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From the Baltimore Patriot.  
**I Could not say Farewell.**

BY S. B. BROWN.

O, who can say, Farewell!  
When the heart is on the tongue!  
'Tis sadder than the funeral knell,  
O'er joys departed rung.  
I left thee—in thy bloom,  
With what anguish who can tell,  
I tore my heart away from thine,  
But could not say—Farewell!  
I marked the smile upon thy lip,  
I felt its magic spell—  
I knew it only mask'd thy grief,  
And could not say—farewell!  
I saw the tear drop in thine eye,  
And kissed it ere it fell—  
I pressed thy velvet hand in mine,  
But could not say—FAREWELL!

**GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.**

A Glance at his Life.

Since the appointment of Gen. Scott to the command of the army against Mexico, a peculiar interest seems to be taken in all that pertains to his life and character. His life has been a truly chequered one, marked by noble deeds and signal events entitling him to occupy a conspicuous place in the ranks of the good and great. With a view of measurably gratifying the prevalent public curiosity, we subjoin a brief sketch of his history, comprising a notice of his valorous conduct on one or two occasions, for which we are indebted to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

General Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. He pursued the usual preparatory studies, spent a year in the High School in Richmond, and subsequently went to the College of William and Mary, where he attended a course of Law Lectures. In 1805 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1807 he removed to South Carolina, intending to practice law in the Courts at Charleston. Soon after, the aggressions of the European Powers on the commerce of the United States had reached their height, and Scott, participating in the spirit of patriotism which animated the young men of that day, volunteered as a member of the Petersburg troop of horse, that had been called out under the Proclamation of the President, forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war. In due time, we may here just add, upon the breaking out of the war between the United States and England, in 1812, Scott obtained a Lieut. Colonel's commission, and immediately proceeded to the Niagara frontier with several companies.

In October of the same year, the celebrated battle of Queenstown was fought. Scott participated in it, and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and activity. We have neither time nor room to give a full account of this battle; but will simply append a few paragraphs going to show Scott's intrepidity and patriotism as displayed during its progress.

At one time during the battle, it is stated that Scott arrived on the Queenstown heights. He had been permitted, as a volunteer, to cross the river with his adjutant, Roach, and assume the command of the whole body engaged. On the Canada side, he unexpectedly found Brigadier-General Wadsworth, of the New York militia, who had crossed without orders. Scott, therefore, proposed to limit his command to the regulars. But the generous and patriotic Wadsworth would not consent. He promptly yielded the command over all the forces to Scott. "You, sir," said he, "know best professionally, what ought to be done. I am here for the honor of my country, and that of the New York militia." Scott, therefore, assumed the command, and throughout the movements which ensued, General Wadsworth dared every danger in aiding the views of the commander. Though they had met for the first time, he had become already attached to the young colonel. He repeatedly, in the course of the battle, interposed his own person to shield Scott from the Indian rifles, which his tall person attracted.

At another time, while the battle was raging, information was brought to Scott and those engaged, that the militia on the American shore refused to cross to their assistance. The enemy numbered not less than thirteen hundred, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Retreat was as hopeless as success, for there were no boats on the Canada shore, and the other side would not afford them aid. Scott took his position on the ground they then occupied, resolved to abide the shock, and think of surrender only when battle was impossible. He mounted a log in front of his much diminished band: "The enemy's balls," said he, "begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there

is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall, and their country's wrongs.—Who dare to stand?" "ALL!" was the answering cry. A vigorous resistance was made; but finally, overpowered by superior numbers, the brave American band was compelled to surrender.

The contest was truly a bloody one, and throughout this scene of various action, of mistake and misfortune, of success and disaster, Lientant-Colonel Scott, says an accurate account,—was distinguished for great exertions. He was in full-dress uniform, and his tall stature made him a conspicuous mark. He was singled out by the Indians, but remained unhurt. He was urged to change his dress. "No," said he, smiling, "I will die in my robes." At the same moment Captain Lawrence fell by his side, as it was supposed, mortally wounded.

