

Mexican Scraps.

The New Orleans papers of the 24th, have several Mexican extracts of interest, which we subjoin:

From the American Star, Feb. 9.

By the mail of last night we have dated from Chihuahua to the 18th ult., Durango 27th, Zacatecas 30th, Guadalupe 26th and Zacatlan to the 2d inst.

From the Faro of Chihuahua we compile the following:

The total American force, including wagoners in the Canton of El Paso is 700, with three pieces of artillery. They have been in want of resources for the expedition to the centre of the State for fifteen days, and had received nothing up to the 9th of this month. In regard to rations they had enough, with the exception of meat, and this they were in want of, notwithstanding the whole village had been searched for cattle. They have taken 700 sheep from Don Ignacio Ronquillo without paying his price.

The German and American companies in the place are divided and opposed to each other, and in one instance the Germans had to be disarmed before they could be reduced to submission. The alleged cause of the difficulty was a desire on the part of the Germans to sack the place, which the Americans would not agree to.

As well as we can understand the last paragraph, a small expedition had started out somewhere from El Paso, which was attacked by about 500 guerrillas, composed of New Mexicans, Apaches, Camanches, and one or two men who had deserted from a former expedition, who took from them most of their mules and horses and killed their oxen, thus rendering their wagons useless. Whilst the Americans were destroying what they could not carry away, the guerrilleros made a charge and killed 20 of the Americans.

Some time afterwards, a spy was caught skulking, and they made him conduct 200 Americans to the place where it was thought the guerrilla chief, Cortez, was, but when they arrived the bird had flown. They returned without the spy.

The insurrection in New Mexico has extended itself to all the Pueblos of Rio Abajo, which up to this time had been peaceable.

Zacatlan, Puebla, Feb. 2.—We have spoken before of a pronunciamento in Huachuco in the State of Puebla. The Governor recently sent Estevan Barbery, the commandante general of the State, to put down the insurrection, but when he arrived he pronounced himself for the plan San Luis, and adopted five articles of government, one of which is, that all taxes should cease from that day, except such as were necessary to carry on the war. The office seems to have been badly managed, for a correspondent in describing it says, that everything was in disorder, the soldiers pronouncing before the proper time, and even before the officers. One of the company was knocked down and nearly killed. Gov. Isurza is opposed to the movement, and in answer to an invitation to co-operate, says it does not only hurt his feelings, but it is an insult.

There is a stillness in Jalisco and Guanajuato, which we do not comprehend, & we feel certain that some scheme is hatching for the great good or great evil of Mexico. For near a month we have had nothing from there, and our fears suggest that they will come over like Morelia has done. We have heard that an ex-governor in Guanajuato was organizing a force for some purpose, and the secrecy maintained, argues that nothing favorable could come out of it. We look with great interest to the action of these two States.

Opinions of the Mexican Press.—We look with considerable interest at this time to the sentiments of the Mexican press in regard to the treaty which they assure us has been signed by the commissioners of the two Governments. The Monitor, the leading journal at this time in the republic, pursues a very commendable course, and its tone is certainly such as should pervade the Mexican population. That paper, of Sunday, has quite a long editorial on that subject. After stating that "negotiations having been concluded by our Government, which ought to adjust the existing differences between the two republics," it says conjectures in regard to the terms will naturally be numerous—that "an affair of such magnitude ought from its very nature to be conducted with the utmost secrecy—that if their are some things that might be published, there are others which should be covered with an impenetrable veil." On the supposition that the Mexican Government has maintained a strict secrecy in regard to its diplomatic negotiations, the Monitor asserts that whatever may be said in the streets on the subject must be mere suppositions, with but little foundation in truth—conjectures in which almost every Mexican has indulged, in consequence of "the ardent interest which all feel in the issue of a question the most difficult that has been presented to Mexico since her existence as an independent nation."

These are the views of the leading journal of Mexico, on the subject of the alleged negotiations. We construe them as being decidedly in favor of peace, and evincing a disposition to sustain the National Government at Queretaro, in the policy, which, it is affirmed, has been pursued.

The Municipal, the official printer of the proceedings of the Ayuntamiento, is averse to peace, though it seems equally averse to the continuance of the war. We hardly know what to make of its articles. It thinks the situation of the Mexican Republic demands that it should be annexed either to some European nation, or to the United States.

