

**LATE FROM MEXICO—FROM THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT OF SEPTEMBER 27—**The steamship Medway arrived at the Saline on the 22d, having left Vera Cruz on the 15th.

G. S. Carson, Esq., bearer of despatches from Gen. Gaddy Thompson, our Minister in Mexico, came passenger in her.

On the day the Medway left Vera Cruz, Gen. Almonte, Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States, and wife, among whom is the son of the late Emperor Iturbide, were to leave Vera Cruz in the barque Eugenia for New York.

We have before us a letter from a friend in the city of Mexico, stating that the bad understanding existing between the two Governments, in consequence of the insulting tone of Bocanegra, had been arranged to the satisfaction of Gen. Thomson, who, at the request of the President, held an interview with him at the Palace of the National Government. This was effected, the letter adds, by the high and manly tone assumed by Gen. Thomson on all occasions.

The Yucatan Navy is safely moored under the guns of the fort of San Juan de Ulloa. The general impression was that no more troops would be transported to Laguna, the force in Yucatan at present being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

The war steamer Guadalupe was at Vera Cruz, preparing to sail immediately for Galveston, for the purpose of reconnoitering the island, and capturing any Mexican vessel she might fall in with, previous to sailing of the expedition fitted out for the invasion of Texas by sea—consisting of two steamers, two brigs, and three schooners of war, and the transports to be employed for the purpose of transporting the troops. (6,000 in number,) who are at present stationed at Puente Zapala, and Vera Cruz. A large number have also been sent by the northern route, and have for some time been encamped in the valley at the foot of the Sierra Madre.

Mr. Carson left the city of Mexico on the 9th instant, and leaves for Washington immediately. He deserves praise for his diligence and energy.

**From Texas.**—In the second edition of New Orleans Crescent City, of the 26th ult. there is a letter stating that San Antonio has been entered by the Mexicans, and fifty-three of the principal citizens taken prisoners. The news is said to have been received from Galveston, by the steamer 'Merchant.' The letter states that San Antonio was completely surprised on the 11th inst. by thirteen hundred Mexicans, under Gen. Wall, who made the above

marching forthwith, of the militia or Brazos, Austin, Fort Bend, Colorado, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson and Matagorda counties against San Antonio; and the counties of the Upper Brazos and the citizens of the Colorado to march to Austin and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in readiness. The orders of the Executive are direct that in the event of the evacuation of San Antonio by the Mexicans, they are to be pursued beyond the Rio Grande, and chastised as 'their audacity deserves.' In the event of a formal invasion, the western counties are to hold themselves in check until the rest of the Republic can rally to the rescue.

When San Antonio was taken, the Circuit Court was in session, and the Judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners.

Galveston had been visited by a terrible storm, which blew down two churches, and did much more damage—amounting, it is estimated, to \$50,000.

We would remark, however, that the above intelligence needs confirmation.

**A Quick Slick Trick.**—The Lexington Intelligencer says:

'One of the slickest tricks we have ever heard of was practised upon a gentleman of this city, on Saturday last, in the Northern Bank. He was standing at the counter, conversing with one of the clerks; with his bank book, from the end of which a check or near two hundred dollars was seen protruded in his hand. While thus conversing, a rogue seeing the check gently slipped it from the book, unperceived by the owner presented it at the counter, had it cashed, and left the bank without being detected. Shortly after, the gentleman to whom the check belonged missed it, and requested the teller to stop its payment; his astonishment may be conjectured when told it had already been paid. No clue was furnished to the detection of the adroit scoundrel.'

On Friday, the 30th ult. as an elephant was crossing the bridge over the Hackensack river, New Jersey, at English Neighborhood, some of the timbers gave way, and he was precipitated into the water. He apparently received no injury, but commenced wimming for the shore whence he had started, a process by no means pleasing to his keeper, as it might be a matter of some difficulty to get him to the other side again. He therefore called the animal by name to swim towards him, when the docile creature immediately turned, made for the spot indicated by his keeper, and was landed safely on the bank, apparently not a little rejoiced at his imminent peril. This is another example of the sagacity of the elephant.

**TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.**

At Limerick, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, all the breweries have been closed; except one small one; which more than sufficient to supply the wants of the city and surrounding districts. There, were formerly in this place several extensive breweries, says a correspondent, one of which we visited. It was the largest I had ever seen, and was let for a rental of £1000 per annum. It has now been stopped more than two years, and is fast going into ruins, the machinery corroding with rust, and the roof gradually falling in. While at Limerick we also went over the remains of a large distillery, which I believe was one of the most extensive in Ireland. The concern formerly paid £100,000 per annum in excise duty, and the weekly production was over 300 puncheons of whiskey, which is equivalent to a return of more than £1000 per day. It has now for a considerable time been at a stand, and we hope may never again be called into activity.

