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From Blackwood's Magazine.

HONOR TO THE PLOW.

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky,
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done:
The rural arts we loved before
No less we'll cherish now;
And crown the banquet, as of yore,
With Honor to the Plow.

In these fair fields, whose peaceful spoil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
We'll guard us to our work like men
Who owe a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give Honor to the Plow.

Let Art, array'd in magic power,
With Labor hand in hand,
Go forth, and now in peril's hour
Sustain a sinking land.
Let never Sloth unnerve the arm,
Or Fear the Spirit cow;
These words alone should work a charm—
All honor to the Plow.

The heath redress, the meadow drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long-expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store:
Then fearless urge the furrow deep
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give Honor to the Plow.

So still shall Health by pastures green
And nodding harvest roasts,
And still behind her rustic screen
Shall Virtue find a home:
And while their bowers the muses build
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With Honor to the Plow.

INSURRECTION AT TAOS.

By the river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, with accounts from Santa Fe conveying important news. There has been an extensive insurrection of the Mexicans at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape. Gov. BENT, STEPHEN LEE, Acting Sheriff, Gen. ELLIOT LEE, HENRY LEAL, and twenty other Americans, were killed and their families despoiled; the Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all took place on the 19th of January. Gov. BENT had gone up to Taos a few days before to look after a farm which he owned in that vicinity.

The insurrection had made formidable head, and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending expresses all over the country to obtain assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about six hundred. At its commencement the Alcalde of Taos sent word down to the Alcalde of Vagus of their movements, and wished him to join them. He would not; but sent an express immediately to Santa Fe, advising them to be on their guard, as the mob, who were composed of the lowest rabble, and whose desire was plunder, were hurrying on to the Pueblo Indian villages and settlements to arouse them, and march directly to Santa Fe and take possession of that place and all that was in it. The Americans at Santa Fe had there only about four hundred effective men; the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. DONIPHAN. Such being their situation, they could not send succor out, as they were hardly able to defend themselves. It is therefore supposed that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the fort nor block-houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos to take possession of the Government wagon-trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. DONIPHAN that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, begot a spirit of security, and lead him far into the interior, where he might be easily cut off. It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe that if Gen. Wool had gone direct to Chihuahua, there would have been no trouble in New Mexico.

Col. DONIPHAN had possession of El Paso del Norte on the 25th of December. Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua stating that Gen. Wool was within three days' march of the capital. This too was doubtless another rise to lure Col. Doniphan on in confidence, and cut him off from all chance of escape or of falling back upon Santa Fe, to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone and confident of capturing Col. DONIPHAN

and his command, which consists of about six hundred men—five hundred of them being of his own troops, (the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers), and a detachment of one hundred men from Santa Fe, under command of Lieut. Col. MITCHELL, of the second regiment consisting of thirty men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under command of Capt. HUDSON and Lieut. KRIBBEN, and seventy from Col. PRICE'S regiment and Col. WILLOCK'S battalion. They then assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico, and confiscate all their goods.

A letter from Lieut. ABERT, of the United States Topographical Engineers, of later date, confirms all the above intelligence. The details of the battle of Bracito are also confirmed. The massacre beyond doubt has been a terrible one, of which we have as yet heard but the beginning, and the insurrection has been kept so quiet until all was ready for the outbreak, that our handful of troops there must be overpowered before any effort can be made to relieve them from the most advanced of our Western posts.

Letters received at St. Louis state that Colonel Cooke and the Mormon battalion were three hundred and fifty miles beyond Santa Fe. They were generally in good health and progressing slowly.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A late arrival at New Orleans from Brazos Santiago brings accounts from the latter place to the 1st of this month.—Capt. HUGHES, of the Illinois volunteers, who left Gen. TAYLOR'S camp, twenty miles from Saltillo, on the 13th, and Monterey the 15th ultimo, states that Gen. Taylor had 5,000 men at Monterey. Every thing was quiet at both places when Capt. Hughes left, and General Taylor intended to remain at his camp near Saltillo until the first of April.

