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TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1847.

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OLD MAIDS.

BY WORDSWORTH.

And now I see with eye serene,
The very pulse of the machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit, still and bright
With something of an angel-light.

DEMOCRATIC

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Kunkel submitted a resolution for the appointment of a State Committee to consist of twenty-four, to be appointed by the President.

Mr. Clark moved that a committee on Finance be appointed, whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Clark, Stewart and Martin.

Mr. Randall moved the appointment of corresponding committees in the different counties of the State, to correspond with the State Committee.

Mr. Franklin moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner, when the following nominations were made:

Mr. Adair nominated Jos. W. Patton, of Cumberland.

Mr. Brinton nominated Philip D. Thomas, Chester.

Mr. Adams, nominated H. W. Tracy, Bradford.

Mr. Hager, nominated Andrew McEzefley, Lancaster.

Mr. Ball, nominated Addison May, Montgomery.

Mr. Huddleson, nominated H. J. Brooke, Delaware.

Mr. Davis, nominated P. S. Preston, Wayne.

Mr. Pitman, nominated A. M. Leyburn, Schuylkill.

Mr. Taggart, nominated Wm. Tweed, Northumberland.

Mr. Purviance, nominated Samuel A. Karns, Dauphin.

Mr. Ninesteele, nominated L. Shuster, Philadelphia.

Mr. Smith, nominated E. Harding Wyoming.

Mr. Reynolds, nominated Col. W. Butler, Mifflin.

Mr. Lane, nominated G. J. Ball, Erie.

Mr. Kerr, nominated W. F. Murray, Dauphin.

Mr. Richards, nominated D. J. Marshall, Berks.

Mr. Gleim, nominated Adam Grittinger, Lebanon.

Mr. Mills, nominated Jonathan Knight, Washington.

Mr. Ogle, nominated Samuel Elder, Somerset.

Some discussion ensued in reference to the disposition of surplus finances, when on motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

For J. W. Patton	25 votes.
P. H. Thomas	8
A. McEzefley	23
Addison May	2
H. J. Brooke	15
P. S. Preston	8
A. Leyburn	6
Wm. Tweed	4
S. D. Karns	2
L. Shuster	4
E. Harding	2
W. Butler	2
G. J. Ball	3
W. F. Murray	3
D. J. Marshall	4
Adam Grittinger	2
H. W. Tracy	13
J. Knight	1
Samuel Elder	3

The Delegates voted as follows:

Messrs. Adair, Bard, Bentley, Calvin, Criswell, David, Davis, Eage, Fisher, John Ker, Kennedy, King Linker, Linton, Mathiot, McClinton, A. H. Miller, Montelius, Moorehead, Norton, Baul, Robinson, Roseburg, Sharp, Wm. Stewart & Swartzwelder—25—voted for JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Messrs. Samuel Duffield, Thomas W. Duffield, Durkee, Foster, Franklin, Frick, Fuller, Hager, Henderson, Hoyt, Richard, Irvin, Kalkfus, Kauffelt, Kelton, Manley, Martin, M'Grath, M'Sherry, David Miller, Musselman, Paxton, Schaeffer and Sullivan—23—voted for ANDREW McEHAFFEY.

Messrs. Allison Bailey, Boyer, Bromall, Colvin, Cowan, Evans, Glasgow, Hoshour, Huddleson, Hunsicker, Jarret, Markley, Minizer and Morris—15—voted for H. JONES BROOKE.

Messrs. Adams, Andrus, Chandler, Drinker, Hale, Hough, William Jackson, Mackey, Mercer, Salisbury, Smith, Wheeler and Williston—13—voted for HENRY W. TRACY.

Messrs. Brock, Alex. Brown, Win-

Davis, Dungan, Lewis, Phillips, Shouse, Waller and Yohe—8—voted for PAUL S. PRESTON.

Messrs. Beiber, Kinnear, M'Curdy, Pitman, Bandall and Strouss—6—voted for A. M. LEYBURN.

Messrs. Brinton, Brooke, Bromall, Levi K Brown, Alex Irvin, Moore, Penrose and Quay—8—voted for PHILIP D. THOMAS.

Messrs. Clark, Middleswarth, Peters and Taggart—4—voted for WILLIAM TWEED.

Messrs. Ninesteele, Vineyard, Watson and Woelper—4—voted for L. SHUSTER.

Messrs. Sam'l Bell, Luther, Richards and E. P. Smith—4—voted for D. L. MARSHALL.

Messrs. Lane, Lyon and Miles—3—voted for G. J. BALL.

