

Encouraged early the next morning, but upon examination, the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it inadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally dispatched to Encarnacion, of the 1st of March, under Col. Bolkan. Some two hundred wounded, and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on the direction of Matahuala, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewn upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown, by the accompanying field report, to have been 344 officers, and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making not more than 453 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna, in his summons, to be 20,000; and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numerous wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, twenty eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Capt. George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serving on the staff of Gen. Wool—a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Col. Hardin and McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay. Possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantages of a military education, I had looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day, fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fire to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repelling at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms releases me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness, and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

To Brigadier General Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of the troops thrown back on our left flank. I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government. Brigadier General Lane (slightly wounded) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy.

The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous, were more than usually distinguished. Moving rapidly over the roughest ground, it was always in action at the right place and the right time, and its well directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy. While I recommend to particular favor the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, and Captains Washington, 4th artillery, and Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conspicuous skill and gallantry. Captain O'Brien, Lieutenants Brent, Whiting, and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers, (slightly wounded), were attached to Captain Washington's battery. Lieutenants Thomas, Reynolds, and French, 3d artillery, (severely wounded) to that of Captain Sherman; and Captains Shover and Lieut. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to that of Capt. Bragg. Capt. Shover, in conjunction with Lieutenant Donaldson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important service in repulsing the cavalry of General Minon. The regular cavalry, under Lieut. Col. May, with which was associated Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful service in holding the enemy in check, and in covering the batteries at several points. Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day, while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling to the rear.

The Mississippi riflemen, under Col. Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Col. Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day, entitle him to the particular notice of the government. The 3d Indiana regiment under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the 2d, under Col. Bowles, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during the greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in repelling the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Marshall, rendered good service dismounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards with a portion of the Arkansas cavalry, in meeting and dispersing the column of cavalry at Buena Vista.

The 1st and 2d Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning, rendered confidence to that part of the line, while the list of casualties will show how much these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon. Capt. Connor's company of Texas volunteers, attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its captain being wounded and

two subalterns killed. Col. Bissell, the only surviving colonel of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion. After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford; that of the latter upon Major Fry.

Regimental commanders and others who have rendered reports, speak in general terms of the good conduct of their officers and men, and have specified many names, but the limits of this report forbid a recapitulation of them here. I may, however, mention Lieutenants Brucker and Campbell, of the dragoons, and Captain Pike, Arkansas cavalry, commanding squadrons; Lieutenant Colonel Field, Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Roane, Arkansas cavalry, upon which the command devolved after the fall of Colonel Yell; Major Bradford, Capt. Sharpe, (severely wounded), and Adjutant Griffith, Mississippi regiment; Lieutenant Col. Harden, 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieutenant Robinson, A. D. C. to General Lane; Lieutenant Col. Weatherford, 1st Illinois regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Major Trail, and Adjutant Whiteside, (severely wounded), 2d Illinois regiment; and Major Fry, 2d Kentucky regiment, as being favorably noticed for gallantry and good conduct. Major McCulloch, quartermaster in the volunteer service, rendered important services before the engagement, in the command of a spy company, and during the affair, was associated with the regular cavalry. To Major Warren, 1st Illinois volunteers, I feel much indebted for his firm and judicious course, while exercising command in the city of Saltillo.

The medical staff, under the able direction of Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were assiduous in attention to the wounded upon the field, and in their careful removal to the rear. Both in these respects and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of this department was every thing that could be wished. Brigadier General Wool speaks in high terms of the officers of his staff, and I take pleasure in mentioning them here, having witnessed their activity and zeal upon the field. Lieutenant and A. D. C. McDowell, Colonel Churchill, inspector general, Captain Chapman, assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Sitgreaves, topographical engineers, and Capt. Howard and Davis, volunteer service, are conspicuously noticed by the general for their gallantry and good conduct. Messrs. March, Adickes, Potts, Harrison, Burgess and Dusenbery, attached in various capacities to Gen. Wool's headquarters, are likewise mentioned for their intelligent alacrity in conveying orders to all parts of the field.

