

We make the following extracts from the European correspondence of the Washington Union, under date of

Paris, Feb. 28, 1847.

So Mexico will not diplomate for peace! I freely confess that I was prepared for the reception of such intelligence from her capital. What else could be expected, after the aid and comfort which she has incessantly been favored with by the opposition in the United States? If she had been disposed to suspend hostilities, the Faneuil Hall speech alone—emanating from one who has an undeserved reputation for influence—would have determined her to repel our advances. In that labored and unprofitable harangue—which is destined to enjoy a notoriety as unenviable as the deliberations of the Hartford convention—the war was not only denounced as being unjust and prosecuted on the part of the United States without any foundation in natural justice, but the impeachment of the President was threatened, because, as it was alleged, he had sprung it upon the country. It was, moreover, made to appear that the fall elections in Pennsylvania and New York had resulted successfully to the whigs, on account of the dissatisfaction which prevailed in those States against the administration for repelling the blow levelled at our army from Matamoros. Mexico was made to believe that she was clearly in the right, and that the people of our own country had so decided at the ballot-boxes, as far as an expression of sentiment had been ascertained. Under such auspicious circumstances, endorsed by the apparently potent name of Daniel Webster, it would have been strange if the Mexican Congress should have authorized the opening of negotiations, until our army was withdrawn from her soil, and our vessels from her ports; or, until all hope of standing up before her had been entirely banished by successive and brilliant victories, and by the undoubted capacity and unflinching determination of the administration to inflict other blows, if she doggedly held out against peace! It was very naturally expected that the view taken by the senator was that entertained in common with the whig party, and that the means for continuing the war would be withdrawn from the Executive, by which it necessarily would be concluded to our disgrace and injury. Santa Anna, with such a demonstration before him, however much disposed to see tranquility restored between the two countries, would have been as powerless in the accomplishment of his purpose as the humblest soldier in his camp. The united voice of his country would have pronounced him a traitor, if he had had the temerity then to propose a suspension of hostilities.

It follows, then, that the protraction of the war has been mainly occasioned by Mr. Webster, and those whose sentiments he embodies, and upon his head, and theirs, all the responsibility will attach for such horrors as may ensue in conducting it to an honorable termination; I say honorable, for on no other terms will or can the Union consent to lay down its arms. Dear as are the blessings of peace, they are not to be purchased even at the slightest sacrifice of national fame. With the most powerful of nations, when we were comparatively of diminutive dimensions, we came out of two wars victoriously; and if we should fail in Mexico, an indelible stain would fasten on our character for conducting military operations. We should be the laughing-stock of all Christendom. It is desirable, in my opinion, as relates to our future security and tranquility, that our army should enter the capital and hold possession of it until the proud and stubborn Mexican spirit is utterly subdued. This would be the most effectual method of demonstrating our superiority over the degraded progeny of the old Castilian race; and of humbling it so as to make it feel acutely its insignificance on the North American continent. The benefits, political and otherwise, which we should derive, would more than compensate for the privations and expenses incurred in attaining such a result. Union, union, union, should be the watchwords of the American party, and it should make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to accomplish its purposes speedily. In the war question, whatever names may be chosen to distinguish them, there are but two parties in the United States—the American and anti-American. When the nation is in a state of repose in its foreign relations, democrat and whig, republican and federalist, may be considered as proper correlative appellatives for the parties arrayed against each other; but when we are engaged in active hostilities with another power, the more appropriate line of partition assuredly is that which I have designated.

England perceives that a great mistake has been committed by her journals in the endeavors made by them to give currency to the sentiments of Mr. Webster and his Washington organ, that the war was Mr. Polk's war; and that, finding no favor in the United States, it would necessarily be of but short duration. The commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain are very considerably injured by the condition in which Mexico has obstinately placed herself. It instead of the one-sided statements regularly transmitted by the Southampton steamer to Vera Cruz, that Mr. Polk would be compelled by the voice of his constituents to back out from this war, the true state of the case had been represented, such as was acknowledged, two or three days since in the Chronicle—to wit, the prompt and vigorous action of the government to conquer a just peace—the blockade of the Mexican

