

Late and Important from Mexico.

We learn from Captain Biscoe, of the bark *Enigma*, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 12th Dec., that the principal towns, and almost the whole country, have declared against Santa Ana, who, with a small force, was at Queretaro.

The revolution passed off very quietly, no blood having been shed—the former revolution having been carried on by one party of military against another, resulting in much loss of life; but this movement coming from the people as well as from the soldiery, makes the thing general, and hence the little commotion of a disagreeable nature. Santa Ana has but little chance of overcoming this movement, and it was a matter of conjecture whether he would attempt to escape or deliver himself up. He will very probably endeavor to gain over the opposite General by bribery or similar means, but in this it is thought he will not succeed. In case that he is taken prisoner, the people will probably demand his execution, as they deem his liberty dangerous to the public safety.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CUSHING.—Hon. C. Cushing, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, who arrived in town this morning, in the barque *Engenia*, from Vera Cruz, has communicated to us the following information. In passing through Mexico, Mr. Cushing was robbed of nearly all his private papers, but fortunately all the public documents were left unharmed.

Santa Ana was proclaimed Dictator, and all seemed to go well, but about mid-day the troops barracked in the *Acordada* Saint Francis, and the citadel, pronounced against Santa Ana and Canallizo. At the head of the movement was Gen. Don Jose J. Herrera, President of the Council, who addressed a proclamation to the city, calling on it to sustain him.

The whole Congress immediately threw itself into the arms of Herrera, who immediately took possession of the National Palace without bloodshed.

The Congress constituted its sessions permanent. The Ex-Ministers fled. Canallizo is in arrest at his own house.

The four departments of Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Sinalva and Sonora concurred at once in the pronouncement of Jalisco; and thus the five Northwestern departments were in arms at once against Santa Ana. Between these and Mexico, there intervened the two departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Paredes advanced to Lagos, on the frontier of Jalisco, and there established his headquarters, with an army of 1400 men, to await the progress of events. In the contiguous department of Guanajuato was General Cortazar with 2000 men, on whom Paredes depended for support; but the rapid movements of Santa Ana himself prevented Cortazar from joining Paredes (if he had the intention) and compelled him (for the present at least) to declare for Santa Ana.

On arriving at Queretaro, Santa Ana found that although the military authorities were possessed of power, yet the junta departmental had pronounced for the institution of Jalisco. Therefore he made known to the members that if they did not reprobounce in his favor, he would send them prisoners to Perote.

They refused; and three of them were immediately arrested by his order, and sent off under a strong guard in the direction of Mexico and Perote. When the report of these proceedings reached Mexico, the Congress immediately summoned before it the Minister of War and Government, to know whether they had authorized Gen. Santa Ana to imprison the members of the junta departmental of Secretary.

The position is now an extremely critical one therefore. Every thing depends on whether his troops adhere to him against the Congress and the constitutional government. If they do he becomes the military Dictator of the country. This subject occupied the Chambers on the 29th and 30th of November; and their attitude had now become so menacing that the *Presidente interino* Canallizo (after consultation with Santa Ana) took the high handed step of deciding to close the session of Congress by force, and declaring Santa Ana Dictator of the Republic. Accordingly, on repairing to the Palace on the 1st of December, the members found the doors shut against them and guarded by soldiers; and on the 2d appeared the proclamation of Canallizo, the *Presidente interino*, declaring the Chamber dissolved indefinitely, and conferring all the powers of government, legislative as well as executive, on Santa Ana, as *Presidente propietario*, the same to be exercised by Anadin as *Presidente interino*, until otherwise ordered by Santa Ana.

For some days, this forcible demolition of the constitutional government by the creatures of Santa Ana remained without producing any apparent effect in Mexico. But on the very day when the news reached Puebla, General Inolan, Commander-general of that department, in concert with the civil authority, pronounced against Santa Ana; and in a few days (on the 6th,) the garrison and people of Mexico rose against the Government, imprisoned Canallizo and his ministers—Congress re-assembled—the President of the Council of Government, Gen. Herrera, assumed the exercise of the functions of President, according to the constitution, and new ministers were appointed the next day, whose authority was immediately acknowledged in Vera Cruz.