Messrs. Foltz J. W. Kerr and Kunkel—3—voted for Wm. F. MURRAY.

Messrs. John Bell, Keyser and Ogle—3—voted for SAM'L ELDER.

Messrs. Purviance and Reed—2—voted for S. D. KARNs.

Messrs. Wm Jackson and Elhanan Smith—2—voted for E. HARDING.

Messrs. Mathers and Reynolds—2—voted for Wm BUTLER.

Messrs. Gleim and Killinger—2—voted for ADAM GRITTINGER.

Mr. G. J. Ball voted for ADDISON MAY.

Mr. Mills voted for JONATHAN KNIGHT.

After the first ballot the names of the candidates whose names do not appear on the second ballot were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

For J. W. Patton	31 votes.
A. McEzefley	30
H. J. Brooke	29
P. D. Thomas	8
P. S. Preston	11
H. W. Tracy	19

The name of Mr. Thomas was then withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

For J. W. Patton	32 votes.
A. McEzefley	30
H. J. Brooke	34
P. S. Preston	10
H. W. Tracy	22

For J. W. Patton 40 votes.

A. McEzefley	27
H. J. Brooke	37
P. S. Preston	10
H. W. Tracy	17

FIFTH BALLOT.

For Joseph W. Patton	65
A. McEzefley	9
H. J. Brooke	21
P. S. Preston	13
H. W. Tracy	17

The names of Mr. McEzefley and Mr. Preston were now withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT.

For Jos W. Patton	88 votes.
H. J. Brook	30
H. W. Tracy	10

On the final ballot, the Delegates voted as follows:

Messrs. Adair Allison Ball, Bard Samuel Bell, Bentley Brinton Brooke, Alex. Brown John Bell, Levi K. Brown Calvin Chandler Clark Conrad Cowan Criswell Samuel Duffield Eage Fisher Foltz Foster Franklin Frick Fuller Hager Hale Henderson Hoyt Hough Alex. Irvin Richard Irvin Johnson Kauffelt Kelton John Ker J. W. Ker Kennedy Keyser King Lane Linker Linton Mackey Lyon Manley Markley Martin Mathers Mathiot M'Grath M'Clinton, Middlesworth Alex. H. Miller David Miller Miles Mills Montelius Moore Moorhead Morris Musselman Myer Ninesteele Norton Ogle Paul Paxton Peters Pitman Purviance Quay Randall Reynolds Robinson Roseburg Shaffer Sharp E. P. Smith Stewart Sullivan Swartzwelder Swift Taggart Vineyard Waller Watson Wheeler Wilson Yohe—89—voted for JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Messrs. Bailey Beiber Boyer Brock Bromall A. Brown Colvin W. Davis Durkee Evans Gleim Hashour Huddleson Hunsicker, Willard Jackson Jarret Killinger Kunkel M'Sherry M'Curdy Minizer Penrose Lewis Phillips J. W. Phillips Reed Richards Shause Elhanan Smith Strouse Woelper—30—voted for H. JONES BROOKE.

Messrs. Adams Andrus Drinker Thos. W. Duffield Dungan W. Jackson Kalkfus Mercer Salisbury Williston—10—voted for HENRY W. TRACY.

Joseph W. Patton having a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the nomination was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Kunkel moved the appointment of a committee of five, to inform Gen. Irvin and Mr. Patton of their nomination.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Pearson, Mackey, R. Irvin, T. W. Duffield, Williston, Adams and Bard.

The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

12 o'clock, M.

Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Mills, Chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee was ready to report.

The report was then read by Mr. Conrad, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

REMAINDER.—The Whig delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of presenting to the people suitable candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth, and having discharged that duty, present the following resolutions as expressive of the views of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention offers its sincere congratulations to the people of this Commonwealth, and of the United States at large, upon the rallying of so large a majority of the people to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the faith of the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That the triumph of the Whig Democracy, as exhibited by the majority in both houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, cannot be viewed as complete, until the Executive branch of the government shall be made to harmonize with the Legislature.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the political integrity and sound Democratic Whig principles of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, as exhibited in a long and active life—believing his talents to be of the highest order and fully equal to the due performance of any trust that may be reposed in him by the people, and knowing his public and private character to be pure and unspotted, this Convention unanimously recommends him to the people of Pennsylvania as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in offering the name of this distinguished citizen for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania, we design to make no new issues as to measures or principles, but adhering to the ancient landmarks of the Democratic Republican party, as established by the Father of his country, by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—the most prominent of which are the protection of the Agricultural, the Mineral and the Manufacturing interests of this Commonwealth and of the United States at large, against the competition and hostility of foreign nations, and pauper labor; especially of England; equal justice towards all nations but entangling alliances with none;—the supremacy of the people over their servants—the restriction or control of Executive power, and the preservation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Pennsylvania—the practical men who are concerned in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, the development of its resources, and the protection of its industry, have heretofore had from friends of candidates enough of hollow profession for the particular interests of the State, and are called upon now to sustain a candidate whose life and principles are pledged for his faithful administration of public affairs, as they are identified with the prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of JOSEPH W. PATTON, presented to the people by this Convention as a candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner; and feel confident that if elected, the happiest consequences will result from a thorough change of men and measures connected with the public improvements of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of that energy and economy so necessary for their prosperity.

