with light and loveliness, a vision of her early buried child, in the pure white robes of heaven, bending above the box of violets.—*Olive Branch.*

From the Morning Star.

SKETCHES OF MEXICO—No. 4.

Discovery of Mexico—Departure of Cortes from Cuba—Taking of Tabasco.

We have briefly noticed the condition of the Mexican empire previous to the conquest. Unknown to the old world it had grown to greatness, and the great Montezuma, like the mighty volcano, whose shadow fell almost on the capital, stood in solitary grandeur, the sovereign from sea to sea. Never, perhaps, was there a prouder monarch, or one who had greater reason to feel that his power was secure. He reigned over a warlike people, whose great numbers and vast resources were all at his command. Nature had provided him for difficulties, which art could never equal—Rocky ramparts, deemed almost inaccessible surrounded the sunny valley of Mexico, and the waters of the great lake enclosed the city on every side;—the only entrance being over narrow causeways, which were easily broken up. The proud Indian as he gazed on his broad and far domain, probably never dreamed, that there was any earthly power capable of coping with his own; yet there was in his heart a strange and sad foreboding that the days of his greatness were numbered. Shadowy omens and indistinct prophecies like the hand writing on the wall, made him understand that "God had numbered his kingdom and finished it." A belief prevailed in which Montezuma seemed to have shared, that the great deity, Quetzalcoatl, was about to return and resume the government of the country. Fatal delusion! Not the benevolent being, on whom they looked was to come, with peace and abundance over all the land, but rather, spirits of destruction, carrying misery and ruin in their course.

According to the ancient historians, portents, unusual and awful as those which preceded the destruction of Jerusalem, indicated to the Mexicans the calamities which were approaching. They mention among other occurrences, that a wonderful light broke forth in the east. It spread over the horizon and appeared as if approached the zenith. It resembled a vast sheet of flame, emitting sparkles, or, as one writer says, "thickly sprinkled with stars." At the same time, low voices and unusual wailings were heard in the air—Here and there in broad daylight there was in these strange stories, it is not easy to tell. The Spanish ecclesiastics, who were the principal actors in those times, delighted in the marvelous, and nothing was too wonderful for their credulity.

Twenty-six years had elapsed since the discovery of the New World. During this time the east shores of the continent had been surveyed from Labrador to the Rio de la Plata. The rocky barrier of the Isthmus had been passed by the brave Vasco Nunez, "second only to Columbus in that glorious band of ocean chivalry; and he, in the name of the Spanish Crown, had taken possession of the broad Pacific, and claimed that the sea were the dominions of his master, the king of Spain. The shores of the Mexican Gulf, however, and the rich realms which lay beyond, were still concealed from the greedy eye of the adventurer. Juan de Grijalva has the honor of being the first pavigator to set foot on the Mexican soil, and opened a fair intercourse with that people. He sailed from Cuba, May 1st, 1518, with a small squadron, fitted out by the governor of that island. He coasted the peninsular Yucatan touching at several places—Everywhere was he struck with the proofs of civilization which met his eye. Instead of the rude huts, which formed the habitation of the Islanders, he was astonished to behold buildings of large size, skilfully constructed of stone and lime, and instead of the neglected soil, and naked, indolent people, he saw highly cultivated fields, and the natives dressed in cotton garments of delicate texture, adorned with ornaments of gold and wreaths of flowers. He proceeded as far as the Rio Alvarado, near which he had the first communication with the Mexicans. The natives had everywhere shown themselves hostile to him; but the Mexicans in this province, anxious to learn the object of his visit, showed himself willing for a friendly interview. The conference lasted some hours and the Spaniards, much to their satisfaction, exchanged their glass toys and trinkets, for a rich treasure of gold and jewels.

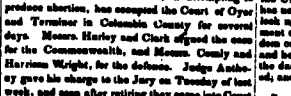
When Grijalva returned to Cuba with his golden freight, and the accounts of the rich country which he had discovered, the haughty cavaliers, who had been trying to content themselves with the government of their estates, and the mastership of the enslaved natives, saw with rapture a new field opened for their avarice and ambition. The governor, Diego Velasquez, eager for the honor which might attend the enterprise, and still more eager for the gold, ordered an armament sufficiently strong to take possession of the country, to be fitted out immediately. All was bustle and excitement in the little town of St. Jago.—Some were busy re-fitting the vessels, and providing naval stores; others converting their estates into money, in order to equip themselves; every one seemed anxious to share in the expedition.

