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IRELAND'S APPEAL.

From the Journal of Commerce.
Pale Erin toward her rocky strand
In frantic anguish prest,
And shrieks of wild, imploring pain
Burst from her laboring breast.
Her children in their vigor fell,
To secret shafts a prey,—
And mar'd by famine's plague-spot dire,
In fearful numbers lay.
For all around her mournful realm
The smitten harvest spread,
White sad the furrow'd church-yard told
The planting of the dead.
Wake! glorious Nation of the West—
Wake to thy sister's woe,
Her earnest hands to thee are spread,—
Thy liberal aid bestow.
Bid thy rich harvest load the wave,
Unlock compassion's stream,
And with the surplus of thy wealth
Her misery redeem.
Haste!—pluck the poisoned arrow forth
That rankles in her breast,—
And win the blessing of the skies,
Oh, fair and fruitful West.

OFFICIAL.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp on the Field of Battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst. the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock A. M. a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender.—To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brigadier General Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army,
Washington.

(TRANSLATION.)

Summons of Santa Anna to General Taylor.

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but, as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22, 1847.
ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
To Gen. Z. TAYLOR, commanding the forces of the U. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
NEAR BUENA VISTA, February 22, '47.
Sir: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. States Army, commanding,
Senor Gen. D. ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Occupation,
SALTILLO, February 25, 1847.

Sir: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen'l U. S. Army, commanding,
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army,
Washington.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Occupation,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I dispatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded, near the village of Marin, in destroying a train of supplies and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters.—Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Seralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M. volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption; but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat had thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen'l U. S. Army, commanding,
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army,
Washington.

*THE KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Having been furnished with a list of the killed and wounded in this regiment, we insert it, as follows:

Killed.—Adjutant E. M. Vaughan, Sergeant D. J. Lillard, company A. Privates: Lewis Sanders, A. J. Marrin, company A. Privates: J. D. Miller, B. Warren, company B. Privates: James Seston, John Sander, John Ellingwood, company C. Corporal J. A. Jones, company D. Pri-

vates: D. P. Rogers, W. McClintock, J. Pomeroy, company D. Privates: A. G. Morgan, C. Jones, Wm. T. Davis, N. Bamey, H. Carty, W. W. Bales, company E. Privates: H. Danforth, J. C. Marin, E. Rouston, J. M. Roulin, John Ross, E. F. Lilly, company F. Private: Thomas Wright, company G. C. B. Thompson, company H. C. B. Dempst, company I.

Wounded.—Privates: John Walker, B. Spencer, E. W. Rason, Thomas Scandlett, company A. Second Lieutenant: Thomas Con, company B. Privates: John H. Cluserian, Samuel Evans, Joseph Murphy, Wm. Herndon, company B. Privates: John Reddish, B. F. Pierce, J. K. Goodloe, company C. Privates:—Snodgrass, J. S. Bryam, W. C. Parker, J. M. Vanhook, George H. Wilson, Jas. Warford, C. H. Fowler, company D. Privates: Charles Shepherd, M. C. Callahan, Lerasy, company E. Privates: J. S. Jackson, Thomas Brown, S. Help, company F. Second Lieutenant: G. W. Brown; Corporal James Schooley, company G. Second Lieut. J. H. Merrifield; Sergeant S. Manahan, company H. H. E. Brady, company I.

FROM OUR SQUADRON OFF VERA CRUZ.

UNITED STATES SHIP RARITAN,
Off Sacrificios, March 10, 1847.

Sir: In my last despatch, dated on the 7th instant, I informed the Department of the arrival of Major General Scott at Anton Lizardo. Most of the transports, with troops and the material of the army, having arrived about the same time, a speedy disembarkation was resolved upon, it being quite important that we should effect a landing before a norther should come on, as this would delay us two or three days. After a joint reconnaissance, made by the General and myself, in the steamer Petrita, the beach due west from Sacrificios, one of the points spoken of in my previous letters, was selected as the most suitable for the purpose.

