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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON. "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Whole No. 1394. Carlisle, Pa. Thursday April 15, 1841. New Series—Vol. 4, No. 44.]

AGENTS. JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newell. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewelltownship. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg. WILLIAM M. MATHER, Esq. Lee's & Hoards. JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township. JOHN CLERDEN, Jr. Esq. Hogestown. GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg. FREDERICK J. OWEN, Esq. Carlisle. JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield. DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown. JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Wormleysburg. GEORGE ERNEST, Cedar Spring, Allen tp. MARTIN G. RUFF, Esq. Shippensburg.

NEW HARDWARE AND VARIETY STORE. The Subscribers have opened a general assortment of new goods, (in the room lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Grier, on the South east corner of Hanover and Louthor streets), consisting of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c. &c. Having selected their goods with care, they are prepared to sell low. Those desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

NOTICE. THE notes given at the sale of the personal property of Anthony Black, dec'd, were due on the 6th of February last. This is therefore the last triennial payment made on or before the 17th of April, the notes will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection. WILLIAM CAROTHERS, Executor of A. BLACK, dec'd. April 1, 1841.

To the Directors of the Common Schools in Cumberland Co. GENTLEMEN:—The following statement is made in accordance with the school law, passed in 1836. I am yours, respectfully, F. S. SHUNK, Supt. Com. Schools.

From the Richmond Enquirer. TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! Awake, Republicans of Virginia!—Turn out, turn out. Organize yourselves. An extra session of Congress at hand, which threatens mischief to the National Bank, a Distribution, a Protective Tariff. Maintain every inch of ground. Send every man you can into our public councils, who, whatever be his previous party name, is devoted to the great States Rights principles of the old Dominion. Never despair of the Republics. Never be intimidated by the boasts or the menaces of the Whigs. Do not believe them, when they tell you, that it is in vain for you to struggle; that your fate is already sealed; that they have the majority in the House of Representatives, whatever be the vote of Virginia. One of their presses at least reads a very different lesson—And that press is the press of Daniel Webster, we mean the Boston Atlas. It exclaims to the Whigs throughout the Union, that they are in danger; that the following is the political character of the members already chosen:

	Whigs.	Loco Focos.
Maine,	4	4
New Hampshire,	0	5
Vermont,	15	0
Massachusetts,	11	1
New York,	19	0
New Jersey,	6	0
Pennsylvania,	13	15
Ohio,	12	7
Michigan,	1	0
South Carolina,	1	8
Delaware,	1	0
Georgia,	0	0
Louisiana,	0	1
Arkansas,	0	1
Missouri,	0	2
	84	65

The Atlas says, that among them it has included Butler, of South Carolina, Alford, of Georgia, as well as the new colleagues of the latter, and the successor of Mr. Dawson, in the same State. It says all yet be found following the lead of Wise and Mallory, and opposing the leading measures of the new Administration. Counting these chances against us, the members chosen will be 77 who will support the measures of the Administration, and 72 who will oppose them, and the following is the character of the members chosen in the last House in the States which have yet to choose:

	Whigs	Dem.	Abstractionists.
Connecticut,	6	0	0
Rhode Island,	0	0	0
Virginia,	5	12	4
N. Carolina,	3	7	1
Maryland,	3	5	0
Indiana,	3	0	0
Illinois,	2	0	0
Mississippi,	0	2	0
Alabama,	0	3	0
Kentucky,	11	2	0
Tennessee,	7	6	0
	46	41	6

That supposing the next Congress to remain the same, the friends of the Administration would number 123, to 119 who will oppose its leading measures. The net loss of three members of those that remain to be chosen, would throw the Administration into a minority or rather make it dependent upon a handful of such men as Mallory and Wise, than which it would be far better, to have a majority of out and out Loco Focos. And it is not possible that the Boston Atlas asks, "And is there no danger that we may lose even more than this?" Are we alarmists with no grounds for alarm? The same sympathy in Connecticut, as we have just seen in New Hampshire, would not fail to carry with it a loss of four or five members of Congress. The General Ticket Law in Alabama renders almost certain the loss of the Whigs in that State. In Kentucky the Whigs are madly allowing themselves to be divided into five districts, and as a plurality chooses there, a continuance in such an insane course would bring with it the loss of no less than half the delegation from that State. We cannot depend upon the election of more than our present number of sound Whigs as friends and although we may gain a member in Maryland, and another in North Carolina, yet if we encounter these losses elsewhere, we shall be further in the minority than we were in the last Congress. These are not idle fears.—The danger is imminent. The (Whig) ascendancy in the next Congress is in danger, and it behooves the (Whig) press throughout the country to sound the alarm.

