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## Bachelors.

As lone clouds in Autumn eves,  
As a tree without its leaves—  
As a shirt without its sleeves—  
Such are bachelors.

As a creature of another sphere,  
As things that have no business here,  
As inconsistencies 'tis clear,  
Such are bachelors.

When lo as souls in fabled powers,  
As beings bourn for happier hours,  
As butterflies on favored flowers,  
Such are married men.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

## THE NESTORIANS.

Professor Stowe, of Cincinnati, delivered an address on Sunday evening, July 12, at New York, upon the history and character of the Nestorians; and as the subject is one of very general interest, and closely connected with present events of decided importance, our readers will peruse with pleasure a brief outline of the historical sketch given on that occasion, which we take from the Courier and Enquirer.

Nestorius, the founder of the sect, was a Christian preacher at Antioch, and in the year 428 was made Bishop of Constantinople by the Emperor Theodosius. He was a very zealous advocate of the doctrine he embraced; and soon rendered himself obnoxious to certain persons who accused him of upholding heresies, among which they specified, 1. the doctrine that Mary should not be worshipped as the mother of God; 2. that Christ suffered, died and rose in his human nature only; and 3. that celibacy should not be required of the clergy. The accusation excited great commotion, and Cyril, the Bishop of Alexandria, came forward as his principal accuser. The Emperor summoned a council at Ephesus in 431 to try the case; many of the friends of Nestorius were prevented from attending at the opening of the Council, and his enemies had it all their own way. His friends, upon their arrival, called an opposing Council; but after some wavering, the Emperor sided with the original Council, and sanctioned the condemnation of Nestorius, who was deposed, imprisoned and finally banished to Egypt where he died. Luther was the first to defend Nestorius, and he referred to this transaction, in his book on Councils, as a proof that Councils, are not infallible.

The followers of Nestorius separated and formed themselves into a distinct religious community. They adopted a simple mode of worship and gave their attention to the missionary work in the East, beyond the bounds of the Roman Empire. The centre of their operations was in the upper valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, where Mosul now stands. Before the year 500 all the Christian churches of Persia and the East had become connected with them in these labors; but of their results all authentic record is lost. In 500 their missionary field extended from India on the South to Samarcand on the North, and to Cashgar on the East; and in 625 they had penetrated even to the heart of China. In 1625 a marble tablet was dug up in one of the provinces of China, upon which were a variety of inscriptions. It was stated that the missionaries had arrived there in 636—that they suffered two persecutions, in 699 and 713—that after this, new missionaries arrived, and then follows the date of the monument itself, 782. A full account of this very remarkable tablet may be found in the work of Professor Ritter.

Timothy, who was Patriarch of the Nestorians from 778 to 820, devoted himself to the missionary works in the East Indies and in China. Two missionaries were ordained and penetrated far to the East and South, and made many converts. It soon became necessary to have a third, and as it required three bishops to ordain, they made the Bible take the place of the third and so completed the ceremony; their proceedings received the entire sanction of their Patriarch.

When the Mahometans carried their military conquests into the heart of Asia, many of the Nestorians accompanied them as scribes, surgeons, &c., and took occasion thus to spread the knowledge of Christianity. In 1012 the King of the Carvites, on the west of China, the celebrated Prester John, became lost in the snow and was saved by a Nestorian, on condition that he should become a Christian. He did so and about 200,000 of his subjects followed his example. They enjoyed about two centuries of peace, when in 1212 they were attacked by the famous Ghengis Khan, who destroyed the whole of the royal family except one daughter, whom his son married, and who continued faithful to her religion. The successor to the throne, through her influences became a Christian.

This Western Empire soon became the object of the ambition of the Church of Rome. In 1245 Father Asselin with two other monks, travelled and labored very zealously among them, but without

success. The officers of the great Khan were highly indignant that the Pope should claim superior authority to that of their master. Father Karpini renewed the attempt, but with no better success. Some fifty years afterwards, however, a monk succeeded in procuring from the reigning Prince George, submission to the Pope. His son was baptized, and a large portion of his people likewise embraced the Romish faith. In 1299, George dying, his son returned to the Nestorian faith and the nation followed him.

Marco Polo travelled through the whole of Central Asia, and met whole communities of these Nestorian Christians, and his descriptions of them are highly interesting. Their field of labor was 5000 miles in length, and 2500 in breadth, and they flourished for about 800 years. Their first check was from Ghengis Khan, and afterwards, in the 14th century, they were almost extinguished by the great conqueror Tamerlane. Yet even to this day the ideas and sentiments of their early faith survive among them, and may be traced in many of their customs and modes of worship. This is fully certified by intelligent travellers to be the case in Thibet and Tartary. The chief fault of the Nestorian Churches was an ambition to multiply their converts, yet they uniformly and constantly regarded the Bible as their rule of faith and practice.

