

From the Morning Star.
EXTRACTS OF MEXICO—No. 9.
Taking and Destruction of the City.

Cortes now felt that he was strong enough to put in execution his plan for recovering the capital. He had learned that his own forces, and all he could hope to muster, would be inadequate to the enterprise, without a very extensive support from the Indians themselves. On such a support he might not safely calculate from Tlascala, and the other Indian tribes were eager to serve under the banners of Cortes. He therefore ordered his shipbuilder Martin Lopez, who came with him from Cuba, to superintend the construction of thirteen brigantines, which might be taken to pieces and carried on the shoulders of the Indians to be launched on the waters of lake Texcoco. The 23rd of Dec. 1520, five months after this disastrous retreat from Mexico he commenced his second march towards the city. His force amounted to five hundred and fifty Spanish foot, and forty horse, with ten thousand Indian allies, and a train of ten field pieces. The Mexicans were not unprepared for him. On the death of Montezuma, his brother Cuicuilhua, was chosen to succeed him. He was a bold and active prince, and unlike his predecessor, he held the white men in detestation. It was he who directed the attacks which forced them from his capital. While he was providing for the defence of his country with uncommon activity and foresight, he died of the small pox. This terrible epidemic was brought into the country by a slave in the fleet of Narvaez. It swept over the land like fire, leaving its path strewn with the dead bodies, "who," says an old historian, "perished in heads like cattle stricken with the murrain!" Guatemozin, nephew and son-in-law of Montezuma, was immediately elected to the throne. "He was elegant in his person," says one who had often seen him, "valiant, and so terrible, that his followers trembled in his presence." He saw the storm gathering darkly over his country, but he did not shrink from the perilous post that was offered him. Like a patriot prince, he prepared to uphold her falling fortunes or to perish with her. Such was the last monarch who filled the Aztec throne, and whose sad fate it was to be buried beneath its ruins.

Cortes and his troops passed the mountains, and without opposition took possession of the venerable city of Texcoco. This city lay on the border of the great salt lake, opposite the city of Mexico, and was a very favorable position for the Spanish army. His plan was, to subjugate the surrounding cities and provinces, before striking at the capital itself. The city of Iztapalapa was the first point of attack. This city, though small, was the most beautiful in the valley. Its princely gardens, menageries, &c., astonished the invaders, who pronounced them superior to anything of the kind in Europe. It was built on a narrow tongue of land, which divides the waters of the great salt lake from the fresh and protected by dikes from the frequent inundations. Cortes and his troops fell on this place, and though it was defended with a valor which was worthy of better success, its peaceful streets were soon a scene of slaughter and destruction. Soldiers and citizens, women and children, fell alike before the pillaged Spaniards, and the furious Tlascalans. When resistance ceased they bestowed themselves to pillage, stripping the houses of every portable article of value. Night came on, and found them still busy and unsatisfied in this work of devastation. Then suddenly a hoarse sound was heard, like the distant roar of waters, and the cry arose that the dikes were broken. With a resolution like that which inspired the Russians to set fire to their capital, the Aztecs had broken the embankments, choosing to bury their city under water, rather than to yield it to their foes. Greatly alarmed, the general called his men to hasten from the place. They came, loaded with booty, and wading with difficulty through the water, which was fast gaining on them. The darkness increased their confusion. As they approached the dikes, the stream deeper, and more rapid. Many of the Tlascalans were swept away. All the plunder was lost, and their powder was spoiled. Wet and weary, they returned to their quarters, greatly vexed at the result of the expedition.

