Aulabaugh & Spangler, East Berlin; Jacob Martin, New Oxford; H. S. Fink, Pleasant Hill.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1855.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Market early this morning was somewhat unsettled by the European advices per the Atlantic; holders, however, were not disposed to give way. Sales were made in all of 1100 bbls Howard street at $9—an advance of 12½ cents per bbl on yesterday's prices, closing very firm. City Mills are not willing to take less than $9. No sales reported. Some are asking more. Rye Flour—the supply is light. We quote at $5 75 per bbl. Corn Meal—supply moderate and market quiet. We quote country at $4 and city manufacture nominal at $4 50 per bbl—No sales.

GRAIN.—Wheat—the supply is moderate, with a good demand and holders firm. There were 6,700 bushels offered to-day, including 6 000 white and 700 bushels red. Sales of good to prime white at 2 20 a $2 25; choice white, for family flour held at 2 32 a $2 35; good to prime red at 2 12 a $2 18 per bushel—an advance. Corn—The supply was fair, with a good demand. There were 25,400 bushels offered to-day, including 14,700 bushels of white and 12 700 of yellow. Sales of white at 86 a 87 cents, yellow at 88 a 90 cents and mixed at 81 a 80 cents per bushel. After the steamer's news became known there was a disposition to take less. Most of the offerings sold.—Oats—There were 4500 bushels offered to-day; sales of Maryland at 54 a 56 cents; Pennsylvania 55 a 56 cents, and Virginia Oats at 54 a 55 cents per bushel. A steady demand. Rye—Only 330 bushels offered to-day, and a sale of 200 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market is quiet. No sales reported. We quote Mess held at $16 50; and Prime at $14 per bbl. Beef—We quote Mess at $17; No 1 at a $14 50; family $17; and Prime at $13 per bbl. Bacon—the market is firm. Sales of 10 hhds shoulders at 7 a 7½ cents and 10 hhds sides at 7 cents, 10 hhds sides at 8 cts, and 20 do. at 7¾ a 8 cents; 100 hhds Old Dominion hams at 11½ cents. We quote Western hams at 10 a 11½ cents per lb. and firm. Bulk Meats—Market firm. Sales of 65 hhds sides at 7 cts, 20 hhds hog round at 6 cents for shoulders, 7 cts for sides; hams 8 cents per lb. Lard—Market firm, and prices tending upward with a small stock. We quote bbls nominal at 9½ a 9¾ cents, and kegs at 10¼ cents per lb.

YORK MARKET.

YORK, MARCH 27, 1855.

FLOUR, per bbl., from wagons,		$8 37
WHEAT, per bushel,	2 00 to	2 10
RYE,	"	1 12
CORN,	"	75
OATS,	"	50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,		2 75
CLOVER SEED,	"	5 75
FLAX-SEED,	"	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,		7 50

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, March 29, 1855.

FLOUR, per bbl., (from wagons)		$8 50
WHEAT, per bushel,	2 00 to	2 10
RYE		1 10
CORN,		80
OATS,		50
TIMOTHY SEED,		2 50
CLOVER SEED,		5 25
FLAX SEED,		1 25
PLASTER OF PARIS,		6 50

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, Mr. JAMES R. ELLIOTT, formerly of Gettysburg, and Miss SOPHIA A PELOUZE, eldest daughter of Louis Pelouze—all of Philadelphia.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. HENRY SPANGLER, and Miss SARAH H., daughter of Mr. George Plank—both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. LAFAYETTE BRENEIZER, of Hampton, and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Jacob Plank, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. R. Hill, Mr. WILLIAM CHRITZMAN, and Miss SARAH ANN WEIKERT, all of this place.

DIED.

On the 22d inst., Mr. CONRAD SCHRIVER, of Straban township, in the 85th year of his age.

On the 22nd instant, Mr. WILLIAM SNYDER, of Tyrone township, aged about 30 years.

On the 12th inst., CATHARINE, infant daughter of Mr. Daniel Barnitz, of Oxford township.

On the 23d inst., at the residence of Samuel E. Cook, near Bendersville, NOEL JOYCE, aged near 70 years.