ports by this time would have probably been removed. The egregious error which has been committed is seen and felt; but whether it will be acknowledged now or hereafter is somewhat questionable. One thing is very certain, however, that Mr. Webster, like a prophet in his own country, will soon be without honor in Europe. His opinions will be considered only as those of one man, vulnerable in the extreme as a politician, and particularly offensive to all the people of the Union, except a puny New England junta. His statements hereafter, kindred to those given at Boston, if they be not positively disbelieved, will be received with so much caution as to render them to all intents and purposes harmless. Like light sovereigns, they will be carefully weighed before a value is placed upon them.

Vera Cruz was taken from the Spaniards by the Mexicans, about April, 1820. Mr. Poinsett, who was there in 1822, died with Santa Anna, who was then Governor, and about 30 years of age. Mr. Poinsett says:—Santa Anna, a young man at the head of the desultory forces of the country, succeeded in driving the Royalists out of the city. The first attempt to enter was made on a stormy night, when the ammunition of the assailants was wet by the rain, and they were repulsed. On the second attack, the Royalists abandoned the city after a feeble resistance, and retired to the Castle. The Spaniards held possession of the Castle till November, 1825, when they were compelled to surrender, for want of provisions, having, during this time, levied a duty of 8 per cent. on the cargoes of all vessels arriving at Vera Cruz.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:—This Castle cost the Spanish crown fifty millions of dollars to build; it has expended upon it large sums, and yet, as opposed to the means of modern warfare, it is less use than a common stone fence would be. The time has gone by for these great stationary works, as is fully demonstrated in this case.

Pennsylvanian.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Eighteen Lives Lost.—We learn, with deep regret, that at about six o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a dreadful explosion took place at the Upper Powder Mills of Messrs. E. J. Dupont, De Nemours & Co. about 4½ miles from Wilmington. Eighteen of the workmen were instantly killed, being literally torn to pieces; and several others were more or less injured. The scene for a time was most appalling. Many of the victims were old workmen. The window panes of the houses in the neighborhood were many of them broken, as were also several splendid looking glasses. The family of the Messrs. Dupont escaped all injury. The loss of property is not very great.—There were two explosions. The shock was distinctly felt in this city, at Camden, and as far up as Trenton. Some persons supposed it to be an earthquake, while others attributed it to a sudden gust of wind. The greater part of the powder recently manufactured, had been sent away, and it is probable that that which exploded was not quite completed, in all the stages of its manufacture. The families of the deceased will, we have been informed, be assisted by the Messrs. Dupont in the most liberal and benevolent spirit. It is some years since an explosion of so fatal a character occurred at these mills, which are conducted on the most scientific principles and with every possible precaution. Nevertheless the business is naturally one of great hazard.—*Bicknell.*

THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

We learn from an article recently published in the Philadelphia Bee, that in 1817 the entire trade from New Orleans was conducted by means of not more than twenty barges, each of which could bear one hundred tons and perform one trip a year. On the Ohio, keel boats were the medium of transportation; and did not rise over one hundred and fifty, were of no more than thirty tons apiece, and were only able to pass from Pittsburg to Louisville, about three times a season. The entire tonnage at this period, which their tardy means of conveyance were able to transport, is estimated at 6,580. The change which the year 1843 presents, staggers and astonishes; but nevertheless challenges the investigation of the most scrupulous, and is established by dates, true and accurate, beyond all question.—The steamboats, which then traversed those streams, were 450, their average tonnage about 200; their aggregate tonnage 90,000, their values per ton, \$80; their aggregate value, seven million two hundred thousand dollars; the persons engaged in navigating them, 15,000; and the expenses incident to conducting this immense establishment, \$2,280,000. This is but a part of the picture. The flat boats engaged in that immense operation, were 4000; the persons employed upon them 20,000; the annual cost of constructing and conducting them, \$1,380,000; the yearly products of these regions transported on them, \$120,000,000; and those from other portions of the Union and other Countries, \$100,000,000; thus making an aggregate of \$220,000,000. The last three years, it seems quite an important item. By the report of the Treasury department, ending on the 30th of June, 1845, the number of steamboats on these waters was 888, and their tonnage 161,787, thus making the entire commerce exceed actually three hundred millions of dollars.—*Bicknell.*

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Battles of Canada, El Emboda, Taos & Moro.

