

the more brilliant, but less useful, intellect can never command. His public life was an uninterrupted series of successes. No man enjoyed in larger measure the confidence of those who were capable of appreciating his worth, as is attested by his repeated election to the presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, and by the high esteem of every eminent statesman of every party in the country. When a man of such unpolished character, of such solid worth, and of such great influence with the country, falls in the discharge of the high function of Vice President, the nation may well mourn its loss. Of genius, capacity, and experience in the public service, the country may feel no want; but where shall we find another in whom are united so much of integrity, honor, magnanimity, discretion, sagacity, courtesy, and sound ability as were blended in the character and illustrated in the career of WILLIAM RUFUS KING—the chivalrous gentleman and the spotless patriot.

Highly Important from New Mexico.
ANOTHER WAR WITH MEXICO ANTICIPATED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.

The *Picayune* has received some highly interesting documents from New Mexico, which promise to embroil this country in a war with Mexico.

The accounts state that Governor Lane had issued a proclamation, claiming the Mecilla Valley, now held by Mexico, as a portion of the American territory.

The Governor asserts that this valley was left out by the neglect or oversight of Commissioner Bartlett, and that it clearly belongs to the United States.

He has, therefore under this confident belief, ordered Col. Sumner to proceed to the spot with an armed force, and take possession of it.

Col. Sumner, however, it is stated, refused to obey the instructions until he had received positive orders from Washington.

In the meantime, the Mexican authorities received notice of the movements on foot, and immediately sent a body of several hundred troops to the Mecilla Valley, who were commanded to resist at any sacrifice, all attempts made by the U. S. to seize upon the valley which the Mexican Government looks upon as a portion of its own possessions.

When the above accounts left, the most intense excitement prevailed, and it was expected to embroil the country in another war with Mexico. Bloody work was anticipated.

Colliery Explosion—Loss of near Fifty Lives.

At Wigan on the 22d, at 1, 20 P. M., just as some sixty men had ascended from Arley Mine, and while they still stood on the brow of the pit, they were alarmed by hearing a very loud report, which was instantly followed by a great rush of air up both shafts. So violent was the rush up the up-cast shaft, that it forced up the thick iron plates around the mouth of the pit. Dense volumes of smoke, sulphur, and coal dust ascended the up-cast shaft for nearly twenty minutes; and, though the downcast was not so bad, still the rush up that way was very fierce for a time.

Some idea may be formed of the extreme violence of the shock, when we state that, though the workings are more than four hundred yards below the surface of the earth, the tables and other moveable things in the Navigation Inn, and other houses near the Britannia Bridge, were shaken; and this too at a distance of three hundred yards from the mouth of the pit. Tidings of the calamity spread rapidly through the town, and the greatest apprehensions were felt for the safety of all in the pit.

The underlooker, two bowmen and a few other persons, were on the bow at the time they heard the report, and they instantly set into motion a small pumping engine, which raised the water from back well fed by the canal, and poured it into the down-cast shaft. This was done to drive out the sulphurous air, or "choke damp," which now filled it. It was two o'clock before the state of the air enabled any person to descend; and the first to go down were Jones, the underlooker, and Henry Burrell, underlooker of the adjoining cavel mine, which belongs to the same company, with some other men who had volunteered. On reaching the bottom, they found all the lights extinguished by the rush of wind, but by the aid of the lamps they carried, they looked upon an awful scene. Men lay in different directions, some bruised stunned, and nearly suffocated—others dead. All the air-doors and other stoppings were blown down, and every thing seemed a perfect wreck—Jones and one or two other men stayed down, but the others ascended, the air being impregnated to such an extent that they could not breathe sufficiently, and those who did stay down were unable to enter the workings.

Finally, on clearing out the pit, there were found the bodies of forty dead persons, and six wounded. Others known to have been in the mine could not be found.

Affairs in New Mexico—The Mecilla Valley.

WASHINGTON April 23.—*Intelligencer.*—of this morning, publishes a private letter from Santa Fe, which states that Gov. Lane intended, on his own responsibility, taking possession of the territory referred to in a recent dispatch from New Orleans. It is added that two or three thousand inhabitants of the disputed territory favored the measure, and would lend the Governor their cordial co-operation.

The product of the Lake Superior copper mines last year was equal to 2,500 tons. This is nearly equal to the annual production of the world; Norway 7,200 tons, and Great Britain 14,650 tons, being the largest producers. Of the yield of Great Britain, 11,000 tons are from the mines of Cornwall alone.

MARRIED. On the 25th instant by M. Nichols Esq., Mr. James Baily of Elk Co., to Miss Mary M'ullen of Clearfield Co.

[COMMUNICATED.]
DIED.—On the 6th instant, at Clearfield Pa., Mrs. Mary Shaw, widow of Archibald Shaw, formerly for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church in that place.

Mrs. Shaw attained to the advanced age of 78 years. For several years past her health had been failing; yet on no occasion, when circumstances would permit, would she absent from the house of God to do so. Her anxiety was her delight. Most High above all the dwellings of Jacob. They were strength and pleasure to her soul. She had a constant and firm hope that she was of great humility, and of unwavering faith in the promises of God. She was noted for her sound, and frank and cautious judgment. She was remarkably amiable, and tender, and affectionate in her deportment. It was grace that purified the immortal spirit from its depravity, and made her what she was in the things of religion. She was always the same on the eve of religion. It was the great thing with her where she was living. Her light shone bright and clear at all times. She had a constant and firm hope that she was born of God. Her manner was clothed in the pure white robe of holiness, imputed righteousness, and she stood before God, in the great day of account, and would stand before him, on the great day of account, and without a fear.

When her last hour came, she was fully conscious of the great change that was taking place. She closed her eyes in peace on the things of this world, and went to sleep in Jesus, without a single groan or sigh.

"How blessed the righteous, when he dies; How mildly beam the closing eyes."

Her maiden name was Mary Campbell. She and her husband came to Clearfield in 1800, and stayed a name over to the year 1810. From thence they removed to Clinton county, where they resided for five years. In the year 1810 they came out and settled in Clearfield, and were among its early settlers.

She was the mother of nine children. Eight of whom are now living—four sons and four daughters, all of whom have numerous descendants.

Her husband has been bereaved of a fond and pious mother. Society has lost one of its best members, and the Prebyterian Church a faithful and devoted mother in Israel.

M. T. M.

[Communicated.]

In Huston township, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Aurelia, consort of Mr. Freeman Lamb, in the fifty seventh year of her age.

Or high—or low—the little grows fine.

And now a stately—now a puny tree.

A few more social joys retire,

Almighty Saviour! when shall "death be bound?"

And hell's grim tyrant loit no eternal bound?"

—M. T. M.

[Communicated.]

At the Washington Union, April 19, 1852.

We publish below the prospectus of the "Democratic Monthly Review," which Messrs. William H. Lewis & Co. propose to publish simultaneously in New York and Washington, the first number to be issued on May 1st.

It will be edited in this city, and the

Review to offer to India and Gentlemen of

Fields, a weekly paper at a thorough and

inexpensive price.

For particulars, apply to J. B. RIDDLE GORDON,

Clearfield, April 20, 1852.

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