Resolved, That the Protection of American Manufactures, and the independence of American labor, as they were the policy of the Whigs before and during the Revolution, are their policy now; that the Tariff of 1842 was the source of unexampled prosperity to the country, and that its repeal has been attended with results detrimental to the true interests of all sections and classes.

Resolved, That if an addition to our territory be desirable, it should not be attained by injustice, nor attended with an extension of slavery; that while we respect and will sacredly observe every compromise of the Constitution we believe that the interests of the North and South, the welfare of the race, and the honor of the nation, demand that territory should not be acquired for the purpose of an extension of slavery.

Resolved, That true democracy demands a jealousy of Executive power—that a renewal and continuance of the power of a Chief Magistrate is corrupting and dangerous in its influence and tendencies, that we recognize and adopt, as the expressed will of the people, the ONE TERM principle.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole nation are due to Major General TAYLOR, and the brave officers under his command, for their distinguished conduct in the present war, in the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and the storming of Monterey; and that we also view with a just pride the spirit and alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have, in numbers far beyond a proportion of the State, responded to the call of their country, and rallied under its victorious banner.

It is an earnest that the fame of our ancestors will never be tarnished, and that Pennsylvania is ever ready to do her duty.

The State Committee will be announced hereafter.

Mr. Duffield moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the County Commissioners for the use of the room. Adopted.

Mr. Mills moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention. Adopted. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

FROM THE ARMY.

[OFFICIAL.]

Letters have just been received in this city from the camps of Generals TAYLOR and WOOL. The headquarters of the latter were at Buena Vista on the 29th January, and of the former at Agua Nueva, eighteen miles south of Saltillo, on the 7th February.

The letters from General Wool's camp state that since the 27th of January they had the usual nightly alarms of the approach of the enemy, and that these reports had all come from Saltillo. The enemy was said to be undoubtedly at Incarnacion, and perhaps small parties had been within twelve leagues of Saltillo. It was also reported that a considerable number of rancheros had embodied themselves and were not far off lying in wait for any small reconnoitering parties that may come in their way. The report had reached the camp (on the night of the 28th) that a party, consisting of Captain Heady and seventeen men, Kentucky volunteers, were captured on the 27th by a party of rancheros, under the following circumstances: Capt. H. was sent out on a reconnoitering party by Lieut. Col. Field. When about ten or fifteen miles from their station they stopped at a rancho, and asked for liquor to drink. It was immediately furnished, and in abundance. The men became intoxicated, and in that condition left the rancho. They were afterwards captured, and, as reported, without resistance or a gun being fired.

There was no idea entertained at the date of writing this letter that the town of Saltillo, or the troops at Buena Vista were to be attacked. It was supposed that some decisive measures would be taken to check the reconnoitering parties of the enemy.

These letters give further accounts of the capture of Major Borland. It appears, upon an alarm being given of the approach of the Mexicans upon Saltillo, Gen. Wool sent Major B. with fifty men to make a reconnoissance on the San Luis Potosi road, and, if practicable, to go as far as the Incarnacion, about fifty-five miles from Saltillo, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the enemy had advanced to that place, and to report the result of his observations. He left on the 18th instant, and arrived at the Incarnacion the next morning, but found no troops there, they having left the morning before. Instead of returning as ordered, the major took the liberty of halting and sent an express to Col. Yell for a reinforcement. Col. Y. on receiving the major's application sent a request to Gen. Wool for permission to go with his whole regiment to join the major and to go as far as Saltillo. The application was sent by General Wool to Major General Butler, who refused it, but sent General Wool word by the bearer that he would see the general in a few moments. Shortly after Gen. Wool sent the refusal to Col. Yell.