PROGRESS AND RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED MEXICANS KILLED.

Montoya Executed.

The mails of yesterday brought us full particulars of the recent events in New Mexico. The following reached us in the shape of an Extra from the Government Press at Santa Fe, under date of Feb. 15:—On the 19th of January, 1847, Charles Bent, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, left Santa Fe, the seat of Government, for Taos, his place of residence. Whilst there, the two friends of two Pueblo Indians, who were confined in the prison at that place, requested him to release them, to which he replied, that although Governor of the Province, it was entirely out of his power to release any one confined by law, until they were tried. They then resolved to release the prisoners by force and murder all the Americans at Taos, together with those Mexicans who had either accepted office under the American government, or were favorable to Americans.

On the Tuesday following, they effected their resolution, releasing the prisoners and barbarously murdering and scalping Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, the Sheriff, Jas. W. Leal, Circuit Attorney, Cornelio Vigil, (a Spaniard,) Narcoces Beaubien, and Parleau Hermean, sparing but one American, named Elliott Lee. Leal was scalped alive. At the Arro Oado, twelve miles from Taos, the following men fortified themselves in a house, and after standing a severe siege of two days were taken and murdered: Simon Turly, Albert Cooper, Wm. Hatfield, (a volunteer,) Louis Folque, Peter Robert, Joseph Marshall, Wm. Austin, Mark Head, and Wm. Harwood. The number of Mexicans and Indians engaged in this massacre has been estimated at 300.

On the morning of the 20th of January, intelligence of the massacre of Gov. Bent was brought to Santa Fe by an Indian runner. A circular letter was also received by the priest at this place, stating that the Mexicans and Indians at Taos had risen against the invaders of their country, and requesting him to join them. This letter was handed to Colonel Price by the priest. Various reports reached this place of the advance of the enemy and their near approach. In consequence of these reports, Col. Price determined to march out of Santa Fe and meet them in the open field. He took with them three hundred and forty men, composed of Capt. Ancey's battalion and infantry, portions of six companies of the second regiment, and a company of citizens and mountaineers, under the command of Capt. St. Vrain—leaving Lt. Col. Willock in command of the post, with a force composed of his own battalion, three companies of the second regiment, a portion of Capt. Fisher's company of light artillery, and one company of regulars. On the evening of the 24th, Col. Price encountered the enemy at Canada, numbering about 2000 men, under the command of Gen. Jesus Talaya, Pablo Chavez and Pablo Montoya. The enemy were posted on the hills commanding each side of the road. About 2 o'clock, p. m., a brisk fire from the artillery under the command of Lieut. Dyer, (of the regular army,) and Harsentiver, was opened upon them, but from their being so much scattered it had but little effect.

The artillery were within such a short distance, as to be exposed to a hot fire, which either wounded or penetrated the clothes of 19 out of 20 men who served the guns. Col. Price, seeing the slight effect which the artillery had upon them, ordered Capt. Angney with his battalion to charge the hill, which was gallantly done, being supported by Capt. Vain of the citizens, and Lieut. White of the Carrol companies. The charge routed them, and a scattering fight ensued, which lasted until sundown. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. The Mexicans acknowledge a loss of 36 killed and 45 taken prisoners. The enemy retreated towards Taos, their strong hold. Col. P. on the 27th, took up his line of march towards Taos, and again encountered them at El Emboda on the 29th. They were discovered in the thick brush off each side of the road, at the entrance of the defile, by a party of spies, who immediately fired upon them, Capt. Burgwyn, with his company of dragoons, hearing the firing, came up, together with Captain St. Vrain's and Lieut. White's companies. A charge was made by the three companies, resulting in the total route of the Mexicans and Indians. The battle lasted half an hour, but the pursuit was kept up for two hours.