The Eco Del Comercio thinks those who have negotiated the treaty on the terms we have already cited from that paper, have assumed a tremendous responsibility. The editor, however, is decidedly in favor of an honorable peace—though he does not inform us whether the treaty, of which he has given us so many intimations, is of that character or not. He is evidently not in the secrets, and some of his late queries might be answered like those of the Irishman—"they are of your own asking." The Eco, however, we remind the reader, was started as a peace paper, as is shown by its prospectus.

The Razonador has always been of a conservative character, and disposed to peace.

We have quoted a few lines in this extract, for the purpose of showing how fully it endorses a declaration in Mr. Buchanan's recent letter, viz: that there is nothing of which a portion of the Mexicans would so much regret, as the withdrawal of our troops. Such a withdrawal would, no doubt, be opposed to the wishes of many Mexicans, particularly in the large cities. Their desire to have our troops remain in the country, may yet array a strong opposition to any satisfactory arrangement being made.

We may, hereafter, give a few more passages from our Mexican contemporaries, tending to show their opinion in relation to the negotiations, if any, which have taken place.

Real Del Monte.—The statement which we copied from the Federalists at Queretaro, a day or two since, in regard to the New England regiment being afraid to occupy Real del Monte, turns out, as we supposed, to be a silly fabrication.

The town of Real del Monte, containing a rich and productive mineral district, is about five miles to the southeast of Pachuca. There are six or eight mines of gold, silver and copper, in this place, as our readers are aware, which are worked by an English company. A large number of Mexicans are employed by this company, and many children, as in the coal mines of England. These operatives receive from three to four reals a day, & in addition, we think, part of the ore which they get out, thus making their compensation from 50 to 60 cents per day. The mines all communicate with each other, and it must be worth a visit to see the different operations. The main entrance is by a shaft, to which an engine is attached, for the purpose of drawing off the water, which is very deep at the principal point, and bringing up the ore. The shaft descends fifteen hundred feet. A gentleman who recently descended and walked half a mile under ground, examining the works, states that he and his companions were all lashed to a rope and descended in this manner, stopping at the different stations on their way down—there being four of them, the miners always following the course of the vein, wherever it leads.

The village of Real del Monte is respectable in size, and is said to be pleasant and beautiful. It is delightfully situated, and the scenery is wild and romantic. There are some thirty or forty English families in it, who are very friendly and hospitable. The place, of course, has somewhat of an English aspect about it. The houses have slated roofs, with fire-places, though the Spanish court yards are retained in the wealthiest mansions. There is a Methodist church in the village, and its whole aspect is different from that of a Mexican or Spanish town, with its convents and no-roofed houses.

The English company of Real del Monte of course pays a tax to the Mexican Government, according to its laws, on the produce of its mines. It was to see that this was promptly paid over to the American authorities, we presume, that the 9th Regiment of Infantry, under Col. Withers, and a company of dragoons, under Capt. Gaither, were stationed at Pachuca, that being their only point of destination when they left the city on the 25th December. Two trains have come in, bringing, in all, some four hundred thousand dollars worth of ore, to be coined at the mint or otherwise disposed of in this city.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.
MEXICO, Feb. 13.—On the 5th inst. I wrote to apprise you that a treaty of peace had been signed between the Commissioners of the Mexican Government & Mr. Trist; and lest my letter should have miscarried, I will repeat the United States acquire all the territory demanded in September, giving an indemnification of twenty millions of dollars, as follows: Five millions to satisfy the claims of American citizens, which have already been liquidated, or remain to be liquidated; three millions to be paid, the moment after the treaty shall have been approved, and ratifications exchanged. The remaining twelve millions at such period and in such amounts as may suit the Mexican Government. The capital shall be evacuated one month after information shall have been received of the ratification of the treaty.—The ports to be given up three months after said approval of the treaty, provided always that in case this should occur during the sickly season, the troops may withdraw into the interior, to a distance of thirty leagues, there to remain until the period should expire. The maritime custom houses to be delivered over to the Mexican authorities, on receipt of the ratification of the articles of peace. The American tariff to remain in force for such a period as may be mutually agreed on, & then to be succeeded by the Mexican custom house regulations.

