



THE DEMOCRAT,
Montrose, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1847

WOOD! WOOD!
Will not some of our subscribers who want to pay for their paper in Wood, bring us some immediately? We are out, and must have some.

HON. D. WILMOT,
Will address a Meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening next.

The Thirtieth Congress.
In a little over two weeks the Thirtieth Congress will convene for its first session.

The session promises to be one of more than ordinary interest, and much speculation is indulged in political circles as to what will constitute the character of its most important business.

Undoubtedly the war, and the incidental questions to which it has given or may give rise, such as its prosecution, its object, acquisition, no more territory, slavery, &c., will compose the chief topics of exciting controversy.

In the "popular branch" we may indeed look for considerable maneuvering and altercation. There even the Federal majority, bids fair to be anything but harmonious.

Already has the programme of the Corwin and Webster branch been issued, which proclaims hostility to the prosecution of the war by "stopping the supplies" and the "marching back of our troops to the eastern boundary of the Sabine."

While another wing by no means inferior in point of numbers or influence, and probably about to be rallied by a "voice from Ashland," will denounce the war, perhaps mildly, and perhaps vociferously, but give their influence and their votes to sustain it and aid in conducting it to an honorable termination.

We do not think, therefore, that the Administration have ought to fear from the disgraceful torments of the Messrs. Corwin & Co. As fall of Benedict Arnolds's the Federal delegation is, there are too many friends of their country—too many Col. Bakers and Mr. Gaines—among them ever to allow our forces to perish by "stopping the supplies," or to be withdrawn until an ample and honorable peace is secured and the country indemnified for the treasure this struggle has cost us.

At least they have not the patriotism, they certainly have the discretion, to abstain from doing an act that would consign them and their party to a grave so deep and infamous.

The questions of the acquisition of territory and of the extension of slavery will each doubtless be agitated to a greater or less extent, and either be finally disposed of or left in a shape to be decided by the people in the approaching Presidential campaign—we hope the former.

Many other questions of considerable magnitude will unquestionably be agitated and adjusted; but the foregoing, we presume, will take the precedence, and elicit the deepest interest.

State Treasurer.
One of the first and most important duties devolving upon the next Legislature will be the election of a State Treasurer to succeed the present incumbent, Judge Banks.

Several highly deserving gentlemen have been named in connection with that office by their respective friends, among whom we notice the following: Col. Asa Dimock, of this county, late chief clerk under Mr. Snowden.

Hon. William Bigler, late Senator from the 20th, or Clearfield, District.
Gen. Geo. W. Bowman, the able editor of the Bedford Gazette, and present Adjutant General of this State.

Hon. Arnold Plumer, late member of Congress from the Venango District.
Nimrod Strickland, Esq., editor of the Chester County Republican, one of the ablest Democratic Journals in the State.

These are all good men and sound Democrats, and either of them would fill the office of State Treasurer with ability, and we doubt not the satisfaction of all concerned. With a strict adherence to former usages a good man will most assuredly be chosen.

Despatches from Gen. Scott.
The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania, under date of "November 12—Evening," telegraphed the following: "Despatches were received this evening from Mr. Scott. They contain nothing of importance. They do not hold out any hopes of immediate peace, though he does not despair of it altogether. Gen. Scott's despatches are voluminous, and most reports from himself and the officers under his command, of the various battles that have been fought from that of Puebla to the taking of the Capital. Their publication in the Union will take several days.

Mexican North American.
The Pennsylvania speaks of the "Mexican North American" newspaper, which she does not mean, the one recently started in the city of the Aztecs, or the one published in the city of Brotherly Love? You must be a little more explicit, brother Penn, for great and serious misapprehensions may grow out of such ambiguity.

PROSPECTIVE POPULATION AND DESTINY OF THE UNITED STATES.
The following calculations, made up for Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, have a startling and powerful interest. To think that within a century from this time the territory of the United States will contain a population of three hundred millions, and that in less than fifty years it will contain a hundred millions, is indeed interesting, and shows in a striking light the magnitude of the responsibility of those who have, and shall hereafter have the destinies of this mighty Republic in their hands.

The calculations do not seem to be extravagant, and are probably very near the truth. In 1840, the United States had a population of 17,068,666. Allowing its future increase to be at the rate of 83 1-3 per cent. for each succeeding period of ten years, we shall number in 1940, 303,101,641.

