THE SOMERSET HERALD.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,? HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

AND MECHANICS REGISTER.

\$2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846,

Vol. 4.-No. 42.

Gratitude,

If there be one bright spot on earth, (Dark as it is and rude,) It is where kindness brings to birth The infant GRATITUDE:

It springs as smiles the summer morn, Within the human breast; It scatters beauty o'er the thorn, And lulls the heart to rest.

It smiles upon the mountain head, It brightens o'er the sea, And thoughts long numbered with the dead Burst forth in ecstacy; The friends who once to us have been

The cheerers of the heart, Again arise-again are seen-And in our lot take part.

Can we forget them?-we forget The days when childhood flew, When every joy with tears were wet, And joys were ever new?

No! No! we may forget the day When life was young and rude, But ne'er forget the first display Of early gratitude.

From the New York Tribune. A MONSTROUS FRAUD.

That the Locofoco journals should belie the Tariff of 1842 is but natural .-We hardly know that we ought to com- Hemp, and admitting Cables and Cordage House of Representatives, Aug, 8 '46. plain of it. But when their falsehoods are copyed into neutral and Whig papers that they have 30 per cent Protection, a column of abuse for having had the silence. Thus the tables which we find ing five per cent discrimination against merican instead of foreign goods-to running the rounds of the Country journals, including many Agricultural, Religious, &c., and some that are called Whig under the title of the "TARIFFS OF 1842 and 1846 compared," is a villianous compound of knavery and lying. For instance, it gives among

LUXURIES.	1842.	184
Wine: Champagne	12	30
" Burgandy	9	30
" Madeira	5	30
Carpets: Wilton	23	30
Silks Pocket handkerchiefs		
fine	16	25
Articles of Genera	l Use.	
Wines: Sicily Madeira, low		
priced	49	30
Carpeting: Treble Ingrain	73	30
Wood Screws:	66	30
Glass: Plain Tumblers no	t	
cut	137	30
Pins: called pound or mixe	d	
Pins	53	30
Mouslin de Laines, 12e per		
vard	50	25
Cables and Cordage, tarred	120	25
CHOSE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		

The evident design here is to insinuate, because the Tariff of '42 imposed higher duties on such imported articles as come in competition with the products of our own labor and lower on such as do not, that therefore the Whig Tariff designedly discriminates to make dear the articles consumed by the Poor and to cheapen those consumed by the Rich:-We despise the mean-souled villians who could make that insinuation too intensely to reply to their calumny. Every man of them knows better-knows that no such thought ever entered the heads of those who framed the Tariff of '42 .-There may be some who half ignorantly repeat the slander, but its authors and contrivers never drew an honest breath in their lives. To attempt a formal refutation of their deceit would be dignifying it and them unwisely and unjustly. A judge convicted counterfeiter on the inutility and impropriety of counterfeiting as a vo-

But the direct unmistakable talsehoods embodied in the table now going the rounds of the journals, including some which cannot be conscious parties to the fraud, demand exposure. The following is the statement of the ACTUAL rates of duty imposed by the Tariff of '42 on the articles above enumerated, as compared

Tariff of 1842 Tariffof1846

Wines: Champaigne		
	40 cts.	40pr
" Burgandy;do.inc		40 "
" Do.if in bottl		40 "
Madeira,in cks.or		40 "
Carpets: Wilton, p		
sq, yard.	65 "	30 "
Silks: Pocket hdk	S.	
fine per lb:	250 "	25 "
Wines: Sicily Made	ei-	
ra, per gallon.	25 "	40 "
Carpeting:treb ingra	in	
per sq. yard.	30 "	30 +
Wood-Screws, per	lb. 12 "	30 .
Glass: plain tumble	rs	
not cut, pr lb.	10 "	30 4
Pins: called pound	or	
mixed pins per lb.		30 '
Mouslin de Laine		
per sq yard.	9 "	25 4
Cables and cordag	e,	
tr'd per pound.	5 "	25

table of articles picked out by our opponents to show the injustice of the Tariff of 1842 and the superiority of that of 1846. Its assertion that the duty of 1842 on Madeira Wines is but FIVE per cent, that on Wilton Carpets but 23, that on Silk Handkerchiefs but 16. &c. &c. are frauds of the grossest character. Ask our makers of fine Carpets whether the new 50 per cent on Wilton will be higher than the unmistakable 65 cents per square yd. of the Whig Tariff. Who can be made to believe that the 65 cents per yard on Wilton Carpets is but 23 per cent. and that the 30 cents per yard on Treble ingrain amounts to 73 per cent.! Is not here a manifest misstatement.

