

of black marl, or loam. There is but little difference in the productivity of the two kinds. They are both the alluvial deposits of the Wallamette river. On the second bottom or high prairie as they are called, the soil is a dark loamy clay, and is as strong and fertile as the lower grounds. Some yellow gravelly sand is found high up the river, but it embraces but a small proportion of the valley. The ability of the soil to produce is best ascertained by considering the crops which are annually taken from the land. Under the present system of cultivation, the average amount of wheat taken from the English acre, is from twenty-five to thirty bushels. The amount of labor required to accomplish this, is comparatively trifling. The writer has formerly resided in the great wheat growing country of Genesee, in the state of New York, and understands the amount of labor necessary to raise a thousand bushels of wheat in that country; and from observations in Oregon, he has been brought to the conclusion, that it requires much less labor to raise a thousand bushels in the latter country, than it does in any part of Genesee. The prairies of the Wallamette and other valleys are unlike anything that can be found in any other country. They are naturally very mellow, and appear as one in passing over them, as though it had been but a year or two since they were cultivated. They are swarded over with a thick turf, as in the Western States, but they can be easily ploughed with one good pair of horses, and with once ploughing are ready to receive the seed, and seldom fail even with the first crop, bountifully to reward the husbandman.

The first crop, however, is never so good as the succeeding ones. It is not an uncommon thing for farmers, without using any extraordinary means, to take from fifty to sixty bushels of wheat from an acre, and this has been the average through entire fields. Doubtless, if farmers would take more pains in cultivating the land, they would realize much more from the acre than they do now; but, if they lose any thing in this respect, they gain an equivalent in the immense number of acres they cultivate. The amount of English grain raised by the different farmers in the country varies from 50 to 300 acres each. As wheat never suffers from blight, and as there are no insects to trouble it, a good crop is as sure to reward the husbandman who sows his seed, as day and night continued until harvest. This certainty of a good crop is owing as much to the nature of the climate, as to the quality of the soil. Some other crops are not so certain. Potatoes frequently suffer from drought, as also Indian corn. But the soil and climate are well adapted to raising melons, cucumbers, beets, cabbages, and all kinds of garden vegetables. Apples, peaches, and all kinds of fruits which abound in New York, flourish so far as they have been cultivated, and will soon become abundant. The soil of the middle region differs materially from that of the high country. It bears one general character, and consists of a yellow sandy clay. It produces in great abundance a kind of bunch grass, as also a variety of small shrubbery, and the prickly pear. It is on the almost boundless plains of this region that the Indians raise their immense herds of horses. It is no uncommon thing to see a herd of several hundred of these animals. Large portions of this country admit of being cultivated, particularly on the river "Des Chutes," the Urtilla and the Walla-Walla, while the whole of its vast extent is most admirably adapted to the purposes of grazing. The soil as a whole, though not of the first quality, may be pronounced tolerably good. The upper region of Oregon is less fertile than the middle, though there are many thousands of acres in various parts of it good arable land. What has often been said of Oregon as a whole may be said in truth of a large portion of the upper country, viz: that "it is an extensive barren waste, capable of supporting but a very small number of inhabitants."

But this remark will only apply to the upper region of this vast Territory. To apply it to that part of Oregon extending from the Blue Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, would be doing the country great injustice. For instead of this being the case, it is the opinion of those who have been longest in the country, and who consequently know best what the resources of the country are, that this portion of Oregon is capable of sustaining as large a population as all of the New England States. In fact, the natural resources of this country are great, and it is only necessary for them to be known, to be duly appreciated. It is only necessary to present one single circumstance to show that the country would be capable of doing, provided it was filled with an industrious population. It will be borne in mind that in the fall of 1843 an emigration arrived in the country numbering from eight to ten thousand persons. But few of these raised any thing the first year. In the fall of 1844 another emigration, equal to the former, arrived, and all those persons, numbering at least 1800, with the former population, which was about equal to the two emigrations, depended upon the products of 1844 for subsistence until the harvest of 1845. Probably not more than one fourth of the entire population cultivated the land in 1844, yet they were all supported from the granaries of the country; fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were shipped to the Russian settlements; one thousand barrels of flour were exported to the Sandwich Islands; and thousands of bushels yet remained on hand, before the abundant harvest of 1845 was gathered in. With these facts in view, it does not require much foresight to see that Oregon can and will compete with any other portion of the world in supplying the islands of the Pacific, the Russian settlements, and every other flour market contiguous, with bread stuffs at as low a rate as can be desired. In connection with this it may be remarked, that pork and beef of an excellent quality, can be raised in this country with greater ease and facility even than wheat. The climate being favorable for curing them, the time is not far distant, when these articles will also be exported in abundance. Already there are many settlers in the country who have from two to five hundred head of cattle, and it is not an uncommon thing for a man to be the owner of one hundred hogs. At present, however, from the great influx of population, these kinds of property bear a high price in the country, but the time may be anticipated when the horse market will not be so expensive, and the