An interview then took place between the two generals, when Gen. W. proposed an immediate recall of Major Borland. Gen. Butler said it was unnecessary to send the order, as he was immediately going to see Col. Yell, and, if necessary, he would give the order.

It appears that Major Borland was joined by Major Gaines and Capt. Clay's companies, about thirty or thirty-five strong, who were ordered by General Butler to make a reconnoissance in the same direction. They decided at once to continue their reconnoissance as far as Saltillo—the result of which was the surprise and capture of the whole party by about five hundred Mexican cavalry, commanded by General Minion. It is reported that they were surprised early in the morning, whilst asleep, with no pickets or sentinels to guard against surprise. Col. Yell was afterwards sent with a part of his regiment on the Potosi road, to ascertain the truth of the report, with instructions to be cautious, but on proceeding to the Incarnacion, he found no troops; yet he received information of the approach of General Minion, with 3,000 cavalry, on which he retired to camp. Every precaution was subsequently taken to have an active reconnoissance on all the roads by which the enemy could approach. As these unfortunate occurrences had been the result of a want of vigilance and disobedience of orders, it is hoped that they may prove a lesson to our troops.

General Taylor had changed his headquarters from Monterey to Agua Nueva, eighteen miles south of Saltillo, where he arrived on the 5th instant, bringing forward in the first instance, Lieut. Col. May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (Sherman's and Bragg's), and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. He was subsequently joined by the Kentucky and Indiana regiments, and other troops

were expected from Saltillo. It seemed to be understood that General Taylor was determined to hold both Saltillo and Agua Nueva in its front. It was supposed that the scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front would compel the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field or to hold himself aloof from our troops. No intelligence had been received from the interior more recent or authentic than has been hitherto communicated. But the impression is that there was no considerable force in front, nor was it supposed to be likely that any serious demonstration would be made in that direction. The population of Saltillo was fast returning to the city, and it was hoped that, under the judicious management of Major Warren, a discreet officer of the Illinois volunteers, who commands in the town, the people may remain quietly in their houses.

Lists have been received in Washington of the men belonging to the Kentucky mounted volunteers who had been captured at Incarnacion, amounting to thirty-five, and also those of the Arkansas regiment captured at the same place, amounting also to thirty-five.

From the National Intelligencer.
WAR NEWS.

The report of a severe conflict having recently taken place between the forces of Gen. TAYLOR and SANTA ANNA, which reached this city by the mail of Wednesday night, did not escape our notice; but, on examining the previous accounts from the same quarter, we thought ourselves justified in discrediting, and therefore did not publish it. Since our refusal of credit to it we have received the following letter from our very attentive and obliging correspondent at New Orleans, which clearly demonstrates that there can be no truth whatever in the report:

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1847.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:

DEAR SIR: You will see letters from Tampico in one of our morning papers which give reports of a great fight between SANTA ANNA and GEN. TAYLOR. It is sufficient to say that these letters are dated 17th February, and Gen. BUTLER, now in this city, left Gen. Taylor's army on the 13th. The whole story, however, is improbable, and the mere location of the battle, at Monterey, destroys all credence in it, as Gen. T. had not the least intention of falling back from Saltillo, but, on the contrary, is making his arrangements to advance from thence by the 1st of April, and will be reinforced by five or six regiments of volunteers for that purpose. Nothing could induce Taylor to have made a retrograde movement without at least first having measured swords with the enemy.

The letter-writers in camp think themselves in duty bound to send forward all the reports; and I have no doubt the present one was generally credited at Tampico, where they had not so late previous accounts from the army as we have here; and, as you see, our dates completely upset this report.

THE ISLAND OF LOBOS.

The Island of Lobos having become a place of some interest to many of our citizens as the place of rendezvous of that portion of our army which is destined for the attack on Vera Cruz, we extract the following brief account of it from the correspondence of the Philadelphia North American:

"ISLAND OF LOBOS, GULF OF MEXICO,

"FEBRUARY 7, 1847.

"This letter is written upon the most delightful tropical island ever trodden by adventurers from any clime.

"The Island of Lobos is a lovely little spot, formed entirely of coral, about two miles in circumference, twelve miles from the Mexican shore, about sixty miles from Tampico, and some 130 from Vera Cruz. It is covered (or was before we landed) with a variety of trees and shrubs, the highest of the former perhaps twenty-five feet high, and these are so thickly covered with vines that one can hardly get through them. There is hardly a tree, or shrub, or plant growing here I have ever before seen. Banyan trees spreading over large spaces of ground, their limbs forming props as the pierce into the earth and take root, while the tops, thickly thatched with evergreen vines, form most beautiful arbors. Lemon, lime, fig, balm, cane and a hundred other species of wood are growing with all the freshness and beauty of the Indies. There is plenty of water to be had by digging four to six feet. It is brackish and sweet, but we are getting used to it, and like it nearly as well as ship water. Fish and sea fowl we have in profusion. With these we have a delightful sea air, that fourteen hours out of the twenty-four makes the place delightfully pleasant.