In 1497 the Portuguese landed on the coast of Malabar, and were astonished to find there a Christian Church—having a regular clergy, a simple worship, the scriptures entire, and without connection with any other church except that of the Nestorians of Persia. They regarded Antioch as the metropolitan city of the Western world, and traced their origin to St. Thomas, who labored among them, suffered martyrdom at a place called after him, and lying a little south of Madras. References are made in authentic ecclesiastical histories, as early as 650 to these churches; and in the 9th century, Alfred, King of England, sent an embassy to establish friendly relations with them. They were visited by Marco Polo in the 13th century. They were evidently a branch of the Nestorian church. They had, when the Portuguese landed, 200 churches, and over 200,000 communicants, and were at war with the surrounding heathen nations. They welcomed the Portuguese as allies, but the latter soon rendered themselves more terrible foes than the heathen, for they established the inquisition, ordered them to give up their Bible, commanded a change of their liturgy, and by fraud and intrigue brought about half of them to subjection. In 1556, Mar Joseph, a Bishop, was sent in chains to Lisbon, condemned and banished to Rome, where he died. The inquisition of Goa was kept busy, and thousands were burned for maintaining doctrines now universally regarded as evangelical.

In 1805, the inquisition was abolished. In 1806, Claudius Buchanan visited them, under the protection of the British Government. Bishop Heber subsequently found them in great difficulty from attempts that were made to force them into connection with the Greek Church; but it is hoped that, under the exertions of his successor, Bishop Wilson, they may again find peace.

The Nestorians of the Plain of Ooroomiah, are the remains of the original Nestorian Christians. The first European who visited them was Sir Robert Ker Porter, in 1819; in 1831 they were visited by Drs. Grant and Rev. Eli Smith, and a German Missionary from Basle. Dr. Grant found that the Mahomedan Mosque in Ooroomiah was an ancient Nestorian church. In all the surrounding villages he found churches glad to receive instruction. An American mission has been established there. They live under the Persian government by which they are severely oppressed.

The Nestorians at the Mountains, originally lived in the plain, and retired to preserve their independence, which they have always done. They retired at a very early period and were attacked by Tamerlane, but without success. They were always recognised the Christians of Malabar as their brethren. The efforts of the Papal Church to bring them under its dominion have been incessant and the French Consul at Bagdad, who is a Papal Bishop, has used all his influence either to accomplish that object or secure their destruction. Dr. Grant was the first foreigner who had succeeded in visiting them. He was about to establish a mission there, but the envoy of Rome excited the surrounding savages to massacre them which was done three or four years since. In 1770 their number was estimated at 100,000; modern estimate fix it at about 70,000. The language is like the Hebrew, and from this circumstance Dr. Grant supposed them to be the ten lost tribes. But this seems improbable; and the fact of the similarity between their language and the Hebrew, is explained by the fact that both come from the Syriac.

There is at present a great revival among the Nestorians of the Plain, and it has extended to the remnants of those in the Mountains. It is

cial attention and interest among the clergy and educated classes, and great hopes are entertained that this ancient Christian people may again become the missionary heralds of the eastern world.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

## "WE ARE IN A TIGHT PLACE."

One of the administration "Doctors" at Washington, thus sketches out the critical state of affairs of the party in a letter, under date of

WASHINGTON, JULY 14.

We are in a critical state. Never more so. The schedule of the administration measures are three sheets in the wind, viz: the warehouse, the tariff, and the reduction bills. We are in a tight place—we are in a bad box—we are in a dilemma—we are in a difficulty—we are in trepidation; in short, as a member declared to-day in our presence, "We are in the d—dest sort of a difficulty"—if the reader will excuse the expletive.

First of all, there is the land bill. The House have whittled it all away. The Senate will not concur in the amendment. Mr. Calhoun says he never can consent to it. It is inadequate—it won't do—it is insufficient—it is a poor apology, and he won't have it. The chances are, therefore, that that bill is lost.

Secondly, there is the warehousing bill. It will probably pass as it is. Goods to be stored one year—a bond to be required for the duties, in double the amount of the goods in store. Did you ever hear of any thing so pre-eminently ridiculous—so egregiously absurd! The advantages calculated from the bill are eviscerated, cauterized, null and void—it is not the bill of the administration—it is not Mr. Walker's bill, nor Mr. Dix's bill, nor Mr. Calhoun's bill—it is J. M. Clayton's bill—it is John Davis's bill—it is Huntington's bill—it is a whig bill, forced upon a Democratic Senate, through inevitable circumstances. We are cornered, headed, circumvented at every turn—we are in great tribulation—we are surrounded as old Zack was by the Mexicans. We are in the chaparals—supplies cut off—mutton in the camp—our munitions expended, and on short allowance.