Mexico, Feb. 9.—I send you a slip from the North American, on the money-lending here, on the 7th inst.; also the advertisement in the Star—Sealed Proposals. You will see that it is recommended that Mr. Walker should at once send an agent to Mexico, in the capacity of a Sub-Treasurer, to husband the revenue arising from Exchanges. It is said that General Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Scott for passports to leave the country. The General doubts his having the authority to do so, and has, it is said, referred him to Mr. Polk.

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Chloroform.

To the Medical Profession.

The undersigned, as chairman of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Medical Association held in Philadelphia in May, 1847, to make a report to the next meeting to be held in Baltimore in May, 1848, "on all the important improvements in obstetric medicine effected in America during the last year," begs leave most respectfully to call the attention of the profession, throughout the country, to the effects of chloroform in alleviating the sufferings of child-birth, and to request that those gentlemen who have tried, or may try, this potent remedy, would transmit to the undersigned, at Washington, a brief but precise report of its effects in their hands, that the facts, thus collected, may be presented by the committee to the association at their next annual meeting.

Chloroform has now been employed in obstetric medicine, in a great number of cases, by some of the most distinguished practitioners of Edinburg, London, Boston, and various other places; and its concurrent testimony of these gentlemen can be depended on, this agent, when cautiously and judiciously administered, is effectual in controlling the pains of this generally agonizing process of nature, and at the same time is perfectly safe. That the correctness of these views may be tested by a still wider and more extensive experience, and the results be placed before the profession in an authoritative and accessible form, is the object of the committee in asking these contributions.

All communications addressed to the undersigned, and received before the 23d of April, will be carefully preserved, and duly noticed in the report.

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D. Ch'm
Washington City, Feb. 29, 1848.

P. S. Editors of newspapers generally are requested to give this an insertion.

*The other members of the committee are Prof. Chauncy of Boston; Prof. Gilman, of New York; Prof. Roberts, of Baltimore; Prof. Riley, of Georgetown, D. C.; Dr. Haxall, of Richmond, Va.; Prof. Annan, of Lexington, Ky.

From the Army.

We have just seen a letter from an officer of distinction in the city of Mexico, dated February 14, which refers to the treaty transmitted to our government. The writer directly confirms all the speculations which we have formed, and which, for several weeks, we have taken leave to press upon the representatives of the people. We have repeated those suggestions so frequently, that we have run some risk of incurring the charge of importunity & obstinacy. The writer of this letter regrets the unfortunate delays which have taken place in authorizing the additional force, because he thinks it may, and it is believed will, have an unfortunate influence in the Mexican Congress in the matter of ratification. The writer says he has no personal knowledge of the stipulations of this treaty, but those in the secret suppose it will be acceptable to our government. He says that if the force asked be promptly authorized, and with something approaching unanimity, it is more than probable that there will be no occasion to raise a man or commission an officer.—Washington Union.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1848.

The Union advocates the treaty with a few modifications without delay, and says that a distinguished officer in Mexico writes that it was formed at the earnest solicitation of the representatives of foreign nations, friendly to the United States. A letter in the Union from Mexico, assumes that the Mexican government sincerely desires and confidently expects a ratification by their Congress, and should it be rejected, the present government will be dissolved, and it will be utterly impossible to organize another, hence this treaty or none. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that the opposition to the treaty in the Senate, steadily increases, although the President and Cabinet, with the exception of one Secretary, are using every possible effort for its ratification.

The Intelligencer says that another earthquake occurred at Chili, some time in October last. Letters to the 26th have been received from Valparaiso, at which time the ship Columbus, Com. Biddle, was there.

The remains of Mr. Adams will stop at Baltimore on Monday, Philadelphia on Tuesday, and New York on Wednesday, and so on.

Slogging this morning, the first we have had since Christmas.

Apprentice Wanted

To the Blacksmithing Business.

An Apprentice to the above business will be taken immediately by the subscriber, to whom a good chance will be given. A boy 16 or 18 years of age would be preferred.

JAMES HOLLENBACH.
Clearfield, Jan. 7, 1848.

BLANKS for sale at this office.

UNION MAGAZINE

Literature and Art—edited by Mrs. C. M. KINGLAND, author of New Home, Forest Life, &c.—and filled with contributions from the most eminent writers of the country.

The second volume commences with the January number, 1848. At the conclusion of the first half year of the Union Magazine, the publisher feels impelled to make some acknowledgment of its success, and the favorable reception accorded to it by the public. Its success has certainly been unprecedented, and while it may be pardonable to ascribe this in part to the merits of the work, it must not be denied that public good will and kindness have been abundantly demonstrated. The press in all parts of the country has given its voice liberally and heartily in favor of the new aspirant. To flag after this, would be dishonorable indeed. The Union Magazine will be published regularly on the first of each month.

