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TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1847,

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We commend the following article to the notice of the honest and moderate portion of the Democratic party. To the radical barnburning "progressives" it savors so strongly of conservatism, or Federal Whiggery that they of course will not read it. It is, however, from a Locofooco paper, one which did what it could to elect Mr. Polk, and as such valuable, as an indication of what the moderate portion of the party think of him & his war. If a Whig had said as much, Mr. Polk would have thought seriously of having him hanged as a traitor, for giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." We scarcely know what the offence may be construed to be now, perhaps only that of "scandalum magnatum" to wit of Jimmy and his honorable Secretary of War.

OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Herald (an old-fashioned Republican Paper) of April 12.

War is a calamity at any rate, but particularly so to a free people. Its influence and consequences are at variance with all the principles of free government. A military people never exist for any length of time as a free people. All history proves that they cannot. Yet, in spite of history, in spite of reason and common sense, our Government has madly undertaken to force the opposite conclusion. A war has been forced upon the country—prematurely, every candid man must confess; unnecessarily, is equally demonstrable; and what are the results? To say nothing of the lavishing of the people's money and the people's blood, we have the vast extent of Executive patronage by the necessary increase of some thousands of military appointments, augmented by a new army of executive officers to collect the revenue in the enemy's ports, according to the President's new "Order in Council." We find no fault with this measure as a means of offence against Mexico. We are at war with her—no matter whose fault it is; and it is incumbent upon us to do her all the harm we can, to bring her to terms of peace. But the consequence of the measure is a fearful strengthening of the power of Executive, which the republicans of the old school were particularly jealous of, as an enemy that would sap the foundation of our liberties. Such antiquated notions, however, are [literally] LAUGHED AT BY THE MODERN DEMOCRACY, who act as if their leading principle was, that whatever is calculated to perpetuate power in the hands of their party is all right and proper, and—constitutional of course. It is easy for the people to see that if the ascendancy in the Government remains much longer in the hands of the party now wielding it, all the barriers between Executive supremacy and the Constitution will be broken down; and, seeing it, they must rise to perceive the necessity of immediately rallying to the rescue of the principles of the Constitution, and, indeed, of their liberties.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

There is a letter in this city from S. Carolina, which states that Mr. Calhoun has written a letter to his friends on the subject of his being a candidate for the next Presidency; that, in this letter, he states that, under no circumstances, will he consent to be a candidate for that office; and further that he requests and urges his friends to unite on Major General Zachary Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency.

Old Rough and Ready, seems to be going it with a perfect rush. He has already been formally nominated in primary meetings by portions of the Whig, Loco Foco and Native American parties; and now it seems the Nullifiers are following suit. Jimmy Polk has done in one respect, at least like Old Hickory, he has "nominated his successor." We are willing to give even the devil his due, and this time, we must say Jimmy has done pretty well. Let him have all the credit he deserves. It is not the first time that good has come out of evil. And good may come to the country, even out of this miserable War of the President's making.

CEMENT FOR GRAFTING.

One part of good beef's tallow, two parts of pure beeswax, and four parts of rosin. Melt all and mix well; then pour into cold water and work very thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax. We have frequently used cement made with these proportions, and it will not melt in hot weather, nor crack in cold weather.

The American Whig, of Baltimore, places at the head of its columns, the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The General has thus far done nobly at the head of whatever column he has been placed.

Late from Mexico.

SANTA ANNA'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY—HIS ARRIVAL AT THE CITY OF MEXICO—HIS INAUGURATION—THE INAUGURAL POLICY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, &c.

The Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March.

A Guadalajara paper publishes the terms offered by our Government for peace through Senor Arocha. The principal one was, in brief, fifteen millions to be paid Mexico for the line of TWENTY-SIX DEGREES, from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the United States to demand no expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, making a total of twenty-eight millions for the territory north of twenty-six degrees.

SANTA ANNA took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi on the 14th of March in the following brief address:

HEADQUARTERS, SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 27, 1847.

Companions in Arms: Devoted entirely to the service of the country, I march to assume the reins of Government, in doing which I make the most costly sacrifice, acting contrary to my cherished desires and fixed intentions. But this course will put an end to the civil war which is destroying our beautiful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to the righteous struggle in which we are engaged with the perfidious invaders, and in which you have fought with such bravery and decision in the field of La Angostura.