Gen. Worth left Brazos on the 25th ultimo, on board the steamer EDWIN. One company of Infantry, one company of Artillery, one company of Dragoons, and the light batteries, had all embarked. Six companies of Dragoons were still at the Brazos, waiting transportation.

Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, writes to that paper from Brazos Island, on the 25th ultimo, as follows:—"The news from the direction of Monterey, or rather the rumors and reports from that quarter, are important. An express arrived at Matamoros on the 23rd instant (Friday) from Col. Curtis at Camargo. That officer states that an express left Saralvo on the evening of the 23d from Col. Morgan, with an injunction to him to stop all trains between Camargo and Monterey. Col. Morgan's regiment was to leave Saralvo at daylight on the morning of the 24th, but its destination was unknown. The enemy was reported as advancing in great force, but from what point is not designated. Col. Morgan received his orders direct from Gen. Taylor.

"This is the substance of the intelligence brought by the express. Verbally I hear it rumored that Gen. Mejia has thrown a large force into Linareas, where he commands in person. There are those who think—of course no one knows any thing positively—that Santa Anna intends making a feint with a considerable force in the neighborhood of Gen. Taylor, with the intention of diverting the attention of that officer; and when this is effected to pass him with a large body of light troops and make an attack upon Camargo, Matamoros, or some of the depots in this vicinity. Nothing could be easier at this time, drawn away as the force along the river now is; but still I doubt whether Santa Anna has the nerve to make such a demonstration. A friend thinks that he is making a feint in the neighborhood of Saltillo, with the intention of withdrawing attention from San Luis while he is sending off a large force to Vera Cruz. There may be something in this. A few days or weeks will tell the story.

"The last accounts placed Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, twenty miles on the other side of Saltillo, with the most of his force. All the reports would go to confirm that Santa Anna has a large body of men in his neighborhood, but whether with the intention of attacking Gen. Taylor, or passing him and falling upon the American posts and depots on the Rio Grande, no one knows. Every one says that a good General would have adopted the latter plan long since, as the withdrawal of nearly all the forces from the river would have almost ensured the success of a descent."

The New Orleans Bulletin has a letter conveying information similar to the above, and also the following, which was received by a previous arrival:

"Letters are in this city from well informed sources in Mexico, which state that the recent movement of Santa Anna has no connection with any contemplated attack upon Saltillo, and is intended to mask other operations; intimating that the

army would make a demonstration on the Posts on the Rio Grande, and thus cut off Gen. Taylor's communications and supplies. Another letter says that the movement was absolutely necessary to procure supplies, as the army had exhausted every thing of the kind in that district of country. One of letters to which we refer is from an officer in the Mexican army."

It was further reported that Gen. Taylor had fallen back towards Monterey, and expected every day to have a battle. This, however, was not credited at New Orleans. The Picayune entertains greater apprehension for the injuries the Mexicans may inflict in the valley of the river and at Camargo than at Monterey or beyond that point; and the Bulletin also deems it the true policy of Santa Anna to reach the banks of the Rio Grande, and seize upon Matamoros or Camargo, rather than attack Saltillo or Monterey. At the latter place, though the American garrison is only about 2,000 men, they are so advantageously fortified as to be able to resist the whole army that Santa Anna could bring against them. In one fort alone there are mounted upwards of thirty cannon, which completely command the city.

CAPT. HENRIE'S ESCAPE.

We copy from the Picayune the following account of Capt. Henrie's escape from the Mexicans, Capt. H. is a Texan. He was taken with Maj. Borland's command, but having once before been in the Mexicans' clutches, and knowing their faithless character, he took the liberty of saving his life by running away. The account is written by Col. Harden. It says—

"The treatment of the Mexican guide induced Capt. Henrie to believe that he might share the same fate. He had no confidence whatever in the word of Gen. Minon. During the day he remarked the officers talking to each other and looking at him. Manuel Sanchez, who lives in Saltillo, and also has received from our officers many thousand dollars for corn, was with Gen. Minon. He recognized Henrie, and riding up to him said—'well, sir, I suppose you will visit the city of Mexico a second time.' 'That is very doubtful,' replied Henrie. In the afternoon an express came in with a letter. Some acts of the officer who received it aroused Henrie's suspicions further, and turning short around where the officer was reading the letter, he found a number apparently watching him. He believed they designed to murder him, and he determined to make his escape if possible, and advised some of the prisoners of it."