In the third place—Hear oh! ye people—in the third place. We speak like St. Paul, as one having authority; we claim the function apostolical; we speak with tears in our eyes. We have lost Cameron, and Sturgeon, and Niles.—They are gone over. They are inevitably in the ranks of the enemy. They are against us. Cold Iron;

"Ah me what perils do environ,

The man who meddles with cold iron."

Huddibras said so. We say so. Cameron says so. Sturgeon springs ten feet out of the water and says so. Hurrah for Sturgeon! But what does Old Bullion say,

"Angels and ministers of grace."

What does old Bullion say! He says nothing. He is anxiously, forbodingly, dubiously, mexplicably quiescent. He says nothing. He looks on. Now are you satisfied! We think not. The question is, where is he? Is he forthcoming? Is he thar? or is he non-come-at-ibus in swampo? A distinguished gentleman from Missouri informs us to-night that he is not thar. And further that a dead sea may be looked for from old Bullion against the tariff bill from the House. Mr. Benton goes for a free importation of salt. He is supposed to have been at the bottom of Mr. Hungerford's bill, notwithstanding, though we think not. One thing is certain. He is the main stay of Mr. Van Buren. He is not given up. The new tariff bill does give him up, and New York also. It puts Polk and Dallas, Walker and Calhoun, in the front rank. It uses up New York. Policy, however, may work a compromise. Let us wait a week. This is the third perplexity. And we have a fourth. We have 'em all in a lump, like the troubles of an old woman. We are verily in a peck of trouble. The Lord help us!

Fourthly, Mr. Calhoun's Mississippi bill was laid out to-day in the House, a little colder than cold iron—as cold as charity. It was rejected with something of scorn. The presidency was peeping through it, and it was laid out. Here we are then. Burnt brandy and feathers will not avail us. We have stumbled among the cold iron. We are now translating the Kane letter. Pennsylvania adheres to her construction, and she is ruled out. She is implacable. The whole system of the administration depends upon the Kane letter. We must send for John K. Kane. We want him badly. All might be set to rights if we had but the true analyses of the Kane letter. We are in a bad way. We must have a *habeas corpus* for the corporal body of John K. Kane. Father Ritchie can't make it out. The doctrines of '98 and '99 will not apply to cold iron. They are silent upon the subject of castings and trace chains.

As the warehouse bill now stands, Mr. Walker will lose his million and a half revenue—every cent of it. As the land reduction now stands, he will fall short of

his half million by at least half a million—as the tariff bill now stands, there is a glimmering of a possibility, very faint, but still a glimmering, that his schedules, schedule E included, will all be demolished, and that we shall break up, disintegrate, fly assunder, and explode in a miscellaneous row. And here we leave you till to-morrow morning.

Sorrowfully, THE DOCTOR.

## CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately conferred:

By Mr. CAMERON: From the miners and others of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking that the duty on coal may not be reduced.

Also, three several memorials from citizens of the same county, asking that the tariff may not be disturbed.

Also, the proceedings of a meeting of Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, expressing their opposition to the bill for reducing the duties on imports, and requesting the Senators from that State to use all honorable means to defeat its passage.

In presenting the latter document, Mr. Cameron said that the panic of which honorable Senators spoke the other day had commenced, and was spreading into every part of that Commonwealth. But this was no Whig panic. It was a Democratic panic. The county in which this meeting was held is a Democratic county. It gives about 2,500 votes, and a majority to the Democratic party, in great contests, of near 1,200. Northampton county, another decided Democratic county, was here protesting against the passage of the tariff bill. These people, these Democrats, feared that its passage would destroy their business, prostrate the Democratic party, and beggar their families. Such fears might cause a panic with the honest and best. Good "old Berks" is here also by a representation of her sons. That county is the stronghold of Democracy. Of her 10,000 votes, she gives often a Democratic majority of 4,000. Her citizens are a steady industrious people who are not easily excited.—They are generally agriculturists, who are content with their peaceful employment, and whose industry and frugality have made them rich. No common danger would alarm her; but, situated as she is on the verge of the great cold field of Pennsylvania, she has daily evidences of the comfort and happiness its mines dispense among the laborers and mechanics of the country round about, and of the wealth which it has sent among them in exchange for the products of their farms. No one can charge them with aiding in a "Whig panic." Their democracy is undoubted and beyond reproach. It is known throughout the Union, and thrice has it saved the Democratic party of the Union. Her sons come here not to create a panic, but to speak with Democrats in the Senate; and in other high places, as Democrats may speak to those whom by their votes they have elevated. To tell them how this new principle in legislation will affect their interests, and to get Democrats here to pause before they ruin our great State, and take from our laboring people, who cannot come here, their employment, and from their families their bread. Such a panic as the passage of the bill will create would, he repeated, be no "Whig panic." He said that he had heard, in a recent discussion, remarks in favor of the claims of Tennessee for money due her citizens. The claims of Massachusetts had also been spoken of, and claims due Georgia and New Hampshire had been urged, and some of them paid. Pennsylvania he was proud to say, had no claims upon the Treasury of the Union; she asked for no help from the Treasury; she was willing to work for her living, and asked only to be let alone; to be left to the enjoyment of her own rights and of her own industry. He desired that the proceedings might be read, so that the democratic members of that body might hear what Democratic Pennsylvania had to say upon this subject.

