One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18.—The steamship Atlantic arrived at three o'clock this afternoon. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th ult., but owing to adverse weather put into Cork Harbor, which she left on the second of January. The dates from London are to the 31st ult.

The news by the Atlantic is interesting, but no events of importance have transpired in the seat of war.

The peace negotiations remain stationary. Prince Esterhazy had reached St. Petersburg with the the ultimatum of the Western Powers, but it was not yet replied to.

Austria has notified Prussia of the contents of the ultimatum, and Prussia assents to urge its acceptance by the Czar.

Saxony has also sent to St. Petersburg Baron Lieboch, to recommend the Czar to accept.

Rumor asserts that Denmark is about to join the alliance.

The Western propositions are kept secret, but it is believed that Russia will not accept, but for an indemnity demanded by England, which Russia, backed by Austria, should refuse to enforce. On the whole the prospects of a speedy peace have advanced little or none.

There is nothing received from the east of war, except futher details of the capture of Kars.

A dispatch from Vienna, published in the London Times, states that Count Bool had communicated the terms of Peace to Prince Gortschakoff. They are the same as formerly published in the London Times of the 12th of December. The territory demanded to secure the free navigation of the Danube, is that part lying between the fortress of Chotyn or the north of Bulk Lake, Sasyk lake the south, and Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of its delivery is the time allowed for its consideration.

A despatch from Paris states that the number of stock brokers has not decided that the new pension loan shall not be quoted on the Bourse.

Advices from Constantinople of the 16th ult., state that six ten mechanics men had been wrecked off the Salinia mouth of the Danube, and 400 lives lost.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The steamer Asia arrived at Halifax at noon on Wednesday with dates to the 5th inst. The news is not of special importance, except that the prospects of peace have declined. Count Nesselrod has addressed a circular to the Representatives of the Russian Government at foreign Courts, stating that Russia accepts the Third Point, relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense: "That the right of Turkey, to close the Straits shall be maintained; that no ships of war shall be admitted into the Black Sea except Russian and Turkish; that the number of ships shall be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, by special treaty, and by these two powers alone."

The Allies reject this interpretation.

Press Robbed in Kansas.

The St. Louis papers of the 21 instant furnish some particulars of the recent destruction of a newspaper establishment at Lecompton, in Kansas, of which we have had a telegraphic account.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says: "The office of the Territorial Register, at Lecompton, was broken open and its contents thrown into the Kansas river. We do not know the offence of the Register. It was ably edited, and claimed to be a Administration Democratic or Douglas paper, though it inclined to making Kansas a Free State.—The formers, we believe, were Southern men, Tennesseans."

The St. Louis Democrat says: "Saturday, the 12th, at the office of the Territorial Register, at Leavenworth city, was entered by a mob and the press and types taken up, conveyed to the river, and thrown beneath the water. Mr. Delahay, the editor, was absent at the time, and there was no resistance offered to the proceedings of the rioters. After having drowned the press they returned to the office and broke a lot of the paper which had been supplied for the printing of the Register. They then dispersed, and numbers were shortly afterwards engaged in fighting and revolving scoundrel Empire House and other of the principal drinking saloons of Leavenworth. The whole affair was of a most unlawful and disgraceful character. It stated that much was expressed in sympathy of Missourians. The sole cause of the riotous proceeding was that Mr. Delahay had made himself obnoxious by taking a bold stand and denouncing the interference of Missourians in the affairs of Kansas."

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—A young woman named Ida Morgan, died on Sunday last, in Boston, from the effects of chloroform, administered for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. Dr Emery, the dentist, gave her the usual quantity to produce insensibility, but proceeding to extract the tooth, found her in a dying condition. She lived but a few moments.—The deceased was about 20 years old, and possessed of much personal beauty.

EXECUTING THE LAWS.—We learn from the Concordia (La.) *Intelligencer*, of the 28th ult., that Wm. Bell, a planter of Tensas Parie, was tried at the late term of the District Court for the Parish for cruel treatment of one of his slaves and convicted.—The *Intelligencer* says:

The prosecution was predicated on the description by gave of the slave when admitting him as the property of his owner. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found guilty, and the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon him. He was fined two hundred dollars, and the jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him.

COLD WEATHER IN KANSAS.—They have terribly severe weather in Kansas.—On the night of the 25th of December, the thermometer ranged from 22 to 30 degrees below zero. A deep snow lies all over the whole country, and as the people are poorly housed, and have made but little preparation for the winter, there must be much suffering. How it is in Iowa and Minnesota we have not heard.