"It will be difficult, I imagine, to convince you, who will read this scrawl beside great coal fires, that we are literally roasting during a portion of the day. The sun is so hot that our faces and arms are blistered if exposed but a few minutes. To-day, by Fahrenheit, in the shade, I scored 92°. The universal re-

mark among the volunteers is, 'If this is winter, what will summer be?'

"Gen. Scott is daily expected here, and we shall soon be joined by seven thousand troops from Tampico, &c. There are six companies of Louisiana and four companies of South Carolina troops already here. They arrived on the 3d instant. They are all in fine health, and are encamped beside us."

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1847.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Butler arrived here yesterday. Among the leading items of news is the reported evacuation of Vera Cruz by order of Santa Anna. As regards the city, I should think this very probable, as the garrison could not defend it against Gen. Scott, and the troops of which that garrison is composed will be of more service with Santa Anna, particularly if he contemplates an attack on Gen. Scott, as it is probable he does.

Gentlemen who have conversed with Gen. Butler say that he freely expresses his opinion as to the proper, indeed only mode of conducting the war, and which coincides with the views of Mr. Calhoun—to take and fortify by posts a line of territory, and either capture or blockade their ports, without any attempt to penetrate into the interior. The line to be taken, he thinks, should be the one (whatever it may be) which the Government intends to insist on as the permanent boundary between the two countries, and he says 15,000 men would be sufficient to hold and protect it from the Gulf to the Pacific.

Gen. Butler justly says that, admitting we advanced into the country with every success that could be expected, and even captured the city of Mexico, it would not have any material effect on the enemy, nor place us any nearer to peace than we now are, and we should never command any more territory than what we actually covered with our bayonets, and would be constantly surrounded by a hostile population, and the Mexicans would have nothing to do but to avoid fighting, and let our army waste away, as it rapidly would do, by fatigue, sickness, and a constant guerrilla war.

He seems to think it probable that Santa Anna has moved with his whole force to Vera Cruz, and with a view of giving Gen. Scott a grand fight; though, he says, it would be impolitic for him to do so under any circumstances, but that his plan should be to let our army advance into the interior without risking a general battle, but merely to harass them, and cut off stragglers or detachments. Any serious impulse to an advancing army would be fatal to them under the circumstances.

The Administration had got themselves and the country into a most awkward predicament as to this war, so blindly and rashly undertaken; for, as recently observed in the Senate, we have the wolf by the ears, and it is equally dangerous to hold on or to let him go. There is no doubt of the fact that, sooner or later, we will have to come to the plan of holding on to what we have, and the prevailing opinion with the army is, that we should give up the idea of penetrating into the country. The views and intentions, however, of the Administration are different, and they are actually at this moment calculating on an advance of General Taylor from Saltillo, and their measures will finally result in some serious misfortune, that will rouse the indignation of our whole country.

All the officers from Mexico speak in the highest terms of the Mexican cavalry, and admit they are fully equal to our mounted volunteers, man for man, and greatly outnumber our forces of that description.

I do not believe we shall have any decisive intelligence from Vera Cruz till towards the close of this month; as the residue of Gen. Worth's troops will not leave the Brazos before the 6th or 8th instant, and the whole force cannot be collected at Lobos and Tampico before the 15th, and if they were to sail on that day, it would be at least the 20th before they would probably reach Vera Cruz.

Those who pretend to know best, say that the castle can only be taken by bombardment; and that, if the garrison is properly supplied, it will be very difficult to take at all, and at any rate will require a long time to do so.

It is difficult, from the conflicting opinions, to form any correct idea on the subject, but I shall not be surprised if it should be an easy conquest.

CURE FOR BOTTS.

A gentleman who has recently experienced the efficacy of the following prescription, requested us to publish it. "As soon as the animal is ascertained to be suffering from the botts—a fact very easily ascertained,—pour down his throat, by means of a bottle, a pound of alum dissolved in a pint of water—milk warm. In five minutes afterward, give him a pint of linseed oil, or some other mild, active purgative, and in ten minutes he will be well."