Of course, the soul of Loco-focoism is in travail at the spectacle of high specific duties on imported Wood-Screws, Glass, Mouselin de Laines, Cables and Cordage, &c., which come in direct competition with the products of American Labor, as imported wines do not. The impression sought to be given is that our People have been obliged to pay higher prices since 1842 for the articles just named because of the duties thereon. Glass Tumblers, Pins and Mousselin de Laines were never afforded cheaper to American consumers than they now are-never so cheap before 1842 as since that time. We believe such is the fact respecting Cordage, but are not positive. Loco-Focoism, however, has shown its discriminating regard for American Labor by imposing a duty of thirty per cent. on the raw material, at TWENTT-FIVE. This is a complete deinsult them with the inquiry, "Is'n't thirty per cent. Protection enough?"

ANDREW STEWART.

"And yet this miserable trickster who is here regarded as semi-idiotic& a wholly selfish creature desires to be regarded at of American to British goods is a prohome, as the friend of the industrious ceeding "against the Government" is be-

We submit to the public whether Mr. Stewart, who is thus referred to in a letter purporting to be written at Washington City, or the writer himself, and the editor who published it, is the great trickster and blockhead. There is a great deal more such trash covering a column of the Genius, to which the whole Locofoco party in Congress are said for fear of the influence of Mr. Stewart, to have been driven against their consent, into the support of the British Tariff Act. Yes! Mr. Stewart, who is deemed "semi-idiotic" "who receives more curses, at Washington, than any other man in Congress" -"who for his efficiousness and for being personally interested in the manufacture of iron. disgusted all sides of the House' -"whose farcical exhibitions were looked upon as expedients to put money in his pockets," is represented as having driven the whole Locofoco party in Congress into the support of the British Bill, without an attempt to amend it.

Such coarse invective and bungling falsehood defeat themselves. We wish we had room to extract the whole letter

from the Genius. That Mr. Stewart was interested in the benefits conferred by the Tariff of 1842 every body knows, and no one pretends on the bench might as well argue with a to deny. Who, except the office hunters and holders whom no misfortune or oppression of the laborer can injure, is not interested in it? The writer of this letter, who is an office holder in Washington, or more likely a brokendown iron master at Uniontown, and such as he, are the only persons exempt from the evils of vicious legislation and law, calm as a summer morning look down upon the misery they

> the laboring poor, and laugh at the "agony" which they "pile up," on those point to the public act of Mr. Stewart, injurious to the poor man's or any other deserving man's interest. His votes are all on record—his public speeches are in the hands of every one. Let them lay their fingers on the thought word or action; uttered or done injury to his con-

But this letter writer is in favor of the vantages over the Act of 1842, and shows that it reduces the tax as he calls it, on manting, calicoes, &s. Against this reduct pound) is added to the price of cotton, tecture, and kept in a superior style.

These, be it remembered, are from a tion of duties by the British Act, Mr. Stewart voted, and for so doing the writer adds: "Now let the people determine whether Andy is or is not the representative of the rich man's interests."

> Well, just as Mr. Stewart voted, so did Sturgeon, Cameron, and all the rest of the Pennsylvania delegation except the traitor Wilmot. Are all these too the "representatives of the poor man's interests?"-We thought the locofocos were the special "friends of the poor! !" Why is Mr. Stewart alone reproached for voting with the locofocos of his own State? And why does the editor without comment, suffer his correspondent to denounce Mr. Stewart for voting against a bill, to which he is himself opposed. He denounced Dallas as a traitor, for voting for this British Bill, and his correspondent reproaches Mr. Stewart for voting against it .-Comment on such wickedness and folly is useless. The silly editor and his more silly correspondent should have wit to ject, read the following:-Cumb. Civilian. ascertain before they scatter their arrows, that they may not pierce themselves and their friends before they reach their intended victims .- Uniontown Democrat.

> > From the National Inteligencer. TO THE EDIRORS.

" HOME LEAGUE."

I see this morning that I am assailed lusion to Hemp-growers, who are told by the Editors of the "Union" in nearly as undoubted FACTS, we do feel that when in fact the foreign article is admitted "hardihood" to propose in the House the the injustice is too gross to be endured in | in a manufactured state at twenty-five, be- formation of a "home league" to use Athe American makers of Cables and Cord- support our own mechanics, manufactuage. Yet the apologists for McKay's bill rers, and farmers in preference to those of Great Britain, and thus resist the declared purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the substitution of American for foreign goods.

