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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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HOW SHALL I MEET THEE?

How shall I meet thee?—With the trust,
The free fond trust of other years?
With the deep, fervent joy that must
Express itself in silent tears?
With eager grasp and gladden'd tone
Such smiles as for our childhood shone?
No!—Friendship blooms no more for us,
'Tis long since I have met thee thus!

How shall I meet thee?—With the blush
That kindles at thine earnest gaze,
While quick thoughts o'er my spirit rush—
The quivering lip my heart betrays:
With voice whose faltering accents breathe
The trembling joy that lurks beneath?
No!—Such vain dreams are not for us,
I do not wish to meet thee thus.

How shall I meet thee?—With an eye
That hath no brightness, yet no tears;
With heedless tone and cold reply,
The chilling garb indifference wears;
With sadden'd heart yet cheerless mien,
Revealing nought of what has been?
Yes! changes sad have alter'd us,
Alas! that I must meet thee thus!

MEXICAN NEWS—DIRECT.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend for files of late Mexican journals, the LOCOMOTOR and the INDICADOR, of Vera Cruz, running from the 31st December to the 15th of January. Besides their original matter, they embody copious extracts from the newspapers of the capital and of the Departments—details not found in the news brought us by the usual methods. Of whatever such they offer we proceed to place before our readers abstracts or translations, as either may seem preferable.

The journals of the towns through which Gen. LA VEGA has passed, on his way to the capital, vie with those of the latter in welcome and encomiums to that officer, as the soldier who almost alone drew, by his conduct at Resaca de la Palma and by his subsequent displays of patriotism, honor from even that, to the Mexicans, unfortunate fight. Since LA VEGA'S arrival in the city of Mexico, a resolution has been offered in their Congress promoting him to the grade of Brigadier General, and conferring on him, with the public thanks, a gold medal.

In its session of the 24th December, the Congress, by a vote of 73 to 2, passed a law quite like the famous "Self-denying Ordinance" of the Long Parliament, and quite as like what Gen. JACKSON thought so admirable—UNTIL he came into power. It is a law that members of Congress shall be incapable of any other public employment during the term for which they have been elected and for one year afterwards.

The INDICADOR of the 31st December replies as follows to a communication appearing in the MONITOR REPUBLICANO of the capital, and averring that intrigues and alarms were on foot at Vera Cruz, in regard to the erection of a Dictatorship: "That no such intrigues and no such alarms have any existence at Vera Cruz; that ill-disposed persons have attempted to create them, but have been compelled into silence by the public indignation; and that these few plotters, disappointed in Vera Cruz, now hope, no doubt, to raise a disturbance elsewhere, by getting up in the capital city false alarms as to disaffection in Vera Cruz, which THEIR OWN efforts have not been able to bring about. The INDICADOR then adds as follows: "The war absorbs ALL our attention; and there is not a citizen who would not deem it a crime to countenance any thing that might lead to disturbance, while the public enemy is at hand to take advantage of it or to rejoice at it. It is only through this feeling that the failure of the Government to forward the supplies, &c., necessary to the defence of this place and of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua is deplored among us."

This same MONITOR expresses great dissatisfaction at what it considers the failure of Santa Anna's plan of repelling our invasion, by withdrawing his defensive force from the frontiers, and letting us advance into the interior, until to extricate ourselves from a hostile population and superior forces becomes impossible. Now, it says, the Americans have got through this system, unresisted possession of large territories; and, instead of pushing on into the interior, are sitting down to secure their conquests. The MONITOR thinks that the Congress ought to call Santa Anna to a severe account for this unpropitious event.