Danger—danger to them and HOPE to us—Rouse up then Republicans of Virginia, and do your duty to Virginia. Stand by the candidates who will stand by your principles—Let us contribute to save the Union from a National Bank and a Tariff, which an Extra Session is convened to establish, before the multitudinous Whig party break up their discordant elements—and before the Legislature can meet to instruct their Senators.

The following is a copy of the bill reported to the House of Representatives, last week, by Mr. Flenntken, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

AN ACT to provide funds to meet the demands of the Commonwealth. Sect. 1. The Bank of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized to issue notes in the similitude of Bank notes, in such form as shall be approved by the Governor, of denominations not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, signed by the president and Cashier of the said bank, for an amount not exceeding—millions of dollars, payable on demand, at the said bank in State stock, as hereinafter directed, in certificates for sums not less than three hundred dollars, to any holder or holders of the said notes, who may present the same for payment. Sect. 2. The Governor be, and he is authorized to issue negotiable certificates of State stock, for the payment of which, as hereinafter provided, the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged, to be signed by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, for an amount not exceeding millions of dollars, to meet the demands which may be made for the same, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of this act. The said stock to be reimbursable at any time after the first day of August 1871. The certificates to be issued in such sums, as may be required, payable to the person or persons who may present, the said notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for payment according to the provisions of the first section of this act. The said certificates to be transferable on the books of the Auditor General, or at the office of the State Treasurer, by the owner or owners thereof, in the usual way; the interest upon said stocks, at the rate of five per cent per annum, to be paid at the said Bank of Pennsylvania, semi-annually, on the first day of February and August. Sect. 3. The notes authorized by the first section of this act, shall be issued by the direction of the Governor, and the Auditor General, and each of them, in such amounts, and such times, as shall be directed by the Bank of Pennsylvania; and the State Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to endorse his name, and official title thereon, before the same shall be issued for the payment of de-

mends upon the Treasury, or otherwise, or deposited in Bank.

Sect. 4. Upon the payment of any of the said notes by delivering to the holders thereof, of state stock, as authorized by this act, it shall be the duty of every officer of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to cancel the notes received in payment, for such stock. And it shall be the duty of the Bank of Pennsylvania, monthly to settle an account, with the accounting department, showing the amount of state stock, issued during the month, and the amount of notes cancelled as aforesaid. The cancelled notes to be returned to the State Treasurer.

Sect. 5. The notes authorized by this act shall be paid out, at the State Treasury, to the creditors of the State, who may be willing to receive the same; and shall be received at the Treasury in payment of debts due to the Commonwealth.

Sect. 6. Persons who have received negotiable certificates of state stock, from the Treasury, within the last year in payment of debts due them by the Commonwealth, upon presenting the said certificates, shall be entitled to receive therefor notes of an equal amount, with said certificates, of the bank of Pennsylvania, authorized to be issued by this act; and the certificates which may in pursuance of this section be received at the Treasury, shall be cancelled by the State Treasurer and Auditor General and noted as cancelled, on the books of the Accounting Department.

Sect. 7. The accounts of the Banks of Pennsylvania, for the expenses which may be incurred by that institution, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be settled by the Auditor General, and paid by the State Treasurer in the usual way.

