

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Insurrection in the Country—American Minister demanded his Passport—The Southern mail brings news from Mexico which is highly important to the United States.

By these it appears that Mr. Shannon, our Minister thought proper to remonstrate with the Government upon the subject of the projected invasion of Texas. His complaints were received with a very bad grace, and the Mexican Minister replied to Mr. Shannon that the United States had nothing whatever to do with the internal affairs of Mexico.

The Pleyane gives the following as the substance of this correspondence:

It would appear, from such of the published correspondence as we have seen in the Diaria, that on the 21st ult. Governor Shannon addressed a letter to the Mexican Government protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas by Mexico, and especially against the manner in which the invasion was to be made.

The Mexican Minister replies with the utmost warmth. He treats the earlier part of Mr. Shannon's correspondence as being superfluous and offensive, justifies all that he has himself written; protests that the Mexican Government has done, and is doing all that it can to prevent a rupture with the U. States, but that affairs have reached such a crisis that it is necessary for his government to speak out plainly before the world.

From the tone of this letter, it is evident enough that the Mexican Minister is of the opinion that Mr. Shannon does not speak the sentiments of a majority of the people of the United States in relation to the Texas question.

As a proof that this difficulty is considered important, Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister at Mexico, immediately despatched the ship of war Sparta, to the Balize, under the command of Lord Minto, with despatches for the same government.

An insurrection has broken out at Guadalajara, Guanajuato and San Luis, sufficiently serious to require the personal attention of Santa Ana. The movement was headed by Gen. Paroties, who calls the President to an account for the enormous sums of money expended during his administration.

The Pleyane gives the following respecting this outbreak:

So far as we can learn from a hasty perusal of our files, disturbances have broken out in the State of Jalisco, the capital of which is Guadalajara. Gen. Paroties appears to be at the head of the movement, and the affair is evidently regarded by the press as extremely serious.

A singular circumstance in the history is, that Gen. Canales, the Provisional President, is now giving order to the 'Constitutional' President, Santa Ana. The latter, having received notice to place himself at the head of the troops concentrated at Jalapa, at once joyfully complies. His orders were to march at once to Queretaro, a city three or four days march from Mexico, and on the road to Guadalajara, there to operate as

the exigencies of the case might demand. Santa Ana puts his troops in motion, and announces to head quarters that he has under his command 7000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and 20000 mules, all in the best state of equipment.

We receive, says the Public Ledger, by the N. Orleans Pleyane of the 4th inst. some further interesting intelligence from Mexico, with the continuation of the correspondence between Mr. Shannon and Senator Rejon. The correspondence already published concluded with a letter from the latter, dated November 6, in which he refused to withdraw his note of October 31st, and reiterated all the charges made against our Government.

Mr. Black said that, independently of the naked question of abolition, he viewed the petition as a matter of vilification, and as containing a base falsehood on its face; and he therefore objected to its reception on the ground that it was disgraceful not only to those who had signed it, but to the individual (Mr. Giddings) who presented it.

The Speaker informed him in reply, that it could not be debated; and that if the gentleman wished to debate, and object to it, it would go over till to-morrow.

Mr. Rhetts asked whether it was in order to make observations on the petition. The Speaker answered in reply, that several other of the petitions, asking for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, were likewise disposed of similarly.

A memorial, asking that the basis of representation be regulated according to the population of the free States, and, if this is inexpedient, that the farming property of the people of the free States be represented as well as slaves, was laid upon the table by a vote of—Yeas 135 nays 57.

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented.

Navigation of the Hudson River—On motion of Mr. Barnard, the rules were suspended to enable him to introduce a bill providing for continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river; and after a first and second reading, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Texas—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll trusted that committees would be called for reports, as he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill on the subject of Texas.

The committees were called; and, when that of Foreign Affairs was named, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported a joint resolution for annexing Texas to the Union. It quotes the treaty concluded in April last, and suggests its adoption; that the said articles shall be declared to be the fundamental law of union between the United States and Texas so soon as the supreme authority of Texas shall agree to the same; but it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as soon as officially informed thereof on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation; and that what is understood of the terms shall be performed immediately after the supreme authority of Texas shall have agreed to the resolution.

The question being on its second reading, Mr. Ingersoll gave notice that on Monday, the 24th inst., he should move to organize a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the subject.

Mr. Withrop, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, only desired an opportunity of saying that the report was not unanimous. For himself, he believed the resolution, in form and substance, a gross violation of the Constitution, and eminently calculated, if adopted, to involve this country in an unjust war.

Mr. Ingersoll, (smiling) observed, 'So efficient unto the day is the evil thereof,' and on his motion five thousand copies of the map of Texas were ordered to be printed.

The House, at twenty minutes to two o'clock, adjourned.