MORBID CURIOSITY.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard says that the trial of Fyler, for the murder of his wife, was attended by hundreds of females from the opening till the close; and one day when it was anticipated that something of an indelicate nature would be introduced, the crowd of females was greater than ever. Many have attended every moment since the trial commenced. Numbers of married ladies carried their dinners, like school girls, and retained their seats at noon, and some even required their servants to bring them warm dinners.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Very Cheap.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received at his Merchant Taylor Shop, where he has

Experienced Workmen

constantly employed making up, an extensive assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown, and Claret French Cloths, suitable for the season, also a large stock of Plain and Fancy Cassimers, Silk, Satin, and every variety of Plain and Fancy Vestings, Linnen Drillings, Satins, and Dress goods, of every kind, for Men's and Boys' wear—Constantly on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, and on short notice will make up a garment at any time. The clothing is all of our own making, and we will warrant them to be done in the very best manner, and as to prices we challenge competition. Our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., are unusually cheap. Give us a call—our object is to please.—Quick sales and small profits, is our motto.

GEO. ARNOLD.

March 30, 1855.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

A. ARNOLD has just returned from the Cities, with the largest and cheapest stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, ever before offered to the citizens of the Town or County, consisting in part of French Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Satin, Cassimere Marseilles, and other Vestings, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Satinetts, for Mens' wear.

Bereges, Berege de Laines, Mous de Laines, &c., for Ladies' wear, also

a large and splendid assortment of BONNETS, Parasols, Men's Canton, Straw, and Palm Leaf HATS.

He invites all to come and examine his Stock of Goods. He assures them he will sell 3 *per cent. cheaper than any other house in town.*

March 30 1855.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS JUST received from the Cities as large a stock of New Goods as has ever been offered to the public at any time—among which are—

Cheap Cloths, Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, and Claret, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres of every variety, Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, Ladies' dress goods in great variety, Men's wear of every description, a cheap lot of Domestic and Debeges, Alpaccas, Poplins, Alpacca Debage, Ginghams, M. Delaines, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Hats, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.

Being determined not to be undersold we pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as any other establishment in this place or elsewhere. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEO. ARNOLD.

March 30, 1855.

FRENCH TRUSSES,

HERNIA OR RUPTURE successfully treated, and comfort insured, by use of the elegant French Trusses, imported by the subscriber, and made to order expressly for his sales.

All suffering with Rupture will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure a Truss combining *extreme lightness, with ease, durability and correct construction,* in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold.—An extensive assortment always on hand, adapted to every variety of Rupture in adults and children, and for sale at a range of prices to suit all. Cost of Single Trusses, $2, $3, $4, and $5; Double, $4, $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Persons at a distance can have a Truss sent to any address by remitting the amount, sending measure around the hips, and stating side affected.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by the Importer,

CALEB H. NEEDLES,
S. W cor 12th & Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Depot for Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace; Chest Expanders and Erector Braces; Patent Shoulder Braces; Suspensory Bandages; Spinal Props and Supporters. Ladies' Rooms, with competent lady attendants.

March 30, 1855.—3m

F. H. SMITH,

PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK, AND DRESSING CASE MANUFACTURER, N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut sts, Philadelphia.

ALWAYS on hand a large and varied assortment of *Port Monnaies, Pocket Books, Bankers Cases, Note Holders, Port Folios, Portable Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Cabas, Travelling Bags, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men, Pocket Memorandum Books, Cigar Cases, &c.*

Also, a general assortment of English, French and German FANCY GOODS.

Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens.

Wholesale, Second and Third Floors.

F. H. SMITH,
N. W. cor Fourth & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia.

N. B.—On the receipt of $1, a Superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail;—describing pen, thus, medium, hard, or soft.

March 30, 1855.—1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

A. ARNOLD has now on hand and is constantly making up *Spring and Summer Clothing*, to which he invites the attention of all in the town and county. He will *undersell* any house in the Town or County.

March 30, 1855.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

R. G. M'Creary, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg.

DR.

To outstanding Tax in hands of J. G. Frey,	$31 74
Do. Samuel Weaver,	77 03
Do. do.	9 82
Do. Henry Welty,	89 05
Tax assessed for present year,	1047 81
Rents received from Joel B. Danner,	91 05
Do. Little & Moore,	7 50
Cash for lumber sold A. B Kurtz,	1 00
Do. Stone, &c., sold G. Chritzman,	5 37½
Rec'd from Comm'rs of County,	33 00
Loaned from Alexander Cobean,	300 00
Do. Miss Benner,	300 00
Do. H. D. Wattles,	200 00
From Tax assessed on Dogs,	30 00
" Burgess, for fines and licenses,	24 00
	2250 37½
Balance due Treasurer,	14 10
	$2261 47½

CR.