Velasquez, after some hesitation, conferred the command of the Armada on *Hernando Cortes.* This man who was in this expedition to immortalize his name, was a native of Medellin, a town in Estremadura. He came of an ancient and respectable family, by tracing it up to the Lombard kings. Like Napoleon his royal genealogy was not discovered, till he had acquired a name, which needed not the addition of hereditary glory. His father proposed to educate him for the law, but his restless and daring spirit found nothing congenial in the study of that profession. At the age of nineteen he left his native land, to seek his fortune in the new world, and there, after some bold and reckless adventures, we find him, fourteen years after, about to engage in that daring enterprise, the success of which astonished the world.

During his residence on the island, Cortes had amassed a considerable fortune. "God only knows at what cost of Indian lives it was obtained," exclaimed the good Las Casas. This he expended in fitting out the armament, and relied more on credit from persons who relied on the success of the expedition for their reimbursement. Before the vessels were ready to sail, Velasquez became jealous of the importance which he had conferred on Cortes, and resolved to deprive him of the command. Cortes being informed of this, hastily collected his men, and the following night, while the town was hushed in sleep, the squadron dropped quietly down the bay, leaving the mortified governor to digest his chagrin as best he might. The little fleet touched at Macoca, Trinidad, and Havana, at which places the commander completed his preparations. When they were all ready, the vessels were found to be eleven in number. The forces amounted to one hundred and ten mariners, and five hundred and fifty three soldiers, thirteen of whom carried fire arms. They were provided with ten heavy guns, and four light pieces, called falconets. Horses were scarce on the island, but slightly estimating their importance, he had with much difficulty obtained sixteen. With this paltry force did he enter on the conquest of a great empire. Before their departure, mass was celebrated with great solemnity, and the fleet placed under the immediate protection of St. Peter; then weighing anchor, on the 18th of February, 1519, it sailed for the coast of Yucatan.

They first landed at the island of Cozumel, where the Spaniards entered into a profitable trade with the natives, exchanging their cutlery and trinkets for gold ornaments. Cortes made an excursion in the island and was greatly surprised to find the cross an object of religious veneration. This fact gave rise to the wildest conjectures, as to the race that had there introduced the sacred symbol of Christianity.—There was nothing which the Spaniards sought more earnestly, (except gold and honor,) than the conversion of the natives. Every expedition undertaken was a kind of crusade; and if the tongue failed, "the sword was a sure argument for the introduction of Christianity. Whoever was in arms against the heathen was a soldier of the cross, and though he should destroy the bodies of his enemies, he was to seek the salvation of their souls, for the conversion of a soul would atone for a multitude of his own sins. No doubt was entertained of the efficacy of conversion, however sudden the change, or violent the means. It was not for many hours after the cross had been erected that they received the rite of baptism, with great pomp. A solemn procession was formed of the whole army, with the ecclesiastics at their head, each soldier bearing a palm branch in his hand. The procession was swelled by thousands of Indians, who followed in an ecstatic astonishment. They lent their way to the principal temple, where the images were thrown down to make room for that of the Virgin and her Son. An altar was raised, mass was said by father Olmedo; and the soldiers joined in the solemn chant. The natives listened with profound silence, and if we may believe the old chronicler, were melted into tears. This conversion seems to have been perfectly satisfactory to the Spaniards, though to us it appears that it required no great change, to transfer their image from the image of Quetzalcoatl, the benevolent deity who walked among men, to that of Mary or the Savior.

CASSANDRA.



THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, December 5, 1850.

☞ "The Careless Word," a poem on our first page, comes from a pen flowing with the inspiration of true poetry. The real beauty of the production, and taste of the author, none can fail to see; and we hope to be able to give our readers frequent gems from this source. We believe our worthy contributor also writes for "Graham's Magazine" and the "Dollar Newspaper" in Philadelphia.

"To the Young Men."

"I have no being called a Coquette," by Celestina, are received, and will appear next week. We should be happy to receive frequent communications from this source—especially prose.