The DIARIO DEL GOBIERNO of the 30th December gives a letter from Acapulco, of the 15th December, which says they have their intelligence direct from Monterey de California and the port of San Francisco to the following effect: "That, since the late expulsion of the Americans from Ciudad de los Angeles, they rallied a force of 400 men, and returned to attack it but that at San Pedro, three leagues from Los Angeles, they were encountered by the Californians, and driven back to the coast with considerable loss. It is probable that the news of this unexpected

resistance of the Californians has led to a proposal of about the same date, in the Mexican Congress, to raise a special loan of half a million to aid the New Mexicans and Californians in their efforts to expel the invaders from those territories.

The quarrel which had sprung up between Santa Anna and the authorities of the State of Zacatecas, concerning an order issued by the former about the time when the Congress was assembling, to establish martial law throughout Zacatecas, has been brought before the Congress, and quieted by the decision that the step was warranted, both by the gravity of the conjuncture and the temporary powers which Santa Anna was then legally exercising.

The papers contain notices of various voluntary contributions to the expenses of the war. Two of these merit particular mention. In Vera Cruz a number of private individuals were called on to assist in furnishing suits of clothes for the soldiery, and they at once subscribed for one hundred and ninety-three full suits; in Puebla, another body of persons has given the example of a sort of contribution still more likely to be effectual.—The have—each taxing himself in proportion to his means—raised a present sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and further engage to contribute, as long as the war shall last, a monthly amount of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Under date of January 14th, the LOCOMOTOR gives a view of the new plan of operations for which General Scott is sent out. New Leon and Tamaulipas are, it says, to be left to an army of occupation only, and the main forces, with as many fresh ones as can be raised, are to be sent to the attack of Vera Cruz. Our Government, it says, is confident of success there, with a force of 25,000 men; and expects, after taking Vera Cruz and its castle, to march upon the city of Mexico. The attack, it adds, may be expected within from forty to sixty days of that date. It exhorts the Government to assemble an army of observation there.

At the entrance of a new year, one of the Mexican journals (the REGENERADOR REPUBLICANO) reviews the comparative condition of that country, at the beginning of 1846 and 1847. It says: "A year since this nation presented a spectacle the saddest, such as seemed to promise nothing but its speedy ruin. It had suffered a revolution ending in nothing but the illusion of all the public hopes; and the army assembled to protect the integrity of the national territory, had shamefully turned its face from the enemy, in order to aid in enslaving us at home." &c. Proceeding thus in its picture of the hopeless state of things a year since, it next comes to the present: "The year 1847 opens, then, with better auspices. The nation is governed by the constitutional forms for the restoration of which it had long sighed; it is free; the States have resumed their sovereignty and independence; are reorganizing their internal administration; are raising and arming their militia; are casting about for the means of replenishing their treasures; are endeavoring to find further financial aids for the General Government itself in the war which it is waging, and are preparing all the elements of national defence which can be devised. At the beginning of 1846 we could see nothing but omens of calamity and dissolution; at that of 1847 only signs of regeneration and of recovery greet us."

Mexico, in short, has derived from this war only renewed union, a reanimated public order, a freer Government. We wish all the world could say as much!—National Intelligence.

A DEMOCRAT ON "DEMOCRACY."—Mr. Westcott, a Democratic Senator from Florida, in the course of a speech upon the resolution to exclude Mr. Ritcliff from the privileges of admission to the Senate, said that since he had been here he had been rather puzzled to know what was democracy. He had followed some of the great lights of the democratic party, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton and others, but he found it impossible to follow all of them at the same time, as they went different ways.

Sir, said Mr. W., in a loud and emphatic manner, and amidst perfect silence, "what is modern democracy? At THIS DAY and under THIS ADMINISTRATION, it is nothing more than a party combination to secure the loaves and fishes—the spoils of office!! [Great Sensation.] Sir, the people of the United States have no idea of the gross, feulent, festering corruption that exists here; they have no conception of it. [Increased sensation and close attention.] Sir, if the people of the United States suppose there was a twentieth part of the rottenness and corruption that is to be found here in the city of Washington, they would assemble here and pitch the whole government, the President, heads of departments, both Houses of Congress all, into the Potomac, and set up a better, and they would do right. [Much merriment and sensation.]

THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN IRELAND.

At a public meeting held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, to consider of the means of affording relief to the individual sufferers in Ireland by the dearth of the usual crops of that country, several gentlemen spoke eloquently and appropriately. Our attention was arrested, in reading the report of the proceedings, by the name of HORACE BINNEY, long distinguished equally in public and private life by political integrity and true American principles, whose voice is now seldom heard in public. Our readers, we cannot doubt will be pleased to hear what a citizen of his mark had to say on this occasion. We copy his remarks, therefore, as we find them reported in the "North American," as follows:—Mr. Chandler having spoken with much applause, was succeeded by—

HORACE BINNEY, Esq., who was received with marked approbation. He came, he said, to speak a few words in furtherance of the purpose of the meeting, not merely to testify his own good will, but to offer suggestions to demonstrate the necessity of a great and combined action to correct and alleviate the distress of the suffering country.

It had been remarked by the previous speakers that meetings for the purposes of benevolence are not infrequent among us. They are not. Nor are the appeals to the community and their sympathies made in vain, for prompt and cheerful aid is always extended. But he desired to speak of another class of meeting, and to contrast them with this, in order to see how their character and partial views do in some respects serve to misrepresent a broad character of our country.—Town meetings generally represent us as a divided people, with separate action and hostile feelings. Some are political, some general, some local, and in consequence those who know us as divided and disunited, are busy in provoking opposition and in offices of ill-will.

Such a meeting as this is a practical refutation. At bottom, fundamentally, we are a united people; and so, if divided upon the great principles of benevolence by which man can come to man, and men to men, when necessity gives occasion. We are here assembled in the spirit of the Apostle's saying—"Considering one another, and to provoke one another to good works."

This was not the first movement for the relief of Ireland, for others had been engaged in the good work of relieving suffering Ireland. But this meeting, he understood, was to second the effort begun at Washington, for the purpose of producing a great national and universal movement in her behalf; for a common and united effort, upon the principle that if you give it will be of no good—if many give it will be of only partial benefit—but if ALL give it will be a powerful means to alleviate the suffering. It was begun in Washington, and continued here, and would, he hoped, be propagated both to and beyond the mountains, and into every hamlet, village, town, and city, that every one might enjoy the privilege of aiding to succor the distressed.

They must shut their ears who would not have a knowledge of the details of suffering. The winds of the Atlantic will be freighted for months to come. No calamity so great had ever visited the civilized world, and he desired briefly to place before his auditors an idea of the extent, in order that they might be enabled to measure the effort necessary to afford relief.

A large portion of the Irish nation is dependent on the potato crop. It is their bread, their money; wages are often paid with this article of food, and in some cases a portion of the forthcoming crop stands so pledged. Oat meal is also a national dependence; and, if these two crops—potatoes and oats—fail, a million and a half of people would be struck with paralysis. With this state of affairs, let us inquire into the opinions of eminent English statesmen as to the present condition of Ireland. Mr. Labouchere, in his reply to the Queen's speech, stated that having obtained accurate statistics, with much trouble, and from high authority, he was enabled to say that in Ireland 1,500,000 acres of land were planted with the potato, the value of the crop being £10 per acre, or about £15,000,000. Of this crop, FIVE-SIXTHS, or the growth of 1,260,000 acres, is all lost, and on the remaining sixth the crop is poor and below the general average.

The oats crop is but three or four millions in product, and the total loss in value of food amounts to between £15,000,000 and £16,000,000 sterling.

Need we look for details? Close your eyes, if you would not have your heart racked by the most painful spectacles in our sister nation. There they will be; and, if editors record them, their papers will be black with the tales of woe. In such a case all distinctions will be forgotten, and all spring forward to place whatever their means may permit to save the wretched remnant of a people from this visitation.