At the latest dates from Vera Cruz (Dec. 12th) affairs stood thus:—

The department of Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, were in a state of revolution, and in military possession of Gen. Paredes. Gen. Santa Ana (with Cortazar) had military possession of the departments Guanajuato and Queretaro. Santa Ana's President interim, Canallizo, and his Ministers were imprisoned in Mexico. Congress had re-assembled, and a temporary constitutional Government was installed there, composed as follows, viz: General Jose Joaquin de Herrera, President of the Council of Government, charged temporarily with the supreme executive authority. D. Luis Gongora Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Relations,

State and Police. D. Mariano Riva Palacios, Minister of Justice, Public Institution and Industry. D. Pedro J. Echeverria, Minister of Finance. D. Pedro Garcia Conde, Minister of War. And it was already known that the Departments of Puebla and Vera Cruz, had declared their adhesion to the Provisional Government, and there is no doubt that most of the other Departments will also support the Congress.

Meanwhile Santa Ana is constitutional President of the Republic, but unconstitutional in command of the troops employed against Paredes. The new Minister of War has ordered him to give up his command.

If he refuse, he becomes undoubtedly a rebel and a traitor; because a new provisional government in Mexico is constitutionally constituted. If he consents, he ceases to have any troops for his support; he is placed at the mercy of his enemies.

It seems most likely that he will have to yield to the storm; and if not deprived of his life, he may escape to the United States by a sudden march on Tampico, or to South America, by way of the Pacific.

REWARD OF ENTERPRISE.—About a dozen years ago, the brothers Chambers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, were compositors in a printing office; now they are the proprietors of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. Their warehouses are so extensive that the bindery alone will accommodate some two hundred and fifty persons; the buildings are eleven stories in height, being situated on the side of a hill. Each floor is appropriated to a different branch of the business; the compositors' room, the press room, the stereotype department, the binding, and publishing, and the editorial rooms. The circulation of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal is ninety thousand weekly; thirteen thousand of the *Cyclopaedia of English Literature*, and on their Educational Series some fifty thousand. The total quantity of printed sheets issued of their several publications was estimated at about seven millions annually.—*Jour. of Com.*

MARRIAGE SCENE IN THE WEST.—The N. O. *Picayune* gives the following description of a wedding among emigrants:

"A few Sunday mornings since, as a large number of emigrants, with their waggons, cattle, &c., were journeying through Mississippi, on their way to Arkansas, and shortly after passing through a small town, it suddenly occurred to two of the party, a young man and woman, who had been for a while greatly troubled with the wily snares of Master Cupid, that they could go no further unless they were converted into one! A halt was therefore called, the difficulty made known, and a message despatched back for a Squire. In a short time the officer appeared, and in the presence of a large company, in the open road, he pronounced William A. Moles and Nancy Plant man and wife.

After the 'knot was tied,' says the *Yazoo Banner*, the father of the bride invited all who voted for Clay to come forward and salute her; and all who voted for Polk to take a luss at his old woman. The scene closed by a general distribution among the company of numerous slices of gingerbread, in lieu of the bride's cake, and the happy pair, accompanied by their friends, resumed their journey. May William find the new home congenial to his young and tender Plant."

THE HIGH TARIFF.—The *Lowell Vox Populi* chronicles the fact that a rich Southern man, on a visit to that city, happened to find at work in one of the factories a beautiful girl, the perfection of his ideal, to whom he at length was introduced, and finding her all he desired, by the consent of her friends, and amid the congratulations of many, she became his blushing bride, and has gone to reside over his home in the sunny South. The realities and romance of the factories are many and interesting.

PRIMITIVE WORSHIP.—An account is given in a Delaware paper of a church and congregation in that State, which are remarkable for their singularity:

"At Cantwell's Bridge, a pretty little village on the main peninsular road, about ten miles this side of Smyrna, is a Friends' meeting-house, built of brick, only about twelve feet square. Small as it is, it has all the appliances, outside and in, that are usually found in those of larger dimensions. The congregation consists of but one man, a respectable Quaker farmer, living some four or five miles distant, who attends regularly twice a week, and sits out the usual time alone."