vast supplies from this quarter must find an outlet. As in many portions of the country spruce, and fir and pine timber abound, and as there are many waterfalls, the facilities for procuring timber in the country are abundant. Already considerable quantities of lumber are exported annually. It should also be observed that salmon in any quantity, and of the very best quality, may be yearly barrelled, which, with the products of the dairies, that the country offers the greatest facilities for conducting, in addition to what has already been said concerning the products of the country, is sufficient to show that the exports of Oregon, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, may equal those of most other countries.

There are countries in which a poor man can place himself above want, with greater facility than in this. This is the testimony of every one that settles in the country. But every country has its defects, and this certainly is not free from them. It is not the garden of Eden, nor is it a barren desert. It does not "flow with honey" like the land of Canaan, but in some places, it literally abounds in milk. And though it is not "a land of wine," yet in the more necessary articles of "corn and oil" it greatly abounds. Though gold and silver are not yet found in the rich veins of the earth, nor in great abundance in many coffers, yet a competency of whatever is necessary, is always awarded to industry and economy. That it is a land of mountains and valleys, of rivers and streams, of mighty forests and extended prairies, of a salubrious climate, and a rich and fertile soil, the foregoing remarks will sufficiently show. And in summing up the character of the country, it may be said to be not the best country in the world, but it is well entitled to be called a good country.

News of the Week.

Intelligence from Mexico.

Revolution in favor of Santa Anna—Santa Anna gone to Mexico—Reinforcement of the Army of the North.

By the ship Adelaide, Capt. Adams, from Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz to July 31st, brought by the British steamer Dec, which arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. The city of Vera Cruz, including the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, has pronounced against the government of Paredes, and in favor of Santa Anna. This movement is made in concurrence with the revolution in the department of Jalisco, (announced by former arrivals,) which, so far from being put down, has gained strength and consistency with every passing hour. A government force under General Alvarado, which was sent to suppress it, was cut to pieces and the General killed.

The next day after the news of the pronouncement at Vera Cruz reached Havana, Gen. Santa Anna left that city for Vera Cruz, accompanied by Generals Almonte and Rejon, in the British steamer Arab. These events will be productive of most important consequences to Mexico, and may have no slight bearing upon our future relations to that country. Two battalions of troops left the Mexican capital for the North prior to the 28th ult., and Paredes was intending to follow speedily, with the remainder of the army of reserve. The pronouncement at Vera Cruz and the arrival of Santa Anna, who must have reached that port about the 14th inst. probably prevented Paredes' departure, or induced his immediate return, and perhaps also the recall of the two battalions above mentioned. The prospect now is, that the Mexicans, for some time to come, will have a plenty do in fighting each other, without bestowing any attention upon the American invaders.

The Vera Cruz Indicator of the 31st states, in a Postscript, that that town had given its adhesion to the plan of Guadaluara, with some additions. Generals Landero and Perez were at the head of the pronouncement. The portrait of Santa Anna was conveyed in triumph through the streets, amid the greatest enthusiasm. The garrison of San Juan d'Ulloa had seconded the pronouncement.

The Am. squadron anchored at Isle Verde, has sailed,—it was supposed, for the purpose of procuring water. The frigates Cumberland and Potomac and steamer Mississippi anchored in the mouth of the river, and the small vessels at Antón Lizardo, where a corvette had been anchored. The steamer returned to Isle Verde on the 31st.