**WAR IN YUCATAN.**

The Mexican government is pushing the campaign against Yucatan with vigor. By an arrival at New Orleans, from Campeachy we have intelligence from the latter place, up to the 13th ult. Laguna has been taken 1300 of Santa Ann's troops, and a brig and two schooners had capitulated with the town without resistance. The Mexican force at Laguna consisted of one steamer, a brig, a schooner, and four transports, which were joined, after the capitulation, by the iron steamer recently built in England—the 'Gaudaloupe.' These vessels were in full command of the coast and were manned principally by American and English sailors, the officers, however, being all English. The men were shipped in England, and paid for a considerable time in advance. At Campeachy, vigorous preparations were being made to receive the Mexicans who were hourly expected to arrive of the port. In addition to the land forces, a considerable flotilla of gun boats, with cannon of heavy calibre, had been prepared to aid in the defence. It was however, understood, that the Mexican force would not leave Laguna until the reinforcement had arrived from Vera Cruz.

**Balloon Ascension.**—Mr. Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, was to make an ascension on Saturday last from Gattysburg, Pa. After the balloon was filled, Mr. John H. McClellan, of Gattysburg, offered Mr. Wise fifty dollars, for the privilege of having a ride in his stead. Mr. Wise regarding the matter as a joke, allowed him to enter the car, and then let the balloon up a short distance by a rope, thinking, as that his substitute would soon have enough of the experiment. Mr. McClellan, however cut the rope and was off, Mr. Wise having just time to give him a few hasty and imperfect instructions as to the management of the balloon. After rising to an immense altitude, being driven in a north easterly direction, he descended in little less than an hour, about five miles from York, Pa. He passed nearly over Hunters town and Berlin, and could see the towns and country for fifty or sixty miles around, and speak with rapture of the sublimity of the scene. When about a mile high, on pulling the valve rope to prepare for descending, from using too much force, the valve clapper broke and the gas immediately discharged, thus making his descent on the parachute principle, with great rapidity, but without injury to himself or balloon.

He says that as soon as the valve door came down upon him, he new that something had 'broke loose,' and just then remembering that Mr. Wise had told him to be sure when he descended to throw out his grappling iron, he was preparing to get at it among the numerous things in the basket, when the earth bounced up against the bottom of the car!

**Something Rich.**—We will condense a good story, we saw a few days since in a southern paper. This is the gist of it:—A gentleman arriving at New Orleans, was prompted by curiosity to visit the battle-grounds of Gen. Jackson's fame. Arrived at the spot, he fell in with an old negro, who bore the marks of valor on his person in many a scar and wound. The gentleman enquired of ebony how long he had lived in the neighborhood; he answered 40 years. 'You recollect the battle, then?' 'To be sure I does—I was here myself.' 'You can tell me the situation and relative position of the forces, then?' 'Yes—I see the child can do dat tiz—there (pointing) was de cotton bags, all along out to woods; gosh how I did work dat dry.' 'The day of the battle, eh?' 'No, massa, the day afore, in carrying dem bags down from the city.' 'Do you call that work, when compared with the glorious achievement of the day after, when you received those scars which make you old age so honorable?' 'Oh, didn't get those scars on that day, by no means—I got 'em when I was blowed up on the Mississippi, about five years ago this blessed fall—that was a buster, and no mistake about it.' 'Where were you then, on that glorious morning?' enquired the gentleman, who was impatient to get all the information he could. '—When the first gun announced the commencement of the engagement—where were you then, my good fellow?' 'About dat time, sar, I was running like de debbil up to town, replied the old darkey.

**How the Germans work it.**—Yesterday morning a group of German emigrants landed from a vessel near the foot of Maiden Lane, and in ten minutes, the ladies and children, with their baggage, were proceeding up Maiden Lane in a carriage such as, we fancy, few of our city dames and demoiselles would be content to take their morning airings in. The particular shape of the vehicle we shall not mention, but the driver was a carman; and the worthy people seemed as happy and contented, as though they were occupying the most splendid carriage that ever rolled through Broadway.

Their seats consisted of three or four large, and doubtless well filled trunks or chests, placed in a row lengthwise of their conveyance. Upon these sat the women and the eldest of the girls, while the younger children (some fifteen in number) were clinging to their mothers' aprons or trudging on behind with the men.

They took the shortest possible cut across the city, engaged a deck passage on board the North River steamboat, and before night were on their way to their new homes as fast as steam could carry them.