The march was resumed on the next day, and met with no opposition until the evening of the 3d of Feb., at which time they arrived at the Pueblo de Taos, where they found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified. A few rounds were fired by the artillery that evening, but it was deemed advisable not to make a general attack then, but wait until morning. The attack was commenced in the morning by two batteries under the command of Lieut. Dyer and Wilson of the regular army, and Lieut. Harsentiver of the Light Artillery, by throwing shells into the town. About 12 o'clock, M., a charge was ordered and gallantly executed by Capt. Burgwyn's company, supported by Capt. McMillan's company, and Captain Angney's battalion of infantry, supported by Capt. Barbec's company. The church

which had been used as a part of the fortifications, was taken by this charge. The fight was hotly contested until night, when two white flags were hoisted, but were immediately shot down. In this battle fell Capt. Burgwyn, than whom a braver soldier or a better man never poured out his blood in his country's cause.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the three engagements is estimated at 282 killed; the number of their wounded is unknown. Our total loss was 11 killed and 47 wounded, three of whom have since died.

On the 25th ult., Captain Hendley, (of Col. Willock's battalion,) who was in command of the grazing parties on the Rio Moro, marched with 80 men to the town of Moro, to suppress the insurrection there, and arrest the murderers of Messrs. Culver, Waldo, Noyes and others, who were massacred at that place.

He found a body of Mexicans under arms, prepared to defend the town, and while forming his men in a line for attack, a small party of the insurgents were seen running from the hills—a detachment was ordered to cut them off, which was attacked by the main body of the enemy. A general engagement immediately ensued, the Mexicans retreating and firing from the windows and loop-holes in their houses.

Capt. Hendley and his men close pursued, rushing into their houses with them, shooting some and running others through with bayonets. A large body of the insurgents had taken possession of an old fort, and commenced a fire from the loop holes upon the Americans. Capt. H., with a small party, had taken possession of an apartment in the fort, and while preparing to fire it, was shot by a ball from an adjoining room. He fell, and died in a few minutes. Our men having no artillery, and the fort being impenetrable without it, retired to La Vegas. The enemy had 25 killed, and seventeen taken prisoners.—Our loss, one killed, and two or three wounded.

On the 1st inst., Capt. Morin, who had been ordered from Santa Fe by Col. Willock, to succeed Captain Hendley in the command, proceeded with a body of men, and one piece of cannon, to Moro, and razed the towns (upper and lower Moro) to the ground, the insurgents having fled to the mountains. Several Mexicans were captured, supposed to be concerned in the murder of Messrs. Culver, Waldo and others, and after many threats, were forced to show where the bodies were buried. Several of them were found and carried to La Vegas for interment.

Government printing office, Santa Fe, Feb. 15, 1847.

A letter to the S. Louis Republican under date of Santa Fe, Feb. 13, gives these particulars:

February 6th.—Montoya, the ringleader, has been delivered to Col. Price by some friendly Mexicans residing a few miles off. He was tried by a court-martial to-day, and condemned to be hung.

7th.—Montoya was executed at 1, p. m. He acknowledged his crimes, and asked pardon of "the Mexicans, the Americans, and God."

9th.—Commenced our homeward march, and arrived in Santa Fe on the 11th.

The campaign of nineteen days was made without tents, and two of the nights were spent on a high mountain, covered with snow from one to two feet deep, and all without one word of complaint. Missouri may well be proud of her sons, for every man did his duty. As for the U. S. dragoons, under Capt. Burgwyn, their killed and wounded will show where they were in the fight. Col. Price displayed the finest qualities of the soldier, and all seemed to court danger where duty called them. Killed of the enemy, from two to three hundred. The Indians acknowledge 175 at the Pueblo—no wounded seen.

Captain Burgwyn died of his wound on the 8th, and his remains, with those of Gov. Bent, and Mr. Leal, district attorney, were brought to this place, and interred with appropriate honors, on the 13th instant.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

From the New Orleans Delta. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE BRAZOS.