In conclusion, I beg leave to speak of my own staff, to whose exertions in rallying troops and communicating orders I feel greatly indebted. Major Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Capt. J. Eaton, and Lieut. R. S. Garnett, aide-de-camp, served near my person, and were prompt and zealous in the discharge of every duty. Major Monroe, besides rendering valuable service as chief of artillery, was instrumental, as was also Col. Churchill and Belknap, inspectors general, in rallying troops and disposing them for the defence of the train and baggage. Col. Whiting, quartermaster general, and Capt. Eaton, chief of the subsistence department, were engaged with the duties of their departments and also served in the immediate staff on the field. Capt. Sibley, assistant quartermaster, was necessarily left with the headquarters camp near town, where his services were highly useful. Major Mansfield and Lieut. Benham, engineers, and Capt. Linnard and Lieut. Pope and Franklin, topographical engineers, were employed before and during the engagement in making reconnoissances, and on the field were very active in bringing information and in conveying my orders to distant points.

Lieut. Kingsbury in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Capt. Chilton, assistant quartermaster, and Major Dix and Coffee, served also as extra aide-de-camp, and were actively employed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aide-de-camp on this occasion, and served with credit in that capacity. Major Craig, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Craig, medical director, had been detached on duty from headquarters, and did not reach the ground until the morning of the 24th, too late to participate in the action, but in time to render useful services in their respective departments of the staff.

I respectfully enclose returns of the troops engaged and of casualties incident to the battle. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. Com'g.  
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington.

#### Particulars of the Capture of Alvarado.

We have conversed with an officer of the St. Mary's, from whom we learn the following gratifying particulars of the capture of Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter, commanding the steamship Scourge. From our informant we learn that on the night of the 2d inst., the steamship Scourge appeared before the town, and fired two guns, when Lt. H. summoned the authorities to surrender. The Mexicans wanted time, which Lt. Hunter refused to grant, threatening at the same time that if the demand was not instantly complied with, he would immediately order 8000 troops, who were in the neighborhood, to enter and batter it down. The authorities yielded, when Lt. Hunter took possession and landed a midshipman with five men, while the Scourge proceeded up the Alvarado river to a small town called Talcastapan, which was also surrendered to Lt. H. without exchanging a shot.

On the 3d inst. Gen. Quitman arrived with the troops, and Com. Perry with all the small vessels of the squadron—but they found the place already under the American flag. About 800 Mexican soldiers, belonging to the two posts, were made prisoners.

We learn that Lt. Hunter had been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders, in entering the port of Alvarado. Although he may have violated some rule of military etiquette, yet we opine that his punishment will be light.

Cold.—The New London (Ct.) Democrat says:—"The season thus far has been cold, disagreeable and unpromising—rains and high winds having prevailed the greater portion of the time for several weeks."

Anti-rent outrages continue in New York. Another citizen of Columbia Co. has been seized, turned out of his house with his family, and seriously ill-treated for paying his rent; the old disguises were again adopted.

#### Important from Vera Cruz.

Arrival of the Steamship Massachusetts at N. Orleans.—Another battle expected—No fever at Vera Cruz on the 12th of April.

The Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 22d inst., bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 14, with highly important intelligence.

M. Y. Beach came passenger in her. The following is from the correspondent of the Picayune of the 22d inst.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847. I arrived in this place at 11 o'clock last night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sands. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly. The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, his nearness could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Hardy and other officers of dragoons.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston had been severely, but not mortally wounded, while examining Santa Anna's works, which appeared to be a succession of breastworks on an eminence in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Every thing would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand. A dragoon, who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody and at the same time a bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days of the road. Gen. Scott stopped last night nine miles from this. To-night he will reach Cerro Gordo. If Santa Anna is as represented, he probably will not be attacked before two or three days. I write in great haste.

The following letters are from the Delta of the 23d.

Correspondence of the Daily Delta. Vera Cruz, April 13, 1847.

Eds. Delta.—As I stated in my letter of this morning, the Brigade of Gen. Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa, but from their sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with them. About one o'clock an express reached him with information that the column had fallen in with a large force of the enemy at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a skirmish had taken place between Twiggs' advance guard and the enemy, in which Captain Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In half an hour after the receipt of this news, Gen. Worth had mounted his horse and was off, so suddenly, indeed, that I missed him, notwithstanding I repaired to his quarters to gather the particulars as soon as I heard of it.