"Brother Jonathan's address to his friends, concerning Tobacco," hardly comes up to our standard.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress were organized on Monday last, at 12 o'clock, and the President's Message read. We have received it Wednesday morning, just received it, and hence cannot give it in this issue. We shall publish it entire next week.

☞ We ask especial attention to the Prospectus of the "Democrat" for the coming year, published on another side. We would say, by way of explanation, that we have been induced to make these offers from the unusual encouragement we have thus far received, and the flattering assurances that our patronage would continue to increase, if we made these improvements. If our friends in the various sections of the County, come up and swell the subscription as we now have reason to hope, we shall fulfill our promises to the letter; and make the "Democrat" such a paper as Susquehanna County, with its rapid improvements and intelligent population, justly deserves.

TO MAGAZINE READERS.—It will be seen by reference to our Prospectus, that we will furnish either "Godey's Lady's Book" or "Sartain's Magazine" and the "Democrat" one year, for $3 50 in advance. This is an inducement for those of our friends who want with our paper, the best Magazine in the Nation, to take it of us. The price of the Magazine is three dollars alone, thus by paying us $3 50, they really get it for two. Orders from a distance sent to us, either by mail or otherwise, will receive the prompt attention.

☞ The trial of Dr. Wm. H. H. Crandal, for the murder of Elizabeth Smith, in attempting to produce abortion, has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Columbia County for several days. Messrs. Hurley and Clark argued the case for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Conaly and Harrison Wright, for the defence. Judge Anthony gave his charge to the Jury on Tuesday of last week, and soon after retiring they came into Court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

☞ The census census of Broome county N. Y. gives a population of 39,680; an increase in five years of 5,564.

U. S. SENATOR.

"Given the men a people choose, and the people itself, in its exact *worth* and *worthlessness* is given."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

Pennsylvania, in rank and importance, is one of the first states in our Union. Her hardy yeomanry, industrious and intelligent; her resources vast, surpassing any of her sisters; and her interests many and varied; her voice in the Legislative Halls of our country should be clear, manly and impressive: should be firm and influential; faithful and true. Especially in our Senate, where are collected the sage and experienced of our nation; where the interests of the State, however great, are resting upon two men, should the glorious old Keystone be represented by men who have been found faithful in every station, and those who can command the attention and respect of their associates.

Were the "spoils of office" the end-all and be-all of political organization; or were we to go back to classic days and bestow the time wreath upon the man who could best hurl the javelin, perform the greatest leap, or first reach the goal on the race course, the people might as well close their eyes and fold their hands, and let design and intrigue work out its own results. But far otherwise is it with us. Our political organization is necessary to the best interest and safety of our government, so long as it remains pure and uncorrupted; and that it may always continue thus, all that is needed, is the constant vigilance of the people.—Thus an active, watchful people will keep pure the waters in the political channel; and a sound political organization, will ever bring out pure and able men for posts of honor.

As well might one say, that black and turbid waters gush forth from a clear and limpid fountain, as that unprincipled, intriguing demagogues come from a faithful and honest people. If bad men are chosen for any important trust, there is *something* wrong, that should be corrected. Legislators are considered true indexes of their constituency; and hence in our Congress and Halls, our state ranks just as the men sent to represent her.

It is for these reasons, and because we believe him a man eminent and distinguished alike for his ability and fidelity as a statesman, that we again urge upon the state, and more especially the Northern portion of it, the claims of Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD. Around him we hope to see the North rally, and give him that undivided support his worth and talents entitle him to receive. We have, and all should have some pride upon this question. The South and West are urging strenuously their claims, and will come up in unbroken phalanx to the support of their favorite men; and now why should not the North come as unanimously to the support of their man, the people's choice in her?

Each section of the State has its own particular interests, and while we would prefer him because he is a Northern man, with feelings and sympathies like ours, we urge him because he is a man who will look to the interest of the whole State; and he says his superior talent, trust, and fidelity will give the Keystone that elevated position in the nation she so justly deserves.

Of Mr. Woodward, all, even his political opponents, speak in very high terms. The Pennsylvanian, though pledged to the support of another candidate, speaks of him as "one of the purest and ablest of our public men." When such encomiums come from such sources; in what terms can we speak of him and do justice.