The mode of administering an oath in Chinese courts of justice is far too extraordinary to omit mentioning. The Chinese, upon being placed at the bar, are not sworn to tell the truth either by reverence or fear of their gods, but by the formality of cutting a cock's head off. Thus upon any doubt being had in regard to what they state, they are instantly tested by this, to them the severest of all trials, and which it appears they would on no account undertake, provided they were not thoroughly certain that they were then stating the fact—their assertions of the truth of their statements being couched in the following terms:—"I hereby swear I am ready to cut the cock's head off to the truth of what I now say." This is the form of a Chinaman's oath, now used in the courts of justice at Hong Kong.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.
Also at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

LOST.—A small pocket book, containing some valuable papers, which can be of no use to any one but the owner, with some money in bank notes, was lost by HENRY MASSER, Esq., a few days since, on the public road, between John Silverwood's and the Hollowing Run Mill. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of H. B. Masser.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS are due to the Hon. James Buchanan of the Senate, and the Hon. James Pollock of the House, for public documents.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The new year of 1845 commenced with a fine, clear and beautiful day. The thousands who will hail the day with a light heart and cheerful countenance should not forget, while they are enjoying the bounties of a beneficent Providence, that there are thousands of the human family whose lot, less happily cast, requires at their hands that sympathy and relief that man owes to his fellow man, and "which blesses him that gives, and him that takes."

A LARGE HOG.—For a number of years past there has been a generous rivalry among a number of our good citizens, in endeavoring to raise the largest hogs, and there are usually killed, in this place, some of the finest porkers in the country. In fact, one of our streets has been nicknamed Pork street, in consequence of the large hogs raised in it. A few days since Mr. Charles Weaver, of this place, slaughtered a hog, about 18 months old, that weighed 481 pounds. Friend Charles is a good deacon, and that he goes the "whole hog," no one can any longer doubt.

THAT BALL.—A very entertaining ball came off at the House of Capt. Jas. Lee, at Northumberland, on New Year's night. It was a social affair, got up by some of our young friends of Northumberland, irrespective of party, and was well attended by the young ladies and gentlemen of Northumberland, Sunbury, Danville and Milton. It is a long time since we saw so many handsome ladies, or so much beauty congregated together. The rising generation are certainly improving in personal appearance, and will, no doubt, soon reach that climacteric, to which their predecessors had arrived, in those primitive days, some 8 or 10 years since, when we figured upon such occasions. A friend at our side, who was wont to attend with us on such occasions in those days, remarked as something singular, that formerly when the wood-gentleman chain was given, in dancing a cotillon, there was little or no difficulty in enquiring the ladies, but now he found it difficult to get around them. Whether gentlemen's arms had become shorter, or ladies had actually grown larger in size as well as appearance, was to him a matter of some doubt and speculation.

THE COAL TRADE.—Mr. Build, the Weigh Master of the Danville & Pottsville Railroad, at this place, has furnished us with the amount of Coal carried over this road to this place, for the year 1844, which is 13,987 tons.

THE UNION STAR attempts to get out of the dilemma in which it placed itself a few weeks since, in regard to our course during the late campaign, in relation to the tariff views of Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, by attempting to evade the true issue in question. We expected nothing else. The writer probably thinks a lame apology better than none at all.

THE NEW LIBRARY OF LAW AND EQUITY.—We are glad to see that McKinley and Lesure, of Harrisburg, propose to publish by subscription a periodical law-work, under the foregoing title, to consist of the best productions of the press of England, under the direction of Francis J. Troubat, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, and Wilson McCandless, Esq., of Pittsburg.

This work will contain the best productions of English law authors, without regard to priority of claim on the part of any American publisher. Such books are now notoriously too dear. The reason is, that as fast as they appear they become monopolies in the hands of the booksellers in the Atlantic cities. Under the plea of right acquired by the addition of notes of American decisions, the latter claim an undivided title to those works and set a burdensome price on them.

This work will be issued monthly in numbers of 100 pages, printed on fine white paper and good new Long Primer Type, at seven dollars per annum, payable half-yearly. The first number will be published on or about the first of May next.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER, one of the best papers in the Union, appeared in an entire new dress of new type on the 1st inst. The machinery of this extensive establishment is well worth a visit from any one who may visit the city.