Dealers in periodicals throughout the Union and Canada, who wish to become agents for the Union Magazine, will please to apply to the publisher immediately. All postmasters are desired to act as agents for it, and the usual discount will be made to them. A specimen number will be sent to any one wishing to see it, on application to the publisher, post paid.

Terms of the Union Magazine.
One Copy one year (in advance) \$3 00—One Copy two do \$5 00—Two Copies one year do \$5 00—Five do do \$10 00—Eight do do \$15 00—Twelve do do \$20 00.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

We will give the person sending us the largest club of subscribers to this magazine, with the cash at the above rates during the time ending the 1st of May 1848, the engraving of the United States Senate Chamber, containing the correct portraits of 97 distinguished gentlemen then in the Chamber at the time of Mr. Clay's Farewell Speech. The engraving measures 32 by 40 inches, engraved by Thomas Doney, and published by E. Anthony, with a splendid gilt frame, the engraving costing \$27, which we will deliver free of freight or expense in any way to the person entitled to it, at any place within the United States—and it will also constitute the person sending the money, a life subscriber to the Union Magazine. The picture and frame can be seen at any time at E. Anthony's Daguerreotype Establishment, 247 Broadway, New York. Address (post paid).

ISRAEL POST,
149 Nassau Street, New York.

January 22, 1848.

Mary Goodwalt }
by her next }
friend }
vs. }
George E. Good- }
walt. }
ALIAS Sub. sur. Di- }
vorce. No. 18, Janua- }
ry Term, 1848. }
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: }
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania }
to George E. Goodwalt. }
GREETING: }
WHEREAS, Mary Goodwalt, }
formerly Mary Lines, by her father }
and next friend, Joseph Lines, did, on }
the 30th day of November last past, pre- }
fer her petition to our Judges of the }
Court of Common Pleas of the county of }
Clearfield, at a court held at Clearfield }
and for said county, praying that for }
the causes therein set forth, she might }
be divorced from the bonds of matrimony }
entered into with you the said George E. }
Goodwalt; and we before commanded you }
the said George E. Goodwalt, that, }
setting aside all other business and }
excuses whatsoever, you be and ap- }
pear in your proper person before our }
Judges, at Clearfield, at our Court of }
Common Pleas, there to be held for }
said county, on the first Monday of }
May next, (1848,) to answer the petiti- }
on, or libel, of the said Mary, and to }
show cause, if any you have, why the }
said Mary, your wife, should not be }
divorced from the bonds of matrimony }
agreeably to the act of Assembly in }
such case made and provided, and }
hereof you are not to fail.— }
Witness, George W. Woodward, Esq., }
President of our said Court, at Clearfield, }
the 30 day of February, A. D. 1848. }
WM. C. WELCH, Proth'y. }
And in pursuance of the order of the }
Court, the testimony of witnesses will }
be taken before Wm. A. Wallace, exami- }
ner, at his office on Saturday the 20th }
day of April, 1848, at the borough of }
Clearfield. }
JOHN STITES, Sh'ff. }
Sheriff's office, Clear- }
field, Feb. 4, 1848. }

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to sell his farm situated in Penn township, Clearfield county, and on the banks of the Susquehanna river, four miles above Curwensville, on the main road leading from Curwensville to Indiana, containing about 155 acres, of which there are 125 acres cleared, 80 of which is first quality of river bottom—all under good fence and in a high state of cultivation.

There is on the premises TWO GOOD DWELLING HOUSES, A NEW BANK BARN, 76 by 45 feet, A Large Sheep Stable, Wagon House, and other necessary out-buildings, all finished off in good style—together with a LARGE APPLE ORCHARD ALSO, a Young Orchard of 160 choice Apple trees—a Peach Orchard, and 20 choice Plum Trees. All of which is offered low for Cash.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber residing on the premises, either in person or by letter.

JAMES G. SCOFIELD.

Also, Will be sold by the subscriber, a tract of land situate in Lawrence township, one mile below Curwensville, on the bank of the Susquehanna river, containing 20 acres. There is on said premises a Dwelling House, and 4 acres of cleared land under good fence, together with a bank of first rate STONE COAL.

