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THERE NEVER WAS AN EARTHLY DREAM.

There never was an earthly dream
Of beauty and delight,
That mingled not too soon with clouds,
As sun-rays with the night;
That faded not from that fond heart
Where once it loved to stay,
And left that heart more desolate
For having felt its sway.

There never was a glad bright eye,
But it was dimmed by tears,
Caused by such griefs as ever dull
The sunshine of our years,
We look upon the sweetest flower,
'Tis withered soon, and gone;
We gaze upon a star, to find
But darkness where it shone.

There never was a noble heart,
A mind of worth and power,
That had not in this changing world
Plain misery for its dower;
The laurel on the brow hath hid
From many a careless eye,
The secret of the soul within,
Its blight and agony.

There never was—there cannot be
On earth a precious spring,
Whose waters to the fevered lip
Unfailing we may bring,
All changeth on this troubled shore,
Or passeth from the sight,
O, for that world where joy and peace
Reign as eternal light.

Santa Fe Intelligence.

The last number of the St. Louis P-

ublican has the following:

"The Editors of the Independence
Expositor say, that there has been another
loss of provisions wagons and teams
on the route to Santa Fe. The Indians
surrounded the train and drove off a large
number of mules with perfect impunity—
the men not having ammunition enough
to protect themselves from the attack.

"All the papers from the upper part of
this State contain letters from Santa Fe
of late date, and all of them refer with
much solicitude to the prospect of a scarcity
of provisions. A letter to the Palmyra
Courier, written on the 11th October,
says that Col. DOXRIAN is unable to get
off on his route south for the want of
money to purchase provisions, and the
provisions or means of transportation for
a regiment:

"It will take almost all the means of
the different departments here to fit out
the Mormon battalion for California, and
should the regiment of infantry ordered
here arrive, there will be serious apprehensions
of suffering for want of provisions
this winter, as the country can furnish
but little, and that in cattle. The
soldiers are now upon part rations, expect-
ing supplies daily from Bent's Fort."
"The paymaster has no money to pay the
troops, having been disappointed in his
expectations of selling drafts to the traders
to meet the claims of the soldiers."

"A short residence here satisfies the
most curious who visit this far-famed
town of mud-houses, filthy streets, and
still more filthy people. The Mexicans
show but little disposition to mix with
the Americans, and are evidently not
satisfied with the powers that be. Many
of them, and among them the most wealthy,
have left and are leaving. The inter-
course is confined to the lower class, who
find ready sale and good prices for what
little corn and meat they have to sell—
The fundage—the only public amuse-
ments here, and generally free to all—are
a promiscuous assembly of whites, blacks,
and copper-colored, and but a grade
higher than a negro dance in Missouri,
and not as amusing. The dreams of rich
signors, with beautiful, languishing
signorettes, brunettes with black eyes, &c.,
vanish into dried up half-breed Indians
and Spaniards in blankets, and swarthy,
mulatto, slipshod wench, without mod-
esty or regard to common decency. If
we remain here, we will have a dreary
time this winter; but we hope for better
luck, and, having come this far, think we
deserve it."

"W. C. Remington writes to the Edi-
tor of the Platte Argus, under date of the
12th October, that 'there is no money
here to pay of the troops, except checks,
and they are worse than nothing, as there
appears to be no silver in the country.—
The paymasters brought some money
with them, but they retain it for the use
of the officers to buy them provisions.'
The apprehended scarcity of provisions
is also noticed. Mr. Remington says that
the Mexican population are leaving Santa
Fe daily, for what reason no one knows,
but it is supposed that they have sold all
their provisions to the Americans, and
are compelled to leave or starve. 'To
say the best of them, they are a miser-
able race of beings, and the volunteers
consider themselves disgraced by coming so
far to fight such a degraded set of men.'

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document occupies nearly six
columns of the Union, and believing that
an abstract of its contents will be more
satisfactory to the great majority of our
readers, we have prepared the following:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal
year ending the 30th of June, 1846,
were as follows.

Receipts and Means.