William Aiken, of South Carolina, is the richest member of the present Congress. His property is valued at two million of dollars, including over one thousand slaves.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Jan. 18, 1856.

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were an impassable gulf between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

TO ALL INTERESTED.

☞We are now engaged in making out Bills for all accounts for Subscription, Advertising and Job Work, of more than a year's standing, and shall forward them to the parties interested as rapidly as they can be made out. It is our intention to do so with the incoming of every year.—We trust that those who receive bills will remit to us promptly, and save the necessity of our sending out an agent to collect unsettled bills.

☞We are informed by Hon. D. P. Rosser for a copy of the Coast Survey, 1854.

From Harrisburg.

☞Mr. ROBINSON last week read in place a supplement to the Act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company.—It was subsequently taken up, on a motion to suspend the rules, and the bill was referred to a Committee.

The Committees in both HOUSES have been completed. In the Senate Dr. Mecklin is the Chairman of the Committee on Election Districts, and also on the committees on Education and to Compare Bills. In the House, Mr. ROBINSON is on two Committees—Vice and Immorality, and Banks.

A number of petitions have been presented in both houses praying for a repeal of the restraining Liquor Act of last session. Among the number, Bigler belongs to the Campbell faction of the Democracy, and was warmly supported by that entire interest. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* thus adverts to his election:

"The election of Gov. Bigler is not his own triumph. It is a victory of the same desperate politicians who forced Postmaster General Campbell upon the Democratic ticket in 1851—the same men who, when rebuked by the people, again forced him into Cabinet in 1852, and in 1854, and the same men who again forced him into the most important Cabinet position, in a political view, under President Pierce. The party had revolted at the liquor traffic to the ruin of their hopes of power against their will, and the stroke of that vengeance fell upon Governor Bigler in 1854, so it fell upon Judge Campbell in 1851. Still defiant, however, the programme is played steadily toward completion, whenever the time for the people can be stultified by a Legislature or an Executive. So Gov. Bigler goes to Washington, swing his plume and to the fatal expression wishes of the Democracy, but to President Pierce, Postmaster General Campbell, and their engines of political warfare."

☞The "*Pennsylvania Telegraph*" under the control of Messrs. McCLURE & SELLERS, makes its appearance much improved in every respect. It will be published semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the balance of the year, at $2 per annum in advance. The Tri-Weekly is to cost five copies for $9, ten copies for $17; and twenty copies for $30. If any of our friends wants good Harrisburg paper, they will find it in the *Telegraph*. Col. McCLURE is one of the most promising young men of the State—wields a ready pen, and is capable of presenting a first class journal—a desideratum long required at Harrisburg. His partner, Mr. SELLERS, presents a good appearance of the Senate, representing the Juniata district, is also a man of acknowledged ability and conservative views. The *Telegraph*, while defending the leading principles of Americanism, will aim to harmonize and unite the Anti-Nebraska vote of the State, by an unflinching resistance to the aggressions of the Slavery propagandists.

☞The American State Council held a session at Altoona, on the 24 inst., at which it was resolved to abolish all the subordinate councils of the American organization, and declaring for an open organization. This action of the State Council is to be submitted to the various subordinate Councils throughout the State for approval or disapproval. Mr. J. L. GOSLER, of Philadelphia, and Ex-Gov. JOHNSTON, of Pittsburg, were appointed Secretarial delegates to the Philadelphia American Convention, and the following Representative delegates—R. C. Smith, Stephen Farrand, Wm F. Small, C. A. Walborn, Lloyd Jones, Francis Parke, George Lear, J. Bowman Bell, C. J. Dickey, R. A. Lamberson, Jos. W. Cake, D. K. Kressler, R. C. Pyle, G. Z. Dimock, Wm. H. Irwin, D. E. Small, T. M. Carlisle, J. M. Kirkhead, R. Coulter, Jr., James Veach, R.-M. Riddle, J. H. Sewell, John S. Pomroy, Wm. Raymond, J. H. Warren.

☞Last week Mrs. BOYD, of New York, while attending the funeral of her deceased husband at Trinity church, in that city, had her pocket picked of a portmonnaie, containing some $60. The act was committed as she was passing through the gate of the church yard. The villain escaped, notwithstanding the act, and upon being arrested by the Police turned out to be an old offender. What next?

From Washington.