> This the "Union" characterizes as high treason-as a proceeding "against the Government." Now, how the preference [Genius of Liberty, Aug. 13. | yound my comprehension. If he had said against the British Government, I could have understood him. But this is not all. The Union threatens that, if this plan of "a home league" to prefer American to British goods is persisted in, they will form "a home league" to prefer British to American goods; or, in the words of the Union, "refuse to touch an article produced by American manufacturers." Let the Union and his friends form their "home league," and "refuse to touch" any thing produced by Americans-let them do this, see what the American shoemakers, hatters, and other mechanies and manufacturers will say to it. Let them form their British league to use British goods in opposition to the American leagne to use American goods, and see which will prevail. Let them try which is the strongest, the British or the American party in this country. To

this I have no objection. I am further charged by the Union with favoring the tariff of 1842, which it says imposes a tax of eighty millions of dollars, by the increased price of sixteen articles enumerated by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz. iron, woollen and cotof which have been greatly reduced, as every body knows, since the tariff of 1842. Yet we are told that the people are taxed eighty millions of dollars by the increased price of these articles, of which the Secretary says we now produce annually in the United States three hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars worth. But let the Secretary destroy, as he proposes to do, this immense home supply, and purchase them from abroad, and what will then be the tax paid to formillions a year! And where will he find | "City" of the West:money to pay it? But how does the

then the cotton tax will amount to \$30,-000,000. Thus it will be seen that, according to the Secretary's theory, the tax paid upon three articles of agricultural production will amount to \$77,000,000 per year, being more than the amount on the Secretary's sixteen articles above mentioned. These calculations as to wheat, cotton, and potatoes, I admit are all absurd, but not more than those of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Having failed this morning in my effort to get the floor to vindicate myself against this attack, I have to avail myself of this of the people, as he had much endeared the only mode left for its accomplishment. himself to them by his frankness and ur- it are organizing themselves into mounted A. STEWART.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF UPON THE CURRENCY.

We avail ourselves of the annexed paragraph, from the remarks of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, in defence of the Protective Policy, as furnishing a happy illustration of the workings of the Tariff upon the Currency. Let every one who is seeking light upon this important sub-

To show the effect upon the currency, as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly] wants a new coat; he goes to a British importer and pays him twenty dollars, hard money, and hard to get. England takes none of your rag money. [A laugh.] Away it goes, in quick time. We see no more of it; as far as circulation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it into the fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy \$20 worth of American broadcloth. He wore yune says: no other, and would compare coats with they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread; & here it went from one to the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentleman goes for the British-that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it?-There are two sides in this matter, the BRITISH and AMERICAN farmers and mechanics for the American market, and we must decide which shall have it.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE. A Cincinnati grocery house, finding out that cranberries commanded six dollars per bushel, and, under the impression that the article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary's wrote out to a customer questing him to send "one hundred bush- them. els per Simmons," (the wagoner usually sent.) The correspondent a plain uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchants' clerks of late years, and the most important word, "cranberries," he failed to make out, but he did plainly and clearly read-one hundred bushels Persimmons. As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set to gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance ton goods, leather, paper, &c., the prices in due time in Cincinnati with eighty bushels, all that the wagon bed would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation soon ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons and not per Simmons.

Quincy, Illinois.

A travelling correspondent of the Cincinnati Morning Advertiser, gives the foleigners? Three hundred and thirty-one lowing interesting account of the new