From customs, \$26,712,667 37

From sales of public lands, 2,691,452 48

From miscellaneous sources, 92,126 71

Total receipts, 29,496,247 06

Add balance in treasury, 1st July, 1845, 7,658,306 22

Total Means, 27,157,554 28

The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounting to the sum of 28,021,114 20

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1846, of 9,127,438 08

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows:

Total receipts exclusive of Treasury notes and loans, 31,385,731 00

From Treasury notes under the act of 22d July, 1846, 5,000,000 00

From loan under the same act, 5,000,000 00

Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1846, 9,125,430 08

Total means as estimated, 50,462,178 00

Total expenditures, 55,241,212 09

Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1847, 4,779,034 01

The estimated receipts, means, and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the 1st day July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, are as follows, viz:

From customs from the four quarters, 28,000,000 00

From sales of public lands, 3,900,000 00

From miscellaneous sources, 100,000 00

Total revenue, 32,000,000 00

Deduct deficit on 1st July, 1847, 4,779,072 01

Total means for service of the fiscal year ending June 30th 1848, 27,220,927 99

Expenditures.

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postmaster General, viz:

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year, \$721,284 31

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, 3,310,144 72

Specific appropriations asked for this year, 41,717,355 44

Total estimated expenditure, 45,748,784 51

Deduct total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, 27,220,927 98

Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1848, 18,527,856 52

The actual deficiency in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1846, will not exceed \$19,000,000, but to keep a surplus of \$4,000,000 on hand, will require a loan of \$23,000,000. If Congress would lay a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee, a loan of only \$19,000,000 will be required.

The imports of tea, being 16,891,020 pounds, consumed in the United States for the last fiscal year amounted to the value of \$3,983,337, and of coffee being 124,336,054 pounds, being of the value of \$7,802,894, making an aggregate of \$11,786,231, a duty of 25 per cent, on which would yield an annual revenue of \$2,946,557.75. After making a full allowance for decreased consumption on account of the duties, the additional annual revenue from this source might be safely estimated at \$2,500,000.

The duty, if laid, should go into operation as early as the 1st of January, ensuing, as from that time till the spring, the importations, particularly of tea, are large. The report says:

If this is not done, and the duty is to go into operation at a much later period, the tax will operate as an enhanced price to the consumer, without producing a

correspondent revenue. The stock now on hand, and that would be important forthwith, namely, of coffee from Cuba and St. Domingo, and some other ports, and of tea in part from the bonded warehouses of Europe, coming in free of duty in anticipation of the law, would contribute nothing to the country, whilst the price of the stock on hand here, as well as that thus brought in free of duty, would be augmented nearly in the same proportion as if the duty had actually gone at once into effect. A delay, then, in imposing this duty on tea and coffee, whilst it would tax the consumer for several years as much as if the duty were imposed at once, would, during that whole period, bring very little revenue into the Treasury. Such a delay, then, would only enable a few individuals to amass large fortunes at the expense of the people.

It is believed that the loan required should be for a period of 20 years, reserving the power to purchase the stock at any previous date, at the market price.—Half of the loan should be negotiated early in the spring, and the remainder in the summer or fall, payments being required only as the money may be needed.

The amount of Treasury notes paid up to 1st inst. under act of August 10' 1842, amount to \$17,446.31.

Amount of principal of public debt paid since March 4, 1845, is \$1,605,02, and of interest paid \$1,528,042.61. Under act of 22d July last, \$3,823,100 in Treasury notes have been paid on account of the five million loan, negotiated at 6 per cent.

The public debt of every description, principal and interest, due by the United States, including loans, treasury notes, &c., amounting, on the 1st December last, to \$24,259,494.60; of which \$17,788,799.02 was contracted before the 4th of March, 1845; leaving the whole debt incurred since that date \$6,467,694.98; embracing \$320,000 of the debt assumed by Congress under the Mexican treaty.

The receipts under the tariff of 1842 into the treasury were less by the sum of \$815,444 83 during the fiscal year, terminating on the 30th June, 1846, than the receipts during fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1845. For the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1844, the excess of revenue produced by specific over ad valorem duties, was \$81,800 71; whereas, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties \$1,537,57, and during the last fiscal year the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties \$2,653,534.94.

The duties collected at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, during the first five days of December, 1846, under the new tariff, amount to \$416,802 97; and during the first five days of December, 1842, under the old tariff, to \$208,374 50. This rate of augmentation, it is not supposed, will continue; but that the revenue from duties this year will reach the amount estimated now, and in my report to the Senate of the 16th of July last, \$27,885,631, is, for the reasons therein stated, fully believed.