THE CASE OF DORR.—The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, on the application of the friends of Gov. Dorr of Rhode Island, for a Habeas Corpus, decided that they had no jurisdiction in the case. The authorities have since permitted Dorr's father and mother to pay him a visit in prison. His counsel have also been allowed three visits of three hours each.

SABBATH CONVENTION.—A Convention was held at Milton, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of adopting measures for the better observance of the Sabbath. The meeting was not so well attended as was expected. An address and a number of resolutions were adopted. Public sentiment, the great corrective of all moral and political evils, has already done much in this matter. To hold meetings and pass resolutions on this subject, is right and proper, but we deprecate any thing like legislative action. Laws passed for the correction of morals are seldom effective. We have selected the following as among the most important resolutions adopted by the Convention:—

Resolved, That as the Sabbath or Lord's day is ordained by divine appointment to be kept holy; and is sanctioned as a day of rest from secular business, by the civil law, it ought to be sacredly regarded by every good citizen, in accordance with its imperative claims.

Resolved, That such is the influence of the Sabbath when properly regarded that it tends invariably, and most happily to advance the highest interests of society physically, intellectually and religiously.

Resolved, That the due observance of the Sabbath is a most important means of securing permanence to the civil and religious institutions and liberties of our country, and every true patriot, as well as Christian, should feel in duty bound by his example and influence to endeavor to promote the better observance of this day.

Resolved, That while this convention views the Sabbath as a divine institution, and necessary to the welfare of our country, we most explicitly deny any intention (as some seem to charge us) of seeking a union of Church and State, by these efforts to promote the sanctification of the Lord's day.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Ministers of the different religious denominations throughout this region, to preach once or oftener annually, expressly on the Claims of the Sabbath and the better observance of it.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention will use their endeavors to organize district and country associations to promote the better observance of the Sabbath and to petition the legislature to prevent entirely transportation and travelling on the public high ways on that day.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the keepers of taverns, groceries, and confectionary's shops, to regard the Sabbath, and the laws of the land, which regulate such establishments.

DR. MORTARTY.—This Reverend prelate is now in Ireland, making collections for the purpose of re-building the Catholic Chapel, (St. Augustine) at Philadelphia. He attended a large meeting, and was formally introduced by Mr. O'Connell. The Rev. Gentleman, in his speech, said some things that are neither creditable or honorable to him, as a preacher or man, in relation to the citizens of this country, growing out of the late riots. Some of his own friends acknowledge that he has been somewhat indiscreet.

TENNESSEE.—It is stated that there were cast in two precincts in Tennessee about two hundred votes for Polk and Dallas directly, without the intervention of electors. These were, of course, not counted, but the fact shows that a majority of the voters of Tennessee were for Mr. Polk in preference to Mr. Clay. Had New York voted for Mr. Clay, these two hundred lost votes would have decided the presidency!

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. POLK.—The Cincinnati Enquirer announces the arrival, in that city of Mr. W. H. Polk, brother of the President-elect, who informed the editor that the latter would leave Columbia for Washington between the 1st and the 10th of February. Mr. W. H. Polk stated that he had visited Gen. Jackson within a few days, and found him quite feeble, being now unable to walk.

OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio have imposed upon themselves a poll tax of a dollar a head to pay for opening their daily meetings with prayer. The House had refused to tax the State for the purpose.

Judge Lane, of Ohio, has resigned his seat on the bench to which he was elected a few days since.

DR. MOTT, of New York, successfully removed the left side of the lower jaw of a patient of Dr. Canfield of that city last week, who has been for some months afflicted with *jugosa hancrotodes*. The whole side of the jaw bone was taken out from the chin to the ear, in the course of an hour, with consummate skill, in presence of a number of the Faculty of that and Philadelphia cities.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The whole number of the slaves in the State of Delaware is less than 3000, and at a recent anti-slavery meeting in Wilmington, it was stated that three-fourths of the people were ready to sign petitions for immediate emancipation with moderate compensation.

The Maryland Penitentiary, the past year, has been quite profitable, and shows an unnumbered excess of \$9536! This is turning crime to some account, indeed.

Capt Partridge, Principal of the Military Academy at Bristol, contemplates removing that institution to Harrisburg.