The fate of Iztapalapa spread terror through the valley. Several cities sent deputations, eagerly offering their submission, and others were soon forced to yield. The empire was composed of many tribes and nations subjected one after another by the warlike Aztecs, who controlled them, often by open force, and always by fear. These people owed their Mexican master no good will, and now that his fortune was falling, they hastened to secure their own interest, and to avenge their ancient wrongs by uniting with his enemies. Thus the power of Cortes was daily strengthened by the accession of new allies, and the unhappy Guatemozin saw himself deserted in the hour of sorrow. Cortes having thus brought the surrounding country under his control, felt himself prepared to commence his attack on the capital. The brigantines, which according to his orders had been constructed in the mountains of Tlascala, were brought to Texcoco, accompanied by an army of twenty thousand Indian warriors. They were soon got together, and launched on the lake. The army was divided into three camps, and established at the extremities of the great causeways, thus intercepting supplies from the surrounding country. He sent to his Indian allies commanding them to be ready to send him reinforcements of men and supplies of provisions, when he should call for them. He then called his troops together, and as was his custom on great occasions made them a stirring appeal. After reminding them of their past victories, and wonderful escapes, he concluded, "We are fighting the battles of the Faith, fighting for our honor, for riches and for revenge. I have brought you face to face with the foe, it is for you to do the rest." This address was answered by the thundering acclamations of the soldiers, who asked only to be led onward. All the preparations being now complete, the siege of the capital commenced. This was the last of May 1521, about ten

months after the disastrous flight from that city. Then commenced a conflict which has few parallels on the pages of history; and perhaps never, except in that last terrible siege of Jerusalem, was there so fierce a spirit of resistance displayed, or so dreadful an amount of misery experienced. By day and by night on the land and on the water one furious conflict continually succeeded another. "In short," exclaimed an old soldier who wrote an account of the siege, "so unintermitted were our engagements during the three months that we lay before the capital, that to recount them all would exhaust the reader's patience, and make him believe he was pursuing the incredible feats of a knight errant." Guatemozin had displayed great wisdom in preparing for the siege. That part of the population which could not be useful was removed, and their place filled with warriors from the neighboring cities. The magazines were filled with arms and provisions. The bridges were all destroyed, and the breaches were defended by ramparts of stone.

The city was closely besieged; the Spaniards, as has been remarked, commanded the extremities of the causeways, and the brigantines swept the lake, thus in a great measure intercepting all assistance from the country. But Cortes was not content to wait patiently the effect of a blockade. He determined by active assaults to increase the distress of the city, and to hasten the hour of surrender. Time after time did he lead his army over the causeways into the city. The Aztecs would take their position behind the ramparts of stone which defended the breaches, and fight with the fierceness of tigers, till the artillery swept away their defence; then they would retreat to another breach, when the struggle was repeated. The Spaniards were careful to fill up the chasms, and to demolish the ramparts, but they were no sooner gone, than their indefatigable foes, cleared out the rubbish from the openings, erected their defences and the mortified general was obliged day after day to do the same work over.

But the Mexicans did not confine themselves to the defensive. They made frequent and vigilant sorties, sometimes simultaneously attacking the three divisions of the Spanish army. Though always driven back with great loss, these attacks harassed and thinned the ranks of their enemy. Thus week after week the contest raged; and still the besieged opposed a bold front to their foes. They beheld the hostile legions, encompassing them about, their glittering files stretched as far as the eye could see. They saw themselves deserted and betrayed by their vassals and their allies in their utmost need, their temples profaned, their palaces plundered, their spirits were unbroken. Revenge was dearer than life. Cortes sent to the emperor frequently offering fair terms of capitulation but his offers were received with scorn. Whatever might be the horrors of their situation, all were forgotten in their hatred to the white man.

At length the Spaniards and their allies grew impatient of this incessant watching, toil, and exposure. Their hardships were scarcely less than those experienced by the besieged. In some respects their condition was even worse, for they were exposed day and night to the cold drizzling rains, which fell at that season with little intermission. They grew clamorous for a decisive action. They wished to be led into the city, when, if they had little time for rest, they might at least find shelter in the "halls of Montezuma." In deference to their wishes, more than to his own judgment, Cortes appointed a day for general assault, and an attempt to fix their quarters in the great market of Tlatelolco. The army was divided into two divisions, one placed under Alvarado, a brave and active officer, the other led by the general himself. They were to enter the city by the two principal causeways, and meet in the square of Tlatelolco. Cortes gave the most positive orders to his captains not to advance a step without securing the means of retreat, by filling up the openings in the streets and causeways.