CANDID AND COMPLIMENTARY.

There is another of the coon genus, who has learned to answer the interesting inquiry: Who is James K. Polk? The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot; one of the most rabid Clay papers in the Union, pays the President elect the following compliment—

Colonel Polk will make a capital Inaugural Address. He is a good speaker—eloquent, correct and animated. He strives after no flowery or high wrought metaphors, but speaks straight on, in good English, to the understanding of the people, while every lineament of his rather peculiar, and somewhat repulsive, to others interesting, face is lit up with animation. I heard him deliver his inaugural address, in 1839, as Governor of Tennessee.

A SOLEICISM.

An article is going the rounds in the papers headed 'The White House in 1784,' and giving an account of General Washington's family there at that time. There was no 'White House' in that year, nor did General Washington ever live in that building. While at the seat of government, he resided in a large mansion, still standing, on the northeastward of the Capital.

CONGRESS.

Has now been in session several days, having done little else than receive reports of Committees and petitions upon various subjects. A few days since Mr. A. C. Dodge, from Iowa, introduced petitions into the house of Representatives, asking for the admission of that Territory as a State into the Union.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a number on the slave question. One of them having been read, Mr. Black, of Georgia, raised a question of reception.

The Speaker said that the question now was, shall the petition be received?

Mr. Giddings asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Black said that, independently of the naked question of abolition, he viewed the petition as a matter of vilification, and as containing a base falsehood on its face; and he therefore objected to its reception on the ground that it was disgraceful not only to those who had signed it, but to the individual (Mr. Giddings) who presented it.

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The Speaker informed him in reply, that it could not be debated; and that if the gentleman wished to debate, and object to it, it would go over till to-morrow.

Mr. Rhetts object, and wish to debate it.

The Speaker Then it goes over till to-morrow.

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Mr. Weller withdrew his motion, and a conversation ensued as to the order of business. Finally, however—

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Political Statistics.

The following interesting tables give a view of the votes polled for Governor in this State from the first election to the present time:

Table with columns for Year, Candidate, and Votes. Includes data for Thomas Mifflin, Arthur St. Clair, F. A. Muhlenberg, Mifflin's maj., Thomas M'Kean, James Ross, M'Kean's maj., Simon Snyder, James Ross, Snyder's maj., John Spayd, Simon Snyder, Wm. Findlay, Joseph Hiestler, Wm. Findlay, Hiestler's maj., Andrew Gregg, Shulz's maj., John A. Shultz, George Wolf, Joseph Ruter, Wolf's maj., Joseph Ruter, George Wolf, H A Muhlenberg, Ruter's maj., D. R. Porter, Joseph Ruter, Porter's maj., David R. Porter, John Bank, David R. Porter, Francis R. Shunk, Joseph Markle, Julius Lemoyne, Shunk's maj.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Journal of Commerce contains a history of past Presidential elections, from which we call the following interesting items.

Washington was unanimously elected the first President, and was inducted into office on the 20th of April, 1789. He was in office eight years.

The electoral votes since that period have been given as follows:

Table with columns for Year, Candidate, and Votes. Includes data for John Adams, T. Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Gro. Clinton, Rufus King, G. Clinton, Rufus King, E. Gerry, Tompkins, Rufus King, Tompkins, Calhoun, Five others, Van Buren, Johnson, F. Granger, Scattering, W. P. Mangum, D. Webster, J. Tyler, Johnson, T. Jewell, J. K. Polk.

Summary of votes in 1836.

Table with columns for Candidate and Votes. Includes data for Van Buren (763 547), Harrison (635 728), White (60 392), Webster (41 093), Majority for Van Buren (25 876).

Summary of votes in 1840. Includes data for Harrison (1 274 423), Van Buren (1 128 122), Majority for Harrison (146 206).

THE PANIC—ITS AUTHORS.