SINGULAR POSITION.—The friends of the Administration are certainly the strongest, most inconsistent fellows that ever existed. The position, which they have taken is, to say the least of it, a very singular one, and one which certainly merits the serious attention and consideration of the people. In the first place they contend that the nation is deeply in debt, and that provision should be made to discharge that debt. And then the condition of things between this country and Great Britain is certainly not what might be desired.—It is indeed so much the reverse that some of that party lately introduced into Congress propositions to provide for placing the country in a better state of defence than it now occupies, to do which will require the expenditure of no small amount of money. And yet, while they speak of having to provide for the discharge of a Government debt, and propose to incur a large expenditure of money to fortify the country against the contingency of a war with Great Britain, they propose to deprive the General Government of the revenue which it has hitherto derived from the sales of public lands and divide the proceeds of those sales among the States. We have said that such a position is singular. It is quite possible that some may be disposed to employ a stronger term, and call it ridiculous.—Baltimore Republican.

EXTRA SESSIONS. The Baltimore Republican gives the following list of extra sessions of Congress which have been called by Executive Proclamation, since the organization of the Government. There was some necessity for convening Congress on those occasions, not, as now, when no plausible pretext can be urged for such an enormous expense to the people.

John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress May 16, 1797. Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated 4th of March, 1801. He ordered a called session October 16, 1803. James Madison was inaugurated 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress May 23, 1809—also, on the 25th of May, 1813. Martin Van Buren was inaugurated 4th of March, 1837—and convened Congress 4th of September, 1837.

A REFLECTION.—"When I look upon the tombs of the great," said Addison, "every emotion of sympathy diffuses in me. When I read the epitaph of the beautiful, every indignity desires out. When I meet with grief of the parents upon the tombstone, my heart melts with compassion. When I see the tomb of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who despised them when they were alive, with placid side, or holy men that divided the world with their disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind. When I read the severities of the tombs, of some that died as yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all be the contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

A BROKEN HEART. A young girl, a German, died lately at Baltimore, under circumstances deeply affecting. She was engaged to be married to a young man in Philadelphia, who for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her a short time since his intention of abandoning her. On receiving this information she became the child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awful maniac, incessantly calling on her lover to "come to her." On the evening of death, she ordered her wedding garment to be prepared, saying that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise time of her departure to a world of spirits.

Love and Literature.—Mr. Samuel Phillips, a member of a religious denomination, was tried in the Supreme court of Rhode Island, last week, for a breach of marriage promise made to Miss Ruth Eldridge. A number of the defendant's letters were read in court, and the Providence Journal says that "nothing in all literature, from Ovid to Fielding, or from Tom Jones to the epoch of gilt-edged annuals, could equal the force, or the ludicrous character of Mr. Phillips' protestations of love." The following are given as specimens: "I shall enclose my letters and you can mention it to them (brother and sister Cook) and then they will know the reason, as my intention is to marry, you the next spring I do not much care about brother Cook's knowing about it, as I suppose my sending letters to you they will think there is something in the wind."

You will pray for your poor Bube that he may be contented and resigned. I must stop for I cannot see for the tears fill my eyes. Tell Elder— I am yet alive and by the time I come to pay a visit I hope he and — will have all the region converted—I wished you had put three more buttons on my new shirt—poor Sis forgot, she thought so much about poor Bube going away."

of the industrial condition of the United States, when contrasted with that of the two last nations which have been named, as well as with that of some of the most flourishing kingdoms of Europe: "If the former nations have carried their restrictions on foreign trade too far, is it not possible that a still greater error has been committed in this, by opening too wide the gates of commerce, and giving a greater freedom to the introduction of the products of foreign industry, than is warranted by a just regard to the interests of our own citizens, or is inconsistent with those great conservative principles of national policy, by which the most enlightened nations of Europe are governed."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS. We copy the following interesting facts from General Dearborn's Berkshire Agricultural Address:— It is not surprising, that among the most important subjects which the illustrious Washington urged upon the attention of the first Congress which assembled under the great charter of our liberties, were—"The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—the promotion of science and literature—the expediency of giving effect to the exertions of the exertions of skill and genius, in producing new and useful inventions—and of facilitating the intercourse between distant parts of the country."

In accordance with these enlarged views, laws were successively passed for encouraging and fostering those all-important objects; and such has been the salutary influence of a continued protective policy, that the annual productions of woollen manufactures, amount to 40,000,000, of cotton to 60,000,000, and including those of all other materials, to 350,000,000 of dollars; adding the earnings of agriculture, and every other branch of industry, the national production has been estimated, by one of the most distinguished statistical authors of our country, at \$1,200,000,000.