The corvette St. Mary and brig Porpoise continued near the port. On the 31st, at 2 P. M. another vessel was announced. The Spanish frigate and brig of war Christian and Habanero, the French brig Mercury, and the English ships Endymion and Rosa, remained at Sacrificios.

On the 28th, sailed from Sacrificios the steamer of war Vesuvius. On the 28th the Vice President, Gen. Bravo, assumed the reins of government in the Mexican Capital. It is stated that the Paredes Ministry continued in the exercise of its functions until that day. Gen. Bravo was about to appoint a new ministry.

On the 22nd left the Capital for the interior the 2nd brigade, of 1200 men, of all arms, with seven pieces of artillery, 500 horses, 400 mules, with ammunition and warlike stores. The 1st brigade had left on the 16th, in the direction of Matamoros, under command of Gen. Garcia Conde.

The insurgents of Guadaluara by a surprise assassinated the troops of Gen. Arvalo; but the papers state nothing positive as to the fate of the General himself. The commander of the steamer says he was killed. Letters from Mexico also state that he lost his life.

Gen. Worth and his brigade had gone to China (a Mexican town), a strong military post of the enemy, and which is supposed to contain a large Mexican force. China is sixty miles beyond Camargo.

Gen. Taylor was preparing to start for Monterey, at the earliest practicable moment. It was supposed that he would take with him a detachment of about one thousand men. The Mexicans were preparing to receive him at that point, where it was thought they would make a formidable resistance. We may therefore look for accounts of a great battle at an early day.

CAMARGO, (MEXICO) July 31, 1846.

Information that I can rely upon is, that Gen. Mejia, with the remains of Arista's army, 4,000 strong is at Cadereita, a town 30 miles east of Monterey. This town has a garrison of near 1,000 men, (regulars); a population of 15,000. Gen. Paredes was at Monterey, with 8,000 regular troops; he has also called on Neuvoo Leon for 8,000 active militia; from this department of Tamauilipa he expects 3,000 more; making his entire force, when he reaches Monterey on the 15th or 20th proximo, near 25,000.

Taylor is straining every nerve to get there before him, but cannot possibly do so until the 5th or 10th of September; as Paredes has the advantage of numbers, and he naturally a strong rocky position. Paredes will have forty pieces of cannon—we will have about twenty-four; and you may expect (as our army will be over 10,000) to hear of the most obstinate fight and bloodiest doings ever done upon America, or in the world, about the 15th of September. With us it will be neck or nothing—the former, something to eat and houses to live in, perhaps peace; the latter death and a continuation of the war. Such is our prospect.

STILL LATER.

The City of Mexico Pronounced for Santa Anna—Paredes Deserted by his Troops. Correspondence of the Phil. Ledger. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1846.

Official information has been received in the Navy Department from Commodore Conner, that the city of Mexico has pronounced for Santa Anna. Paredes had left at the head of a small army, for the army at the North, but his troops deserted, and he and General Bravo were left without a tail, and their heads were never very formidable. A few stragglers are all that have remained faithful to their arms. The Vera Cruz papers are all in peace, and it is supposed that Santa Anna himself even feels disposed to treat. It is now a very fortunate circumstance that Mr. Buchanan's despatches have not reached Vera Cruz before; they will now be addressed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Santa Anna. The ill wind which prevented the Captain of the United States vessel from reaching her destined port sooner, blew somebody some good.

News from the Santa Fe Expedition.