The arrangements being completed, the Spanish forces supported by a great host of Indian warriors, probably not less than a hundred and fifty thousand, made a simultaneous attack on the city. Onward they rushed with the fury of a mountain torrent. One barricade after another was swept away, and the enemy, apparently taken by surprise, fled with little resistance. The facility of his success, led the general to suspect that he might be advancing too fast. He had some misgivings, lest his too ardent officers, in the heat of the chase, might neglect to fill up the breaches. He accordingly brought his squadron to a halt, and determining to trust no eyes but his own, he took a small body of troops, and proceeded at once to reconnoitre the great street by which the largest division of his army had already nearly gained the market. He had not proceeded far, when his course was arrested by an opening, ten or twelve paces wide, and filled with water at least two fathoms deep, which formed a communication between the canals of the opposite sides. Greatly alarmed, he set about repairing the mischief as fast as possible, by filling up the yawning chasm. They had scarcely begun their work, when the distant roar of the conflict was lost in the discordant sounds of mingled yells and war-whoops, followed by the rushing noise of plunging multitudes, showing that the tide battle was turned back from its former course, and rolling on towards the spot where they were standing.

It was as Cortes had feared. The white Aztecs, retreating, had drawn their enemies into the very heart of the city, and suddenly the horns of Guatemozin, heard only in basins of extraordinary purity, sent forth a piercing blast from the top of a neighboring temple. In an instant they turned on their pursuers, while countless swarms poured in from the adjoining streets and lanes. The army surprised and shaken by the fury of the assault, were thrown into the utmost confusion. They turned to sea, and in their eagerness to escape trod one upon another. Showers of stones and darts poured on them from the housetops. White men and Indians were rolled together in a confused mass, and rolled onward like a rushing torrent towards the open breach, on the further side of which stood Cortes and his companions, horror-struck at the sight of the approach-

ing ruin. The leading files plunged into the gulf, treading one another into the floor. Many, as they attempted to scale the opposite side of the slippery dike, were seized by the Aztecs and hurled off in the canoes.

Cortes and his followers kept their station, endeavoring with outstretched hands, to save as many as possible from a watery grave of the more appalling fate of captivity. The general was well known to the Mexicans, and they poured on him a storm of darts, arrows, and stones, which glanced harmlessly from his steel helmet, and armor of proof. At length a cry of "Malinche," "Malinche," arose, and six athletic warriors, springing upon the dike, seized him and were dragging him to their boat. There seemed no hope for him, but some of his followers perceiving his danger, rushed to his rescue, and saved his life at the expense of their own. After an indescribable scene of confusion, danger, and death, the enemy again emerged from the city. One who witnessed this retreat said of it, "Although it seems as if it were now present to my eyes, I can give but a faint idea to the reader. God alone could have bro't us off safe from the perils of that day." The fierce Aztecs followed their retreating foes to their very entrenchments, and were only driven back by a furious cannonade. Beside the killed and wounded, sixty-two Spaniards and a multitude of allies had fallen alive into the hands of the enemy. Such was the catastrophe of "the sorrowful bridge" as it was called by Cortes. (To be concluded next week.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS TO GO TO OREGON.—Mr. Thurston, the Delegate from Oregon, has published a circular showing the extraordinary inducements for emigrants to go to Oregon. The Legislature at its last session, took measures to secure the quiet of the Indians by purchasing their lands, and providing for the removal of the tribes. A bill was also passed giving to all men, over eighteen years of age, arriving and settling in Oregon previous to December, 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry within one year after arriving in the Territory, they then receive 640 acres. All male minors who go to the country, and settle, and become twenty-one before December, 1853, will receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, and if they marry, in one year after arriving at majority, they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intentions of becoming American citizens, and are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. In the opinion of Mr. Thurston, Oregon is the place above all others for emigrants.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—On Tuesday evening last, says the Vancouver Ind. Gazette of the 5th inst. a German named John Sweitzer came to his death under the following circumstances: He had been drinking for several days previous, and on Tuesday evening, crossing the river, he proceeded to the circular saw mill of Mr. Wheeler. The men employed in the mill, observing his condition, warned him of the danger, and told him to take a seat, which he did. Their attention then being directed to another part of the establishment, Sweitzer left his seat, and going towards the saw, it is supposed he fell upon it or against it, for, when discovered but a few minutes after, he was sawed from the left side just below the shoulder obliquely across the belly. He died about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night. We are informed that he came from Lafayette Indiana, a week or two since, when some difficulty had occurred between him and his wife. His occupation was that of a tailor.