The navigation of the United States has been augmented in a like remarkable manner, as the vessels employed in the coasting and foreign trade and fisheries now exceed 2,000,000 tons; being more than two-thirds as much as that of Great Britain, and nearly quadruple that of France. The increase in population has been quite as extraordinary for it must exceed, at this time, 15,000,000.

From the facts which are to be obtained from the history of those nations that have become the most distinguished for their progress in manufactures, trade and navigation, it is apparent that agriculture has ever kept in the advance, and been not only the creator and pioneer, but the foundation and perpetual support of each and all of them.

In Great Britain, where manufactures and navigation have been the most fostered, and have flourished the most within the last century, it has been ascertained that the persons employed in agriculture, amount to over 9,000,000, while those engaged in the industrial arts were less than 4,000,000.—Not half of the latter, however, were employed in producing articles for the foreign markets, while neither the number of people or the wealth acquired by them, was a fourth part of that which is produced and maintained by the agricultural industry.

Agriculture in the United States, besides supplying the demand for home consumption, furnishes three-fourths of the exports of domestic articles, and manufactures only a fourth. The disparity, however, between the exports of the raw material and of manufactures, is conclusive evidence, that we have not sufficiently extended the latter, and are too much dependent upon other nations for articles, which could be as well made in our own.

Although the products of agriculture in Great Britain so much exceed those of manufactures, nearly the whole of her exports, which amount to more than 500,000,000 of dollars, are manufactured articles; and only one-third of the exports of France are the produce of agriculture; and that third chiefly consists of wine and fruits, which are in a complete state for consumption, and therefore cannot be enhanced in value, like the raw materials for mechanical industry; and of course constitute proper articles for export, as the surplus avails of indigenous labor beyond the demand for home consumption.

But China and Japan present the most remarkable illustrations of that problem in political economy, as to how far agriculture may be reposed upon the internal industry and trade of a nation—the latter of which Adam Smith avers, in his great work on the Wealth of Nations, "to be worth all the foreign commerce put together."

Japan, although the area of its territory is double that of Great Britain and Ireland, and the population considerably larger, yet it has no foreign trade, except through the medium of one or two Dutch ships, and a very few Chinese, which are allowed to visit the single port of Nangassacki. So rigorous are the laws for regulating the intercourse with foreign nations, that the natives are absolutely prohibited from leaving the country for any purpose, under the severe penalty of not being allowed ever again to return.

China has an area of 5,250,000 square miles, and is therefore forty times as large as Great Britain, with a population of 300,000,000, and still the marine intercourse with other nations is inconsiderable, for the value of the products imported, exclusive of opium, amounts to only about fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, and the exports are less than 50,000,000. The industry of that nation must consequently depend almost entirely upon the internal market, and a limited trade with the bordering nations, for the disposal of its products; and which, if we assume as the data on which to form an estimate, the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical labor of England, it must be truly enormous for the value of the products of the soil would exceed 13,000,000,000, and those of all other kinds of industry \$9,000,000,000. "China, like Japan, has but little navigation engaged in foreign trade, and that is chiefly limited to the islands of the European Archipelago, and a few of the ports east of Coromandel."

of the industrial condition of the United States, when contrasted with that of the two last nations which have been named, as well as with that of some of the most flourishing kingdoms of Europe: "If the former nations have carried their restrictions on foreign trade too far, is it not possible that a still greater error has been committed in this, by opening too wide the gates of commerce, and giving a greater freedom to the introduction of the products of foreign industry, than is warranted by a just regard to the interests of our own citizens, or is inconsistent with those great conservative principles of national policy, by which the most enlightened nations of Europe are governed."

This manufactured articles imported into this country in 1838 amounted to \$80,000,000; and although the value of our manufactures of wool and cotton is at least \$100,000,000, yet the imported fabrics of those materials, exceed 20,000,000, and including those of silk, the metals and other substances, the amount received during the last ten years, has been more than \$700,000,000.

With a population only one-fifth less, and an actually settled territory fifteen times larger than that of Great Britain, the wool annually produced in the United States is only 30,000,000 of pounds, while in the former it amounts to 160,000,000, or more than five times as much.