An express, as we learn from a St. Louis paper of the 21st inst., from Gen. Kearney's camp, at Bent's Fort, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th August. The express left Gen. Kearney on the 10th of July—General Kearney, with his command, set out from Bent's Fort for Santa Fe on the 1st day of August. The troops were all in excellent health and spirits—there had been but one death. A general stampede took place among the horses two days before the express left, and at the time of his leaving, about fifty horses, chiefly belonging to volunteers, were missing, and it was feared they would not be recovered. This will operate severely on those who have lost their horses, for in the event of their not recovering them they will have to travel on foot. A short time before the express left, Captain Moore, of the U. S. Dragoons, captured three spies, who had been sent out from Santa Fe to ascertain the character, extent, and force of the United States force. After their purpose was ascertained, by the orders of General Kearney, they were shown all over army, and after they had seen every thing, they were dismissed and permitted to return to Santa Fe. From these men, and also from other sources, it has been ascertained satisfactorily, that there would be no resistance made to Gen. Kearney's taking possession of Santa Fe. In fact, it is said, the Mexicans were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the army, believing that it would furnish them a harvest in the way of trade, and protection from the troublesome Indians in their vicinity. There were no troops at Santa Fe, nor in the upper provinces, and none were expected. Gov. Armiño had issued a proclamation, that the existing hostilities between the United States and Mexico will not interrupt the trade between the U. States and Santa Fe; that in all respects it shall be conducted as if the war did not exist. This of itself is a sufficient indication that Gov. Armiño does not intend to offer resistance to Gen. Kearney. It is said that Gen. Kearney will stop at Santa Fe until Col. Price's regiment arrives there; that upon their arrival, that regiment, or a portion of it, will be left to occupy Santa Fe and other important points in the vicinity, and Gen. Kearney, with the residue of the force, will proceed immediately to California. The five hundred Mormon infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Allen, were progressing rapidly. They made thirty-eight miles in two days. It was believed they would reach Bent's Fort nearly as soon as Col. Price's regiment, and quite as soon as the purpose of their enlistment required. A great many traders and a very large amount of goods are going out. They are scattered all along the route. The road is represented as in splendid condition. There were a number of traders, we believe all but those whom Capt. Moore failed to overtake, at Bent's Fort, and would move on to Santa Fe with the army. They are quite discouraged with the prospect before them. They will arrive several months later than they anticipated, and the prospect of trade is by no means flattering after they reach there. When the Little Missouri left Fort Leavenworth on the 16th, there were yet at the fort nine companies, a portion of Col. Price's regiment, and a portion of Lt. Col. Willock's extra battalion.—N. Y. Mor. News.

DANCING.—Spain is the country for dancing. The jealous Toledo clergy once wished to put Bolero down, on the pretence of immorality. The dancers were allowed in evidence to "give a view" to the court; when they began, the bench and bar showed symptoms of restlessness, and at last, casting aside gowns and briefs, joined, as if tarantula bitten, in the irresistible capering.

THE U. S. ARTILLERY.—The Eastern Whig states that on the 22d ult., a company of Flying Artillery, under the command of Capt. Taylor, mustering about forty, with baggage wagon, passed through that place from Fort Hamilton, below New York.—They were on their way to Pittsburg, from thence they would proceed down the river for the army at Monterey, in Mexico.

MAJOR GEN. PATTERSON left New Orleans on the 18th ult. for Point Isabel.

The Mormons.

The "Western Belle" arrived at St. Louis on the 19th ult., from Keokuk, bringing a copy of the Warsaw Signal extra, from which it appears that there is fresh trouble brewing between the Mormons and the citizens of Hancock county. The constable of the county has issued a proclamation to the citizens, calling upon them to assemble at Carthage on the 25th inst., well armed, and bringing provisions, to enable him to enter Nauvoo and arrest certain offenders concealed in that city, and execute search warrants for stolen property. He gives as his reason for calling out the "posse comitatus," that his life would be endangered were he to enter Nauvoo without protection. There is every prospect, says another paper, of further difficulties between the Mormons and the anti-Mormons in Hancock county. The anti-Mormons are reported to be organizing a large party in the vicinity of Green Plains, about six miles back of Warsaw. They have taken out writs for a number of Mormons who are in and about Nauvoo. The attempt to serve those writs will, we suppose, be the signal for attack. The large Mormon vote cast in Nauvoo at the last election has convinced the anti-Mormons that there are more Mormons in and about Nauvoo than was previously represented. They will endeavor to drive out of the county. The Mormons, or rather the citizens of Nauvoo, are anticipating at attack, and are organizing the citizens into armed companies and preparing for resistance. The time in which the Mormons stipulated to leave the State having expired, and there being but few, if any, leaving at this time, the matter will soon be brought to an issue.—N. Y. News.