There is no doubt at all but that Santa Anna, with from 12,000 to 15,000 men, is between us and Jalapa; it is conceded on all sides; but if Gen. Twiggs does not whip, he will at least keep him in check until Gen. Scott, who left yesterday, reaches him, which will be to-morrow night. Major Gen. Patterson left here with two brigades of volunteers on Friday, and he has reached the advance before this hour. Gen. Twiggs had between 2500 and 2700 men, choice ones, too, under his command, and I entertain little fear for his safety. Gen. Patterson marched with Shields' and Pillow's brigades, and all the force, except the garrison of the towns, and Quitman's brigade is either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

Gen. Scott, I think, was pretty well satisfied before his departure, that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood of Jalapa, and was making good time towards that point before the express reached him. A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or little or no fighting. An intelligent Mexican told me to-night that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hoped to negotiate a peace. I believe, truly, that it is the wish of his Excellency to win the strife, but whether he will embrace the occasion, which, by the way, is an excellent one, I cannot say. The horses of the Tennessee Cavalry arrived 30 days from Tampico, and as soon as they are landed, I expect Quitman will leave here.

VERA CRUZ ANCHORAGE, April 12, 1847.

Letters Delta.—A large detachment of the squadron leaves for Tuxpan, commanded by the Commander in person. The officers anticipated something of a fight at that place. It is believed that there are upwards of 20,000 troops at that place, under the command of Gen. Cos, with some 60 pieces of heavy cannon, all serviceable and in fine order, with the exception of three. The greater portion of the army is now on the road to Jalapa. Rumor has it that Santa Anna is there with a large force, and intends to dispute the pass near that place. The vigilance has not yet made its appearance. Yours.

The Vera Cruz Eagle, of the 13th inst., says that the reported strength and position of Santa Anna and his forces are fully credited by both citizens and officers in that city. Gen. Patterson had recovered from his illness, and was at the head of his division.

The only disease prevailing at Vera Cruz was diarrhoea, and great numbers were sick. Two privates of the 1st Reg. Penn. Volunteers had been tried and found guilty of theft.—They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Castle, and forfeiture of a month's pay.

Gen. Scott has issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, urging them in strong terms to remain at their homes, and no longer countenance the military tyrants, who have been leading them to destruction. He proclaims himself and army the friends of all peaceable Mexicans, and determined to protect them in all their civil and religious rights.

FROM THE BRAZOS.

By the schooner Exit, at New Orleans from the Brazos, we have the Matamoros Flag of the 10th inst.

It commenced raining in Matamoros on the 10th inst., being the first that had fallen since September last.

A depot has been established at China, and one just below Camargo. Owing to the shallowness of the river, Reynosa will become one ultimately.

Capt. Arnold had reached Camargo, with two companies of Dragoons and four companies of Kentuckians.

Col. Caleb Cushing arrived at Matamoros on the evening of the 6th inst. The whole of his regiment is now stationed there.—Pennsylvania, April 30.

A GOSPEL TRUTH.—Men of all sects call themselves "miserable sinners," but are terribly affronted if others call them so.



## THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTBOSE.  
Thursday, May 6, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

### The "Democrat" for the Campaign.

The importance of the approaching campaign, no less than the unscrupulous character of the opposition, admonishes us of the necessity for the general diffusion of correct information relative to the respective candidates, and the issues involved, and has induced us to make the following liberal proposals for extending the circulation of this paper until after the election at least. Our proposals are: To a club of six or more names (accompanied invariably by the cash) we will send the "Democrat," from the 21st of May, until the 1st of November; for every cent per copy. The terms are very low, and we trust will meet the approval of our Democratic friends generally. Will our agents and others exert themselves a little in procuring names, and thus help to accomplish the important victory which is before us?