The contest for Speaker in the House still continues, without material change in the relative strength of parties, and until this question is decided there can of course be no legislation. An order having been adopted last Friday to call on the several candidates for Speaker to define their positions on various topics, the ball was opened on Saturday by Mr. Zollicoffer propounding a series of written interrogations in regard to their position on the Kansas Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, &c.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied to these interrogatories by remarking that in voting for the KANSAS-Nebraska bill, he intended the people of the territories to decide the question of slavery themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he never urged that as a reason why he voted for this bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he voted for the principle applicable to the Mexican acquisition, in a spirit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it in a territorial bill. In his judgment, the constitution does not carry slavery into the territories, but it protects both sections of the country alike.

Mr. BANKS was then called out, and the members drew up their chairs around him. He did not feel obliged, he said, to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends as Othello said of his wife, "They had eyes and they chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of Free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso; but did not believe that the Constitution carries slavery into the territories. He recognized the right of the protection of property at the North and South alike—but not property in man. He believed the constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri Congress wrong [Applause from the Republicans, and confusion, with cries for Mr. Fuller.]

Mr. FULLER said he was ready at any time to retire from the field of protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive either of free or slave States, and had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery existed independently of the constitution. Congress, therefore, had no right to legislate slavery into, or out of the territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. PENNINGTON was then called for loudly. He said he had no idea so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was outside of the struggle. [Laughter.] He most respectfully declined to make a reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the Speakership. It was of no consequence who voted for the individual opinions of the presiding officer.

Mr. BARRDALE followed with a set of interrogatories as to whether the candidate was a member of the Know-Nothing party; also seeking light as to their views in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—the equality of the white and black races—a modification of the Tariff, &c.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that he was not a member of the Know Nothing organization—that he was not in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—that he did not wish to promote the equality of the black and white races. In legislation—that he was not in favor of the exclusion of naturalized citizens and children from office—and that he was in favor of a modification of the Tariff.

Mr. BANKS replied that he was nominated by Democrats and Americans, and by them elected; as to the Tariff, he referred to the record of last year; and on equality of races, he stood by the Declaration of Independence, with the addition that he believed that the stronger race would absorb the weaker. The other questions were subordinate to that prohibiting Slavery in Kansas; he would unite with all to interdict Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. FULLER said he was not in favor of the Missouri Compromise; he was opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; he did not believe in the equality of the white and black races; preferred native born citizens for office; he would proscribe no man for his religious opinions; he would invite rather than repel foreigners, but in all things pertaining to legislation, he would have America governed by Americans. These various answers seemed to satisfy everybody, and the House proceeded to ballot the one hundred and fifth time for Speaker. Mr. Banks had 94; Richardson 69; Fuller 54; Pennington 7; scattering 3. There being no choice, the House adjourned to Monday.

On Tuesday a motion to adopt the plurality rule was tabled by four majority, by the votes of all the friends of Richardson present, except Messrs. Barclay, Hickman and Vail, joined by the friends of Mr. Fuller, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, Scott and Wheeler. Messrs. Boyce, McQueen and Keitt left Richardson, and scattered their votes.

On Wednesday the House balloted again as follows—Banks 88, Richardson 65, Fuller 29, Pennington 8, scattering 5.

☞There is a contest in Wisconsin for the Gubernatorial office, both the rival candidates claiming to have been elected. BARSTOW (Loco) got the certificate and has been sworn in, but BASHFORD (Republican) has commenced proceedings in the Wisconsin Supreme Court to contest the election.

Annual Report of the President and Directors of the "Gettysburg Railroad Company."

To the Stockholders of the "Gettysburg Railroad Company."

GENTLEMEN:—Your Board of Directors, according to the requirements of the charter, beg leave to present the following brief statement of the condition of the Company and its management during the past year. To those who co-operated with us in the arduous and vexatious task of securing stock subscriptions we return our sincere thanks. And as it is an enterprise of so general interest, and one which involves in its success the future welfare of the county, we regret that there were some persons to be found in the community who would not lend a helping hand.