The anchorage near this place being extremely contracted, it became necessary, in order to avoid crowding it with an undue number of vessels, to transfer most of the troops to the vessels of war for transportation to Sacrificios. Accordingly, on the morning of the 9th, at daylight, all necessary preparations, such as launching and numbering the boats, detailing officers, &c., having been previously made, this transfer was commenced. The frigates received on board between twenty-five and twenty-eight hundred each, with their arms and accoutrements, and the sloops and smaller vessels numbers in proportion. This part of the movement was completed very successfully about 11 o'clock A. M., and a few minutes thereafter the squadron under my command, accompanied by the commanding General in the sloop ship Massachusetts, and such of the transports as had been selected for the purpose, got under way. The weather was very fine; indeed, we could not have been more favored in this particular than we were.—We had a fresh and yet gentle breeze from the southeast, and a perfectly smooth sea. The passage to Sacrificios occupied us between two and three hours. Each ship came in and anchored without the slightest disorder or confusion in the small space allotted to her—the harbor being still very much crowded, notwithstanding the number of transports we had left behind. The disembarkation commenced on the instant. Whilst we were transferring the troops from the ships to the surf-boats, (sixty-five in number,) I directed the steamers Spitfire and Vixen, and the five gun-boats, to form in a line parallel with and close in to the beach, to cover the landing. This order was promptly executed, and these small vessels, from the lightness of their draught, were enabled to take positions within good grape range of the shore. As the boats severally received their complements of troops, they assembled, in a line abreast, between the fleet and the gun-boats; and when all were ready they pulled in together, under the guidance of a number of the officers of the squadron, who had been detailed for this purpose. Gen. Worth commanded this, the first line of the army, and had the satisfaction of forming his command on the beach & neighboring heights just before sunset. Four thousand one hundred men were thus thrown on shore almost simultaneously. No enemy appeared to offer us the slightest opposition. The first line being landed, the boats, in successive trips, relieved the men-of-war, and transports of their remaining troops by ten o'clock P. M. The whole army, save a few straggling companies, consisting of upwards of 10,000 men, were thus safely deposited on shore without the slightest accident of any kind. The officers and seamen under my command, with each other on this occasion, in a zealous and energetic performance of their duty. I cannot but express to the Department the great satisfaction I have derived from witnessing their efforts to contribute all in their power to the success of their more fortunate brethren of the army. The weather still continuing to-day, we are engaged in landing the artillery, horses, provisions, and other material. The steamer New Orleans, with the Louisiana regiment of volunteers, 800

strong, arrived most opportunely at Anton Lizardo, just as we had put ourselves in motion. She joined us, and her troops were landed with the rest. Another transport arrived at this anchorage to-day. Her troops have also been landed. Gen. Scott has now with him upwards of 11,000 men. At his request, I permitted the marines of the squadron, under Capt. Edson, to join him as a part of the 3d regiment of artillery. The general-in-chief landed this morning, and the army put itself in motion at an early hour, to form its lines around the city. There has been some distant firing of shot and shells from the town and castle upon the troops as they advanced, but without result. I am still of the opinion, expressed in my previous communications, as to the inability of the enemy to hold out for any length of time. The castle has, at most, but four or five weeks' provisions, and the town about enough to last for the same time.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
D. CONNOR,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. J. Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

Successful Landing of American Forces.

Water and Supplies cut off from the Enemy.

Reconnaissance—Landing of the American Forces—Carrying Redoubts—Loss of Capt. Alburis and seven men—Investment of Vera Cruz—Rescue of Midshipman Rogers—The Squadron, &c., &c.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 15th inst., of the schooner Portia, Captain Powell, which left Sacrificios on the 15th instant, the Delta is in receipt of the following highly interesting intelligence from the forces co-operating against Vera Cruz. For the facts detailed they are indebted to their correspondence and conversations with passengers.

Troops were landed, after a reconnaissance on the 7th, by Generals Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Twiggs, with their Aids and the Topographical corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the Castle, the guns from San Juan de Ulua opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party—the round-shot either passing over or falling short, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm. One shell passing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel employed in the reconnaissance,) and another bursting under her bow, without doing her any injury.