By some accident, during the evening he found himself on Major Gaines' mare, one of the best blooded nags in Kentucky and the Major's pistols still remaining in the holster. The prisoners had become considerably scattered near sunset, and Capt. Henrie set himself busily to work to make them keep close together. To do this he rode back, within ten files of the rear of the line, when discovering a small interval in the line of the Mexican guard, he suddenly put spurs to the mare and darted through the lines. The guard immediately wheeled in pursuit, but their ponies were no match for a Kentucky blood horse, and before a gun could be fairly levelled at him, he had darted out of reach. He had three ranchos to pass. As he passed these he found that the Mexicans in pursuit gave notice to the rancheros, who followed him with fresh horses—still he outstripped them all.

After passing the last rancho, he had pulled up his mare to rest her, when a single Mexican came up supposing him to be unarmed. He waited until he came within thirty steps, when, cocking the Major's duelling pistol, he fired and the Mexican rolled off. In a short time another came near—he likewise permitted him to approach still nearer, when he wheeled and shot him down. He loaded his pistol, and after going some distance, another started up from behind some bushes near the road, and rode at him—he shot him down, with what success he could not tell, but he was not pursued by that Mexican any further. When he came near Encarnacion, he found the camp had been alarmed, as he supposed by some one who had passed him when he left the road. Diverging from the straight course, he crossed several roads, and evaded a number of parties who were in pursuit of him. At length he came to a plain where there was no place to hide. The moon was shining, and he could see a large number of men in pursuit. Putting spurs to his now jaded horse, he made for a mountain valley, and following it to the east, he at length eluded his pursuers. He travelled up the valley forty miles, as he supposed, hoping to find an outlet towards Potomac; but in this he was disappointed. He was unable to find water for himself or his famished mare, and the next morning after his escape the noble animal expired, more from the want of water than from fatigue.

Capt. Henrie now had to take it on foot. He wandered about all day trying

to find a path across the mountain. In the evening he found some water to quench his thirst. He then determined to retrace his steps down the valley, and did so, marching without food. During the 26th, 27, and 28th, he walked along through the chapparral and prickly pears, without food or water, frequently seeing parties of Mexicans, whom he had to avoid. On the 28th he killed a rat with a club, part of which he ate, and put the balance in his pocket for another meal.

On the night of the 27th he reached the road, and followed it until an hour after sunrise, when he discovered a party of horsemen approaching. Not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, he concealed himself until they came near, when he discovered that they were a picked guard of Arkansas troops. He gave one shout and gave up; nature was exhausted! His nerves which had been strung up to the highest degree of tension, became unstrung, and he was almost helpless. They put him on a horse, and took him to Agua Nueva, where Captain Pike commanded an outpost.

Capt. Pike informed me that when Henrie came in he was the most miserable looking being he ever saw. His shoes were worn out, his pantaloons cut in rags, his head was bare, and his hair and beard were matted—his hands, feet and legs were filled with thorns from the prickly pear, and his skin was parched and withered with privation, exposure and exertion. He had tasted no water for four days, and seemed almost famished for want of it. The soldiers gathered round him and all that was in their wallets was at his service, and as they had recently had a new outfit of clothing, Capt. H. was soon newly fitted out. After resting a while and getting some food he was able to ride to this place. He says that during the pursuit there were more than one hundred shots fired at him, one of which passed through his hair.

(From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.) THE YOUNG MEN'S FESTIVAL, IN COMPLIMENT TO THE HON. ANDREW STEWART.

LETTERS AND SENTIMENTS.

We have already given a pretty full account of the Complimentary Dinner tendered by the Young Whigs of Philadelphia, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart. We have since been furnished, by the Committee of Arrangement, with the following toasts and sentiments. They will be read with no little interest.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. HENRY CLAY.
2. GEN. TAYLOR—Equally formidable to Santa Anna and to James K. Polk. A patriotic people will honor him for his services over the public enemy, and for the sagacity and valour which retrieved the country from the mistakes of an imbecile administration.