It does not strike the poor alone. The evil penetrates into the cottages of the small farmers; into the homestead of the large tenants, and even into the mansions of the proprietors of lands. It has grown so great that there has been justification for an assessment upon real estate to pay men employed upon works of little importance, about which there is a diversity of opinion, and simply for the purpose of affording employment. A million of pound sterling had already been expended in this manner. In September last, £125,000 were paid; in October, £300,000; and in November £500,000. Four hundred thousand people are employed at eleven pence a day, and three-fourths of these small landholders. The crop has gone fatally for him as for the laborer.—There is no means of paying rent or wages or producing a supply of food, and he feeds upon his seed corn in the vague hope that it will last until help arrives from—God knows where.

That is a state of things calling not for a dole, but for large liberality, for liberal contributions here and elsewhere.

That is Ireland! What is our own condition? It is just such that it would be crying ingratitude to God, it would be unexampled hardness of heart, if we refused to give it to our superfluity. Our harvests have been regular; our granaries burst with abundance; and our iron roads bent beneath the weight of passing trains laden with the fruits of the earth. Never were a people so blessed with abundance—an abundance so diffused. There is not a man—not a dog—from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, who has not three meals a day, if he has appetite to eat them; and even personal misconduct does not avail to cause a deprivation.

Look at the Irishman. He has not three—no, not a half a meal a day, to divide with his wife and children; and the dog, the faithful guardian and companion, is drowned and buried, that his master may not have another appeal of hunger to satisfy.

Can there be any hesitation to relieve want when we have abundance? Is there any thing that can be advanced to divide the proposed action? It may be said, let the friends of Ireland: let the rich take care of the poor; but it will not avail.—There is in her case a complication of evils, which extends through and affects all classes and paralyzes all.

Who are their friends we if are not? They are a part of our blood; their blood flows in our own veins; our excellent magistrates, our most eminent merchants, have drawn their existence from that suffering land; and, in continuance, the speaker laid a beautiful and just tribute to those who, in the fulfilment of domestic duties, have exhibited the ever-ready sympathy, the cordial heart, the unflinching zeal, and the incorruptible fidelity which are priceless. They are our brethren, and we should renounce the name, dishonor the nation, and be false to nature, if we did not spring at once with generous impulse to their relief.

There is—he saw it in the journal of England—to be a painful contest as to the causes of this affliction. Many will attribute to the improvidence, others to idleness, to bad government, to this or that. There is a prying disposition in men to look behind true causes, and direct and pervert purposes of good, with evil intent, against the sufferers; and he illustrated his position by reference to the fall of the Tower of Siloam and the Galileans.

When we attempt to point His judgment to a case or nation we pervert it, and these calamities under which Ireland groans can never be just regarded as afflictions brought on any one body of people. They may safely be applied by individuals as admonitions to perform the duties of a brother—to improve the heart, and to deserve blessings by exercising kindness to those in affliction.

Mr. Binney's speech was listened to with profound attention, and his words had evidently a deep effect upon his auditors.

The Baltimore Patriot, after giving the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore Railroad, appends the following remarks:

We think there can be little doubt from the spirit abundantly manifested at the stockholders' meeting to-day, and from the indications in the public mind, since the intelligence of the loss of the right of way bill again in the Virginia Legislature, that prompt and effectual measure will be immediately taken by our community at large, to complete the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, from Pittsburgh to as far this way as Smithfield, on the National Road at least. That done, Pittsburgh is brought to within only forty miles of Cumberland by the national road, and this will effectually attract the trade and travel to Pittsburg. Thus Virginia may be made to realize the impotency of an opposition to any reasonable route which the company could pursue to the Ohio through that State. Let the railroad from Pittsburgh to Smithfield be finished, and we shall have time enough to fill up the gap thence to Cumberland, as soon as the means are at hand and circumstances require it.

Correspondence of the Westmoreland Republican FROM THE WESTMORELAND VOLUNTEERS.

SHIP J. N. COOPER, off Battle Ground January 28, 1847.