The report recommends several amendments to the sub-treasury, not affecting the leading principles of the act, however. A branch mint at New York is strongly urged, in order to convert foreign into American coin.

The new tariff is eulogized by the Secretary, and bright anticipations of the future indulged in.

The reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands is urged, which, if adopted will increase the revenue therefrom, nearly a million per annum. If Congress, at an early period of the present session, says the report, would impose the proposed duty on tea and coffee, reduce and graduate the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, extend the preemption system to unsurveyed lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and authorized the sale of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other valuable ores, the loan might safely be reduced from twenty-three to seventeen millions of dollars.

The warehouse bill answers its purpose well, and no amendment is suggested. It is urged, that the revenue laws be extended over Oregon, and donations of tracts of land be made to settlers.

The report closes with a reference to the light-house system, and the survey of the coast of the United States. The latter has made great progress during the past year. In this connection, the disaster to the surveying brig Washington, is mentioned, and a high tribute paid to the conduct of Lt. George M. Bache—who, with ten others, found a watery grave.—A strong approval is also expressed of the conduct of the surviving officers and crew of that unfortunate vessel.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Message.

In the first paragraph of Mr. Polk's Message we are told that "there has been no period in our past history when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed," as at this time, and that "Labor, in all its branches is receiving an ample reward," &c. &c. Before he gets through, however, he tells us that the "Tariff of 1842," (which has

been steadily in force up to last week,) "imposing taxes not for the legitimate purpose of raising Revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in Agriculture, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in Manufactures," &c. &c. &c. Now without here disputing that the "labor" on Mr. Polk's Tennessee & Alabama plantations has been "receiving an ample reward," we should like to know how he makes his preliminary flourishes consistent with the narrow-souled fabrications by which, near the close of the message, he attempts to excite jealousy and hostilities between our Manufacturing and other departments of Industry? The point blank untruth of the assertion that the Tariff of 1842 fostered Manufactures only, as distinguished from Mechanical and Agricultural labor, can be contradicted by every wool grower, every machinist, every tailor and house carpenter in the land. Abundant and unquestionable statistics have demonstrated beyond cavil that while the glass-blower, for example, has had more work and higher wages under the Tariff of 1842, the prices of glass-ware have been greatly reduced. So most of the articles and the products of articles protected by the Tariff of 1842. The facts are on record, and cannot be gainsayed—shall they be put down by sheer impudence and pertinacity of falsehood! Shall exalted station shield the wilful calumniator of the acts and the motives of a majority of his fellow citizens from the rebuke and the ignominy he merits? These questions have been forcibly answered by the People in the recent elections.

Letter from the Hon. Andrew Stewart.

The following patriotic letter from the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, declining to be candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor, will arrest attention. It is just what might have been expected from a self-sacrificing and noble Whig like "TARIFF ANDY." With him on this momentous question, as with all other good and true Whigs, "the cause is everything—MEN nothing."

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Washington, December 14, 1846.

Sir—I have lately seen my name mentioned in the public press in connection with the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. This is an honor to which I have never aspired, and I wish it distinctly understood that I have at no time consented, nor can I consent that my name shall be added to the list of candidates for that distinguished station. UNION and HARMONY are at this time all important to the success of the Whig cause. With it we MUST triumph; without it MAY fail. At such a crisis personal considerations must yield to the public good. The cause should be everything—MEN nothing.

Pennsylvania holds a high and commanding position in the Union. The influence of her decisions next fall may settle the Presidential question, and the fate of the country for years to come. The party in power found the country in full enjoyment of peace and prosperity.—They have destroyed both. The people at the recent elections have demanded their restoration. But the President has spurned these demands, and denouncing national protection and national improvements, as alike unconstitutional, has openly declared his determination to adhere to the policy of WAR—his war—and "FREE TRADE," with all their disastrous consequences.