We also give an article on the question from the "Clinton Democrat," and one from the Sentinel published in Columbia County. These are but two from the many that'n on our side.

We hope to see our Representatives and Senator, support Mr. Woodward and all in the Caucus. We trust their own private feelings lead them this way, certainly they would be the wish of their constituents. Should he be chosen, the rejoicings and re-echoings of his name though our nation will evince the true position and noble statesmanship; and we feel assured the course would give Pennsylvania a stand and influence among her sister states, such as her ample resources, general intelligence, and real importance justly entitle her.

THANKSGIVING.—Next Thursday is the day set apart by his Excellency, Gov. Johnston, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer; and we ardently hope to see it generally observed. Wishes are often expressed that the day was as generally kept in this State as the Eastern; and it may be if we look forward with the same interest, and make the preparations for it, that every New England family witnesses. There it is an old custom handed down from the Puritan fathers; and hence is a day of general interest among their descendants. Though we now have none of those pleasant associations connected with the day, of each returning year finds every family in its faithful observance, it will soon become a general custom with us.

LIBEL.—The proprietor of Scott's Weekly Paper has commenced a suit for Libel against the publishers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Saturday Gazette*, and the *American Courier*.—It seems that Scott had issued a Prospectus enlarge his paper, by adding nearly six columns more of reading matter, and inviting his friends to aid on their orders accordingly. The three papers above named, came out with a warning to the Public," and cautioned people against subscribing, as Scott's offers were all *humbug*. Mr. S. finding his subscription list not increasing went to them and asked that their warnings should be retracted, as he had already incurred a heavy expense, and was ready to fulfil all his promises. They refused, and he commenced a suit for Libel.

CENSUS OF WAYNE COUNTY.—The deputies of the United States Marshall for this County have finished taking the Census: and the result is as follows: Population in 1840, 11,848; in 1850, 21,911—showing an increase of 10,063, or nearly double. Number of deaths during the past year, 232. The population of the village of Honesdale is 3,941, though not all within the Borough limits.

Union Meeting.

We find in the Wilkesbarre papers, the proceedings of a large gathering in that place on the 11th ult., "to take into consideration the subject of the fugitive slave bill, and to assert the supremacy of law." The meeting was addressed by Col. H. B. Wright, Judge Conyngham, and our townsman Judge Jessup. We copy one of the many resolutions adopted, which of itself speaks patriotic sentiments.

Resolved, That we know nothing of any "*higher law*," paramount to the constitution of the United States, (save the law of God, which has no collision with that constitution)—that we look upon that instrument as the greatest achievement of human intellect—combining all that wisdom could invent, or the experience of ages elicit, and holding out the only sure hope of men amidst the dark waves of legislatory—by it we have lived, and by it we wish to die.

SENATORS OF THE HOUSE.—The names of J. D. Lost, John S. Rhey, John S. Fucher, E. A. Parmenter, John Cosens and J. S. Haldeman, Esq'rs have been mentioned in connection with this post, by the Democratic papers in their respective districts.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"The Power of Beauty," by Rev. J. T. Headley. Published by John S. Taylor, 143 Nassau St N. Y.—Price 50 cts. mail edition, illustrated.

This is a work that cannot fail to please, and shows that the authors pen suffers nothing by the change from the clash of arms and smoke of battle, to portraying the loveliness and power of female character. The publisher is giving a series of Mr Headley's books in this form, and we are glad to receive them.

Godey's Lady's Book for January 1851; edited by Mrs Sarah J Hale and L. A. Godey. Address L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut st Philadelphia. Terms $3—5 copies $10.

"Godey will not be equalled" is a motto very well sustained. The January number is fully equal to all he promised. The ladies could speak of its merits, in terms juster than we, but as we unfortunate beings, have none, we cannot help giving a few words ourselves, uncouth though they be, in its praise. We dislike to praise any thing we know nothing about, yet we think the "fashion plates" and Reports in this number unsurpassed. The other engraving are "The Contest;" "The four eras of Life;" "The Sylphs of the Season;" and sundry other wood cuts—Its contributors are from the learned and able writers of our country, and its articles in good taste, and worthy of her others.