The reconnaissance was made while the transports and convoys were lying off Anton Lizardo, after their return, and the least possible delay, the transports and convoys weighed anchor and stood to the southward of Sacrificios, bearing in towards the main land, with a fair breeze and in gallant style, when they came to anchor, the convoys taking position in such a manner as to protect the disembarkation of the troops, the first 6,000 being landed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th and the remainder during the day.—The landing is spoken of by persons who were eye witnesses, as a scene of magnificence, rarely witnessed more than once in a lifetime. The troops landed amounted to the exact number of 12,100.

After the landing, the different columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Vixen and Spitfire, laying under Punta de Hornos, opened on the city across the point and in the direction of the Castle, with shell and round shot, which was returned by the Castle, but without effect.

Gen. Worth's division, which it is said has been assigned to the division on the left flank of the city, from the locality of the landing on the South and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echelon to the rear, past the right, in order to gain his proper position—in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry.

The redoubts were attacked, charged, and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several in killed, wounded, and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Captain Alburis, of the 2d infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle; the ball severed his head from his body, the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer (a boy) and wounding a private. Captain Alburis was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Martinsburg. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was, however, no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to the position on the left and rear of the city, where it

halted and commenced the work of entrenchment.

The pipes used for the purpose of supplying the city with fresh water, have been discovered and broken up, completely cutting off the supply from the tanks, which are situated some short distance from the city.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, passed midshipman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard to the prison at Perote, but fortunately they were encountered by our forces and Mr. Rogers was rescued and is now on board his ship.

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops, each division having taken a strong and advantageous position, with entrenchments, completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and, at the same time, are safe from the fire of the castle. The positions of divisions were established on the 13th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Catita, on the left, in one unbroken line, and active preparations were on foot for the immediate subjugation of this formidable place.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely are every means of communication cut off, that, in a very few days, the news must reach us that both the city and the castle are occupied by our victorious troops.

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressed of the successful termination of the enterprise.

The Portia was delayed from the 13th to the 15th by the prevalence of a Norther, during which time the discharge of heavy ordnance was frequently heard, which doubtless proceeded from the Castle.

The vessels belonging to the squadron employed in the service as convoys, and for the covering the landing of the troops below Punta de Hornos, are: Flagship Raritan; frigates Potomac and Princeton; sloops St. Mary's, Albany, and John Adams; steamers Vixen and Spitfire; gunboats Reefer, Petrel, Bonita, and Bell.—The gunboats carry medium 32's.

Arrived at S. W. Pass on 20th, pilot-boat Froite, Capt. J. J. Sullivan, 17 days from Holmes' Hole; reports having been passed by steamer Mississippi on the 19th, in lat. 31 8, long. 76 19, steering South.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]
OFF ANTON LIZARDO, March 7, 1847. }
On board U. S. steamer Petrita. }
Eds. Delta.—On the 6th March, 1847, at 9 A. M., we got under way to reconnoiter the city of Vera Cruz and the castle (with the Petrita) bearing Com. D. G. Connor, in company with Gen. Scott, Worth, Patterson and Pillow, with their aids and topographical engineers. At 2 P. M., stood in between the castle and Bluequilla, within a mile and a half of the castle. After passing Bluequilla, we stood in to the southward, and when we came within reach of their guns, they fired at us seven shells and four round shot; some of which went over us and some fell short. It was pretty warm work, I tell you, for we had on board all the chief commanders of both the army and squadron. We returned to Anton Lizardo at about 4 P. M., and all the officers returned to their vessels.

A memorandum furnished to the Picayune by Captain Powers, of the Portia, says:
"Immediately after an organization of the American forces on the beach, they took up a line of march over the sand hills, to the attack of the enemy's outposts and fortification, situated from one to three miles from the castle and forts of the city. They carried every one by storm, not, however, without losing seventeen men.
On the 11th and 12th, the American forces were employed in throwing up breastworks and digging entrenchments. Occasional skirmishing took place with the enemy, who were throwing showers of bombs and round shot from the castle and the city, but without much effect.—During this time the seamen were landing provisions and ammunition from the transports."
A letter from Mr. Haile, of the Picayune, who, with Messrs. Laumden and Kendall are on the spot, dated March 11, after describing the landing, says:
About 2 o'clock the next morning there was an alarm in the line which extended along the beach. The troops cheered, and those who had fallen into a doze upon the sand banks sprang suddenly to their arms. Our picket guard had approached that of some Mexican cavalry who were watching our movements, and had received one or two shots. About half an hour afterwards a detachment of our men fell in with some thirty or forty cavalry, and several volleys were fired, the balls of the enemy falling into our column, but seriously injuring no one.
At sunrise, Gen. Worth led off his division in advance, following the beach for some distance towards the city, and then turning inland, came in sight of several hundred Mexican cavalry, drawn up a-