Terms will be low for Cash.

JAMES G. SCOFIELD.

Penn Tp., Feb. 10, 1848.

Ob'te Democrat insert in the amount of \$2 and charge this office.

List and Classification

OF Retailers of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors in Clearfield County for 1848.

RETAILERS	CLAS	LIQUOR	LICENSE
Brady township.			
Arnold S & George	14		\$7 00
Barrett Daniel	do		7 00
Moore R. W.	do		7 00
Lyons Joseph	do		7 00
Borough of Clearfield.			
Bigler & Co.	13		10 00
Kratzer & Barretts	do		10 00
Irwin E & W. F.	do		10 00
Hurzthal P. P.	do		10 00
Leonard & Moore	do		10 00
Shaw Richard	do		10 00
Pike township.			
Irvin John	12	Liquor	18 75
Patton John	12		12 50
Crans & Brother	13		10 00
Seligberger & Bloom	13		10 00
Lawrence township.			
James Forrest	14		7 00
Beccaria township.			
Crooper Israel	14		7 00
Harsbarger Adam	do		7 00
Boggs township.			
Barrett I. L. & Co.	14		7 00
Karhaus township.			
Lebo Jacob G.	14	Liquor	10 50
Covington township.			
Lutz Levi	14		7 00
Laconte Alfonso	do		7 00
Laconte A. M.	do		7 00
P Rider	do		7 00
Samuel Francis	do		7 00
Burnside township.			
McMurray James	14		7 00
Waller A. B.	do		7 00
Bradley Wm.	do		7 00
Irwin & McBride	13		10 00
Pachen John	do		10 00
Girard township.			
Pachen John	14		7 00
Bradford township.			
Graham & Wright	13		10 00
Ferguson township.			
J. P. Hoyt & W. Sull	14		7 00
Bell township.			
Bigler & Co.	14		7 00
Jordan township.			
John Chase	14		7 00

TAKE notice that an Appeal will be held, at the Commissioners' office, on Saturday the 23d day of April next, by the Associate Judges, when such as find themselves aggrieved by the above Appraisement will attend if they think proper.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Mercantile Appraiser.

February 26, '48.

Bellefonte Foundry.

STOVES, AND OTHER CASTINGS.

WELCH & LEYDEN, would announce to their friends and the public, that they will continue the business of IRON FOUNDERS, at the old stand, where they intend to keep always on hand a large and varied assortment of CASTINGS.

We have lately erected and are now fitting up an extensive

MACHINE SHOP,

with three Lathes, for turning and fitting up all kinds of Machinery, such as Grist and Saw-mill Castings, Machinery for Forges, Furnaces & Rolling Mills, including Hot Blast Pipes for Furnaces and Bloomeries; and will be prepared to furnish on the shortest notice and in a satisfactory manner all kinds of Machinery. Now on hand a large assortment of PATTERNERS, of the latest and most improved styles, including the different sizes of the Durkee & Brice Reaction Water Wheels.

Patterns not on hand, made on short notice.

STOVES.

We have now and intend keeping always a stock of the unrivalled VETO and FULTON Hot Air Cooking Stoves, different sizes; also Air Tight, Fancy Parlor & Nine Plate Wood Stoves, of different sizes, together with four sizes of a superior Balloon Coal Stove, as well as Cylinder and FANCY Coal Stoves. We will add during the coming season, several New patterns of Cooking, Air Tight, and Parlor Stoves.

PLOUGHS.

Always on hand a good assortment of PLOUGHS, to which we are adding several new patterns this spring. Hollow-ware of all kinds, Sleigh & Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Smoothing Irons, &c. &c. All the above articles, and every thing in our line will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or Country Produce, Ironmasters' Orders, Old Metal, &c. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

GEORGE WELCH,
DANIEL LEYDEN.

Bellefonte, Feb. 18, 1848.

Milesburg Warehouse.

THE Subscriber has the new Warehouse of Judge Burnside, on the Canal, in Milesburg, (being the only one in or near the town.)

The Judge has finished the house in the best manner, and spared no pains in rendering it convenient for loading and unloading Boats and Wagons.

The Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation is now completely repaired, and in good navigable order, and will be opened in a few days. Strict attention will be given to all goods entrusted to his care.

BENJAMIN D. HALL.

Milesburg, Feb. 22, 1848.