After excessive and indefatigable labor we have succeeded in raising the requisite amount of stock to justify us in contracting for the building of the Road. We have fixed upon three points for the route of the road—the starting point, as the unfinished work of the Gettysburg extension of the Hanover Railroad, at the depot of said road at Carlisle street, in the Borough of Gettysburg—thence East, by the most practicable route, through the town of New Oxford, so as to cut the town lots, and thence to Hanover, to intersect the Hanover Branch Railroad. The length of the Road is limited, so as not to exceed the length of the line surveyed by Mr. Haupt's corps of engineers, which was seventeen and one-seventh miles. This route, although longer than the direct route to Hanover, will only cost the excess of the iron required to lay the difference in the distance of the two routes—the grades in the latter being more exposive per mile on an average, than the grades of the former. *Your* ever-ready and active Board have spared no pains nor expense per mile on an average, than the grades of the former. *Your* ever-ready and active Board have spared no pains nor expense in securing the right of way, and with a few persons who are still extravagant in their demands there is still a prospect of effecting a satisfactory compromise.

Part of the Road will pass through section of country abounding in rich quarries of limestone, the transportation of which to the country along the western end of the Road, will make it a source of profit to the Company, while the superior quality of Granite Rock in the vicinity of Gettysburg will furnish another lucrative trade for the Road.

Your President and Directors have allowed themselves no recompense whatever for the time and energy expended in securing stock, and the responsibility and consequent anxiety of mind attendant upon their fiduciary capacity. Consequently the Company have been at no expense during the last year. All that the entire Board ask as a recompense at your hands, is your hearty approval of their acts in their attempt at a faithful and conscientious discharge of duty in their official relations toward you.

The trust is no pleasant one. Bickerings and strife have been engendered by conflicting interests in reference to the western terminus of the Road. Paying due deference to the public will, and with an eye single to the present and future interests of the Company, unbiased by any sectional prejudices or feelings, we have fixed the western terminus for the grade of the road at the point of intersement of the unfinished work of the Gettysburg Extensionon Carlisle street. This should and will satisfy all reasonable parties (in interest,) and promote the true interests of the Company.

The prospects for the entire completion of the Road within 18 months are very flattering. A great and responsible task devolves upon the Board about to be elected, and if the plans which have been commenced are faithfully and impartially executed during the ensuing year, success may safely be predicted. Without judicious, skillful, and economical management, the progress of the work will be greatly retarded.

Weare most ardent in our hopes, and recommend to all the friends of the Enterprise a concert of action, and a speedy completion of the work will crown their efforts.

ROBERT M'CURDY, *Pres't.*
ATTEST—DAVID WILTS, *Sec'y.*
Gettysburg, Jan. 14, 1856.

A GOSTLY SPEAKER.—The speaker to be chosen this Congress, estimated by the cost of choosing him, will be likely to prove the most valuable man in the nation. He has cost the United States Treasury, so far about $100,000, and how much more he will cost, ere he shall resign and give place on his perch, we know not. The expenditure?

☞Miss JOSEPHINE M. BUNKLEY, of Norfolk, who made her escape from the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg, was married in Wilton N. C., on Monday of last week, to Dr. S. Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WOOD WANTED.

WE want a few cords o' good Hickory Wood. Our present supply is about being exhausted, and the idea of being without a good fire with the mercury below zero, is not a very comforting one. Will some of our friends send us in a few cords at once?

☞Last week the County Auditors completed the task of auditing the Accounts of the Commissioners and the Directors of the Poor. The annual statement will be published, as usual, in a week or two. It gives us pleasure to state that the County is not only out of debt, but has a handsome surplus in outstanding but available taxes, quit rents, &c.

☞Geo. WALTER, finding it inconvenient to attend personally to the duties of the Register's office, has appointed DANIEL PLANK, Esq., his deputy, to act during the remainder of the term. Mr. PLANK's devotion to business and courteous deportment are a full guaranty that the duties of the office will be efficiently and satisfactorily performed.

☞Mr. J. L. SCHICK, the County Treasurer-elect, entered upon the duties of his office last week. Although politically opposed to the Democrats, he has manifested a disposition to accommodate the public in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—the equality of the white and black races—a modification of the Tariff, &c.

☞Another fall of snow, on Saturday last, increased the unusual quantity of snow already on the ground, and has improved the sleighing considerably.

LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.—We are advised that our Littlestown friends are much encouraged in their efforts to secure a railroad from that place to Hanover. The cash subscriptions required to secure the Company, the entire estimated cost of the road being less than $60,000. Some of the subscriptions are for large amounts, ranging from $1,500 to $2,000. We have subscribed $500 on the present idea of those charged with the production of the enterprise is to build the road if the cash subscriptions will pay for it, or have it, when completed, clear of incumbrance.