The intelligent editor of the money department of the New York Herald declares the attempt to make a panic to have proved 'abhorrent and unavailing.' He says: 'The panic is about over, and operators have before them an open, clear field. There does not appear, at present, in the political horizon, the slightest obstruction to a free and fearless extension of business of all kinds. The attempts of speculators in fancy stocks of all descriptions, but particularly in the stock of delinquent States, have all proved abortive and harmless. Some time previous to the recent political contest, a set of operators went extensively into the purchase of stocks of the delinquent western States, in anticipation of the election of Mr. Clay and the distribution of public land proceeds among the States. The contest having been decided contrary to their expectations, it became necessary for the clique of speculators to get up a panic in the stock market to enable them to make up, if possible, some of their losses by operations in other fancies. The organs of these cliques predicted rapid and complete ruin to the country, in consequence of the election of Mr. Polk, and strived by every possible means, to destroy confidence and break down the market. The leading whig papers in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, devoted their columns to this object, but their efforts proved fruitless, and the operations of trade and commerce continued uninterrupted, and prosperity continues to smile upon us. The second movement made to advance the market price of these stocks was made a few days since, through the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, in advocating the annexation of Texas, provided the public lands of that government were distributed among the States of this Union. We see in this movement a fair sample of the consistency of these strong party papers; and these rabid resolutions are perfectly consistent with the character of these journals; in fact, were they to adopt a different course, it would be the extreme of inconsistency. Not having succeeded in electing the presidential candidate favorable to the distribution of our own public lands, these organs seriously advocate the annexation of Texas, solely upon the condition that the public lands are distributed among the States. Stock jobbing is at the foundation of all these things; and whatever measures will advance the interests of a clique of speculators, find advocates in these party journals, and are carried out with the feeling of party politicians. Those who take the principles of the party leaders as their own, these movements may seem very strange; but when the motive is exposed—when the same influence is brought to bear that worked such a revolution in the course of the Courier and Enquirer on the United States Bank question—the cause it at once seen, and the end gone.'

U. S. SENATE—TENNESSEE.

In some of the Eastern papers, says the Nashville Union, Dec. 5, we see that it is supposed that after the 4th of March next, Tennessee will have two Whig Senators—This is an error—the term of Mr. Foster expires on the 4th of March, and his successor will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected next August. We expect to fill that vacancy with a democrat—the late Presidential vote in Tennessee shows that we are now entitled to the place, and our friends will take special care to secure it in August next.

Indiana Senator—The election of an U. S. Senator from Indiana has been postponed until the 29th inst.

The rumor from the Cincinnati papers that Mr. Marshall was elected is untrue. The postponement was by a strict party vote—25 to 25—the casting vote of the President given for postponement. The rumor probably arose from the fact that Mr. Marshall was taken up in caucus as the candidate.

WARS & RUMORS OF WARS.

Greece, by last accounts, is in a most agitated state. Insurrections are as thick as mosquitoes in New Orleans in dog days.

Brazil, it is promulgated, has declared war against Buenos Ayres.

Spain is in a fury.

Mexico is mad—and talks of war to the hilt.

The Turks are denying Christians the right to go abroad in the streets of the city, after 8 o'clock in the evening.

And out of all this pugnacious nationality that some old man, Miller, will again predict the world is soon to be destroyed.

Gov. Dorr at Washington.—Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Me.; was admitted on Friday last, as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Treadwell, the Globe says has charge of the case of Gov. Dorr, and will probably move the Court to-day to allow a writ of habeas corpus, to bring Gov. Dorr to Washington, and permit him in person to petition the court of a writ of error.

BISHOP UNDERDONK'S TRIAL.

This case is still undergoing investigation in New York, the Ecclesiastical Court sitting in secret. The True Sun, which says its information may be relied on, states that the meeting of the Bishops, nearly all of whom were present, the progress of the investigation was impeded by the consideration of the question whether there was not a statute of limitations applicable to charges of long standing. As some of these were at least five years old, it was contended they should not be considered proper subjects for inquiry now. A large majority of the Bishops, however, refused to sanction the objections. Several witnesses have been sworn, the Canons of the Church permitting the swearing, and a very rigid examination of several testifies has taken place. Of course, their testimony is not given.

In October, Mr. Washington Irving, and Mr. Wheaton were at Paris. Mr. Irving's health is much improved.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The COLUMBIA COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its Annual Convention in the German Church, Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 21 of January, 1845.

As matters of some moment will be before the Convention, it is desirable that there should be a full delegation.

Editors in the county will please publish the above notice.

J. RAMSEY, JACOB KINNEY, SOCIETARIAS.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Missouri Legislature, declaring that President Tyler's treaty, rejected by the Senate, was a good and proper treaty, and that Treaty ought to be a basis of that measure. That the Senators in Congress be instructed to endeavor to procure annexation on that basis, that the assent of Mexico is not necessary; and the people of Missouri are against the division of Texas, if annexed to the Union, into slaveholding States. It is said that the Legislature will not pass the resolutions in this shape, and they are believed to have been introduced to embarrass the action of Mr. Benton.

At a great Whig meeting, held last week in Hartford, Ex-Governor Ellsworth gave his views of Native American party. He believed the prolongation was not the remedy; he thought five years' probation quite long enough. The evil was in the fraudulent violation of existing laws.

DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

SPURDAY, DEC. 21 1844

Remember the Printer.

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, RUCK, WHEAT, OATS or WOOD, will be received for debts due us for subscription.

Also a few bushels of POTATOES if delivered soon.

From those who have promised Lumber, inch and inch and a quarter pine boards will be received if delivered soon.

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