### A Summary Method.

The entire sum and substance of the three columns of twaddle in the Federal organ, up town, last week, is: "that's a Loofooco lie!" a very convenient and summary method of spiking the guns of an opponent, truly. It is true it branched out considerably, in indignant exclamations, and passing sentence upon several of the most reputable Democratic Journals in the State, if they ventured to utter a sentiment disrespectful of its "iron leg," and occasionally became quite eloquent in its denunciation of truth, we mean, of course, if reflected upon the character of its late embodiment, Irvin. Toward us, we grant most readily, it was very plausible, considering its former course, and we have no disposition to be querulous, or to raise the question of veracity with it, except when ourselves implicated by it. But we cannot so far condescend, for courtesy's sake, as to consider its solitary and unavouched assertion in regard to Gen. Irvin's imbecility, as paramount to every thing else in the shape of facts. The fact is, those implications of the mental, moral, or political fitness of Gen. Irvin for the office to which he aspires, come to us attested by too many witnesses, and circumstances; to be exploded by the mere ipse dixit of either a hired organ at home, or a strong partisan friend, wholly unacquainted with him, and who may be blinded as to his faults, at this distance off. And hence we must not be considered uncourteous if we require from our neighbor some stronger proof on his part before we succumb to his indignant clamor.

Our neighbor complains most piteously of the mode of warfare which Gen. Irvin's opponents have adopted. Why man, did you expect your candidate was so immaculate, that no one could name a fault? Or did you suppose that he would go straight through the campaign, into the gubernatorial chair, governed by faults, either one of which, if known, would be enough to sink him into a politically dishonored grave, without those faults being exposed? Which? The truth is, our opponents have brought him, as their candidate into the field—they ask his election, over one against whom they cannot raise the first formidable objection, and they must expect that his claims will be tested by a scrutinizing public, that he will be tried in the fiery ordeal of truth, and his faults exposed: Upon this principle—most often by resorting to falsehoods the most glaring—they have always acted; and why complain because their opponents choose to investigate the qualifications and claims of their candidate before submitting his name to the people? There is something strange in this, and something which smacks a little too strong of "infallibility" to rely well with the masses of the people.

But, says our neighbor, the charges are false! Alack! Well, how does he know? Why, the organ of Gen. Irvin, in Centre county, and a Washington Federal Letter Writer, (a member of the greatest fraternity of political incapables in the land) say so! This is a powerful argument, and upon it, how confidently our cotemporary has based his bullying denial.—Who can withstand such an array of facts?

But we are not disappointed at this indignant denial of the charges alleged against the Centre county iron lord. The case is a desperate one at best, and to enter the campaign with the full admission of these facts, would indeed be hopeless. Nay, we rather admire our neighbor's incapacity and zeal, than otherwise—we prove him to be no political traitor—and we equally regret he is not engaged in a better cause. But we cannot admit, and deny that he has furnished any evidence to require it, (unless these bare assertions are evidence) the strictures upon his favorite candidate's qualifications and claims, which we have copied from other papers, to be false. Our neighbor, if he cannot submit to it patiently, must rave and foam as he prefers; or dub them "Loofooco lies," if it pleases him better.

As our neighbor has quoted with quite a flourish, the organ of Gen. Irvin, in his own

county, we beg leave to offset the following from the Centre Democrat published at the same place:

A few unvarnished facts and figures may be of use to our opponents, and may teach them to examine more closely into the record of the future. We are constrained to inform them, that their candidate never received a majority in Centre county, except upon one occasion.—That with one solitary exception Mr. Irvin's neighbors and acquaintances have never failed to poll heavy majorities against him—as often as they had the opportunity to do so.

During the Congressional canvass of 1848, an unfortunate division existed in the Democratic party of this county, and great dissatisfaction existed with the Democratic nomination for Congress, whether with or without foundation we are not now called upon to decide. One, if not more, of the most influential Democratic presses in the district, and a number of leading Democrats took open and decided ground against the Democratic nominee, and this press then under the control of our predecessor, remained entirely neutral. A great many Democrats staid away from the polls altogether, others voted blank tickets for Congress, while a few, as the least of two evils, voted point blank for James Irvin, now the Federal candidate for Governor. Under such highly favorable circumstances a candidate of even ordinary personal popularity, ought not only to carry his election, but to overrun his party vote by at least some hundreds. And yet what was the vote in Centre county?—Why, he was honored with just 169 votes more than Joseph Ritner in 1838, and 150 LESS than Markle received the very next year. It was for his unprejudiced success on this occasion, that he was dubbed the "Popular Congressman."

Mr. Irvin was also a candidate for Congress in 1840, and after every exertion had been made, and every influence brought to bear, Centre county recorded her verdict by giving a majority of 625 against him.