We bid them welcome to this western world, and most heartily wish them long life, health, happiness and all sorts of good things.—N. Y. Sun.

**Wealth of Massachusetts.**—The whole property of Massachusetts, says the Boston Times, amounts according to the last valuation, to three hundred millions in round numbers, population in round numbers, 708,000, being \$529 nearly, for every individual, or \$2145 for every family of five persons. The county of Suffolk, in which is the city of Boston, and which contains 95,773 persons, is valued at 110,000,000, while Essex, with a population of 94,983, is valued at only \$31,592,002. Hampshire with 30,897 inhabitants is valued at \$7,298,351; and Barnstable with 32,584 inhabitants contains property of the value of \$4,896,653. The difference between Suffolk and the other counties is very great.

**ELECTORAL VOTES.**

By the new apportionment the number of electors of President and Vice President, chosen by all the States, will be 275, of which 138 are necessary for a choice. We give the following comparative table of the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled, both by the new and old ratio:

	New Ratio.	Old Ratio.
1 New York	36	42
2 Pennsylvania	26	30
3 Ohio	23	21
4 Virginia	17	23
5 Tennessee	13	15
7 Massachusetts	12	14
6 Indiana	12	9
9 North Carolina	11	15
10 Georgia	10	11
11 South Carolina	9	11
12 Alabama	9	7
13 Maine	9	10
14 Illinois	9	5
15 Maryland	6	10
16 New Jersey	7	8
17 Missouri	7	4
18 Connecticut	6	8
19 New Hampshire	6	7
20 Vermont	6	7
21 Louisiana	6	5
22 Mississippi	6	4
23 Michigan	5	3
24 Rhode Island	4	4
25 Delaware	3	3
26 Arkansas	3	3
	275	294

The number of electors, by the Constitution, it will be recollected, is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus, by the new ratio, Senators 52, Representatives 223; total 275.

The old 13 States (including Maine, formerly belonging to Massachusetts) are entitled to 170 electoral votes; the new States 105.

The seven States in *italic*, are those which voted for Van Buren and Johnson in 1840. They are entitled under the new apportionment to the same number of votes as in that year.

The Wisconsin Gleaner, published at Swaville, states that on the 4th instant a most singular and fatal accident occurred to a Miss Josephine Moorehouse, of that village. It appears that she had called upon a young dentist for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. As soon as he applied the 'turnkey' to the tooth, he gave it a very sudden and violent twist, which instead of extracting the tooth dislocated her neck.—Medical aid was immediately called in, but it was of no avail, the vital spark had fled. Considerable excitement existed in the village against the dentist, who had prudently left the place by the advice of his friends.

The last case of absence of mind we have heard of, was the foreman of the St. Louis Grand Jury now in session. It appears a beautiful lady was summoned to answer some questions, and on her entrance, he was so struck with her elegant and graceful appearance that he became a little confused and after administering the oath, as usual, instead of presenting the bible he drew up his face in the most fascinating manner, and said 'Now kiss me ma'am.' He never discovered his error until the whole Jury burst out into a roar of laughter.

**DEMOCRAT.**

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

**BLOOMSBURG:**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**JAMES BUCHANAN.**

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

**The Question Settled.**

**DANIEL SNYDER,**

**PLEGDED FOR**

**REMOVAL,**

**ELECTED OVER**

**Richard Fruit,**

**PLEGDED AGAINST IT,**

**BY A MAJORITY OF**

**875.**

We have the gratification of announcing to our friends the election of DANIEL SNYDER, the REMOVAL CANDIDATE for the Legislature, by over 875 majority, after one of the warmest contested elections ever held in the county. This settles the question of removal, so far as the people of the county can act, as both candidates were publicly pledged either for or against it, and the election turned wholly upon the question without any regard to the political parties of the county. The legislator can now do no less than give to the people that which they have so strongly asked for through the ballot boxes.

**THE ELECTION,**

Has terminated in this county, in the election of Daniel Snyder, the removal candidate, by the triumphant majority of 875 over Richard Fruit, the opposing candidate. As this election settles the long exciting question of removal in the county, it may not be amiss, to review the whole campaign, the course pursued by our oppo-