Past experience warrants us to expect this increase. In 1790, our number was 3,927,827. Supposing it to have increased each decade in the ratio of 83 1-3 per cent., it would in 1840 have amounted to 16,660,256, being more than half a million less than our actual number as shown by the census.

With 300,000,000, we should have less than 150 to the square mile for our whole territory, and but 220 to the square mile for our organized States and territories. England has 300 to the square mile. It does not then, seem probable that our progressive increase will be materially checked within the one hundred years under consideration.

At the end of that period, Canada will number at least 20,000,000. If we suppose the portion of our country east and west of the Appalachian chain of mountains known as the Atlantic slope, to possess at that time 40,000,000, or near five times its present number, there will be left 200,000,000 for the great central region between the Appalachian and the Rocky mountains, and for the country west of the Rocky mountains.

Allowing the Oregon territory 10,000,000, there will be left 250,000,000 for that portion of the American States lying in the basin of the Mobile, Mississippi and St. Lawrence. If we to these we add 20,000,000 for Canada, we have 270,000,000 as the probable number that will inhabit the North American valley at the end of the one hundred years, commencing in 1840.

If we suppose one third, or 90,000,000 of this number to reside in the country as cultivators and artisans, there will be 180,000,000 left for the towns, enough to people 360, each containing half a million. This does not seem as incredible as that the valley of the Nile, scarcely twelve miles broad, should have once as many inhabitants as it contains 20,000 cities.

THE DROVER CASE.—Julius W. Hitchcock, a respectable citizen of Tiffin, Ohio, left home in the latter part of July, in the prosecution of his business—that of a cattle dealer—and has not been heard from since the 24th of September, when he was at Chatham, Chester county, Pa. He had sold his stock of cattle, and had a large amount of money and had started his intention of leaving for Philadelphia the next day. A man answering his description arrived at the Mansion House, Philadelphia, shortly after the above date, deposited his portmanteau, started out to see a friend, was seen, it is said, near or in one of our theatres in the evening, but never returned to his hotel.

Mr. Hitchcock was a citizen of great wealth and respectability, and his family and friends are in great distress on his account.—his wife and a friend having started for Philadelphia in search of him. A drover who had been in company with Mr. H. was arrested by authority of Mayor Swift, and several hearings have been had before his honor; but nothing elicited as yet to insure a commitment. It is to be hoped that if Mr. H. has been fully dealt with the culprit may be apprehended.—Scott's Weekly Paper.

HEIGHT OF THE PRESIDENTS.—Almost all of our Presidents have been tall men, as if we had selected our rulers as the children of Israel did their first monarch, for his height. Gen. Washington..... 6 feet. John Adams..... 5 1/2 " 10 inch. Thomas Jefferson..... 6 " 2 " James Madison..... 5 9 " John Monroe..... 5 6 " 9 " John Quincy Adams..... 5 10 " Andrew Jackson..... 5 6 " 1 " Martin Van Buren..... 5 5 " 8 " Wm. H. Harrison..... 5 10 " John Tyler..... 5 6 " 10 " James K. Polk..... 5 10 " These are heights above the average of mankind, except in Kentucky and Tennessee.

MURDER.—One night last week, a party of young men who run with opposing fire companies, had a brush in Arch street during which John H. Eastman, residing with his parents at the North-east corner of 7th and Cherry sts., was stabbed in the right groin, producing a serious wound. A young man, named Henry Bartholomew was arrested as one of the rioters, and committed by the Mayor in default of bail.

On Friday night, another party had a quarrel in Catharine street, Southwark. In this brawl, a young man, by the name of Roger Kelly, was killed by a pistol ball, fired by one of the opposing party. Verily, things are coming to a pretty state.—Scott's Weekly Paper.

THE NEW MONMOUTH LOCATION.—The Mormons have located their grand gathering place about half way between the Utah and Salt Lakes, in California on a stream which connects the two waters. The distance between the two lakes is about sixty miles—a fertile valley extending the whole distance of several miles in breadth. There they have laid out a city and commenced making improvements. They are in the midst of the Black-foot, Utah and Crow tribes of Indians, who are said to be peaceable, and favor this settlement.