My Friends: I will never forget your glorious actions on that field of battle, your sufferings in the desert, to which you submitted with heroic patience, and, above all, that I had the honor of commanding you. The nation owes you a recompense, and you will shortly receive it through my exertions, although this is not the consideration which stimulates you to bear yourselves as worthy sons of Mexico.

Soldiers: You are the hope of the country, her best defenders. Your duty then is to guard all parts; and on this account I have disposed that two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with their corresponding batteries, shall march to the defence of the State of Vera Cruz, the rest of the army defending this frontier.

Every where you will conduct yourselves as you have done hitherto, and you will ever deserve the illustrious name you have acquired. I am going to procure whatever is necessary to consummate the great work which is committed to you, and be assured that in the hour of danger you will again find in the midst of you your general.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From San Luis to the city of Mexico SANTA ANNA'S progress was triumphal. He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to propitiate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A TE DEUM was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the felicitations of the authorities and corporations.

SANTA ANNA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SENORES DEPUTIES: I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments and the motives of my conduct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign Power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the best of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism, which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent; I have seen the forward steps of the enemy; I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice. But I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it,

without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the sovereign Congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace, on which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself and its rights, for which its sons have those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still see me obedient to its wishes, without my having any other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation; and I aspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country; that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as follows: D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Suarvey Triarte, of Justice; and D. Jose Ignacio Guierrez, of War.

From any thing we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course dispossesses Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station as Vice President. EL REPUBLICANO, a very pertinacious opponent of the administration of Farias, claims the change as equivalent to a revolution; all the measures of Farias are to be abandoned, it says; but it will be proper to wait a little till Santa Anna has time to look about him. Our latest papers just bring him into the full enjoyment of power. He has avowed his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1821.

The Times has a number of EL REPUBLICANO of the 27th March, from which it appears that all difficulties had subsided at the capital. Gen. Pena y Barragan, the leader of the insurgents, had issued an order to his followers to disband and retire peacefully to their respective homes. This was done in obedience to an injunction from Santa Anna, when at some distance from the capital.

The Priest party, as offering in greater abundance the elements of stability to his sway, are said to be in high favor with Santa Anna. Immediately upon his inauguration he published an address to his countrymen which breathes a spirit of determined hostility to the Americans. He exhorts them to cease their intestine commotions, and to unite heartily for the expulsion from the soil of the common enemy. He anticipates, provided he is properly seconded by the people, to be still able to make head successfully against the invading forces.

SANTA ANNA.

In our news from the Brasos we mention the arrival of Santa Anna, on the 8th ultimo, at San Luis Potosi, with a remnant of his army. Mr. KENDALL in one of his letters speak of him as having subsequently reached the capital of Mexico where it is said he has joined the Church party, and is disposed for peace. This intelligence Mr. Kendall received through the foreign fleet at Vera Cruz and it is probably true in so far as the whereabouts of Santa Anna is concerned; nor is it improbable that he has become disgusted with fighting.

[Picayune.]

A GOOD REASON.

Blitz had a bright little fellow on the stand to assist him in the "experiment." "Sir," said the Signor, "do you think I could put the twenty cent pieces which that lady holds, into your coat pocket?" "No," said the boy, confidently. "Think not!" "I know you couldn't," said the little fellow, with great firmness. "Why not?" "Cause the pockets is all torn out!"

From the Army at Vera Cruz.

The latest accounts are of the 31st ultimo. Every thing had begun to resume its customary routine in Gen. Scott's army since the occupation of the town and castle by our troops. The commands in the city, the castle, Fort Santiago, and other salient points, remained as at last advices. The heat was intense, but the health of the men remained in the most satisfactory condition.

Gen. Scott was anxiously waiting the arrival of additional means of transport, mules, wagons, &c. to commence an onward movement into the interior, intending to occupy Jalapa, the capital of the Department. Rumors were current among the troops, and generally credited, that the army would be for some time cantoned in and about Jalapa, a city renowned for the salubrity of the climate, where they would enjoy perfect immunity from the ravages of the vomito.

A Frenchman, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st from the city of Mexico, reported that there were not one thousand armed men, all told, on the road from Vera Cruz to the capital. He said there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them.