The remedy is in the hands of the people and they WILL apply it. Thousands of honest men who have been deceived and betrayed, have magnanimously resolved to abandon the Administration, with its partisans, STATE and NATIONAL—and thousands more now stand ready to follow their noble and patriotic example. With these men PATRIOTISM has triumphed over PARTY, and they should be received and cherished as brothers. To them we HAVE BEEN and MUST be indebted for victory, and they should share freely and largely in its benefits.—These changes must be permanent and progressive. They are the unsolicited promptings of Patriotism, the result of deliberate and sober conviction, furnishing the cheering evidence that with the great mass of the people the love of COUNTRY is paramount to the love of PARTY;—thus affording the strongest, if not the only, guarantee that our free institutions and constitutional liberties are still safe in their hands.

With the best wishes for the success of the Whig cause, and with it the restoration of peace and prosperity to our beloved country,

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't.
A. STEWART.
C. McCARDY, Esq.

Latest from the Gulf Squadron.

The United States revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, from Tabasco, via Alvarado and Tampico, having sailed from the latter place on the 4th instant, arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the evening of the 7th. She brings despatches from Com. Conner for the Government. We extract the following report of her cruise homeward from the "Delta."

The Forward left Tabasco river on the 21st November; all quiet. Left at that place United States revenue steamer Melane, Capt. Howard, for the purpose of blockading said port; officers and crew well.

Left Anton Lizardo on the 20th November; on the 25th experienced a violent norther, which has done considerable damage. The wind blew violently for twenty hours, and drove from their moorings the following vessels, prizes taken at Tabasco: steamer Tabascano, schooner Tabasquena, brig Descada.—The schooner was seen on shore about fifteen miles to the westward of Alvarado—supposed the men were saved from her, having on board three. The brig and steamer have not been seen. On board the brig were six men, no officers. Brig Somers and schooner Morris, (late Laura Virginia,) frigate Cumberland, and prize steamer Petrita, rode out the gale with the Forward, and all are safe—officers and crew well.

On the night of the 26th November, about midnight, the United States brig Somers, then lying at Green Island, four or five miles distance from Vera Cruz, sent a boat with Lieut. Parker, Passed Midshipman Robert Clay Rogers, Passed Midshipman J. R. Hynson, with five men, and burnt the Mexican brig Creole lying moored to the Castle of St. Juan. The following is a list of officers of the United States brig Somers: Raphael Semmes, Lieut. Commander; M. G. L. Claiborne, 1st Lieut.; James L. Parker, 2d Lieut.; Jno. H. Wright, Passed Assistant Surgeon; John F. Steel, Purser; Henry A. Clemson, Acting Master; Robt. Clay Rogers, John R. Hynson, Passed Midshipmen; Francis G. Clarke, Midshipman.

The officers who distinguished themselves on the night of the 26th November, by burning the Creole, also succeeded in capturing seven prisoners—no one injured except Passed Midshipman Hynson, who was burnt by firing his pistol into some powder to set the brig on fire; he is doing well.

On the morning of the 2d December Com. Perry sailed from Tampico on an expedition not known, with the following vessels of war: steamers Mississippi and Vixen, sloop John Adams, and schooners Bonita and Petrel. Com. Conner, with the remainder of his force, will, in all probability, remain at Tampico until a sufficient number of troops arrive to warrant his leaving. The health of the Commodore, the officers, and crews good.—Off the bar of Tampico, on the 3d, were the frigate Potomac, Capt. Aulick, and Princeton, Capt. Engle.

Left the following vessels at Tampico: U. S. steamer Spitfire, Capt. Tainall; schooners Reeser, Lieut. Commanding Sterrett; Nonata, Lieut. Roan; Elizabeth, Lieut. R. Root; Unicorn, Lieut. Winslow; Virginia, M. C. Perry, jr.

Com. Conner has hoisted his pennant on board the schr. Mahene. The steamers Undine and Mary Summers have arrived with troops, and expect to leave soon for more. The army, with the marines, are in a perfect state of discipline, and are preparing to hold out against a surprise. All seems quiet. The officers of the army are enjoying good health, as also the troops. The citizens began to feel themselves secure since their arrival. The frigate Raritan, Capt. Gregory, was spoken near Vera Cruz on the 27th November, from Tampico, to relieve the frigate Cumberland, which returns to the United States.

The "Mercury" states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the object in moving the fleet to the South is to attack, and, if practicable, take possession of the ports of Tabasco, Sisal, and Laguna.—The capture of Alvarado, it is stated, will not be attempted again until the attack can be made both by land and sea. For this purpose a land force of 1,500 to 2,000 men is deemed necessary, as the garrison has been strongly reinforced since the last demonstration by the fleet upon the place Campeachy, it is supposed, will remain unmolested, in consequence of the friendly disposition manifested by the people towards the United States, and their repugnance to a re-union with Mexico.