ROW AT WASHINGTON.—Mr. McConnell, member of Congress, and a Mr. Banks had a quarrel and row at Colman's Hotel, Washington, a few nights since. Bowie knives got out of their cases in the melee, but were put back without drawing blood.

POST-OFFICE BILL.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, "We have a copy of Mr. Hardin's new Post Office Bill. According to it, the rates of postage are thus defined. Five cents for prepaid letters, for a distance not exceeding five hundred miles, and for a greater distance ten cents; for double letters, double postage; for treble letters, treble postage; for quadruple letters, or ounce weight, quadruple postage; and an additional single postage for each half ounce. And double these rates if the postage be not prepaid. Newspapers to be sent in the county in which they are published free of postage; and if not more than 1250 sq. inches to be charged half cent, sent not over 100 miles, or to any post office in the State wherein printed; and over 100 miles, or if out of the State, one cent, with an additional cent for each additional 250 or part of 250 sq. inches. Publishers to send their papers, if they wish, by other than mail conveyances. Double these rates for papers sent to other than subscribers or to new-venders. A pamphlet of 16 pages, 10 by 6, or 60 sq. inches, in the State wherein published, one cent; for 100 miles, or more out of it, two cents; with a proportional decrease of postage on the size. The President and Ex-Presidents, members of both Houses, &c., free correspondence. \$750,000 to be appropriated for sustaining the present mails, and increasing them as required. After five years, all the departmental correspondence, except the Post-office Department, to be charged with ordinary postage. These are the main provisions of the bill."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, "One of the most amusing farces which has been lately witnessed, was the proceedings of the late Anti-Slavery Convention in that city. This body, for several days, was seriously discussing the question, whether their duty to their God and their country required that they should support the constitution of the United States. If it were not that we every day see some portion of the social community practicing strange vagaries and exhibiting absurdities that make the judicious grieve, we should have been astonished at the ground taken by some of the speakers and the sentiments that they uttered. They boldly denounced, as a sin against God, the pledge to support the constitution under which they live, which not only protects them in the liberty of conscience, the freedom of opinion, and in all their personal rights, but whose broad and liberal principles allow them to preach with impunity the treasonable sentiments they appear to entertain. The most absurd position taken, however, was, that the minority under a government is equally as guilty as the majority for any violation of moral law which the government may commit; or, in other words, the individual who endeavors to prevent a wrong by protesting and voting against it, is as culpable as he who is actually engaged in perpetrating it. This is confounding moral principles with a vengeance, and makes a man pay seriously for the bad company into which he may accidentally be thrown."

THE TEXAS PROJECTS.—We copy the following letter from the Richmond Enquirer, whose correspondent is, we suppose, an actor behind the scenes:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

"I think the signs are much more favorable upon the Texas question. The course of the Globe—the movements in the House of Representatives—together with the reception of Col. Benton's bill by the great majority of our friends—all manifest a change in favor of Annexation. A leading member from a slave, and one from a free State, are preparing a bill for the re-annexation of Texas, which it is hoped, will be considerably prepared and duly guarded. Every proposition may be brought into requisition calculated to adjust the subject and place it upon such a basis as may be most satisfactory to all portions of the country."

It is asserted with confidence in a Michigan paper, that Mr. Cass will accept the United States Senatorship from that State.

A SINGULAR PROPOSITION.—In the Legislature of Illinois, resolutions are pending "calling upon the Judges of the Supreme Court and Governor to remit to the State at least one-fourth part of their salaries, or to resign, so as to enable the Legislature to reduce their salaries." The Judges will probably consent to neither proposition.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives, so to alter the Constitution that "no person shall be hereafter eligible to the office of President of the United States who shall have been previously elected to the said office, and who shall have accepted the same or exercised the powers thereof."

The people of Florida have memorialized Congress to admit the territory in the Union as a State. The population of the territory of Florida, according to a census taken in 1838, amounted to 48,223. The country was, however, in a disturbed state when this enumeration was made, the Indian war then raging, and there were no returns from the counties of Nassau, Musquit and Hamilton.

EXPULSED A SENATOR.—The Senate of North Carolina has expelled one of its members, Mr. Emmet, a Senator from Owslow county, for presenting to the body a forged certificate of his own election.