By the arrival last evening of the schooner Henry Long, which left the Brazos on the 2d inst., we have later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's column. The most important information brought by this arrival is the report of a battle having been fought between Gen. Taylor and the forces under Gen. Urrea and Col. Canales, in which old "Rough and Ready" is said to be again victorious. The Matamoros flag, of the 31st ult., for which we are indebted to the politeless of Mr. McFarland, of the Iberivillian, who came passenger in the Henry Long, says:

Of Gen. Taylor's movements we have no authentic information since he departed from Martin in pursuit of Urrea. The Mexicans here have a report that he overtook Urrea, who gave him battle and cut up his command considerably. Very improbable. We are not positive as to the number of men Gen. Taylor has with him, but hear it stated as not exceeding 700, with one battery, three six pounders. Even with this small force, he will render a good account of Urrea if he succeeds in bringing him to an engagement. There has been no boat down from Camargo for two days, and probably later intelligence would have been received.

There may be some exaggeration in the rumors as given above, but that an engagement has taken place, would seem to ad-

mit of but little doubt, for though the intelligence came to Matamoros solely through Mexican sources, it should be borne in mind that in every instance in which a battle has been fought the information was first received through the same medium, often several days in advance of our own expresses, and generally turned out to be substantially correct, particularly when the intelligence thus brought is unfavorable to themselves.

A letter received by the Matamoros flag, dated Buena Vista, 12th March, states that all the wounded were mending rapidly, and gives the soul-inspiring information, that, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor before leaving, upwards of forty mule loads of provisions had been sent from his camp to Encarnacion for the use of the wounded Mexicans, who were in the hospital and in a state of starvation. The writer justly says the humanity of such an act is beyond all praise, and the great is the glory which Gen. Taylor has acquired by a succession of splendid victories over the Mexicans, all he has gained in this way sinks into insignificance compared with the humanity of this act, and which he has always shown the fallen enemy.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 3d day of May next, the following described property:—A House and Lot, situate in the town of Curwensville, and known as No. —, and bounded on the north by the Erie turnpike. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Scott.

ALSO.

BY virtue of a similar writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of James McGhee, John Smith, and the Susquehanna river, containing 230 acres, with a house, barn, and about 50 acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Johnston and Hugh Fullerton, with notice to Philip Johnston and James M. Johnston, terre tenants.

ALSO.

BY virtue of a similar writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situate in Girard township, Clearfield county, beginning at a white pine, thence by No. 3647 S 220 ps to a pitch pine, thence E 2½ ps by same 60 ps to a red oak, thence E 197 ps to a chestnut, thence by No. 3649 N 160 ps to a white oak, thence by No. 1939 W 217 ps to the place of beginning, being a part of No. 3647, with about 12 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Lamm.

ALSO.

BY virtue of a similar writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the defendant's interest in a certain tract of land situate in Girard township, Clearfield county, beginning at a chestnut thence N 160 ps by No. 3649 to a white oak, W 217 ps by No. 1939 to a white pine, S 220 ps by No. 3647 to a pitch pine, E 20 ps N 60 ps to a red oak, E 197 ps to the place of beginning—being part of No. 3647, containing 211 acres 34 perches.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Lamm.

ALSO.

BY virtue of a similar writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the following lot of ground, situate in the borough of Clearfield, known as lot No. 47 in the plan of said town, bounded on the east by Second street, on the north by lot No. 46, on the west by an alley, and on the south by lot No. 48, being 60 feet in front and extending 200 feet back, on which there is a small shop erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Hoover.

ALSO.

BY virtue of a similar writ to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place, the following property:—A certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Curwensville, known as No. —, with a Tavern House and Stable thereon, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Draucker, by

JOHN STITES, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Clearfield, March 6, '47.

CRANS & BROTHER,

Curwensville, Pennsylvania, HAVE and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Tin-ware, Books & Stationery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Bobs and Shoes, Tobacco and Segars, Umbrellas, Carpet and Carpet and Cotton Yarn, Confectionaries, Paints, Oils, Teas, &c. &c.

All of which they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. Crans & Brother are the Agents for the sale of Dr. Jaynes' celebrated family medicine. Goods exchanged for Lumber, Produce and Furs, for which the highest prices will be given. March 12, '47.—if.