Littell's Living Age, No 342—12½ cts. Contents: 1, Forms of Salvation, 2, Siberia and California, 3, The Mystic Veil, 4, Resistance in House Cassel, 5, How France might——, 6, American and Asiatic, 7, Bunsh Relations with Brazil, Correspondence, Poetry, Short Articles.

Graham's Magazine for January 1851. George R. Graham, 114 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Terms $3—5 copies $10.

Graham comes freighted with unusual variety in engraving, as "The source of Prosperity;" "Union Park, Springfield Institute, New York;" "Evening in Pompeii" and the Fashion Plate—Its articles are numerous, making a proper interesting and instructive, as they must ever be when such writers as, Longfellow, Simms, Street, Willis, Bayard, Ashur, and a host of others, equally celebrated, contribute their talent. It is difficult to decide between the Philadelphia Magazines and we shall extricate ourselves from the dilemma by calling them *all best.*

Foster's "Phrenological Journal" for December, comes with a flattering Prospectus for the coming year. It opens with the "Phrenology of character of Millard Fillmore." We have done reading The Water Cure Journal for the month.

"Sartain's Magazine," for January 1851. Prof John S. Hart and Caroline M Kirkland, editors. Address John Sartain & Co. Philadelphia.—Terms $3—5 copies $10.

The engravings in this Magazine we hesitate not to say, are unequalled by any of its competitors. "The Seasons," of German design and execution, are well worth the price of the work.—Sartain has shown his own taste and skill in the execution of "Too Mother's Pet," which is the gem of the book. To all who admire well executed engravings, we would say take this magazine by all means. Its articles are varied and of real merit. "Scenes in the life of our saviour," by the Rev John Todd D D illustrated by several wood cuts, and much more literary merit.

The Catalogue of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. for 1850-51, exhibits the following summary:

Resident Graduates,	19
Seniors,	19
Juniors,	17
Sophomores,	14
Freshmen,	22
Total,	129

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Democratic Standing Committee in Wyoming county have at their meeting on the 16th ult., recommended John Boden Esq. as a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon Chester Butler. The Wyoming Democrat demurs to this in a long article.

☞ Father Mathew, the great temperance apostle, arrived in New Orleans on the 10th ult., on St Louis. He is to spend the winter in Florida. While at St. Louis he administered the pledge to more than 10,000 persons.

SHIPPING.

—Steam communication has been opened between Philadelphia and Liverpool.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening last to make preparations for celebrating the arrival of the steamer "City of Glasgow," the first that plies between the two ports.

—A splendid carriage is to be presented to the Lady of President Fillmore, by a sundry gentlemen of New York city.

Sons of Temperance in New York.—The difficulty which has long crippled the prosperity of the Sons of Temperance in this State, has at length been amicably adjusted by dividing the State into two Grand Divisions.

The Brother of Jenny Lind.—The Journal du Havre, says, Mr. Lammans Lind, a distinguished citizen of Copenhagen, and brother of the Swedish Nightingale, has arrived at Paris. He is expected soon to arrive at Havre, where he will take passage on board the Franklin, in order to join his sister in the United States.

A great Curiosity for the World's fair.—A ballot Box.

—If musical performers *give* concerts why should people be obliged to pay for their tickets?

Cheap Postage.—The Washington *Republic* advocates the reduction of postage to two cents, for all distances, pre-paid.

—The Democratic Convention of Vermont recommended Gen. Lewis Cass for the next Presidency.

—Governor Johnston has appointed a committee of twenty four gentlemen to act for this State in reference to the Industrial Exhibition at London.

—The three cent piece, lately authorised by Congress to be coined, has made its appearance. It is a very neat coin.

—Gen. Stockton declines being a candidate for the U. S. Senate in the New Jersey Legislature.

—A new Daily is said to be about starting in Washington, called the *Constitution* to support the "Union party" irrespective of Whig or Democrat.

Longevity.—The Knoxville *Reporter* states that there is a man living in Tennessee, who is one hundred and twenty-two years of age, and voted for General Washington for President. Until lately he could walk a distance of six miles with ease. He is a German by birth and emigrated to this country a century ago. He has a daughter aged eighty-four, who lately visited him and found him in fine health and spirits.