By balance due on settlement,	$4 37½
Releases to Samuel Weaver, Collector for 1850 and 1851,	43 02
Fees for collection, paid ditto,	67 27
Releases to J. G Frey, dup. 1848,	31 74
Do. Henry Welty, " 1853,	9 83
Fees, do. " "	41 59
Burgess, for Police, &c.,	10 50
Errors in assessment of 1854,	3 32
Releases granted do.	23 46
Note and interest paid A. Cobean	304 50
E Z Little, care of Fire apparatus,	15 00
W Frazer, repairing Town Clock,	10 50
R. C. Schwartz winding do.,	13 12½
John Carver, Smith work,	1 50
Jacob Culp, Election officer,	4 25
John Baker, work,	2 50
M. Tsay, S & R. Commissioner,	31 37
do. work,	96 06
S R Tipton, carting,	59 5½
George Codori, "	31 3½
Elias Degroff, masonry,	35 5½
Andrew Heintzelman, interest,	4 51
John Schilling, work,	14 87½
Henry Rhine, "	25 50
Samuel Withrow, gravel,	3 00
John L. Burns, Town Constable,	93 51
Houck & M'Creary, Brick,	62 30½
Henry Neinstedt, printing,	34 00
E. Martin, tax and quit-rent,	2 51
Jerry Kerrigan, work,	8 55
Nicholas Hoffman, "	24 75
Henry Utz, carting,	4 40
Austin Causly, work,	8 09
John Lurz, "	27 78
J. C. Ellis, fees paid on Charter,	1 50
William Little, work,	1 75
George Swope, interest,	42 93
Do. lumber,	24
Peter Rodgers, carting,	91 65½
Adam Fauss, work,	50 75
Jacob Wasson, "	80 94½
Samuel S. Riley, repairs to engine,	43 00
John Zengrove, work,	32 59
John Ertter, carting,	7 22
C. H. Doersman, sand & gravel,	5 60
Henry Brinkerhoff, release 1852,	98
Samuel George, work,	13 56
M. Jacobs, Engineering,	50 00
M. Stouffer, carting,	81
James A. Thompson, "	47 93½
Do. superintendent,	99 00
George H. Swope, carting,	23 00
G. W. Hoffman, "	24 37½
Thomas Warren, "	10 50
Robert Tate, "	16 25
John Gilbert, "	11 37½
Do. stone,	1 25
G. C. Strickhouser, carting,	6 50
Do. paving,	2 00
Henry Chritzman, work,	3 50
W. W. Hemersly, carting,	1 50
George E. Bringman, work,	1 75
George Chritzman, "	1 50
Do. Brick and sand,	6 50
Jacob Troxell, carting,	75
David M'Millan, Surveyor,	1 00
S. R. Russell, Interest	15 00
S. Powers, stone and cutting,	18 62½
Robert Johnston, tax refunded,	1 63
Houck & M'Creary, interest,	11 96
D. A. & C. H. Buehler, printing,	27 59
Adam Doersom, Smithwork,	1 50
Road Viewers,	6 00
Water rent,	20 00
Samuel Weaver, School Tax,	1 80
Keller Kurtz, blank book,	1 50
H. Denwiddie, painting,	6 00
Jacob Culp, smith work,	1 50
S. Fahnestock & Sons, Shovels, &c.	4 37
R. G. Harper, printing,	31 07½
Joel B. Danner, stone,	25
Daniel Benner, "	50
D. M. Smyser, interest,	46 80
R. G. M'Creary, Attorney,	5 00
Posting Ordinances, and blank book	44
Burgess and Council,	35 00
Clerk and Treasurer,	30 00
Tax in the hands of H. Welty,	3 73
" " S. Weaver,	150 84½
	$2261 47½

The undersigned, Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, have examined the foregoing account of R. G. MCCREARY, Treasurer of said Borough, and find it correct, and a balance due said Treasurer of Fourteen Dollars and Ten Cents, as above stated.

S. R. RUSSELL,
JAS. A. THOMPSON,
H. DENWIDDIE,
JAS. F. FAHNESTOCK,
GEO. H. SWOPE,
C. W. HOFFMAN.

March 30, 1855.—3t

JUST FROM THE CITY!

Fancy Goods of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MISS M'CLELLAN has just returned from the City with a superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, to which she invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen as being equal to anything in the market, and which will be sold low on the principle of "Quick sales and small profits." The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of

Cashmeres, Silks,
De Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes,

De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French worked Collars, Cambric and Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c., &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods. It will give us pleasure to show them.