WANTS.—The word used by General Disorder in the battle of words. The sum total of a hen's bill. A check on the Bank of Newfoundland. Some one to collect the rent of an old coat. Sound actors to take part in fool play. An introduction to the painter of the Sign of the times. A saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow. The cover of a ship that is no longer out-ward bound. List of the bruises sustained by the Falls of St. Anthony. The umbrella used in a shower of compliments. The man blown up by the burst of applause. The man who was not wet by the reign of Louis Philippe. The proceeds of the sales made by the sailor on the look out, during the trip of the last steamer. The number of injured in the last knock down by a celebrated auctioneer.

THE LATEST CURIOSITIES.—A small quantity of tar supposed to have been left when the Israelites pitched their tents. A fence made of the railing of a scolding wife. The small coins in the change of the moon. The original brush used in painting the signs of the times. The latest contract with the Trade wind. The chair in which the sun sets. A garment for the naked eye. The hammer which broke up the meeting. A bucket to fasten a laughing stock. The animal which drew the inference. Eggs from the nest of thieves. A bucket of water from "All's Well."

"HIGHER LAW" DOCTRINE.—"What's to pay?" asked a passenger as he alighted from a cab in New York. "Fifty cents," was the answer. "Indeed!" said the passenger, "the law allows you but twenty-five cents." "Well!" said whip, "but I goes for the 'higher law'!"

THE FIRST FURS EVER WORN IN PARADISE were bear-skins. About this time, they are in active demand; they have been skinned most awfully of late, and are getting scarce—like the eels, though, they are used to it.

TRIM PEOPLE.—A lover about to pop the question, a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat company with acholers case on board.

FINE FELLOW.—The man who advertises in our paper; the man who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

THE DEMOCRAT.
The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.
S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, January 2, 1851.

To Correspondents.
"A Reverser" will probably appear in its turn.
"Pennsylvanian" will accept our thanks for the article to which he has called our attention. It will appear next week.
Wanted.
We want 1000 BUSHELS OF OATS at this office, on subscription, for which the highest market price will be paid. Also, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Potatoes.

JANUARY 1ST 1851.
We come, dear readers, to greet you in our holiday attire; proud of your approbation as manifested by your continued support; happy that our efforts to meet your approval have not been wholly in vain; and encouraged to put forth even greater exertions in future, and labor with renewed zeal in the arduous duties before us.

Another year has been registered on the memory of the Past;—another grave has been dug in the church-yard of Time. Its many strange events have new a place "among the things that were," and the heart crushed by their iron-weight may bleed over their recollections;—remembrances pleasing of painful may awaken corresponding emotions in our bosoms; joy may make glad or grief, sadden, 'tis all the same; we cannot recall one single thought, deed, or event to amend it now. The mourner-train has already chanted a requiem to the Old Year, and laid him in the tomb, to rest with the wrecks of hope blasted, of expectations unrealized and joys untasted. There let them rest, never to be recalled save as a talisman for the future!

The year just passed will ever stand boldly forth in the history of the world. Events have transpired—revolutions in public opinion and the political affairs of nations, have been wrought, on which, in many instances seemed to depend the destiny of Man and Governments. Progress has marked every step and characterized every change. In all parts of the civilized world Man seems growing in all the elements of greatness. Mind seems rising still higher, and the darkness of ages is fast being driven away. Divine right no longer passes unquestioned; and the usurper of Man's prerogatives is no longer regarded with reverence because seated on a throne.