The following is the main purport of the proceedings: The annual message of President Polk to Congress was read with chagrin and astonishment. It avowed doctrines in direct opposition to those published in his letter to Mr. Kane. It counselled a policy which, if carried out by Congress, would strike down home industry and take away all protection from our domestic products. It was still hoped, however, that the practical wisdom of Congress would triumph over the untried theory of the President; but the passage of Mr. M'Kay's bill through the House of Representatives has well nigh extinguished this last hope: its faint ray rests upon the Senate. To the Senate, then, in the exercise of the right of democratic freedom, we solemnly protest against the passage of this iniquitous and destructive bill. Therefore,

Resolved, That the tariff bill which has recently passed through the House of Representatives of Congress abandons the

settled policy of discriminating for protection, and adopts the new theory of discriminating for revenue alone; that it will prostrate our domestic manufactories and home industry, subject the products of the country to ruinous foreign competition, and destroy the home market of our agriculturists, which Pennsylvania farmers know is the best market the world has ever yet afforded to them.

Resolved, That the valorem duties imposed by this bill on coal and iron will be entirely inadequate to protect these great staples of this State; foreign coal will take the place of the domestic article in our eastern ports; our furnaces must "blow out," and we be rendered tributary to Great Britain for iron, "the great necessary of life;" our vast mineral resources must henceforth lie buried in our soil and the busy population of our mineral land districts be driven from home in search of labor.

Resolved, That this bill will inflict a fatal blow upon the interests and prosperity of the Keystone State; that there is nothing in the present situation or prospective relations of the country which calls for such a total change in the policy of the Government; and the Democracy of Pennsylvania can regard it only as a causeless infliction of injury.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, with a solitary exception, are entitled to the warmest thanks of their constituents for the firm and decided stand they have taken in opposition to Robert Walker's British tariff bill, and for their advocacy of the tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of our Senators in Congress, the Honorable Simon Cameron and the Honorable Daniel Sturgeon, who are requested to use all honorable means to defeat the iniquitous bill now before the Senate, as destructive of all the great interests of Pennsylvania and ruinous to the whole country, and contrary to the principles avowed by Mr. Polk through his friends and in his letter to John K. Kane.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, patriotism, and integrity of the Vice President, George M. Dallas, and that when the interests and prosperity of his native State are assailed in her most vital parts, he will not falter, but stand as he has done heretofore in defence of her just rights, and avert the impending blow aimed for her destruction.

Resolved, That we will hereafter, as Democrats, pledge ourselves to support no man for office whose principles, on the great subject of protection, are of doubtful character.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senators in Congress, with a request that they be read in the Senate; and that they be published in the Washington Union and in all the Democratic papers in this State.

The proceeding having been read—

Mr. Cameron moved that it be printed. Mr. Webster then rose and said: Truly, sir, we are here this morning in a very strange conjuncture of circumstances.