LETTERS FOR EUROPE.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular, in which he states that no mail matter destined for any of the British possessions on this continent will be permitted to leave the United States unless the United States postage thereon is previously full paid. This is done as a matter of retaliation, because the British government has charged the mail matter of the Steamer Washington with full postage. The new arrangement goes into effect on and after the 16th instant.

Mr. William Shaw, for many years a highly respected citizen of New York, but who has recently lived at the beautiful suburb of Astoria, was burnt to death on Friday, in consequence of his dressing gown taking fire.

Five Days Later from Europe.
Continued Failures and Depression.—The Grain Market, &c.

The U. S. steamer Washington, from Southampton on the 14th ult., arrived at New York on Tuesday week. The news she brings is highly interesting and important.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia a complete paralysis has seized every branch of business. The monetary pressure has increased during the week, and extraordinary fluctuations have taken place in the money market. Consols have been down as low as 78, which is a lower point than they have reached for many years.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accommodations on any terms. As evidence of the severity of the pressure, it is stated that the Rothschilds were induced to take some paper on the 23rd, on the condition that it was not to be paid for under two weeks. The pressure has been and still is severe beyond all precedent. Failures continue to take place, including several banking establishments, and many more anticipated.

The working classes, however, have manifestly not felt the worst of it. Suspension of work, reduction of wages, short time, and every symptom of hard times are now their portion; and collisions between employers and their workmen are frequent. The approaching winter is evidently destined to be the hardest that the people of England have known for many years.

The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has caused a great excitement in that town.—There has been an extraordinary pressure in the Money Market, a run upon all the banks, and a general want of confidence among all classes.

On the 20th it was announced that the Liverpool Banking Company had stopped payment. This bank was established in 1826. Its stoppage was caused by the withdrawal of its usual facilities from the Bank of England.

On the 21st it was stated that the Newcastle Union Joint Stock Bank had stopped payment. This bank was established in 1837, with a capital of £152,000, and recently shares which cost £5, sold for double that sum. Its stoppage is owing to the great difficulty of obtaining discounts.

A deputation from the bankers and merchants of Liverpool, at the head of which was the Lord Mayor, came to town and waited upon the Premier with a memorial, asking the Government to adopt immediately some measures for the relief of the mercantile community. Lord John Russell admitted that the pressure under which the commercial classes labored was very great, but he regretted that he could not hold out any hope that Government could interfere to allay public apprehension, and relieve the pressure.

It is stated that the general trade of Birmingham is becoming decidedly worse. Thousands of mechanics are discharged from work, and the large establishments have resolved to close their doors.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 18th, and another on the 21st ult., at the Foreign Office, which Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearly all the Ministers attended. It is supposed that the monetary and commercial crisis was the subject brought forward on both occasions.

The Queen and the Court remain at Windsor Castle. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the same day for Walmer Castle, where he was expected to remain till the first week in November.

The Morning Post of Oct. 23d mentions, that it is rumored in political circles, that Sir Robert Peel had been sent for by the Queen, and that the ex-Premier had a private audience with her Majesty. The Post, however, scarcely believes in the truth of the rumor, but says: "The Queen cannot have dismissed her present Minister, and we are much mistaken in Lord John Russell, if he should have tendered his resignation in the mere anticipation of danger or defeat."

The frequent Cabinet Councils, the visit of the Duke of Wellington at Windsor Castle, the severity of the present crisis in mercantile affairs, the refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to coincide with the Premier in granting more relief, may have suggested to political circles the rumor mentioned by the Post.

Things on the Continent wear, on the whole, a more placid aspect. The King and Queen of Spain were apparently truly reconciled. Tranquillity prevailed throughout India. In Italy matters are less warlike. The reports from Ireland tend with alarming accounts of distress and outrages. Eight hundred of the populace had made an attack on the Rathkalee workhouse.

In Switzerland, the rival Cantons were on the brink of war. The Corn market looks somewhat more cheerful. Flour is in fair demand at the present current on the sailing of the Caledonia. Corn is about one shilling per quarter better. Cotton has again receded, and is down fully one-half of a penny in the five days, prior to the departure of the Washington.