Thus ended the battle of Queenstown Heights: an engagement desultory in its movements, various in its incidents, and unfortunate in its result, but not without consequences important to the spirit and vigor of the American arms. Magnitude is not always necessary to the dignity of an achievement, nor is defeat always discouraging to the unsuccessful party. It is the nature of the action which gives character to the actor. Judged by this standard, the events of Queenstown had their value, and their inspiration to every patriot American. Hull had surrendered without a battle; disgrace not from the mere disaster; but from the mode by which it was produced, was inflicted upon the country, and felt in the hearts of its children. It was battle, and honorable battle only, which could drive this gloomy shadow from the country, check the taunts of enemies, remove its own doubts and re-establish its self-respect. The battle of Queenstown Heights did this in no small degree. While the mistakes, the errors, and the losses of that day were deplored, the American press and people recognised, amid regrets and misfortunes a spirit of achievement, a boldness in danger, and a gallant bearing, which inspired new hopes, and pointed out the way to ultimate success. The daring gallantry of Colonel Van Rensselaer; the capture of the British battery by Wool and his heroic companions; the intrepid conduct of Wadsworth, of Christie, of Totton, and many others, and particularly the courage, skill, and continued activity and exertions of Scott, had given a cheerfulness even to the darkness of defeat, and almost a glory of satisfaction to the memory of Queenstown Heights.

We may add many other interesting particulars relative to Scott's life, illustrative of his bravery, heroism and skillful generalship. His name, as the reader well knows, is indissolubly connected with Lundy's Lane and Chippewa. Had he not taken part in any other engagement, his participation in these, alone, would have rendered him immortal. But we cannot enter into a minute description of those great battles. Our limits forbid it. Let it suffice to say, of the man and his character, that should our country, unfortunately, become embroiled in a protracted war with Mexico and other powers, we would find Scott, as on the former occasions, boldly standing up in defence of his country's invaded rights and soil, and acting a part, which, in its consummation would entwine around his brow additional unfading laurels.—Lan. Tribune.

## AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The following incident is related by the Biographer of General Winfield Scott, as having occurred during the "Patriot Insurrection" in Canada and on our Northern borders.

Many days after the destruction of the "Caroline," (writes the spirited biographer and historian) another steamer, the "Barcelona," was cut out of the ice in Buffalo harbor, (January, 1838,) and taken down the Niagara river, to be offered, as was known, to the patriots, who were still on Navy Island. Gen. Scott wished to compel them to abandon their criminal enterprise. He also desired to have them, on returning within our jurisdiction, arrested by the marshal, who was always with him. For this purpose, he sent an agent to hire the Barcelona for the service of the United States, before the patriots could get the means to pay for her, or find sureties to indemnify the owners in case of capture or destruction by the British. He succeeded in all these objects. The Barcelona proceeded back to Buffalo, where Scott had immediate use for her on Lake Erie, yet navigable in all its length. The authorities on the Canada side were on the alert to destroy her.

As the Barcelona slowly ascended against the current on our side of Grand Island, (belonging to the United States,) three armed British schooners, besides batteries on the land, were in positions, as the day before, to sink her as she

came out from behind that island. On the 16th of January, Scott and Governor Morey stood on the American shore opposite that point watching events. The smoke of the approaching boat could be seen in the distance, and the purpose of the British was perfectly evident in all their movements. The batteries on our side were promptly put in position. The matches were lighted. All was ready to return the British fire. There was a crisis!

The day before this, when it was supposed the Navy Island people were coming up the same channel in other craft, and before it was known that the Barcelona had accepted his offered engagement, Scott wrote on his knee, and despatched by an aid-de-camp, the following note: TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ARMED BRITISH VESSELS IN THE NIAGARA.

"Head Quarters, Eastern Division U. S. Army, two miles below Black Rock, January 15th, 1838.

"Sir—With his Excellency the Governor of New York, who has troops at hand, we are here to enforce the neutrality of the United States, and to protect our own soil or waters from violation.—The proper civil officers are also present to arrest, if practicable, the leaders of the expedition on foot against Upper Canada.

"Under these circumstances, it gives me pain to perceive the armed vessels, mentioned, anchored in our waters, with the probable intention to fire upon that expedition moving in the same waters.