Secretary make out this tax of eighty tonished to find so large and flourishing the Mexican forces this side of the Sierra millions, as the Union has it, or seventy- a City, and withal so beautiful after you five according to his own statement? By have assended the high and rugged hill on adopting, to use his own words, "the po- which it is based. The population apsition that the duty is added to the price proaches 5,000, many of them Germans of the import, as also of its domestic in good circumstances. About 200 build rival." To show the absurdity of the ings, mostly brick, and a large proportion For the hundredth time these miserable | Secretary's "position" that the duty is in | good sized and tasty private mansions and vampires who feed on the life blood of all cases added to the price of the "do- business blocks were put up last year .mestic rival" product, let us take a few This year there is not much show of pro- lor has sent forward to Camargo all the The New York Express well asks, what other cases, (quite as fair as some of those gress. The country around is well cul- troops intended for the campaign to Mon- has become of the good effects of the reselected by the Secretary,) and see the tivated, but I doubt if it has kept up with terey, and has himself followed the last. peal of our tariff and of the change in the whom they plunder, have been invited to result to which it brings him. For in- the advancement of the town and especi- When Gen. Worth will take the lead stance, the duty on potatoes is ten cents a ally with the opening of shops and dry from Camargo we cannot certainly learn, we were told would put up the prices of bushel, of which we imported last year good stores, which are very numerous .- but presume the march will not much our produce? When is the advance to 211,000 bushels, exported 274,000 and The Public Square is justly entitled to longer be postponed. We can get no commence !-Richmond Whig. produced 150,000,000. Now, if the the high admiration of every stranger vis- very satisfactory information in regard to duty of ten cents is added to the price of iting the town, and the citizens may well the Mexican operations in the interior. the home supply; then the potato tax is be proud of it, as they are. It comprises | They are, however, represented to be in \$15,000,000. We produced 128,000,000 probably three acres, neatly fenced in, set small force at Monterey, engaged in fortibushels of wheat: the duty on wheat is out in beautiful shade trees, and carpeted fiying that and other places, which they twenty-five cents a bushel; so that, if with a green sward. On the four sides will abandon the moment the American termination to Binghampton, bewe decided the duty is added to the price, as the Sec- are as many streets, of good width, and army approaches. We hear nothing from against the interior or Sullivan route, and retary says, then the wheat tax amounts the whole walled in with blocks of brick Paredes. British Tariff Act. He points out its ad- to \$32,000,000 a year. We produce and wood, tastefully erected, the more Very few of the inhabitants left the so in favor of the route around the Great 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton yearly. distinguished of which are the Court house town of Camargo on the approach of the Bend of the Susquehauna. The whole We imported last year, according to the on one side, a large and neat edifice, and United States troops, and between them line is now located to the sa isfaction of Secretary's report, 13,000,000 pounds the "Quincy House" on another side, and the inhabitants a much better feeling the company, and it is said the work will ufactures of iron, on gloves, flannel, shir- of cotton. If the duty (three cents per which is very spacious, modern in archi- exists than was evinced in Matameras. be prosecuted immediately and with great

FROM THE ARMY.

leans, by the steamship New York. Gen. TAYLOR left Matamoras for Ca-

an regiment of infantry, and a few regulars. The American Flag says his de-

Previous to his departure from Matamoras Gen. Taylor had found it necessamitted at that place by persons under the influence of drunkenness, to issue an order prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the city, and forbidding the vending of them altogether after the 15th instant. In case liquors are seized, they are sent to New Orleans and confiscated. Wines, cordials, ale, &c. are not

margo between a large party of Indians and some seventy-five or eighty rangers, on account of depredations committed by the former, in which the Indians lost some twenty men, and the rangers two.

Speaking of Gen. Taylor's movements the Matomoras correspondent of the Pica-

Well the manufacturer, the next day, gave leave by about the 10th instant. Gen. it the farmer for wool; he gave it to the Twiggs is left to superintend the moveshoemaker, the hatter, and blacksmith; ment of the troops now here and those that are to arrive, for a while at least .-He is in execllent health, and was never or him by a public demonstation. other. You might perhaps see his busy looking better. Col. Clark, of the 8th shoemakers, hatters, and blacksmiths of May's four companies of dragoons, and England. Now, I go for supporting the Capt. Ridgely's battery of artillery, will bring up the rear as the army moves forward. Col. Hay's regiment of mounted volunteers and Col. Johnson's regiment of

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

Governor Henderson is received in the the army as Major General. His staff consists of General Lamar, Colonel Kinney, General Edward Burleson, and Ed-

Captain Walker is lying dangerously ill at Matamoras. Sickness among the volunteers is increasing.

coal for the navy, on the 6th instant, part- ny, from Lafayette, Texas. ed both chains and went ashore on Padre Island-vessel and cargo a total loss.

In conversation with a friend, Colonel Twiggs lately remarked that the last shot in the Mexican war had been fired .-This is more evidence, indirect, it is true, that a peace has already been conquered. Be that as it may, Gen. Taylor has more volunteers under his command now than he well knows the disposition he should make of them.

According to recent private advices from Mexican citizens living at Monterey to their friends at Matamoras, there are in that vicinity about four thousand soldiers, Stopping a day at Quincy, Ill. I was as- notice at Monterey. This comprises all Madre. Gen. Taylor's advices, which are not, however, of quite so recent a date sta'e that there are only about two hundred sapadores working on the fortifications at that the city in question.

FROM THE GALVESTON NEWS OF AUGUST 11

The population of Camargo have always expection.

been friendly disposed towards Americans and have permitted them to reside in the We have accounts from the Rio Grande town and to travel to and from Corpus to the 10th instant, brought to New Or- Christi at their pleasure, before and since the commencement of hostilities.