The nations of the Eastern continent have pursued a much more restricted system than has ever been adopted in this, in relation to foreign intercourse; and very generally given to their own subjects, almost the exclusive privilege of furnishing, not only such products of the soil and of manufactures as are required for home consumption, but an amount of both sufficient to pay for the raw material to import, from other countries, as well as for all such other articles of merchandise, as are not indigenous, and do not come in competition with those that can be supplied by native industry and skill.

The statistical statements which are occasionally published by this and the European governments, in relation to those subjects, furnish the most ample elements for ascertaining the practical operation of the systems of political economy, which have been adopted on both sides of the Atlantic. The exports of Great Britain to France in 1838, were valued at only 1,500,000, to Russia 1,700,000, and to all Europe but 24,000,000 pounds sterling; while to the U. States they exceeded \$62,000,000. Thus it appears that with less than a sixth of the population of Russia, the exports to this country are more than seven times the value of those sent to that empire, and amount to more than half the shipments to all the other continental nations, whose aggregate population is 210,000,000, or fourteen times that of the United States; and when the value of British manufactures which are consumed in Russia, is but ten cents per head, it amounts at least to five dollars for every soul in this country.

The cotton exported from this republic amounts to 596,000,000 of pounds, and is valued at \$61,556,000, but if it was manufactured previously to its being shipped, the products would be worth \$440,000,000, and thus give an additional income to the industry of the country of \$378,000,000, which would be nearly quadruple the amount of our whole exports of domestic products.

GENERAL JACKSON.

In the Philadelphia North American, appears a letter from Charles Cassidy, Esq., of Tennessee, to a friend of his in Philadelphia, giving an account of a visit recently paid by him to General Jackson. Our readers will be interested by the following passages:

"A short time since, as I returned from Sumner county, I called and spent a few days with General Jackson at the Hermitage, not having seen him for the long lapse of more than 16 years. On contemplating once more the venerable figure of the old warrior, attenuated almost to physical debility, and being surrounded by the old domestics and the objects contemplated in former years, a faithful memory, as Tom Moore somewhere says, 'brought the light of other days around me.'"

"The mind of General Jackson seems to retain its former vigor, promptitude and unbending decision of character; nor has age, for he told me he was in his seventy-fourth year, dimmed the clear luster of his deep blue eye, or subdued the keenness of his sensibilities, the quickness of his perceptions, or the energy of his feelings. He is the same Andrew Jackson in mind, sentiment and enthusiasm of feelings that I contemplated thirty years ago; the same who slept composedly upon a blanket among his staff officers and the common soldiery through the Creek Indian war; the same man who defended New Orleans, when even the Legislative body of Louisiana would have dictated a capitulation; the man whose decision compelled the piratical nations of Europe to disgorge their plunder of our commerce on the ocean; in the apprehension of a species of diplomacy peculiarly his own, and which he employed in his negotiations with the Governor of Florida.—The mouth of his canon." In the lapse of 16 years, his hair has changed from a light red color, interspersed with white or grey, to entirely white, his teeth are nearly or quite gone, and his voice, which formerly had great depth, and strength of tone and articulation, is much less sharp and clear in its cadences and volume. It surprised me considerably that with all these bodily changes, incidental to age and great exposure to the hardships of warfare, his mind and feelings seemed in no wise impaired; and while contemplating this fact, which does not occur with many under similar circumstances, I drew much consolation from the inference that the example before me argued well for the immortality of the intellectual powers of our race! For if the mind and memory do not become impaired from the ravages of time on the physical sys-

tem, the mind can exist without the incubance of the body, which we know to be liable to change of identity; at least so says our great teacher of wisdom, philosophy!"