"No has our own America passed the year '50 without witnessing events big with interest to her. The onward march of Mind, here as elsewhere, finds obstacles; and "Truth, left free to combat error of opinion," here too produces agitation and convulsion. The minds of millions, among which may be found some of the mightiest on earth, can never run smoothly together,—can never all be united on a question of great moment, till self-interest shall cease to influence the actions and prejudice the judgments of men.

One year ago this government was convulsed. The Representatives of the people had met—great interests were at stake; opposing elements were at war fiercely with each other, and the peace and harmony of our people were pending upon reconciliation. Sectional rights were uncompromising in their demands; antagonistic in their feelings, and throughout the whole country the most intense anxiety was felt for the final termination. As the subject which gave rise to this state of feeling affected in its interests and interests in different forms—so the modes of arrangement proposed were various. All agreed in the one thing, that an adjustment was loudly called for, yet, imperatively demanded; but the manner how could not be so easily determined. Eloquence, argument and passion were alike enlisted, and each helped to form a plan, which though it may have yielded many, is perhaps wholly satisfactory to but few.

In reference to the institution of Slavery there are many opinions, and perhaps our views differ essentially from some. We can look upon it only with abhorrence, and as the only blot that stains our national character. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that has wisely placed the institution of Slavery in the care of the States where it exists. For its existence there are in no wise accountable; but, we believe the best good and prosperity of our people, demand that the States so rapidly being formed from the Territories of the Union, should not have entailed upon them an institution calculated from its nature to enervate their population, weaken their influence and cripple their resources. How this shall be effected matters not to us, whether by the Proviso of Wilmot, the non-intervention doctrine of Cass, or even the Compromise of Clay, only that it is done.

To the great Democratic party of this country, our faith is pledged, and in the hands of that party we repose this question with entire confidence. Great political questions have frequently agitated our government—have shaken it to its centre; and when the storm has raged the wildest, the arm of the Democratic party has seized the helm, guided the ship safely to her port, and made tranquil the raging elements. No great question that has interested this government since its formation has been permanently settled otherwise than by the Democratic party, then where else shall we repose this?

We cannot think that the interest of this question will be best served by continual agitation of it. There are proper and improper issues with which to connect it. This, as well as other issues, will lose half its force and importance with the public mind if indiscreetly managed; for at the very time when every thing is depending upon the people being roused, no efforts can rouse them from the fact that the thing has become stale, and many, very many look upon it as a trick of politicians to raise excitements and catch votes. Now we look upon this question as one too serious to be thus treated, and hence, our poli-

ty will always be to speak of it only when legitimately called for, and then, mildly, frankly and firmly.

We have been accustomed to think the Democratic party, much more national in its principles and sympathies than the Whigs. But, understand us, to be national we do not think it necessary that one section should surrender any one of its rights. To be willing that each section of our common country should enjoy each and every right guaranteed by the Constitution and no more; and to enjoy it untrammelled—in a word, "equal and exact justice to all, granting favors to none," is what we subscribe to as a national feeling, and what we understand when the Democratic party is termed a national party, in contradistinction to the Whigs, who are notorious for professions made to gain power; for pledges made only to be broken and the advocacy of principles having reference to sectional and personal interests only. To entice votes they will be abolitionists at the North, and to maintain their dishonest-gotten place will kiss the Slave-driver's rod.

We only intended when we sat down, to pen a few reflections having reference to the year just past. In doing so we have wandered far from our purpose. In conclusion then, dear patrons and friends, we only say, God bless you all. May the future of this year reveal to you a more glorious and happy and happy than the past, and may the happiness brought to us all the welcome congratulations of many a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

A Word to our Patrons.
You will see by this number of our paper, that we have fulfilled our promise to the letter, and more too; and that our paper appears in every respect, typographically, much superior to any paper ever published in this place. It is not this so—judge ye.