3. GEN. SCOTT. The hero of Chipewa, the gallant and chivalric soldier; his past fame is an earnest of future glory.
4. HON. ANDREW STEWART—The veteran champion of American Industry, the practical illustrator of the business interests of the Nation, the tried advocate of internal improvements;—known throughout the union as an able and influential legislator; we honour him to-day as a Pennsylvanian, for services in a cause, in the benefits of which we all participate.

5. THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We pledge ourselves to the support of the nominee of next Tuesday's Convention. Every thing for the Whig cause and Whig principles—nothing for men.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Hon. Andrew Stewart—The Whigs of Pennsylvania—The Union looks to them to save the country—let them be firm and faithful to their cherished principles and policy, and their triumph will be certain.

By Capt. Shriver, of Allegany, Md.—The Whig Workies—May they labor not for the spoils, but for the good of their country.

By L. M. Bond—Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania—an able Statesman, a pure patriot, a faithful Representative, a true Whig, an honest man, qualities it is most desirable in those we honor, and the surest guarantee for Whig favor.

By Robert Morris—Zachary Taylor—"Rough and Ready"—frank and fearless—modest and manly—heroic and humane. His is

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

By Jno. Dobelhower—Santa Anna—The Mexican friend and confidant of Jas. K. Polk; both sworn upon the destruction of Old Rough and Ready, and both equally unsuccessful.

By William Elliott—The Repeal of the Tariff of '42—The consummation of a scheme of political fraud, begun in the corruption of the ballot box, and in a concerted plan of popular deception.

By Jos. Markle—The Mexican War—Another scheme of profligate expenditure, to pamper political favorites with the wasted millions of the people's money.

By Chas. Thomson: Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto and Monterey, for President, and Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the champion of American Industry, for Vice President.

By A. K. Young: Jas. K. Polk—The first President who proscribed a conquering general for victories over the nation's enemies.

House of Representatives, Washington, March 1, 1847.

Gentlemen—It is with great regret that I am compelled to decline your invitation, to be present at the dinner to be given to Hon. Andrew Stewart, in your city, on the 5th of March. My engagements are such as to compel me to forego the very great pleasure which such an occasion would give me.

Mr. Stewart is well worthy the honor which you propose. His services in behalf of the interests and rights of free labor cannot be too highly appreciated, and entitle him to the highest consideration of the intelligent people of Pennsylvania, and of the whole country.

I rejoice to see that the heart of a faithful public servant is to be encouraged, and his hands strengthened, by such an honorable testimonial of your approbation.

I give you many thanks for the honor of your invitation, and remain,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. ASHMUN.
Hon. E. J. Morris, and others,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3d, 1847.

Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to attend the public dinner, to be given on the 5th inst., to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, by the Whig Young Men of the City of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of their regard for his long and able services in the Whig cause. It would give me great pleasure to join you in the festivities of the occasion, if it were in my power to do so, but, indispensable engagements render it necessary for me to go to the Western country immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

I am, very respectfully,
your most obt. servant,
SAMUEL F. VINTON.
To Messrs. E. J. Morris, S. S. Kelly,
T. Ward, Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28th, 1847.

Gentlemen—I desire to present to you my cordial thanks, for the honor of an invitation to be present at a public dinner to be given on the 5th of March next, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, in compliment to his long continued and able services in the cause of Domestic Protection, and Home Industry. Having myself been, during the Congress which will shortly be brought to a close, associated with that gentleman as a member of the House of Representatives,—a Congress which has done more than any other ever did to upturn the foundation of the public prosperity, and to involve all branches of American labor and industry in one common ruin—I can bear testimony to the signal ability with which he has resisted the many and various projects of mischief, which have been urged upon Congress by the existing administration, and has upheld and sustained the highest and best interests of our common country. I will only add, that the pressure of many engagements incident to an adjournment of Congress, will probably deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with you in paying so deserved a tribute to a meritorious public servant.

With sentiments of high respect, I am,
Gentlemen, truly, your friend, and
obt. servant.

TRUMAN SMITH.
Messrs. E. J. Morris, S. S. Kelly, T. Ward, M. Clemens, A. G. Hines.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Wash- ington, March 3, 1847.