bout half a mile from the shore. A small howitzer was immediately drawn up to the top of a sand hill and a fire was opened, which soon scattered the enemy. The division continued to penetrate to the interior among the sand hills, the Mexicans retreating before them.

The 2d and 3d divisions followed close and took positions. Gen. Patterson sent Gen. Pillow's brigade to the interior, and took his position on the left of General Worth's division. Gen. Twiggs took his position to the rear of Patterson's.—An old cathedral was taken possession of by Gen. Pillow and soon afterwards a magazine containing 150 boxes of ammunition. During all this time the enemy kept up a fire of shell and round shot from the town and castle, few of which reached our line, and those doing no harm.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the little U. S. steamer Spitfire ran in close to the town and fired a number of shells into the place, receiving a fire from the castle in return.

This morning our army moved still nearer the town.—Worth's division on the right, and resting on the sea shore; Gen. Patterson's in the centre extending back into the country, and Gen. Twiggs' division on the left, still further into the interior. They have approached considerably within range of the guns in the town, and can be reached by those in the castle, from both of which a brisk cannonading has been kept up during the day.

The line extends across the railroad which goes from the town to the magazine, and the aqueduct which supplies the city with water, is likewise in our possession. In short, the city is fairly invested, and communication by the main road cut off. Entrenchments have been marked out, (and will be worked on to-night,) which are near enough to the walls to render our heavy guns effective.—These guns have not been taken ashore. Steptoe's light battery with the horses, have been landed, with several pieces of larger calibre. Neither Duncan's or Taylor's battery has arrived, nor has Col. Harney reached here with the 2d Dragoons. A number of vessels with troops and ordnance, which were due a week ago, have not been heard of.

There has been considerable skirmishing to-day, and some twenty of our men wounded, among them Lieut. Col. Dickson, of the South Carolina regiment, but not dangerously. Fifteen or twenty of the Mexican cavalry have been taken prisoners, horses and men, and some fifty killed. It is said that there are only about 4500 troops in Vera Cruz and the Castle.

March 13.—Yesterday was a boisterous day. A heavy norther sprang up in the morning and continued all day.—There was no firing on shore, but I suspect our people were busy preparing the entrenchments.
The bark Tamaroc has just been turned to a position convenient for landing the siege guns with which she is loaded. The 2d Dragoons have not arrived, nor have the light batteries of Duncan and Taylor. The Alabama goes out to Tampico to-night, and I will send this by her, hoping it may reach you early. H.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated at the Camp ground near Vera Cruz, on the 12th ult., says:

"I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come; and until he can make a good show he will not open upon the town at all.—When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest."

On the morning of the 13th, at the moment of the starting of the Portia, he again writes as follows:

"At half-past three o'clock this morning the enemy opened with round shot and shell, not only from the batteries around the town but from the castle.—Rockets were also thrown, and the sky at times was completely lit up by them; yet a large portion of them fell far short. In the mean time our men are compelled to remain quiet and take this fire—the hardest duty a soldier has to perform. All are anxious to strike back, and they will be gratified in the course of a few days.
In haste,
G. W. K."

WIFE FOR TOM THUMB.—There was born at Wallacetown, Scotland, recently, a beautiful female child, 13 oz. weight, 7 inches around the chest, feet 1 one-eighth of an inch.

A Parisian robber, who was seized in the act of stealing in the shop of a tobacconist, by way of excusing himself, said that he had never heard of a law which forbade a man to take snuff.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

A correspondent informs us, that a man named M. Carpenter, who was at work on the farm of Mr. J. W. Reeves, near Woodbury, N. J., was with two horses, instantly killed on Friday morning, at about 11 o'clock by lightning.

The steamer 'Tom Meade' was recently sunk in the Ohio, & 4 passengers lost.