In 1839 we find him once more before the people; a candidate for office, at a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Wm. W. Potter, and again his neighbors proved their insensibility to his claims (by giving a majority of their suffrages to his competitor). And still further back in 1838 we find him a candidate for the same office, with the same result. Once more to cap the climax, and put the seal to the personal popularity one hears so much about in the Federal prints at a distance, we find him on the Anti-Masonic ticket in 1835, a candidate for the important, responsible position of County Auditor, and (tell it not in Gath) we find him unsuccessful in inducing his neighbors and acquaintances to accept his proffered services even in that humble capacity.

We have thus given a plain statement of facts, and we think it will appear that if, as urged by his friends, Mr. Irvin has not been as long in office as Gov. Shunk, it has certainly not been for want of inclination on his part. The fault does not seem to lie at his door, but must be charged to the absence of a corresponding disposition on the part of the people.

Add to the above the subjoined extracts from a correspondent of the Pennsylvania, from the same county, and we have the *neplus ultra* of Gen. Irvin's popularity and prospects at home, so much vaunted by our opponents, as well as a confirmation of the previous charge of tyranny over his workmen. The article is written in reply to the U. S. Gazette:

"In the next place, the Editor of the Gazette says: 'We can assure our cotemporary, that Mr. Irvin, though he carries on Iron Works to a goodly extent, does much more business as a farmer.' O! so! Mr. Gazette, are you not ashamed of yourself? Why did you not also say that he was the owner, and concerned in four or five large mercantile establishments in Centre county; that he is better acquainted with that business than farming. Do, Messrs. of the Pennsylvania, urge Mr. CHANDLER to visit Bellefonte, the residence of Mr. Irvin, and there learn for himself the way he farms. He will find him living in splendor. Mr. Irvin will be glad to see the old Federal gentleman. He will lead him over his marble steps, into his hall, from thence into his splendid parlors, seat him on elegant mahogany cushioned chairs or lounges, before brilliant mirrors—where he is safe from being molested from Mr. Irvin's workmen, or the glowers of his farm. And then to give your city neighbor a view of that thorough without the trouble of travelling through it.—Mr. Irvin can take him to the top of his magnificent palace, upon which is a Spanish Palisade walk, over one hundred feet in extent, and give him a view of the surrounding country—and I will promise Mr. C. that during all the time he spends with Mr. Irvin, his nasal organ shall not be offended by the smell of his farm!—Another matter can be ascertained—that is the conduct of Mr. Irvin in all political contests with his workmen, particularly in 1844. He will learn that Mr. Irvin in all his speeches, either in private or public, proclaimed aloud that 'if Mr. Polk was elected, he would have to close his works and discharge his hands.' Mr. Polk was elected, and Mr. Irvin still carries on his works. Not only this, but Mr. Gazette could also learn that Mr. Irvin uses the same means to secure the votes of his hands, that the other Iron Masters do in this county, and that his hands know the penalty of voting against his wishes.

As respects the Tariff of 1846, which the U. S. Gazette says is so very unpopular—let him not be deceived any longer, and he had best be certain, when Mr. Irvin is on that subject at home, for the Democracy of Centre approve of it, and will sustain it this fall. Our farmers and lumbermen are receiving the benefit of its liberal provisions; and I know several Whig farmers who declare they will not vote for any man who is in favor of its repeal. Now, I do assure you, that in this township, where Mr. Irvin was raised, and where we know him, he will be beaten from 80 to 120 votes, and that including Gregg, Penn, Hains, and Miles townships, the farming districts of the county, having no Iron Works in either of them.—HONEST FRANK SHUNK will have six hundred votes of a majority over him."

A LEATHER FACTORY BURNED.—We learn that the very extensive Leather Factory, situated in Dupond's, (and until of late owned by ELIZABETH PHINNEY & Co.) was consumed by fire on Monday morning week, about 2 o'clock, together with a thousand Hides and other property. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is variously estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars, a small portion of which only is said to be covered by insurance.

### Virginia Election.

The returns from the Virginia election are now nearly in, and show the election of Democratic Congressmen in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 14th districts, and Federalists in the 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, and 12th, certainly, while the 13th is in doubt, the returns from all of the counties not having been received.