March 30, 1855.

HAY WANTED.

PERSONS having Hay to sell will do well by calling on the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who is desirous of purchasing. The highest Market price will be paid at all times. As he intends having the Hay, after being packed, hauled either to Hanover or Baltimore, the preference to haul will be given to those from whom he may purchase.

SOLOMON POWERS.

Dec. 24, 1852.—tf

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of ALEXANDER POWER, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH POWER,
THEOPHILUS POWER,
Adm'rs.

March 16, 1855.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of WILLIMINA E. WILSON, late of Menallen 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 de bonis non, on the estate of JOHN CROUSE, late of Mountjoy tp., Adams Co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BECKER, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 23, 1855.—6t

NOT[illegible]

LETTERS of A[illegible]he estate of CATH[illegible]ION, late of Liberty to[illegible]unty, Pa., deceased, havi[illegible] the subscriber, residin[illegible]ough of Gettysburg, Adams [illegible], notice is hereby given to s[illegible]ed to said estate to make pa[illegible] and those having clai[illegible] present the same, pro[illegible] for settlement.

JOHN C. M[illegible]

March 2, 1855.[illegible]

NOT[illegible]

LETTERS Testa[illegible] estate of JOHN MI[illegible] Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MICKLEY,
DAN'L MICKLEY, *Ex'rs.*

March 23 1855.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of I. D. WARREN, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber 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 same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, *Ex'r*

March 23, 1855.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non with the will annexed on the estate of ISRAEL COOK, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make pay[illegible]elay, and those having cla[illegible]d to present the same, pro[illegible]ted, for settlement.

JACOB G[illegible]

March 23, 1855—6[illegible]

ATTENTION!—[illegible] a well selected sto[illegible]PS. BOOTS, and SHOE[illegible] the attention of buyers [illegible] and you will find me in [illegible]pposite the Bank.

MAR[illegible]

15 HHDS. KEN[illegible]AF TOBACCO, [illegible]na. 25 do Segars, 20 do S[illegible] Seed Leaf. Just receiv[illegible] by

WM. BU[illegible]ER.
No. 15[illegible] Franklin street.

Nov. 24, 1854.

300,000 SEGARS of every description and Brands, all of which are offered lower than any other House in the city. And warrants all he sells to be of the best material. Call and examine.

WM BUEHLER,
No. 157 Franklin street.

Nov. 24, 1854.

TOBIAS' LINIMENT,

FOR the cure of Headache, Cholera Morbus, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, &c.,—a most excellent remedy—for sale at the DRUG STORE of

S. H. BUEHLER.

TOBACCO.

100 BOXES J. L. B. LUMP TOBACCO in store and for sale, at 14 cents by the box, at BUEHLER'S Old Stand, the cheapest in the city. No. 157 Franklin st., Baltimore.

Nov. 24, 1854.—tf

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.—I have bought a large lot of the above articles at *Auction*, which I can and will sell cheaper than any other House in this town dare do. Remember that SAMSON gets and gives Bargains.

March 2, 1855.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *Administration Accounts* hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 16th day of April next,* viz.:

11. The first account of John Flohr, Executor of William Flohr, deceased.

12. The Guardianship account of Jacob Bolen, Guardian of Mary J., Pins, Jerome, Margaret, Ellen, and John Francis Bolen, minor children of Ann Elizabeth Bolen, deceased.

13. The first and final account of Levi Bishop, Administrator of the estate of Ludwig King, deceased.

14. The account of Jacob Griest, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Tudor, deceased.

15. The first and final account of Adam Slaybaugh, Administrator of Philip Ebbert, deceased.

16. The final account of Samuel Sheeringer, Guardian of Emanuel Marshall, son of Peter Marshall, deceased.

17. The account of Jacob A. Myers, one of the executors of George Deardorff, who was Testamentary Trustee of Susan Worley.

18. The account of Jacob A. Myers, one of the Executors of George Deardorff, who was Testamentary Trustee of Mary Diehl.

19. The second account of William Van Orsdal, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased.

20. The first and final account of James Donaldson, Guardian of E. C. Donaldson.

21. The first and final account of Thomas J. Cooper, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of George Kerr, Esq., deceased.

22. The first account of Jacob L. Chronister, David Chronister, and John Chronister, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of John Chronister, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 23 1855.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of *five per cent.* upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1855, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Saturday the 23d day of June next;* and collectors are hereby required to make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day.