From the papers it would appear that the camp at Matomoras continues very margo on the morning of the 5th instant, healthy, but otherwise we learn that accompanied by about one-half the Tex- much sickness prevails at the Brasos Island, on account of bad water, where the hospitals are crowded with inmates.

We learn from some of the officers that parture was deeply regretted by all ranks the Texas infantry regiment is about being disbanded, and at the men composing companies, whose services as such will be accepted, together with the mounted regiments already at Camargo. These, troops are believed to be absolutely necry, in order to put a stop to outrages com- essary to Gen. Taylor, in order to move forward to Monterey.

FROM THE MATAMORAS "AMERICAN FLAG."

DEPRTURE OF GENERAL TAYLOR .-Yesterday morning early "Old Rough and Ready" left Matamoras for Camargo in the steamer Whiteville, accompanied by about one-half of the Texan regiment of infantry and a few regulars. There was no announcement of his departure, no firing of guns, nothing to indicate that so A skirmish had taken place near Ca- conspicuous a personage as the commander of the American forces was about to leave a place he had taken to assume the individual direction of his forces at another point. He left while half the city was wrapped in slumber, and, ere the sluggard had quitted his couch, was many miles upon his journey. This is characteristic of the brave old veteran, for he would rather face an enemy double in numbers than hear the booming of the cannon and Gen. Taylor and staff leave here to-day the shouts of men paying homage to his the gentleman on the spot. [A laugh.] for Camargo, and all the troops are to well deserved tame. If we understand Gen. Taylor rightly he is a man who would travel twenty miles out of his way rather than encounter a host of friends and admirers who had assembled to hon-

General Taylor, since the occupation and bustling \$20 note five or six times in | infantry, will be left at this place in com- of this city by the Americans, has created the course of a day. This made money mand, after all the troops have been for- many warm and ardent friends, and his plenty. But where was the gentleman's warded, and will have two companies of departure will be much regretted. Ho hard money? Vanished; gone to reward artillery and one regiment of volunteers has endeared himself to the people by his and enrich the wool-growers and farmers, under him. Gen. Twiggs, with Capt. many acts of kindness, and first impressions are hard to be erased or superseded.

FROM CAMARGO.-The steamer Big Hatchee arrived from above night before last, in a remarkably short time, bringing some further particulars of the depredafoot-Texans-are to march to-morrow. tions committed by the Indians, and an All the regular troops now remaining account of a skirmish between them and here, except Capt. May's and Ridgely's the rangers. There are a number of recommands, are also ordered to march to- ports in circulation relative to the skirmorrow. It is expected that the army mish, from among which we will state will not move from Camargo before the that the Indians, after collecting a number 25th instant. I do not choose to express of horses, destroying several ranches, an opinion on the probability of another started off with their booty, taking some fight with the Mexicans, but I know it is of the women with them as prisoners .thought by many who will have a great A portion of McCullough's and Gillesdeal to do in the matter if one occurs, that pie's companies united, strated in puracquainting him with the fact, and re- a fight, and a hard one at that, is before suit, and overhauled the "spoils-incumbered" savages. A fight ensued, in which the Indians lost some twenty men and the rangers two, the latter bringing about 150 horses. The Indians numbered some 600, and the rangers 75 or 80. We have selected this as the most probable account, although it is doubted by many.

MURDER .- Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, Jack Haynes was instantly killed by a man named McCanan, a ran-The schooner Delaware, loaded with ger benlonging to Tom Greene's compa-

ANOTHER .- On the 30th ultimo, at Burita, a member of Capt. McIntosh's company of Louisiana volunteers, named Wm. Overton, stabbed another of the company named King, who died immediately. Overton made his escape.

CAUTION .- Passengers who came up from Burita yesterday on the steamer Enterprise report having seen several dead bodies floating in the river. Deeds of blood are being perpetrated nightly somewhere, and the victims cast into the river to wash out all trace of the murderers. We will again caution persons to beware of getting drunk and exposing themselves who can be concentrated on very short to the knife of the assassin. More men will fall by the assassin's knife in Mexico than will ever be killed in battle.

FLATTERING FOR THE FAR-MERS.

The New York Morning News (Locofoco) savs: "The farmers in Michigan have got in but light crops of wheat, which is not worth over 311 cents per Verbally, we learn that General Tay- bushel." Light crops and low prices! Corn Laws of England, both of which

ERIE RAILROAD.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York to locate the Eric Railroad, from the present in favor of the Pennsylvania route, and al-