SANTA ANNA, it seems, had flattered himself with being able to succor Vera Cruz. The six thousand veteran troops who accompanied him from San Luis were not permitted to proceed with him to the city of Mexico, but were ordered to march to Vera Cruz by the shortest route; and, at the latest date from the capital, he was still unceasing in his exertions to forward reinforcements. On the 27th ultimo a considerable force, forming the permanent garrison in the city of Mexico, the grenadiers of the Supreme Power, the sixth infantry, and the battalion of liberty of the National Guard, marched forth from the metropolis destined for Vera Cruz. Rather too late, we think.

The following general order had just been issued by Gen. Scott:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.

The capture of this well-fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy's principal fortress, with 5,000 prisoners, and as many stand of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerfully to an early peace, so much desired by the United States.

These important achievements have established a new base, and opened a shorter and better line of operations upon the enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The General-in-Chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders, on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines under Captain Edson—which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors, in camp and in trenches, without failure or murmur, amidst sand-storms of distressing frequency and violence, skirmishes by day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The General-in-Chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion. He can only enumerate the few who were isolated by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brevet Brigadier General Worth (now Brevet Major General) and Brigadier General Twigg, commanding the regular brigades; Major General Patterson (second in command) and his three brigadier generals, Pillow, Quitman, and Shields, of the volunteer division; Col. Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten, chief of engineers; Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery and commander of the batteries, ably assisted, in succession, by other field officers of artillery; Captain Huger, acting chief of ordnance, much at the batteries, and assisted ably in supplying them by Captains Cross and Irwin, both of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers; Major MacRee, acting chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson and the personal staff of the General-in-Chief, Lieutenants H. L. Scott, Williams, Semmon, and Lay, with the occasional aid of Captains Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Captain Monroe, acting assistant inspector general.

To the commissioners, Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten, including Capt. Au-

lick, of the navy, who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also severally due in that distinct capacity.

Thanks higher than those of the General-in-Chief have been also earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodores Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful, and able assistance from the arrival of the army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Captain Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; and the land battery No. 5, (called the Naval), which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, (served by the army), at the end of two days was exclusively (after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army) armed, manned, and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Captains Anlick and Mayo, proved itself highly effective.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, Acting A. A. G.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 19, 1847.

We are most anxiously expecting later advices from England and Montevideo, as they will probably determine the policy of England and France as regards the armed intervention in the River Plate, particularly as upon their decision depends the question of peace or war between Rosas and Brazil. The former has of late offered many insults to Brazil, and seems to be determined to goad her into a quarrel.

Brazil is desirous of peace, but is prepared and is preparing for defence in case of being attacked at the South; and, at last advices from Montevideo, 30th ultimo, the troops of Rosas were in full possession of the Banda Oriental, having crossed Entre Rios in large numbers, routed Rivera, (who had a few days before taken Paysandu on the Uruguay), and driven him across the country to Maldonado, where he arrived on the 27th. It was extremely doubtful if he could maintain himself there against Oribe's forces, and he would probably be obliged to flee to Rio Grande again; and if afforded protection, as before, Rosas, would consider "casus belli," and commence operations immediately, as one of his most serious charges against Brazil is their affording Rivera protection before, and after allowing him passports to go to Montevideo.

It has been the subject of two very strong protests by the Argentine Minister at this Court.

The Mutine brig of war, which was ordered to be ready early in December to take out the final orders of the English and French Governments to Montevideo, was still waiting at Portsmouth on the 28th of December, it is supposed in consequence of some misunderstanding between the two Powers, England being for prosecuting the intervention, and France opposed to it. The latter is supposed to be jealous of the former, as by the opening of the Parana the English would be the greatest and almost only gunners, whereas France would have to bear the greatest burden of ships and men. It would now appear that Urquiza, the Governor of Entre Rios, who it was supposed had deserted Rosas, has again espoused his cause, not only allowing his troops to pass through Entre Rios, but affording him every assistance in his power.

Nothing is known with certainty of the states of Corrientes; but it is to be feared that she will follow Entre Rios, being party to the treaty of Alcearez, which appears to have been only to blind the other States, while Rosas was preparing for the new campaign.