HEALY, THE ARTIST.—Mr. Healy, the celebrated painter, who has executed such superb likenesses here this past season, of many of the first men of the nation, has been engaged by some friends of Mr. Webster, to furnish a large painting for Feneuil Hall, representing Daniel Webster addressing the United States Senate. He is to receive, I understand, \$10,000 for the painting. I learn that some of the admirers of Mr. Calhoun have engaged Mr. Healy to paint a similar picture, for some public edifice at Charleston, only John C. Calhoun is to be addressing the Senate. For this he is also to receive \$10,000. Success to Healy, the great American Portrait Painter.—Wash. Cor. Balt. Pat.

APPOINTED.—Gov. Shunk, of Pa. has appointed the Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, as President Judge of the District of Allegheny, vice Hon. R. C. Grier, appointed Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court. Judge Hepburn has been for some time Associate Judge of the Court of which he is now President.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Georgetown Advocate, that on Monday afternoon, at a tavern on the falls road, a young man named Goodyear, thoughtlessly picked up a gun, and leveling it at two young men sitting in the room, named John Crown and Walter Hiliary, without further warning than a jocular exclamation that he was going to shoot, pulled the trigger. The gun proved to be loaded, and the two unfortunate young men both received ghastly wounds from a heavy charge of shot. Young Crown was terribly—and in all probability mortally wounded, his face being indescribably mangled. His eyes appear to have been blown out of the sockets, and the nose and surrounding flesh of the face was torn entirely from their natural position. It is presumed that several shots passed through into the brain. Altogether we never saw any one so awfully mangled. The other young man, Hiliary, is not so badly—perhaps not dangerously—hurt, the shot having struck his left arm and breast only, the principal wound being upon the arm and shoulder, which however, are torn considerably.

A LEARNED PEDLAR.—Some years ago, a gentleman who has been appointed professor in the department of Oriental Literature in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all the teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the Rabbi at Boston, finally touched on the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, it was the very Jew who had been during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the Professor's own College yard. The pedlar proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery, the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedlar's tuition, with much satisfaction.—J. of Con.

A SAD DISEASE.—A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence, in his neighborhood of a disease which he calls the "Sunday sickness." It is neither fever, ague nor small pox, but is sympathetic with the moral condition of the patient. The disease is periodical—the patient is indisposed about church time on Sunday morning, but usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday, however early in the morning it may commence. The correspondent adds, in a postscript, that when a strange preacher "comes his way, the disease is not near so general."

TREASURY DRAFTS.—Important Circular. The Secretary of the Treasury publishes an important circular to collectors, receivers, treasurers of the mint and branch mints, assistant treasurers, disbursing agents, and officers of the government of the United States, in regard to treasury drafts. All treasury drafts, it will be perceived, are made to order, and not to bearer. They can only be drawn on specie in actual deposit—must be speedily presented for payment in specie—are not receivable in payment of public dues—are only assignable by special endorsement—must be cancelled when paid, and cannot be re-issued or disbursed in payment to any public creditor.—Ledger.

THE WAR has already commenced among some of the new Santa Fe recruits. A private—or one who was about to become so—severely drubbed an officer for making fun of him.

APPEARANCE AND DRESS OF THE MEXICANS.—Adjutant General Forsyth, writing from the army to a paper in Georgia, gives the following description of the dress of the Mexicans. We saw some thirty men with their high-crowned and broad-brimmed hats, principally bedizened with gold cords—their pants sailor-cut tight at the waist, and buttons from the hips to the knee, and thence to the foot flying open in large folds to keep their legs cool; some with shirts, some without covering from their waist up, and others with their shirts curiously tied on their backs, by the sleeves over the shoulders. All the children up to ten years were naked. The women's attire has been of ten described. I immediately remembered Kendall's and Stephens' description of its exceeding scantiness and adaptation to a hot climate. Gowns are not known. A chemise with short sleeves and a short petticoat, with the ribbons, for the head, and sometimes folded over the bosom, is their entire outfit. It starts one frequently to hear the noble Castilian rolling from lips whence appearances would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh gutturals of our aborigines. Many of them are darker than our Indians, and the African blood is plainly marked.—Ledger.