We perceive that our opponents are disposed to exult somewhat boisterously over this result because they have elected five Congressmen when they had but one in '45. It is true, as they allege, that they had but one Representative in the last Congress, but it is also true that such a result is no very great triumph after all. The fact is, in '44 Mr. Clay received majorities in four of the districts, while two others Mr. Polk had majorities, in one of but two, and in the other of seventy-six. The 6th district, carried by the Federalists at the late election, in '44 gave Mr. Clay a majority of 239, and was carried by the Democrats at the Congressional election in '45, more from the lukewarmness of the opposition than from any other cause. The same circumstance gave the Democrats at that election several other very doubtful districts. Considering this, and the fact that there existed some divisions in the Democratic party in some of these districts, at the late canvass, we can conceive but a very frail excuse for much glorification on their part now.

P. S. The southern papers received last evening give the 13th dist. to the Federalists.

### Federalism true to the Last.

The conduct of the Federal Legislature of Massachusetts, which has just closed its labors, in relation to the war and Gen. Taylor, reprehensible and infamous as it is, is but a type of the feelings and conduct of a vast majority of the leaders of the entire party through the country. In fact Massachusetts Federalism and anti-American doctrines are proverbial.—There is no State in the Union more unalterably Federal in politics; nor is there one which displays half the devotion to the cause of any foe to our country, as that same "home of the God-like."

A case in point, illustrative of its disgraceful treachery, is the conduct of her late Legislature as mentioned above. The facts, as we learn them, are these: A few days before the final adjournment of that body, a batch of resolutions, denouncing the war in the usual and truthless terms, such as "unjust," "unholy," "unrighteous," "unnecessary," "dishonorable," and the like, appended to which was a joint, hypocritical compliment to Gen. Taylor, were offered in the House by a Federal member, and after some tribulation, adopted by a strict party vote. They were opposed by the Democratic members because they were unwilling, in paying a grateful tribute to the gallant hero of four battles, "to endorse and publish a lie and a slander upon their country." They refused to participate in any such disgrace, and so voted against the whole, after having tried in vain to induce the House to admit a separate vote on the resolution in favor of Gen. Taylor, which they desired to support, if they could do it without perpetrating a falsehood and a slander upon their country. But this was pertinaciously resisted, and they had no other alternative but to vote against the entire batch.

Let us observe! When these resolutions reached the Senate, in which was not a single Democrat, the clause complimenting Gen. Taylor was entirely expunged, and the resolutions then passed! In this shape they were returned to the House, where the patriots (?) of the Senate was endorsed, and confirmed, and the denunciation of the war and the government was adopted, without a single word in favor of Gen. Taylor!

Comment is needless. It shows who are the friends of the brave Gen. Taylor, the friends of the country, and the inevitable danger of entrusting the Federal party with power.

In the answer of the "clique organ" up town, to our call for the evidences of the "ruin," we do not know which most to admire, the ingenuity which seeks to hide its duplicity and shame, or the brass that could promulgate so arrant a falsehood as a claim in regard to the diminution of the revenue. The public will be surprised to learn that the organ of the faction has shifted its tone in regard to the ruin which a few months ago it threatened to manufacturing mining and coal interests, to an imaginary ruin in the revenue! But they will be more surprised to learn that to the "Advocate" belongs the honor of having first discovered such a falling off in that department! The statement is not true, as we are prepared to show if necessary; on the contrary there has been a constant and steady increase of revenue over last year up to this time amounting to nearly a million of dollars.

### Now for some Fun!

Howes & Co.'s Great United States Circus, embracing a trouble Company, and by far the largest establishment of the kind ever originated; consisting of two hundred men and horses, requiring thirty carriages to convey the Performers, Musicians, Wagoners, &c., purposes to exhibit in this village on Thursday, May 27th, in the afternoon and evening. The procession through the country will be preceded by a magnificent Golden Chariot, of sufficient capacity to seat thirty persons, elegantly trimmed, and drawn by twenty beautiful cream-colored horses. Following this Chariot, will come La Petite George, in his Miniature Chariot, scarcely bigger than a halibut, drawn by two diminutive ponies, thirty-six inches in height, forming a contrast as once ludicrous and pleasing. The proprietors promise a rare treat in their line, and we have no doubt they will be lots of fun for the boys of these "loving diggings."

Look out for now of another fight, soon!