The general opinion is that Brazil cannot escape a war with Rosas, particularly in consequence of her good understanding with Paraguay, having acknowledged her independence, and, may think, entered privately into a treaty offensive and defensive. It is very certain that the Paraguayan Minister at this Court is on very good terms with the Government, and it would not be surprising if Gen. Gaido, the Argentine Minister, should demand his passports, or rather the Government should send them to him. His correspondence and protests the past three months have been couched not only in strong, but rather insulting terms. The replies of the Brazilian Government were very proper, and not wanting in spirit.

This Government is expecting Mr. Wise's recall, having signified their wish that he should not be allowed to remain; and under the circumstances it would not be advisable.

"That is really the smallest horse I ever saw," said a countryman, on viewing a Shetland pony. "Indeed, now," replied his Irish companion, "but I've seen one as small as two of him."

CIRCULAR.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, March 22, 1847.

To the Directors of the respective accepting School Districts, and the people:

The Legislature, at the Session of 1846, appropriated the sum of \$200,000, to the support of Common Schools, for the current school year, 1847, to be divided, among the accepting districts, in proportion to the taxable inhabitants. This sum, when divided, gives in the proportion of fifty cents to each taxable inhabitant, for the present year, which will end on the first Monday of June next.

The sum of \$200,000 has been appropriated by an act passed at the late Session, to the same object, for the School year 1848, which will commence on the 7th day of June next, to be divided in the same manner, among the accepting districts. It is believed however, from the anticipated increase of accepting districts, as well as the natural increase of taxable inhabitants, that it will hardly admit of as large a distribution to each taxable inhabitant, as that of the present year. The exact amount cannot be ascertained, until the returns of all the accepting districts, and the number of taxables in each, are received at this office. The probable amount however, will be in the proportion, of from forty-five to fifty cents, to each taxable.

I have, therefore, deemed it my duty, thus early to call the attention of the directors and the people, to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of June 13, 1836, which are as follows:

"SECTION 4. The school directors of every school district which has adopted the Common School system, or which may hereafter adopt the same, shall annually, on or before the first Monday in May, authorize to be levied, such an amount of tax, on said district, as they may think necessary for school purposes, not less than equal to, nor more than treble the amount which the district is entitled to receive out of the annual State appropriation; and for the purpose of raising any additional sum, that may be deemed necessary, meetings shall be called, of the taxable inhabitants of the township or district, by the directors, on the first Tuesday in May, annually; notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, being first given by at least six advertisements, put up in the most public places in such township or district, for the space of two weeks, a majority of whom shall decide by ballot, how much, and what additional sum, shall be raised for school purposes; and any additional sum so authorized, shall be assessed and collected, paid over and distributed, in the same manner as is provided for by this act."

It will be perceived, from this section, that the directors are only authorized to levy taxes to treble the amount of the State appropriation, unless the consent of the people is first obtained, in the manner provided by the said section. It is therefore important, in order to secure good schools, and their continuance for a reasonable portion of the year, that the requirements of the law, should receive the attention of the people.

The attention of the county commissioners, is also respectively called to the provisions of the third section of the supplemental school law of 1836, (to be found at page 332, pamphlet laws of that year,) relative to the triennial enumeration of the taxable inhabitants; a compliance with which, at as early a period as may be practicable, is desired.

The directors of the several accepting school districts, should also bear in mind, that the superintendent is prohibited from issuing his warrant for the distributive share of a district, for any year, until he is furnished with the report of the directors for the preceding year, and with a certificate, that a tax has been assessed, as required by law, and a duplicate and warrant for the collection thereof, delivered to the collector.

Very respectfully,

J. MILLER.

Superintendent of the Common Schools.

Capt. ALBERTS.—This gallant officer who fell in the attack upon Vera Cruz, was an ornament to the army and universally beloved by all who knew him. He was a native of Berkeley county, Va., where his wife and family reside, and entered the army in March, 1837. He distinguished himself in the Florida campaign, at the battle of Orange creek, where with a handful of men he fought a defeated 100 Seminoles under the celebrated chief Tustenuggee. He was a printer, and for several years published the Martinsburg, (Va.) Republican. Peace to his manes, and may he who "tempers the winds to the shorn lamb," guard and protect his wife and children.

We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster has formally connected himself with the Episcopal Church, and on Sunday last participated in the communion at Washington. What are victories on the battle field when compared to triumphs over self?