We have made this improvement because we thought the spirit of the day called for it;—to please our patrons; and to gratify our own taste. We wish, friends, to give you the worth of your subscription in every respect, and above all it is our most earnest wish, our most sincere desire, to serve faithfully, honestly and satisfactorily the democratic cause, for the welfare of which our hearts are solicitous.

We are young men, and in addition to the responsibilities we have assumed as conductors of this press, we have also assumed large pecuniary ones. To the Democrats of this country we are aware that we must look for the support of our enterprise. And while it is our highest earthly ambition to acquit ourselves honorably in your sight; may we not confidently turn to you for encouragement; and may we not also ask you to bear with the indiscretions of youth; and attribute our errors to anything but dishonesty of heart and purpose!

State Central Committee.
At a meeting held pursuant to notice at the Meacham's Hotel in Philadelphia on the evening of the 30th of Dec. 1850; eighteen members participated in person and by letter. C. E. Wright of Bucks county was called to the chair. On motion,

Resolved, That the time and place for holding the Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Supreme Bench be reconsidered.

Resolved, That said Convention be held at Reading on Friday, 6th day of June, 1851.

C. E. WRIGHT, Chairman pro tem.
T. J. P. Strickland, Secy.

We publish on our first page "a card to the New Year," which we commend to the notice of our readers.

It is what we call a very sweet "card" and we regret that the fair and gifted Authoress thinks best to withhold her name from the public. We are sure our readers would be gratified to know who it is that "carols" to their fancy thus beautifully.

A NEW PAPER IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The "North Branch Democrat" is the title of a new paper just started at Towanda, under the charge of George Sanderson, our State Senator, assisted by Francis Smith, associate editor. We have received the first number, which makes a very neat appearance.

We are sure our readers will admire our "Carrier's Address." It was delivered by the carrier to his patrons in Town New Year's morning; and the many encomiums passed upon it, render our praises stereotyped. We think it one of "Kate's" best;—it will bear reading.

Advertisers should bear in mind that our paper has now full double the circulation of any other paper in this section. With our new type, we are also prepared to execute all kinds of job work and Blanks in a superior style, and much cheaper.

Our new type falling to reach us in due time, and the absence of our compositors to "New Years," must excuse for the delay of our publication this week.

We hope it may not occur again.

OUR BOOK TABLE.
"Little's Living Age, No. 345.—Commencing a New Year and New Volume. Contents: Augustus Neimder; The Urban Devastator; Battle of Hohenlinden; Life and Maxims of La Roche-foucauld; Maurice Tierney; English Critics on American Spies; Kings' Speeches and Presidents' Messages; Diplomacy.—Nicomagus; Prussia's true policy; The German Empire; Coast of Arming Europe; Union of the Austrian Empire; India; Brazil, with Poetry, short Articles and Notices of New Books.

"Merry's Museum," edited by S. G. Goodrich for December is on our table.—This is a work for children, and as such ranks high. Mr. Goodrich has no equal in this country, as a writer for the young; and he never fails to instruct as well as amuse.

Address S. T. Allen & Co., 142 Nassau St. N. Y. Terms \$1 in advance.

History of the Persecutors and Battles of the Waldenses by Rev. J. T. Headley, 1 vol. 12 mo. illustrated, 38 cts. Address John S. Taylor, Publisher, N. Y.

This is the title of another work from the

master pen of Headley. We may judge of the character of this work from an extract which we give this week on our first page, entitled "the New Year's Threshold"—we cheerfully commend it to our readers.