well as that of his friends, to sustain him, and thus ascertain the true grounds upon which the election was decided, that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter upon the subject. During the pendency of the removal question last winter before the legislature, the agents of Danville, declared not only verbally, but in a written statement presented to the house, that the removal party were a minority in the county, and that they never had, nor never could, elect a member favorable to removal, if he was brought forward upon that question.—They went still further, and in private conversation with the members declared that Daniel Snyder, in particular could not be again elected after having agitated the question in the house, and dared his friends to the contest at the fall election, and one of them, at least, pledging himself to give up the contest, should he be elected, and submit to the wishes of the majority. The friends of removal accepted the challenge. A convention was called of the friends of removal, who nominated Daniel Snyder, by acclamation, and passed resolutions, calling upon the removal party to sustain him because he was an open, avowed, uncompromising friend to them, and instructing him to advocate the removal should he be elected. In addition the bill which Mr. Snyder, had procured to be past in the house was spread before the people. The opponents of removal, placed in nomination, Richard Fruit who publicly pledged himself in a letter published in the Danville Intelligencer, to oppose removal by his vote and influence. Thus the question was fairly before the people. Snyder pledged for removal, and Fruit pledged against it. Under these circumstances, with the flags of removal and no removal, spread to the breeze, the parties went into the contest. Our opponents however, were not satisfied with having the question settled upon its merits alone, but they must need resort to all the stratagems, and deceptions which they are so capable of using when hard pressed, together with their usual weapons of falsehoods, vituperation, and slander, to divert the minds of the people from the main question before them. In this they have succeeded in some instances, but thanks to the stern integrity and intelligence of the people, the removal

party has won the battle by the triumphant majority of 875 and this majority would have been increased upwards of 400, had not the division question interfered, which took from Daniel Snyder above 200 votes and gave them to Richard Fruit. The fact also, that Fruit resided in a removal township, and having many strong friends around him, decreased our vote another hundred, which would have reduced the vote of the opponents of removal to less than one third of the votes polled in the county, had it been decided upon its naked question. Under these circumstances, then we consider the question settled, and the next legislature can do no less than comply with the voice of two thirds of the county fairly expressed through the ballot boxes.

Never was a party more completely routed than the Danville faction, their candidate having received a majority in only five districts out of twenty. We do not wish to rejoice over a fallen foe, but we cannot but feel cheered onward in our duty, when the inhabitants of the removal interest have rallied around us, with such a unanimous expression in favor of the course we have pursued in this exciting question. We have been beset by the bloodhounds of the Danville faction, with all the means in their power to destroy us both personally and pecuniary. J. G. Montgomery and Valentine Best, not satisfied with hurling their anathemas at us through the medium of the Intelligencer, have travelled the county, dealing out their slanders, at public meetings, and in the private ear, as if the fate of the county depended upon the destruction of our press and of our character. Daniel Snyder, too, has come in for a share of their abuse and falsehoods, but the triumphant majority with which he has been re-elected is a salvo for all the wounds they have attempted to inflict upon him, and it urges him forward with a still more vigorous determination to sustain the rights of the many in opposition to the grasping avarice of the few aristocrats who surround the Court House in Danville. This election has made them tremble on their thrones, and the next legislature will restore to the people the rights which have been so long withheld from them, by bribery, treachery, and deception.

**ELECTION.**

The annual general election in this state was held in this state on Tuesday last, and from the partial returns, which we have received, we collect the following.

In Luzerne county, H. B. Wright and Moses Overfield are elected to the legislature, and the whole democratic ticket.

Dauphin county has elected the whole democratic ticket with the exception of one member and the Prothonotary.

Cumberland, in consequence of a division among the democrats, the whole whig ticket has been elected.

Adams county has elected democratic members, and almost the entire democratic ticket.

York county has elected the democratic ticket with the exception of Sheriff.

Jacob Gearheart is elected member from Northumberland, and Jesse C. Horton to the senate from that district.

Philadelphia county has elected the whole democratic ticket.

The city of Philadelphia, the entire whig ticket by an average majority of about 1000.

Henry C. Eyer is elected senator from the district composed of Union, Huntington and Perry, and the three democratic members from Union, Mifflin and Juniata are elected.

The Keystone says, we sum up the result of the recent election for Senators and Representatives, as far as we can from an opinion, thus:

**SENATE.**—The following democratic Senators, hold over from last year: Crispin, Penniman, Smith, Gorgas, M'LANahan, Kidder, Headley, Fegely, Bigler, Gibous, and Dimock. 11

We have now carried Champeys, (gain) Eyer, (gain) Bailey (gain) Horton, M'Cully, Hill, Black and Wilcox, bringing our certain strength in the Senate to 19

The Senate consists of 33 members—and without any further changes would stand 19 democrats, 14 whigs. We have however, a strong prospect of having gained another Senator in Washington county, Gen. Parke, in place of Ewing, in which case the Senate will stand TWENTY democrats to 13 whigs.

Among these thirteen whigs is included Mr. FARRELLY of Crawford, who was