A GOOD IDEA.—Our editorial sanctum was honored yesterday morning by a visit from several ladies, in the capacity of a committee, with "compliments" for the "Junior," and a modest intimation that a sleigh would call for him at 4 P. M.! Startled into a realization of the fact that "leap Year" was really here, we held ourselves in readiness for the *denouement. Ever o'clock* came, and with it a thoroughly equipped establishment, and in a few minutes we found ourselves with some six or seven other equally fortunate "young gentlemen," gliding swiftly over the glittering snow, in charge of as many ladies. After proceeding some eight or ten miles, we discovered that we were to spend the evening at ——, one of the most hospitable mansions in the county. A most delightful supper that was hard to beat—and innocent amusements—marked the occasion, until the "witching hour of twelve" drew near, when we were compelled to take our leave, and return to our homes. The night was unusually clear and brilliant—the moon in peerless beauty scattering her rays upon the sparkling snowdrifts—and the recovery itself, as though in deference to the occasion, taking a stand on the first time during the last few weeks at a moderate, reasonable point. The whole affair was an admirable one—happy in its conception, in its arrangements and its progress, and in its conclusion. All hail "Leap Year!"

☞We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the friends of the "Independent Blues," to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 6½ o'clock. To-night, as usual, the Armory will be open for drill.

☞Mr. JOHN PROWS has sold, at private sale, his valuable property in Frank's Row, in this borough, including the Factory and 113 acres of land, to Mr. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, of Baltimore county, for $4500.—*Compiler.*

RAILROAD MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company was held in the Court-house on Monday last. The meeting was large and evinced the degree of interest felt by our people in the enterprise. Hon. S. R. RUSSELL was called to the chair, and R. G. M'CREARY, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Board of Directors submitted a lengthy and interesting Report of the operations of the Company during the year, including the contract for building the Road, which will be found in another column. The terms of the contract are the same as we announced several weeks ago—The grading and bridging the road is to be done for $105,000—the contractors receiving $86,000 in cash, and $20,000 in stock. The superstructure will cost $120,000, with iron sufficient for a single track, the Contractors taking one-half in 7 per cent. bonds, and receiving the balance in cash. The contract for grading and bridging provides that 20 per cent on the estimates—10 per cent. cash and 15 per cent. in stock—be retained as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract.

The stock subscriptions amount to over $130,000, including the $20,000 by the contractors. Deducting the $105,000, cost of grading and bridging, the Company will have a balance of over $20,000 towards losses in collections of stock, damages, &c.

Pending the consideration of the Report the following Resolution was adopted, after an animated discussion:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Rail Road Company, that the grading of said road should be extended westward so as to connect with the graded road leading from the Gettysburg branch of the Sylvania Railroad, and that the rails should be laid with sufficient iron to accommodate the Washington street; and that the board of Directors be instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to carry out these views.

The adoption of this resolution was deemed necessary to the sympathetic feelings of stockholders interested in the extension of the road across Carlisle st. Whether those apprehensions were well founded or not, it is not material now to inquire. We are satisfied that it was the feeling of the stockholders, and that the Board will now have the hearty co-operation of all parties in their commendable efforts to push the road forward.

The Report of the Directors was then unanimously adopted. The meeting having adjourned, the election for President and Directors was held, at which the following gentlemen were elected without opposition:

PRESIDENT.
ROBERT M'CURDY.

DIRECTORS.

Abraham Krise,	Geo. W. M'Clellan,
John L. Tate,	Wm. Dougherty,
Frederick Diehl,	David Wills,
David M'Creary,	Thaddeus Stevens,
George Troxel,	J. W. Hendrix,
Jacob Bowers.	Jacob Forney.

The Board is the same as last year, except Hon. JAMES WILSON and Maj. JOHN MUSSELMAN, both of whom, we are advised, declined a re-election. Messrs. HENDRIX and FORNEY were substituted for them.

☞We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Directors on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, at the office of D. WILLS, Esq.

☞Since the foregoing was in type, we have had an opportunity to examine the corn-

Charge of Judge Fisher.

☞Judge FISHER took occasion last week, at the opening of the January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in York county, to deliver a charge upon the duties of Grand Jurors, which is worthy of general perusal. Its publication was recommended by the Grand Jury before whom it was delivered. We transfer it to our columns entire; as we feel assured it will be read with interest and pleasure. It vests forcibly and impressively the duties of Grand Jurors, and will serve to correct misapprehensions which prevail in every community, to a greater or less degree, as to the powers and duties of a Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Believing that in some portions of our County a misapprehension exists as to the powers and duties of Grand Jurors, we have considered it proper to make a few remarks on that subject.