DOMESTIC SALT.—Rock salt is found in Europe in large quantities, but in this country it is only obtained by evaporation. One of the most remarkable localities for rock salt is found in Cordovia in Spain. It consists in an insulated mountain, nearly 1700 feet high and 1200 broad at its base. Its surface is entirely destitute of vegetation, and when the sun shines, the atmosphere is so perfectly dry in its vicinity, that vases, snuff boxes and such sort of fancy articles, are manufactured from it. The same articles, when taken into the humid atmosphere of England, soon moisten and decay. In Poland, near the Carpathian mountains, rock salt is found both above and below the surface of the earth in great quantities.—The principal salt works in this country are in Onondago county, New York. The salt springs there are numerous, and they annually make about three million bushels. On the Atlantic coast, in the vicinity of Boston, immense quantities are made by evaporation. The water is pumped up into spacious vats, and as it evaporates, it leaves the salt deposit. On all the low lands bordering the Atlantic in the Bay State, the arms of huge windmills are constantly at work, pumping up salt water.—Phila. North American.

Splendid Meteor.—About twenty minutes before eight o'clock, on the evening of Monday, the 15th of March inst. a magnificent meteor was seen by several persons in this vicinity. Its apparent size was five or six times that of Venus, and its splendor was so great that it illumined the whole visible hemisphere. When first seen it was in altitude 15 degrees, azimuth S. 62 W.; it moved obliquely downwards towards the West and flashed out in altitude 11 degrees, azimuth S. 68 W. Just before its disappearance it seemed to explode, and one observer listening, heard about two minutes after, a report which, as he thought, resulted from this explosion. The meteor's motion was slow; the time of its visible flight occupying five seconds. We hope that observers in Stratford, Bridgeport, New York, and intermediate places, will report the particulars as witnessed by them; so that we may have an opportunity to ascertain the magnitude, velocity and direction of the meteor.—New Haven Herald.

LOST MONEY FOUND. A small package of money was found in one of the city banks, on Thursday, which was lost and found under the following circumstances. The package contained \$600, and was sent by a bank in New Bedford to the bank in Boston. Its receipt, however, was never acknowledged, and, after considerable correspondence on the subject, the New Bedford bank gave up the matter, and concluded "to pocket the loss." Thus the matter has rested for three or four years.—On Thursday last, the cashier of the bank in Boston lost a piece of India rubber behind his desk; in attempting to push it out with a ruler, he immediately discovered the long lost package of bank bills, safe and sound; and what is more remarkable, there was no uncurrent note in the package! The money of course, will be passed to the credit of the New Bedford bank; we presume, with interest added.—Banker Hill Aurora's.

Arrest of Rail Road Robbers.—Some robbers, who had been preying for some time past upon the Syracuse and Auburn Rail Road, N. Y., have at length been arrested. On the cars reaching Albany, one day last week, it was discovered that three packages had been stolen. One containing money from Col. Wilkie's valise, another from the trunk of Wm. K. Strong, of Geneva, of \$412, and the third from Freeman Clark, Cashier of the Orleans Bank, which contained \$4,100. These three gentlemen's suspicions fell so strongly upon Richard Rogers, Collector on the S. & A. R. R. and George Wall, porter to the S. & A. R. R., that they were both arrested. Wall made a full confession of the robbery, and the money was all recovered, together with 1500 out of a package of \$1700, belonging to Messrs. White & Williams, of Buffalo, which had been stolen from E. Norton, Esq.; last fall. They are now both in confinement.—Ball. Chippier.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE WAKEFIELD.

Will stand for service during the season, commencing on the 1st of April and ending on the 1st of July, as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, at Middlesex, and Thursday, Friday & Saturday, at the stable of Andrew Roberts, in Carlisle. The terms are \$6 for the season, and \$10 for insurance. Any person parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal, will be held liable for the insurance. Good care will be taken, but no accountability for accidents. JOHN THOMPSON. Carlisle, April 8, 1841.—3m

STOLEN HORSES.

On Monday night the 29th of March, were left at the house of the subscriber, one Bay Horse, with three white legs, and one dark brown Mare, with the hind left leg white. The above Horses were sent to the care of the undersigned by a man now in the Frederick county (Md.) Jail, on charge of horse stealing, who calls himself Morgan, but whose real name is supposed to be John Russell, and are no doubt stolen property. The owner or owners by proving property and paying charges can have them. By applying to the subscriber in Hogestown, Cumberland county, Pa. JOSEPH GRIER. St. Hogestown, April 1, 1841. Fresh Saled Oil of very fine quality, just received and for sale by Stevenson & Dinck. Blanks for sale at this office.