Temperance Meeting.
In accordance with previous arrangements, a meeting of the Sons of Temperance was held at the Presbyterian Church in Montrose, on Wednesday the 25th ult. There were in attendance members of the order from the Tunhannock Division, Hartford Division, Brooklyn Division and Benton Division, who came in pursuance of invitations tendered their divisions, by the Montrose Division, making a very respectable array of those pledged to the Temperance cause, some wool or some wool. Together with the Sons of Temperance and others in attendance, the congregation was swelled to nearly the full capacity of the large house in which they met. The exercises were of a character which gave interest to the occasion. The assemblage was addressed by Messrs. S. B. Chase, A. O. Warren, E. B. Chase, Hon. Wm. Jessup, H. A. Riley and Geo. Fuller, and entertained at intervals with appropriate songs by a choir of young gentlemen who generously volunteered for the occasion, and who acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to them as performers. As a whole, the affair passed off well, and it is to be hoped, not without leaving some impression for good on the minds and in the hearts of all present.

Montrose Division of S. of T.
At a meeting of the Division, Dec. 30, 1850, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Division are due, and are hereby tendered to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Montrose for the use of their house at the late convocation of the Sons of Temperance in this place.

Resolved, That we are under lasting obligations to those Brothers of Sister Divisions who favored us with their attendance on that occasion—and we hope that the free interchange of sentiment and feeling touching the great enterprise in which we have embarked which the occasion afforded, has "done them good as it did us."

Resolved, That the "Glee Club" is entitled to our hearty thanks for their generous and very efficient aid.

Resolved, That in view of the dreadful devastation around us, every man who loves his fellow and his country, is impudently called upon to put forth a willing hand and a strong arm to roll back the billows of intemperance; which, at this moment bid fair to overwhelm and engulf in total ruin many in our midst, who appear to be ardent votaries of the thing that entices to destroy.

Resolved, That Br. S. B. Chase is hereby requested to furnish a copy of the Address delivered by him at the late meeting in this place, for publication, and that the editors of our village papers be requested to publish the same in their columns.

Resolved, That the editors of the "Democrat" and "Register" be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions in their respective papers. Per order, Division.

Wm. A. CROSSMAN, A. R. S.

Removal Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Susquehanna county, convened at Great Bend, Dec. 20, 1850, SEELEY TROWBRIDGE, Esq., of Great Bend, was chosen President, and SAMUEL BAUSH, of Harmony, R. L. DEAN, of Franklin, TIMOTHY BOYLE, of New Milford, J. B. SCOVILLE, of Susquehanna, ABRAHAM DEBOIS, Esq., of Great Bend, and Gen. JNO. BLANDING, of Hartford, Vice Presidents, and F. A. Ward, and M. L. Truesdell, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our County buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and there is great need of their being rebuilt; and Whereas, we believe that a majority of the taxable citizens of the County, will be best accommodated by having the County Seat at New Milford; therefore,

Resolved, That we are convinced that the County Seat should be removed from Montrose to New Milford. On motion,

Resolved, That all the citizens in the several townships in this county, that are interested in the removal of the County Seat, to New Milford, are invited to attend a general mass meeting, to be held at Great Bend, on the 8th day of January, 1851, at one o'clock P. M., for the adoption of measures, whereby to effect that object.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that the editors of the county newspapers be requested to publish them.

SEELEY TROWBRIDGE, Pres.
F. A. Ward, Secy.
M. L. Truesdell, Secy.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—The new board of Canal Commissioners will be in session the second week in January, at Harrisburg, and we hope that the good feeling which now characterize their action will be continued. The Board is now in session in this city, and will be, we are informed, for several days to come. The Canal Board is the most important department of government in this State, and the revenue of the Treasury is to a great extent dependent upon the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties are performed. Mr. Morrison, the new member, is a gentleman well qualified for the place, and has ample experience to enable him to understand at once the details of the office.—Messrs. Painter and Gamble, his colleagues, are already favorably known to the public, and we predict that the coming session will be one of progress in the management of the public works of the state.—Times.

ROBBERY OF THE GIBSON FAMILY.—We learn from the Western Epitaphian, Germantown, Ohio, that the Gibson family were recently robbed there of about \$100 in money, a note of hand, and a valuable watch, in all upwards of \$300. The robbery was effected in their room, about midnight. Part of the money has been recovered and the suspected robbers arrested.