Collectors will be required to call on tax payers on or before the above date, and to pay over to the County Treasurer on or before *Tuesday the 26th day of June next,* otherwise no abatement will be allowed.

Collectors are requested to pay over to the County Treasurer, on or before *Monday the 16th day of April next,* all Taxes that may have been paid up to that time.

By order of the Commissioners,
J AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

March 23, 1855.

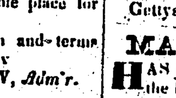
PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL WITHEROW, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale upon the premises, on *Thursday the 19th day of April 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, and stable, and other improvements thereon erected—the late residence of said deceased—and a very desirable place for either residence or business.

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

WM. H. WITHEROW, *Adm'r.*

March 16, 1855.—ts

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 17th day of April next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped the attendance will be large. It is also expected, that *in the evening* of the same day, at the same place, this question will be discussed:—"Is the application of farm-yard manure in an unfermented state the best mode?"

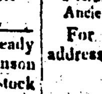
By a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Society, all present were requested and authorized to procure additional members, and the President and Secretary directed to inform the public (which we now do,) that the holding of an Agricultural Fair next fall will depend entirely upon what the people of the county may do towards assisting the Society's efforts. Its funds are far from being sufficient to justify the undertaking as yet, but if the people will by the April meeting contribute with proper liberality to its treasury by an increase of its membership and thus authorize the commencement of preparations, the Society will very promptly undertake the trouble, and endeavor to carry the project to a successful termination. The members of the Society are anxious to hold a Fair on a large scale—such an one as the County need not be ashamed of,—but an increase of funds alone will insure it. This statement is made now so that the public may thus early know the state of the question.

JNO. McGINLY, *Pres't.*

H. J. STAHLE, *Sec'y.*

March 23, 1855.

WOOD LOTS.

A FEW more prime WOOD LOTS, in Hamiltonban township, still for sale, on reasonable terms. 

Apply to

J. D. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, March 23, 1855.—tf

HURRAH! HURRAH! For the ready made Clothing!—Marcus Samson has just received a most magnificent stock of Dress Coats, Frock Coats, and Business Coats, of every description, all of which he is determined to sell cheaper than they have ever been offered. Remember the place in York street, opposite the Bank.

TAVERN LICENES.

In the matter of the intended application of JESSE D. NEWMAN, for license to keep a Public House in the township of Mountjoy, Adams county, it being an old Stand.

WE the undersigned, citizens of the township of Mountjoy, hereby certify that we are acquainted with JESSE D. NEWMAN, the above named petitioner, and the house for which license is prayed, that the said house is necessary for the accommodation and entertainment of strangers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

D. K. Snyder, Baltzer Snyder,
Ab'm Garber, Jeremiah Bowers,
Joseph Sentz, James Lane,
Joseph Kelly, John Bender,
Jacob Little, John Budy,
Peter B. Mikesell, Jacob Schwartz.

March 23, 1855.—3t

In the matter of the intended application of DAVID NEWCOMER, for license to keep a Public House in East Berlin, Hamilton tp.,—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of East Berlin, Hamilton tp., hereby certify that we are acquainted with DAVID NEWCOMER, the above named petitioner, and the house for which license is prayed, that the said house is necessary for the accommodation and entertainment of strangers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Philip Hartman, Ahasuerus K. Stoner,
Michael Hollinger, Alexander Jacobs,
Jesse Jacobs, George W. Spangler,
George Baker, Henry L. Nickey,
Geo. H. Binder, Michael Bolin,
John Spangler, John H. Aulabaugh,
John Stambaugh, Michael Spangler.

March 23, 1855.—3t

In the matter of the intended application of BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg,—it being an old stand.

WE, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, do certify that we are well acquainted with BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, the above named petitioner, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and also that said house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

G. C. Strickhouser, D. M'Murdie,
Jacob Culp, Jacob Norbeck,
Peter Frey, John Fisher,
Isaac M'Clain, Henry Culp,
Jacob Strickhouser, W. Wisotzkey,
Nicholas Weaver, Edward Menchey.

March 23, 1855.—3t

STILL THEY COME!

New Goods at Less Prices.

FARMERS, look to your interests. If you want to get back the money you lost, just call at the Northwest corner of the Diamond, where you will save at least 25 per cent. and get the full worth of your money, and where you will not have to pay for those who don't pay. Don't forget to bring your money. Also bring along anything and everything you have to sell—such as BUTTER, EGGS, BACON, LARD, RAGS, and everything you think will sell—and I will buy at what they are worth. Just call at the People's Store.