Population of Baltimore.—According to the recent census, the population of this City is 169,125, showing an increase for the last decade of 60,000, or two fifths of the whole population. An increase at this rate would give at the close of the present century, 2,170,000.

—The lower branch of the Mississippi Legislature has passed a resolution censuring Gen. Foote.

—The number of Post Offices in the Union at this time is 21,000

—Visitors at the President's Mansion say that Mrs. Fillmore and her daughter preside with a great deal of dignity.

—A dinner can now be obtained at Sacramento for the very low price of 75 cts.

—Gen Garret D. Wall, formerly U S Senator from N. Jersey, died at his residence in Burlington, N. J, a few days since.

No Wonder.—The papers are telling a story of a man in New York, aged 60 years a zealous whig, who inquired anxiously about the result of the election, and upon being told that Hunt was chosen leaned back in his chair and expired. Poor old fellow, how bad he must have felt!

—An old fellow being visited by his pastor, the latter assured him that he could not be a good christian unless he took up his daily cross—whereat he caught up his wife, and began hugging her about the room.

—The population of Schuylkill county exceeds 60,000, increase in ten years 30,000.

—The population of Carbon county is 15,695

—The whole number of persons enrolled in the Luzerne county militia during the time of Sheriff Koons is 265 males, and 31 females.

—Gov. Seabrook of South Carolina has issued a message to the Legislature, advocating secession from the Union.

—The Planet Venus can now be seen on a very clear a term on with the naked eye. It may be seen at 2 o'clock and continues to increase in brilliancy until after sunset.

Jenny Lind in Cuba.—The Tacon theatre in Havana has been secured by Mr Barnum's agent for nights for Jenny Lind's concerts, commencing early in January.

LATES MAIL NEWS.

SINKING OF STEAMBOATS, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov 30

Three of our largest Western steamers have been sunk within the last few days on their way to New Orleans, viz: The Grand Turkman, Fashion and Cincinnatus. The latter, after throwing overboard 300 bbls of Pork, was raised, the others will also, probably be raised.

The Grand Turkman, we learn, struck a snag plank while leaving the French Island Bank. She had about 4 feet of water in her hold, which had not been pumped out, and it was thought that as the river was rising she would soon float off.

Holly Roper, a large grocery merchant here, died yesterday a terrible death.

Burning of the Steamboat Columbus—Great Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The burning of the steamboat Columbus off Point Lookout, which we telegraphed yesterday, was accompanied with the following melancholy loss of life: Capt. Hollingshead, Lieut. S. Gladen, (the mate,) the mate's son, and five of the hands of the boat, all perished in the flames.

Great Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi—Fifty Persons Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30

One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon.

It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Mo., situated on the Mississippi river just below St. Louis and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place.

The Baptist and Catholic Churches, and the Catholic Convent were destroyed.

Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Companies were cracked, shivered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems.

The steamboat Saranac, No 2, which had just rounded to at the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on her were severely injured, and some, it is probable, were drowned.

The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured.

In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on *terra firma* and deposited in the top of a large tree, 60 feet from the ground.

The loss of life, by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also a great many persons who are seriously injured, and some of them are so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects.

The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks truly woe-begone. Many citizens, who were this morning to be seen with light hearts and smiling faces, are to-night wrapped either in the arms of death, or else are weeping for their friends who have been thus untimely swept away.