In this Commonwealth no person can in ordinary cases be proceeded against by criminal information; but a bill of indictment must be found against him by a Grand Jury before he can be brought to trial. We may say, therefore, that a Grand Jury is a constitutional tribunal, and one without whose action neither a felony nor any other offence can be punished.

All their proceedings ought to be begun, prosecuted, and ended in conformity with the rules of law, and without prejudice, fear, favor, or affection. It may be sometimes unpleasant, or even painful, for jurors to do their duty, but it is their duty as citizens, and the obligations of their oaths demand their strict performance.

When you shall have the bills presented by the District Attorney, it is not the duty of the grand jury to decide upon the sufficiency of the evidence to convict, but only inquire whether sufficient evidence has been adduced to justify them in putting the party accused to trial. If you find them in doing so they ought to be fully persuaded from the evidence heard, of the guilt of the party accused, and they ought not to be satisfied with mere conjecture or remote probabilities. To entire them to form a correct judgment it is not necessary in most instances to hear the witnesses whose names are marked on the indictment. It is the province of the Judge to lay before you such a character as not to justify them in finding it to be true, and so dismiss the bill. If the Grand Jury find a juror it is his duty to communicate it to the foreman, at whose request the evidence will be preserved it within the power of the process of the Court.

Should a juror have a personal knowledge of the facts of any case undergoing investigation, it would be improper for him to act upon that knowledge without giving notice to the other jurors, that in such a case it should not be treated as evidence unless the statement of the juror be given on oath, like the testimony of any other witness. Nor ought Grand Jurors to be governed in their determinations by the opinions of other persons from the evidence adduced. Our dear communings and mutual intercourse must have no effect upon them. Should any person attempt to talk to them about a pending case, they should refuse to hear, and their duty to report him; they should inform him that they are grand jurors; and if persisted in, they should report the indictable offence, and one which it is the duty of every Grand Juror to present to the Court. Should any juror feel that they would not be in danger of being improperly approached and the attempt of a bribe would be made, it would be a duty to close upon the evidence adduced.

We also feel it our duty to warn every to numerous the different offences with which persons may be charged, or to give to the Grand Jury the penalties of the offences. Should the at any time desire any such information it will be furnished to them by the Attorney of the Court. Every juror knows that to murder, to rob, to steal, to counsel burglary, arson, and forgery, to keep a grocery, or to sell liquor on Sunday, to sell or to give it to persons of known intemperate habits, are all indictable and punishable offences. So too are violations of the act of the 14th day of April, 1855, restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The law is constitutional; and those who violate it, it is the duty of the Grand Jury to indict. The Grand Jury are sworn to do, and to do the whole law, and what they may entitute as a small offence is so much the subject of thoughtless violation, that it is ever the law has made an offence it is their duty to treat as such. They have the power of discretion, and can treat of no infractions of any law and have conscientious void of offence.

The Grand Jury cannot return a bill as a true bill unless twelve of their number agree to find it so. It twelve can not agree, the bill is returned ignored. Many bills in which the offence is not clearly and as having been feloniously committed are ignored, and if the Grand Jury find them not true bills they must decide whether the country or prosecutor shall pay the costs. But prosecutors should not be made to pay costs unless the charge be not only unfounded but vexatious, or malicously instituted.

It is the duty of the Grand Jury to take the law of the country have in hand, from the charge of the Court, or if it has not been explained to them it is their duty to ask a direction concerning it; but in no instance is it the province of the Grand Jury to decide on the constitutionality of an act of Assembly. It was once the opinion of some lawyers and Judges of Pennsylvania, and there are intimations in the decisions of our Supreme Court, that the subordinate Courts had the right to refuse to declare, or at least ought not to declare, an act of the Legislature unconstitutional; but at the present time it is not so that this power is properly exercised by the subordinate as well as the Supreme Courts. The Grand Jury of Lancaster, Petit Jury such power. It citizens consider a law wrong, or as pressing hard upon their interests, they have the right to doubted right to stuck it through the ballot box, or petition the Legislature for its repeal; but either the Petit or Grand Jurors they are bound to execute it; and the Grand Juror who arrays his own private judgment in opposition to the law of the land is unfit to occupy a place in the Jury box, sets an evil example to the community and is guilty of a violation of the oath of his juror which he does, or the guilty individual whom he refuses to indict. Should Grand Jurors attempt to decide on the constitutionality of a law, because it is obnoxious, to a portion of the community, they can do so on any one law enact, and thus will unoffenders go unpunished—not because the proof is wanting