The Stock consists of *DRY GOODS*, Groceries, Clothing made to order, &c.

New Queens ware and Cedar-ware.

JOHN HOKE.

Gettysburg, March 2, 1855.—tf

MARCUS SAMSON

HAS just received and opened one of the largest and best selected stocks of PANTS ever brought to this county, some of which in quality and workmanship equal any custom work that can be obtained in this or any other place; also a rich variety of VESTS, of all qualities and prices; together with a first-rate assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Umbrellas, &c., &c. And I do assure the public that no person wishing to purchase, need leave my store without being suited, as I am enabled and determined to sell at *the very lowest prices.* Don't forget the place, in York street, opposite the Bank.

March 2, 1855.

NOW READY.

KELLER KURTZ'S Holiday stock of elegant illustrated standard BOOKS, adapted for Christmas and New Year Presents, the Drawing-Room Table, &c., is now ready for examination; also CHILDREN'S BOOKS, in endless variety. Kurtz's is a perfect storehouse of delight for the little ones, where they can purchase from the simplest Toy Books, up to the most expensive Colored editions.

Dec. 14, 1854.

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 attention of Parents and Guardians is invited to the advantages which it affords. Being situate in a pleasant, retired and healthful 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.—3m

VIOLINS, Guitars, Accordions, Flutinas, Harmonicans, Guitar and Violins Strings, at

SAMSON'S.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore st., adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

GROCERIES,

CUTLEY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,
Cedar Ware, Shoe Findings,
Paints, Oils, & Dyestuffs,

in general, incuding every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the Ready Money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 13, 1851.—tf

OH, WHAT A PILE

OF NEW GOODS

CAN NOW BE FOUND AT

SCHICKS CHEAP CORNER!

J. L. SCHICK has just opened one of the largest, prettiest and cheapest stocks of

Fall & Winter Goods,

ever brought to Gettysburg. He invites the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves—no trouble to show Goods.

His new stock embraces a very large variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Turk Satins, Mous De-laines, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, De Bages, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c.

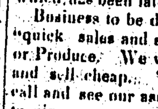
In the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, he has selected a choice lot of all styles and prices:—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Jeans, &c.

His stock of FANCY GOODS is also very fine, and too numerous to specify.—Call and see.

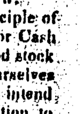
Thankful for past favors, SCHICK solicits a continuance of public patronage. He will always endeavor to deserve it, by selling good GOODS, at the lowest living prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits," is his motto.

October 27, 1854.—tf

NEW FIRM



IN THE SHOE AND HAT BUSINESS.



PAXTON & COBEAN

HAVE commenced business at the well known stand of W. W. PAXTON, which has been lately fixed up anew.

Business to be done on the principle of "quick sales and short profits," for Cash or Produce. We will keep a good stock and sell cheap. To satisfy yourselves call and see our assortment. We intend to give our constant personal attention to the business. Our stock consists in part of

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gaiters
Buskins, Jenny Linds, Oxford Ties, &c., Children's Shoes, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES made to order when ever required, on short notice; Philadelphia make of *SILK HATS*, Citizens, Cuban, Know Nothing, Wide Awake, Kossuth, and old men's Fur and Wool *Hats*, together with men's, boys, and children's HATS & CAPS of all kinds and sizes.

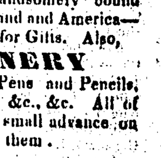
W. W. PAXTON,
ALEX'R COBEAN.

Feb. 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS,

S. H. BUEHLER

HAS received a largely increased assortment of Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous



BOOKS,

of all kinds, including a large number of handsomely bound Standard Poets of England and America—Annuals, &c., suitable for Gifts. Also,

STATIONERY

of every variety, Gold Pens and Pencils, Penknives, Envelopes, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost. Call and see them.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NOTICE IN EARNEST.

THE subscriber has quit business on his own hook, for the express purpose of settling up his books. Those who are indebted to him are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment, as his entire business must and will be settled up this season. Those whose accounts are of long standing need not expect further indulgence, and if any other person calls for the money, don't blame me. My books will be in my own hands, in the store of Paxton & Cobean, at my old stand, until the *1st of April next;* then it may be necessary to put them in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. W. PAXTON.

Feb. 16, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK, BROTHERS. Hoping for a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old Firm, they will in return do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them by the Public.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK.
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK.

Jan. 1, 1855.