THE COTTON CROPS.—The Southern papers concur in their representations that the cotton crops have been considerably injured by heavy rains, and now by a worse enemy, the army worm, which is committing such devastation in every direction. Already have the ravages of this insect extended above Vicksburg, scarcely a solitary plantation remaining exempt from its visitations. This destructive insect committed great havoc to the crops in 1840, and now it has shown itself a month earlier than then, whilst the crop is fully a fortnight to three weeks later.—Ledger.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Some distinguished medical authority tells the public that the great loss of life attendant upon steamboat explosions arises from the fact that people open their mouths and swallow the hot steam. The Tribune says this is very important information, and in addition to the usual labels posted about the different parts of steamboats, we shall hereafter see them conspicuously placed "Keep your mouth shut when the boiler bursts."

FROM THE MORMON CAMP.—The captain of the steamer Tobacco Plant arrived with his boat at St. Louis on the 12th inst., from Fort Leavenworth, and reports that one thousand Mormons, in addition to the five hundred called for, had come to the fort, in hopes of being enrolled in the service of the United States, to follow Gen. Kearney's expedition to Santa Fe and New Mexico. She brought down sixteen United States Dragoons, en route to Jefferson Barracks, where they will be joined by more regular soldiers, and afterwards proceed to Santa Fe, by way of Bent's Fort.

MANILLA CIGAR FACTORY.—A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Columbus, at Manilla, says that the great cigar factory at Manilla, in point of size and numbers employed, embrace all the power of Lowell. Ten thousand girls are employed—all Indians of the country, or Maylays, as they are called, with some of the Chinese, darker than the North American Indians.

EARTHQUAKE at Boston.—On Tuesday the 25th, there were two smart shocks of an earthquake, a few minutes before five o'clock, A. M. at Boston. The first shock lasted several seconds, and in a few seconds was followed by another shock, less violent and of less duration. The peculiar sound did not appear to us particularly loud, but buildings were shaken unpleasantly, dog bells were rung, and in some cases the inmates were much alarmed. We learn from Mowtown & Co's Express, that the earthquake was sensibly felt in Worcester, and in all the towns on the line of the railroad. In Wilmington the shock was also severe—the houses were much shaken, and in some instances crockery was thrown from the shelves. A correspondent at Beverly writes to us as follows:—

"We had a heavy earthquake, this morning, at Beverly, about five o'clock. It was felt in every part of the town. My bed shook, and it sounded as though a dozen railroad trains were passing over the roof of my house."

AUSTRALIAN MODE OF DUELING.—Mr. Hale, the Physiologist of the late exploring expedition, gives the following account of an Australian duel, which, by the way, is a decided improvement upon the method in vogue in this country:—

"The parties meet in presence of their kindred and friends, who form a circle round them as witnesses and umpires. They stand up opposite each other, armed with clubs about two feet long. The injured person has the right of striking the first blow to receive which the other is obliged to extend his head forward, with the side partially turned upwards. The blow is inflicted with a force commensurate with the vindictive feelings of the avenger. A white man with an ordinary cranium, would be killed outright; but owing to the great thickness of their skulls, this seldom happens with the natives. The challenged party now takes his turn to strike, and the other is obliged to place himself in the same posture of convenience. In this way the combat is continued, with alternate buffets, until one of them is stunned, or the expiation may be deemed satisfactory."

TOO SMALL FOR HOTELS.—Hon. Mr. Hale, U. S. Senator elect from New Hampshire, is still active in the canvass in Maine.—Among other things, he tells the folks there, "that there were two W's in New Hampshire—We the leaders and We the people, and as the State was not large enough to hold both of them, We the people kicked We the leader out."

THE NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE at HARRISBURG has progressed so far toward completion, that a communication for foot-passengers has been opened for the Island. It is to be finished by the first of December.

E. G. GADSDEN, Ex-Judge of the Peace of Floyd county, Indiana, was arrested on the 11th inst., on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and after an investigation by Justice Beers, in New Albany, was held to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next Circuit court for that county.

The Cap-Stone of Girard College.

The ceremony of placing the cap-stone upon the North end of the main building of the Girard College for orphans, took place on Saturday afternoon last in the presence of the City Council, several gentlemen of the newspaper press, and other invited guests, in addition to the mechanics and workmen employed in the construction of that magnificent building. A staging erected in front of the building was occupied by the members of Council, and gentlemen connected with the execution of the Girard Trust, and also by the orator of the day, Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.