DEATH OF A POET.—The death of Samuel Rogers, the poet, at the advanced age of 93 years, is mentioned in the latest English papers as having occurred on the 18th of last month. He was more fortunate than most of his compeers in the world of letters, having been a bachelor of easy means. It is stated that his first volume of poems was published in 1787. He was the commencing friend of two generations, but two centuries of literary men.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. FILMORE.—In his last argument before the Supreme Court Attorney General CUSHING paid a high compliment to Ex-President Filmore, who he declared had left in his office marks of the highest integrity and intelligence.—These evidences of ability and character were made most apparent in the records of the Attorney General's office.—*Norfolk Herald.*

HIGHER LAW OF THE JESUITS.—The Harrisburg *Herald* says:—It is related of Dr. De Barth, the Jesuit priest and Vicar General of Pennsylvania, that when sold by a brother that he could not take the oath of naturalization to America without violating the oath of ordination to the Roman Pontiff, *he pronounced it a mistake*, and promptly remarked that any part of the oath of allegiance to this country which may be incompatible with the first and greater allegiance to the Pontiff is of no obligation."

POPULATION OF CHINA.—Boring, the English Envoy to China, has sent in a report on the vital statistics of China, giving that empire a population of 400,000,000 Kilo Postage Stamps, for the eighteen provinces, has a population of over 37,000,000.

RAILROAD OPENING.—The Mississippi and Missouri railroad was opened to Iowa City on the 3d instant. The road is the continuation westward of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. Its next step will be to Des Moines, and the next to Council Bluffs.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a wonderful Cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Hill, of Bath, Somersetshire, had for eighteen years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a piano, which defied all treatment; and he declared his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, which aggravated the evil, he next to applied Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with the remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks, he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

☞Franklin's name has been immortalized in various ways, and it is connected with many things, great and small. Among the most popular pieces with which it is associated is *Franklin Place*, Philadelphia, on the corner of Wine, No. 111 Chestnut Street, is the great popular Clothing Establishment of Rogers Hill & Wilson, the largest, cheapest, best and most fashionable in the country.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 17, 1856.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market was very quiet today. Shippers not much disposed to purchase at the prices asked. Sales of 200 bbls. Howard street and 300 bbls. Ohio at $8, closing steady. The market was comparatively moderate. The New York Dispatch shows a slight decline, and buyers here are holding off. Rye Flour—demand moderate, and stock comparatively light. Sales Corn Meal—Sales to-day of 200 bbls. country at $3 56, a further decline. Buckwheat Meal sells at $2 75 @ $2 87½.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Receipts continue light. But little disposition to purchase until navigation opens. Prices are therefore irregular and nominally lower. Sales of 1,000 bushels fly flour, night command 2 03@2 07, good to prime do. at 1 90@1 98. Red, good to prime at 1 85@1 90. These figures, however, give merely an approachable idea of the market in the absence of transactions.—Corn—About 6000 bushels offered on 'change and sales of prime to prime white at 75a78 cts. and yellow at 77a78 cents ℔ bushel. Some ordinary to fair lots bring 68a73 cents. Oats—About 4000 bushels offered, and sales of good to prime at 43a44 cents ℔ bushel. Rye—About 500 bushels offered to-day; no sales reported. We quote Maryland at 1 05a1 10; Pennsylvania and Delaware at 1 10 @ 1 20, Virginia at 1 14a31 18 ℔ bushel.

SEEDS.—No sales. We quote clover seed in market, good to prime, at 5a8½ @ 9; Timothy at 3 37½a$3 50, and Flaxseed at 1 95 ℔ ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Market firmer and holders more inclined to sell. Bacon—Sales Shoulders at $18,00, No. 1 at $16 00, and Prime at $13 50 per bbl. Pork no sales reported. We quote Mess nominal at 16 50a$16 75, Prime at $14 50. Bacon—holders firmer, no sales; we quote shoulders at 9½a$9, sides 9½a10, hams 12a13 cents, Bulk Meats—small sales at 7½ cents for Rib, and 7 cents for Shoulders. Lard firm; 300 bbls. prime sold at 11, and 120 tcs. at 10a10½ cents. We quote kegs at 12 cents per lb. Butter—A steady demand. Sales of Western kegs at 16a17 cts., roll at 18a23 cents, as to quality; Goshen at 28a30 cents, and Glades at 21a25 cents per lb. Receipts of 140 boxes, Western canal, at 10a10½ cents; Eastern do. at 11a11½ cts.; and Shipping at 12½ cents per lb.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the sales, yesterday were about 1000 head, 150 of which were driven to Philadelphia, 50 were left unsold, and the balance (450 head) were taken by city butchers and packers, at prices ranging from $5 to $5 25 on the hoof, equal to $6@$10 net, averaging $4 gross. There were but few Cattle sold to-day at the highest quotation.