The Illinois Legislature has passed resolutions violently condemning the criminal law of Rhode Island and the execution of it.

The London Times, a hot tory paper, says that General Jackson's life has neither been useful or ornamental. The Columbian Register thinks, however, the Times will admit it is illustrated by *cut*, as at New Orleans.

MR. COLEMAN AND HIS PIANO.—The New York Mirror, of Saturday, publishes a letter from Mr. Coleman, detailing the remarkable success which his invention has met with. The letter is dated London, Nov. 28, 1844. The following is an extract which we are sure will please the numerous friends of that gentleman in this city—*Philadelphia San*.

"Some three or four weeks since I received a letter from Windsor Castle, saying that the Queen had received a letter from Mr. Everett, saying that he heard my piano forte and describing its effects, &c., and that the Queen had expressed a wish to have it brought to the Castle."

At the Castle he says: "We had a rare musical treat, I assure you; besides them, there was a number of other distinguished artists, I will name some of them: Madame Caradori Allen, Mr. Allen, Miss Rainforth, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Sivorie the wonderful violinist, Mr. Bennett, and several gentlemen of the press, Madame Caradori sang some of the most enchanting music I ever heard. She was charmed with it as an accompaniment for the voice, saying it was more effective than an orchestra. She engaged one of the pianos before she left the room. All were in raptures. Mr. Benedict performed a piece he has composed for the Queen, embracing subjects from Mozart, Beethoven, Thalberg, &c., and is to play it at Windsor Castle, Mr. Anderson asked if I could apply it to one of the Queen's pianos at the Castle, and I have no doubt it will be done, and as good luck would have it, I have received two attachments by the last steamer from Boston. Mr. Erard the first piano maker in Europe, was here, and made me first rate offers for England and France. He seemed to think it would procure so fine an effect in any piano but the one I brought with me, thinking it was made expressly for it. Mr. Benedict also seemed to doubt that it should be applied to any piano, so that Mr. Erard offered me one of his best grand patent pianos. I had it brought to the room and in a short time applied the attachment to it, and to the wonder of all, and to my triumphant success, the effect was greater than in my own. Mr. Anderson played on it, and from what he said, I think, as do all the rest, it will remain in the Castle."

DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of this body have unanimously agreed to the proposed division, by adopting the report of the committee on the subject, embodying resolutions to the effect that the time has come for the ministers of the M. E. Church to refuse to act in union with the North and that the conference elect delegates to the proposed convention at Louisville, Ky., in May 1845.

ALL A MISTAKE.—Anson Jones the President elect of Texas, denies that he is opposed to an annexation. His letter to the National Vindicator a Texas paper, says: "The charge that I am inimical to further negotiation with the United States for the re-annexation of our country to that, is wholly without foundation in fact, and a base slander."

NOBLE USE OF MONEY.—A gentleman in Georgia has subscribed \$1,500 towards supplying destitute places in that State with Sabbath school libraries.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.—The same phenomenon which was observed a few weeks ago along the coast at the East, is also to be seen on the New Jersey sea shore. The whole shore fifty or forty miles is covered with dead fish. Many of the fish are washed up before they are dead. So great is the number, that a gentleman computed that on Learning's Beach alone they must be ten thousand bushels.

PETRIED BONES.—Some parts of the soil in Iowa are remarkable for petrifying all kinds of substances. Recently, in removing some body from a graveyard, it was found that some who had been buried five years were in a state of petrification.

Rev. Dr. Robbins possesses the very Bible which the members of the first Congress a George Washington were sworn into office. The Doctor exhibited this relic at the anniversary meeting of the Bible Society.

The Editor of the New York Express says he saw a Bible printed in 1299! The art of printing was discovered some 150 years after that date.

Blair & Rives, editors of the Washington Globe, it is said, will distribute the \$30,000 won by them at the late election among charitable institutions.

Green, the reformed gambler, has started a publication in Boston, called "The Gambler's Mirror."

Mr. Healey, Mr. Champney and other American artists are now in Paris, and are earning an enviable fame.

The ice in the Connecticut river has broken up for the second time this season.

Mrs. Sigourney, the American poetess, is about to produce a new volume of prose and verse, upon Native Poetry.