A letter to a commercial house of New Orleans, dated at Tampico, December 3, says:

"The city is now well garrisoned by our troops under Col. Gates, and that gentleman is delighted with his new quarters. The greatest activity has been carried on here by the officers of the army and navy for several days, in fortifying all the assailable points, and we are now

ready to meet all the force that Mexico can send against us.

"The occupation of this place by our navy and army has caused the greatest alarm in Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi, and his troops are daily deserting.

Burning of the Mexican Schooner Creole.

The subjoined account of the burning of the Mexican schooner Creole, under the guns of San Juan de Ulloa, is from an officer of the Somers. There was a touch of downright "devil-may-care" courage about the transaction, which is as refreshing as the adventures whereof we find mention in novels and songs of knightly minstrelsy. It was boldly and gallantly done, and evinces the ripeness of our navy for deeds of utmost daring. The narrative does not in the least detract from the merit of the exploit. The matter and manner are germane.—Picayune.

U. S. Brig Somers, (Blockading off Vera Cruz,) Nov. 27, 1846.

The squadron have not yet returned from Tampico, but we had heard that the place had surrendered without any resistance. While the rest of the fleet have been thus engaged, we have felt that our lot was indeed unfortunate to be left to blockade the port of Vera Cruz ingloriously alone. We have, however, not been altogether idle; for last night some of our officers projected and executed quite a brilliant affair, which, if not so important in a military point of view, had a spice of bravado which was certainly creditable. It was the burning of a Mexican schooner, moored within pistol shot of the castle. She was the Creole, well known at New Orleans as a packet, and I believe somewhat notorious for her connection with a certain slave question which was a subject of diplomacy some years ago. She was about four miles from our anchorage, and had been an eyesore to us whenever we were in sight of the town. The feasibility of burning her at her moorings had been for some time discussed, and last night she was set on fire and destroyed by three of our officers, with five men, in a single boat.

The officers engaged were Lieut. J. L. Parker and Passed Midshipman J. R. Hynson and Robert C. Rogers. The affair was finally started on the impulse of the moment, without the cognizance of the captain or the first lieutenant. Several of the officers of the vessel, who were knowing to the plot, were extremely anxious to participate in its execution, but the limited accommodations of the boat, united with the probability of having prisoners to bring back besides her own crew, precluded more than three officers' going consistently with prudence. We were all sanguine of success, and as it proved we were in the right.

The boat started at 11 o'clock at night, and at half after 1 the schooner was fired. The affair was not altogether wanting in adventure, which I have not time to detail in full, were it worth your while to read my account.

On nearing the schooner, the boat was discovered by her crew, and the alarm was given by hailing the castle. The bells of the castle were rung and the lights of the town displayed. This did not, however, deter our brave fellows from boarding the schooner and setting her on fire. Seven Mexicans were found on board, and forced into our boat as prisoners, and landed at Sacrificios. In setting fire to the train, the first attempt failed—the light was then accidentally extinguished—every thing looked ominous of failure. The use of fire-arms would have provoked the fire of the castle. One of the Mexicans was forced to find fire, with a pistol at his head. It was a single coal, and it was on the point of going out. To save the last chance, Mr. Hynson then poured powder from his hand upon the coal, and succeeded. He was, however, considerably burnt. After going into the boat, in order to make sure, the officers returned and made a second fire in the hold.

CHILD OF THE STATE.—Lieut. Hoskins who fell at Monterey, was a native of North Carolina, and left an only child, an infant. The Fayetteville Observer urges the Legislature of that State, now in session, to adopt the little orphan and educate it as its child. The idea is pretty and a generous one, and we trust the assembled wisdom of the "Old North" will properly entertain it.

A company of Hennyshavians, belonging to the Society of Friends, have purchased the Wood-Lawn estate, comprising 2,000 acres, in Fairfax county, Va., and will settle on the land, and proceed to its cultivation by forming nurseries, gardens, &c.

POPULAR DELUSION.—To believe that because a dandy's straps are drawn tight upon his trousers, that they are going to lift him into respectable society.