"Unless the expedition should first attack—in which case we shall interfere—we shall be obliged to consider a discharge of shot or shell from or into our waters, from the armed schooners of her majesty, as an act seriously compromising the neutrality of the two nations. I hope, therefore, that no such unpleasant incident may occur.

"I have the honor to remain, &c. &c.,  
"WINFIELD SCOTT."

The same intimation was repeated and explained the next morning, January 16th to a captain of the British army, who had occasion to wait upon Scott on other business, and who immediately returned. It was just then that the Barcelona moved up the current of the Niagara. The cannon on either shore were pointed, the matches lighted, and thousands stood in suspense. On the jutting pier of Black Rock, in view of all, stood the tall form of Scott, in full uniform, watching the approaching boat. On Scott's note and his personal assurances, alone depended the question of peace or war. Happily, these assurances had their just effect. The Barcelona passed along. The British did not fire. The matches were extinguished; the two nations, guided by wise counsels, resumed their usual way; and war's wild alarms were hushed into the whispers of peace.

Small a place as this incident may occupy in history, it was a critical moment in the affairs of nations. Had one British gun been fired, and much more had the Barcelona been destroyed, no authority or influence would have restrained our excited population. We should probably have had an unpremeditated war, one of those calamities which nations have to endure for their sins, and which is without the consoling and self-supporting consciousness of a great moral right. It would have been war from incident, and not a national controversy.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FATAL DUEL.

The following letter furnished to the Journal of yesterday by JOSEPH KNOX, Esq., gives painful intelligence of a fatal duel in this peaceful state:

CARLEISLE, May 16, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our town was thrown into an excitement yesterday afternoon, by an occurrence which cast gloom and sorrow in our midst. It appears that as General Armor was reviewing the several companies in his command, on Wednesday last, which was review day, some words passed between him and Col. A. Noble, the result is that General Armor challenged the Colonel, and a duel came off yesterday afternoon, wherein Colonel Noble was shot dead instantly the ball passing through his brain. After a coroner's inquest had been held, (finding that Colonel Noble came to his death by a shot fired by General Armor,) the body was brought into town and taken to his mother's dwelling.

The most intense excitement prevails among the citizens in regard to the act.

F. MEHAFFY.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, General Armor has been taken and lodged in jail. Col. Noble was buried this morning at 9 o'clock; a tremendous concourse of people attended the funeral.

In the single county of Mercer, Pennsylvania, there are now erecting fourteen new iron furnaces, and one thousand miners are now wanted to mine iron and coal in the valley of the Chenango.—Men that have some experience in mining are most needed, yet all are sure of employment in a region proverbial for its healthfulness.

[From "the Union" of Thursday Night.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

We learn that despatches were received this evening from General TAYLOR, dated the 3rd and 5th instant—both Point Isabel and the fort on the Rio Grande perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defences on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) General Taylor left a garrison of some five hundred men, under Major Brown, of the seventh infantry, and marched with the remainder of his army (twenty-seven miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance.—All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoros, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted with but little intermission till midnight. In the mean time the enemy's guns (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Major Brown lost one sergeant killed, and not another man wounded. Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoros was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected on the 5th to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and thence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river, leaving in the chaparrals only the rancheros, his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will re-invade Texas, as General Taylor had received, or expected to receive on the 6th instant, several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars) from New Orleans.

The affair with Captain Walker's Texas Rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprising officer, his company lost, by a surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hardee and Lieutenant Kane, all of the second dragoons, had arrived unhurt, prisoners of war, at Matamoros, and reported themselves to General Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade, Major Brown, Captain Mansfield, of the engineers, Captain Lowd, and the garrison were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly. His march, when he expected to meet three thousand Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had, good and bad, four thousand troops on the lower Rio Grande.

[From the National Intelligencer.

The National Fair and the Tariff.