The stone was raised by means of an immense pair of shears, and put into its place at the peak of the North front with appropriate honors and without accident, and the address of Mr. Chandler, appropriate to the occasion, was just such a one as those who know that gentleman, might expect from him.

He alluded to the life and standing of Stephen Girard—spoke of the care and attention he must have devoted to the subject of education, in order to form the plan subsequently developed in his will, and of the solicitude manifested therein to make the institution as perfect as possible, and to secure it from being abused or wrested to unworthy purposes. In reviewing that part of the will which excludes clergymen from having any participation in its management, he took occasion to vindicate it from the charge of irreligion which had so frequently been preferred. The testator's object, he contended, was not to deprive orphans availing themselves of its benefits from receiving a moral and religious education, but to guard against the dangerous efforts of jealous and unscrupulous sectarianism. The speaker had no doubt, that while the danger of sectarian proselytism would be avoided, the moral and religious education of the children would be attended to by those who would have the management of the institution.—Besides the above, the usual topics on such occasions were eloquently and forcibly enlarged upon. The sublimity and spaciousness of the building, and the effect the same would have in enlarging and liberalizing the minds of the pupils, was strongly enforced, and the speaker concluded by delivering a merited compliment to the architect and workmen engaged in its construction. Mr. C. occupied about forty minutes in the delivery of this address.

After these ceremonies, the company went into the hall of the main building and partook of a sumptuous entertainment, spread out for them in profusion on a number of long tables, occupying the whole length and breadth of the spacious apartment. About six hundred persons partook of the entertainment, and Councilmen, architects, workmen and guests united with one spirit to do it ample justice.—Public Ledger.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE LIBRARY.—By actual enumeration lately made, this library consists of 51,000 volumes, exclusive of eight or ten thousand pamphlets. The department of American history is supposed to be the largest in the world, being 5,000 volumes. The oldest work in American history known to exist is a letter from Columbus, translated from Italian into Latin, and published in 1494.

The Baltimore American states that a Mr. Jacob Alrich, of Wilmington, Del., has invented an instrument which he says will show the exact longitude of the place in which it may be located, either upon sea or land, with the most perfect accuracy, and with no more difficulty of comprehension than to ascertain the point by casting the eye upon a compass. The instrument covers but a small space.

Another Anti-mormon outbreak is threatened in the vicinity of Nauvoo. A meeting of Anti-mormons in Hancock county, resolutions were passed to expel the last remnant of the Mormons from the state of Illinois, and from the mob spirit evinced, it is feared that violent measures will be resorted to in the execution of this threat.

A widow lady of New York, while bathing at Rockaway on Thursday, was carried off by the undertow and drowned. The gentleman who accompanied her, sank three times in attempting a rescue, and was then rescued by his friends. She leaves a little boy her only child.

It is stated that of all new-born infants, one out of four dies the first year; two fifths only attain the sixth year; and before the twenty-second year, nearly one-half the generation is consigned to the grave. Attained, however, to the age of maturity, one out of every thirty or forty individuals die annually.

The field books show at present an army of 17,000 on its march to Monterey, and over as fine roads as can be imagined. The army sets out at three o'clock in the morning and halts at 8, making 15 miles per day. It has been found, as in India, that marching by night, during the hot weather, is the least fatiguing to the soldiers.

Thomas H. Howard, a member of the bar of New Orleans, was on the 10th inst. sentenced by Judge Cannon to five years imprisonment for contempt of court, in using disrespectful language towards the Judge.

Henry Norback, one of the oldest and most hardened criminals known to the Philadelphia police, died in the convict department, Moyamensing prison, this summer. He has spent half of his days in different penitentiaries.

A gentleman who passed through the county of Two Mountains (Ca.) last week, reports the grain crops as never more abundant, and the people busily engaged in sowing their wheat, most of which is either cut or under the sickle. Potatoes, in many places, are struck with the disease, but the breadth planted is not so great as in former years.

An Irishman named Patrick Hook, was found on Friday Morning, lying across the railroad track, a few miles below Norwich, Ct., with both legs severed, and his head completely severed, having been run over by the train passing down the evening previous. He had been seen a short time before, coming from a grog shop near by in a state of intoxication.