Gentlemen—I regret extremely my inability to be with you on the 5th inst., agreeably to your kind invitation, at the dinner given to our colleague, the champion of the Tariff policy, Hon. Andrew Stewart, whose services to our State and Country entitle him to the gratitude of the people.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ALEX. RAMSEY.
Hon. E. J. Morris, T. Ward, and others,
Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 2d, 1847.

Gentlemen—Your note of invitation to a dinner to be given by the Whig young men of Philadelphia, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Penn., on the 5th inst., has been received.

I regret to say, that circumstances beyond my control, will prevent my compliance with your invitation. I can most cheerfully unite with you in bearing testimony to the able and efficient services of my Honorable colleague, in defence of the great principles of the Whig party—principles important in themselves, and involving the best interests of our common country.

With sentiments of respect,
I am yours, &c.,
JAS. POLLOCK.
Hon. E. J. Morris, and others, Com.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—I regret that my personal arrangements previously made, deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to attend a public dinner, to be given by the Whig Young Men of the City and County of Philadelphia, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, "as a manifestation of their regard for his long and able services in the Whig cause."

But I beg to assure you, that no one appreciates more sincerely than myself, the zeal, fidelity, and ability displayed by Mr. Stewart, in support of our great national interests. For the last four years we have been associated in the public service, and perhaps I may ask to be considered a competent witness to his constant and disinterested labors, "in season and out of season," to promote the welfare and protect the rights of American Industry. The tribute of confidence and respect which you propose to render him, has been fairly earned by his faithful, efficient, and patriotic efforts.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
your obedient servant,

W. HUNT.
Messrs. E. J. Morris, S. S. Kelly,
Townsend Ward, Committee, &c.

SENATE CHAMBER, Washing- ington, March 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—I am compelled by private engagements, which will detain me in this city some days after the close of the Session of Congress, to decline the invitation which I have had the honor to receive from you, to attend a public dinner to be given to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, on the 5th inst., at Philadelphia.

I regret that it is not in my power to manifest by my presence on the occasion, my high appreciation of the character, and services of the distinguished gentleman, whom you so justly honor.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

GEO. EVANS.
Hon. E. J. Morris and others, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1847.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a public dinner, to be given on the 5th inst., to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, by the Whig Young Men of Philadelphia—and I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to unite with you in this deserved compliment to one of the ablest champions of the protection policy in National Councils. Though his efforts, and those of his able and eloquent Whig colleagues, could not preserve the Tariff of 1842, I trust they will soon be renewed under circumstances more favorable to the protection policy. Certainly if the interests of Pennsylvania are not sufficiently protected, it is in consequence of no want of zeal or ability on the part of the distinguished representative from the eighteenth District, and his Whig colleague in the House of Representatives.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,

JAMES DIXON.
To Hon. E. J. Morris and others,
Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th ult., inviting me to be present at a Public Dinner to be given to the Hon. Andrew Stewart. I am deeply sensible of the fitness of this compliment to the distinguished Representative from the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania. The labor of the whole country owes him a debt of gratitude. No man in the Union has asserted the claims of all branches of American Industry, to the fostering care of the Government, more ardently or more ably.—New England appreciates his services no less than Pennsylvania, and I earnestly hope that some son of New England may be with you, to express her sentiments on the occasion. For myself, I regret sincerely that indispensable engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of your very kind invitation.

I am, very respectfully, your obliged friend and obedient servant,
ROBT. C. WINTROP.
Hon. E. J. Morris, and others, Com-
mittee &c.

GEN. TOM TRUMB was a passenger in the Cambria, on its last arrival in this country. His receipts, whilst in Europe, exceeded \$175,000.

The Atlantic and Mississippi Rail-road bill has passed the House of Representatives of Illinois, and will, most probably, pass the Senate.

INDIAN CORN is worth two dollars and sixteen cents a bushel in England, and but little more than nine cents in Illinois.

GUN COTTON has been used in Vermont for blasting rocks.

It is thought that Massachusetts alone will raise \$200,000 for Ireland.

There are some thousands of Norwegians in the State of Wisconsin.