Messrs. Editors:—I see, in the last "Union," that a writer (I presume their usual correspondent, the British agent now in the Capitol) complains, not that the goods exhibiting at the 'National Fair' are too high, but too low. He says that they cannot be sold for the prices marked, and invites merchants to give large orders at these prices, and thus back them out. Let them come on, and this Manchester man with them, and the manufacturers, I venture to predict, will not only fill all their orders but thank them for their custom. But this writer inquires, when the American manufacturers can supply goods at lower prices than foreigners, why tax the consumer? How? by giving them goods at "low prices?" This is a strange taxation, but it is the way the protective policy always has and always will tax the people, by giving them goods cheaper and cheaper as capital is invested, skill acquired, and supply increased.—Repeal the tariff, check American competition, get goods from abroad as formerly, and these Manchester men will soon put up their prices to former rates and make their fortunes at our expense; and this is just what they so ardently desire to accomplish by breaking down our tariff. Will an American Congress gratify them? We shall soon see.

But the "Union" man inquires, if we can manufacture as cheap as foreigners, why keep on the tariff? I ask him, if the tariff has, by inducing investments and increasing supply, reduced prices to one third and one-fourth of what they were before, why repeat it, and thus check further investments, further reductions of price? Answer this.

But, says this British advocate, these manufacturers are realizing profits of from 30 to 100 per cent. So much the better, if, as he says, they are giving us the goods cheaper than they can be made

abroad. For it is clear if they are realizing such profits, capital, always watching for the best employment, will soon rush into this profitable business so fast, and increase supply that the prices will be so reduced that the profits will soon come down to the ordinary rates of 6 or 7 per cent. Repeal the protective tariff, and you check all further investments and secure a monopoly to the invested capital. Continue or increase the tariff, and you increase investments and competition, destroy monopoly, and still more and more reduce prices by still more and more increasing supply, skill, and experience. Then we go for the tariff, to promote competition, destroy monopoly, reduce prices, and thus benefit the consumers, whilst we increase the wages of labor by increasing the demand for it, and at the same time increase the prices of agricultural produce of all kinds, raw materials and breadstuffs, by increasing its consumption.

Thus these anti tariff agitators are doing every thing for the invested capital by checking home competition and securing them a monopoly of the American market, whilst, on the other hand, they are injuring labor by diminishing its employments, and depressing agriculture by diminishing the demand for its productions. The friends of the tariff are, therefore, the true friends of the FARMERS and WORKINGMEN, while the opponents & agitators of the tariff are the real, though UNINTENTIONAL FRIENDS INVESTED CAPITAL, by checking competition and securing them a monopoly, while they break down agriculture and the laboring man by curtailing their employments and their markets. Is not this the plain practical operation and effect of the present course of the anti-tariff party? I submit this question with confidence to every farmer, mechanic, and working man in the country. S.

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
BY FRANCIS R. SISKUNK,  
Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 13th instant, has announced that by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a State of War exists between that Government and the United States.

AND WHEREAS, It is our first duty to acknowledge our dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe;—I do, therefore, invoke the good people of the Commonwealth, by their religion and their patriotism, to submit as freemen should, to this dispensation of Providence, and humbly ask of HIM, who alone can give counsel and strength, to sustain us in the last resort of injured Nations.

AND WHEREAS, The President has been authorized by Congress, to call for and accept the services of fifty thousand volunteer soldiers, to protect and maintain the honor and security of the Union.

AND WHEREAS, All the force that may be required promptly and efficiently to conduct the War, and bring it to a speedy and successful termination, should be in readiness, to meet every contingency that may occur in its progress.

AND WHEREAS, The Union of the States binds together the separate sovereignties, and secures one common feeling and interest, in which the people of Pennsylvania largely participate.

The Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth will, therefore, with that alacrity and zeal which animate Freemen and for which they are distinguished, hold themselves in readiness promptly to meet and repel the enemies of the republic, and to preserve the rights and honor, and secure the perpetuity of the Union.

ALL PERSONS who have charge of public arms, and other munitions, of war, are reminded by our existing relations, that it is their imperative duty immediately to prepare them for the public service.

AND WHEREAS, the power of the Union is made effective for protection and defence, in all emergencies, by the harmony and energy of the people of each State;—therefore,

All the citizens of the Commonwealth, are exhorted to be united, firm and decided, in preserving order, promoting concord, in maintaining the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, just and honorable peace.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and of the Commonwealth the Seventieth.