I have, after much difficulty, found a place to write you a letter, being on the upper berth of one of the ranges of the sleeping apartment, with a small portion of the precious light of the day, that with pain finds its way through the midship hatches. After this preamble, whatever comes in my head will be placed on this paper. Yesterday for supper we had a delicacy that some of our mess took from a garden, consisting of turnip tops, out of which we made greens, and when well scalded, we put on the vinegar fixins.—Our meals consists of coffee, (pretty hard) boiled beef, and hard biscuit, with pork for supper, and yet upon this diet that may seem a little hard. I am in good health and increasing in weight, and so with all of us. Our cooking accommodations for nearly 400 men, consists of two grates or fire places, about six feet each, and when five or six camp kettles are hung on, there is not much room to cook the luxuries; the consequence is, the men are nearly always eating. The only thing that gives me uneasiness, is the fact that I may take the gout on this rich diet.—Articles of food that I turned up my nose at home, would be acceptable, and yet I never enjoyed better health.

The sunny south, about which you hear so much, is a perfect humbug—it is variable as the humor of a flirt, sometimes all sun and gratefulness, again cloudy and surly as the — One day it is clear and pleasant with a warm sun, next pouring down rain, and next a cold north wind that produces chills and cold—for health and every thing else, give me Pennsylvania, and that sweet spot home, for "a charm from the skies seems to shadow us there." You can inform any of our ladies that we have all the elegant, classical and fashionable song ever sung. The last Rose of Summer appears to be a great favorite with some, whilst the Rose of Alandale has its votaries from amongst the Dutch, English, Irish, French and Americans, that compose our crew of live stock. Death still continues to deal with an unsparring hand in the Mississippi Regiment—men lie down at night with buoyant spirits, and ere the sun rises in the morning, the dark angel has passed by and they are no more—yet in the same climate the Pennsylvanians enjoy good health, and are in fine spirits, that nothing will damp. I received a letter from — the other day, and it was as good as one week in Greensburgh. When he spoke of the dreary 8th January, so different from others, it forcibly reminded us that we were not forgotten although so far distant among strangers, and in a strange land—but it may not be many years until at least some one of us will return to cheer them. Our company, although composed of some men who are aliens to Westmoreland, yet by our good example, we have lost one by desertion, and that happened in Pittsburgh before he received his pay. This morning a guard was sent to the City for one of our men, (not a resident of G.) with directions to take him dead or alive, if he can be found—it is supposed on all hands, he has deserted; if arrested; he will receive his due, as an example for the balance. He had received a great many liberties, and borrowed money from the men—his meanness ought to be punished if not his neglect of duty. The Guard were armed with revolvers with directions to shoot any citizen that will aid or assist him in case he is captured.

You can inform Mrs. Coulter, that Dick is a noble soldier, and undergoes the fatigue and hardships as if he had been accustomed to it through life, and his health better than at home. This kind of business develops the constitution of a person, and I am certain that our fare and accommodations cannot be were in Mexico. Daniel Kuhns is in his element, and always in a good humor, in sunshine or rain, and his humor is calculated to keep a whole company out of the reach of the blue devils, even were they disposed to make their appearance.

Our Sundays how different from that quiet and subdued way we have been accustomed to at home, now it is like other days, the same noise and bustle—nevertheless, the Bibles are carried in the roundabouts, and you will constantly see the soldier reading them. In order to write this, I am in bodily pain, being compelled to lay at full length, though I have no reason to complain, for one of our men in a standing position, with a pan for his desk, and occasionally it falls on the filth in the storeroom, yet he appears to be thankful for small favors, and thanks his God it is no worse. The rain is pouring down which drives the men in like rats. Yesterday it was sunshine. If this weather continues, we will not start, as the pilot of the tow-boat will not undertake the journey to the Balize. We expect an unpleasant cruise across the Gulf, as they all expect to be sick. It is supposed there will be about 100 men out of the Regiment missing when we leave. The chance for travelling is slim, as the ship is doubly guar-

ded and no man allowed to pass, unless by permission of the officer of the day.—Serg't Kuhns has just passed along, and requests you to inform his father and mother that he is well, and would write if he had a place to put his paper. Do the ladies and gentlemen have as many accidents as formerly!—if so they will certainly miss some of the dancing material, for we have a good share of it with us, and if we had room we could pitch into the collusions, as we have fiddles, drums, flutes and mess pans and all we want is rosin to raise up a Crawford county fiddle, which Russia the ships might dance.