Mr. Wise.—Discussions are going the rounds of the papers as to the course of Mr. Wise, which for a time suspended our relations with Brazil, and attempts are made to prove that he acted in the matter with zeal and determination. Some drunken sailors behaved improperly in the streets of Rio, and were arrested by the police. Some officers from the ships then in port, drew their swords to rescue their shipmates, when they were all overpowered and imprisoned. Mr. Wise demanded their instant release, and ordered our ships to fire on the town in case his demands were not complied with. This created the difficulty: his zeal outran his judgment; his energy should have been exhibited in defending national rights, and not in interfering with personal disputes. But no one who knows Mr. Wise, ever gave him credit for cool judgment or discretion. The man, who on the floor of Congress, thanked God that there was no newspaper printed in his district, as Mr. Wise did, evidently insinuated that had there been a newspaper published there, he never would have been elected.—Daily Globe.

PRINTERS.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature there are twelve or fourteen printers; editors or ex-editors. This is a liberal appropriation of their services; but in return it is beneficial to the community. The more experienced editors and printers have of public affairs; the more their time and attention are practically bestowed on such subjects, the better and more useful is the character of the papers they publish.—N. Y. Globe.

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LATE FROM MEXICO.
ANOTHER BATTLE!

Death of Captain Walker.—Sanguinary Battle at Huanantla.—All quiet at the Capital.—Officers Returning Home, &c.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 7th with dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st of November.

Gen. Patterson was to leave Vera Cruz on 1st inst. The whole number of the train and escort is 5000 strong and 420 wagons.

The brave Capt. G. H. Walker of Texas was killed in an action with the Mexicans at Huanantla.

The English courier arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., bringing news from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. Nothing very important has transpired in the capital since the previous advices.

We extract the following items from the Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty, of the 1st inst. Atlixco has been taken possession of by 1000 of our forces. This large city was yielded without the least resistance.

Orizaba is doubtless by this time also in possession of the American forces.

The Mexican government has superseded Santa Anna as the commander of the army.—Rincon has been appointed to that office.—Santa Anna loudly protesting against the violation of his rights as the first Magistrate of the nation, as he styles himself, and refusing obedience to the government, retired to Tehuacan.

Gen. Sept and staff have lately visited the city of Guadalupe.

Gen. Almonte reached Queretaro on the 7th ult.

The New York regiment of volunteers have presented orders to Capt. A. W. Taylor and Lieut. J. Griffin.

The city was filled with rumors of peace, and it was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties.

There seems to be but little doubt that a force of Americans have entered and taken possession of Orizaba, and it is altogether probable that the force did not exceed 400 men.

Orizaba contains a population of something near 16,000 inhabitants, yet they had the good sense to surrender their city, notwithstanding the force was so meagre that demanded it.

The following officers have leave of absence and proceeded to the United States—those who are not incapacitated by sickness, to recruit for their respective regiments: Brevet Col. Garland, 5th infantry; Col. G. W. Morgan, 14th infantry; Ward B. Burnett, New York volunteers; Garrett Dykeman, New York volunteers; A. King, 15th infantry; Robert Porter, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers; James Murray, do.; David Hopkins, do.; James D. Potter, New York vols.; Lorimer Graham, 10th infantry; Chas. H. Jones, New York volunteers; W. Brown, do.; Llewellyn Jones, mounted rifles; M. A. Van Buren, do.; Henry A. M. Fillmore, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers.

W. C. Toby, of Philadelphia, has published a paper in the city of Mexico, called the "North American." It is a beautiful sheet, the Delta says.

The affairs in the city of Mexico were in a quiet state.

The following from the "Genius of Liberty" of the 25th ult., contains the most interesting items we can gather from the Vera Cruz papers.

From four French gentlemen, who left the city of Mexico on the 13th, and Puebla on the 16th of the present month, we have received intelligence of a very important nature concerning the state of affairs in those quarters.

Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there joined by Capt. Walker and his command. Both advanced together on the Puebla road till they reached the town of Treyas.

At this place, Capt. Walker, by order of the Commanding General, took up his line of march to Huanantla, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guapastla. On his arrival at Huanantla a sanguinary engagement took place in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of 250 men, and that of the Mexicans, numbering 1600, the result of which was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town and its occupation by our valiant little army, which lost in the battle only six men.

But the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor, and feats of the most daring character, fell in single combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged father, who goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall beneath the arm of Capt. Walker he had just witnessed, rushed forward, heedless of all danger, to revenge his death, and attacking the Captain with irresistible violence, plunged his spear into his body and slew him almost instantly.