BB THE GOVERNOR.  
J. MILLER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MR. BENTON.—A Washington writer says, among other things, the following, of the Senator from Missouri:

"Amidst all his labors, which are Herculean, he has superintended the education of his children, all of whom except the two youngest, are proficient in seven languages."

Foreigners in the Mexican Army.

Some considerable sensation has been produced by the publication of a Proclamation from the Mexican General, directed to the foreign born in our Army, and inviting them to desert us for the protection of Mexico. We are strongly of the opinion that the Proclamation as published is not authentic; indeed, it bears evident marks of a forgery on its face. The New Orleans Tropic refers to the appearance of foreigners among the Mexican troops, as officers and engineers, and expresses surprise that any one should connect the nation with the individuals who appear among the Mexican troops. It then follows up the subject by saying that "it should be remembered that every country in Europe is a military despotism, and that there are hundreds of able officers, who are by profession soldiers that fight for pay, and are not particular about the side they are on—as to the principles they contend for. This fact will account for the appearance of French, Austrian, or Spanish officers in the Mexican army. We understand, from good authority, that able European engineers and officers are in Mexico, and constantly displacing the native officers.

The commander of the Sikhs, it will be remembered, was a French officer of very considerable distinction in Europe, and the splendid park of Sikh artillery was commanded by French and other European officers. We shall see the same thing in Mexico, and the greatest talents of our officers will be called into requisition.—Reg. & Examiner.

From the N. J. Journal of Commerce.  
Chemical Phenomenon.

In the town of New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, and about three miles north of New Berlin village, on the farm of Mr. Zalmon Hubbell, are two spots of earth, from two to three rods in circumference, of a dark color, somewhat resembling the bed of a coal pit. The field around is covered with cobble stones, many of which, when burnt, become sand stone. Whenever these stones are carried on to either of these spots of dark earth, which they frequently are by the plough, they soon, perhaps in a few months, assume the appearance of having undergone the action of fire, and in process of time become fully decomposed and crumble away to sand. The earth in these places, a little below the surface, is of a reddish yellow; but when brought in contact with the atmosphere, after a time it assumes a dark color, resembling much the appearance of the bed of a coal pit, as above stated.

As the writer is neither a geologist nor chemist, he hopes hereby to induce some scientific gentleman to visit this place, and ascertain the cause of the above phenomenon.

GLASS.

It 1832, (says the Vermont Watchman,) there were 17 flint glass factories in the United States. As the tariff was reduced, the number of factories was also reduced, until 1842, when there were but 5. Since the tariff of '42 was enacted, the number of factories has increased to 10, which consume annually \$800,000 of coal, wood, lumber, staves, hoops, straw, iron, rosin, parlash, lead &c., (all of this is exclusive of the food consumed by the operatives,) and gives freight enough for constant employment to 5,393 tons of shipping.

Since 1842 the price of glass has been reduced 25 per cent., while the wages of the laborers have been increased in about the same proportion. In this case it is evident that protection has cheapened glass to the consumers, while it has increased the wages of the makers—apparently a paradox; yet such are the facts. And why should it not be so? When foreign manufactures had killed off 12 out of our 17 factories, the way is prepared to increase the price of their glass, and at the same time when glass makers enough to supply 17 factories, are forced to rely for work upon only five, and these five doing a precarious business, it is certainly reasonable to suppose that they cannot command full wages—reasonable, because they cannot have full work. The foreign glass dealers are now flattering themselves with the idea of again prostrating American glass makers, by means of Walker's tariff. Said one of them recently to a Yankee glass maker—"Give us that bill, and we will soon stop your fires for you!"

The Steamer Boreas was entirely consumed by fire on the 4th inst. in the Missouri river. No lives were lost—but her whole cargo, which was large, and about \$50,000 in gold dust and specie, belonging to some passengers on board, was destroyed. The Boreas was a new boat, and cost \$20,000.

AN AVALANCHE OF EGGS.—The Canal boat Independence, says the Rochester daily Advertiser, is on her way to Albany with 239 barrels of eggs. Each barrel contains 90 dozen, so that the New Yorkers may look out for 258,120 eggs.