HOGS.—Per Live Hogs the market is still dropping. The Sales at the scales yesterday were made at $7@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs. These prices are $1 ℔ 100 lbs. below the quotations of last week. Slaughtered Hogs are still quoted at $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—Sheep continue in pretty active demand and we quote them as last week at $4@$5 ℔ 100 lbs. gross.

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, JAN. 17, 1856.

FLOUR ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$7 75
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 75 to 1 80
RYE,	1 05
CORN,	55
OATS,	37
TIMOTHY-SEED,	3 50
CLOVER-SEED,	8 00
FLAX-SEED,	1 95
PLASTER OF PARIS,	2 25

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1856.

FLOUR ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$8 00
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 80 to 2 00
RYE,	1 12
CORN,	60
OATS,	30
TIMOTHY-SEED, ℔ bushel,	3 50
CLOVER-SEED,	8 50
PLASTER OF PARIS, ℔ ton,	8 25

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. G. Roth, Mr. GEORGE SEBRIGHT, of Berwick township, and Miss JULIA ANN FOHL, of Menallen township.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. ISAAC ROYER, and Miss ELIZABETH ROTH—both of Butler township.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. MICHAEL MEYERS, of Franklin township, and Miss SARAH HARTMAN, of Menallen township.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. G. Fritchey, Mr. JOSHUA REINMAN, of this county, and Miss MALINDA R. BROWN, of Frederick county, Md.

"On the 3d ult., in Columbia, by Rev. Mr. Leighner, Mr. JACOB H. NORBECK, of Lancaster, (formerly of this place,) and Miss ANNA LOUISA FEAGLEY, of the same city.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. EDWIN STALEY, and Miss ANN ELIZA WINTERODE, both of Adams county.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Warner Mr. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, of Freedom township, and Miss EMILY GURRENS, of Cumberland township.

DIED.

At the Central Hotel, in Hanover, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN A. SCHMUCKER, formerly of Mt. ELIJA GARBER, formerly of Lancaster county, aged 17 years 2 months and 22 days.

On the 11th inst., in the Rev. Mr. Warner's congregation, in the Borough of Gettysburg, Mr. JACOB ARNSTHARDER, Sr., in his 74th year.

Rare and Valuable Seeds.

THE subscriber will forward to any *reasonable* address, packages of the following seeds by mail, free of postage, or postage paid, on the receipt of price, or of Postage Stamps of equal value, for $1 in gold, a current Bank Bill, or Postage Stamps.

	Cents.
Nepaul Barley, Beardless and Skinless,	25
Biennial Rye, Two Crops from one Seed,	25
Pure Poland Oats, Forty pounds to the bushel,	12½
Orange Watermelon, Rind Peels off like the orange,	25
Ice Cream or White Sugar Melon 4 to 25,	25
Chinese Hoe-corn, Substitute for Asparagus,	25
Fine Foot Cucumber, 7 feet long,	12½
Improved Sweet Sweedish Turnip, Very fine,	12½
Cylindrical Pumpkin, 2 feet long,	12½
Glass Melon, Very small, for Preserves,	12½

N. B. A Descriptive Catalogue enclosing Pamphlets, with the seeds, will be sent in lieu of postage.

SEND FOR THE CATALOGUE.

Address (Free,) I. W. BRIGGS, P. M.
County Line Farm, West Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Jan 18, 1856—3t

Norcross' Rotary Planing Machine.

WANTED—To sell the Rights and Machines for the Counties of Dauphin, Lancaster and Grooving Machine, for boards and plank, under the Norcross Patent. Also, the attachment of the Moulding Machine, which will work a whole board into mouldings it one operation. This patent has been tried, and decided in the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, to be no infringement, being superior to Woodworth's Machine.

Apply to J. D. DALE, Willow Street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia, where the Machines can be seen in operation.

Jan. 18, 1856.—3m

1855. NEW GOODS. 1855.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended