FROM MEXICO.

We copy from the New Orleans Tropic of the 7th instant the subjoined Mexican intelligence, brought by the schooner Creole, which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ultimo:

The acting President, Gen. Canaliso, and ex-Minister of War, Gen. Basadre, not accepting the propositions made them by Government, to be expatriated for ten years, have been imprisoned for the same term, the former in the castle of Perole, and the latter in that of San Juan de Ulloa.

Don Manuel Rincon, General of Division and Constitutional Governor of the Department of Mexico, has published the following proclamation:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to me the following decree;

JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA, General of Division and President ad interim of the Mexican Republic, to the citizens thereof.

BE IT KNOWN: That the General Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned, the following:

The National Congress of the Mexican Republic, considering:

That the Congress of the United States of the North has, by a decree, which its Executive has sanctioned, resolved to incorporate the Territory of Texas with the American Union:

That this manner of appropriating to itself territories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations;

That this usurpation, now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been in insiduous preparation for a long time, at the same time that the most cordial friendship was proclaimed, and that, on the part of this Republic, the existing treaties between it and those States were respected scrupulously and legally;

That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principles of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political existence;

That the law of the United States, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, does in nowise destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce, upon that department;

That the United States, having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation;

And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the clear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to the last moment, said annexation;

IT IS DECREED:

1st. The Mexican Nation calls upon all her children to the defence of her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realized by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and sanctioned by the President, of the United States of the North.

2d. In consequence, the Government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the Government, according to the powers given to it on the 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of "*Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws.*"

MIGUEL ARTISTAN,
President of the Deputies.
FRANCISCO CALDERN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, and ordered to be printed and published.

JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.
A. D. LUIS G. CUEVAS.

Palace of the National Government,
City of Mexico, June 4, 1845.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—We learn that Gen. Taylor, in command of the troops at Fort Jesup, has received orders from the War Department to the following effect: The third and fourth regiments of infantry are to move immediately to some point in the neighborhood of New Orleans, there to wait until the action of the Texan Convention which meets at Austin is known, when they will probably move by water to Corpus Christi or some place in that neighborhood. The Second Dragoons, under Colonel Twiggs, are ordered to proceed to the Rio Grande by land at the same time that the infantry starts by water.—*Picayune.*

THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer states that Jacob F. Todhunter, born deaf and dumb, aged twenty-five years, has been taught to articulate by his instructor, Robert T. Anderson. The editor was incredulous, but Jacob called on him, bade him "good morning," made himself distinctly understood in conversation, and read a chapter in the bible with ease and clearness.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

Terrible Steamboat Explosion!—Great Loss of Life!—Destruction of the Marquette.—A most terrible steamboat explosion occurred at New Orleans on the 1st, the melancholy particulars of which we gather from the Bee and Picayune.

As the steamer Marquette, Capt. E. A. Turpin, bound to Cincinnati, was leaving the levee, at the foot of Gravier street, both of her boilers bursted, with a tremendous report, tearing into fragments her boiler deck and cabin as far aft as the wheel house, on the larboard side, and throwing her chimney into the river, and blowing into the air her boilers and every thing above them, and killing & wounding between 30 & 40 of the passengers and crew. Immediately after the explosion, the boat sunk to her guards at the bow, and over the floor of the ladies' cabin at the stern.

At the moment of the explosion, Capt. Turpin had just given the word to go ahead, and was walking aft on the hurricane deck to see that her stern was clear, when after one or two revolutions of the wheels he was thrown about 10 feet in the air, and fell on the deck about the same distance aft, escaping with a slight bruise on the leg. The pilot at the wheel, Mr. Ostander, was blown, it is stated over 100 feet in the air, and fell upon the deck of the steamer Yazo City, lying alongside, at the Levee, dislocating one of his hip joints.

The number of persons standing on the boiler deck is variously estimated at from 10 to 15, among whom were several cabin passengers—they were all blown to the height of 150 or 200 feet in the air, some with their limbs rent asunder, and all of them falling into the river, without exhibiting any signs of life, and sinking to the bottom instantly. The clerk and bar-keeper were in their rooms, which were blown overboard—their bodies have not yet been discovered.

The number of deck passengers and of the crew killed, wounded and missing, is, as we can ascertain, between 25 and 35. The scene presented on the lower deck was of the most heart-rending description. In one place laid a body with a head severed from it; another with both legs torn off above the knees; some with frightful wounds and gashes upon their heads and limbs—others without scarcely a particle of skin upon their bodies from the effects of the steam and scalding water.

A lad of some 15 years of age, was thrown upon the Levee with both legs broken and badly scalded. A deck hand, by the name of James Coleman was also thrown upon the Levee with both legs blown off, and expired in a few minutes.

As soon as practicable, boats were taken along side of the wreck and the surviving passengers brought on shore, and the wounded sufferers sent to the Charity Hospital.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ITHACA, N. Y.—About ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th, says the Ithica Journal, when the gunners were about to fire, Gen. Boyd rode up and dismounted, and was standing leaning with his right arm upon the horse's shoulder, looking calmly on the scene, his horse being held by Mr. S. Benjamin, when a tremendous explosion was heard, and the young officer was launched into eternity, and his body was stretched, horribly mangled, across the body of his fallen steed, which had been stunned by a fragment of the gun. A piece weighing about thirty pounds struck him in the left breast and caused instant death. Mr. Benjamin escaped with a severe contusion in the abdomen. In another direction stood a collection of men, through the midst of whom another fragment sped, charged with death, and selected as its victims two valuable citizens, Prof. S. Quimby, and John Nix, Esq. Mr. N. was killed almost instantly, being struck in the groin, and laying his bowels entirely open. Professor Q. was taken to the house of Mr. Davenport, when he fainted. He expired in great agony about 5 P. M. The gunners and those spectators near the piece were uninjured. One piece of the gun was thrown to the roof of the Ithica Falls Woollen Factory, slightly grazing the steeple of the African church in its course. One piece passed through the bee house of E. Mack, demolishing several hives. The accident is attributed to carelessness in overloading the piece.

WASHINGTON RAILROAD—*Reduction of Fare.*—We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Wednesday morning, it was voted that the fare on the Washington Road be two dollars between Washington and Baltimore, after Monday next, and that tickets for the *round trip*, which will be good for twenty-four hours, be thenceforth fixed at two dollars. The way-fare is to be charged at the same rate.

ATTEND.—When you write to any of the Departments at Washington, recollect that by the new postage law you must pay for the letter in advance.

VERMONT.—The Whig State Convention has nominated for Governor, Hon. Wm. Slade; for Lieut. Governor, Hon. Horace Easton; for Treasurer, John Spalding, Esq.

FROM MEXICO—*Revolution in Tabasco!*—By the Mexican schooner Atrevida, Capt. Sanchez, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., from Campeachy, the Picayune learns that a revolution broke out at Tabasco on the 12th June, which resulted in the overthrow of the constituted authorities and Central system.

From a letter received by a highly respectable commercial house, they learn that the garrison at Tabasco, headed by Gen. Martinez and Cols. Montero and Bruno, declared in favor of the Federal Government and the authorities that figured in 1834, with the exception of Santa Anna, who put down said system at that time. They were successful in the movement, meeting with little or no opposition. The people remained quiet, but the commercial community were dissatisfied with the movement, fearful of its consequences and the losses they might sustain.

"*Clerk.* I understand, Mr. Secretary, that I am about to be removed from office because I was friendly to Mr. Clay. Can this possibly be true?

"*Secretary.* 'Tis even true. You chose your side in the game, and have lost. It is impossible to go back."

This (says the New York Express) is an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Boston Post. In Mr. Polk's Inaugural, on the 4th of March last, occur these words:

"Although, in our country, the Chief Magistrate must, almost of necessity, be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, *yet in his official action* he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States;" "he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to *the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments*, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard."

RUM A PIONEER TO CRIME.—An unfortunate and distressing case came before the court at Concord, Mass., last week, from the town of Wayland, in Middlesex county. A man was indicted for burning his house on the complaint of his own children, some of whom appeared in court to testify against him. It appeared that he had been a respectable man, and brought up a family of children as well as any other parent in the country, but *rum* had wrought its accursed effect upon him, destroying the peace and comfort of his family, and alienating the affections of his children.

CIRCULATION OF CITY NEWSPAPERS. The New York Sun and Tribune have received the printing of the list of letters from the post office, satisfactory evidence having been given the postmaster of that city by the publishers, that the circulation of the two papers was higher than any others in the city. The circulation of the Sun, as exhibited under the required affidavits, is as follows:—daily in the city, 34,802; daily in the country, 7,838; total 46,640. This is the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the United States.

OUR POST OFFICE.—Last Friday's mail brought a commission for Mr. John F. Reese, as Postmaster of Westminster, in place of Mr. Yingling, who has been removed on account of his political principles solely; as it is conceded by all that he made an excellent Postmaster, prompt and accommodating to those who had business with the office. The orders have been given to turn out every whig, wherever they can be reached, and are worth reaching, and we could not expect that Westminster would be an except place.—*Carrolltonian.*

DANIEL WEBSTER.—It is said, says the New York True Sun, that Daniel Webster, after having become eligible by citizenship, will be sent, if possible, by the whigs of this city, to the State convention. Mr. Van Buren will also be a member, and it is probable the contest for the presidency of that body will be between the friends of these two eminent statesman.

A SINGULAR FACT.—The New York Evening Gazette, in speaking of the numerous captures of slave traders made by our squadron on the Brazilian coast, says: "There are two things that strike us as very strange in connexion with this business of slave trading. The one, that a Boston jury should recommend to mercy a convicted slave trader, or captain of a slaver. The other, that all these vessels which are seized for participating in this infamous traffic are owned and commanded by Eastern men."

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—Four prisoners escaped from Allegany county jail, on Thursday night of last week, by forcing the lock of the door of the room in which they were confined. J. Rhau, confined on a charge of stealing a trunk from one of the Good Intent Coaches, some time in February last. J. Sills, for breaking the peace. H. Donaldson, for the same offence—and one other, name not known, for debt.

POSTAGE TO TEXAS. The rate of postage on a half ounce letter to any part of Texas is now ten cents; on newspapers one cent.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, :::::: JULY 16, 1845.

TO THE WHIGS OF MONTGOMERY.—The time for organization and preparation, for the approaching political contest, has fully arrived. Our brethren in other parts of the State, in view of the strong indications of a vigorous effort being made by their opponents to obtain an ascendency in the next Legislature, have already entered upon the canvass with a spirit which must put to flight the boasted anticipations of their adversaries.

While our brethren elsewhere are thus actively engaged, will the whigs of Montgomery, reposing in the confidence of their strength, remain idle and inactive? Do they suppose that former demonstrations will deter their opponents from making a show of determined opposition? Let them not be deceived. It is very evident, from recent movements on their part, that so far from being driven into indifference by their late signal defeat in Maryland, their success at the presidential election has inspired them with the extravagant belief that they have it in their power to overcome the decided whig majority in this county. Rest assured, fellow-whigs of Montgomery, that all that secret plotting and public misrepresentation can accomplish, will be attempted; that all the devices which have ever characterized them, as a party, will again be resorted to.

But we cannot believe that the whigs of this county will suffer themselves to be surprised by their wily opponents. They are too well acquainted with their arts, and too deeply sensible of the importance of the result of the next election, not to maintain their former ground of superiority over their adversaries.—They are aware that it is highly important at this particular juncture, that Maryland should be represented by talented and industrious whigs in the congress of the United States—whigs whose voices would be raised, and whose influence would be exerted, to preserve the present tariff from the mutilation which will be attempted. Equally sensible are they of the necessity of a whig Legislature to the restoration of the State's credit, and the maintenance of her dignity and honor. In no section of the State are the whigs more anxious for an effective system of measures for the relief of the State from its financial difficulties, than are the whigs of Montgomery.—They appreciate the action of the late Legislature in regard to this subject, and are satisfied of the utility of the course pursued.

But, as we expected, these same measures are made the ground of objection to whig rule and whig legislation in Maryland. They are denounced as partial and oppressive, and inadequate to the object in view. This denunciation will be properly estimated by all who are conversant with the effects that have resulted from the operation of these measures. None could have been devised better calculated to accomplish the object, with less inequality. So beneficial has been the result of these measures, that the partial despondency of a portion of the State has been dispelled by the cheering prospect which the future unfolds. There is a striking contrast between the state of affairs under the late and present State administration—a contrast which clearly evinces the preferableness of whig to locofoco legislation. Since the present administration came into power, a whig Legislature has made provision for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a measure which, in the course of time, will render essential service to the State. Former tax laws, which were treated with contempt by some of the counties, have been enforced, and thousands of dollars have flowed into the treasury from the delinquents. New laws have been passed, by which a considerable increase of revenue has been secured; and all this has been effected by a Governor and Legislature profoundly impressed with the importance of State integrity, and possessed of firmness sufficient to the discharge of their duty.

In view of the noble stand occupied by the whigs of the late Legislature, and to prevent the destruction of the good which they achieved, we call upon the whigs of Montgomery to follow, at once, the example of their brethren in other counties, and apply themselves, without delay, to the great work which lies before them.

☞We have received a Prospectus for publishing by subscription the Life and Times of HENRY CLAY, by *Walter Colton.* Mr. Colton is favorably known as one of the first writers in this country, and fully competent to do justice to the great work he has undertaken. Let the lover of his Country and of her great and good men become Patrons of this work, "a work," says the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, "embracing matters of such deep interest, and concerning a Statesman of such exalted character and invaluable services, that it should be in the hands of every American."

We bespeak for the work a liberal patronage in our County, and hope that the Agent for this place, Mr. *James A. Allen,* will meet with that success which the work so eminently deserves.

☞The trial, in the first case, of Caleb J. McCulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with the embezzlement of the public funds, has been brought to a close, and resulted in his acquital. There are yet five other indictments against him, the trial of which have been postponed until the December term of the Court.

COLLECTOR FOR TALBOT COUNTY.—Gov. Pratt has appointed Wm. Hughlett, Esq. Collector of Talbot county. The Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Hughlett is a man of great wealth, and of course only accepts the office as an evidence of his determination to sustain the State in the effort to collect the direct tax; for this he deserves the thanks of every good citizen.

☞The weather for several days, has been exceedingly dry and hot, the thermometer ranging from 99 to 98 degrees; without rain in a day or two, the Corn and Oat crop of our county must be an entire failure.

☞Bill Wheeler, the leader of the Charles County runaway negroes, has not, we understand, been arrested.—Keep a look out for him, Boys, as lots of money will be forked over to any one who may nab him.

☞A rumor has just reached us, that four more of the slaves who eloped from Charles county, have been arrested and lodged in the Westminster jail, Carroll county, Md.

CARROLL COUNTY CROPS—The Westminster Carrolltonian says that "the farmers of that county have finished cutting their wheat crops, and many of them have finished housing it. Beyond doubt it is the largest crop ever before raised in the county, and the product will be double as much as it was last year."

BROWNSLOW, of the Jonesboro' Whig, has addressed a circular to the voters of the first congressional district of Tennessee, accepting the nomination for congress. The conclusion is as follows:

"I hope all friendly to the cause of sound principles, and to the best interests of this thieving section of the country, will be at the trouble to circulate it among the free and independent voters of the district. Those who are not free and independent—who are sidelined and driven by party leaders, had better not get hold of it, for they will commit it to the flames. In some three weeks from this, I promise the public a circular, of interest—one in which I will make the fur fly, and the wounded pigeons flutter.

HON. REVERDY JOHSON, U. S. Senator of Maryland, with Mrs. Johnson sailed for England on the 10th inst., to return in the fall.

DIVORCE CASE.—Gov. Thomas has filed a bill in Frederick County Court for a divorce from his wife, Sarah C. P. Thomas, and giving, of course, the reasons on which the application is based.

GOING, GOING, GONE.—Eleven of the Boston Custom House Inspectors, Weighers and Measurers, received their 'clearances' on the morning before the Fourth of July.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The people of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and North Carolina are in the midst of a spirited canvass for members of Congress.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: May I ask the favor of making public, through the medium of the Journal, the manner in which the 4th of July was celebrated in our quiet and peaceful village, (Clarksburg) According to previous notice and arrangement, the Sabbath School scholars with their teachers and officers, together with a goodly number of the gentlemen and ladies of the village and neighborhood, met at the school house, near the village, about nine o'clock in the morning, where the whole company was formed in procession, the children and teachers in front, and the parents and others present in the rear.

Preceding the whole, was carried the beautiful banner belonging to the Sabbath School, by one of the scholars. It had been newly trimmed and decorated with flowers, by the young ladies of the school, and made a very pretty appearance, in connection with its motto, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The procession, after marching through the village, (the children and others singing appropriate pieces, selected for the occasion, along the street,) repaired to the meeting house, which the young ladies had very tastefully and appropriately decorated with a very large wreath of flowers and evergreens.

The bustle of seating being over, the exercises commenced with singing by the choir, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by one of the Sunday School scholars, Master CHAS. R. MURPHY, prefaced by a few pertinent and appropriate remarks. The annual report was then read, which represented the school to be in a very prosperous and flourishing condition.

The large and respectable assemblage was then addressed by the Rev. JAMES G. HENNING, of Clarksburg, and Col. JACOB NICHOLLS, of Barnesville, the latter of whom in a forcible and affecting manner, set forth the advantages of Sabbath Schools, and the obligations of all to encourage and sustain them.

After singing by the choir, the procession was again formed, and marched to the grove adjacent to the village, where a very bountiful and generous supply of cake, confectionary, fruit, and lemonade was served, first for the children, and then to all present.

About one hundred children were present, who, with their seniors, made the procession to number about two hundred persons.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers of the school, particularly Mr. EDWARD LEWIS and Mr. OBED HURLEY, for their energy and determination to surmount all opposing difficulties in bringing the school to its present flourishing condition.

Thus passed off the glorious fourth with us, not the slightest incident having occurred to mar the delight and pleasure of the day.

With you, Mr. Editor, and thousands of other American freemen, who, on that glorious day, sent up their joyous shouts to the Giver of all good, there was more pomp, parade, and show, but you will pardon me in saying that at no place, and with no people, either "in the void waste, or the city full," was there more unalloyed pleasure enjoyed than in Clarksburg, and among the children of the Clarksburg Sabbath School.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE GUARANTIES.—We are pleased to hear, says the Frederick Herald, that the full amount of the guaranties required to be obtained, before the canal bill of the last session can go into operation, are now likely to be procured, the stockholders of the Maryland Mining Company having met in New York, on the 2d instant, and authorized the execution of their portion of them. It is thought that by the latter part of the month they will be completed.

There is to be a meeting of the Company in Frederick on the 22d instant.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The official government journal affirms that no such arrangement has been made as that stated in a Washington letter published in the N. Y. Herald, viz:—

"It is now confidently asserted that Mr. Pakenham for her Britanic Majesty, and Mr. Buchanan for the administration, have settled upon the 49th degree of north latitude, as the highest point of the northern boundary of the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of the Granite State, has passed—yeas 120, nays 65—a series of resolutions. We copy one of them:

"*Resolved,* That our National Government, warned by the overreaching policy and deep duplicity of Great Britain in relation to the Northeastern Boundary, should assert and maintain our rights to the territory of Oregon to the 54th degree of north latitude."

NEW WARDS.—Baltimore has been divided into twenty new Wards, the first fifteen of which belongs to the 4th Congressional District, and the other five to the third Congressional District. Every Ward sends one member to the first branch of the City Council, and every two Wards one member to the second branch.