The telegraph announces from Boston that the steamer has brought information from England, and that among the last words of the late most distinguished First Minister in England addressed to Parliament, was the declaration that in England all eyes were turned to see how the Congress of the United States would arrange their new tariff; pointing evidently to an expectation or a hope that that new tariff, to which all English eyes were turned, would be a tariff more favorable doubtless to English interests, and English business, and English concerns, than the tariff which now exists. Somewhat of a counter-blast comes from Pennsylvania. All eyes are turned hither from Pennsylvania, not exactly to see how we may modify our tariff to become more favorable to English interests, but to see whether we will sacrifice the whole of the great and leading interests of Pennsylvania herself, as well as of other portions of this community having interests like hers, by the adoption of this measure, which is so much commended, so much lauded in England, so much the subject of parliamentary report and parliamentary eulogy. Is not this, sir, as I said, a singular conjuncture in our affairs? Sir, I propose before I sit down to ask the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, with great respect, a question or two. I happened to be in Pennsylvania in October, 1844, and saw the preparations that were then going on for the approaching Presidential election; and it appeared to me, sir, that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had three prominent and distinct favorites and the names of these favorites were emblazoned upon their flags and banners; they were these, "Polk," "Dallas," and "the Tariff of 1842." I rather incline to think that the last mentioned is at this moment rather the most desired. [A laugh.] It would seem, sir, that of three names, the last was that which gave principal credit to the firm in Pennsylvania. I will ask the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania himself (and certainly he will not impute to me a want of respect in doing so) if he has not seen these same floating and flaunting banners on more than one occasion?

Mr. Cameron said he would answer the

question of the honorable Senator with much pleasure. He had attended a great number of Democratic meetings, perhaps as many as an hundred in all, in order to aid his fellow-citizens in what he considered the great cause of Democracy, and at every meeting there was one or more of these flags. Before the death of the lamented Muhlenberg his name was included, afterwards the mottoes were "Polk," "Dallas," "Shunk," and "the Tariff of 1842." And while upon this topic he would add, that neither of the three could have got the vote of Pennsylvania without being associated with the tariff of 1842. Much as we disliked Mr. Clay, and much as they were attached to Democracy, all other considerations would have sunk before the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Webster proceeded. I do not deem it of any importance, in a discussion of this sort, whether an eminent person may have been accurately reported as to any particular declaration that he may have made. The construction given to such declarations by persons not acquainted with the views of the individual making them are not material, so long as a general impression is produced by popular names and popular announcements.—Why, I suppose, if I should ask both the gentlemen from Pennsylvania whether they, in those very meetings which they attended, had not themselves often and often expressed to their friends their entire belief that the tariff of 1842 would be safe under those persons whom they proposed to place at the head of the Government—I say, if I were to ask those gentlemen whether they had not held out this assurance often and often, the answer would be that they had done so; because I know they are now under the instructions of their Legislature to maintain the present tariff, and those instructions are I believe concurrent with their own principles and opinions. Therefore I am persuaded that if they had entertained any apprehensions that their efforts in the election contest at that time would have contributed to the overthrow of the tariff of 1842, they would have forborne those efforts.

Mr. Allen said the honorable Senator from Massachusetts had announced the arrival of the English steamer as having some connexion with the proceedings of Congress upon an important measure. The Senator seemed to regard as a most extraordinary circumstance the telegraphic information which we had of the last words of the British Minister, in his speech to the House of Commons, respecting the probability of the passage of the great measure for the reduction of the American tariff. He could see gentlemen upon that floor from whom such an announcement would not have taken him by surprise. But when he considered the deep solicitude that was manifested in the early part of the session, pending another great measure, for the arrival of British steamers, by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts himself, he confessed that he was a little amused that the same manner of arrival from the same country should have startled him so much.

Sir, continued Mr. A., we had the Oregon question, which involved the division of a part of this great Republic with Great Britain; and pending that great question we were commanded from day to day to hold our breath until the British steamer announced the will and behests of Old England in the matter. We were desired to look to the arrival of British steamers, because it was supposed that the intelligence which they would bring from England would have a direct bearing on the event of peace or war between the two countries; and because it was necessary that we should know what they were about in England for fear that, in the absence of that knowledge, we might involve the country in a war, and break the concord that existed between the two nations. But now it seems that all of that ardent sympathy which superinduced such an overwrought desire to maintain a good understanding Great Britain is surrounded. We were told that, in the event of war between the two countries, we would not only disturb the peace of the world, but interrupt that harmonious intercourse between the two countries which contributed so materially to their mutual advantage. But now, on another subject, the arrival of a British steamer, bringing with it the announcement of the expectations of the British Government, is given as a reason why the Course of American legislation should be arrested, because it may, perchance, the harmonizing free trade which was announced to us a few months ago as being so essential to the prosperity of the people of the country. I was never in love with British steamers, and never legislated by their arrival or departure. And I do not rise now for the purpose of saying that the Senator from Massachusetts is wrong in the intimation that we should not shape our legislation to suit the views and wishes of the British Cabinet. I do not say that he is wrong. I rise only for the purpose of marking the fact, that but a few months ago the Senator was in the habit of announcing the arrival of British steamers from a very opposite motive.—Then we had a question about territorial boundary pending. Then we must pause to learn what intelligence British steam-