Corp'l Ross, who left the camp on Saturday evening last for the City on the sick list, has reported himself,—he looks bad, but he thinks the complaint is removed. It was fortunate he left for he had been unable to walk, and during Saturday night his tent was a foot deep with water. The storm continues to rage, and I suppose we will have to sup on biscuit and postpone the use of coffee and bean soup, until a more convenient season. The vo heave, ye heave, of the sailors on deck, is quite musical—and with these hardy tars, I think our good ship will weather anything, tho' that I can inform you when we get to Mexico.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE EDITOR OF LA PATRIA.

A story has been going the rounds of the newspapers that General Scott had employed upon his staff, in a confidential capacity, a Mr. Gomez, one of the editors of a Spanish paper, "La Patria," published in New Orleans, and that the latter had thus become possessed of the plan of the campaign against Mexico, which he had disclosed in his journal, we take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from an officer serving with an army in Mexico, to a friend in this city, giving an authentic account of the transaction referred to. The facts stated in the letter may be fully relied on, as the position of the writer gives him access to the very best sources of information:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON, DATED

BRASOS SANTIAGO, January 21, 1847. "General Scott wrote from New York to General Brooks and Colonel Hunt, to look out for some person in New Orleans who would be a good Spanish translator, and, at the same time, a man of gentlemanly habits. Col. Hunt employed, or rather recommended for the place, on the General's arrival in New Orleans, a Mr. Gomez, who assists in editing a Spanish paper there. The General made some inquiries of Colonel Hunt relative to the feelings of Mr. Gomez concerning the Mexican war. He was informed that the sympathies of Mr. Gomez were with the United States, and he recommended thereupon that Governor Johnson should give him the commission of lieutenant colonel, which was accordingly done. The same day, however, several gentlemen informed General Scott that the paper upon which Mr. Gomez had been employed had not been sound on the subject of the Mexican war, and that it had contained a great deal of abuse of the Administration. The General immediately directed Mr. Gomez to be notified that his commission was revoked, and that his services would not be required. This was done, and all these occurrences took place during one day. The General was not in company with Mr. Gomez three or five minutes during the time, and if this gentleman has disclosed any secrets of the campaign, he must have overheard at them. He certainly was not informed by General Scott or any member of his staff."

FROM MEXICO, VIA HAVANNA.

A late arrival of the Charleston furnishes the following items from Mexico: Santa Anna is still at San Luis Potosi at the head of 22,000 men. The clergy have refused to contribute the \$8,000,000 attempted to be raised from them; they are much excited against Santa Anna, and are endeavoring to get up pronunciamentos against him.

The whole Cabinet of Santa Anna are reported to have resigned. Great jealousies exist among the different Generals in the Mexican army, and consequently much confusion and disorganization prevails.

Vera Cruz is garrisoned by 3,000 troops, dispirited, and expect the city to be attacked by the Americans on the 2d of February. The best informed think the resistance which will be made by the garrison will be feeble, and it will fall an easy conquest. In the castle there are only 1,000 men, and badly supplied with provisions, the chief dependence being on Vera Cruz for supplies.

Many vessels laden with valuable cargoes have run the blockade, and entered different ports of Mexico; some ten have left Havanna for Alvarado and Tampico in the last month. A large French ship, with a valuable cargo, has been recently captured, after having been warned off once for a second attempt to enter.