The oldest inhabitant is said to be a woman living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—Second Session.
Dec. 21.
SENATE.—The Senate, yesterday, adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Daniel F. Miller, of Iowa, was introduced by Mr. Vinton, qualified, and took his seat.

After some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the private calendar.

After considerable debate, two private bills were passed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Dec. 23.
SENATE.—Senator Dawson appeared and took his seat.

Messrs. Clay and Cooper presented petitions for the modification of the tariff.

Mr. Benton introduced and explained at length his bill to relinquish the collection of tolls on the Stock held by the United States in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson arose to make a personal explanation. He pronounced as an unmitigated falsehood the charge of a correspondent of the New York Tribune that he had expressed from publication an important letter written by Secretary Ewing in his own vindication, last session when a select Committee was appointed to examine into the allegations made against that officer.

The bill regulating the manner of taking testimony in cases of contested elections, was then taken up and debated.

Dec. 24-5.—Congress not in session.

Dec. 26.
SENATE.—Mr. Rusk, Senator from Texas, appeared and took his seat.

Various petitions, memorials, reports, &c., were then received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Mangum of North Carolina moved that the Senate adjourn until Monday next. A debate followed, in which Mr. Mangum supported his motion as a just and proper one. He said that nearly all the spoils on the public domain, and all the enormous encroachments on the Treasury were perpetrated during the thin attendance of the holiday weeks.

After a reply from Mr. Walker of Wis., the question was taken, and the motion lost by a majority. The vote stood yeas 16 and nays 20.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio river.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, which was ordered to be printed, giving a statement of the yearly cost of keeping the insane in the Junatic Asylum of Maryland.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama, introduced a bill providing for a change in the time for the holding of the Court in his State, which, after a brief consideration, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Seward of New York, gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution, directing the Executive department in the purchase of steel; to give preference to the produce of several of the American manufacturers, which he named.

The bill to settle California land titles was then taken up.

A debate ensued on the propriety of proceeding with the consideration of said bill, when the Senate finally agreed it be postponed until after New Year's.

Mr. Clay moved that when the Senate adjourn it shall be until Monday next, which was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after remaining a short time, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at the usual hour, and after the opening business was gone through with—

Mr. McClernand, of Ill., introduced a bill in favor of granting lands to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in that State.

Mr. McMullen reported a bill providing for a grant of certain lands to Virginia, to aid in the construction of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. All of which bills were appropriately referred.

The bill authorizing the Cause of the Heirs of Kosciuszko, now pending before the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, was taken up, and considerable time spent in debating the same, when it was read a third time and passed.

A motion was made that the House do now adjourn until Monday next, which was carried and the House adjourned.

Dec. 30.
SENATE.—Various petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. Douglas presented a petition from Mr. Wise, the ex-convict, asking an appropriation of \$20,000 to make experiments with his balloons. After a debate, it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to accelerate the sale of public lands, and to pay the public debt; to extinguish the government titles to lands within the States, and to grant donations of land to actual settlers, and to cede refuse lands to the respective States in which they lie.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ponn, the new member from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Harmanson, deceased, appeared, was sworn in; and took his seat.

Mr. White introduced a bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Mississippi and Buffalo and Northern inland railroad Company. Read twice and referred.

Dec. 31.
The Senate passed a resolution about the registry of vessels, another about the Coast Survey, ordered 5,000 extra copies of the Correspondence with the Austrian Charge, and adjourned to Thursday.

The House debated the Cheap Postage bill and adjourned on Friday.

ERIE RAILROAD.—Speaking of the success of the Erie Railroad, the Rochester American says:

We may mention one fact, which reflects credit upon the company, and gives assurance of safety to the passengers. There is no intoxicating drink to be had along the route. The steamboats and the eating houses are all controlled by the directors, and no spirituous liquors are permitted to be sold.

We are glad to know that the road is doing a large business; and also that it has awakened the heretofore neglected region through which it passes to enterprise and