VERIFICATION OF A DREAM.—Just two weeks since, last Saturday night, says the Boston Transcript of the 12th ult., a young lady residing in Hanover street in this city retired to bed at her usual hour, and in her usual cheerful, happy frame of mind. After having fallen asleep, she had a frightful dream or vision. She dreamed that her brother, who was in the western part of New York, was killed and his body horribly mangled in death. This dream seemed so vivid and real, and impressed her mind so forcibly, that she awoke, and even rose from her bed, and walked her room weeping in great anguish. Another lady, who was asleep in an adjoining chamber, was awakened by her wailings, and on going into the room to ascertain the cause, found her sitting in a chair weeping. The lady endeavored to soothe her fears, and finally persuaded her to retire once more to bed, and try to forget the dream. The next morning the young lady received a telegraph dispatch, announcing that her brother, Mr. Wise, a brakeman on the Western railroad, had fallen from the cars on one of the freight trains near East Chatham, New York, was run over and instantly killed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODWARD.—It is now a well settled fact that the gentlemen whose name stands, at the head of this article is a candidate for the office of United States Senator, and no doubt his chance is among the first. Judge Woodward is extensively and favorably known throughout the Commonwealth, his brilliant talents as a lawyer, his distinguished services in the Convention to amend the State Constitution of 1838, his abilities as a Judge in the fourth Judicial district for the last ten years, have earned his unbounded popularity throughout the State of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was the caucus candidate of the Democratic members of the Legislature, but was only defeated by the treachery of a few *pretended* Democrats. Subsequently he was nominated by Mr Polk, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, which situation he would now occupy had it not been for the black hearted malice of one man, then in the Senate of the United States. Judge Woodward is probably, in character, more like our late popular Governor, than any other man. No Democrat, in the Legislature will hazard anything, by voting for a Statesman like Judge Woodward as the election of this gentleman would cause a general shout of applause throughout the whole Democratic party of Pennsylvania.—*Columbia Co Star.*

☞ In the Senate of Pennsylvania we notice a communication in favor of Judge Woodward for the U. S. Senate. It pays a deserved compliment to the great abilities of the Judge and speaks of the honor which our State would do to herself by being represented in that great body of statesmen by a man of the Judge's mass of mind and morals. The Judge's representation is not confined to this, his Judicial District, nor to Clinton the only county to endorse his merits. He enjoys not only a widely extended fame. Twice, however, preferment, when it was claimed for him by his friends, has been snatched away from him by an inside and unprincipled "ring." The Democratic party, we predict, will not again be witnesses and instruments of the immolation of the hopes of his friends. We say "hopes of his friends," for although *they* have been sacrificed, the Judge is too great, morally and mentally, to be deferred or to stay the career of the strong tide of public appreciation will bear him up.—*Clinton Democrat.*

☞ Carolus Weber, a young Belgian lady states, income among the advocates of woman's rights. Her practice is in accordance with her theory and she wears male attire, and carries a cane. She is handsome, only 24 years of age, dresses in the Parisian fashion of black dress coat and pants with buff vest. Her dexterity in the practice is rare. The better garment, she says, was first worn in the lamented form by the women in ancient Judea. The exclusive claim which men so pertinaciously maintains to the use of this garment, is arbitrary, without a solitary argument to support it, not even that of prior usage.—Nature never intended that the sexes should be distinguished by apparel. The board which she assigned to man is the natural index of his sex. Miss W. claims every civil, political and ecclesiastical right for woman, and it is said that her every word, look and action is characterized with the most round womanly delicacy.

A VETERAN DEMOCRAT.—At the election last Monday, in Gloucester, Mass, Mr. Abraham Sawyer, of that town, in the *ninety first* year of his age, acted as vote distributor for the Democrat ticket. He stationed himself at the outer door of the Town House at the opening of the polls, and remained there until the meeting closed. When asked by a friend if he was not going to dinner, he replied, "Not as long as there is a vote in sight." For a period of over sixty years he has been at his post on the morning of election, and has always been a strong Democrat.—*New London Democ., Nov. 23*

THE SHINK MONUMENT.—A meeting of the committees appointed to receive contributions towards the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of the late Governor Francis R. Shunk, will be held at Trappe, Montgomery county, on Saturday evening, December 14th at 6½ o'clock, to adopt a plan for the Monument, and take measures for its immediate erection. Architects are requested to furnish plans for a plain, solid, and substantial monument.

☞ The Hartford Times gives the following remarkable occurrence which happened in connection with the falling of a part of the Hartford Bridge, on Thursday afternoon:

"A boy, named Brewer, we believe, was passing with a wheelbarrow. The brake happened to be precisely between the boy and his barrow! The latter fell through while the boy stopped suddenly on the edge of the broken planks. This was indeed a narrow escape. The distance from the bridge to the water is 30 feet."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A very curious medical discovery has lately been made in Paris—it is the method of curing instantly sciatica, by applying a small jet of fire upon the ear of the side affected.—This treatment, known and employed for ages among the Scythians, in Persia and in Portugal, is now only in actual use in some parts of Gerales. Several experiments have been made by some of the most eminent physicians in Paris, with astonishing success. Persons who have been for