The Mexicans lost 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The latter was thrown into a gulch adjoining the town by the victors, who after the achievement of their object, the dispersion of the enemy, for which they were despatched to Huanantla, evacuated the place, and directed their course towards Pinal, on the Puebla road, which they reached without any opposition, and there meeting with Gen. Lane, the combined American force continued its march upon Puebla.

Into this city, in a state of insurrection, entered in platoons, delivering at every step a constant and well directed fire of musketry, which ceased not until the enemy retreated, and order was restored in every quarter.

Gen. Rea, of whom we heard so much lately, fled with 400 guerrillas towards Atlixco. Gen. Santa Anna was, at the last accounts, at Tehuacan de las Granadas, having been deserted by all his followers, with the exception of 200.

A large American train was to have left the city of Mexico, on the 31st ult., on its way down to Vera Cruz. The escort for its protection is composed of four or five companies of infantry, a battery and some cavalry under the command of Col. Harney. The Capital is already teeming with hotels, taverns, billiard rooms, cafes and theatres, all advertised in the American style.

Some severe shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in the capital. The health of the army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, as it appears, congenial to the constitutions of the South. It is just as enervating and fatal to the southern, as that of Vera Cruz to the northern constitution. The excessive force of the entire army is reduced ten or fifteen per cent. in consequence.

Gen. Persifer Smith succeeds Gen. Quitman as Governor of the city of Mexico. Capt. Naylor, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, is Governor of the Palace and Keeper of the Archives. Generals Shields and Quitman will come down with the train, on their way to the war of the "wolves."

Notwithstanding such an uncommon mass of jewelry, independent of the gold, velvet cap, emeralds, &c., the crown weighs only nineteen ounces, two pennyweights. It measures seven inches in height, from the gold circle on the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim is five inches.

By reference to our report of the proceedings of the court of Sessions, it will be perceived that Madame Restell, the notorious abortionist, has been sentenced to the notorious imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. From the time of her arrest, and during the progress of the trial, we have abstained from making any remarks relative to her, either as regarded the case which was on trial, or for any acts of her previous life; but now that the trial is over, and the verdict of the jury has stamped her guilt, and the punishment awarded to her crime, which we do in the full belief that they will be responded to by an enlightened community.

For a long series of years, this vile trafficker in human life has pursued her unholy calling in this city with impunity. The seducer and the female, who in an unguarded moment, has yielded to that seducer, have found a safe-guard from detection in the house of Madame Restell. The poor girl, who tempted from poverty to yield to the entreaties of the seducer, also finds refuge from detection. By her vile and nefarious business she has amassed a fortune which hitherto, although once tried, twice indicted, has enabled her to defy the ministers of the law, and go unwhipped of justice. But her ill-begotten means could avail no longer; her course has at length been arrested by the stern arm of the law, administered as it has been by fearless, firm and independent public officers, who are entitled to the thanks of the community for the zeal, energy and ability they have displayed in vindicating the supremacy of the laws, which has resulted in the conviction and sentence of one, the very existence of whom has been a foul blot upon our fair city.—N. Y. Daily Globe.

Justice at Last.

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turned upon them. A venerable looking old priest now comes out from the sacristy, with his sacerdotal robes upon him, he walks slowly around, and bows at the foot of the altar.—The ladies and gentlemen who we saw kneeling on the carriages, are kneeling at the railings, the old priest turns around to them, they rise, and he commences the ceremony. It is over. The clergyman pronounces a benediction, bows again at the foot of the altar, and retires. The bridal party is coming down the aisle. We'll take a glance. There goes the groom, he is no other person than our hero, Lieutenant Harry B. and Rosalie du Francia, too, is his blooming bride—the bride of Monterey.

Rosalie left school a long time before Harry, and returned home to the city of Madrid in Spain, where her father was an eminently wealthy merchant. A considerable time after her return home, her father determined upon travelling through Mexico and the United States with his family. When the fixed time arrived, he departed with his wife and daughter, and after a remarkable short and pleasant trip, arrived at the port of destination—the city of Vera Cruz. It happened that at the time of their arrival the disease so peculiar to that and other portions of Mexico, was sweeping off the inhabitants of the city and its neighborhood, with frightful rapidity. Among the victims of the destroyer was Rosalie's father. Almost immediately after his death and burial, her mother was prostrated by sickness. She was evidently drawing to the close of her mortal career, when her husband's brother—a kind and good hearted old gentleman, who was then, and had been, for a long time previous, a resident of Vera Cruz—learning the arrival and death of his brother and her dangerous illness, he at once called on her and endeavored to lighten the burden of her sorrows. He asked her what he might do for her and her daughter. She was sinking fast. She called Rosalie to her bedside, and placed her hand in that of her uncle. "Then turning to the old gentleman, with tears in her eyes she said—"I have often heard my husband speak of your goodness; now that he is gone and I am going, I beg you to cherish and protect my daughter—my only child. Do so and God will bless you both." These were the last words she ever uttered; the grave was soon her resting place, and the great turf her canopy. After the death of Mrs. du Francia, the disease appeared to be increasing, and Rosalie's uncle thought it best for her and himself, to leave the city and move to Matamoros, which place was said to be quite healthy at that time. They removed accordingly and had not been living there long, when the war commenced between the two Republics, and when Rosalie ascertained that Harry was a Lieutenant in the army at Corpus Christi. She then thought that there was a probability of again seeing the companion of her younger years. Pedro Velasquez was her uncle's servant. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Mexican army. When he made it known to her that he had been ordered to march with the forces, Rosalie gave him the miniature of Harry, and his name, written on a small piece of paper.—She enjoined him to take the greatest care of the miniature, telling him also, at the same time, that if he should be his fate to be taken prisoner of war, to make searches for Harry, and if successful in finding him, not to let him know where she was. The reader already knows that Pedro was taken prisoner and how he found Harry.

After the taking of Monterey, Rosalie and her uncle removed to Monterey. After their removal Rosalie visited the prison, she saw Harry in the cell, but he did not see her. Subsequent to this Pedro either made his escape, or was discharged, and finally reached Monterey. He returned again into the service of his old master. Knowing "all the ins and outs" of the prison in which Harry was confined, he conceived the plan of his escape and made it known to Rosalie. He told her he would write some lines to Harry, pay a visit to the prison, have a vast deal of curiosity while there, and manage in some way or other to cast the note into the cell window. And, finally, that knowing the entire guard at the armory, and magazine he could with ease consummate the whole plot. Religiously was his word kept, and admirably his was plan executed.

Harry found the residence of Rosalie after the storming of Monterey and visited her often and regularly. It is not my province here to picture a courtship—the reader already knows the result, of a love formed in early years.

THE LATE DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The following are the particulars of the terrible accident which occurred on the Worcester Railroad, near Boston, on Saturday:

About two o'clock, P. M., just after the train had left Boston, and when near the Iron works upon the mill dam, (Brookline,) the brake on the forward second class passenger car became unmanageable or broke, and when the train approached the bridge, the wheels fell through, and the car striking the abutment was instantly smashed to pieces and thrown off the track. Seven of the passengers in this car were instantly killed and their bodies mangled in the most horrible manner, leaving scarcely a limb unbroken. Others escaped with slight injury, by clinging to the fragments of the car. The car belonged to the Western Railroad, and was not provided, like the Worcester cars, with safety chains. Of those killed were enabled to learn the names of but two; Mr. Richard Warren, of Jefferson, Me., and Mr. George Frye, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. From their dress, they are supposed to have been all laboring men. The bodies of those killed presented a truly shocking and heart-sickening spectacle. For some distance the road was strewn with the mutilated remains of the unfortunate men. Another account attributes the accident to the improper adjustment of the switch, and states that most of the killed were Irishmen. One man had a brother killed by his side, and a nephew in front lost his life at the same time.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.—The President has issued his proclamation, suspending and discontinuing duties on tonnage and import in the ports of the United States, so far as respect vessels and merchandise of Brazil, satisfactory assurances having been given that that power had done the same in relation to American vessels.

STEAMER WASHINGTON.—Letters from passengers who went out in this vessel, speak of her highly. She went ten miles as soon as all the way to the English coast, with a succession of gales ahead the whole road.—She will yet excel the British steamers. Of course, an American mechanism cannot be surpassed.

THE MEXICAN NORTH AMERICAN.—The Pennsylvania speaks of the "Mexican North American" newspaper, which she does not mean, the one recently started in the city of the Aztecs, or the one published in the city of Brotherly Love? You must be a little more explicit, brother Penn, for great and serious misapprehensions may grow out of such ambiguity.

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